



Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Final Scoping Report - V1

March 2018

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Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Eni

Final Scoping Report

March 2018

Compiled by: Claire Alborough and Lindsey Bungartz

For and on behalf of Environmental Resources Management
Approved by: Ingeborg McNicoll
Signed: 
Position: Senior Partner
Date: 8 March 2018

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List of Abbreviations, Acronyms and Units

ADI	Area of Direct Influence
AEL	Atmospheric Emissions Licence
AII	Area of Indirect Influence
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Practicable
AOI	Area of Influence
BAR	Basic Assessment Report
CH₄	Methane
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
CRR	Comments and Response Report
CSP	Concentrated Solar Power
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DC	Direct Current
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
DOE	Department of Energy
DP	Dynamic Positioning
DPS	Dynamic Positioning System
DSR	Draft Scoping Report
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
E	East
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Ecological Importance and Sensitivity
EMBF	Enhanced Mineral Oil Based Fluid
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMPr	Environmental Management Plan report
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
Eps	Equator Principles
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
FSR	Final Scoping Report
GDARD	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
GEMSS	Generalized Environmental Modelling System for Surfacewaters
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GJ	Giga Joules
GNR	Government Notice Regulation
ha	Hectares
HSE	Health, Safety, Environment
I&APs	Interested & Affected Parties
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICRC	International Commission on Radiological Protection
IDZ	Industrial Development Zone
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management

IEP	Integrated Energy Plan
IFC	International Finance Corporation
m	Meters
mamsl	Meters Above Mean Sea Level
MAP	Mean Annual precipitation
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MES	Minimum Emissions Standards
MGO	Marine Gas Oil
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act
MPRDAA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Act
NADF	Non-Aqueous Drilling Fluids
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NEMAA	National Environmental Management Amendment Act
NEMAQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act
NEMBA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act
NEMWA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act
NEMICMA	National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act
OPRC	International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation
PASA	Petroleum Agency South Africa
PM	Particulate Matter
POB	People on Board
PoS	Plan of Study
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Public Participation Process
PS	Performance Standard
PSVs	Platform Supply Vessels
ROV	Remote Operated Vehicle
S&EIR	Scoping and Environmental Impact Report
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SBF	Synthetic Based Fluids
SDFP	Spatial Development Framework Plan
SO₂	Sulphur Dioxide
SO_x	Sulphur Oxides
SRE	Solids Removal Efficiency
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
VOS	Voluntary Observing Ships
WBDF	Water-Based Drilling Fluids
WML	Waste Management Licence
%BFROC	Percent Base Fluid Retained On Cuttings

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1.1

PROJECT BACKGROUND

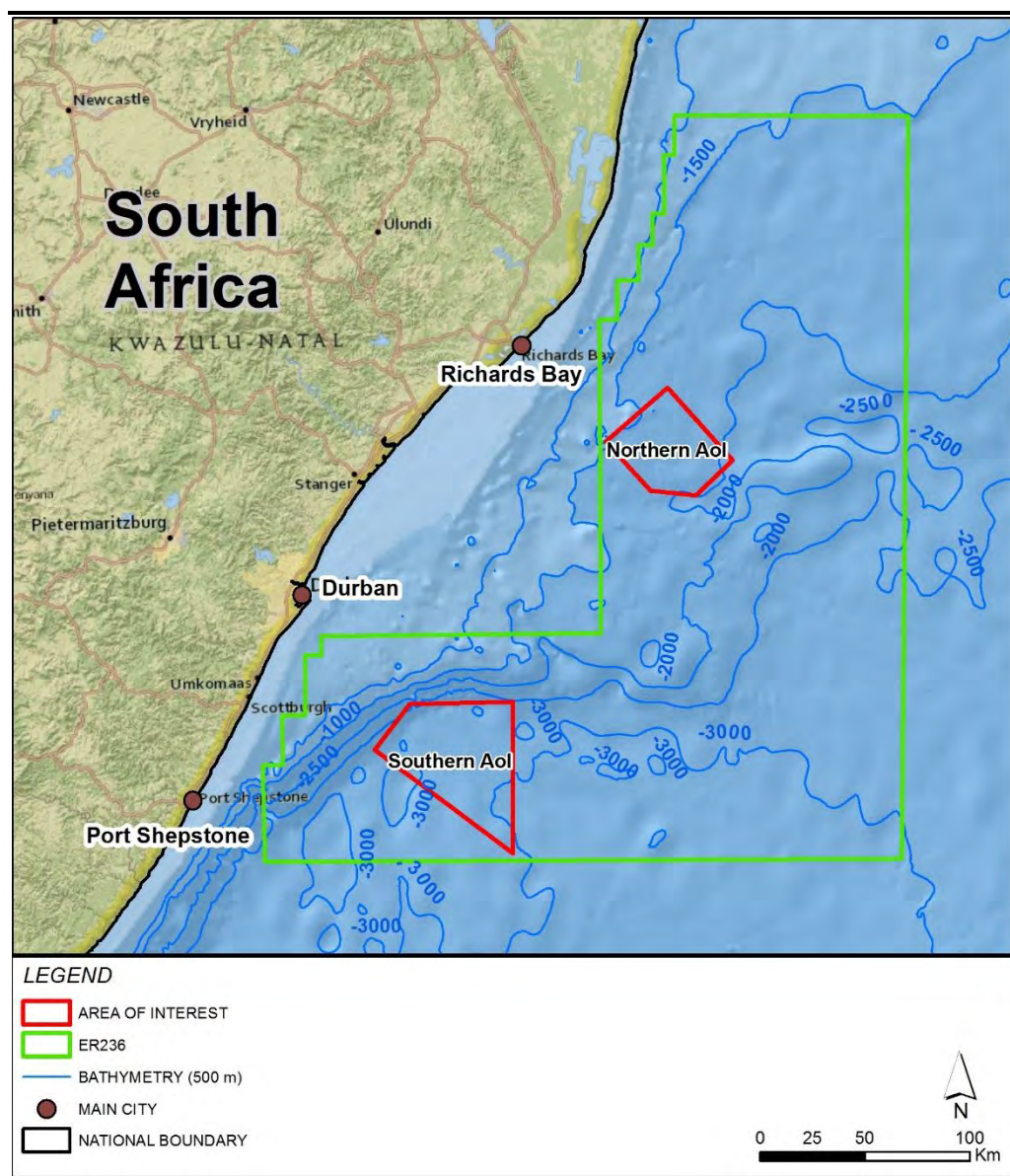
Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER236 (12/3/236) to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

Eni is considering drilling up to six deep water wells within Block ER236, four wells within a northern 1,717.50 km²¹ area of interest, in water depths ranging between 1,500 m and 2,100 m and two wells within a southern 2,905 km² area of interest (*Figure 1.1*), in water depth ranging between 2,600 m and 3,000 m. The specific number of wells and their locations would be based on a number of factors, including further analysis of seismic data, the geological target (the hydrocarbon bearing geology into which the well is to be drilled), and the presence of any seafloor obstacles. In addition, the success (if valuable hydrocarbon is discovered) of the first well in each area will determine whether or not subsequent wells are drilled.

The drilling of the first exploration well is planned in 2019. The expected drilling depth would be approximately 3,800 m and 4,100 m from the sea surface to target depth in the northern area, while at around 5,450 m in the southern one. The drilling of one well is expected to take in the order of two months to complete. Depending on the success of the first well within the northern area of interest, up to three additional wells comprising an additional exploration well at a second location and the possibility of one appraisal close to each exploration well location, may be drilled to establish the quantity and potential flow rate of any hydrocarbon present. The time sequence of these possible additional wells will be dependent on the results of the first exploration well, and will not occur immediately after the drilling of the initial well. Within the southern area of interest one potential exploration well will be drilled and a possible appraisal well depending on the results of the first well. Well testing may be conducted on the appraisal wells if they present potential commercial quantities of hydrocarbon.

¹ Underlined text indicates the changes made from the Draft Scoping Report

Figure 1.1 *Locality Map*



1.2 *PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT*

ERM has been appointed by Eni to undertake the full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process as per the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998) Regulations, 2014 (as amended in 2017). The project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), through the Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA). The authorisation would be under NEMA. Since this is an offshore oil and gas project, the DMR is the competent authority, which means that it has powers to either authorise the development or refuse it.

Applications must be submitted to PASA, who is responsible for evaluating applications, entering into negotiations with applicants and making recommendations to the Minister of Mineral Resources on their acceptability.

A typical EIA is usually undertaken in three phases namely Scoping Phase, Specialist Study Phase and Impact Assessment. This Scoping Report documents the findings of the Scoping Phase.

The Scoping Report identifies the potentially significant environmental and social issues relating to the establishment/construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed project that should be addressed in the EIA. This was done through a desktop review of available project and baseline information, and initial public engagement.

Copies of the draft Scoping Report will be available for public comment for 30 days. Comments will be addressed in a Comments and Responses Report and included in the final Scoping Report submitted to PASA for review.

The Scoping Report includes a description of the proposed project infrastructure and activities, alternatives considered, and the EIA methodology. A description of the stakeholder engagement process and the key issues raised by stakeholders through the consultation activities are also presented. These issues have informed the development of the Plan of Study for EIA, which defines the detailed studies to be undertaken as part of the Specialist Studies Phase.

1.3 PROJECT PROPONENT

The contact details for the applicant are presented below:

Box 1.1 Contact Details of Project Applicant / Proponent

Eni South Africa BV

1st Floor, Icon Building c/o Cube WS
Cnr Lower Long St. & Hans Strijdom Rd.
Foreshore, 8001, Cape Town, South Africa
Wrk: +27 21 412 1582

Contact: Alessandro Gelmetti, Managing Director

1.4 THE EIA TEAM

ERM is a global environmental consulting organisation employing over 5,000 specialists in over 150 offices in more than 40 countries. In South Africa, ERM Southern Africa employs over 150 environmental consultants out of offices in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town.

The requirement for environmental consultants to act independently and objectively is a well-established principle in South African law and elsewhere. The EIA regulations (GN R.982, as amended), specifically state that an EAP (environmental assessment practitioner) (must have) no business, financial, personal or other interest in the activity, application or appeal in respect of which that EAP is appointed in terms of these Regulations other than fair remuneration for work performed in connection with that activity; or that there are no circumstances that may compromise the objectivity of that EAP in performing such work.

ERM is a privately owned company registered in South Africa. ERM has no financial ties to, nor is ERM a subsidiary, legally or financially, of Eni. Remuneration for the services by the Proponent in relation to this EIA is not linked to an approval by the decision-making authority. Furthermore, ERM has no secondary or downstream interest in the development.

The role of the environmental consultants is to provide credible, objective and accessible information to government and other stakeholders, so that an informed decision can be made about whether the project should proceed or not.

The ERM team selected for this project possess the relevant expertise and experience to undertake this EIA. As such, ERM has signed the legally required declaration of independence to function as an objective Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP). The CVs and details of the Independent Environmental Practitioner are presented in *Annex A*.

The contact details of the EAP for the application are presented in **Box 1.1**

Box 1.2

Contact Details of the EAP

Environmental Resources Management Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd.

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The core EIA team members involved in this EIA are listed in *Table 1.1*.

Table 1.1 **The EIA Team**

Name	Role	Qualifications, Experience
Ingeborg McNicoll	Project Director	BSc (Hons) Marine Biology. 35 years' experience
Claire Alborough	Project Manager	BSc (Hons), MPhil, 10 years' experience
Lindsey Bungartz	Stakeholder Engagement Specialist	BSocSc (Hons), 10 years' experience

1.5 **UNDERTAKING BY EAP**

Section 16 (1) (b) (iv), Appendix 1 Section 3 (1) (r), Appendix 2 Sections 2 (1)(i) and (j) and Appendix 3 Section 3 (s) of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (promulgated in terms of NEMA), require an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) in relation to:

- The correctness of the information provided in the report;
- The inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and interested and affected parties;
- Any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested or affected parties; and
- The level of agreement between the EAP and interested and affected parties on the Plan of Study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment.

As such ERM and the practitioners managing the project confirm the following:

- To the best of our knowledge that the information provided in this Scoping Report is the most recent detail provided by the proponent and specialists thus far in the process.
- Comments and associated response are included in *Annex B* and summarised in a comments and responses report (CRR).
- Information provided to and communication with stakeholders is included in *Annex B*.

Table 1.2 illustrates the legislated content of the Scoping Report.

Table 1.2 *Content of Scoping Report*

Legislated Content- Appendix 2 Section 2	Section in this Report
(a) details of-	
(i) the EAP who prepared the report	<i>Chapter 1</i>
(ii) the expertise of the EAP, including a curriculum vitae	<i>Chapter 1 and Annex A</i>
(b) the location of the activity	<i>Section 4.1</i>
(i) the 21 digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel;	
(ii) where available, the physical address and farm name;	
(iii) where the required information in items (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties;	
(c) a plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for at an appropriate scale, or if it is-	<i>Chapter 4</i>
(i) a linear activity, a description and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken; or	
(ii) on land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken;	
(d) a description of the scope of the proposed activity, including-	
(i) all listed and specified activities triggered;	<i>Section 2.3.2</i>
(ii) a description of the activities to be undertaken, including associated structures and infrastructure	<i>Chapter 4 and Section 2.3.2</i>
(e) a description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process	<i>Chapter 2 and 3</i>
(f) a motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;	<i>Chapter 2</i>
(g) a full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred activity, site and location of the development footprint within the site, including	
(i) details of all the alternatives considered;	<i>Section 4.8</i>
(ii) details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs;	<i>Section 6.6 and Annex B</i>
(iii) a summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them;	<i>CRR in Annex C</i>
(iv) the environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects;	<i>Chapter 5</i>
(v) the impacts and risks which have informed the identification of each alternative, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of such identified impacts, including the degree to which these impacts-	<i>Chapter 4</i>
(aa) can be reversed;	
(bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and	
(cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated.	

Legislated Content- Appendix 2 Section 2	Section in this Report
(vi) the methodology used in identifying and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives	Chapter 4, 7 and 8
(vii) positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects	Chapter 4 and 7
(viii) the possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk	Chapter 4 and 7
(ix) the outcome of the site selection matrix	Chapter 4
(x) if no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such	Chapter 4
(xi) a concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including preferred location of the activity	Chapter 4
(h) a plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment process to be undertaken, including-	
(i) a description of the alternatives to be considered and assessed within the preferred site, including the option of not proceeding with the activity	Chapter 8
(ii) a description of the aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process;	Chapter 8
(iii) aspects to be assessed by specialists;	Chapter 8
(iv) a description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects, including aspects to be assessed by specialists	Chapter 8
(v) a description of the proposed method of assessing duration and significance	Chapter 8
(vi) an indication of the stages at which the competent authority will be consulted;	Chapter 8
(vii) particulars of the public participation process that will be conducted during the environmental impact assessment process;	Chapter 8
(viii) a description of the tasks that will be undertaken as part of the environmental impact assessment process;	Chapter 8
(ix) identify suitable measures to avoid, reverse, mitigate or manage identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.	Chapter 8
(i) an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to –	
(i) the correctness of the information provided in the report;	Chapter 1
(ii) the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and interested and affected parties; and	Chapter 1
(iii) any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested or affected parties;	Chapter 1
(j) an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to the level of agreement between the EAP and interested and affected parties on the plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment;	To be included in Final Scoping Report
(k) where applicable, any specific information required by the competent authority;	To be included in Final Scoping Report
(l) any other matter required in terms of section 24(4) (a) and (b) of the Act.	

The remainder of this Report is structured as follows:

- Chapter 2: Project Motivation
- Chapter 3: Administrative Framework
- Chapter 4: Project Description
- Chapter 5: Environmental and Social Baseline
- Chapter 6: EIA Process
- Chapter 7: Identification of Impacts
- Chapter 8: Plan of Study for EIA
- Chapter 9: Conclusion

The Report is supported by the following annexes:

- Annex A: Details of Environmental Assessment Practitioner
- Annex B: Stakeholder Engagement
 - B1 - I&AP Database
 - B2 - Initial Notification Material
 - B2.1 - Notification
 - B2.2 - Adverts
 - B2.3 - Background Information Document
 - B3- Site Notices
 - B4 - Comments Received
- Annex C: Comments and Responses Report

2 ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides an overview of legislation, conventions and information documents that have informed the scope and content of this report and the approach to the EIA process.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF 'ONE ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM'

In 2007 / 2008, the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) agreed that environmental regulation would be removed from the scope of the MPRDA and would be regulated under NEMA, which would give rise to a "One Environmental System" for the country relating to mining and related activities. The implementation of this was given effect by the National Environmental Management Amendment Act, 2008 (No. 62 of 2008) (NEMAA) and the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Act, 2008 (No. 49 of 2008) (MPRDAA).

Subsequent to the 8 December 2014, all applications for Environmental Authorisations (EA's), including those for mining and petroleum related activities previously regulated in terms of the MPRDA, must now be undertaken in terms of NEMA and the associated EIA Regulations.

2.3 KEY RELEVANT LEGISLATION

2.3.1 *Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002)*

The primary legislation governing the South African upstream mining and petroleum sector is the MPRDA. Although the MPRDA governs South Africa's petroleum industry as well as its mining industry, petroleum activities are primarily accommodated within a separate chapter of the statute, namely, Chapter 6. Chapter 6 makes provision for two permits (reconnaissance permits and technical co-operation permits) and two rights (exploration rights and production rights).

In terms of the MPRDA, an Exploration Right must be approved prior to the commencement of exploration activities. Eni and Sasol hold an existing Exploration Right for ER236, which is currently in its first two year renewal period, as of 11 07 2017.

The Act should be read together with the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Regulations, 2004 (GNR.527 of 23 April 2004); (MPRDA Regulations) and it should be noted that the MPRDA is currently pending amendment by the MPRDA Amendment Bill 15D, 2013. The current form of the amendments would however not change the Environmental Authorisation process or requirements in terms of NEMA.

2.3.2 *National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)*

The National Environmental Management Act (No.107 of 1998) (NEMA) is the South African framework legislation with respect to environmental protection and management. Section 2 of NEMA provides a range of environmental principles that are to be applied by organs of state when making decisions that significantly affect the environment. Two of the key principles include:

- Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably.
- Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.

NEMA also provides for the participation of Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and stipulates that decisions must take into account the interests, needs and values of all I&APs.

Section 28 of NEMA imposes a duty of care on every person who causes, has caused, or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment to take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring.

The Environmental Authorisation process in South Africa is governed by NEMA as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2014 (as amended) promulgated under NEMA. The relevance of this legislation is summarised below.

NEMA Environmental Authorisation

Chapter 5 of NEMA, as amended, outlines the general objectives and implementation of Integrated Environmental Management. This provides a framework for the integration of environmental issues into the planning, design, decision-making and implementation of plans and development proposals that are likely to have a detrimental effect on the environment. Whilst Section 23 sets out the basic objectives and principles of the IEM procedure, Section 24 sets out how these objectives and principles are to be accomplished.

Regulations governing the environmental authorisation process have been promulgated in terms of NEMA and include the following:

- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GNR R982/2014);
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 1 (GNR 983/2014);
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 2 (GNR 984/2014); and
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 3 (GNR 985/2014).

*It should be noted that the above regulations were amended in April 2017 by Government Notices 324, 325, 326 and 327.

Activities that trigger GNR 983 and GNR 985 require a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) process to be undertaken, whereas activities identified in terms of GNR 984 will require a full Scoping and Environmental Impact Report (S&EIR) process. GNR 982 sets out the general procedure to follow when conducting either a BAR or S&EIR process.

With reference to the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), the identification of the competent authority states as follows:

‘The competent authority in respect of the activities listed in this part of the schedule is the competent authority in the province in which the activity is to be undertaken, unless-

- a) it is an application for an activity contemplated in section 24C(2) of the Act, in which case the competent authority is the Minister or an organ of state with delegated powers in terms of section 42(1) of the Act;
- b) the listed or specified activity is or is directly related to-
 - i. **prospecting or exploration of a mineral or petroleum resource;** or
 - ii. extraction and primary processing of a mineral or petroleum resource;’

It is therefore understood that the competent authority for this project will be the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). As such, Eni will be required to obtain a positive Environmental Authorisation from the DMR prior to commencement of the proposed activities. The Petroleum Agency of South Africa (PASA) accept and process offshore petroleum EA applications on behalf of the DMR, however the DMR is required to sign off on the final decision.

Numerous trigger activities have been identified for this project in terms of all the listing notices (refer to *Table 2.1*).

In instances where all the listing notices are triggered (as in this project), GNR 984 requirements will take precedent and the project will be subject to a full S&EIR process prior to commencement of any of the associated activities.

Table 2.1 *Listed Activities in Terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended, 2017)*

Listed Activity	Activity Description	Project Trigger
GNR 983 Activity 14	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or for the storage and handling, of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 80 cubic metres or more but not exceeding 500 cubic metres.	The proposed drilling operation would make use of infrastructure, which would handle and potentially store oil, gas and/or fuel (diesel). Information on the anticipated storage capacity for these substances is currently not confirmed and this activity is included to provide for a situation where storage capacity exceeds 80 m ³ but falls below 500 m ³ .
GNR 983 Activity 22	The decommissioning of any activity requiring – (i) a closure certificate in terms of section 43 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002); or (ii) a prospecting right, mining right, mining permit, production right or exploration right, where the throughput of the activity has reduced by 90% or more over a period of 5 years excluding where the competent authority has in writing agreed that such reduction in throughput does not constitute closure.	In terms of Section 43(3) of the MPRDA, a closure certificate must be applied for upon, inter alia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the lapsing of an Exploration Right; or the relinquishment of any portion of the licence area. Based on the results of the well drilling programme, a decision would be made as to whether to permanently or temporarily abandon the wells. The possible abandonment of wells may result in a decision by Eni to relinquish the licence area or a portion thereof.
GNR 984 Activity 7	The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the bulk transportation of dangerous goods— (i) in gas form, outside an industrial complex, using pipelines, exceeding 1 000 metres in length, with a throughput capacity of more than 700 tons per day; (ii) in liquid form, outside an industrial complex, using pipelines, exceeding 1 000 metres in length, with a throughput capacity of more than 50 cubic metres per day;	The proposed project would make use of drilling infrastructure (eg pipes, casings etc.) which would potentially transport oil and/or gas to the drilling unit should a discovery be made. Due to the anticipated depth of the proposed wells, this infrastructure would exceed 1 000 m in length. The designed throughput capacity of this infrastructure could potentially exceed the thresholds specified in the listed activity.

Listed Activity	Activity Description	Project Trigger
GNR 984 Activity 14	The development and related operation of- (ii) An anchored platform; or (iii) any other structure or infrastructure on, below or along the sea bed	The proposed drilling operations would result in the placement of drilling equipment (ie a wellhead) on the sea bed. In the case that a well is unsuccessful, the wellhead equipment would be removed. However, should the well be commercially viable, the wellhead would potentially remain in place until such time as the well is brought into production.
GNR 984 Activity 18	Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires an exploration right as contemplated in section 79 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including – (a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks;	Eni currently hold an Exploration Right for ER236. An Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) was undertaken for the initial Exploration Right application in terms of the MPRDA requirements at the time. The Work Programme approved for the Exploration Right and the EMPr did not cover the drilling of exploration wells. PASA has confirmed that an EIA in terms of NEMA is required to be undertaken for this activity.

Financial Provision Regulations, 2015

Section 24P of NEMA requires that an applicant for EA relating to prospecting, mining, exploration, production or related activities on a prospecting, mining, exploration or production area must make the prescribed financial provision for the rehabilitation, management and closure of environmental impacts, before the Minister responsible for mineral resources issues the EA.

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act: Regulations Pertaining to the Financial Provision for Prospecting, Exploration, Mining or Production Operations, Operations (GN R1147, which came into effect on 20 November 2015) an applicant or holder of a right must determine and make financial provision to guarantee the availability of sufficient funds to undertake rehabilitation and remediation of the adverse environmental impacts of exploration, operations, as contemplated in the Act and to the satisfaction of the Minister of Mineral Resources.

At the end of the operation (ie drilling and well completion) the well will be plugged and abandoned. This will involve setting cement plugs inside the wellbore and testing them for integrity. The BOP will be then retrieved at surface and the drillship and support vessels will depart the area. A decommissioning (abandonment) plan or financial provisions for decommissioning will be required and will be submitted to the Minister as

part of the Environmental Authorisation application process. This will be undertaken by an appropriate specialist.

2.3.3 *National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008)*

Section 19 of National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008) (NEMWA) provides for the listing of waste management activities that have, or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the environment. In accordance with this, GN 921 of 29 November 2013 lists waste management activities for which a waste management licence (WML) is required in terms of Section 20 of the Act. Furthermore, it classifies each of the waste management activities into different categories, with more onerous provisions assigned for activities that are regarded as being more detrimental to the environment. In this regard, 'Category A' activities require a NEMA BAR process to be conducted prior to commencement. 'Category B' activities require a full S&EIR process to be conducted, while 'Category C' activities are wholly exempt from the WML permitting process, as long as they show compliance with a set of prescribed standards.

It is ERM's understanding that a WML is not required for the currently proposed activities.

2.3.4 *National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004)*

National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (No. 39 of 2004) (NEMAQA) deals with the control and management of emissions related to activities contained in the Listed Activities and Associated Minimum Emission Standards GN 893 of 22 November 2013 (MES). NEMAQA prescribes the need for an Atmospheric Emission Licence (AEL) if more than 10 kg of operational waste is incinerated per day. The AEL process involves the undertaking of a Basic Assessment in accordance with NEMA.

Should Eni decide to incinerate non-toxic combustible wastes on the drilling unit and support vessels, they would be required to apply to DEA: Air Quality Management Services for an AEL. It is however currently Eni's intention to bring all wastes to shore for appropriate disposal.

2.3.5 *National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (No. 24 of 2008)*

The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (No. 24 of 2008) (NEMICMA) sets out a system of integrated coastal and estuarine management in South Africa to promote the conservation of the coastal environment and to ensure that the development and the use of natural resources within the coastal zone are socially and economically justifiable and ecologically sustainable. Section 69 of the NEMICMA prohibits the discharge of effluent that originates from a source on land into coastal waters except in terms of a CWDP issued by the DEA.

NEMICMA has also provided for the repeal of the former Sea-shore Act 21 of 1935 and the Dumping at Sea Control Act 73 of 1980.

Dumping Regulations

Dumping at Sea Regulations were published on 21 July 2017 in terms of sections 83(1) (g), (h), (k) and (r) of NEMICMA, these govern dumping permit applications as allowed for by section 71(1) of NEMICMA. However, it should be noted that, as per NEMICA, dumping does not include:

- Disposing of or storing in the sea any tailings or other material from the bed or subsoil of coastal waters generated by the lawful exploration, exploitation and associated off-shore processing of mineral resources from the bed, subsoil or substrata of the sea; and
- Operational waste from a vessel, aircraft, platform or other man-made structure at sea.

As such it is understood that a dumping permit would not be required for this project.

2.4 OTHER APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

This section provides a list of other national and international legislation and conventions potentially applicable to the proposed project. Additional authorisations or permits may be required in terms of such legislation, but fall outside the scope of this EIA process.

2.4.1 National Legislation

National legislation potentially relevant for the project (in addition to those presented in preceding sections) is listed below.

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (No. 108 of 1996);
- National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (No. 24 of 2008);
- National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998);
- National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999);
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004);
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003);
- Sea-Shore Act (No. 21 of 1935);
- Marine Living Resources Act (No. 18 of 1998);
- Occupational Health and Safety Act (No. 73 of 1989);
- Gas Act (No. 48 of 2001);
- Noise Control Regulations under the Environmental Conservation Act (No. 73 of 1989);
- Major Hazard Installation Regulations (GNR. 692 of 30 July 2001);

- Hazardous Substances Act (56 of 1973) and Regulations (No. 85 of 1983);
- Explosives Act (No. 15 of 2003);
- Electricity Regulation Act (No. 4 of 2006);
- Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance (No. 19 of 1974);
- Marine Pollution (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act (No. 2 of 1986);
- National Ports Act (No. 12 of 2005); and
- Marine Traffic Act (No. 2 of 1981).
- Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1986 (No. 1 of 1986);
- Dumping at Sea Control Act, 1980 (No. 73 of 1980);
- Marine Pollution (Control and Civil Liability) Act, 1981 (No. 6 of 1981);
- Marine Pollution (Intervention) Act, 1987 (No. 65 of 1987);
- Maritime Safety Authority Act, 1998 (No. 5 of 1998);
- Maritime Safety Authority Levies Act, 1998 (No. 6 of 1998);
- Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (No. 15 of 1994);
- Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (No. 57 of 1951);
- Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (No. 29 of 1996);
- National Nuclear Energy Regulator Act, 1999 (No. 47 of 1999);
- Nuclear Energy Act, 1999 (No. 46 of 1999);
- Sea Birds and Seals Protection Act, 1973 (No. 46 of 1973);
- Ship Registration Act, 1998 (No. 58 of 1998);
- South African Maritime Safety Authority Act, 1998 (No. 5 of 1998);
- South African Maritime Safety Authority Levies Act, 1998 (No. 6 of 1998);
- Wreck and Salvage Act, 1995 (No. 94 of 1995).

Applicable provisions from these laws and regulations will be incorporated into the design and implementation of the Project.

2.4.2 *International Requirements*

International Marine Pollution Conventions

- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973/1978 (MARPOL);
- Amendment of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973/1978 (MARPOL) (Bulletin 567 – 2/08);
- International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990 (OPRC Convention);
- United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea, 1982 (UNCLOS);
- Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (the London Convention) and the 1996 Protocol (the Protocol);
- International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in case of Oil Pollution Casualties (1969) and Protocol on the Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by substances other than oil (1973);

- Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989); and
- Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).

Other International Legislation

- International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRC); and
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material, 1984.

3 PROJECT MOTIVATION

3.1 NEED AND DESIRABILITY

3.1.1 *Project Background: Oil Exploration in South Africa*

In 1967, the government of the Republic of South Africa granted to Soekor (Pty) Ltd (under exploration Lease OP26) the right to explore for oil and gas in the whole of the offshore region of the South African Coast (with the exception of the area under the now defunct OP8, a five nautical mile coastal strip between Cape Town and the Wilderness). In 1994, the offshore region to approximately the 2,000 m isobath ⁽¹⁾ was divided into licence blocks numbered 1 to 18 for the purposes of licensing acreage for oil and gas exploration to international companies.

In 1996, the Soekor Petroleum Licensing Unit, now the Petroleum Agency of South Africa (PASA), was created with the prime function of attracting international exploration companies to prospect for offshore oil and gas. The OP26 Lease was transferred to PASA in October 2000.

Although exploration offshore of South Africa began in the 1940's, with the majority of exploration drilling occurring between 1981 and 1991, commercial oil and gas discoveries have been limited. Offshore exploration off South Africa's coast was previously restricted primarily by the depth of the potential resources and secondly by the ocean currents. Recent improvements in exploration technology, coupled with the need for South Africa to diversify its energy mix has seen increased interest in exploration activity off South Africa's coast (SAOGA). ⁽²⁾

It has been estimated that South Africa has possible resources of approximately 9 billion barrels of oil and approximately 60 trillion cubic feet of gas offshore, however uncertainty remains high (Operation Phakisa, 2014) and further exploration activities are necessary to prove the viability of these resources.

The main objective of further exploration is to investigate the subsea geological structures to determine the presence of naturally occurring hydrocarbons (ie oil and gas), ultimately ensuring the development of the natural oil and gas resources of the Republic of South Africa.

(1) Defined as a line on a map connecting points of equal underwater depth.

(2) <https://www.saoga.org.za/oil-gas-hubs/upstream-oil-gas-south-africa>

The South African White Paper on the Energy Policy (1998) is the overarching policy document which has guided and continues to guide future policy and planning in the energy sector. As outlined in the Ministerial foreword to the White Paper, fossil fuels play a central role in the socio-economic development of the country, while at the same time providing the necessary infrastructural economic base for the country to become an attractive host for foreign investments in the energy sector. The white paper states that 'Government will ensure the optimal and environmentally sustainable exploration and development of the country's natural oil and gas resources to the benefit of all' and undertakes to 'ensure private sector investment and expertise in the exploitation and development of the country's oil and gas resources'. The successful exploitation of these natural resources would contribute to the growth of the economy and relieve pressure on the balance of payments.

The development of a National Integrated Energy Plan (IEP) was envisaged in the White Paper on the Energy Policy of the Republic of South Africa of 1998 and, in terms of the National Energy Act, 2008 (Act No. 34 of 2008), the Minister of Energy is mandated to develop and, on an annual basis, review and publish the IEP in the Government Gazette. The purpose of the IEP is to provide a roadmap of the future energy landscape for South Africa which guides future energy infrastructure investments and policy development. (DoE, 2016). Key objectives of the IEP (2016) include the following:

- Security of supply;
- Minimising the cost of energy; and
- Diversification of supply sources and primary sources of energy.

The discovery of a commercially viable reserve of oil and/or gas offshore South Africa would assist in meeting the above objectives.

In addition, in mid-2014 the South African government launched Operation Phakisa, an approach that aims to enable South Africa to implement its policies and programmes better, faster and more effectively. One of Operation Phakisa's aims is to unlock the economic potential of South Africa's oceans. In this regard four priority sectors have been selected as new growth areas in the ocean economy, including:

- Marine transport and manufacturing activities, such as coastal shipping, trans-shipment, boat building, repair and refurbishment;
- Offshore oil and gas exploration;
- Aquaculture; and
- Marine protection services and ocean governance.

In summary, based on the overarching policies and the explicit intentions of Operation Phakisa, the South African government's position is supportive of oil and gas exploration.

3.1.3

Conclusion

South Africa's current crude oil demand is over 600 000 barrels / day. South Africa currently imports approximately 70 percent of its liquid fuel, which comprises crude oil and finished products. The other approximately 30 percent is sourced from the local production of synfuels from coal and gas. Crude oil prices combined with the Rand/Dollar exchange rate therefore have a major impact on fuel prices in South Africa. ⁽¹⁾

In light of the above, exploration success would result in long-term benefits for South Africa consisting of access to new energy sources, improved security of supply, in-country investments in a development project (including job creation), increased government revenues, contribution to economic growth and reduced dependence on the importation of hydrocarbons.

(1) http://www.energy.gov.za/files/petroleum_frame.html

4.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right (ER236), offshore of the KwaZulu-Natal coast, between St Lucia and Port Shepstone. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 (12/3/236) to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

Depending on the success (if valuable hydrocarbon is discovered) of the first exploration well in each area of interest, up to three additional wells in the northern area of interest, comprising an additional exploration well at a second location and the possibility of one appraisal well close to each exploration well location and one additional appraisal well in the southern area of interest, may be drilled to establish the quantity and potential flow rate of any hydrocarbon present.

The specific number of wells and their locations would be based on a number of factors, including further analysis of seismic data, the geological target (the hydrocarbon bearing geology into which the well is to be drilled), and the presence of any seafloor obstacles. The time sequence of these possible additional wells will be dependent on the results of the first exploration wells. Well testing may be conducted on the appraisal wells if they present potential commercial quantities of hydrocarbon.

4.2 PROJECT LOCATION

Eni proposes to drill exploration wells inside Block ER236, within two areas of interest:

- A northern 1,717.50 km² area of interest, which is located, at its closest point, approximately 62 km from shore, in water depths ranging between 1,500 m and 2,100 m (*Figure 4.1*).
- A southern approximately 2,905 km² area of interest, which is located, at its closet point, approximately 65 km from shore, in water depths ranging between 2,600 m and 3,000 m (*Figure 4.1*).

The expected drilling depth would be between approximately 3,800 m and 4,100 m from sea level in the northern area, while around 5,450 m for the southern area.

The co-ordinates of the Block ER236 and the drilling areas of interest are provided in *Table 4.1* and *Table 4.2* respectively.

Table 4.1 *Coordinates of the Block ER236 (WGS84 UTM Zone 36S)*

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	27°48'30"S	32°52'0"E
B	27°48'30"S	34°0'0"E
C	31°0'0"S	34°0'0"E
D	31°0'0"S	30°49'0"E
E	30°35'0"S	30°49'0"E
F	30°35'0"S	30°55'0"E
G	30°22'24,6"S	30°55'0"E
H	30°22'24,72"S	31°2'0"E
I	30°7'0"S	31°2'0"E
L	30°2'0"S	32°30'0"E
M	28°41'18"S	32°30'0"E
N	28°41'18"S	32°35'20"E
O	28°31'4"S	32°35'20"E
P	28°31'4"S	32°41'30"E
Q	28°21'59"S	32°41'30"E
R	28°21'59"S	32°45'40"E
S	28°13'51"S	32°45'40"E
T	28°13'51"S	32°49'0"E
U	27°58'47"S	32°49'0"E
V	27°58'47"S	32°52'0"E

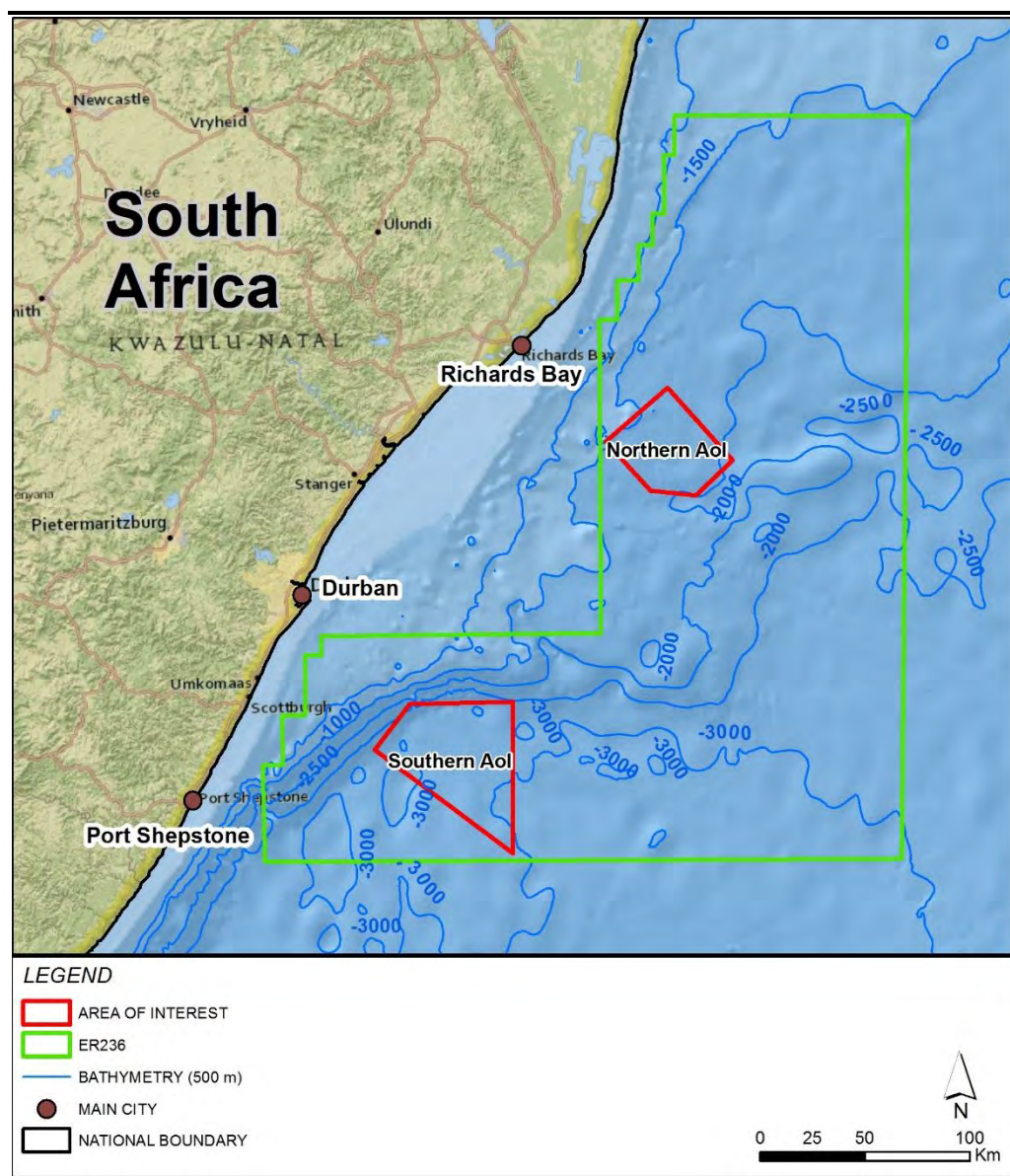
Table 4.2 *Coordinates of the Northern Drilling Area of Interest (WGS84 UTM Zone 36S)*

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	<u>29° 12' 33,341"S</u>	<u>32° 31' 46.013"E</u>
B	<u>28° 58' 47.34"S</u>	<u>32° 49' 32.73"E</u>
C	<u>29°17'28.529"S</u>	<u>33°8'58.59"E</u>
D	<u>29°26'34.962"S</u>	<u>32°58'11.965"E</u>
E	<u>29°25'22.117"S</u>	<u>32°44'46.372"E</u>

Table 4.3 *Coordinates of the Southern Drilling Area of Interest (WGS84 UTM Zone 36S)*

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	30°19' 39.588"E	32° 3' 48.518"E
B	30°58' 35.904"E	32° 3' 25.921"E
C	30°31' 35.022"E	31° 22' 26.396"E
D	30°19' 49.794"E	31° 33' 7.656"E

Figure 4.1 *Location of the Project Area*



4.3 PROJECT SCHEDULE

The earliest that drilling is expected to take place is in 2019. The drilling of one well is estimated to take approximately 71 days to complete.

The drillship will be mobilised from either West or East Africa and will enter South African waters either at the Namibian or Mozambican border, as such at the worst case mobilisation will take in the order of 5 days.

This section describes the main project components, these include the following:

- Deep Water Drillship;
- Exclusion Zone;
- Shore base;
- Supply and stand-by vessels;
- Personnel;
- Crew transfer; and
- Infrastructure and services.

4.4.1 *Deep Water Drillship*

Various types of drilling vessels are used worldwide in offshore drilling operations, with the type of unit typically dependent on water depths in which it needs to operate. Alternative drilling vessels types are discussed further in *Section 4.8.2*. Due to water depth in the area of interest, it is anticipated that exploratory drilling will be conducted using a deep water drillship. The deep water drill ship (*Figure 4.2*) will be kept in position using a dynamic positioning system (DPS) which allows for minimal subsea disturbance due to its ability to operate without moorings. A significant benefit to using a drill ship is the ease of mobility as it is a self-propelled vessel with the flexibility to move from location to location without the need of transport vessels. An example of deep water drillship specifications is presented in *Table 4.4* below.

Figure 4.2 Example of a Typical Drillship



Source: Shutterstock, 2017

Table 4.4 Example Drillship Specifications

Parameter	Example Drillship
Principal Dimensions / Operating Parameters	
Length	228 m
Breadth	42 m
Depth	19 m
Operational draft	12 m
Transit draft	13 m
Maximum water depth	3,658 m
Maximum drilling depth	10,660 m
Moonpool	25.6 m x 10.26 m
Available Accommodation	200 People on Board (POB)
Storage Capacities	
Active mud	2,000 bbl
Reserve mud	10,000 bbl
Brine water	3,000 bbl
Base oil	3,000 bbl
Bulk mud/cement	34,500 bbl
Drill water	18,000 bbl
Fuel oil	50 000 bbl
Machinery / Equipment / Fittings	
Main generator sets	6 x diesel generators, 9, 900 HP each

Source: Eni, 2015 and Saipem, 2017¹

4.4.2 Exclusion Zone

During the drilling operations, there will be a temporary 500 m safety zone around the drillship, which will be enforced by a standby vessel. The safety zone would be described in a Notice to Mariners as a navigational warning.

The purpose of the safety zone is to prevent a vessel collision with the drillship during operations. Under the Marine Traffic Act, 1981 (No. 2 of 1981), an “exploration platform” or “exploration vessel” used in prospecting for or mining of any substance falls under the definition of an “offshore installation” and as such it is protected by a 500 m safety zone.

Under the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGS, 1972, Part B, Section II, Rule 18), a drillship that is engaged in underwater operations is defined as a “vessel restricted in its ability to manoeuvre” which requires that power-driven and sailing vessels give way to a vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre. Vessels engaged in fishing are required to, so far as possible, keep out of the way of the well drilling operation.

¹ http://www.saipem.com/SAIPEM_en_IT/scheda/Vessels/Saipem+12000.page

4.4.3

Shore Base

An onshore logistics base would be located in either Richards Bay or Durban, on an existing brownfield site (previously developed land) within the Port or the Industrial Development Zone (IDZ). A final decision has not yet been taken as a logistics survey is still to be undertaken in the identified areas.

This base would include a yard area and a warehouse, to provide storage for drilling materials, including hardware material (tubular, wellhead), bulks (barite, bentonite, cement), other minor equipment. In the case where water and diesel supply by pipeline is not available, it could be necessary to provide a limited storage (tanks) to avoid interruptions in supply. The need for an area for setting a mud plant is still to be clarified. Supply vessels providing fuel, food supplies, water etc. to the drillship would also use the shore base. In addition, the shore base would have a mooring area with minimum draft of 6,5 m and length of about 100 m, a temporary office for up to 5 persons, and would include temporary waste management transfer facilities and bunkering service for vessels.

Preliminarily, the following maximum space requirements have been identified:

- Open area/pipe yard: up to 5,000 sqm;
- Warehouse: up to 500 sqm; and
- Shelter: up to 100 sqm.

These values are the maximum potential values as the possibility of using the maximum storage capacity of the drillship is being investigated in order to reduce onshore space requirements.

The location of the heliport for crew change and MEDEVAC services, as well as the commercial airport to be utilised will be determined once the logistic base location is confirmed.

It is anticipated that the service infrastructure required to provide the necessary onshore support is currently in place at both the Port of Durban and Richards Bay and no additional onshore infrastructure would be necessary for this project. Likewise, no new facilities or construction would be needed for helicopter support.

4.4.4

Supply and Standby Vessels

For the duration of the drilling operation, the drillship will be supported by platform supply vessels (PSVs), which are general purpose vessels designed to carry a variety of equipment and cargo. These vessels will supply the drillship three to four times a week with drilling muds, cement and equipment such as casing, drill pipe and tubing. They will also remove waste that must be appropriately disposed of on land. The number of firm PSVs has not yet been defined (it is anticipated that there will be two or three).

A standby vessel (or a PSV in dual mode – supply and standby) would also be available to support the drilling operations during an emergency, including oil containment/recovery and rescue and to supply any specialised equipment necessary in case of an emergency.

The standby vessel would also be used to patrol the area to ensure that other vessels adhere to the 500 m exclusion zone around the drillship.

4.4.5

Personnel

The shore base will be located in Richards Bay or Durban and all shore based personnel will reside locally. The majority of on-shore staff employed will be local if an existing locally based logistics company will be evaluated as suitable for operational logistics support and follow up. If not suitable, expatriate staff expert in drilling operations will integrate with and train inexperienced local staff. Eni representatives will also be located in the Cape Town Office.

The drillship will accommodate around 200 personnel. The majority of staff employed will be expatriates due to the short-term nature of the work and the necessary expertise and required technical skills. In accordance with Eni's guidelines the vessel will be manned as a minimum in compliance with the requirements of the Flag State and the IMO Reg A 890 (21) – Principle of Safe Manning, dated 25 Nov. 1999. In addition, the crew must also be adequate in terms of number and qualifications to safely operate the vessel and to carry out all operations.

The number of personnel on the supply vessels will vary based on vessel size and the types of activities they support. The preferred option is to utilise local vessel and staff if suitable for drilling operations service. All workers will be provided with health and safety training and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) suitable for the types of activities.

4.4.6

Crew Transfers

Transportation of personnel to and from the drillship would most likely be provided by helicopter operations from Richards Bay or Durban. The drillship would accommodate around 200 personnel. Crews would generally work in 12 hour shifts in 2 to 4 week cycles. Crew changes would be staggered, and in combination with ad hoc personnel requirements. Thus helicopter operations to and from the drillship would occur on an almost daily basis. The helicopter crew would generally work in 10 hour shifts in 2 to 4 week cycles and in accordance with Eni's Aviation Manual.

4.4.7

Infrastructure Support and Services

Freshwater

The project will require seawater and some limited industrial water for making the water based drilling muds for the upper hole sections of the well and for rig cleaning. This industrial water will be transported from shore.

The drinking (potable) water for the POB the drillship will be either bottled water or provided by reverse osmosis system.

The estimated amount of water to be utilised by the project will be quantified during the EIA process and presented in the EIR. The amount of water used by the project will be managed by implementing Eni's sustainable water management guideline.

Fuel

Estimates for the fuel (marine gas oil) use per day by the drillship and supply vessels during transit, standby and drilling operations are provided in *Table 4.5* below. The estimated total fuel consumption during the mobilisation and drilling phase (approximately 5 days drillship mobilisation and 71 days drilling) by all the project vessels is provided in *Table 4.6*.

Table 4.5

Estimated Daily Fuel Use by the Drillship and Supply Vessels

Vessel	Mobilisation	Drilling phase
Drillship (tonnes/day)	90	30
Supply Vessels for Supply Service (tonnes/day/vessel)	10	10
Supply Vessel for Standby Service	4	4

Table 4.6

Total Estimated Fuel Consumption by the Drillship and Supply Vessels

Fuel Demand Estimate	Total fuel consumption (tonnes)
Drillship	2,580
Supply Vessel for Supply service	710
Supply Vessel for Standby service	284
Total	3,574

Food Supplies and Local Services

A catering company will provide food and beverages to the offshore vessels. Food selection, quantities, and sourcing will be undertaken with support from the shore base (coordinate local purchases, etc.), it has not as yet been confirmed; however it is likely that the bulk of food will be purchased in either Richards Bay or Durban.

4.5 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Project activities associated with drilling include the following phases:

- Mobilisation of the supply vessels to Richards Bay or Durban, operation of the shore-based facilities for handling support services needed by the drillship;
- Drilling of a well;
- Well execution (side track, logging, completion) options;
- Optional well testing;
- Well abandonment; and
- Demobilisation of the drillship, vessel and local logistics base.

All activities will be conducted in conformity with recognised industry international best practice.

4.5.1 Mobilisation Phase

Vessel Mobilisation and Site Preparation

During mobilisation, the drillship will arrive directly on location from previous country of intervention (probably from West Africa or North/East Africa). Support vessels could sail directly in convoy with the drillship to site or from the Richards Bay or Durban mooring area. The drillship will be equipped with navigation equipment for accurate station keeping above the well location (dynamic positioning – using thrusters).

Once in position, the drillship will carry out its pre-drilling activities comprising seabed survey; remote operated vehicle (ROV) dive; positioning; beacon placement and dynamic positioning (DP) trials. These activities will be followed up with safety checks, drills, communication tests and drilling of the pilot hole. This will take approximately 9 days to complete.

Well Drilling

After the mobilisation, the first process is the drilling phase. The strategy for the first exploration planned well is not yet defined and, therefore, could be in the northern drilling area of interest consisting of drilling a main hole approximately 62 km south east of Richards Bay, in water depths ranging between 1,500 m and 2,100 m or in the southern drilling area where the exploration well is approximately 145 km east north-east of Port Shepstone, in a water depth of around 3,000 m. The drilling activity proposed is a vertical well to a total depth of approximately 3,800 m and 4,100 m below the seafloor (*Figure 4.4*) for the wells located in the northern area, while 5,450 m for the well located in the southern area, in order to evaluate and confirm the commercial viability of the reservoir. The expected hydrocarbon for this well is oil.

A standard well design and program for subsea well has been described below, however this will be updated after the completion of seismic interpretation and stratigraphy evaluation by the geologists and petroleum engineers. The well path will be defined accordingly.

During the drilling phase, different drilling bits sizes are used to drill a series of telescoping holes, from the seabed to the total depth of the planned well. The first hole, the outer, is the biggest and called the top hole, while the next inner holes are progressively smaller and smaller as the well depth increases. This continues until the final hole, which is the smallest, reaches the reservoir level.

The drill bit is connected to surface by a string of hollow tubulars referred to as the drill string. On the rig floor, drill pipes are one by one attached to the top of the string as the drill bit advances into the borehole. The action of drilling (creating a hole in the rocks stratigraphy) is obtained by applying weight and rotation to the bit.

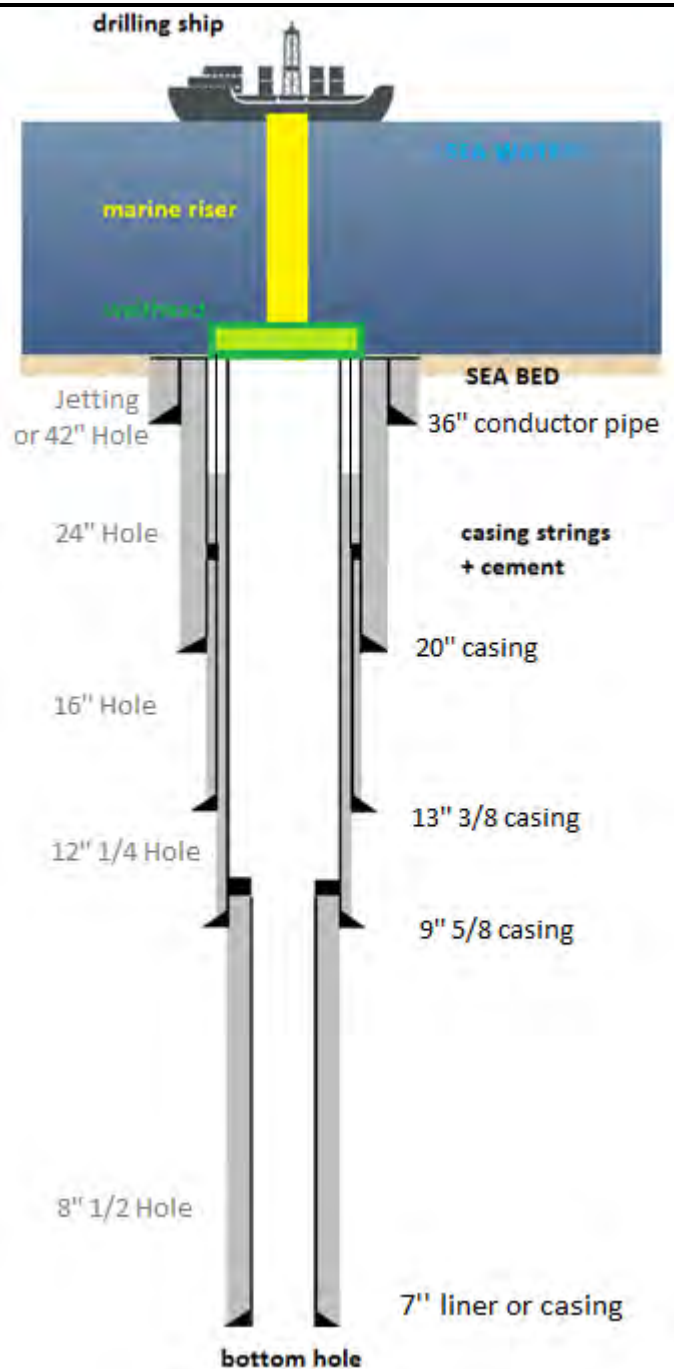
The topdrive, installed in the drillship's derrick, advances the drill string into the well, and provides the rotation and weight on bit required to drill. To give additional torque, sometimes a downhole motor is installed at the bottom of the string, whose rotor is connected to the bit. A sophisticated telemetry system is connected to the string and it transmits to surface the drilling parameters (direction, pressure, rotation, weight etc.) to guarantee a full control and safety during the drilling phase.

Once each hole section has been drilled, casing (steel tubulars) is run into the well and cemented in place to secure/seal the hole interval just drilled and to allow for the drilling of the next (smaller) hole section. A wellhead is connected to the surface casing, to have a connection and anchoring point for the following casing head sections and the marine riser.

The cement operation consists in pumping cement down the drill string to the bottom. The cement flows, out the bottom of the casing shoe and back up into the annular space around the casing, the space between the cased hole and open hole.

When the cementing job is completed, a mechanical and sealing test is performed. Casing plus cement is a tested barrier that facilitates the drilling of the next section, allowing to reach the target final depth in the safest way.

Figure 4.3 *Subsea Well Schematic at the End of Drilling Phase*



Source: ENI, 2018

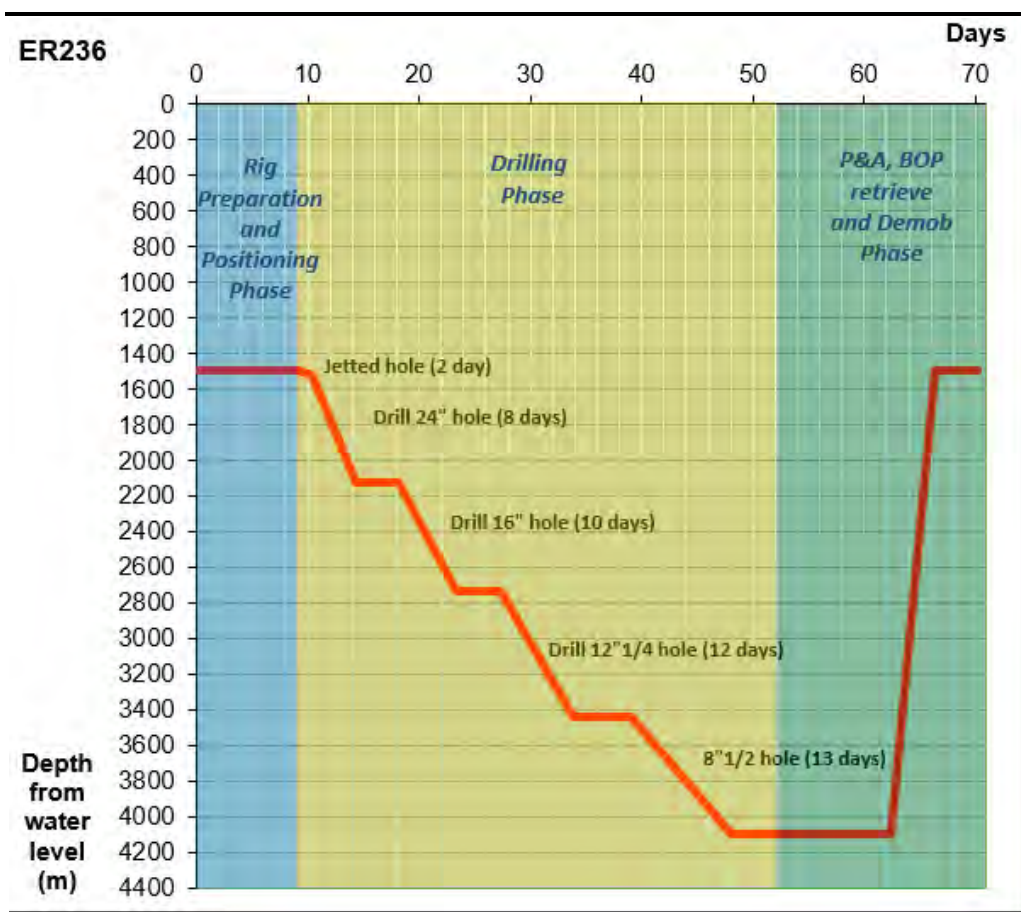
Table 4.7 *Preliminary Well Design*

Section	Hole Size (inches)	Casing size (inches)	Drilling interval (m) [length -m-]	Effective drilling duration per phase (days)
<u>1</u>	<u>Jetted (alternative 42")</u>	<u>36"</u>	<u>Jetted</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>24"</u>	<u>20"</u>	<u>600 m</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>16"</u>	<u>13" 3/8</u>	<u>600 m</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>12"1/4</u>	<u>9" 5/8</u>	<u>700 m</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>8 1/2</u>	<u>Open hole or 7" liner</u>	<u>700 m</u>	<u>13</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2630 m</u>	<u>45 **</u>

Source: Eni; 2018

**45 days is the estimated time for the effective drilling phase. 71 days is the estimated overall time for a single well campaign without welltesting but including mob/demob, drilling phase, casing runs, cement jobs, logs, BOP run and retrieve.

Figure 4.4 *Preliminary Well Construction Phases vs Drilling Time Schedule*



Source: Eni; 2018

Mud System and Cuttings Discharge

Drilling is carried out using seawater and drilling mud. Muds can be water based mud (WBM), also called water base fluid (WBF), or non-aqueous drilling fluid (NADF).

Sea water is used during the first sections drilled riserless, the top hole drilling without riser installed. In conjunction with seawater, high viscous pills and sweeps could be used for the top-hole sections cleaning.

Water-Based Muds (WBM) consist of mixtures of clays, natural and synthetic organic polymers, mineral weighting agents, and other additives dissolved or suspended in freshwater, saltwater or brine (OGP, 2016). These muds are used subsequent to the installation of the riser.

Non-Aqueous Drilling Fluids (NADF): Deep water drilling concepts are technically challenging and require high performance drilling fluids with capabilities exceeding those available from WBM, in particular in terms of prevention of formation of hydrates and preservation of wellbore stability. As a result, non-aqueous drilling fluids (NADF), for which the continuous phase is primarily a non-water soluble base fluid, have also been used extensively by the petroleum industry. Low toxicity mineral oil based fluids, highly refined mineral oils and synthetic fluids (esters, paraffin's and olefins) are generally used as base fluids.

An IOGP Group 3 non aqueous base fluid (NABF) with low to negligible aromatic content will be used for this project. ⁽¹⁾

A combination of seawater, WBMs and NADFs will be used for drilling activities in the drilling area of interest. The mud program will be defined based on final well design and expected rheology.

The main functions of drilling fluids (also referred to as drilling muds) include the following:

- Removal of drilled rock cuttings from the the bottom of the well and from the well bore and transportation of these cuttings to the surface;
- Control of formation pressures and prevention of formation fluids entering the well bore (ie 'primary well control');
- Transmission of hydraulic horsepower to the drill bit;
- Provision of hydrostatic pressure as well as chemical stability to the rock to maintain the integrity of the hole and prevent hole collapse;
- Corrosion control of the metal components of the drilling tools;
- Lubrication and cooling of the drill bit.

The physical and chemical properties of the drilling fluid are constantly monitored and adjusted to suit varying down-hole conditions. These

(1) Based on classification by the International Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP).

conditions are, in part, due to the variation in formation pressure within the well bore at different depths. In particular, fluid density (or mud weight) is adjusted via weighting materials such as barite.

For deep water well construction, after drilling the first casing interval, a drilling riser, ie a hollow tube known as the 'marine riser' is run between the drillship and the wellhead at seabed, so that drilling fluid can be pumped through the drill pipe, out through the drill bit and circulated back up to surface through the marine riser. The marine riser allows cuttings to be brought back up to the rig to be collected and properly disposed.

Prior to the installation of the riser, meaning during the drilling of top hole intervals drilled riserless, sea water, high viscous pills and sweeps, cuttings and excess cement are returned directly to the seabed (quantities of discharges are included in *Section 4.5.2*).

Once the riser is installed the drilling fluid is circulated into the well bore through the centre of the drill pipe and the mixture of mud and cuttings is then returned to the rig via the annulus to a solids control system (*Figure 4.5*), which is designed so that drilling mud can be processed to remove drill cuttings (small rock fragments, sand and silt) and subsequently re-circulated back down-hole. The WBM and/or NADF drill cuttings are routed through a cuttings dryer (centrifuge type equipment) to remove residual liquids for reuse and the cuttings are discharged overboard in accordance with Eni's Waste Management Guidelines, local regulation and International recommendations. Solids removal efficiency for each hole section will be monitored to ensure solids control and fluids recovery equipment is operating as designed.

The WBM and/or NADF drill cuttings will be discharged overboard only following treatment in accordance with International recommendations and Eni's Waste Management Guidelines. Base fluid retained on cuttings will not exceed limits detailed in *Section 4.6.2*.

Please see *Section 4.8.2* for a discussion of the alternative methods for cuttings discharge.

The amount of drilling waste discharge estimated for one well is quantified in *Table 4.8* below.

Table 4.8 *Typical Well Design and Estimated Discharges*

Section	Hole Size (inches)	Casing size (inches)	Proposed Mud Type	Volume of cuttings (m ³)	Volume of mud to be disposed of (m ³) ^o
1	42"	36"	Sea water and sweeps	100	200 (seabed)
2	24"	20"	Sea water and sweeps	300	700 (seabed)
3	16"	13" 3/8	NADF	120	recovered
4	12" 1/4	9" 5/8	NADF	70	recovered
5	8 1/2	Open hole or 7"	NADF	30	recovered
Total	-	-	-	620	900

Source: Eni; 2018

4.5.3 *Well Execution Options*

Well Logging

Continuous testing is carried out on the drill cuttings transferred to the surface. These tests are used to determine and obtain information on the presence of hydrocarbons, formation types being drilled and formation pressures. Further information is obtained on the physical properties of the rock formations by means of open and cased hole logging using sensors introduced down-hole on a wireline cable, or by means of sensors located in the drill collar (measurement while drilling). A logging plan will be developed and implemented in accordance with standard industry best practices. In the case of exploration wells, once a full log of the reservoir section has been undertaken, the well will be permanently plugged and abandoned.

Well Completion

Well completion and well testing operations will not be conducted during exploration wells (first wells) drilling but, if hydrocarbon is discovered, may be performed after drilling of the appraisal wells.

The completion phase of an oil or gas well takes place after the reservoir formation has been drilled and the production casing cemented. Preliminary completion operations are usually required to clean and condition a wellbore from mud, in order to prepare the well for the following operations.

At the beginning of the completion operations, the wellbore is displaced with a completion brine, necessary to balance the downhole pressure and, at the same time, to complete the removal of mud and solids from the well in order to minimise any potential damage to the formation.

A specific tubular string, the completion string, is then run in hole. This string can be secondary named well testing or completion strings, if used during well testing or in the case of preparation for further production respectively.

This string allows subsea safety, guaranteeing full control of hydrocarbon flow during the testing or production phase.

Subsequently the weighted completion fluid that maintains sufficient pressure and prevents formation fluids from migrating into the hole, is displaced out of the well-bore in order to start the next phase, if required, the well testing phase.

Well Testing

As stated previously, well testing may be conducted on the appraisal wells if they present potential commercial quantities of hydrocarbon.

A well test is a temporary completion of a well to acquire dynamic rate through time, pressure, and fluid property data.

The well test often indicates how the well will perform when it is subjected to various flow conditions. An analysis is usually performed on the data to determine reservoir parameters and characteristics including pressure, volume, and temperature.

Current testing practices are carried out using modern testing equipment and high resolution pressure data acquisition system, getting the reservoir evaluation objectives depends on the behavior of the formation fluid properties, well completion, and flow assurance situations are only known when testing is carried out.

The well test objectives are to:

1. Determine key technical factors of the reservoir (eg size, permeability and fluid characteristics) and values for use in future drilling.
2. Obtain representative data including reservoir pressure, production rates and sample(s).

While testing, hydrocarbons are sent to a flare boom with a burner to ensure as complete destruction of fluids (including hydrocarbons) as possible. Flaring may be initiated using LNG or similar fuel to ignite the mixture. To ensure that burning can be done downwind of the drillship, more than one flare boom can be used, or the ships positioning may be adjusted. Water misters may be used to mitigate heat exposure on the rig.

The flow periods and rates will be limited to the minimum necessary to obtain the required reservoir information during the well test. It is anticipated that a maximum well test time for this project will be approximately 20 days.

Downhole sampling, if required, normally consists of recovering reservoir fluids via wireline or through specific tools added directly to the temporary test string. Wireline testing involves running instruments into the borehole on a cable to measure formation pressures and obtain fluid samples. Formation fluids are brought to the surface where the composition can then be analysed.

The following key well testing preventative measures will be implemented during the well testing program:

- Monitor flare performance to maximise efficiency of flaring operation;
- Ensure sufficient compressed air provided to oil burner for efficient flaring;
- Flare equipment appropriately inspected, certified and function tested prior to operations;
- Flare equipment appropriately maintained and monitored throughout well testing operations;
- The equipment is designed and built to appropriate codes and standards and certified;
- The appropriate emergency stop mechanisms are in place to halt testing in case of emergency.

Well Control and Blowout Prevention

Health, safety and environmental protection are prioritised throughout the drilling process. In particular, there is a specific focus and attention during preparation and operations to avoid any potential accidental events, with related hydrocarbon release or uncontrolled flow from downhole to seabed or at surface (rig floor).

In fact well control during well operations is a routine function, with each well designed and executed to minimise risk of developing a well control incident.

Down-hole conditions, such as shallow gas and high-pressure zones can cause control problems as a sudden variations in well pressure. A well kick can occur if there is an influx of formation fluids with sufficient pressure to displace the well fluids.

The primary well control against a well kick is provided by the maintenance of a sufficient hydrostatic head of weighted drilling mud/completion brine in the well bore to balance the pressures exerted by fluids in the formation being drilled.

Secondary well control is provided by the installation of mechanical device, such as the float collar in the drilling string and the blowout preventer (BOP) at seabed, installed on top of the wellhead after the running and setting of the surface casing. The BOP effectively closes and seals the annulus if there is a sudden influx of formation fluids into the well bore, by the use of a series of hydraulically/electrically actuated rams. In addition, this device allows the formation fluids to be safely vented or pumped at the surface with the well closed, thereby enabling other methods to be applied to restore a sufficient hydrostatic head of mud on the well bore, for example pumping a higher density volume of mud, the so called 'kill mud'. The capacity and pressure rating of equipment, safety device and the BOP rating exceed the predicted reservoir pressures.

The well control philosophy and procedure, constantly updated by the Eni drilling department, includes the identification and assessment of all well blowout risks.

4.5.4 *Well Abandonment*

Once drilling is completed, the well will be plugged and abandoned. This will involve setting cement plugs inside the wellbore and testing them for integrity. The BOP will be then retrieved at surface.

4.5.5 *Demobilisation*

On completion of drilling, the drillship and support vessels will leave the well location. A final ROV survey will be performed at seabed.

4.5.6 *HSE Risk Management during Operations*

As a component of Eni's HSE (health, security, environment and safety) risk management, a comprehensive HSE Policy is in place that includes mobilisation and demobilisation; drilling and completion operations and procedures.

Eni is committed to protecting the health, safety and security of its employees and those of its contractors, to ensure that all activities are conducted in a manner that protects the environment and people who are potentially impacted by its operations.

4.6 *PLANNED EMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, WASTE MANAGEMENT*

This section presents the main sources of emissions to air, discharges to sea and waste that would result from the planned drilling activities and associated operations.

The principle of Eni for waste management is to follow the following golden rules; in the order of priority: reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat, dispose.

All vessels would have equipment, systems and protocols in place for prevention of pollution by oil, sewage and garbage in accordance with MARPOL 73/78.

A project specific Waste Management Plan (covering all wastes generated offshore and onshore) would be developed in accordance with MARPOL requirements, South African regulations and Eni's waste management guidelines.

Waste disposal sites and waste management facilities would be identified, verified and approved prior to commencement of drilling.

4.6.1 *Emissions to Air*

The principal sources of emissions to air from the proposed drilling campaign would be from exhaust emissions from power generation on the vessels. If well testing is conducted on the appraisal well, then emissions would be generated from hydrocarbon flaring for the limited duration of the well test. Estimated emissions to air from flaring during well testing quantified during the EIA process and presented in the EIA report.

Dynamically positioned vessels have relatively high fuel consumption and consequently high levels of corresponding air emissions. Diesel oil or marine gas oil (MGO), if available, would be used as fuel for all vessels resulting primarily in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulphur oxides (SO_x), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and carbon monoxide (CO). Relative to these pollutants, smaller quantities of non-methane volatile organic compounds (VOCs), methane (CH₄) and particulate matter (PM₁₀/PM_{2.5}) will also be released. These emissions are released during the normal operation of a marine vessel and have the potential to result in a short-term localised increase in pollutant concentrations. They also contribute to regional and global atmospheric pollution.

Helicopter emissions levels would depend on actual fuel consumption and hence would vary with flying time, payload, weather, speed etc. Estimated emissions to air from vessels and helicopter fuel use will be quantified during the EIA process and presented in the EIA report.

4.6.2

Discharges to Sea

Drill Cuttings and Mud Disposal

During the drilling of the well, drill cuttings are produced as the rock is broken down in small rock particles by the drill bit advancing through the subsurface. The amount of drill cuttings that will be discharged during the drilling of the planned well are described in *Table 4.9*.

As discussed in *Section 4.5.2*, for deep water drilling, sea water with high viscous pills and sweeps are used for drilling the top-hole sections of the well drilled riserless (that is without the marine riser installed) while WBM and/or NADF are used for the subsequent sections (with riser installed on top of wellhead and BOP).

During the riserless drilling stage (top hole section drilling) fluid and cuttings are discharged directly on the seabed in immediate proximity of the well. Following installation of the riser (at the end of top hole section) excess seawater stored in tanks will be discharged.

During WBM and/or NADF drilling, drilling muds are circulated in a closed loop system which recycles the drilling muds and removes the drill cuttings. The returns from downhole (muds and cuttings) are routed to the shakers which will physically separate the drill cuttings from the drilling muds (*Figure 4.5* and *Figure 4.6*).

Prior to overboard discharge, the final processing of the drill cuttings will be the cuttings dryer to reduce the base fluid retained on the cuttings and discharged to sea under the following circumstances and limitations:

- Drill cuttings drilled with NADF:
 - Facilities located beyond 4.8 km from shore;
 - Organic Phase Drilling Fluid concentration: maximum residual non aqueous phase drilling fluid (NAF) 5% (C16-C18 internal olefins) or 9.4% (C12-C14 ester or C8 esters) on wet cuttings;
 - Hg: max 1 mg/kg dry weight in stock barite;
 - Cd: max 3 mg/kg dry weight in stock barite; and
 - Ship-to-shore otherwise.

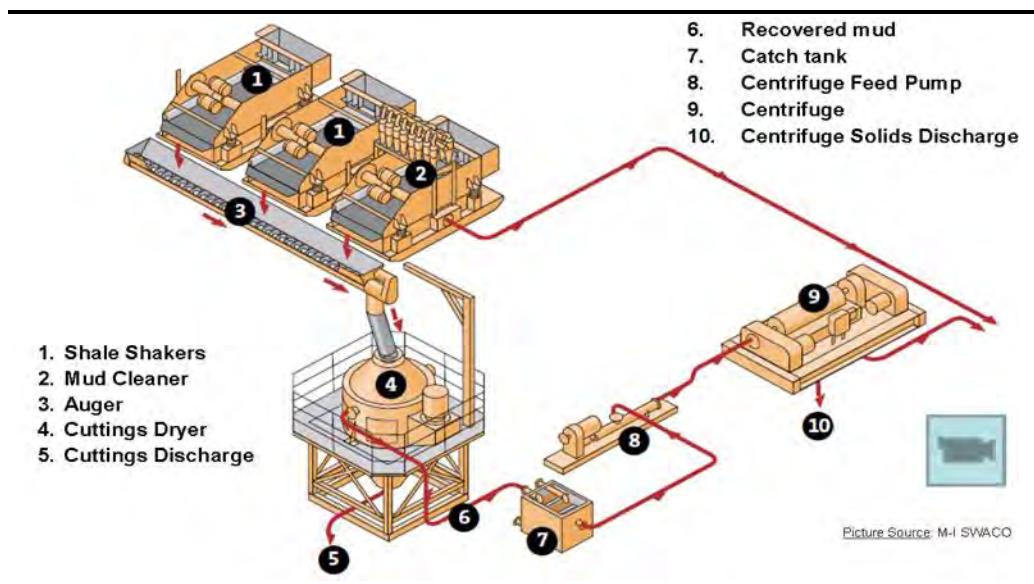
- Drill cuttings drilled with WBM:
 - Facilities located beyond 4.8 km from shore;
 - Hg: max 1 mg/kg dry weight in stock barite;
 - Cd: max 3 mg/kg dry weight in stock barite;

- Maximum chloride contraction must be less the four time the ambient concentration of fresh or brackish receiving water; and
- Ship-to-shore otherwise.

For this project Eni will adopt a vertical cuttings dry system that will limit the maximum residual non aqueous phase drilling fluid (NADF) below 5 percent on wet cuttings.

At the end of operation, the residual NADF in the loop and in tanks will be delivered to shore for recycling or waste in dedicated waste management facilities. WBM will be discharged overboard if in compliance with specific standards ⁽¹⁾, otherwise this will be disposed of offshore.

Figure 4.5 *Typical Solids Control/Fluid Recovery System*



Source: MI-Swaco, 2016

(1) 96 hr LC-50 of suspended Particulate Phase (SPP) - 3 % vol. toxicity test first for drilling fluids or alternatively testing based on standard toxicity assessment species.

Figure 4.6 Example Shale Shakers

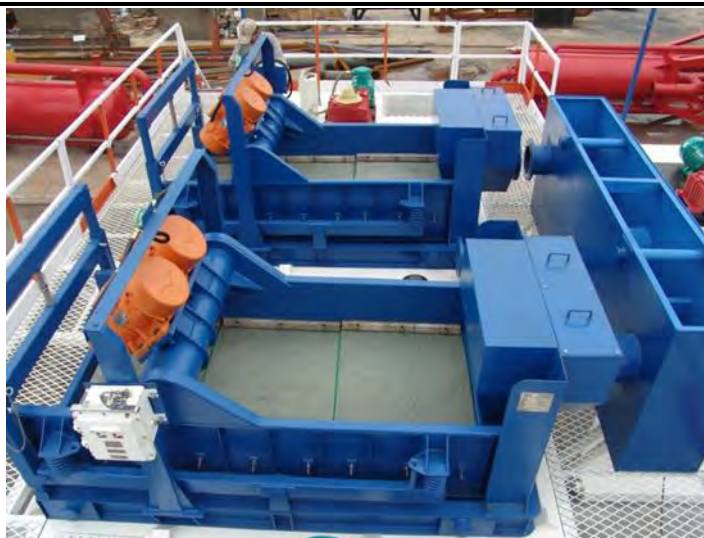


Table 4.9 Cuttings Discharge Quantities per Well

Waste Type	Est. Discharge (m ³)	Comments
High viscous pills and sweeps discharged at the sea floor while drilling the riserless hole intervals	900	Drill 42" and 24" hole intervals with sea water and 100 bbls viscous gel sweeps every 30 m. 2 sweeps at TD
Surplus whole WBM left at the end of well operations	100	Discharge to sea
WBM slops generated during operations such as tank cleaning or operating	150	Tank cleaning prior to displacement to NADF
WBM sludges generated during operations such as tank cleaning or cementing	100	Tank cleaning

Cement

During the initial cementing operation (top hole section), the required cement volume will be pumped into the annular space between the casing and the borehole wall. An excess of cement, necessary to guarantee sufficient presence of cement through the overall annulus, will emerge out of the top of the well. Doing this, the conductor pipe and surface casing are cemented all the way to the seafloor.

After the riser has been installed, for the next phases cement jobs, the excess of cement could be returned via the riser to the drilling vessel and treated using the solids control system. Unused cement slurry that has already been mixed is discharged overboard to avoid plugging the lines and tanks.

Bilge Water

All deck drainage from work spaces (bilge water) will be collected and piped into a sump tank on board the project vessels to ensure MARPOL 1973/78 Annex I compliance. The fluid will be monitored and any oily water would be processed through a suitable separation and treatment system prior to discharge overboard at a maximum of 15 ppm oil in water.

Sewage

Sewage discharge from the project vessels would meet the requirements of MARPOL 73/78 Annex IV. MARPOL 73/78 Annex IV requires that sewage discharged from vessels be disinfected, comminuted and that the effluent must not produce visible floating solids in, nor cause discoloration of the surrounding water. The treatment system must provide primary settling, chlorination and dechlorination. The treated effluent is then discharged into the sea.

Galley Wastes

The disposal into the sea of galley waste is permitted, in terms of MARPOL 73/78 Annex V, when the vessel is located more than 3 nautical miles (approximately 5.5 km) from land and the food waste has been ground or comminuted to particle sizes smaller than 25 mm.

Detergents

Detergents used for washing exposed marine deck spaces would be managed as bilge water. The toxicity of detergents varies greatly depending on their composition. Water-based or biodegradable detergents are preferred for use due to their low toxicity.

In certain cases of specific area cleaning, eg marine deck with no contamination of pollutants, using no toxic detergent, direct overboard discharge may be considered.

4.6.3

Land Disposal

A number of other types of wastes generated during the drilling activities would not be discharged at sea but would be transported to shore for disposal. These wastes would be recycled or re-used if possible or disposed at an appropriate licensed municipal landfill facility or at an alternative approved site.

Typical waste types generated by a drillship that are disposed of onshore include:

- Garbage (eg paper, plastic, wood and glass) including wastes from accommodation and workshops etc;
- Scrap metal and other material;

- Drums and containers containing residues (eg lubricating oil) that may have environmental effects;
- Used oil, including lubricating and gear oil; solvents; hydro-carbon based detergents, possible drilling fluids and machine oil;
- Chemicals and hazardous wastes (eg radioactive materials, neon tubes and batteries);
- Medical waste from treatment of personal onboard the vessel;
- Filters and filter media from machinery;
- Drilling fluid, including WBM, NADF, brine from drilling and completion activities.

At the end of operations, the overboard discharge of hazardous chemicals, cement bulks or any other chemical is not permitted by Eni. The preferred solution for unused chemicals is to return them to the supplier for reuse in other projects. Should this not be possible these could be stored in a dedicated warehouse for future use by Eni or managed as per the above mentioned golden rules.

4.6.4 *Noise Emissions*

The main sources of noise from the proposed drilling programme include noise produced by the drillship and supply vessels. The noise characteristics and level of various vessels used in the drilling programme will vary between 130 and 182 dB re 1µPa at 1 m (Simmonds *et al*, 2003; Richardson *et al*, 1995). The particular activity being conducted by the vessels changes the noise characteristics, for example, if it is at idle, holding position using bow thrusters, or accelerating.

4.7 *UNPLANNED EMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES*

This section presents the main sources of emissions that would result from the unplanned/ accidental events during the drilling activities and associated operations.

4.7.1 *Hydrocarbons and Chemical Spills*

Two of the main types of accidental events that could occur while drilling wells that could result in a discharge of hydrocarbons or chemicals to the marine environment are loss of well containment and single-event/batch spills.

Loss of well containment is a continuous release which could last for a measurable period of time, while a single-event spill is an instantaneous or limited duration occurrence. Eni is committed to minimising the release of hydrocarbons and hazardous chemical discharge into the marine environment and avoiding unplanned spills.

In case of accidental events, Eni minimises any adverse effects to the environment and plans to accomplish this goal by:

- i) incorporating oil and chemical spill prevention into the drilling plans;
- ii) Ensuring that the necessary contingency planning has taken place to respond effectively in the event of an incident.

Eni will develop and implement an Oil and Chemical Spill Response Plan in the event of an accidental release of oil offshore.

In addition, precautions are taken to ensure that all chemicals and petroleum products stored and transferred onshore and offshore are done so in a manner to minimise the potential for a spill and environmental damage in the event of an accidental release.

4.8

PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

One of the objectives of an EIA is to investigate alternatives to the project. In relation to a proposed activity “**alternatives**” means different ways of meeting the general purposes and requirements of the proposed activity.

Appendix 2 Section 2 (h)(i) of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), requires that all S&EIR processes must identify and describe alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable. Different types or categories of alternatives can be identified, eg location alternatives, type of activity, design or layout alternatives, technology alternatives and operational alternatives. The ‘No Go’ or ‘No Project’ alternative must also be considered.

Not all categories of alternatives are applicable to all projects. The consideration of alternatives is inherent in the detailed design and the identification of mitigation measures, and therefore, although not specifically assessed, alternatives have been and will continue to be taken into account in the design and EIA processes.

Despite many advances in seismic data acquisition and analysis, currently no alternatives exist to definitively establish the presence of hydrocarbon reserves other than through exploration and appraisal drilling.

No activity alternatives have therefore been assessed. It should however be noted that some pre-drilling activities may be undertaken, including an ROV survey.

A summary is provided below of the alternatives considered for this EIA.

4.8.1 *Site Locality Alternative*

Drilling Location

Eni is the operator and holds an Exploration Right for ER236. Both 2D and 3D seismic surveys have been undertaken over ER236 and possible areas of interest identified. Based on the interpretation of the seismic information, Eni have identified two areas of interest covering a limited area of ER236, in which they are considering undertaking exploration drilling activities in order to determine the presence and viability of the reserve. The northern area of interest (1,840 km²) is located approximately offshore of Richards Bay, and the southern area (2905 km²) approximately offshore of Port Shepstone. Although the well locations are still to be finalised based on a number of factors, including further analysis of the seismic data, the geological target and seafloor obstacles, this EIA considers that the wells could be drilled within the area of interest.

Onshore Logistics Base

An onshore logistics base will either be located in the Port of Richards Bay or the Port of Durban, the decision between these locations will be dependent on discussions with Transnet and the availability of sufficient space to accommodate the logistics base.

The EIA will assess the impacts from a logistics base in either Richards Bay or Durban.

4.8.2 *Technology Alternative*

Drilling Vessel Alternatives

There is a range of drilling vessels available to conduct the drilling of an offshore well. For deep water areas these are restricted to two options, drillships or semi-submersible rigs. *Figure 4.7* shows the options available and the associated operation depths.

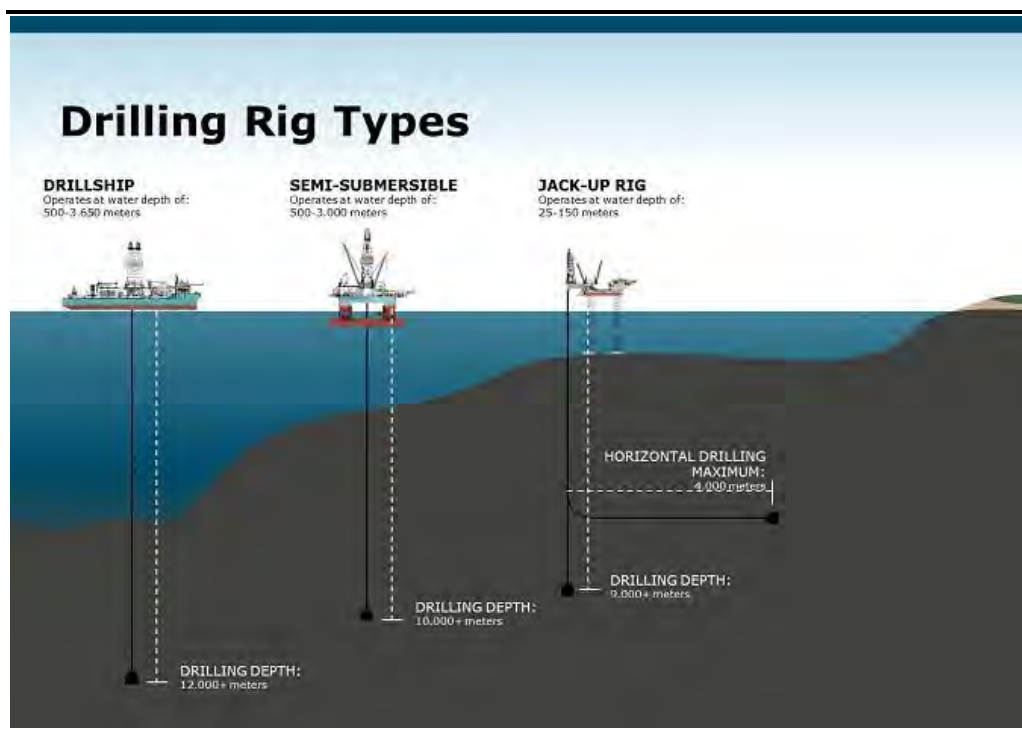
As discussed in *Section 4.4.1*, a drillship is commonly kept in position using a DPS which allows for minimal subsea disturbance due to its ability to operate without moorings. A significant benefit to using a drillship is the ease of mobility as it is a self-propelled vessel with the flexibility to move from well to well or location to location without the need of transport vessels. This option does however require greater energy use (and therefore emissions) and the DPS produces greater underwater sound during operation.

A semi-submersible drill rig has to be towed to a site and is either moored to the seabed using a series of anchors which may extend up to 1 km from the rig or may use dynamic positioning to stay in position. These rigs have a partially submerged structure below the water line. Water is used as a ballast control to maintain flotation and stability.

This option will cause greater disturbance to the seabed due to the presence of the moorings, but requires less energy use and produces less underwater sound.

Both drilling units are self-contained units with derrick and drilling equipment, an internal access to the water surface called moonpool, a helicopter pad, fire and rescue equipment and crew quarters. The operations and discharges are similar. Each drilling unit would also require between one to three supply vessels, it is likely that a semi-submersible drill rig would require more support vessels (or more trips by the support vessel to the base) than a drillship, as a drillship has more onboard storage capacity. A drillship is also significantly more mobile than a semisubmersible.

Figure 4.7 *Drilling Vessel Alternatives*



Source: <http://www.maerskdrilling.com/en/about-us/the-drilling-industry>

Eni's preferred drilling vessel is a drillship due to distance from shore, water depth constraints and its availability, flexibility and ease of mobility.

Drilling Fluids

Various factors govern the best combination of drilling chemicals used to produce the required drilling mud needed to lubricate the drill bit, maintain well pressure control, and carry cuttings to the surface.

According to the IOGP classifications, the three types of NADF that could be used for offshore drilling can be defined as follows:

- Group I NADF (high aromatic content) - These base fluids were used during initial days of oil and gas exploration and include diesel and conventional mineral oil based fluids. They are refined from crude oil and are a non-specific collection of hydrocarbon compounds including paraffins, olefins and aromatic and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Group 1 NADFs are defined by having PAH levels greater than 0.35%.
- Group II NADF (medium aromatic content) - These fluids are sometimes referred to as Low Toxicity Mineral Oil Based Fluids (LTMBF) and were developed to address the rising concern over the potential toxicity of diesel-based fluids. They are also developed from refining crude oil but the distillation process is controlled such that the total aromatic hydrocarbon concentration is less than Group I NADFs (0.5 – 5%) and the PAH content is less than 0.35% but greater than 0.001%.
- Group III NADF (low to negligible aromatic content) - These fluids are characterised by PAH contents less than 0.001% and total aromatic contents less than 0.5%. They include synthetic based fluids (SBF) which are produced by chemical reactions of relatively pure compounds and can include synthetic hydrocarbons (olefins, paraffins and esters). Using special refining and/or separation processes, base fluids of Group III can also be derived from highly processed mineral oils (paraffins, enhanced mineral oil based fluid (EMBF)). PAH content is less than 0.001%.

A combination of WBDFs and NADFs will be used to drill the proposed exploration well. It is anticipated that an IOGP Group III non aqueous base fluid (NABF) with low to negligible aromatic content will be used for this project. Refer to *Section 4.5.2* for further information.

Drill Cuttings Disposal Method

The solids control system applies different methods to remove solids (drill cuttings - particles of stone, clay, shale and sand) from the drilling fluid and to recover drilling fluid so that it can be reused. During riserless drilling, using sea water and high viscous sweeps and pills, cuttings are disposed of directly at the seabed. Once the riser has been installed on top of the wellhead and cuttings can be returned to the rig, there is no standard practice for the treatment and disposal of drill cuttings that is applied worldwide.

As per OGP (2003) there are three alternatives for the discharge of drill cuttings, namely:

- Offshore treatment and discharge to sea - where cuttings are discharged overboard from the drilling vessel or platform after undergoing treatment by solids control equipment and fluid contaminant reduction system;

- Re-injection - where drill cuttings are ground to fine particle sizes and disposed of, along with entrained drilling fluids, by injection into permeable subterranean formations; and
- Onshore disposal and treatment - where cuttings and the associated drilling fluids are collected and transported for treatment (eg thermal desorption, land farming) if necessary and final disposal by techniques such as land filling, land spreading, injection, or re-use.’

Re-injection is not an option in this location and is generally not possible during exploration drilling and as such the two potentially disposal options discussed below are discharge to sea and onshore disposal. See *Table 4.10* which documents the advantages and disadvantages of each option.

Offshore Treatment and Discharge to Sea

This option involves discharging the drilling cuttings, after specific treatment, to the marine environment.

Drill cuttings would be treated to remove drilling fluid for reuse and reduce oil content to less than 5 percent of wet cuttings weight (as low as possible) using a suitable combination of shakers, a centrifuge and/or a cuttings dryer. Other possible additional systems could include a washing system and a thermo-mechanical treatment unit.

The cuttings containing residual fluid are then mixed with sea water and discharged to the sea through a pipe known as a chute (or caisson). The end of the chute is typically located approximately 15 m below the water surface. Unlike the other disposal options, no temporary storage for cuttings is required.

In South Africa, offshore discharge is the accepted method of disposal, if cuttings have been treated and contamination concentrations are below the maximum allowable thresholds.

The expected dispersion (fall and spatial extent of the deposition) of discharged cuttings will be predicted in the “drilling discharge modelling - drill cuttings dispersion model” study during the next phase of the EIA.

Offshore pre-treatment and Onshore Disposal

As per OGP (2003), this option would involve the processing of cuttings onboard the drilling vessel, followed by storage and transportation to shore for disposal.

Consequently, there are some aspects of onshore disposal that must be considered when evaluating the viability of this option, advantages and disadvantages of:

- Marine transport (skip and ship, which is common to all potential onshore disposal options);
- Onshore disposal facility option;
- Additional movements of skips on board of vessel with increased risk for workers during lifting operations; and
- Limited availability on deck space on board for equipment and reduced chemicals and fluids storage capacity; more difficult to allocate materials to guarantee stability of boat.

The potential onshore disposal options include:

- Landfill disposal: Depending on the level of treatment and residual oil content in percentage of dry cuttings, the cuttings would more than likely need to be disposed of at a hazardous landfill site.
- Land-farming: This involves spreading fully treated cuttings followed by mechanical tilling with the addition of nutrients, water and or oxygen as necessary to stimulate biodegradation by naturally occurring oil-degrading bacteria, material is applied several times at the same location. Depending upon the location of the land-farm, a liner, over liner, and/or sprinkler system may be required.
- Re-use (eg road construction). Treated cuttings may be used for construction or other alternative uses. If necessary or optimal, cuttings could be further treated prior to re-use, eg with thermal-mechanical treatment or bio-remediation.

Table 4.10 Advantages (+) and Disadvantages (-) of Offshore Discharge and Onshore Disposal of Drill Cuttings (adapted from OGP, 2003)

Economics	Operational	Environmental
Offshore Discharge		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Very low cost per unit volume treatment + No potential liabilities at onshore facilities - Potential future offshore liability - Cost for modelling and analysis (eg, compliance testing, dispersion model) - field analysis of cuttings prior of discharge and potential impacts (eg, compliance testing,, field monitoring programmes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Simple process with limited equipment needed + No transportation to onshore involved (less movement of skips and supply vessel, less costs) + Limited number of skips on board, easier logistics and deck management+ Low power and fuel requirements + Low personnel requirements + Low safety, environment and health risks (e.g. filling and transport of skips, stability of rig, possible incident and contamination on deck) + Limited or no shore-based infrastructure required - Necessity of cuttings bulk to increase cutting storage capacity prior of treatment process - Drilling speed affected by treatment and discharge processes' speed + Very limited or No weather restrictions - Pre-treatment equipment required - Risk of plugging lines when using drier and washing system - Management requirements of fluid constituents - Continuous analysis of residual cuttings prior to discharge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + No incremental air emissions + Low energy usage + No environmental issues at onshore sites - Potential for short-term localised impacts on seafloor (benthic community) and water column biology due to chemicals and sediments in the water column and settling on the seafloor

Onshore Disposal		
<p>Marine transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Waste can be removed from drilling location eliminating future liability at the rig site - Transportation cost can be high for additional navigation of supply vessel and it could vary with distance of shorebase from the drilling location - Transportation may require chartering of additional supply vessels - Additional costs associated with offshore transport equipment (vacuums, augers) cuttings skips or bulk containers) and personnel - Operational shut-down due to inability to handle generated cuttings would make operations more costly 	<p>Marine transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety hazards associated with loading and unloading of waste containers on workboats and at the shorebase - Increased handling of waste is necessary at the drilling location and at shorebase - Additional personnel required - Risk of exposure of personnel to aromatic hydrocarbons - Efficient collection and transportation of waste are necessary at the drilling location - May be difficult to handle logistics of cuttings generated with drilling of high rate of penetration large diameter holes - Weather or logistical issues may preclude loading and transport of cuttings, resulting in a shut down of drilling or need to discharge - Rig stability may be effected in case of bad weather, necessity to additional move equipment and skips on board to guarantee balance 	<p>Marine transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + No impacts on benthic community + Avoids seabed and water column possible impacts to environment and biotic sensitivities - Fuel consumption and consequent air emissions associated with transfer of wastes to a shore base - Increased risk of spills in transfer (transport to shore and offloading) - Disposal onshore creates new problems (eg. potential groundwater contamination) - Potential interference with shipping and fishing from increased vessel traffic and increased traffic at the port
<p>Onshore operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + On land transportation costs - Potential future liabilities 	<p>Onshore operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Onshore transport to site - Safety risk to personnel and local inhabitants in transport and handling - Disposal facilities require long-term monitoring and management - Additional footprint in logistic base for temporary storage of skips 	<p>Onshore operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Reduces impacts to seafloor and biota - Potential for onshore spills - Air emissions associated with transport and equipment operation -

<p>Land-farming: + Inexpensive relative to other onshore options - Requires long-term land lease - Possible necessity of compensative/restoration activities for land use authorisation</p>	<p>Land-farming: - Limited use due to lack of availability of and access to suitable land - Requires suitable climatic conditions - Cannot be used for wastes with high salt content without prior treatment - Necessity to develop specific treatment facilities</p>	<p>Land-farming: + If managed correctly minimal potential for groundwater impact + Biodegradation of hydrocarbons - Air emissions from equipment use and off-gassing from degradation process - Runoff in areas of high rain may cause surface water contamination - May involve substantial monitoring requirements - Limited availability/experience for cuttings management in South Africa</p>
<p>Landfill: -Additional pressure on existing landfills - Possible necessity of compensative/restoration activities for land use authorisation</p>	<p>Landfill: -Requires appropriate management and monitoring may have requirements on maximum oil content of wastes - Necessity to develop specific treatment facilities - Land requirements - May be limited by local regulations</p>	<p>Landfill: - Potential groundwater and surface water impacts - Air emissions associated with earthmoving equipment - May be restrictions on oil content of wastes - Limited availability/experience for cuttings management in South Africa</p>

Although the onshore disposal option has the benefit that it does not leave an accumulation of cuttings on the seafloor, it has several disadvantages (eg additional pressure on existing landfill sites and potential impacts on vegetation and groundwater) and involves a substantial amount of additional equipment, transportation, and facilities.

The additional transportation requirements to transfer the cuttings to shore increases environmental and safety risks associated with shipping and handling of materials.

Considering the aspects previously discussed, the dynamic nature of the marine environment in the area of interest and in order to limit the footprint for onshore landfarming and waste facilities in the area, considering the lack of dedicated facilities for onshore cuttings treatment, according to South African legislation, international best practise and Eni technical guidelines, Eni's preferred option is to off-shore treat and discharge cuttings in accordance with the previously defined limitations.

4.8.3 *Design or Layout Alternatives*

Number of Wells

Eni proposes to drill:

- Up to four wells within the northern area of interest: up to two exploration wells and up to two appraisal wells;
- Up to two wells within the southern area of interest: one exploration well and one appraisal well.

The number of wells to be drilled will be determined by the success of the first wells.

The EIA will assess the drilling of six wells within the areas of interest.

Scheduling

The initial drilling activities are currently proposed in 2019, the time of year has not as yet been confirmed.

4.8.4 *No-Go Option*

The No-Go alternative will be considered in the EIA in accordance with the requirements of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended). The No Go alternative entails no change to the status quo, in other words the proposed exploration drilling activities will not be conducted in ER236.

The option not to proceed with exploration or appraisal drilling would leave the areas of the potential drilling sites in their current environmental state, with the oil/gas potential remaining unknown.

While exploration or appraisal drilling does not automatically lead to the development of oil/gas production, it is an essential stage in the process, which might lead to the drilling of production wells and thereafter significant employment opportunities in this sector, if commercial reserves can be exploited. The 'do nothing' or 'no-go' option forgoes these possible advantages.

5.1 OVERVIEW

The objective of the environmental and social baseline is to establish the characteristics of the existing biophysical and socio-economic conditions in the Project Area. The baseline serves as the reference point against which changes can be predicted and monitored.

This Chapter presents the baseline conditions in the Project Area. The baseline was determined through a review of existing information which includes: previous projects which have occurred in the surrounding blocks, municipal documents and social websites as referenced at the end of this document. Further to this, a Marine Ecology Assessment as well as a Fisheries Study were conducted to determine the baseline conditions of the Project Area.

5.2 PROJECT AREA

The Project Area comprises the various biophysical and socio-economic conditions receptors may be affected both directly and indirectly by the project activities described below. The Project Area can be separated into Areas of Direct Influence (ADI) and Areas of Indirect Influence (AII) depending on the source and causes of the impacts and these will vary in extent depending on the type of receptor affected.

The Project Area is offshore of the KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) coast, between St Lucia and Port Shepstone and includes the entire Block ER236. The ADI includes the northern and southern areas of interest (*Section 4.2*), located at their closest points approximately 62 km and 65 km from shore respectively, and the supply vessel and helicopter routes to and from either Richards Bay or Durban. The AII includes the entire block and the parts of the shoreline where an accidental oil spill may beach. The extent of an oil spill will be determined during the oil dispersion modelling study which will be conducted during the EIA phase of the project.

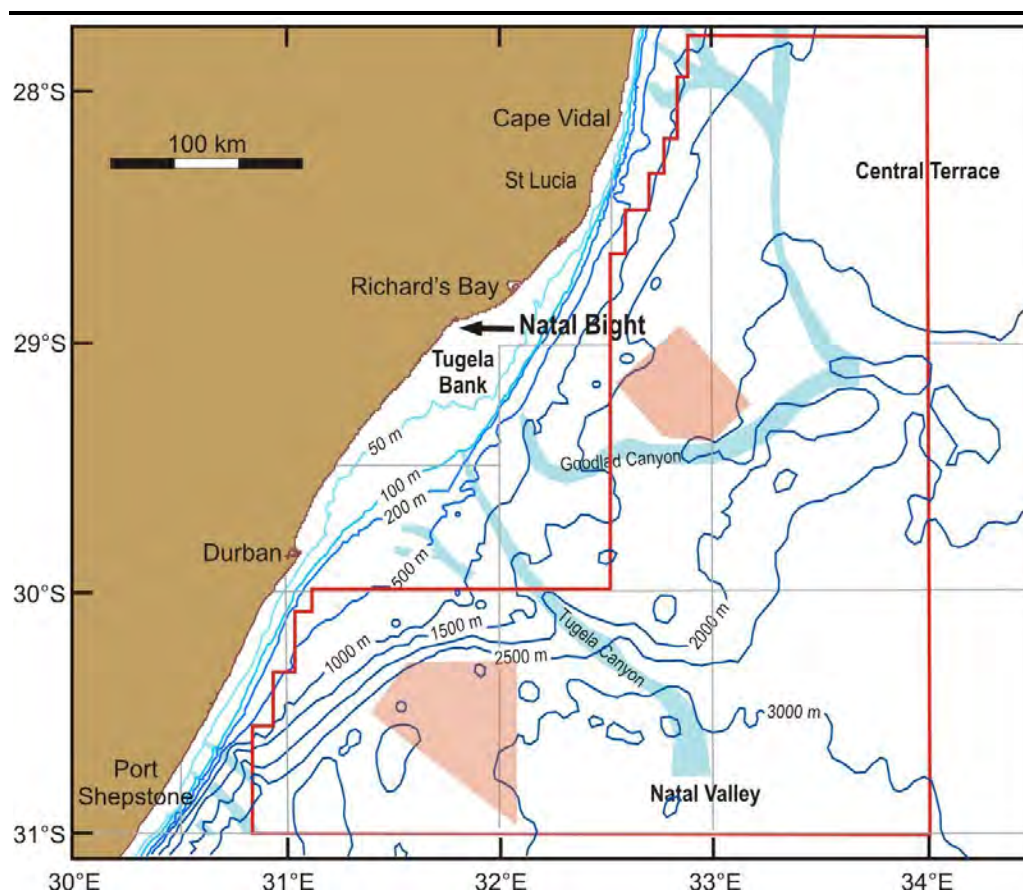
5.3 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

5.3.1 Marine Environment

Bathymetry and Sediments

The orientation of the coastline along the East Coast is relatively uniform, and north-northeast trending. A significant topographical feature is the Natal Bight, a coastal indentation between Cape Vidal and Durban (*Figure 5.1*).

Figure 5.1 Bathymetry of the South African East Coast



Note: Shown on the figure are Block ER236 (red polygon), the areas of interest (orange shading) and features and places mentioned in the text. The positions of submarine canyons and feeder valleys (blue shading) as identified in Lombard *et al.* (2004) are also indicated.

Source: Pisces, 2017

The majority of the East Coast region has a narrow continental shelf and a steep continental slope. The Tugela Bank, located along the KZN coast between 28° 30' S and 30° 20' S, is a prominent feature on the continental shelf. Here the continental shelf widens to 50 km offshore, the maximum width reached along the East Coast (Lutjeharms *et al.*, 1989) and the continental slope is more gentle (Martin & Flemming, 1988). To the south, the continental margin descends into the Natal Valley, while to the north-eastwards it develops into the Central Terrace (Figure 5.1).

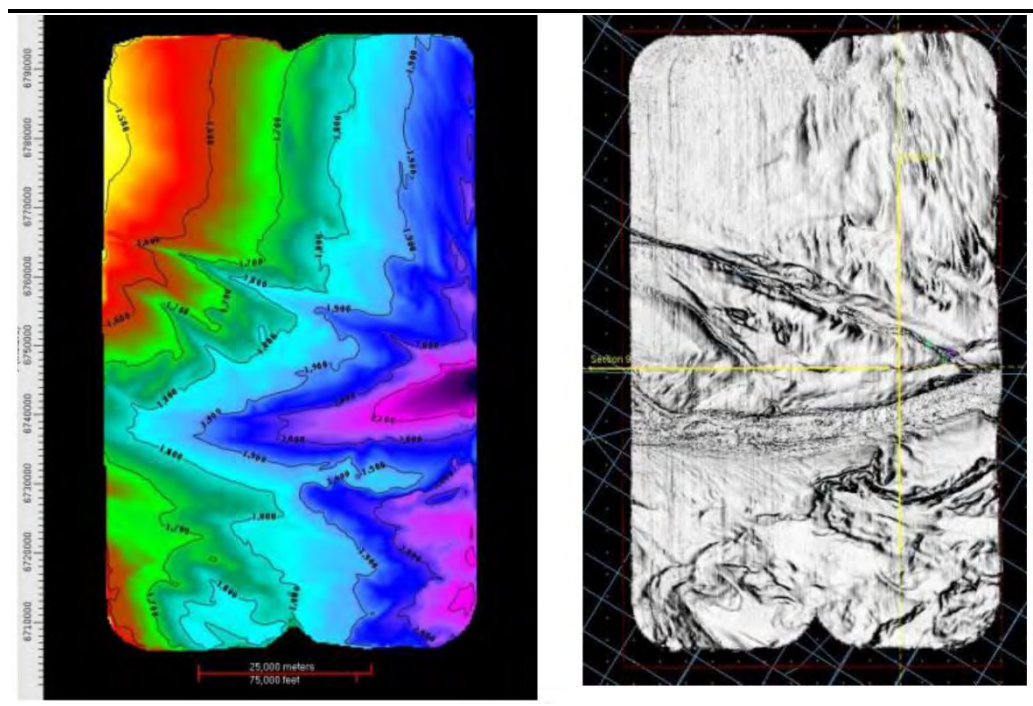
The Tugela Bank is interrupted by two canyons: the large and prominent Tugela Canyon and the smaller Goodlad Canyon (also referred to as 29°25' S). The northern area of interest for well drilling lies east of the Natal Bight in >1,500 m water depth. The southern area of interest lies off Port Shepstone in > 2,600 m water depth, to the south of the Tugela Canyon.

A further canyon is located to the south of the Bank where the continental shelf narrows and the continental margin descends into the Natal Valley.

The Goodlad Canyon emerges from the Tugela Bank at 2,320 m (Goodlad, 1986). There are limited data on the Goodland Canyon features; however, it is reported to start as a small 20 m deep valley (Martin & Flemming, 1988) deepening to 250 m while becoming a 50 km wide, shallow valley at a depth of 1,400 m. The gradient of the canyon walls are less steep than those of the Tugela Canyon and limited tributaries occur (Young, 2009). No information specific to the canyon off Durban could be sourced (Pisces, 2017).

These canyons therefore differ significantly in morphology from those in northern KZN, where coelacanths have been reported. Firstly, the canyon heads lack the amphitheatre-shaped head morphology. Secondly, they are located at far greater depth than the Sodwana canyons and lack connectivity to the shelf, and finally, they show no significant tributary branches (Wiles *et al.*, 2013). Although terraces are present and may provide shelter in the form of caves and overhangs, they occur at depths (>1,500 m) well beyond those at which coelacanths have been recorded to date. Evidence of deep water canyons at depths (>1,500 m) were found during a seismic survey conducted in the northern area of interest. The canyon was found to be in the centre of the area of interest (Figure 5.2). Due to the depth of the canyon coelacanths are unlikely to be present. No drilling will occur within canyons.

Figure 5.2 Evidence of Deep Water Canyon - Block ER236



Source: Eni, 2017

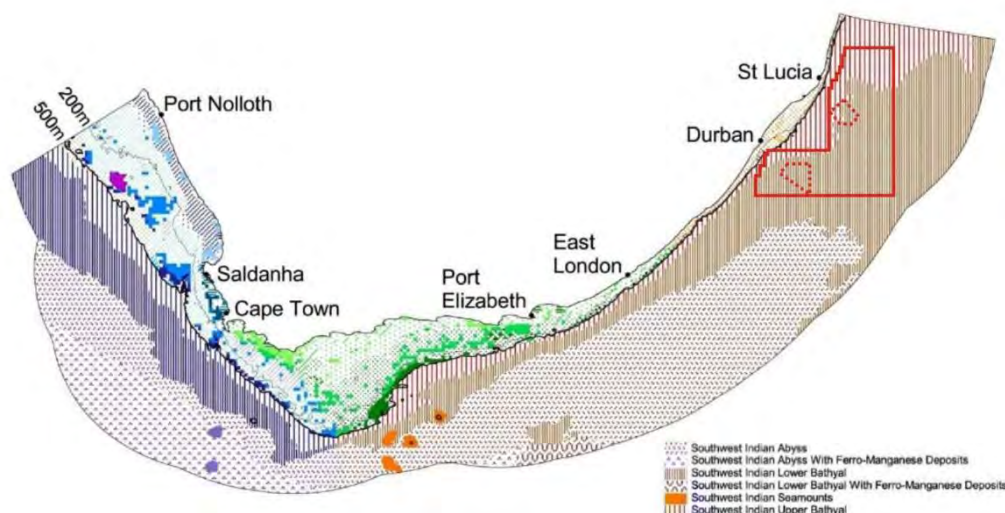
The Tugela Bank is the major sedimentary deposition centre of the KZN continental shelf, being characterised by fluvial deposits of Tugela River and Mgeni River origin. Sediment dispersal in the Bight is controlled by the complex interaction of shelf morphology, the Agulhas Current, wave regime, wind-driven circulation, sediment supply and the presence of the semi-permanent gyre. The seabed is thus sedimentary in nature but varies in the degree to which it is consolidated (CBD, 2013).

North of Durban, the shelf region is dominated by terrigenous sand (0.063 to 2 mm), with patches of gravel (>2 mm) occurring throughout the area. Areas on the mid-shelf contain sediments comprising up to 60 percent terrigenous mud. Two large mud depo-centres are found off the Tugela River mouth, while a smaller one is located off St Lucia. These mud depo-centres are a rare environment along the east coast of South Africa, comprising only about 10 percent of the shelf area (Demetriades & Forbes, 1993). The muds and their associated elevated organic contents provide habitat dominated by benthic and deposit feeders that favour muddy sediments and turbid waters. Despite being primarily a soft-sediment habitat, low profile beachrock outcrops (Fennessy, 1994a, 1994b; Lamberth *et al.*, 2009) occur just offshore of the 50 m contour off Durban and around the 200 m contour off Richard's Bay.

South of Durban, sand dominates both the inshore and offshore surficial sediments, although a substantial gravel component is present on the middle and outer shelf to as far as Port St Johns, occurring as coarse lag deposits in areas of erosion or non-deposition. Traces of mud are present on most areas of the shelf, although significant mud depo-centres are absent. The Agulhas Current and/or waves affect the sediment bedform patterns on the KZN continental shelf. North and south of the Tugela Bank, the Agulhas Current generates active dune fields at the shelf edge (Flemming & Hay, 1988). In contrast, sediments on the shelf area of the Tugela Bank to a depth of 100 m are affected mostly by wave action (CSIR, 1998). South of the Ilovo River the inner shelf comprises sand sheets, while sand ribbons and streamers occur on the mid-shelf comprises, with gravel pavements dominating the outer shelf.

The outer shelf is dominated by gravels of shell-fragment and algal-nodule origin (Heydorn *et al.*, 1978). Outer shelf sediments are influenced solely by the strong Agulhas Current, forming large-scale subaqueous dunes with a southwesterly transport direction. Subaqueous dunes in the inner and mid shelf are prone to current reversals (Uken & Mkize, 2012). The northern area of interest for well drilling comprises Southwest Indian Upper and Lower Bathyal benthic habitats, whereas Southern Indian Lower Bathyal benthic habitat dominates in the southern area of interest (*Figure 5.3*), both of which have been assigned an ecosystem threat status of 'least threatened' in the SANBI 2011 National Biodiversity Assessment (Sink *et al.*, 2011) reflecting the great extent of these habitats within the South African Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (*Figure 5.4*).

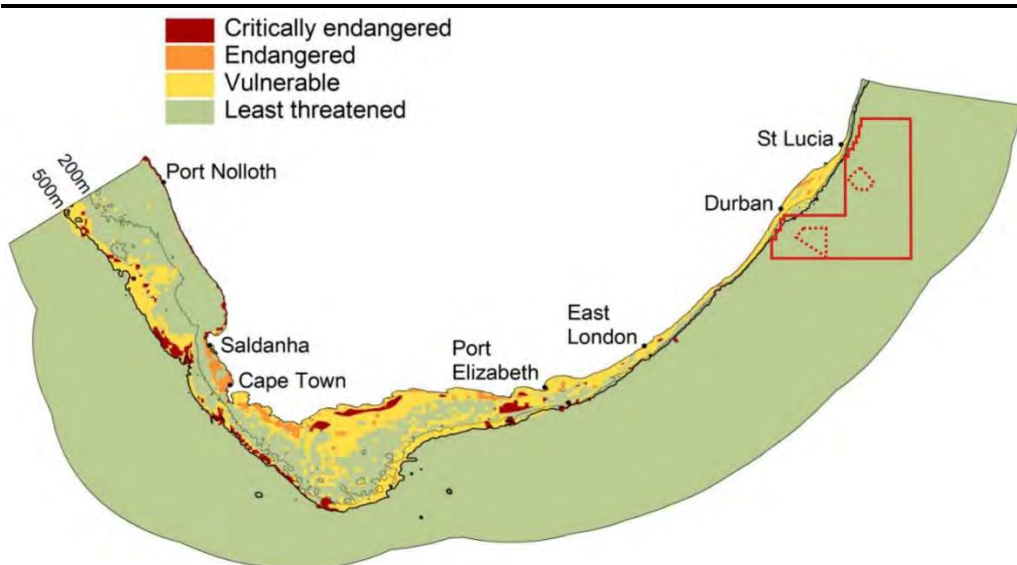
Figure 5.3 Coastal and Benthic Habitat Types off the South African East Coast



Note: Shown on the Figure are Block ER 236 (red polygon) and the areas of interest for well drilling (red dotted line)

Source: Adapted from Sink *et al.* 2012 in Pisces, 2017

Figure 5.4 The Ecological Threat Status of Coastal and Offshore Benthic Habitat Types off the South African East Coast



Note: Shown on the Figure are Block ER 236 (red polygon) and the areas of interest for well drilling (red dotted line)

Source: Adapted from Sink *et al.* 2012 in Pisces, 2017

The oceanography of this coast is almost totally dominated by the warm Agulhas Current that flows southwards along the shelf edge (Schumann, 1998) (Figure 5.5). The main source of the Agulhas Current is from recirculation in a South-West Indian Ocean subgyre.

Further contributions to the Agulhas Current come from the Mozambique Current and the East Madagascar Current in the form of eddies that act as important perturbations to the flow (Lutjeharms, 2006). It flows southwards at a rapid rate following the shelf edge along the East Coast, before retroflecting between 16° and 20° E (Shannon, 1985). It is a well-defined and intense jet some 100 km wide and 2,300 m deep (Schumann, 1998; Bryden *et al.*, 2005). Current speeds of 2.5 m/s or more have been recorded (Pearce *et al.*, 1978).

Where it meets the northern part of the Tugela Bank near Cape St Lucia, the inertia of the Agulhas Current carries it into deep water. This generates instability in the current (Gill & Schumann, 1979) resulting in meanders and eddies (Pearce *et al.*, 1978). Three eddy types have been identified in the Agulhas Current (Gründlingh, 1992):

Table 5.1 Eddy Types Identified in the Agulhas Current

Type	Description
Type I	These are meanders that comprise smaller shear/frontal features to a depth of at least 50 m, which dissipate over a period of days
Type II	These are meanders comprising the large clockwise loops generated within the Natal Bight. These loops are explained below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extremely transient Natal Pulse occurs when meanders move in a southward flow offshore, enabling sluggish and occasional northward flow to develop close inshore (Schumann, 1988); • The larger Natal Gyre is a clockwise circulation cell that extends from Durban to Richard’s Bay, resulting in northward flow inshore (Pearce, 1977a, 1977b).
Type III	These are meanders, which are the larger meanders that originate north of St Lucia.

Source: Pisces, 2017

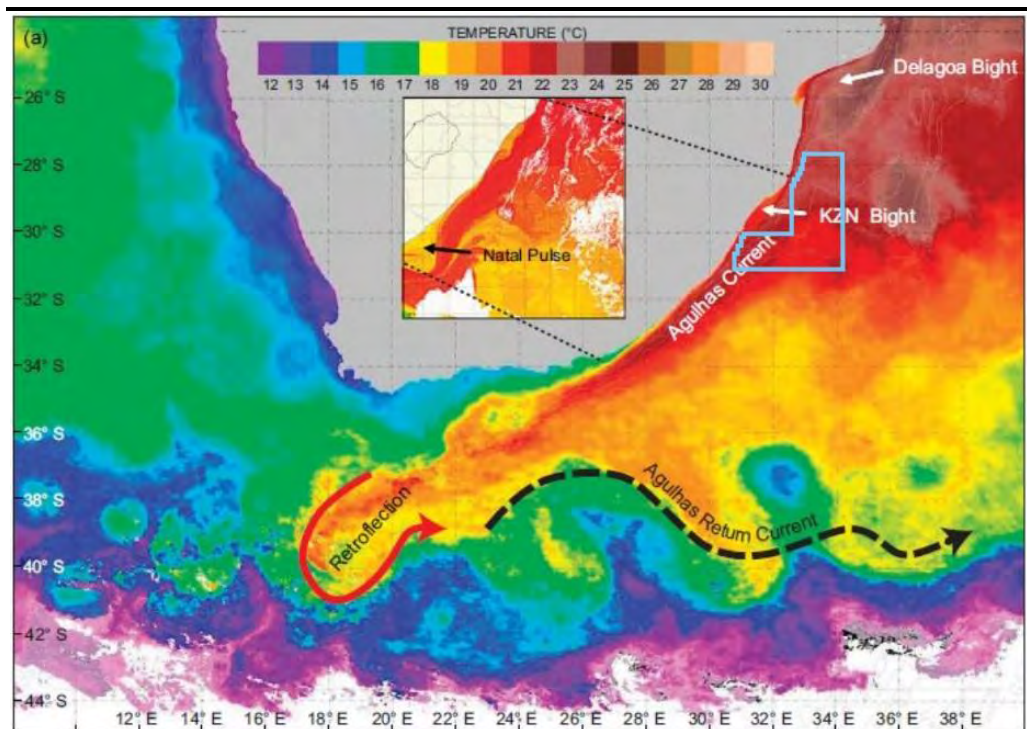
South of Durban, the continental shelf again narrows and the Agulhas Current re-attaches itself as a relatively stable trajectory to the coast, until off Port Edward it is so close inshore that the inshore edge (signified by a temperature front) is rarely discernible (Pearce, 1977a). At Port St Johns, however, there exists a semi-permanent eddy, which results in a northward-flowing coastal current and the movement of cooler water up the continental slope onto the centre of the very narrow shelf (Roberts *et al.*, 2010). Further south, when the Agulhas Current reaches the wider Agulhas Bank, where the continental slopes are weaker, it starts to exhibit meanders, shear edge eddies and plumes of warm surface waters at the shelf edge, before retroflecting eastwards as the Agulhas Return Current to follow the Subtropical Convergence (Lutjeharms, 2006) (Figure 5.5).

In common with other western boundary currents, a northward (equatorward) undercurrent, termed the Agulhas Undercurrent, is found on the continental slope of the East Coast at depths of between 800 m and 3,000 m (Beal & Bryden, 1997).

As the Agulhas Current originates in the equatorial region of the western Indian Ocean its waters are typically blue and clear, with low nutrient levels and a low frequency of chlorophyll fronts. On the Tugela Bank, however, nutrient concentrations are characterised by short-term temporal variations, but are higher than in areas where the continental shelf is narrower (Carter & d'Aubrey, 1988).

This is attributed in part, to the topographically induced upwelling that occurs in the area as a result of the bathymetric arrangement of the Natal Bight (Gill & Schumann 1979; Schumann 1986; Lutjeharms *et al.*, 1989). The cold nutrient-rich upwelled waters are a source of bottom water for the entire Natal Bight (Lutjeharms *et al.*, 2000a, b). However, from all other perspectives, the Bight may be considered a semi-enclosed system (Lutjeharms & Roberts, 1988) as the strong Agulhas Current at the shelf edge forms a barrier to exchanges of water and biota with the open ocean. The location of the area of interest is offshore and to the east of the Tugela Banks, however, suggests that nutrient concentrations will be comparatively low.

Figure 5.5 *The Predominance of the Agulhas Current in Block ER 236*



Note: Shown on the Figure is Block ER236 (pale blue outline)

Source: Adapted from Roberts *et al.* 2010 in Pisces, 2017

The surface waters are a mix of Tropical Surface Water (originating in the South Equatorial Current) and Subtropical Surface Water (originating from the mid-latitude Indian Ocean). Surface waters are warmer than 20°C and have a lower salinity than the Equatorial Indian Ocean, South Indian Ocean and Central water masses found below. Surface water characteristics, however, vary due to insolation and mixing (Schumann, 1998).

Seasonal variation in temperatures is limited to the upper 50 m of the water column (Gründlingh, 1987), increasing offshore towards the core waters of the Agulhas Current where temperatures may exceed 25° C in summer and 21° C in winter (Schumann, 1998). Further offshore of the core waters, and thus across most of the Block ER 236, temperatures decrease.

Winds and Swells

The main wind axis off the KZN coast is parallel to the coastline, with north-north-easterly and south-south-westerly winds predominating for most of the year (Schumann & Martin, 1991) and with average wind speeds around 2.5 m/s (Schumann, 1998) (*Figure 5.6 and Figure 5.7*)

In the sea areas off Durban, the majority of swells are from the South and South-southwest, with the largest attaining in excess of 7 m. During summer and autumn, some swells also arrive from the east (*Figure 5.8*). The less regular weather patterns affecting the East Coast (eg low pressure cells present NE of Durban, cut-off low pressure cells and tropical cyclones) strongly influence the wave climate, resulting in swells in excess of 10 m (Hunter 1988; Schumann 1998). The giant waves (>20 m high) that are at times encountered within the Agulhas Current (Heydorn & Tinley, 1980), arise from the meeting of the south-westerly swells and the southerly flowing Agulhas Current, and may be a navigation hazard at times.

Nutrients

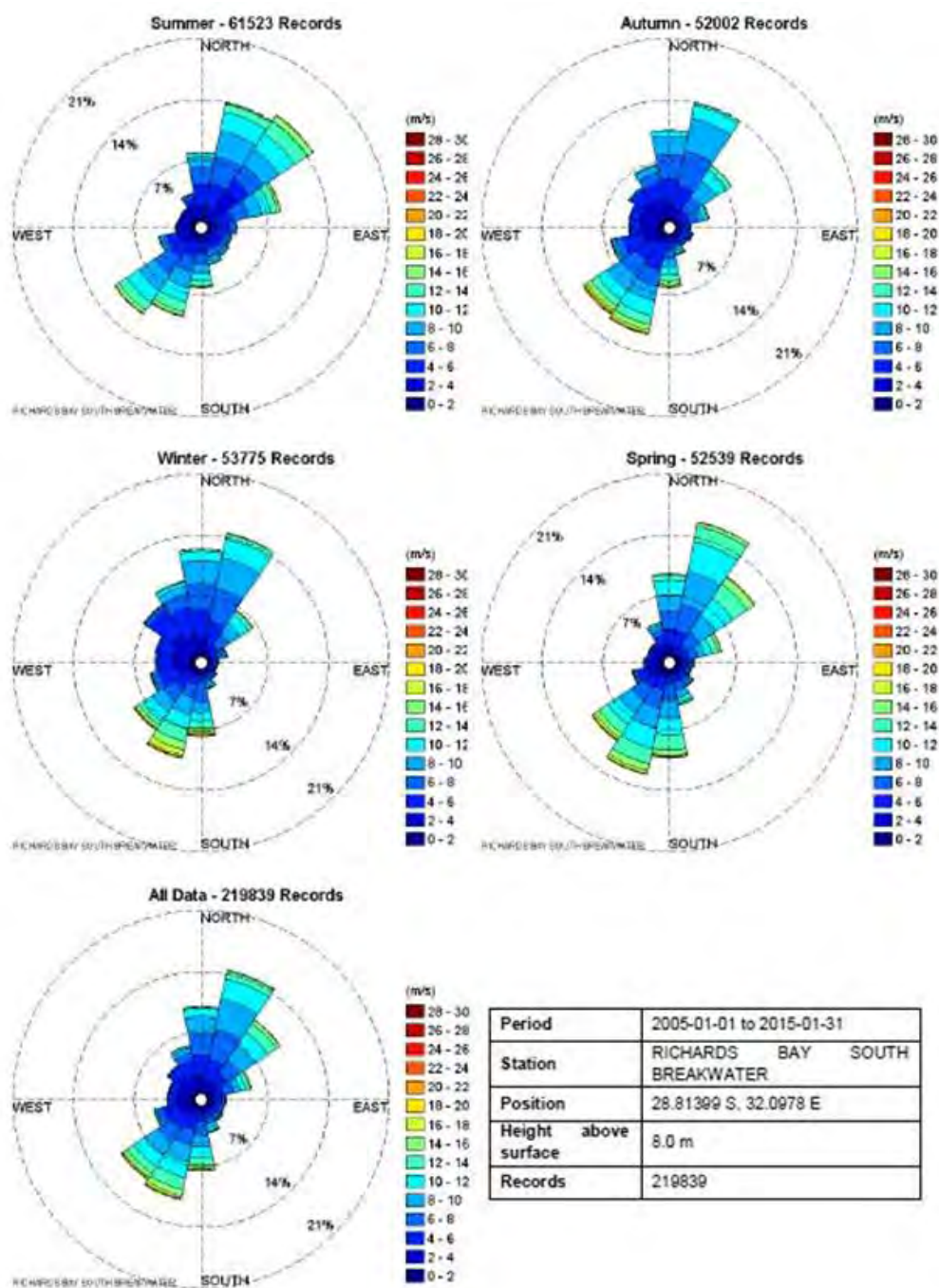
Nutrient inputs on the Tugela Banks are thought to originate from a combination of an upwelling cell off Richards Bay, the Tugela River and a cyclonic lee eddy off Durban. The marine nutrients are derived from a topographically-induced upwelling cell just south of Richards Bay (Gill & Schumann, 1979; Schumann, 1988; Lutjeharms *et al.*, 1989). The cold nutrient-rich upwelled waters are a source of bottom water for the entire Natal Bight (Lutjeharms *et al.*, 2000a, b), but the quantity and regularity of this nutrient supply remains unknown. The cyclonic eddy incorporates enrichment, retention and concentration mechanisms and together with the upwelling and elevated phytoplankton production in the north of the Bight (Lutjeharms *et al.*, 2000b), creates the necessary conditions for enhanced survivorship of early larvae and juveniles of pelagic spawners (Beckley & van Ballegooyen, 1992; Hutchings *et al.*, 2003).

River discharge also has profound effect on physical, chemical and biological processes in coastal waters, and in KZN the effect of catchment-derived nutrient supply onto the Tugela Banks is thought to be pronounced given that nutrient supply from upwelling events is limited (Lamberth *et al.*, 2009). The importance of localised fluvial processes (under normal flow, reduced flow and flood events) in driving marine food webs has recently received much research attention (DWAF, 2004; Lamberth *et al.*, 2009; Turpie & Lamberth, 2010).

Nutrient inputs into the coastal environment through river runoff are predicted to stimulate phytoplankton and zooplankton production and ultimately the larval, juvenile and adult fish that depend on them as a food source. Proposed impoundments on the Tugela River may thus have cascade effects on ecosystem functioning of the Tugela Banks, with far-reaching consequences for the sustainability of local fisheries (commercial and subsistence).

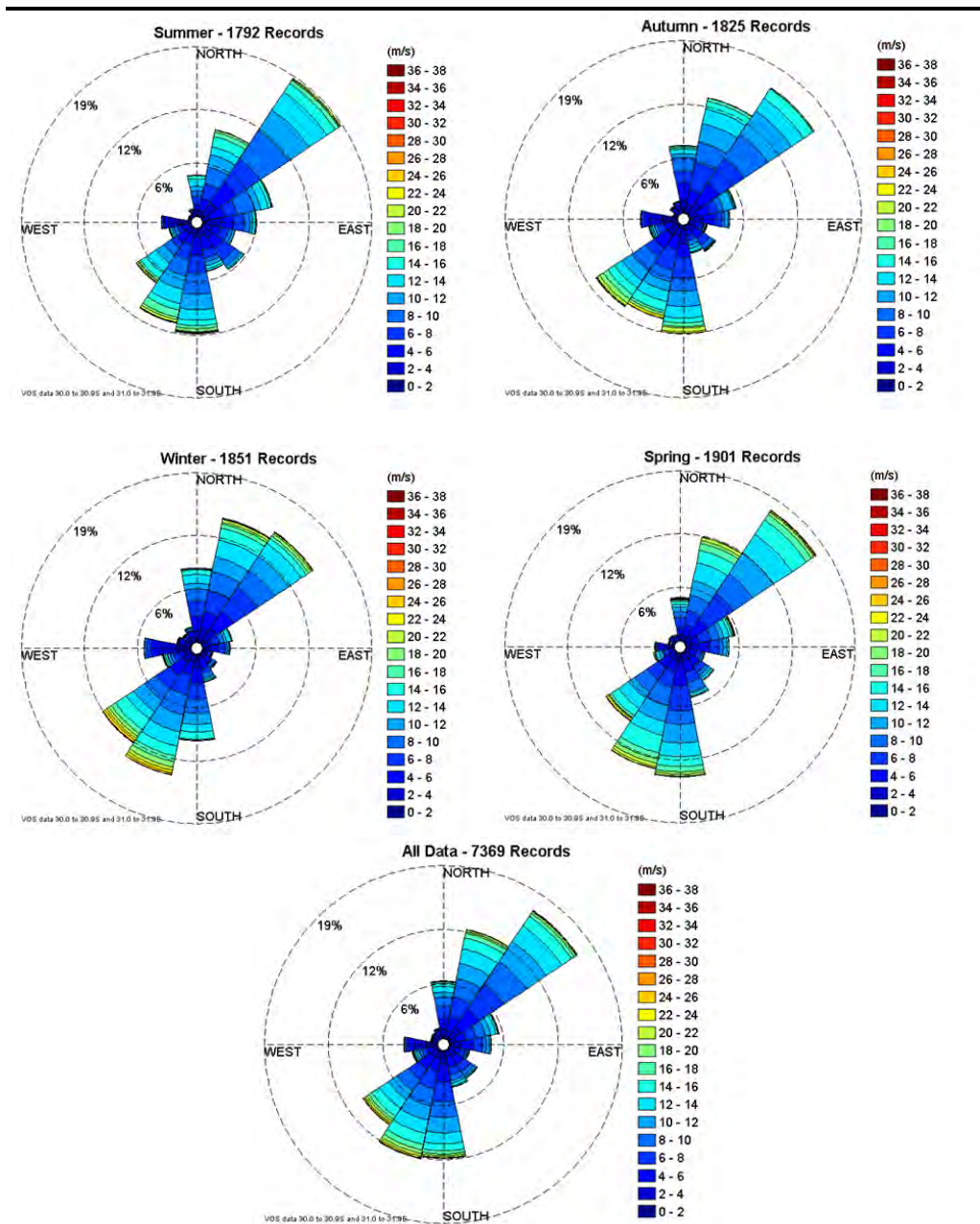
The turbid, nutrient-rich conditions are also important for the life-history phases (breeding, nursery and feeding) of many demersal and pelagic species. The area harbours the only commercial shallow-water prawn trawl fishery in the country and is thus of considerable socio-economic importance to KZN.

Figure 5.6 VOS Wind Speed vs Wind Direction for Richards Bay Breakwater (28.8°S and 32.1° E)



Source: 1960-02-15 to 2012-04-13; 4,515 records in Pisces, 2017

Figure 5.7 VOS Wind Speed vs Wind Direction for Port Shepstone (30.0° to 30.9° S and 31.0° to 31.9° E)



Source: CSIR 1960-02-15 to 2012-04-13; 7,369 records in Pisces, 2017

Figure 5.8

VOS Wave Height (Hmo) vs Wave Direction for a deepwater location offshore of Richards Bay (29.0°S and 32.5° E)

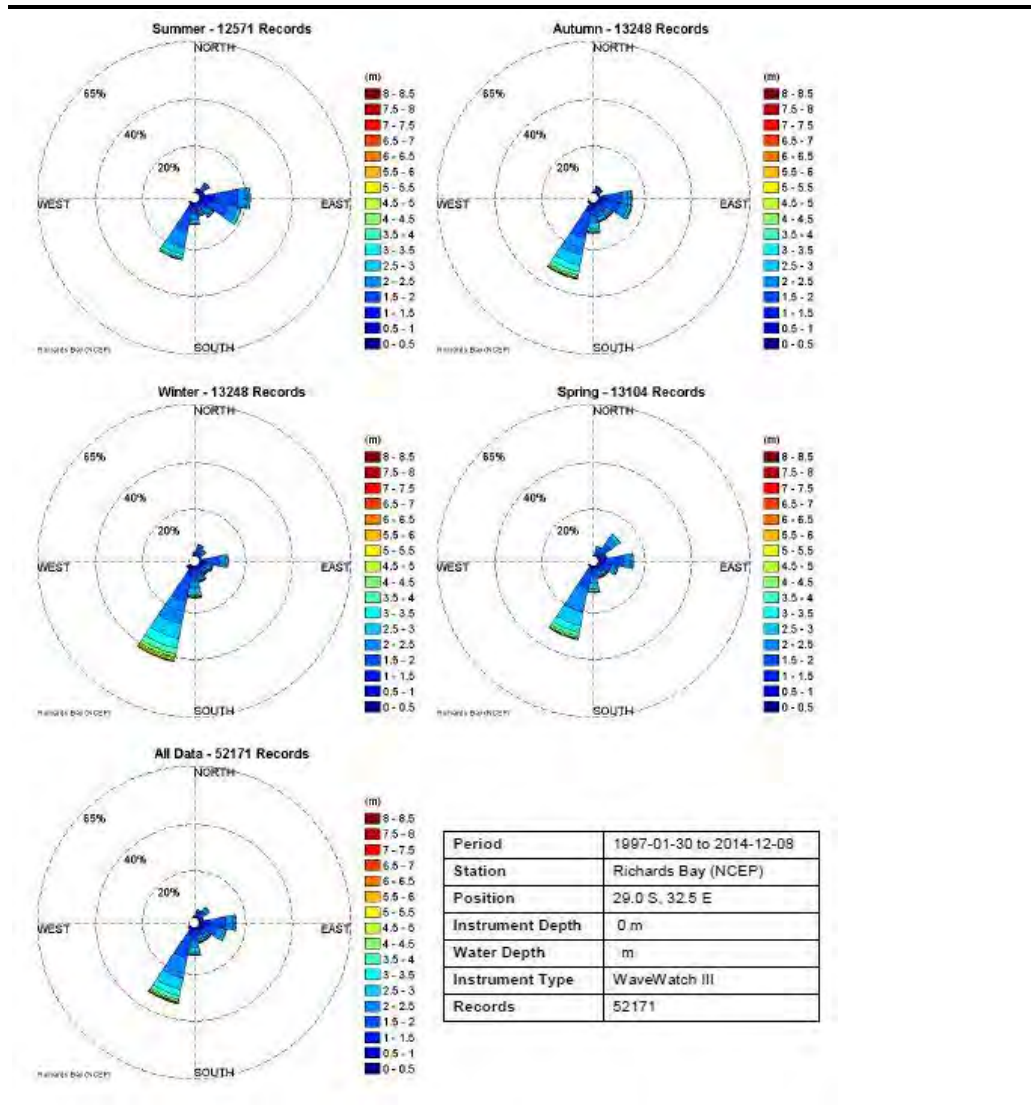
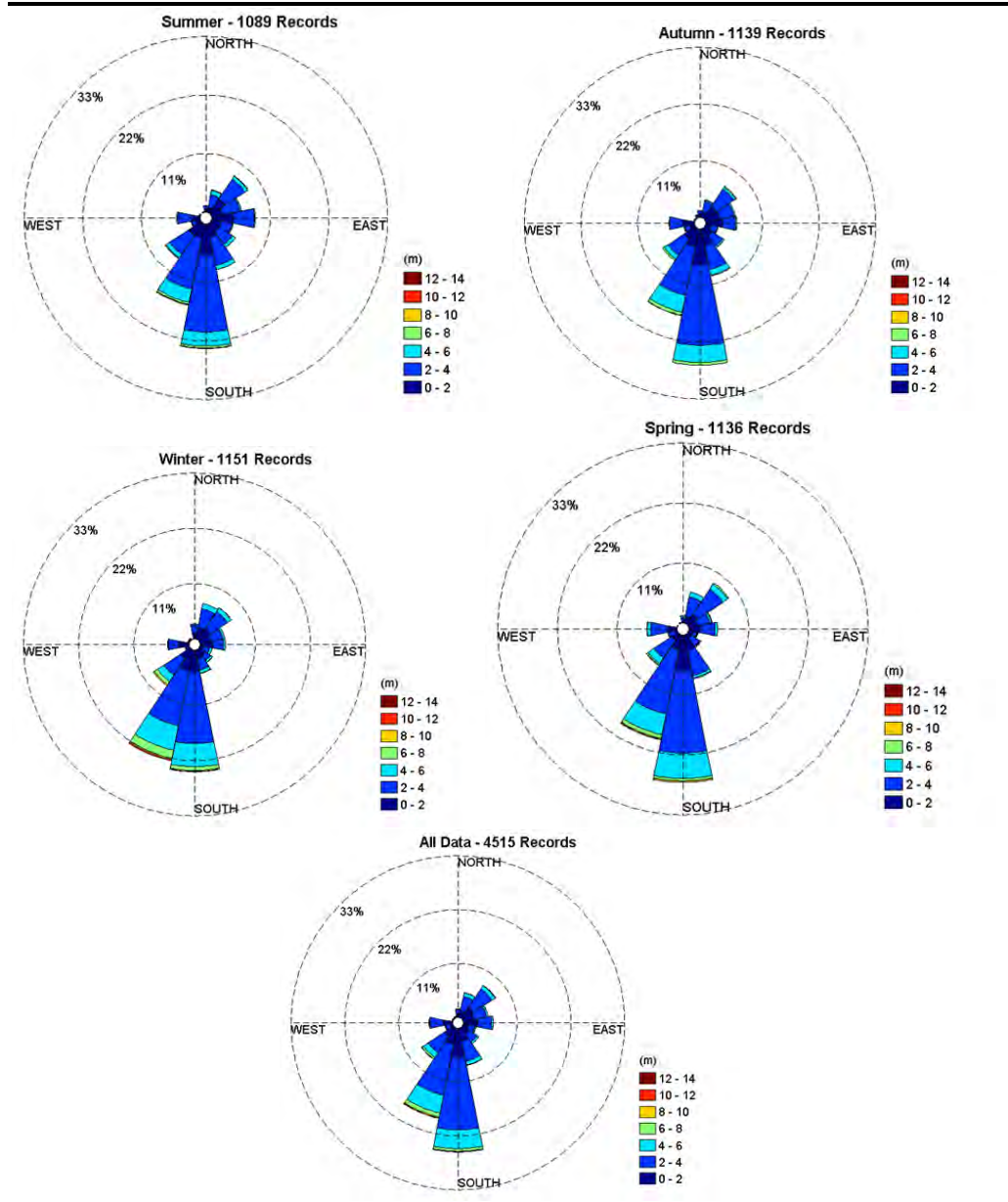


Figure 5.9 VOS Wave Height (Hmo) vs Wave Direction for Port Shepstone (30.0° to 30.9° S and 31.0° to 31.9° E)



Source: CSIR 1960-02-15 to 2012-04-13; 4,515 records in Pisces, 2017

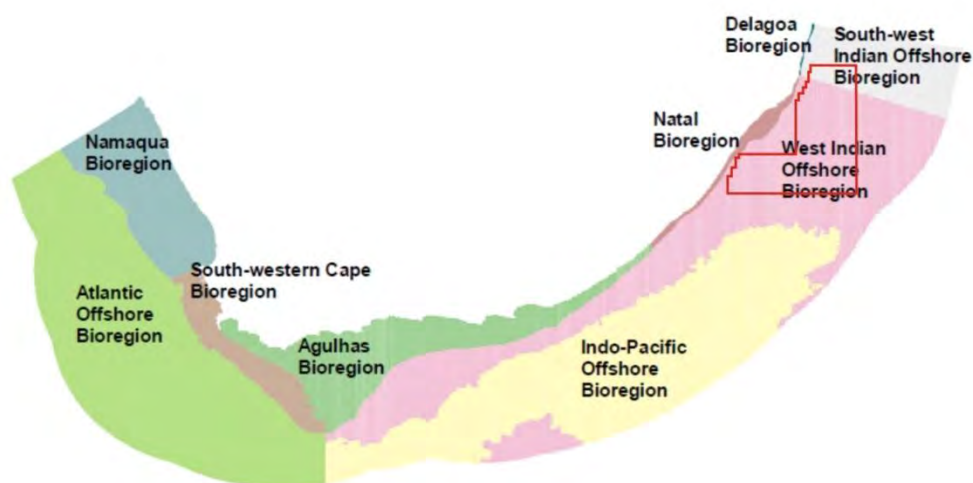
5.3.2 Biological Environment

Biogeographically Block ER 236 and the area of interest falls into the West Indian Offshore bioregion (Figure 5.10) (Lombard *et al.*, 2004). The offshore areas comprise primarily deep water benthic habitats and the water body. Due to limited opportunities for sampling, information on the pelagic and demersal communities of the shelf edge, continental slope and upper and lower bathyal are very poorly known.

Consequently, much of the information on the baseline environment provided below relates to the inshore (shallow waters prior to where the shelf of the Thukela Bank starts dropping off, on average less than 50 m water depth) and continental shelf (water depths less than 200 m¹) regions, which fall within the Natal Bioregion (Figure 5.10).

The benthic communities within these habitats are generally ubiquitous throughout the southern African East Coast region, being particular only to substratum type and/or depth zone. They consist of many hundreds of species, often displaying considerable temporal and spatial variability. The biological communities 'typical' of each of these habitats are described briefly below, focusing both on dominant, commercially important and conspicuous species, as well as potentially threatened or sensitive species, which may be affected by the proposed project.

Figure 5.10 *The South African Inshore and Offshore Bioregions in Relation to Block ER236*



Note: Shown on the Figure is Block ER236 (red polygon)

Source: Adapted from Lombard *et al.* 2004 in Pisces, 2017

Phytoplankton and Ichthyoplankton

The nutrient-poor characteristics of the Agulhas Current water are reflected in comparatively low primary productivity in KZN inshore areas, with chlorophyll a concentrations ranging between 0.03 and 3.88 µg/l (Carter & Schleyer, 1988; see also Coetzee *et al.*, 2010).

Further offshore and in Block ER236, the pelagic environment is characterised by very low productivity, with the low variability in water-column temperature resulting in very low frequency of chlorophyll fronts.

¹ The shelf break occurs at approximately the 200 m isobath with a relatively steep slope towards the sea.

Phytoplankton, zooplankton and ichthyoplankton abundances in Block ER236 are thus expected to be extremely low.

In contrast, on the Tugela Bank, short-term increases in productivity are associated with localised upwelling (Oliff, 1973). Continental shelf waters support greater and more variable concentrations of zooplankton biomass (Figure 5.10) than offshore waters (Beckley & Van Ballegooyen, 1992), with species composition varying seasonally (Carter & Schleyer, 1988). Copepods represent the dominant species group in shelf waters (Carter & Schleyer, 1988), although chaetognaths are also abundant (Schleyer, 1985).

Ichthyoplankton

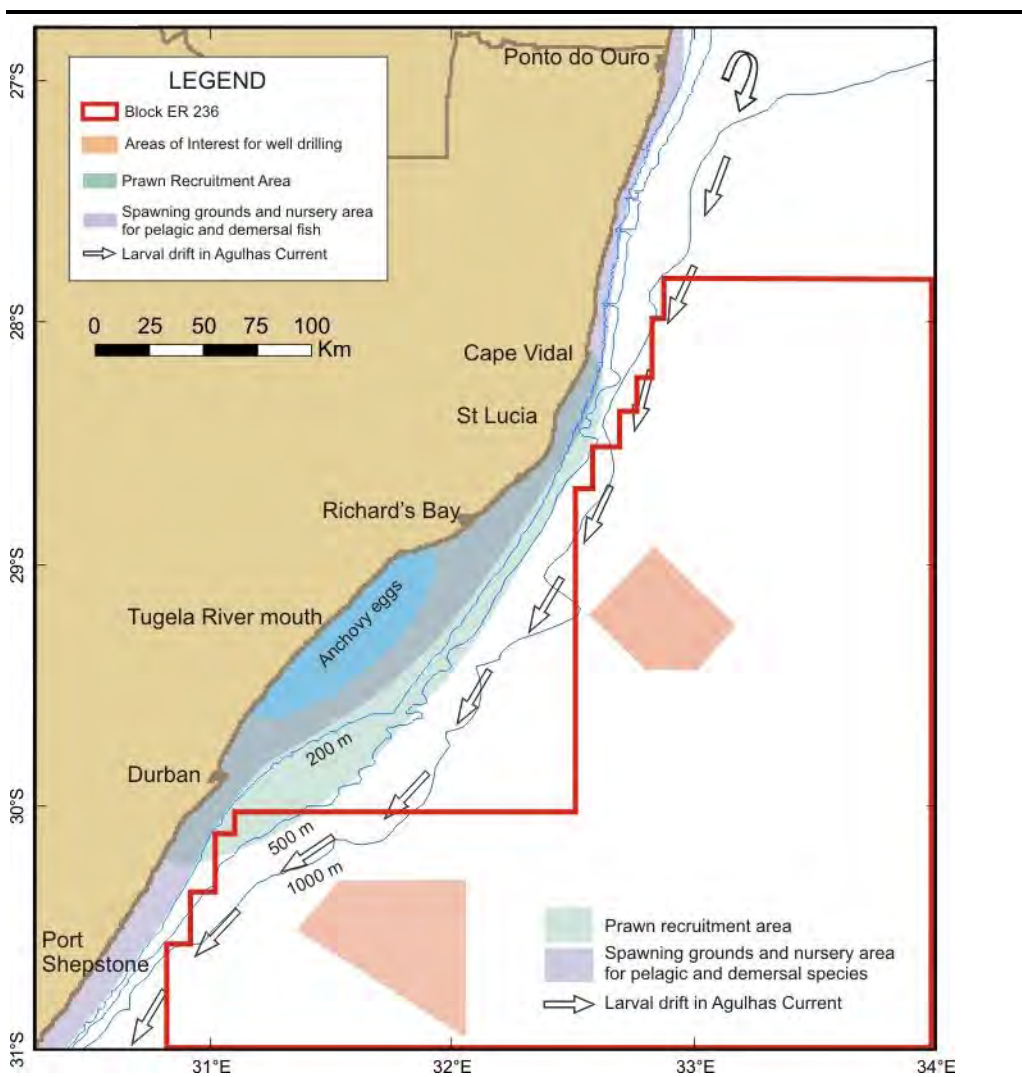
Pilchard (*Sardinops sagax*) eggs occur primarily in waters less than 200 m, outside Block ER236, along the Eastern Cape and the southern KZN coast with the onset of the “sardine run” between May and July (Anders, 1975; Connell, 1996). The sardine and other clupeid eggs persist in inshore waters throughout winter – spring, before disappearing in early summer as the shoals break up and move northwards and further offshore (Connell, 2010). Recent evidence suggests that the inshore areas of the KZN coast may also function as a nursery area for these small pelagic species during the winter months (Connell, 2010; Coetzee *et al.*, 2010) as freshwater flows from the large rivers serve as cues for spawning and the recruitment of juveniles (Lamberth *et al.*, 2009). Anchovy (*Engraulis japonicus*) eggs were reported in the water column during December as far north as St Lucia (Anders, 1975).

Numerous other fish species (eg squaretail kob and various sciaenids (snapper, sin croaker, bearded croaker)) use the Tugela Banks as a nursery area due to suitable food sources and protection from predators in the turbid water (Fennesy, 1994a). For example, juvenile squaretail kob and snapper kob are seasonally abundant as a bycatch in the shallow-water prawn fishery from January to March, before moving from their feeding areas on the trawling grounds to low reef areas where their diet changes to include more teleosts (Fennesy, 1994a). The Tugela Banks are also known to serve as a nursery area for the endangered scalloped hammerhead shark, slinger and black mussel cracker (CBD, 2013), and five species of dasyatid rays (Fennesy, 1994b). The Banks serve as a spawning area for (amongst others) bull shark, sand tiger shark, black mussel cracker and king mackerel and migration route for sardine (‘sardine run’) (Haupt, 2011; Harris *et al.*, 2011; Sink *et al.*, 2011; Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, 2012; CBD, 2013). Numerous linefish species (eg dusky kob *Argyrosomus japonica*, elf *Pomatomus saltatrix* and garrick *Lichia amia*) undertake spawning migrations along the inshore areas of the coast into KZN waters during the winter months (Van der Elst, 1976, 1981; Griffiths, 1988; Garret, 1988).

Many of the species listed have been identified as either ‘threatened’ by IUCN (2017) or listed as priority species for conservation due to over-exploitation (Sink & Lawrence, 2008).

Following spawning during spring and summer (November to April), the eggs and larvae are subsequently dispersed southwards by the Agulhas Current (Connell, 2010) (Figure 5.11), with juveniles occurring on the inshore Agulhas Bank (Van der Elst, 1976, 1981& Garret, 1988). Ichthyoplankton likewise is confined primarily to waters less than 200 m, with larval concentrations varying between 0.005 and 4.576 larvae/m³. Concentrations, however, decrease rapidly with distance offshore (Beckley & Van Ballegooyen, 1992). The area of interest is in water depths of more than 500 m and therefore ichthyoplankton abundance is likely to be low. As can be seen in Figure 5.11 the area of interest is offshore of major fish spawning and migration routes.

Figure 5.11 Major Fish Spawning, Nursery and Recruitment Areas along the KZN Coast in Relation to Block ER236



Note: Shown on the Figure on Block ER 236 (red polygon) and the areas of interest (orange square)

Source: Pisces, 2017

Fish

Pilchards (*Sardinops sagax*) are a small pelagic shoaling species typically found in shelf water between 14 °C and 20 °C. Spawning occurs on the Agulhas Bank during spring and summer (November to April). During the winter months of June to August, the penetration of northerly-flowing cooler water along the Eastern Cape coast and up to southern KZN effectively expands the suitable habitat available for this species, resulting in a 'leakage' of large shoals northwards along the coast in what has traditionally been known as the 'sardine run'. The cool band of inshore water is critical to the 'run' as the sardines will either remain in the south or only move northwards further offshore if the inshore waters are above 20 °C.

The shoals can attain lengths of 20 to 30 km and are typically pursued by Great White Sharks, Copper Sharks, Common Dolphins (*Figure 5.13, right*), Cape Gannets and various other large pelagic predators (www.sardinerun.co.za, O'Donoghue *et al.*, 2010a, 2010b, 2010c). The sardine run occurs along the continental shelf (overlapping with the spawning area indicated in *Figure 5.11*) inshore of Block ER236 and the area of interest.

A high diversity of pelagic Teleosts (bony fish) and Chondrichthyans (cartilaginous fish) is associated with the numerous inshore reefs and shelf waters inshore of Block ER236. Many of the fishes are endemic to the Southern African coastline and form an important component of the commercial and recreational line fisheries of KZN.

The fish most likely to be encountered on the shelf, beyond the shelf break and in the offshore waters of Block ER236 are the large migratory pelagic species, including various tunas (*Figure 5.12, left*), billfish (*Figure 5.12, right*) and sharks (the great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) and the whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*)), many of which are considered threatened by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), primarily due to overfishing. Tuna and swordfish are targeted by high seas fishing fleets and illegal overfishing has severely damaged the stocks of many of these species. Similarly, pelagic sharks, are either caught as bycatch in the pelagic tuna longline fisheries, or are specifically targeted for their fins, where the fins are removed and the remainder of the body discarded.

Figure 5.12 Large Migratory Pelagic Fish that Occur in Offshore Waters



Note: Longfin Tuna (Left) and Blue Marlin (Right)

Source: www.samathatours.com; www.osfimages.com

Reef Communities

The subtidal shallow reefs of the East Coast range from rich, coral-encrusted sandstone reefs in the north to the more temperate rocky reefs further south. To the north of Block ER236, the Maputaland Coral Reef system, which extends from Kosi Bay to Leven Point (27°55'40"S, 32°35'40"E), constitute the southernmost coral-dominated reefs of Africa (UNEP-WCMC, 2011). South of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park (St Lucia) reef habitat is provided by rock outcrops, although both hard and soft corals still occur. Both reef types are characterised by diverse invertebrate and ichthyofaunal biota of Indo-Pacific origin (Figure 5.13, left). The coral reef habitat also provides shelter and a food source for the highly diverse Indo-Pacific reef fish community.

Both the coral-dominated reefs off Sodwana Bay (to the north of Block ER236) and the sandstone reefs off Durban and the KZN South Coast (inshore of Block ER236) are popular amongst divers for their wealth of invertebrate and fish diversity.

Figure 5.13 The Reefs of KZN and the Annual Sardine Run



Note: Reefs (left) and sardine run (right)

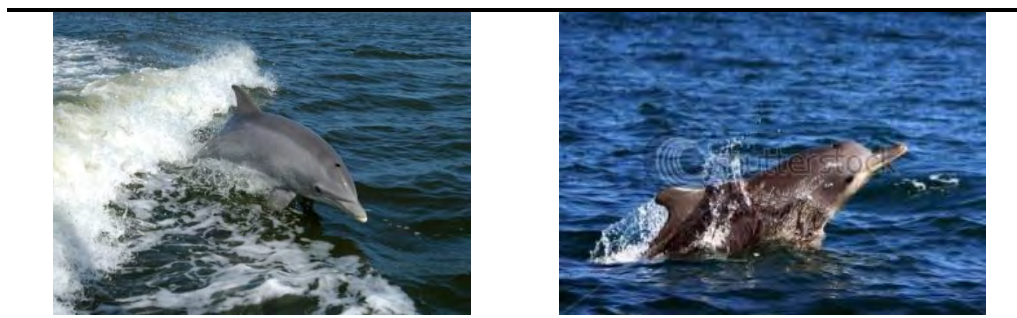
Source: www.sa-venues.com; www.sea-air-land.com

The marine mammal fauna of the East Coast comprise between 28 and 38 species of cetaceans (whales and dolphins) known (historic sightings or strandings) or likely (habitat projections based on known species parameters) to occur there (Findlay, 1989; Findlay *et al.*, 1992; Ross, 1984; Peddemors, 1999; Best, 2007) (Table 5.2). Seals occur only occasionally in the form of vagrant Cape fur seals (*Arctocephalus pusillus pusillus*) (CSIR, 1998). The offshore areas have been particularly poorly studied in which case almost all available information from deeper waters (>200 m) is based on historic whaling records, and information on smaller cetaceans is particularly poor. There are 36 species of cetaceans that are likely to be found within Block ER236. Of the 36 species, according to the South African Red List Assessment, the Antarctic Blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus intermedia*) is 'critically endangered', the Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin (*Sousa chinensis*), fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*) and sei whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*) are considered 'endangered' and the Ifafi-Kosi Bay sub-population of the Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops aduncus*), Sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) and the inshore population of Bryde's whale (*Balaenoptera brydei*) are considered 'vulnerable' (Child *et al.*, 2016). Altogether nine species are listed as 'data deficient' underlining how little is known about cetaceans, their distributions and population trends (Pisces, 2017).

The distribution of whales and dolphins on the East Coast can largely be split into those associated with the continental shelf and those that occur in deep, oceanic waters. Species from both environments may, however, be found to be associated with the shelf (200 to 1,000 m), making this the most species-rich area for cetaceans. Cetacean density on the continental shelf is usually higher than in pelagic waters as species associated with the pelagic environment tend to be wide-ranging across thousands of kilometres. The most common species within the Block ER236 (in terms of likely encounter rate not total population sizes) are likely to be the common bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus* Figure 5.14, left), Indo-pacific bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops aduncus*), short-finned pilot whale (*Globicephala macrorhynchus*), Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin (*Sousa chinensis*, Figure 5.14, right) and humpback whale (Figure 5.15, left).

Cetaceans comprised two basic taxonomic groups: the mysticetes (filter-feeding baleen whales) and the odontocetes (toothed predatory whales and dolphins). Due to large differences in their size, sociality, communication abilities, ranging behaviour and acoustic behaviour, these two groups are considered separately.

Figure 5.14 *The Bottlenose Dolphin and the Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin*



Source: www.fish-wallpapers.com; www.shutterstock.com

Baleen whales that are found in the offshore waters of the East Coast include the blue, fin, sei, minke, dwarf minke, inshore Bryde's, Pygmy Right, Humpback and Southern Right whale. Most of these species occur in deeper pelagic waters, with only occasional visits into the shallower shelf waters. These species show some degree of migration either to, or through, Block ER 236 when en route between higher-latitude feeding grounds (Antarctic or Subantarctic) and lower-latitude breeding grounds.

As whales follow geographic or oceanographic features, the northward and southward migrations may take place at different distances from the coast, thereby influencing the seasonality of occurrence at different locations. Due to the complexities of the migration patterns, the species of key stakeholder concern (humpbacks and southern right whales) are discussed in further detail below.

Humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)

Humpback whales (Figure 5.15, left) are known to migrate between their Antarctic feeding grounds and their winter breeding grounds in tropical waters. The main winter concentration areas for humpback whales on the African east coast include Mozambique, Madagascar, Kenya and Tanzania on the east coast. During this migration they use subtropical coastal areas as important migratory corridors and exhibit a widespread seasonality in occurrence along the South African east coast (Best, 2007).

Humpback whales and their migration patterns have been studied for a number of years, showing a strong bimodal seasonality in the presence of humpback whales on South Africa's eastern coast, with peaks in abundance in June/ July and September corresponding with their northward and southward migration respectively (Findlay et al. 2011). However, in 2013, a study by Banks made observations of migrations extending further north than previously recorded, with most reaching southern African waters around April, continuing through to September/October when the southern migration begins and continues through to December and as late as February (Banks, 2013).

Cow-calf pairs are typically the last to leave southern African waters on the return southward migration, although considerable variation in the departure time from breeding areas has been recorded (Barendse *et al.*, 2010).

As indicated in Banks (2013), the highest concentrations of humpback whales in or near Block ER236 can be expected in June to July and October to December. Humpback whales are least likely to be present in or near Block ER236 from February to March.

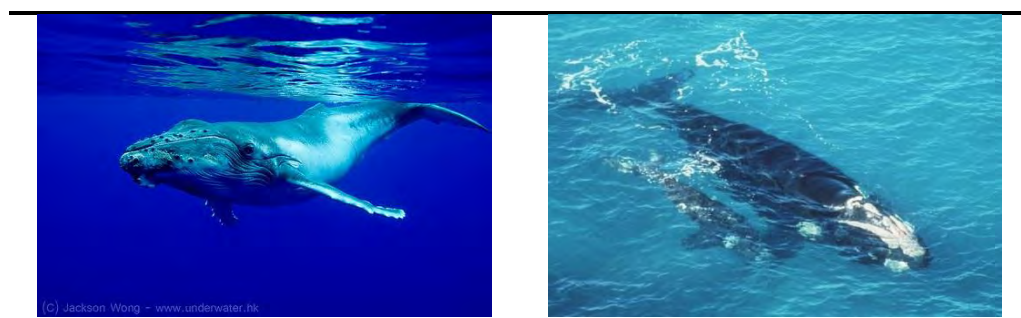
Southern right whales (*Eubalaena australis*)

The Southern African population of southern right whales (*Figure 5.15*, right) historically extended from Southern Mozambique (Maputo Bay) (Banks *et al.*, 2011) to Southern Angola (Baie dos Tigres) and is considered a single population within this range (Roux *et al.*, 2015). Winter concentrations have been recorded along the Southern and Eastern Coasts of South Africa as far north as Maputo Bay, with the most significant concentration currently on the South Coast between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. They typically occur in coastal waters off the South Coast between June and November, although animals may be sighted as early as April and as late as January. They migrate to the southern African sub-region to breed and calve, inhabiting shallow coastal waters in sheltered bays (90 percent were found less than 2 km from shore; Best, 1990; Elwen & Best, 2004).

While in local waters, southern right whales are found in groups of 1 to 10 individuals, with cow-calf pairs predominating in inshore nursery areas. From July to October, animals aggregate and become involved in surface-active groups, which can persist for several hours.

Southern right whales will pass through Block ER236 in July and August and again on their southward migration in October/November.

Figure 5.15 *The Humpback Whale and the Southern Right Whale*



Source: www.divephotoguide.com; www.aad.gov.au

Odontocetes

The Odontocetes are a varied group of animals including the dolphins, porpoises, beaked whales and sperm whales.

Species occurring within the broader project area display a diversity of features, for example their ranging patterns vary from extremely coastal and highly site specific to oceanic and wide ranging. Those in the region can range in size from 1.9 m long (Spinner dolphin) to 17 m (bull sperm whale).

Turtles

Five species of sea turtles occur along the East coast of South Africa; the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*).

Loggerheads and leatherbacks nest along the sandy beaches of the northeast coast of KZN, South Africa, as well as southern Mozambique during summer months. These loggerhead and leatherback nesting populations are the southern-most in the world (Nel *et al.*, 2013). Even though these populations are smaller (in nesting numbers) than most other populations, they are genetically unique (Dutton *et al.*, 1999; Shamblin *et al.*, Submitted) and thus globally important populations in terms of conservation of these species.

Satellite tracking of female loggerhead and leatherback turtles during inter-nesting periods revealed that loggerheads remained close to the shore (within the boundaries of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park) between nesting events (Figure 5.16), whereas leatherbacks travelled greater distances (more than 300 km) and beyond the borders of the MPA. Consequently, a southward extension of the MPA has been proposed in order to include a greater portion of the core range of inter-nesting leatherbacks and provide better protection.

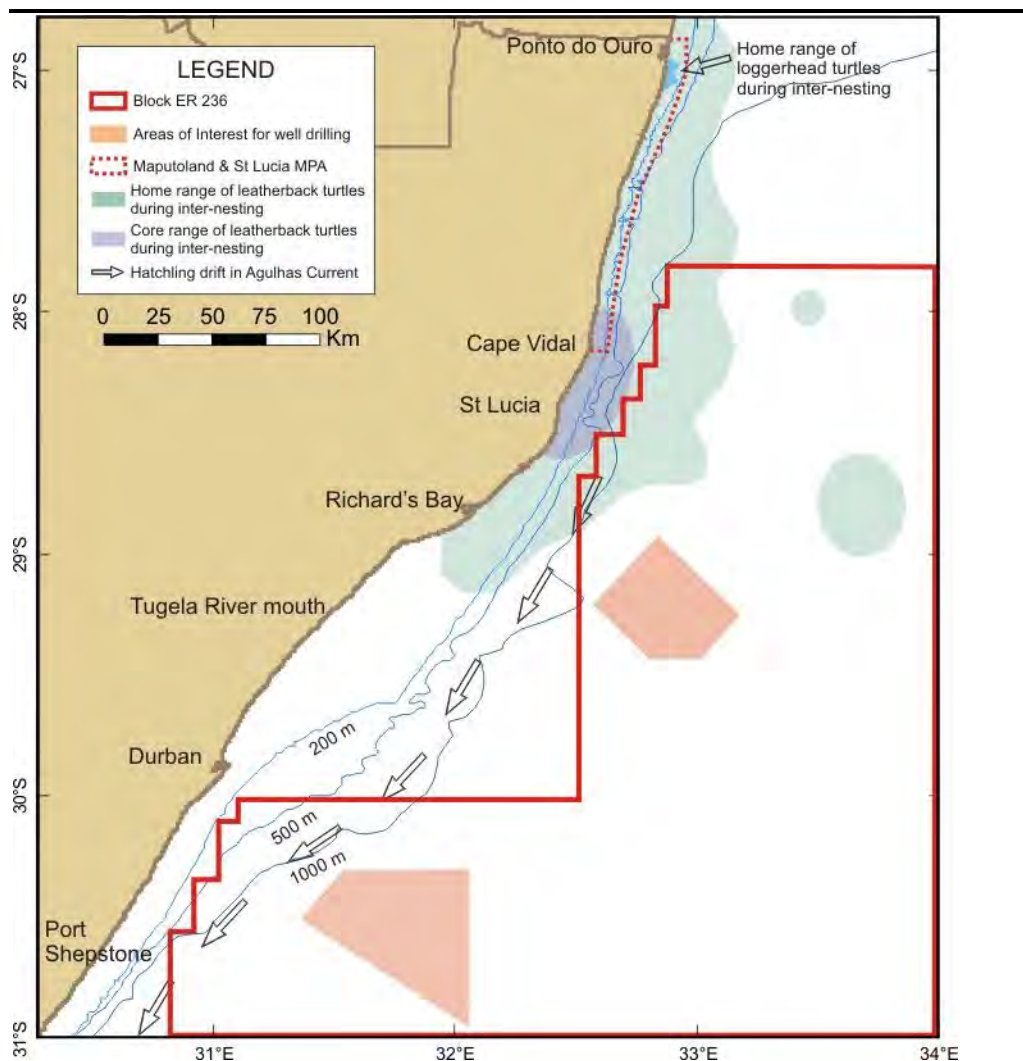
The inshore regions of the northern portion of Block ER236, coincide with the inter-nesting migrations for leatherbacks, but the area of interest lies offshore of the inter-nesting range. Both species are thus likely to be encountered in Block ER236 during their foraging migrations.

Loggerhead and leatherback females come ashore to nest from mid-October to mid-January each year. They crawl up the beach and deposit an average of approximately 100 (loggerheads) or approximately 80 (leatherback) eggs in a nest excavated with their hind flippers. The eggs incubate for two months and hatchlings emerge from their nests from mid-January to mid-March. The mean hatching success for loggerheads (73 percent) and leatherbacks (76 percent) on the South African nesting beaches (de Wet, 2013) is higher than reported at other nesting sites globally. Nevertheless, eggs and emerging hatchlings are nutritious prey items for numerous shoreline predators, resulting in the mean emergence success and hatchling success being slightly lower than the hatching success. However, emergence and hatchling success for both species is similarly higher in South Africa than reported at other nesting beaches as mortality is largely limited to natural sources due to strong conservation presence on the nesting beach, which has reduced incidents of egg poaching and female harvesting to a minimum (Nel, 2010).

The production of both loggerhead and leatherback hatchlings is thus remarkably high in South Africa, making the nesting beaches in northern KZN some of the most productive (relative to nesting numbers) in the world.

In the IUCN Red listing, the hawksbill turtle is described as 'Critically Endangered', the green turtle is 'Endangered' and Leatherback, Loggerhead and Olive Ridley are 'Vulnerable' on a global scale. Leatherback turtles are thus in the highest categories in terms of need for conservation in CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species), and CMS (Convention on Migratory Species). As a signatory of CMS, South Africa has endorsed and signed two sister agreements specific to the conservation and management of sea turtles (these are the Africa-Atlantic and Indian Ocean South East Asia Memoranda of Understanding). South Africa, as a nation, is therefore committed to the protection of all species of sea turtles occupying its national waters, whether they are non-resident nesters (loggerhead and leatherback turtles) or resident foragers (hawksbill and green turtles; Oceans and Coast, unpublished data). In addition to sea turtle habitat and physical protection in the St. Lucia and Maputaland Marine Reserves, turtles in South Africa are protected under the Marine Living Resources Act (1998).

Figure 5.16 The Home and Core Ranges of Loggerheads and Leatherbacks during Inter-Nesting



Note: Shown on the Figure are the Marine Protected Area specifically important for Loggerheads and Leatherbacks aggregation and nesting (spotted red line) and the areas of interest (orange polygons) within Block ER236 (red line).

Source: Oceans and Coast, unpublished data

Seabirds

The East Coast provides few suitable breeding sites for coastal and seabirds with only three species (Grey-headed gull, Caspian tern and Swift tern) (Figure 5.17) recorded to breed regularly along the coast (CSIR, 1998). In the offshore environment of Block ER236, the birds most likely to be encountered are the pelagic migrant species such as albatross, petrels and shearwaters. Encounter rates are likely to be higher during winter months and during the inshore sardine 'run', when many of the pelagic species come inshore to follow the shoals northwards up the coast (O'Donoghue *et al.*, 2010a, 2010b, 2010c). Coastal species may be encountered in the inshore areas Block ER236, particularly in the vicinity of larger estuaries (Richards Bay, St Lucia).

Figure 5.17 Typical Plunge-Diving Seabirds on the East Coast are the Swift Tern (Left) and the Cape Gannet (Right)



Sources: www.johanngrobelaar.co.za; www.oceanwideimages.com

Table 5.2 Marine Mammals Likely to be Encountered in Block ER236

Common Name	Species	Shelf	Offshore	Seasonality	Likely encounter freq.	IUCN Conservation Status	Global IUCN Status
Delphinids							
Common bottlenose dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Yes	Yes	Year round	Monthly	Least Concern	Least Concern
Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin	<i>Tursiops aduncus-Ifafa-Kosi Bay subpopulation</i>	Yes		Year round	Weekly	Vulnerable	
	<i>Tursiops aduncus-Ifafa-False Bay subpopulation</i>	Yes		Year round	Weekly	Near threatened	
	<i>Tursiops aduncus-Seasonal subpopulation</i>	Yes		Year round	Monthly	Data Deficient	Data Deficient
Common (short-beaked) dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Yes	Yes	Year round	Monthly	Least Concern	Least Concern
Common (long-beaked) dolphin	<i>Delphinus capensis</i>	Yes		Year round	Monthly	Least Concern	Data Deficient
Fraser's dolphin	<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Least Concern	Least Concern
Pan tropical Spotted dolphin	<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	Yes	Yes	Year round	Occasional	Least Concern	Least Concern
Striped dolphin	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Least Concern	Least Concern
Spinner dolphin	<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	Yes		Year round	Occasional	Data Deficient	Data Deficient
Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin	<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	Yes		Year round	Monthly	Endangered	Near threatened
Long-finned pilot whale	<i>Globicephala melas</i>		Yes	Year round	<Weekly	Least Concern	Data Deficient
Short-finned pilot whale	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>		Yes	Year round	<Weekly	Least Concern	Data Deficient
Killer whale	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Occasional	Yes	Year round	Occasional	Least Concern	Data Deficient
False killer whale	<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	Occasional	Yes	Year round	Monthly	Least Concern	Data Deficient
Risso's dolphin	<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Yes (edge)	Yes	Year round	Occasional	Least Concern	Least Concern
Pygmy killer whale	<i>Feresa attenuata</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Least Concern	Data Deficient
Sperm whales							
Pygmy sperm whale	<i>Kogia breviceps</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Data Deficient	Data Deficient
Dwarf sperm whale	<i>Kogia sima</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Data Deficient	Data Deficient
Sperm whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Beaked whales							
Cuvier's	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Least Concern	Least Concern
Arnoux's	<i>Berardius arnouxii</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Data Deficient	Not assessed
Southern bottlenose	<i>Hyperoodon planifrons</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Least Concern	Least Concern
Hector's	<i>Mesoplodon hectori</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Data Deficient	Data Deficient

Common Name	Species	Shelf	Offshore	Seasonality	Likely encounter freq.	IUCN Conservation Status	Global IUCN Status
Strap-toothed whale	<i>Mesoplodon layardii</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Data Deficient	Data Deficient
Longman's	<i>Mesoplodon pacificus</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Data Deficient	Data Deficient
True's	<i>Mesoplodon mirus</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Data Deficient	Data Deficient
Gray's	<i>Mesoplodon grayi</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Data Deficient	Data Deficient
Blainville's	<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Data Deficient	Data Deficient
Baleen whales							
Antarctic minke	<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>	Yes	Yes	>Winter	Monthly	Least Concern	Data Deficient
Dwarf minke	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Yes		Year round	Occasional	Least Concern	Least Concern
Fin whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>		Yes	MJJ & ON	Occasional	Endangered	Endangered
Antarctic Blue whale	<i>Balaenoptera musculus intermedia</i>		Yes	MJJ	Occasional	Critically Endangered	Endangered
Sei whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>		Yes	MJ & ASO	Occasional	Endangered	Endangered
Bryde's (inshore)	<i>Balaenoptera brydei (subsp)</i>		Yes	Year round	Occasional	Vulnerable	Data Deficient
Pygmy right	<i>Caperea marginata</i>	Yes		Year round	Occasional	Least Concern	Data Deficient
Humpback	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Yes	Yes	AMJJASOND	Daily	Least Concern	Least Concern
Southern right	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Yes		JJASON	Daily	Least Concern	Least Concern

Marine Protected Areas

Maputaland and St Lucia Marine Reserves

The Maputaland and St Lucia Marine Reserves form a continuous protected area stretching 150 km from the Mozambique border southwards to Cape Vidal, and 3 nautical miles (approximately 5.5 km) out to sea. They are components of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park. No fishing is allowed in the Sanctuary Zone between beacon N5 at Red Cliffs and beacon N6 at Leven Point, extending three nautical miles (approximately 5.5 km) due east from the high-water mark. In the Restricted Zones which lie to the north of beacon N5 at Red Cliffs and to the south of beacon N6 at Leven Point, respectively, shore anglers may catch fish, and skiboat anglers and spearfishers may catch pelagic bony fish.

The area off St Lucia was selected as an MPA because it is an important area for leatherback turtles which nest on adjacent beaches and forage offshore with tracking data reflecting turtle habitat use well beyond the three nautical mile (approximately 5.5 km) boundary of the existing St Lucia and Maputaland MPAs. Threatened seabirds drive the remaining areas although linefish of conservation concern also contribute to importance of the area.

The MPA protects a large number of turtle nesting sites; the migration of whales, dolphins and whale-sharks offshore; coelacanths in the submarine canyons; and a considerable number of waterfowl associated with the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, including large breeding colonies of pelicans, storks, herons and terns.

Aliwal Shoal

The Aliwal Shoal MPA is located inshore of the southern area of interest and extends along the KZN south coast for 18.3 km between the Mzimayi and Umkomaas River mouths, and from the high-water mark to seven kilometres offshore.

The Aliwal Shoal is a sub-tidal reef located 5 km offshore near Umkomaas which supports corals (including 15 species of hard corals and four species of soft corals), fish and shark communities, which have created a popular attraction to divers and fisherman. Many endangered and endemic reef fish are found on the shoal, which has resulted in formation of specific no take areas (eg Crown Area and Produce restricted areas). Further south lies the small Trafalgar Marine Reserve, which stretches for only 6 km along the KZN south coast adjacent to the Mpenjati Nature Reserve, and extends 500 m offshore.

The Aliwal Shoal MPA was selected as an MPA to conserve the biodiversity of the area. The Aliwal Shoal was historically a site of conflict between user groups, but agreements have now been reached in regard to the partitioning of uses between fishing, diving and spear-fishing, which have been formalised in a management plan. The MPA has various functions including the conservation of fauna, management of conflict between user groups, and the development of a world-class diving site.

5.3.4 *Focus Areas for Offshore Biodiversity Protection*

The Offshore MPA Project (SANBI, 2011) aimed to support the implementation of the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (Government of South Africa, 2010), which highlighted the need to establish specific offshore MPAs and to provide suitable protection of inshore systems within South Africa. Priority areas for different types of objectives were explored during this project and it is recognised that protection may be apportioned between different types of spatial management including different zones of MPAs but also other types of spatial management.

As part of the Offshore MPA Project, ten focus areas have been identified for offshore protection along the South African coast. At this stage, these focus areas only represent preliminary delineations for the spatial management of South Africa's offshore, based on best available information. As such, practical proposed boundaries for each focus area will need to be properly determined (in subsequent stages of development of the programme) through finer-scale interrogation of available spatial data and further stakeholder consultation.

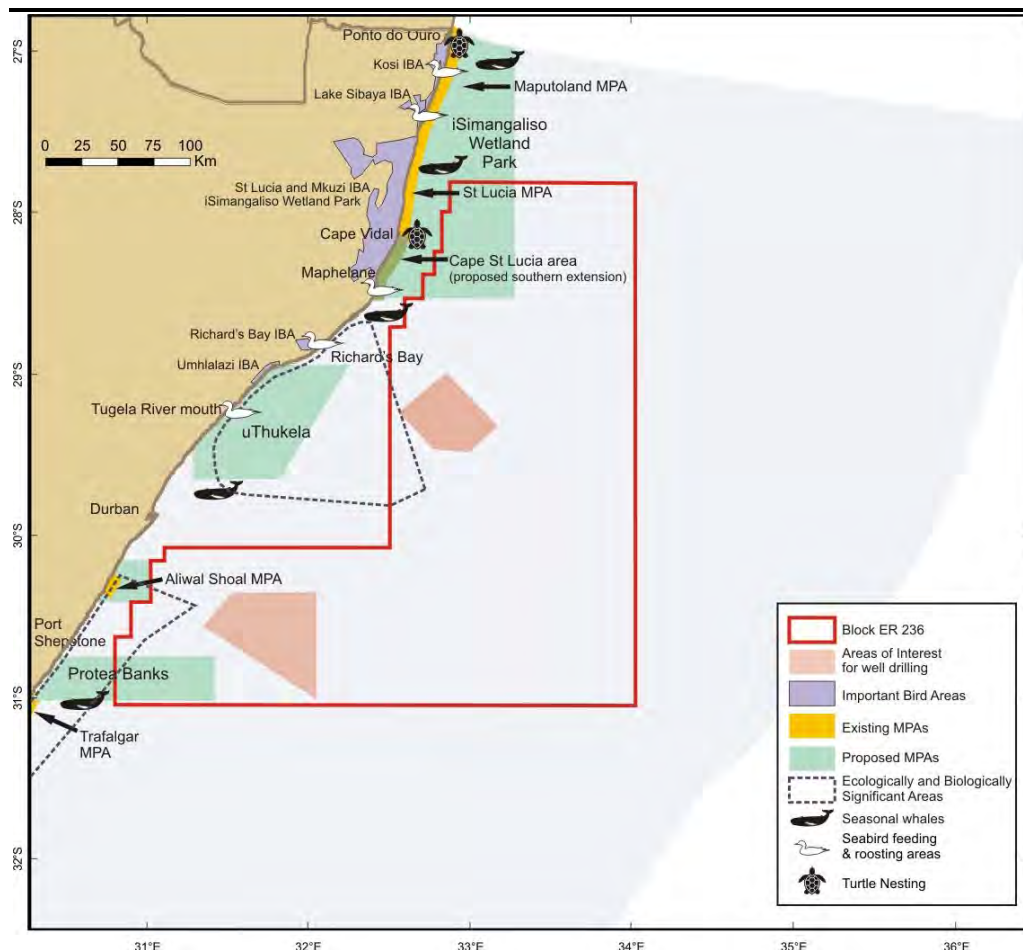
Each of these focus areas has been set out with specific objectives, key stakeholders and potential spatial management measures. It is however also important to take note of such developments, as while it may not affect the current proposed activity, it may have implications any future activity. In this regard, specific types of spatial management measures that could be implemented in such areas could include, amongst others, zoned Marine Protected Areas or Fisheries Management Areas promulgated through South Africa's Marine Living Resources Act.

The focus areas within the Project Area are shown in *Figure 5.18*. Although Block ER236 overlaps with the proposed Protea Banks and the extension of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park MPAs, there is no overlap of the areas of interest with the proposed protection areas.

Hope Spots are defined by Mission Blue of the Sylvia Earle Alliance as special conservation areas that are critical to the health of the ocean.

The first six Hope Spots were launched in South Africa in 2014 and include Aliwal Shoal in KZN, Algoa Bay, Plettenberg Bay, Knysna, the Cape Whale Coast (Hermanus area) and False Bay in the Western Cape. Of these, the Aliwal Shoal Hope Spot is located adjacent to (inshore) the southwestern corner of Block ER236 but well to the southwest (~250 km) of the area of northern interest for well drilling, and ~75 km inshore and west of the southern area of interest.

Figure 5.18 *Focus Areas for Offshore Biodiversity Protection in Relation to Block ER236*



Note: Shown on the Figure are Important Bird Areas (IBAs), proposed and existing Marine Protected Area (MPA) in relation to Block ER 236 (red polygon)

Source: Pisces, 2017

Tugela Banks

The Tugela Bank offshore focus area overlaps with the Block ER236 and the iSimangaliso offshore focus area is adjacent to the northern extent of the Block ER236. The closet boundary of the iSimangaliso offshore focus area is 10 km north of the Block ER236. The Tugela Banks is being considered as an offshore focus area for biodiversity protection because this area is highly productive and serves a nursery area for many species. This focus area was also identified by finescale planning conducted in KZN through the SeaPlan project led by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

The iSimangaliso Wetland Park is recognised as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention and has been designated a World Heritage Site in terms of the World Heritage Convention Act (No. 49 of 1999). The iSimangaliso Wetland Park covers an area on 324 441 ha, including 230 km of coastline from Kosi Bay (bordering Mozambique) to south of Maphelane and three nautical miles (approximately 5.5 km) out to sea. The Park is governed by the National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act (No. 57 of 2003). In terms of Section 48(1) no person may conduct commercial prospecting or mining activities within a World Heritage Site. In addition, Section 50(5) states that no development is permitted in a World Heritage Site without prior written approval from the management authority, namely iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority. The Project Area lies approximately 100km to the south of the World Heritage Site (*Figure 5.18*).

5.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

The project is located off the coast of the KZN Province, and will have an onshore logistics base in either the Port of Richards Bay or the Port of Durban. Most of the activities associated with the project will take place offshore, with the exception of activities associated with the onshore logistics base. As such, this socio-economic baseline is focused on the local municipalities in which the logistics base may be located. This is because it is expected that although the project could result in macro-economic benefits at a national level, the primary socio-economic impacts of the project will be experienced at a local level.

5.4.1 Administrative Structure

The Provincial government is responsible for providing the strategic vision and framework for the Province. They are responsible for ensuring cooperation and collaboration between municipalities and that each municipality performs their respective functions. In turn, each of the District Municipalities is responsible for the preparation of a spatial development framework and for the overall provision of services and infrastructure within their District. The district municipalities are further divided into local municipalities. Local municipalities are responsible for developing an Integrated Development Plan, IDP, which is aligned with the strategic vision of the province, and sets out a road map for achieving local socio-economic development.

Provincial Context

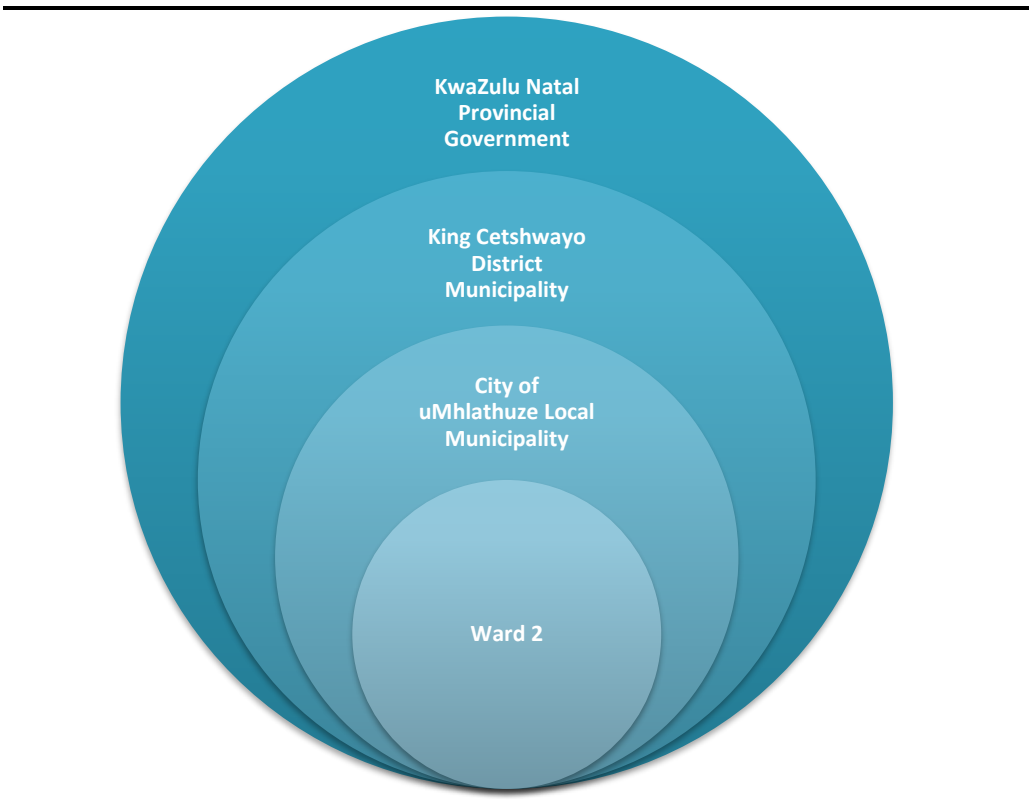
The project is located off the coast of the KZN Province, the third smallest province in South Africa, covering an area of 94,361 km². KZN has the second largest population of the South African provinces, with a total of 11,065,240 people.

5.4.2

King Cetshwayo District Municipality and the City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality

The Port of Richards Bay is located in the City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality (uMhlathuze Local Municipality), which falls into the King Cetshwayo District Municipality (KCDM). The KCDM is one of the eleven (11) district municipalities within the KZN Province. It has a total of six (6) local municipalities namely: City of uMhlathuze, Umlalazi, Nkandla, Mbonambi, Ntambanana and Mthonjaneni Local Municipalities. The onshore logistics base will be located in Ward 2. Figure 5.20 shows the administrative structure of the respective levels of government.

Figure 5.20 Administrative Structure



KCDM is located in the north eastern region of KZN, covering a total of 8,213 km². It has the third highest population in the KZN Province with an estimated total of 971,135 people. The District is home to the largest deep water port on the African continent ie the Port of Richards Bay.

The Port of Richards Bay handles over 75 million tons of cargo per annum, which is double the capacity of the Port of Durban to the south. In light of the above, the Port of Richards Bay has played a significant role in developing the manufacturing sector in the region, thus enabling it to be a large contributor to the economy and gross geographic product (uMhlathuze Municipality SDF, 2017/2018).

With this said, the KCDM has various challenges, including deep rural communities which are poverty stricken, a lack of basic services such as water and sanitation and unemployment (uMhlathuze Municipality SDF, 2017/2018).

Population Demographics

The uMhlathuze Local Municipality has a population of 410,465 people according to the 2016 community survey (StatsSA). This number has grown by 22.73 percent since the last census in 2011. Using the survey conducted in 2011, it was calculated that the uMhlathuze Municipality has a household size of approximately 3.95 people for an estimated total of 103,915 households (uMhlathuze Municipality SDF, 2017/2018). Comparative information around the population for the district and local municipality is provided in *Table 5.3*.

Table 5.3 *Population Summary*

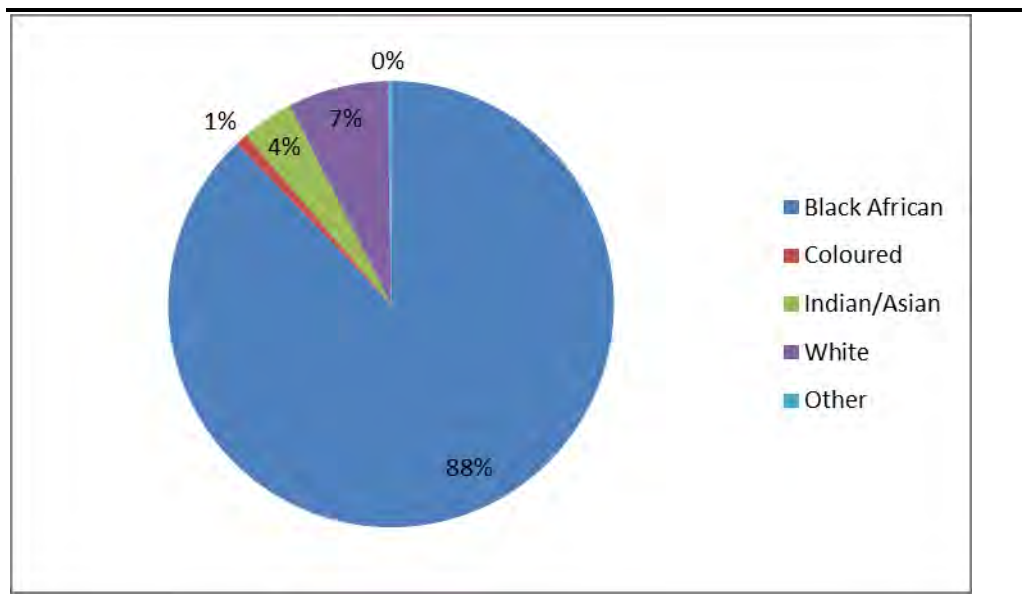
Year	Administrative Area Name	Size	Population	Growth Percentage
2011	King Cetshwayo District Municipality	8,213 km ²	907,519	
2011	City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality	1,233 km ²	334,459	
2016	King Cetshwayo District Municipality	8,213 km ²	971,135	7.01
2016	City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality	1,233 km ²	410,465	22.73

Source: uMhlathuze Municipality SDF, 2017/2018

According to the 2011 census, Black Africans are the majority population group making up 87.7 percent of the population. White people make up 7.3 percent, while the other population groups make up the rest as shown in *Figure 5.21*.

IsiZulu is the dominant language spoken in the uMhlathuze Local Municipality with 78.7 percent speaking the language (StatsSA, 2016).

Figure 5.21 Ethnic Composition in the City of uMhlathuze Local Municipality



Source: StatsSA 2016

Local Economy and Livelihoods

The uMhlathuze Local Municipality and KCDM economies are both primarily driven by Port of Richards Bay, which is one of the two largest and busiest ports on the African continent. This area contributes a total of 16.7 percent towards the KZN Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The main activities being undertaken in the uMhlathuze Local Municipality include large scale industrial activities including coal terminals, aluminium smelters, as well as mining, paper mills, forestry, production of materials handling equipment and fertiliser and special chemicals production (uMhlathuze Municipal IDP, 2012/2017).

Unemployment

The unemployment rate in the uMhlathuze Local Municipality is estimated to be 40 percent (uMhlathuze Municipal IDP, 2012/2017). This comprises people who are unemployed but seeking employment, as well as those who are not seeking employment. According to the IDP, the unemployment issue is as a result of the lack of skills, which is largely attributed to apartheid regime where a system was created that excluded the majority of the population from receiving quality education, but directed them to semi-skilled or unskilled labour instead (uMhlathuze Municipal IDP, 2012/2017).

Education

An uThungulu (KCDM) Quality of Life Survey conducted in 2009 illustrated that a larger percentage of the population was noted to have reached secondary education (30.52 percent).

Only 22.41 percent reached grade 12 and a smaller 8.45 percent make it to tertiary level education (uMhlathuze Municipal IDP, 2012/2017). A pattern is seen in the District where the level of education decreases whilst the demand for skills increases.

Social Infrastructure and Services

Water and Sanitation

The City of uMhlathuze receives funding from the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). This funding is used for water (70 percent) and sanitation (30 percent) services. This funding, however, was found to be ineffective in improving sanitation services in the area. A total of 86.37 percent of the households in the uMhlathuze Local Municipality has access to basic RDP ⁽¹⁾ level water services, whereas 57.91 percent have access to basic level sanitation services.

Waste

An estimated 53.5 percent of households have their waste removed by the local authority or a private company at least once a week. There is a large number of households that rely on their own refuse dumps, (38.4 percent) and a small percentage relies on communal dump alternatives (2.6 percent) (StatsSA, 2016).

Energy

The uMhlathuze Local Municipality has no backlog of households waiting for services in terms of energy supply in the area. The regulator has enforced a grid code which provides guidelines and rules governing how Municipalities are to create and maintain electrical infrastructure assets. All energy distributors are to comply with the Distribution Grid Code as part of their licence (uMhlathuze Municipal IDP, 2012/2017).

Health

Within the uMhlathuze Local Municipality there are four hospitals and 23 health clinics. The IDP identified a need for additional health facilities in remote Traditional Authority areas.

The KCDM had an HIV prevalence of 38.5 percent in 2012 in the age groups 15 to 45 years, up from 33.4 percent the previous year (District Health Plan 2015/2016). This is significantly higher than the prevalence rate in KZN (25 percent) and South Africa (18 percent). The uMhlathuze Local Municipality IDP notes that there is a lack of clear and reliable data regarding HIV/ AIDS at a local municipal level, but that it is clear that it is a serious problem.

(1) Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)

It is further noted that the Tuberculosis (TB) cases in both the KCDM and the uMhlathuze Local Municipality are high, with TB being the leading cause of death in the KCDM (District Health Plan 2015/2016).

5.4.3 *eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality*

Administrative Structure

The onshore logistics base for the project may be situated in the Port of Durban, which is located in the eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality, Ward 32. *Figure 5.22* shows the administrative structure of the respective levels of government.

eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality (eThekwini Municipality) is a category A municipality which is located on the East Coast of South Africa, occupying an area of approximately 2,297 km² and comprises a population of 3,555,868 people (eThekwini Municipality IDP, 2016/2017). eThekwini Metropolitan is bordered by three district municipalities namely: iLembe to the north, uGu to the south and uMgungundlovu to the west (SDF, 2016/2017). It is characterised by its hilly topography and many gorges and ravines. It also houses one of Africa's most well managed and busiest ports, the Port of Durban. Durban is the largest city in KZN with just over one third of its total population, and it is the third largest city in the country (StatsSA, 2016).

Figure 5.22 Administrative Structure



Population Demographics

The population of eThekweni Municipality is approximately 3,555,868 people (eThekweni Municipality IDP, 2016/2017). The population is spread in such a way that the most concentrated region is the central and north planning regions. The outer west region however, which comprises the largest surface area (approximately 78,438 ha) only houses 11 percent of the total Municipality's population. The northern region houses 33 percent of the Municipality's population, and the central region houses 34 percent of the total population (eThekweni Municipality SDF, 2016/2017).

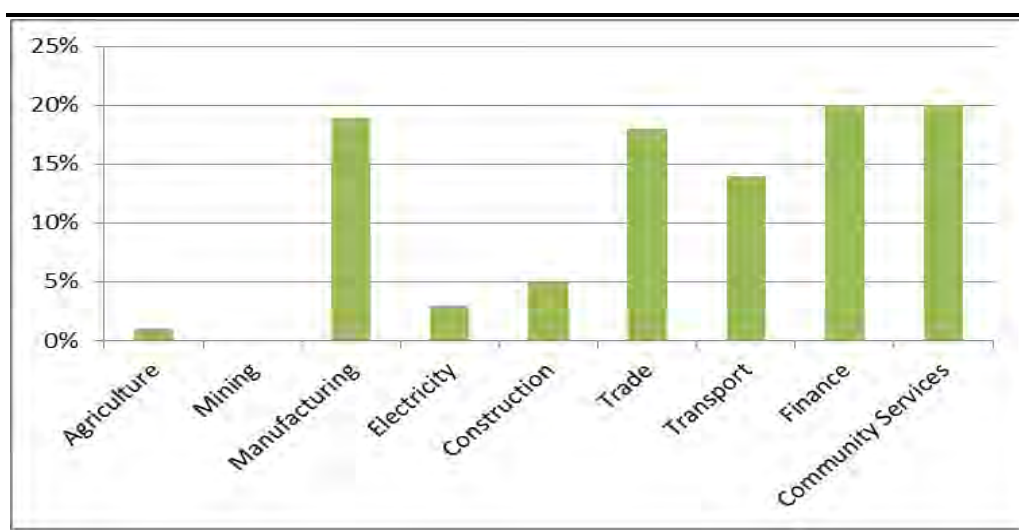
The gender profile in the eThekweni Municipality represents a larger percentage of females (51 percent) to males (49 percent). The majority of the population falls within the 0 – 29 age range, whereas the 60 – 70 age range constitutes a very small percentage of the population (eThekweni Municipality SDF, 2016/2017).

Local Economy and Livelihoods

According to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey by Statistics South Africa, the eThekweni municipal region was recorded to have the lowest unemployment rate in the second quarter of 2015 with only 16 percent of the region being unemployed (eThekweni Municipality IDP, 2016/2017). This region employs approximately 9 percent of the national population. Currently, eThekweni Metropolitan makes up 57.1 percent of the Provincial Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 1 percent of the national GDP (eThekweni Municipality IDP, 2016/2017).

The sectors contributing the most to the eThekweni Municipality economy is the Finance and Community Services sectors (20 percent each), with Agriculture contributing the least with 1 percent (eThekweni Municipality IDP, 2016/2017). The figure below illustrates the sectoral composition of the GDP in the eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality.

Figure 5.23 Sectoral Composition of GDP in 2014: eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality

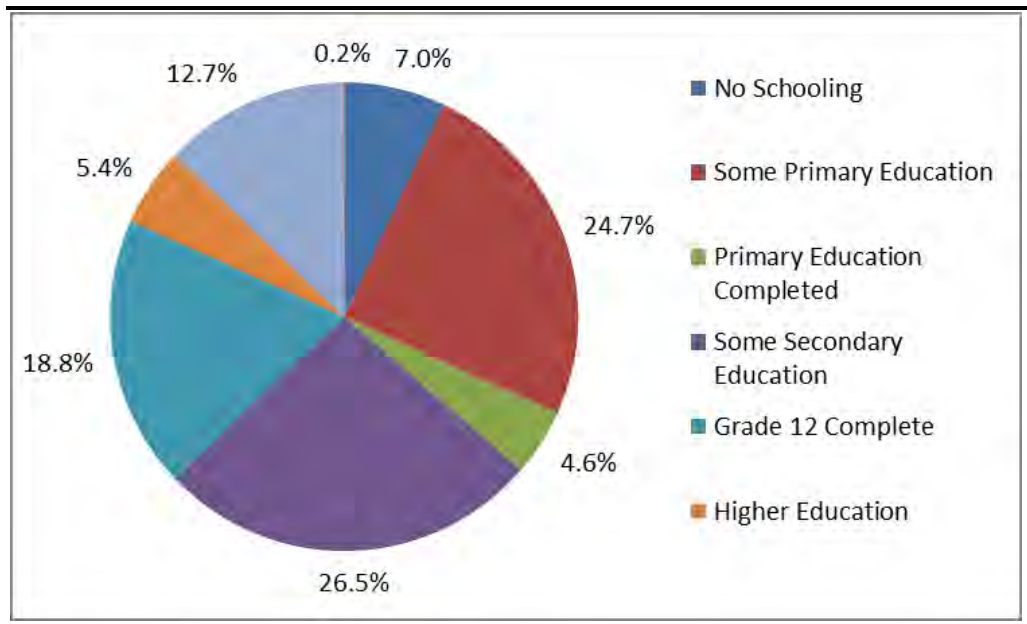


Source: eThekweni Municipality IDP, 2016/2017

Education

According to the eThekweni Spatial Development Framework (2016/2017), 29 percent of the eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality has some secondary education, while, only 8 percent has tertiary level education. *Figure 5.24* below illustrates the educational breakdown within the eThekweni Municipality.

Figure 5.24 *Education Profile within eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality*



Source: eThekweni Municipality SDF, 2016/2017

Social Infrastructure and Services

Water and Sanitation

Approximately 933,121 households were recorded to have access to water services in 2014/2015 at the Municipality. This marks 98.65 percent coverage across the region. The eThekweni Municipality currently maintains and manages 327 water storage facilities.

Energy

The portion of houses with no connection to electricity has decreased by 6.1 percent between the period of 2011/2012 and 2014/2015. The eThekweni Municipality aims to sustain this growth through the maintenance and handling of 152 major substations within the derestriction. In addition, the Municipality manages 31 waste water treatment plants, and 300 pump stations which have enabled it to reduce the sanitation backlog by 24 percent over a 5 year period.

Health

The prevalence of HIV/ AIDS in the eThekweni Municipality is high, as it is in the rest of South Africa (18 percent) and KZN (25 percent). Tuberculosis (TB) is recognised as the leading opportunistic infection amongst HIV positive persons with approximately two thirds of HIV infected persons co-infected with TB. In 2009 a total of 43,739 new and retreatment cases (both HIV positive and HIV negative) were registered in the eThekweni Municipality, making it one of the districts with the highest number of TB cases in South Africa. However the treatment rate in the eThekweni Municipality is high and treatment rates have improved from 70.8 percent in 2011 to 79,5 percent in 2013 (eThekweni Municipality IDP).

Key challenges relating to health service provision in the eThekweni Municipality are:

- High rate of HIV/ AIDS and TB.
- High teenage pregnancy rate.
- Sexual abuse in children less than sixteen years.
- Abuse of chemical substances (drugs and alcohol). Lobby for change in the legislative framework.
- High incidence of injuries and trauma.
- Inequitable distribution of resources towards an urban bias.
- Only 66 percent of eThekweni residents have access to primary level care facility within a 5km access distance.
- Primary Health Care services are considered an unfunded mandate for the municipality however there are ongoing negotiations to improve funding.
- The number of Environmental Health Practitioners (EHPs) remains below the expected norms, however, the municipality has a multi-year funding plan to increase these numbers starting with the employment of 35 EHPs in the 12/13 financial year.
- Challenges with professional ethics and management capacity.

5.4.4

Fisheries

South Africa has a coastline that spans two ecosystems over a distance of 3,623 km, extending from the Orange River in the west on the border with Namibia, to Ponta do Ouro in the east on the Mozambique border.

The western coastal shelf has highly productive commercial fisheries similar to other upwelling ecosystems around the world, while the East Coast is considerably less productive but has high species diversity, including both endemic and Indo-Pacific species. South Africa's commercial fisheries are regulated and monitored by DAFF (previously managed under the Department of Environmental Affairs: Directorate: Marine and Coastal Management). All fisheries in South Africa, as well as the processing, sale in and trade of almost all marine resources, are regulated under the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (No. 18 of 1998) (MLRA).

Approximately 14 different commercial fisheries sectors currently operate within South African waters. In summary the sector comprises the following:

- Primary fisheries in terms of economic value and overall tonnage of landings are the demersal (bottom) trawl and long-line fisheries targeting the Cape hakes (*Merluccius paradoxus* and *M. capensis*) and the pelagic-directed purse-seine fishery targeting pilchard (*Sardinops ocellatus*), anchovy (*Engraulis encrasicolus*) and red-eye round herring (*Etrumeus whitheadii*).
- Highly migratory tuna and tuna-like species are caught on the high seas and seasonally within the South African waters by the pelagic long-line and pole fisheries. Targeted species include albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), bigeye tuna (*T. obesus*), yellowfin tuna (*T. albacares*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).
- The traditional line fishery targets a large assemblage of species close to shore including snoek (*Thyrsites atun*), Cape bream (*Pachymetopon blochii*), geelbek (*Atractoscion aequidens*), kob (*Argyrosomus japonicus*), yellowtail (*Seriola lalandi*) and other reef fish.
- Crustacean fisheries comprise a trap and hoop net fishery targeting West Coast rock lobster (*Jasus lalandii*), a line trap fishery targeting the South Coast rock lobster (*Palinurus gilchristi*) and a trawl fishery based solely on the East Coast targeting penaeid prawns, langoustines (*Metanephrops andamanicus* and *Nephropsis stewarti*), deep water rock lobster (*Palinurus delagoae*) and red crab (*Chaceon macphersoni*).
- Other fisheries include a mid-water trawl fishery targeting horse mackerel (*Trachurus trachurus capensis*) predominantly on the Agulhas Bank, South Coast and a hand-jig fishery targeting chokka squid (*Loligo vulgaris reynaudii*) exclusively on the South Coast.

In addition to commercial sectors, recreational fishing occurs along the coastline comprising shore angling and small, open boats generally less than 10 m in length. The commercial and recreational fisheries are reported to catch over 250 marine species, although fewer than 5 percent of these are actively targeted by commercial fisheries, which comprise 90 percent of the landed catch.

Most commercial fish landings must take place at designated fishing harbours. For the larger industrial vessels targeting hake, only the major ports of Saldanha Bay, Cape Town, Mossel Bay and Port Elizabeth are used. There are more than 230 ⁽¹⁾ small-scale fishing communities on the South African coastline, ranging in size from small villages to towns. Small-scale fisheries commonly use boats but occur mainly close to the shore.

Description of Commercial Fishing Sectors and Fisheries Research Surveys

The fishing sectors which overlap with Block ER236 or may potentially be affected by the project activities are described in this section.

Large Pelagic Long Line

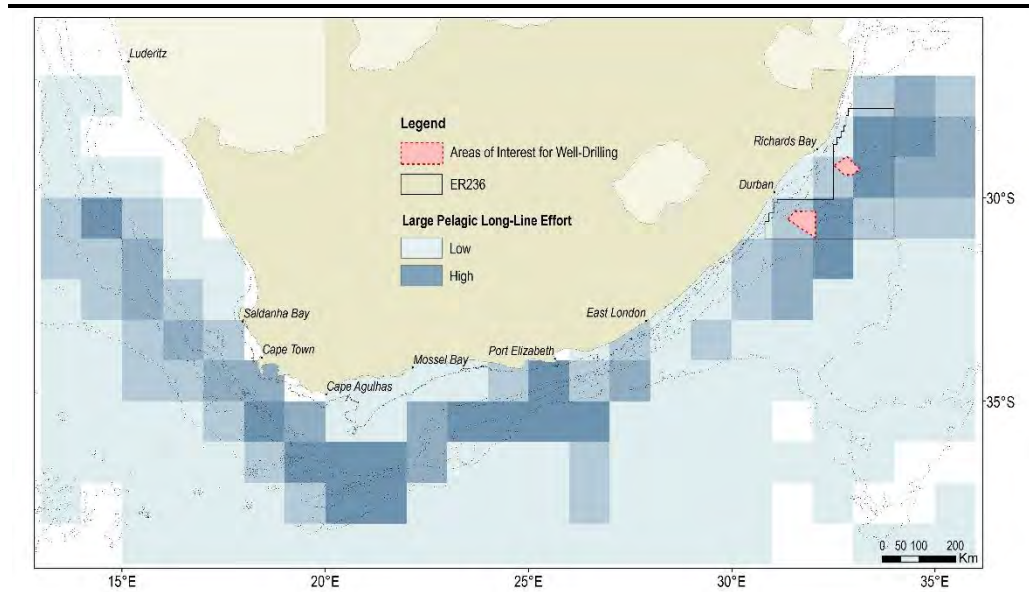
Highly migratory tuna and tuna-like species are caught on the high seas and seasonally within the South African Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by the pelagic long-line and pole fisheries. Targeted species include albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), bigeye tuna (*T. obesus*), yellowfin tuna (*T. albacares*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). Tuna, tuna-like species and billfishes are migratory stocks and are therefore managed as a “shared resource” amongst various countries under the jurisdiction of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). In the 1970s to mid-1990s the fishery was exclusively operated by Asian fleets (up to 130 vessels) under bilateral agreements with South Africa. From the early 1990s these vessels were banned from South African waters and South Africa went through a period of low fishing activity as fishing rights issues were resolved. Thereafter a domestic fishery developed and 50 fishing rights were allocated to South Africans only.

These rights holders now include a small fleet of local long-liners, although the fishery is still undertaken primarily with Japanese vessels fishing in joint ventures with South African companies. There are currently 30 commercial large pelagic fishing rights issued and 21 vessels active in the fishery.

The fishery operates extensively within the South African EEZ, primarily along the continental shelf break and further offshore. As indicated in *Figure 5.25*, the Block ER236 coincides with the spatial distribution of pelagic long-line fishing effort.

(1) DAFF. 2016. Small-Scale Fisheries. A guide to the small-scale fisheries sector. <http://small-scalefisheries.co.za/wp-content/downloads/SSF%20Booklet%20English.pdf>

Figure 5.25 Spatial Distribution of National Pelagic Long-line Fishing Effort

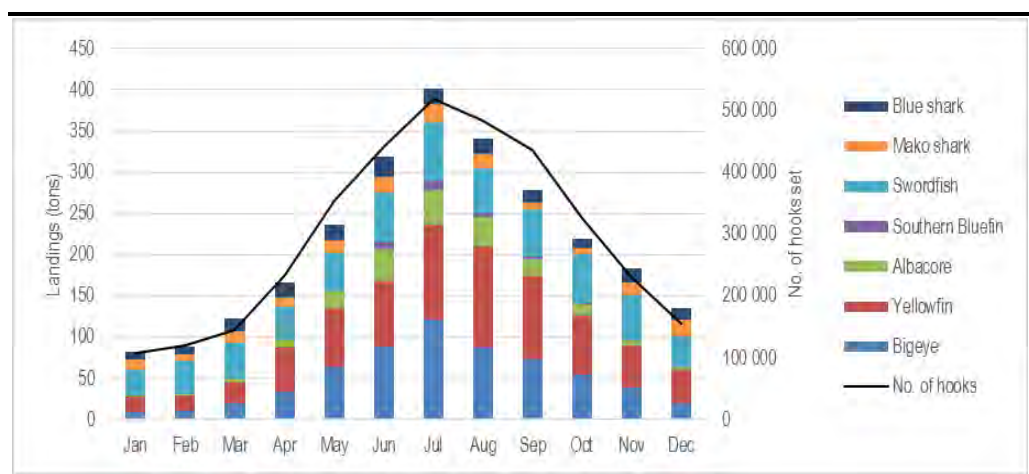


Note: The fishing effort is expended by the long-line sector targeting large pelagic species in relation to ER236 and the proposed areas of interest

Source: Capmarine, 2017

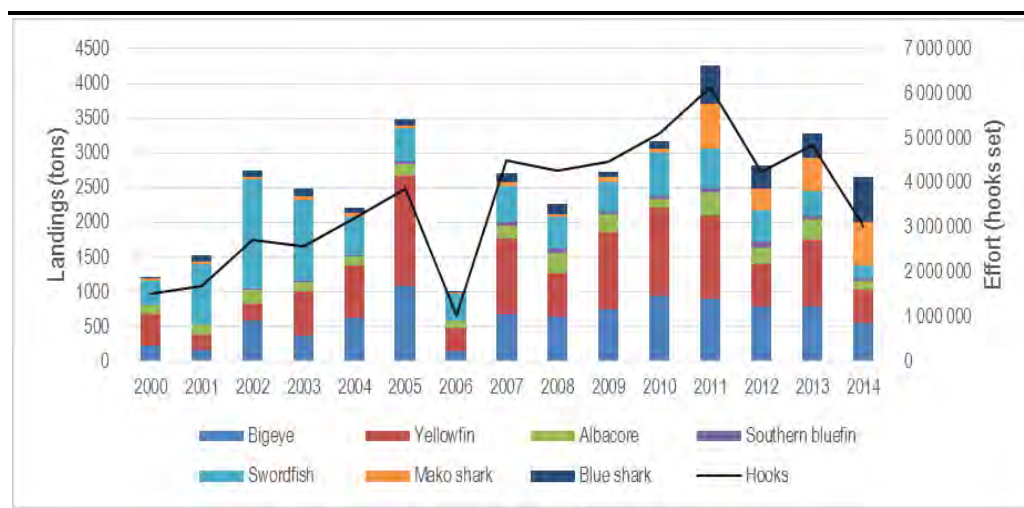
The fishery operates year-round with a relative increase in effort during winter and spring (see Figure 5.26). Catch per unit effort (CPUE) variations are driven both by the spatial and temporal distribution of the target species and by fishing gear specifications. Variability in environmental factors such as oceanic thermal structure and dissolved oxygen can lead to behavioural changes in the target species, which may in turn influence CPUE (Punsly and Nakano, 1992). During the period 2000 to 2014, the sector landed an average catch of 4,527 tons and set 3.55 million hooks per year. Catch and effort figures reported by the fishery for the years 2000 to 2014 are shown in Figure 5.27

Figure 5.26 Intra-Annual Variation of Catch and Effort Recorded by the Large Pelagic Long-Line Sector (Average Figures for the Period 2000 - 2014)



Source: Capmarine, 2017

Figure 5.27 Inter-Annual Variation of Catch Landed and Effort Expended by the Large Pelagic Longline Sector (2000 - 2014).

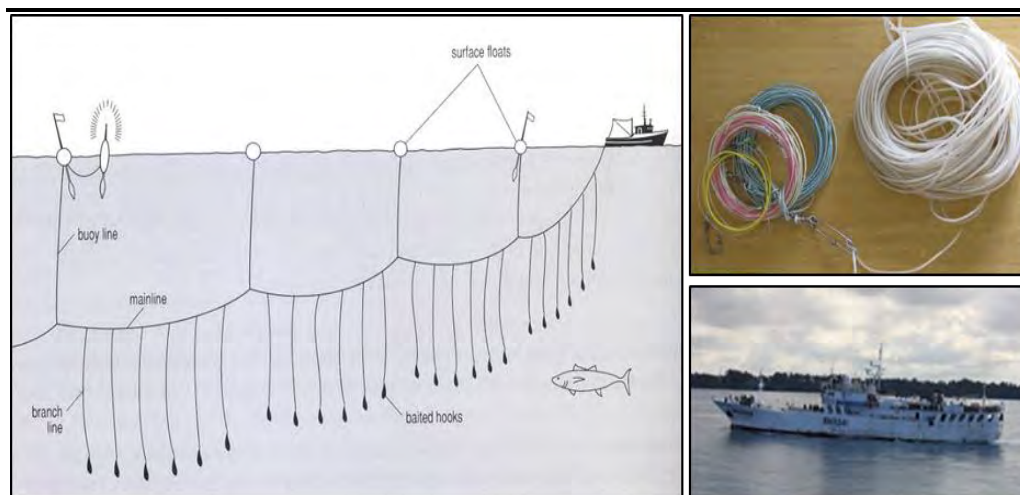


Source: Capmarine, 2017

Gear consists of monofilament mainlines of between 25 km and 100 km in length which are suspended from surface buoys and marked at each end (see Figure 5.28). As gear floats close to the water surface, it would present a potential obstruction to surface navigation. The main fishing line is suspended about 20 m below the water surface via dropper lines connecting it to surface buoys at regular intervals. Up to 3,500 baited hooks are attached to the mainline via 20 m long trace lines, targeting fish at a depth of 40 m below the surface. Various types of buoys are used in combinations to keep the mainline near the surface and locate it should the line be cut or break for any reason. Each end of the line is marked by a Dahn Buoy and radar reflector, which marks the line position for later retrieval.

Lines are usually set at night, and may be left drifting for a considerable length of time (up to 18 hours) before retrieval, which is done by means of a powered hauler at a speed of approximately one knot. During hauling, vessel manoeuvrability is severely restricted and, in the event of an emergency, the line may be dropped and hauled in at a later stage.

Figure 5.28 Typical Configuration of Long-Line Gear Targeting Pelagic Species (Left)



Note: This figure also includes a photograph of mainline with dropper line and trace line (upper right) and photograph of typical high seas long-line vessel (lower right).

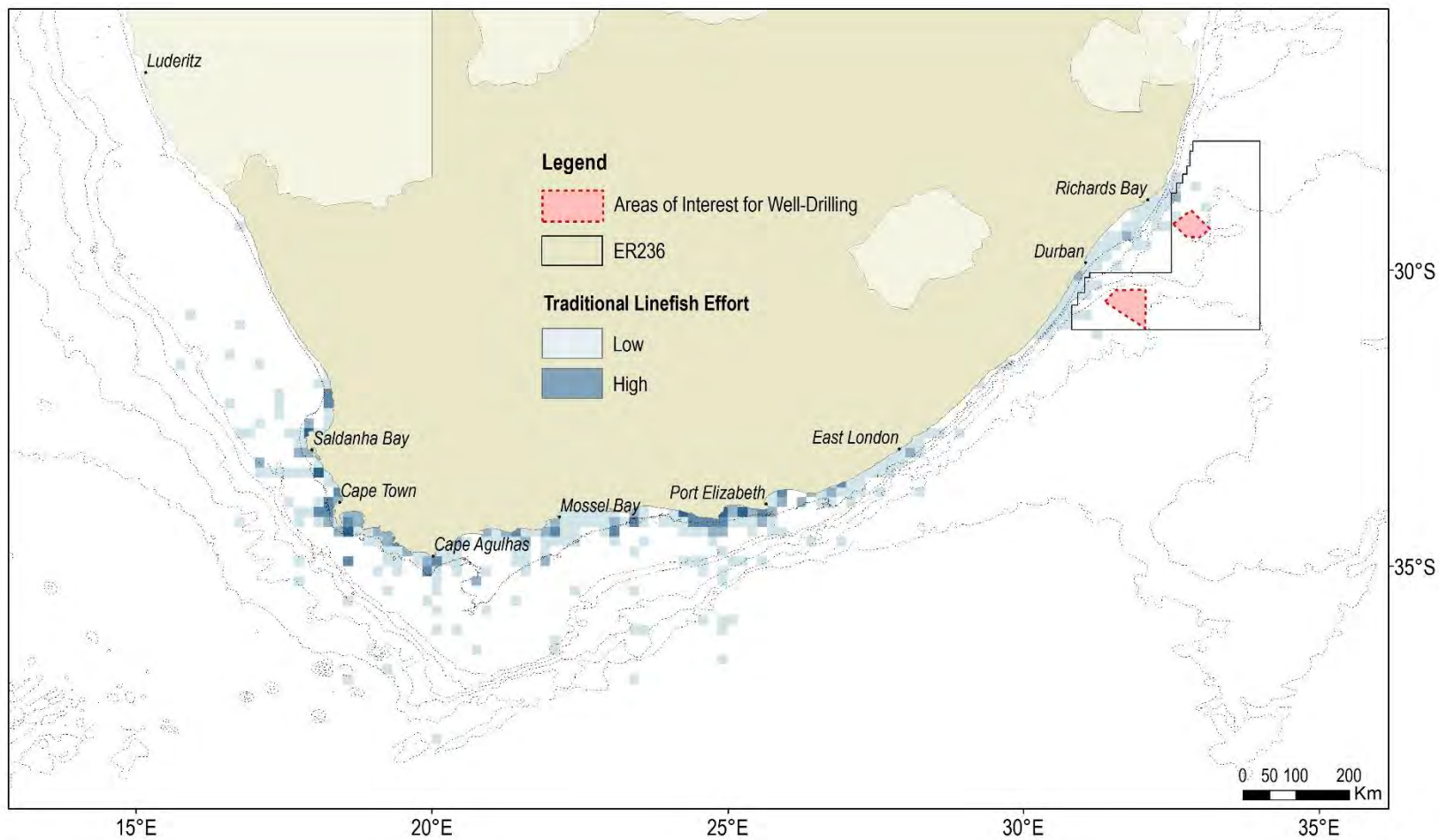
Source: Capmarine, 2017

Traditional Line Fish

The traditional line fishery is the country's third most important fishery in terms of total tons landed and economic value. It is a long-standing, nearshore fishery based on a large assemblage of different species. Within the Western Cape the predominant catch species is snoek (*Thyrsites atun*) while other species such as Cape bream (hottentot) (*Pachymetopon blochii*), geelbek (*Atractoscion aequidens*), kob (*Argyrosomus japonicus*) and yellowtail (*Seriola lalandi*) are also important. Towards the East Coast the number of catch species increases and includes resident reef fish (*Sparidae* and *Serranidae*), pelagic migrants (*Carangidae* and *Scombridae*) and demersal migrants (*Sciaenidae* and *Sparidae*). The fishery is widespread along the country's shoreline from Port Nolloth on the West Coast to Cape Vidal on the East Coast (Figure 5.29). Effort is managed geographically with the spatial effort of the fishery divided into three zones. Most of the catch (up to 95 percent) is landed by the Cape commercial fishery, which operates on the continental shelf from the Namibian border on the West Coast to the Kei River in the Eastern Cape. Fishing vessels generally range up to a maximum offshore distance of about 70 km, although fishing at this outer limit and beyond is sporadic (C. Wilke, pers. comm¹). The spatial distribution of line-fishing effort coincides with inshore areas of Block ER236.

¹ Mr C. Wilke (christopherW@daff.gov.za) is the chief technician at DAFF and is the principle contact for line-fish data collation.

Figure 5.29 *Spatial Distribution of Fishing Effort Expended by Traditional Line-Fish Sector*



Source: Capmarine, 2017

Crustacean Trawl Fishery

South Africa's crustacean trawl fishery operates exclusively within the province of KZN. The fishery consists of inshore and offshore sectors, which differ according to their targeted species, areas of operation and gear types. The fishery is managed using a Total Applied Effort (TAE) strategy, which limits the number of vessels permitted to fish on the inshore and offshore grounds. There are currently five vessels operating within the inshore grounds with another two vessels restricted to working in the offshore grounds only.

The KZN prawn trawler fleet comprises steel-hulled vessels ranging in length from 25 to 40 m and up to a Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) of 280 tons. All are equipped with GPS, echosounders, radar and VHF/SSB radio. Most vessels are single otter trawlers, deploying nets from the stern or side at a speed of two to three knots. Trawl net sizes range from 25 m to 72 m footrope length, with a minimum mesh size of 60 mm. The duration of a typical trawl is four hours. Trip lengths range from three to four weeks and vessels may carry a crew of up to 20.

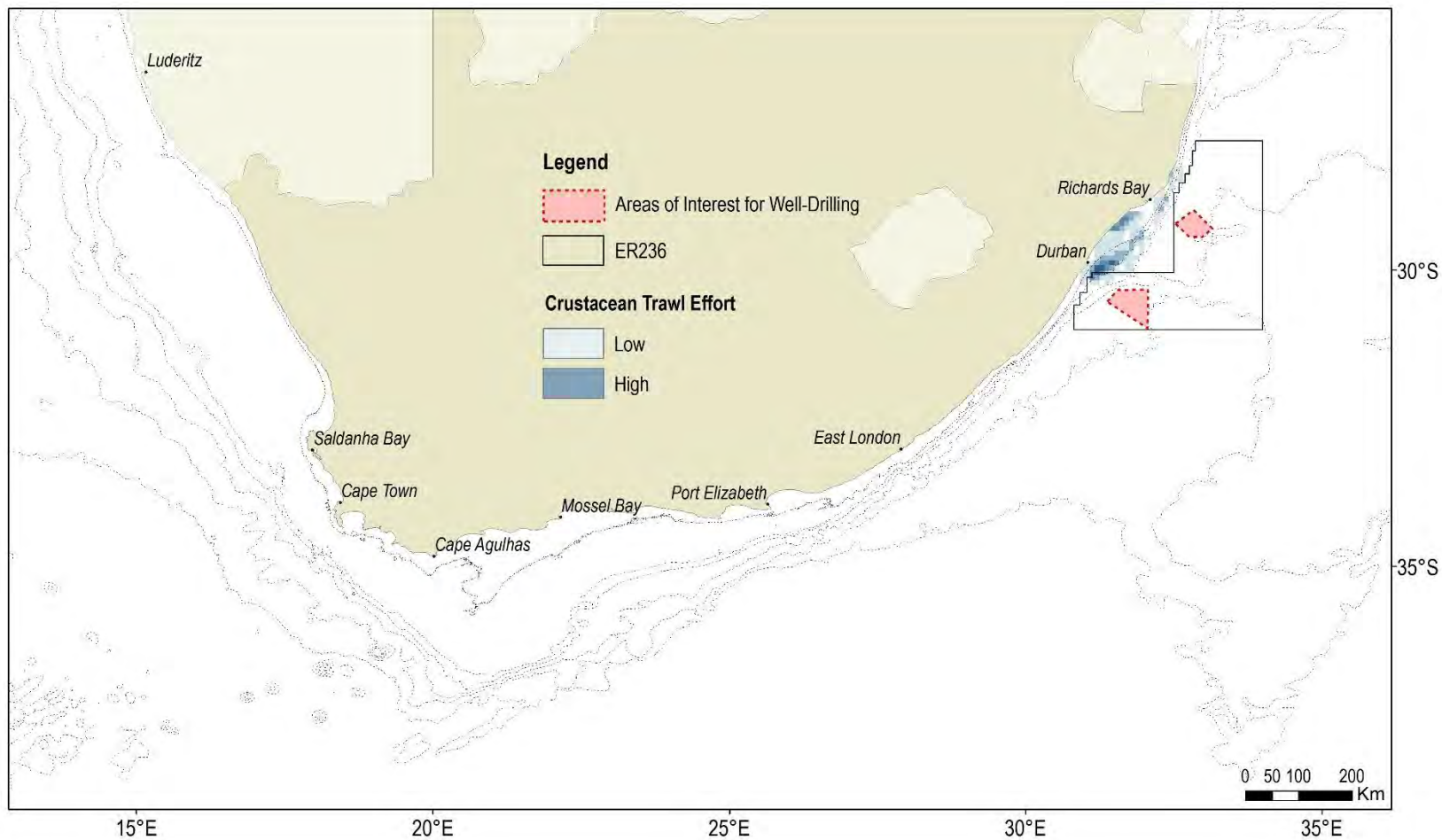
The inshore fishery is based on white prawns (*Fennereopenaeus indicus*), tiger prawns (*Penaeus monodon*) and brown prawns (*Metapenaeus monoceros*) which occur on the shallow water mud banks along the north-eastern coast of KZN. There are few areas within the habitat distribution of penaeid prawns that are suitable for trawling due to the steep drop off of the continental shelf on the East Coast. The inshore fishery operates on the Tugela Bank in water depths of up to 50 m and within 10 nautical miles (approximately 18.5 km) of the shore. There is a seasonal closure of the Tugela Bank grounds in order to minimise high bycatch levels, therefore trawlers operate only within these inshore grounds during the period March to August. During summer months activity shifts northwards towards St Lucia, where the fishery targets bamboo prawns (*Penaeus japonicus*) in addition to the previously-mentioned species. The prawn species on which the inshore fishery is based are fast-growing and are dependent on estuarine environments during the early phase of their life cycle. As juveniles they recruit onto the mud banks where they mature and reproduce. The catch composition within the fishery typically comprises 20 percent prawn species, while approximately 10 percent of the remainder of the catch is also retained for its commercial value and includes crab, octopus, squid, cuttlefish and line-fish. The remainder of the catch is discarded.

The deep water fishery operates between water depths of 100 m and 600 m from Amanzimtoti in the south to Cape Vidal in the north, covering approximately 1,700 km² along the edge of the continental shelf. The boundary between the delimitation of offshore and inshore fisheries is about seven nautical miles (12.9 km) from the shore. Offshore trawling takes place year-round. Targeted species include pink (*Haliporoides triarthus*) and red prawns, langoustines (*Metanephrops andamanicus* and *Nephropsis stewarti*), red crab (*Chaceon macphersoni*) and deep water rock lobster (*Palinurus delagoae*).

Catches are packed and frozen at sea and landed at the ports of Richards Bay or Durban.

Figure 5.30 indicates the location of fishing grounds in relation to the Block ER236. There is a potential overlap of the crustacean trawl fishery with the Block ER236.

Figure 5.30 *Spatial Distribution of Effort Expended by the Crustacean Trawl Fishery*



Source: Capmarine, 2017

5.4.5

Marine Traffic

A large number of vessels navigate along the East Coast on their way around the southern African subcontinent. The majority of this boat traffic, including commercial and fishing vessels, remains relatively close inshore on the East Coast. North- and south-bound cargo vessels usually remain over the mid-shelf (100 m isobath). In contrast, tankers and bulk carriers remain further offshore, unless needing to move inshore to avoid extremely rough conditions that develop in the Agulhas Current. Block ER236 may overlap with the routes taken by tankers and bulk carriers. The supply vessels may interact with the inshore vessel traffic due to the collection of supplies from the Port of Richards Bay or the Port of Durban. Important East Coast commercial harbours include Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Richards Bay.

5.4.6

Recreational Uses

Recreational use of the East Coast marine environment involves both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. The former involves coastal and boat-based users removing marine resources for their own consumption (eg recreational fishing), while the latter involves users making use of the marine environment without removing any marine resources from the area.

Consumptive Uses

Consumptive uses of marine resources along the East Coast includes recreational shore and boat-based anglers (Brouwer *et al.*, 1997), spearfishers (Mann *et al.*, 1997), divers collecting subtidal invertebrates, and exploiters of intertidal organisms. The recreational use of marine resources along the East Coast typically occurs within inshore waters in the vicinity of coastal towns and holiday resorts. As the northern area of interest is located a minimum of 62 km offshore and the southern area of interest a minimum of 65 km offshore, it is unlikely that the proposed exploration drilling activity will interfere with onshore recreational users. There is however a possibility that the offshore recreational boat-based fishing activities could be affected if they travel offshore and into the Block ER236.

Non-Consumptive Uses

Non-consumptive utilisation of the marine environment along the East Coast includes water sports such as surfing, boat sailing, power boating, diving, and nature watching and beach recreation.

As noted above, Block ER236 is located from 20 km offshore and thus sailing/boating activities are unlikely to occur within Block ER236. However, there is a possibility of encountering sailing vessels passing into or out of South African waters.

Exploration activities are being undertaken in neighbouring oil and gas blocks including the following, which are currently under Exploration Right:

- Tugela South operated by EMEPSAL to the north-west.
- DeepWater Durban operated by EMEPSAL to the south.
- Silverwave deepwater block to the east.

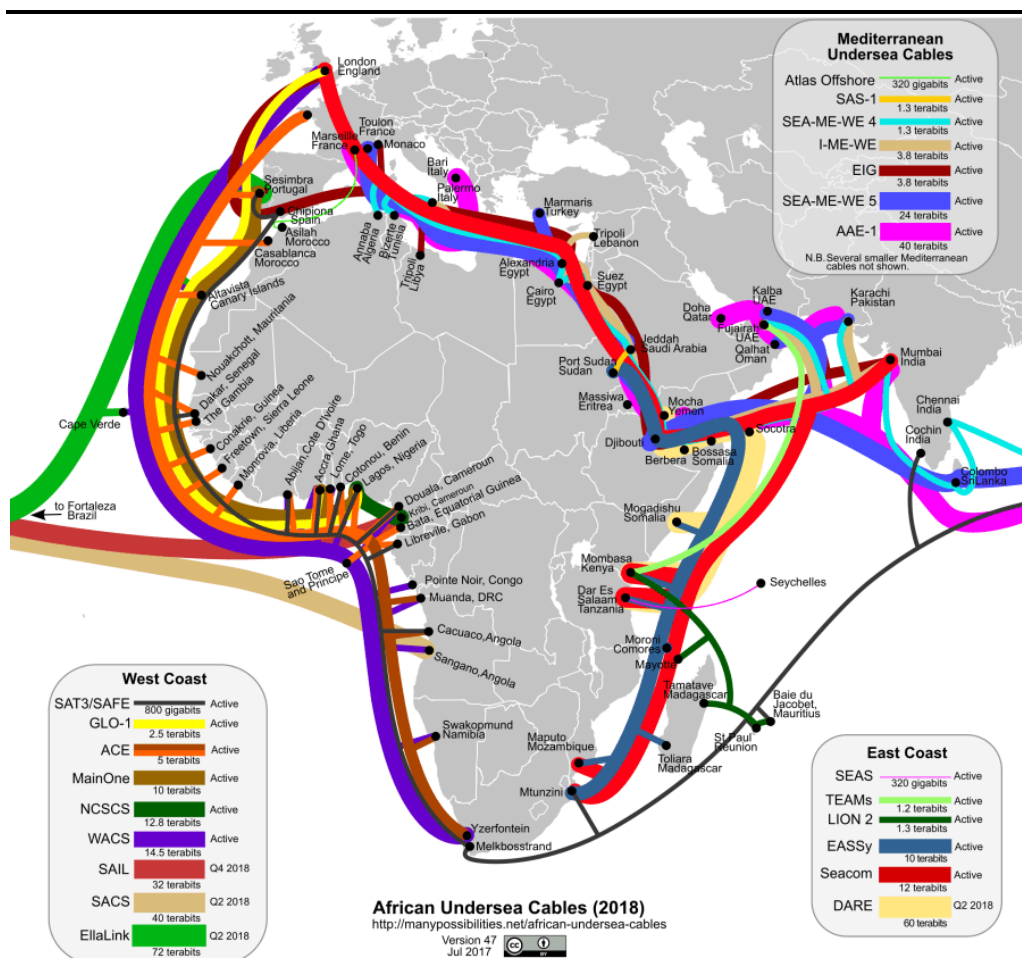
No mineral prospecting activities are currently being undertaken within the Block ER236, which is situated in deep water. Although some mineral prospecting has taken place in South African waters, commercially viable ore has not been found.

5.4.8

Submarine Cables

There are a number of submarine telecommunications cable systems in South African waters (Figure 5.31). The SAFE, EASSy and Seacom cables land at Mtunzini, located approximately 40 km south of Richards Bay. Both the EASSy and Seacom cables may pass through Block ER236.

Figure 5.31 Submarine Cables



Source: <https://manypossibilities.net/african-undersea-cables/>

Table 5.4 Summary of Key Sensitivities

Feature	Description
Agulhas Current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Agulhas Current forms between 25° and 30° S, its main source coming from recirculation in a South-West Indian Ocean subgyre. It flows southwards at a rapid rate following the shelf edge along the East Coast, before retroflecting between 16° and 20° E. It is a well-defined and intense jet some 100 km wide and 2,300 m deep. Current speeds of 2.5 m/s or more have been recorded.
Seabed features and benthic habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AOI for well drilling lies east of the Natal Bight in >1,500 m water depth. <u>The Goodlad Canyon is located just to the south of the northern area of interest.</u> The Goodlad Canyon differs significantly in morphology from those in northern KZN, where coelacanths have been reported and therefore it is unlikely that coelacanths will be found here. There is evidence from the seismic data collected in the northern area of interest of deep water canyons being present in the center of the area. <u>No drilling will be undertaken in the canyons.</u> In the northern area of interest for well drilling Southwest Indian Upper and Lower Bathyal benthic habitats are found, whereas Southern Indian Lower Bathyal benthic habitat dominates in the southern area of interest, both of which have been assigned an ecosystem threat status of 'least threatened' in the SANBI 2011 National Biodiversity Assessment. The benthic communities within these habitats are generally ubiquitous throughout the southern African East Coast region, being particular only to substratum type and/or depth zone.
Deep Water Corals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The occurrence of deep water corals in Block ER 236 and the areas of interest are unknown.
Whales and Dolphins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 36 species of cetaceans that are likely to be found within Block ER236. Of the 36 species, the Antarctic Blue whale is 'critically endangered', the Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin, fin whale and sei whale are considered 'endangered' and the Ifafi-Kosi Bay sub-population of the Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin, Sperm whale and Bryde's whale (inshore population) are considered 'vulnerable' in the IUCN South African Red Data book List Assessment. The most common species within the areas of interest (in terms of likely encounter rate not total population sizes) are likely to be the common bottlenose dolphin, Indo-pacific bottlenose dolphin, short-finned pilot whale and humpback whale. ER236 lies within the migratory route of Humpback (Least Concern) and Southern Right (Least Concern) whales. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southern right whales will pass through Block ER236 in July and August and again on their southward migration in October/November. Humpbacks have a bimodal distribution off the East coast, most reaching southern African waters around April, continuing through to September/October when the southern migration begins and continues through to December and as late as February. The calving season for Humpbacks extends from July to October, peaking in early August.

Feature	Description
Marine Turtles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five species of turtle are known to occur along the East Coast: leatherback, which is most frequently sighted, and the loggerhead, green, olive ridley and hawksbill turtles. In the IUCN Red listing, the hawksbill turtle is described as 'Critically Endangered', green turtle is 'Endangered' and leatherback, loggerhead and olive ridley are 'Vulnerable' on a global scale. • Both the leatherback and the loggerhead turtle nest on the beaches of the northern KZN coastline (St Lucia, iSimangaliso) between mid-October and mid-January. Hatchlings are born from mid-January through to mid-March when the Agulhas Current is warmest. Once hatchlings enter the sea, they move southward following the Agulhas Current and are thought to remain in the southern Indian Ocean gyre for the first five years of their lives. • The inshore regions of the northern portion of Block ER236, coincide with the inter-nesting migrations for leatherbacks, but the northern area of interest lies offshore of the inter-nesting range. • Leatherback and loggerheads are likely to be encountered in Block ER236 during their foraging migrations.
Marine Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block ER236 does not overlap with the existing iSimangaliso Wetland Park. • Although Block ER236 overlaps with the proposed Protea Banks MPA and the extension of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park MPA, there is no overlap of the areas of interest with the proposed protection areas. • It should be noted that sections of the original ER236 which overlapped with the existing iSimangaliso and Aliwal Shoal MPA's were relinquished during the Exploration Right renewal process in 2016.
Fish spawning, nursery and recruitment areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The areas of interest are offshore of the major fish spawning and migration routes and ichthyoplankton abundance is likely to be low. • The sardine run along the Eastern Cape coast and up to southern KZN is inshore of the area of interest. • Pilchard eggs are inshore of the areas of interest.
Long Line Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The areas of interest overlaps with the long line fishing area which targets primarily tuna but also swordfish. • Block ER236 overlaps with the crustacean trawl fishery.
Marine Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project Area may overlap with the routes taken by tankers and bulk carriers. The supply vessels may interact with the inshore vessel traffic due to the collection of supplies from the Port of Durban. • Important East Coast commercial harbors include Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban and Richards Bay.
Recreational users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recreational use of marine resources along the East Coast typically occurs within inshore waters in the vicinity of coastal towns and holiday resorts.

6.1

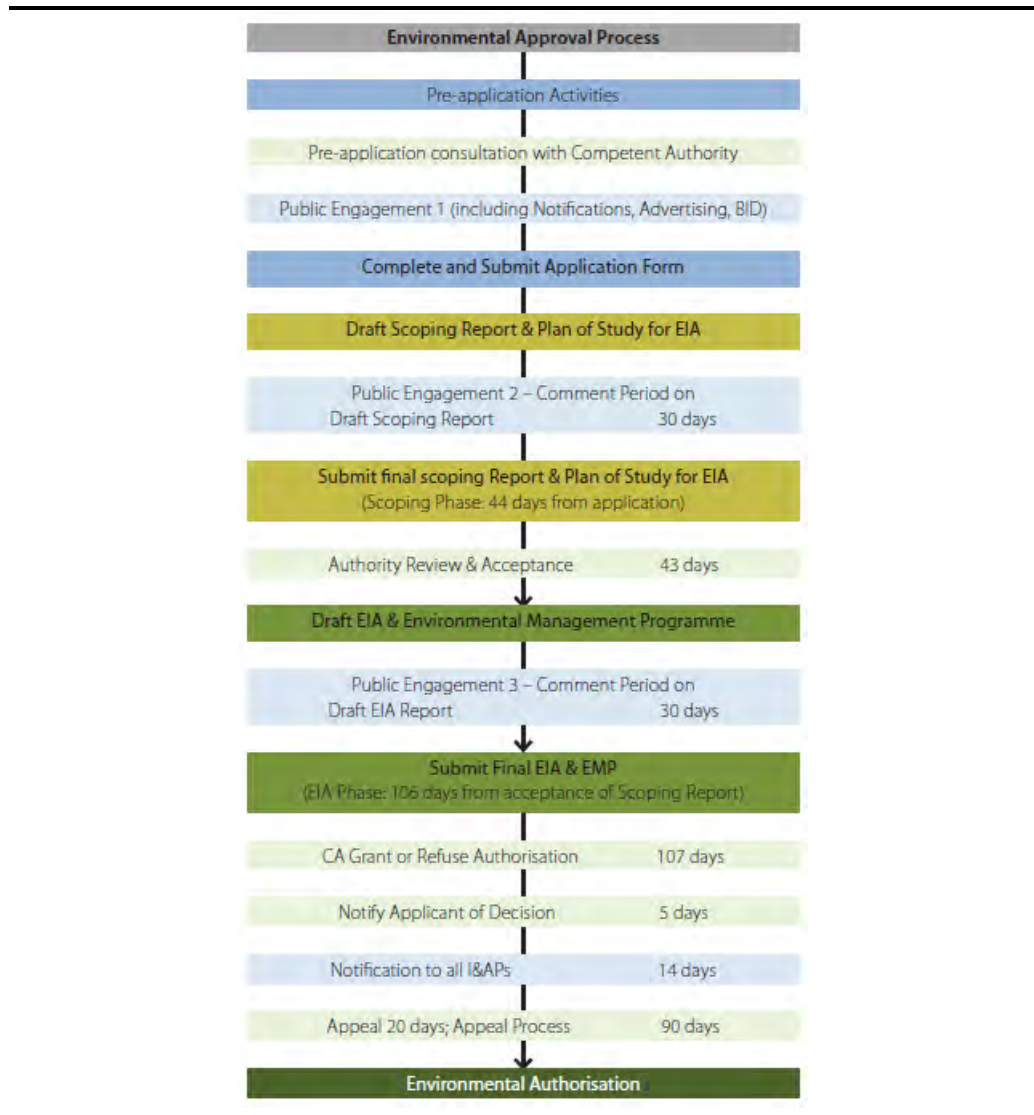
INTRODUCTION

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a systematic process that identifies and evaluates the potential impacts (both positive and adverse) a proposed project may have on the physical, biological, chemical, and social environment. Mitigation/ enhancement measures are subsequently developed that will be incorporated in order to eliminate, minimise or reduce adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts.

As described in *Chapter 2*, the process in South Africa is regulated by the NEMA Environmental Assessment Regulations (GNR R982/2014, as amended 2017). The overall Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (EIR) process is illustrated in *Figure 6.1*.

The EIA process that is being undertaken for the project is aligned with the requirements of the 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended).

Figure 6.1 Environmental Impact Assessment Process



An EIA process is initiated by the Scoping Phase, as shown in *Figure 6.1*. During the Scoping Phase, the Terms of Reference for the full EIA is formulated and requirements from the authorities clarified, and potential issues and concerns identified via consultation. A pre-application initial notification period was undertaken for this EIA process in order to announce the project, provide initial information on the project and gather initial concerns. This process has assisted in developing the Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) database.

After completion of the Scoping Phase, detailed specialist studies will be undertaken in order to address issues identified during the Scoping Phase. Specialists are expected not only to provide baseline information in their particular field of expertise for the Project Area, but also to identify which project actions will result in significant impacts. Specialists will recommend ways in which adverse impacts could be mitigated to reduce their severity, and positive impacts enhanced.

Draft reports are submitted for public review, during which time ERM present the key findings to all I&APs. All comments made by I&APs are captured in a Comments and Response Report (CRR), and in this report responses to all issues and concerns raised during the public review period are provided.

All recommendations cited in the EIA report must be detailed in an Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr), which defines the mitigation/ enhancement actions to be implemented. EMPrs are recognised as important tools for the sound environmental management of projects.

A principal objective of the Scoping Phase is to identify the key environmental, social and health issues and those project activities with the potential to contribute to, or cause, impacts to the environmental and social receptors.

At the Scoping Phase, the key issues are identified (often together with input from key stakeholders) and understood to a level which allows the definition of the Plan of Study for the EIA.

Issues that are not relevant are scoped out. This enables the resources for the EIA to be focused on collecting required information and identifying significant impacts while carrying out specialist studies and stakeholder engagement activities in an effective and efficient manner.

Specifically, the objectives of the Scoping Phase are to:

- Understand the legislative context and establish a description of baseline conditions;
- Identify project alternatives and preferred options for the proposed development;
- Identify stakeholders and plan or initiate communication with these stakeholders so as to gather issues of concern;
- Identify potential significant impacts; and
- Develop the Plan of Study for the EIA which sets out the proposed approach to the EIA, potential impacts to be evaluated and methodology to be used.

The following steps have been undertaken as part of the Scoping Phase, and are described below:

- Pre-application correspondence with the PASA;
- Desktop review of available information;
- Preparation of the draft Scoping Report;
- Submission of application form;
- Release of draft Scoping Report for public comment; and
- Finalisation of Scoping Report for submission to PASA.

6.3.1 *Desktop Review*

An initial review of available information was conducted. The desktop review included the following tasks:

- Initial review of relevant legislative and guidance documents;
- Identification and review of secondary data;
- Development of an outline description of the planned project activities; and
- Development of a plan for stakeholder engagement.

6.3.2 *Public Participation*

Details of the public participation process are provided in *Section 6.6*.

6.3.3 *Scoping Report*

In accordance with the regulatory requirements stipulated in GNR 984 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), this draft Scoping Report (including Plan of Study), has been compiled as part of the EIA process.

The Scoping Report will be made available to stakeholders through the project website, selected libraries, and hard copies provided on request for a period of 30 days. After the 30 day public comment period, a CRR will be compiled and included in the final report along with any other updates or changes. The final Scoping Report (including Plan of Study) will be submitted to the Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA) for their consideration.

Registered I&APs will be notified once the final Scoping Report has been submitted. The CRR will be included in the final Scoping Report and distributed to registered I&APs.

6.3.4 *Submission of Application Form*

The completed EIA application form will be submitted to the competent authority together with the draft Scoping Report. In terms of the 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended) the final Scoping Report is to be submitted to the competent authority within 43 days of submission of the application form.

6.4 *SPECIALIST STUDY PHASE*

A number of specialist studies have been identified to address key issues of concern. The findings of these studies will be incorporated into the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIR) that will close out the Integration and Assessment Phase. Further information related to the approach to the specialist studies and the impact assessment is contained in the Plan of Study for EIA in *Chapter 8*.

6.5 *INTEGRATION AND ASSESSMENT PHASE*

The final phase of the EIA is the Integration and Assessment Phase, which is described in detail in the Plan of Study for EIA (*Chapter 8*).

The assessment of impacts proceeds through an iterative process considering three key elements:

- a) Prediction of the significance of impacts that are the consequence of the proposed development on the natural and social environment.
- b) Development of mitigation measures to avoid, reduce or manage the adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts.
- c) Assessment of residual significant impacts after the application of mitigation measures.

The draft EIR will be made available to I&APs for a 30 days public comment period. Registered and identified I&APs will be notified of the release of the draft EIR and where the report can be reviewed.

A public meeting will be held where the findings of the specialist studies and outcomes of the Integration and Assessment Phase will be presented and discussed.

Comments received on the draft EIR will be assimilated and the EIA project team will provide appropriate responses to all comments. A Comments and Responses Report will be included in the final EIR, which will be submitted to PASA for decision-making.

All registered I&APs will be notified when an Environmental Authorisation has been issued by the DMR. A 90 day (maximum time should an appeal be submitted) appeal period will follow the issuing of the Environmental Authorisation.

Table 6.1 *Proposed Timeframe for the EIA*

Activity	Timing
Final Scoping Report Submission	March 2018
Scoping Report Approval	April 2018
Disclosure of Draft EIA Report	May 2018
Submission of Final EIA Report	July 2018
Environmental Authorisation	November 2018

6.6 *PUBLIC PARTICIPATION DURING SCOPING*

6.6.1 *Public Participation Objectives*

Public consultation is an inclusive and culturally appropriate process which involves sharing information and knowledge, seeking to understand the concerns of others and building relationships based on collaboration. It allows stakeholders to understand the risks, impacts and opportunities of the project in order to achieve positive outcomes.

The public participation process is designed to provide information to and receive feedback from I&APs throughout the EIA process, thus providing organisations and individuals with an opportunity to raise concerns, make comments and suggestions regarding the proposed project. By being part of the assessment process, stakeholders have the opportunity to influence the project layout and design, input into mitigation measures and technical solutions as well as the Plan of Study for the EIA.

The main objectives of public participation are:

- To ensure that adequate and timely information is provided to those potentially affected by the project;
- To provide these groups with sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns; and

- To ensure that comments are received in a timely manner so that they can be taken into account in project decisions.

6.6.2 *Legislative Context*

Public participation with regards to EIA's in South Africa is determined by the principles of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998, as amended) and elaborated upon in 'GN 657: Guideline 4: Public Participation' (Department of Environmental Affairs, 2017), which states that: "Public participation process" in relation to the assessment of the environmental impact of any application for an environmental authorisation, is defined in terms of National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA) as a process by which potential interested and affected parties are given opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to, the application."

Public participation is required for an Environmental Authorisation process in terms of the EIA Regulations GN R.982 (December 2014, as amended).

6.6.3 *Public Participation Activities*

Table 6.2 details the public participation tasks that have been undertaken to date. More details around the initial consultation and the pre-scoping engagement activities are provided after the table.

Table 6.2 *Public Participation Tasks*

Activity	Description and Purpose
Pre-Application	
Preparation of a preliminary stakeholder database	A preliminary database has been compiled of authorities (local and provincial), Non-Governmental Organisations, neighbouring landowners and other key stakeholders (refer to <i>Annex B</i>). This database of registered I&APs will be maintained and updated during the ongoing EIA process.
Preparation and Distribution of a Background Information Document (BID)	BIDs were distributed via email/post to all I&APs on the stakeholder database. See <i>Annex B</i> . The BID provides an introduction to the project and the EIA process.
Advertisement of the Project	The project was advertised in four newspapers; The Mercury and Isolezwe (in Zulu) with distribution around Durban, and The Zululand Observer and Ilanga Newspaper (in Zulu), with distribution around Richards Bay. The dates of distribution were as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mercury - 18 September 2017 • The Zululand Observer - 18 September 2017 • Ilanga (advert in isiZulu) - 21 September 2017 • Isolezwe (advert in isiZulu) - 21 September 2017 See proof of advertisement in <i>Annex B</i> .

Activity	Description and Purpose
Erection of Site Notices	<p>Site notices were placed at the following locations:</p> <p>eThekweni Municipality libraries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durban North; • Durban Central Lending; • Amanzimtoti; • Warner Beach; • Isipingo Beach; • Umkomaas; and • Tongaat Beach. <p>uMhlathuze Local Municipality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richards Bay Municipality; and • Richards Bay Library. <p>Entrance to the Port of Richards Bay.</p>
Development of an Initial Comments and Response Report	All comments received during the initial consultation period were recorded into a Comments and Response Report. See included in <i>Annex C</i> .
Scoping Phase	
Release of draft Scoping Report for Public Comment	<p>The draft Scoping Report was released for public comment. An advert was published <u>in four newspapers; The Mercury and Isolezwe (in Zulu) with distribution around Durban, and The Zululand Observer and Ilanga Newspaper (in Zulu), with distribution around Richards Bay.</u> The adverts were published on Monday 22 January 2018.</p> <p>Notifications were sent to all stakeholders on the database and the report was made available online and in the following libraries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durban Public Library • Richards Bay Public Library • Port Shepstone Public Library <p><u>The comment period started on 22 January 2017 and ended on 1 March 2018.</u></p> <p>All comments received <u>by 5 March 2018 have been</u> included in the final Scoping Report.</p> <p>*It should be noted that an earlier version of the Draft Scoping Report was released for comment on 27 October 2017. Due to a change in project scope a notification was sent out on 7 November 2017 to notify stakeholders that the report would be re-released (this report) for a full 30 day comment period in early 2018.</p>

Activity	Description and Purpose
Public Engagement Meeting	<p><u>A total of three Public engagement meetings were held in the following locations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Richards Bay (The Richards Hotel) – 6 February 2018</u> • <u>Durban (Tropicana Hotel) - 7 February 2018; and</u> • <u>Port Shepstone (Port Shepstone Country Club) – 8 February 2018.</u> <p><u>These meetings were held to present the proposed project and solicit input from stakeholders into the scoping process. As a result of the concerns raised during the public meetings, the Non-Technical Summary of the Scoping Report was revised and translated into isiZulu. This was then placed on the project website on 2 February 2018. The public comment period was then extended for a week from 22 February 2018 to give the public an opportunity to comment on the isiZulu version.</u></p> <p><u>A follow up meeting was held with the SDCEA and the public on request on 28 February 2018 at the Austerville Community Hall. ERM prepared a letter of response addressing issues raised during the Durban public meeting which were not responded to in full during the meeting due to time constraints.</u></p> <p><u>As a result of the concerns raised during this meeting, the comment period was further extended until 5 March 2018 to enable the public to comment on the letter of response prepared.</u></p> <p><u>Presentation, attendance registers and meeting notes have been included in Annex B of the Final Scoping Report.</u></p>
EIA Phase	
Release of draft EIR and EMP for Public Comment	The draft EIR and EMP document will be made available for a 30-day comment period to stakeholders and the relevant authorities. A notification will be sent to all registered I&APs on the project database. This letter will invite I&APs to comment on the draft EIR. Newspaper adverts will be placed in local newspapers notifying stakeholders of the availability of the draft EIR report for review and inviting them to public meetings. All comments received, along with responses will be included in the final EIR.
Public Engagement Meetings	Public engagement meetings will be held during the comment period in order to present the findings of the EIA to stakeholders and receive their feedback. Presentation, attendance registers and meeting notes will be included in the final Scoping Report.
Notification of Environmental Authorisation	I&APs will be notified of the Environmental Authorisation and the statutory appeal period.

7.1 INTRODUCTION

A key part of the Scoping Phase is a preliminary analysis of the ways in which the project may interact (positively and negatively) with environmental (including physical and biological receptors) and social resources or receptors. The impacts that are identified as potentially significant during the Scoping process provide focus for the studies undertaken during the EIA Phase. Each of the potentially significant impacts will be discussed and assessed in more detail in the EIR.

In order to complete the Scoping Phase, the EIA team has drawn upon:

- Knowledge of sources of potential impacts associated with oil and gas exploration projects;
- An identification of the main environmental and social resources and receptors from the review of existing published data sources; and
- The results of the initial consultation.

This Chapter provides a preliminary identification and evaluation of the environmental and social impacts of the project.

7.2 RESOURCES AND RECEPTORS

For this project the following main resources and receptors were determined to be relevant.

- *Physical Environment:* ambient air quality, global climate, noise levels, light, seabed features and geology, seabed sediment and characteristics, marine water quality.
- *Biological Environment:* benthic communities, deepwater corals, seabirds, fish and pelagic flora and fauna, marine mammals, marine turtles, protected areas/critical habitats, mangroves, marine flora.
- *Human Environment:* community health, community safety and security; local community, workforce, government stakeholders, infrastructure (eg submarine cables) marine traffic and transportation; fishing, navigation, cultural heritage, tourism/recreation, employment and income, utilities, local economy, visual, occupation health and safety.

7.3

OUTCOME OF THE SCOPING PROCESS AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION MATRIX

The interactions of project activities with resources and receptors were identified during the Scoping Phase.

Activities that will occur during the project (mobilisation, operation and decommissioning) were identified (*Table 7.1*).

The evaluation of the significance of an interaction between an activity and an environmental or social resource or/receptor was made and significance was rated according to the following scale:

	No interaction
I	Interaction with the environment or receptor which is <u>not</u> expected to be significant
S	Interaction with the environment or receptor that <u>could</u> be significant
P	Positive interaction

Table 7.1 Summary of Impact Sources and Receptors

Project Activity	ENVIRONMENT & RECEPTORS																													
	Physical											Biological							Human											
	Ambient Air Quality	Global Climate	Noise Levels (Airborne and Underwater)	Light	Seabed features and geology	Seabed sediment and characteristics	Marine Water Quality	Benthic Communities	Sensitive Seabed Features (incl deepwater corals)	Seabirds	Fish & Pelagic Flora & Fauna	Marine Mammals	Marine Turtles	Protected Areas/ Critical/Sensitive Habitat	Marine Flora	Community Health	Community Safety & Security	Local Community	Workforce	Government Stakeholders	Infrastructure (eg submarine cable)	Marine Traffic & Transportation	Fishing	Navigation	Cultural Heritage	Tourism/ Recreation	Employment & Income	Utilities (eg water, onshore waste facilities)	Local Economy	Visual Impact & Aesthetic
1 Vessel activities																														
1.1 Presence supply and support vessels from onshore logistics base			i																											
1.2 Power generation by vessels	i	s																												
1.3 Disposal of non hazardous wastes																														
1.4 Disposal of hazardous wastes																														
1.5 Discharge of oily water (eg deck drainage, bilge water, machinery space)																														
1.6 Discharge of sanitary effluents (black and grey water)																														
1.7 Disposal of galley waste																														
1.8 Ballast from support and supply vessels (potentially international)																														
1.9 Provision of potable water																														
1.10 Bunkering	i	i																												
1.11 Local labour, equipment and services supply																														
2 Drilling																														
2.1 Drillship positioning																														
2.2 Physical presence drillship, wellhead and riser																														
2.3 Power generation on drillship	i	s																												
2.4 Cooling water system																														
2.5 Provision of potable water to Person on Board (POB) (discharge from reverse osmosis plant)																														
2.6 Provision of water for muds																														
2.7 Disposal of excess Water Based Drilling Fluid (WBDF) at surface																														
2.8 Discharge of top hole cuttings at seabed																														
2.9 Disposal of LTOBM ROC overboard																														
2.10 Disposal of excess cement																														
2.11 Well logging including Vertical Seismic Profiling (VSP). Logging while drilling and wireline logging																														
2.12 Discharge of oily water (eg deck drainage, bilge water, machinery space)																														
2.13 Discharge of sanitary effluents (black and grey water)																														
2.14 Disposal of galley waste																														
2.15 Disposal of non hazardous wastes																														
2.16 Disposal of hazardous wastes																														
2.17 Ballast from drillship (potentially international)																														
2.18 Helicopter support	i	i	i																											
2.19 Local labour, equipment and services supply, incl. crew changes																														
2.20 Well clean-up	i	i	i																											
2.21 Well testing appraisal well	i	s	i	i																										
2.22 Well abandonment																														
3 Accidental/ Unplanned Events																														
3.1 Small (Tier 1) oil/ chemical spill, eg hose failure during bunkering																														
3.2 Medium (Tier 2) oil spill, eg vessel collision diesel spill																														
3.3 Blowout (Tier 3 oil) at seabed	i	s																												
3.4 Dropped Objects																														
3.5 Helicopter incidents	i	i																												
3.6 Piracy for mob/demob																														
3.7 Emergency disconnect riser																														

Potentially significant interactions are summarised in this section. The impacts associated with the project will probably be narrower in scope than what is identified below because mitigation measures will be built into the project design. However, the impact identification process is intended to be broad at this stage to consider a wide range of possibilities and inform project mitigation priorities.

A summary of the results of the scoping process are presented in (Table 7.1). During the Scoping Phase stakeholder engagement, these key impacts were discussed and new impacts or concerns were raised. The relevant issues raised during the stakeholder engagement process (Annex C) were used to update the summary of the potentially significant impacts from the Scoping Phase and is provided in Table 7.2 were identified as being potentially significant. Non-significant issues are presented in Table 7.3.

Table 7.2 Potential Impacts from Planned Activities and Unplanned/Accidental Events

No.	Issue	Activities	Scoping Results
1			
Planned Activities			
1.1	Seawater and sediment quality degradation /contamination and impacts on marine fauna	<p>Wastewater discharges from the drillship, supply and support vessels</p> <p>Disposal of cuttings to the seafloor and overboard during drilling</p> <p><u>Disposal of excess cement</u></p> <p><u>Drilling</u></p>	<p>Operational discharges from the drillship and all the other project vessels could have an impact on the water quality of the area and therefore potentially impact fish, marine mammals and turtles present in the Project Area. <u>Due to stakeholder concern</u>, this impact will be assessed further in the EIR including a discussion around the mitigation of this impact by ensuring all vessel discharges are compliant with MARPOL 73/78 Annex I, Annex V and Annex IV.</p> <p>Cuttings discharged both at the seabed (prior to the installation of the riser) and overboard (after the installation of the riser) will generate a plume of sediment which would disturb the marine habitats, benthic communities and marine fauna present in the area. This impact will be assessed further in the EIR, which will include a discussion around the treatment and base fluid content of these muds and cuttings prior to disposal.</p> <p><u>Already mixed excess cement will be disposed of overboard. The cementing of the casing (steel pipe) into the well is required to ensure the safety of the well and avoid a blowout and oil spill. The presence of excess cement slurry that has already been mixed is unavoidable during operation and it will be disposed of overboard to avoid damages to lines, cement unit and tanks. The amount of excess slurry will be minimised as far as possible.</u> Contaminant concentrations in seawater would be expected to return to background levels rapidly, with the assistance of currents and the mixing capacity of the water body (the assimilative capacity of water would be expected to minimise any impacts) and therefore have limited impacts on marine fauna. <u>The impacts will however be assessed in the EIR.</u></p> <p><u>The impact of drilling on the seabed will be very localised and short-term, limited physical impact to the seabed due to top hole (first section of drilling) cuttings discharge and excess cement. For the next phases, the dispersion of cuttings from the vessel will be modelled and results included in the EIA report and the impact to benthic fauna will be assessed.</u></p>
1.2	Disturbance of marine organisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Drillship and vessels noise due to dynamic positioning and moving</u> • <u>Noise from drilling activities (including well logging)</u> • <u>Light pollution from drillship and vessels</u> 	<p><u>Scoping determined that the underwater noise generated during the drilling works, including well logging and the presence of vessels and drillingship could lead to disturbances to marine habitats and fauna. The impact of such disturbances, including lights, vibrations and underwater noise, will be assessed further in the EIR.</u></p>

No.	Issue	Activities	Scoping Results
1.3	Disturbance to fishing (commercial and subsistence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillship, supply, survey and support vessels transit to and from the Richards Bay/Durban Port Presence of drillship at drilling location (including 500 m exclusion zone) 	<p>Both the Port of Richards Bay and the Port of Durban are large, commercial, high traffic ports and as such the additional vessel traffic for this project will be insignificant and will not be a major change from the current status quo in terms of impact to fishing activities.</p> <p>Long-line commercial and traditional line fishing activities occur within the area of interest and may therefore be impacted by the presence of the drillship at the drilling location and the enforcement of the 500 m exclusion zone.</p> <p>The extent to which fishing activities could be interrupted or placed at risk as a result of the drilling and vessel activities of this project will be assessed further in the EIR.</p>
1.4	Climate change	Burning of fossil fuels	There are climate change implications from the burning of fossil fuels by the project vessels. The significance of this impact will be assessed further in the EIR.
2	Unplanned/ Accidental Events		
2.1	Marine pollution and impacts on marine fauna Community and workforce health and safety	Vessel collisions/electrical fires on-board etc.	<p>The risk of a vessel collision due to the project vessel activities is low if appropriate mitigation measures are put in place and included in the EMPr for this project.</p> <p>Although the risk is low, the impact of a diesel spill due to a vessel collision between the project vessels and other vessels (eg fishing and commercial) on sensitive receptors (fish, marine mammals, turtles etc.), coastal and marine habitats, fishing and other users will be assessed further in the EIR.</p> <p>The impact of a vessel collision on the health and safety of the workforce and other users of the sea will also be assessed further in the EIR.</p>
2.2	Marine pollution and impacts on marine fauna and fishing Community and workforce health and safety	Vessel collision between a drillship and a supply boat	<p>The risk of a vessel collision between the drillship and supply vessels is low if appropriate mitigation measures are put in place and included in the EMPr for this project.</p> <p>Although the risk is low, the impact of a diesel spill due to a vessel collision between the drillship and supply vessel on sensitive receptors (fish, marine mammals, turtles etc.), coastal and marine habitats, fishing and other users will be assessed further in the EIR.</p> <p>The impact of this type of vessel collision on the health and safety of the workforce and other users of the sea will also be assessed further in the EIR.</p>

No.	Issue	Activities	Scoping Results
	Fisheries	Blowout	<p>The risk of a blowout for the project can be minimised by ensuring the blowout management protocol is included in the EMP and Oil Spill Response Plan for this project.</p> <p>The impact of a blowout of oil/gas will result in marine pollution and disturbance of sensitive receptors and marine and potentially coastal habitats. It will also impact fisheries, the health and safety of the workforce and result in decreased air quality in the region of the blowout. The significance of the impact of a blowout will therefore be assessed further in the EIR.</p>
2.3	Community and workforce health and safety	Dropped objects	Dropped objects from the project vessels could lead to significant health and safety risks, the mitigation and prevention of these incidents needs to be included in the EMP for this project to minimise the risk. The significance of this impact will therefore be assessed further in the EIR.
		Helicopter incidents	The prevention of helicopter accidents during crew transfers will be included in the EMP for this project in order to minimise the risk. The significance of this impact will therefore be assessed further in the EIR.
Additional Relevant Impacts Identified through Stakeholder Engagement during Scoping			
3	Planned Activities		
3.1	<u>Maritime Heritage</u>	<u>Exploration drilling</u>	<u>The South African Heritage Resources Agency raised a concern that the exploration drilling activities could disturb cultural heritage material present on the seabed, particularly historical shipwrecks. Due to the known presence of shipwrecks in the Project Area the significance of this impact will therefore be assessed further in the EIR.</u>

Table 7.3 Non-Significant Impacts

No.	Impact	Activities	Scoping Results
1	Planned Activities		
1.1	Community Health, Safety & Security	Interactions of foreign/migrant workers with local residents	Although Scoping determined that the project will employ workers during all the phases of the project, due to the nature of the work, the majority of the employees onboard the drillship will be expatriate staff who may transit through Durban or Richards Bay for a short period of time. Shore base employees are likely to be mainly current employees of existing logistics companies based in these areas. Given the short-term nature of the project and the limited workers to be employed this impact was considered insignificant and will not be assessed further.

No.	Impact	Activities	Scoping Results
1.2	Local employment / income generation	Employment of labour and allocation of jobs Training / capacity building of local people	Eni has estimated that in the order of 10 jobs will be created for locals by this project. The project will use local labour as far as possible based on their existing skills and provide new employees with appropriate training. The temporary creation of local jobs and employment opportunities by this project and the associated possible positive impact on the economy is considered insignificant and will therefore not be assessed further in the EIR.
1.3	Local economy	Trade with local suppliers for food, fuel, water, hotel, waste treatment and other supplies	Scoping determined that the project will result in trade with local suppliers for food, fuel, water, hotel, waste treatment and other supplies. This may result in a positive impact, however given the short-term nature of the benefit and the large-scale suppliers who likely be utilised this impact was considered insignificant and will not be assessed further.
1.4	Degradation of air quality	Vessels and helicopter atmospheric emissions Power generation on the drillship during drilling Bunkering	A reduction in air quality from the vessel and helicopter activities, power generation and bunkering are not expected to be significant in a regional context, or to cause human health impacts due to the temporary nature of the project, the well mixed air shed of the offshore environment and the distance of the project site to shore. Therefore this impact was considered not significant and will not be assessed further.
1.5	Community Health, Safety & Security	Noise from helicopters	The noise generated by helicopters for crew transfers will be over the Port of Richards Bay or Durban, helicopters will not fly over residential areas and therefore this impact was considered not significant and will not be assessed further.
1.6	Increase in non-hazardous and hazardous wastes disposal	Disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes generated by the project activities at onshore disposal sites	The project will result in an increase in both non-hazardous (eg: kitchen waste and scrap metals) and hazardous (eg engine lubricants and filters) waste generated in the area. Wastes will be transported by vessels to the onshore supply base in Richards Bay or Durban for temporary storage prior to off-site disposal. Solid non-hazardous waste will be disposed of at a suitably licensed waste facility. Hazardous wastes will be treated/ disposed of at a licensed waste treatment/ disposal facility. Therefore this impact was considered not significant and will not be assessed further.
1.7	Fresh water supply	Provision of drinking water for the crew on all vessels Storage of water at onshore base	Water will be provided via a reverse osmosis plant onboard the project vessels, where required bottled water may be provided. Therefore this impact was considered not significant and will not be assessed further. Water stored at the onshore base for water supplies for the onshore staff will be sourced from the local municipality and will not have a significant impact.
1.8	Marine pollution and impacts on marine fauna	Discharge of well clean-up and well testing water	Following cessation of drilling activities, contaminant concentrations in seawater would be expected to return to background levels rapidly, with the assistance of currents and the mixing capacity of the water body (natural dispersion, dilution and assimilative capacity of water would be expected to minimise any impacts) and therefore have limited impacts on marine fauna. <u>Control measures will be included in the EMPr.</u> Impacts of well clean-up and testing water on water quality and marine fauna are therefore not expected to be significant and will not be assessed further.

No.	Impact	Activities	Scoping Results
		<u>Well logging</u> Logging while Drilling (LWD) and wireline logging (radioactive sources). Vertical Seismic Profiling (VSP) - either zero offset VSP or walk-away VSP	This will be a closed system and therefore there will be no interaction with the environment. Therefore this impact was considered not significant and will not be assessed further. Standard industry mitigation measures will be implemented for VSP activities. This, in addition to the very short duration of the activity means that the impact is considered not significant and will not be assessed further.
1.9	<u>Disturbance of seabed geology</u>	<u>Drilling</u>	<u>The impact of drilling of the geology will be very localised to the drilling location and where the drill bit will penetrate the seabed geology. Therefore the impact was not considered significant and will not be assessed further.</u>
1.10	Visual	Drillship	The drillship will be located more than 60 km offshore and therefore is very unlikely to be seen from the shore. Therefore this impact was considered not significant and will not be assessed further.
1.11	Community and workforce health and safety	Well abandonment	Wells drilled will be plugged and abandoned. Given that the water is deep and that the wellhead will be removed it is therefore not anticipated that the abandoned wells will have any impact on navigation or deep sea fishing. This impact is therefore considered not significant and will not be assessed further.
2	<u>Unplanned/ Accidental Events</u>		
2.1	Marine pollution and impacts on marine fauna	Small oil/chemical spills	Small chemical and oil spills on-board the vessel will be cleaned up immediately and adhere to the oil spill response plan and EMP. This means the impact of a small oil or chemical spill will not be significant and will not be assessed further.
2.2	Introduction of alien invasive species	Ballast from support and supply vessels (potentially international)	De- and re-ballasting of project vessels will only be undertaken in adherence to International Maritime Organisation (IMO) guidelines governing discharge of ballast waters at sea. The IMO states that vessels using ballast water exchange should, whenever possible, conduct such exchange at least 200 nm from the nearest land and in water of at least 200 m depth. Where this is not feasible, the exchange should be as far from the nearest land as possible, and in all cases a minimum of 50 nm from the nearest land and preferably in water at least 200 m in depth. Based on the implementation of these measures the impact is considered insignificant and will not be further assessed.
<u>Additional Relevant Impacts Identified through Stakeholder Engagement during Scoping</u>			
3	<u>Planned Activities</u>		
3.2	<u>Impact of drilling on MPAs</u>	<u>Exploration drilling</u>	<u>Stakeholders raised concerns over the impact of exploration drilling on the MPAs. The proposed drilling areas of interest do not overlap with current or proposed MPA's and therefore this impact has been assessed as significant.</u>

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Impact Assessment Phase of an EIA is:

- To address issues that have been raised during the Scoping Phase;
- Address and assess alternatives to the proposed activity in a comparative manner;
- Address and assess all identified significant impacts; and
- Establish mitigation measures.

A key outcome of screening and scoping activities undertaken to date (described in *Chapter 6*) is the Plan of Study (PoS) for the EIA.

This *Chapter* provides the proposed PoS for the EIA and is structured as follows.

- Overview of the Impact Assessment Phase;
- Specialist studies;
- Impact Assessment methodology;
- Proposed structure of the EIA Report (EIR); and
- Provisional schedule for the EIA process.

8.2 OVERVIEW OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASE

Once public comments on the Scoping Report have been concluded, the Final Scoping Report will be submitted to PASA for consideration. This represents the end of the Scoping Phase of the EIA. The subsequent Impact Assessment Phase is described in more detail below.

8.2.1 Impact Assessment

Following the Scoping Phase of the project, the EIA team will:

- Update and finalise the technical project description as further project details become available;
- Conduct additional consultation and further refine the scope of the EIA as necessary;

- Collect additional baseline data through desktop research to complete a comprehensive description of the environmental and social conditions;
- Undertake an impact assessment of the project activities interactions with the key environmental and social resources and receptors;
- Develop mitigation and enhancement measures and outline an environmental management programme (EMPr) including an approach for monitoring;
- Report the findings in a comprehensive EIR.

8.2.2 *Stakeholder Engagement Activities*

During the Impact Assessment Phase the following stakeholder engagement activities will be undertaken:

- The draft EIR and EMPr document will be made available for a 30-day comment period to stakeholders and the relevant authorities. An isiZulu translation of the Executive Summary will be made available for review.
- A notification letter will be sent to all registered I&APs on the project database. This letter will invite I&APs to comment on the draft EIR.
- Additional site notices will be placed in libraries and municipal offices along the south coast (eg Ugu District Municipality).
- Newspaper adverts will be placed in local newspapers notifying stakeholders of the availability of the draft EIR report for review and inviting them to public meetings. This will include additional local newspapers (covering areas to the south of Durban where potential impacts may be felt) to those in which the original advertisements were placed.
- Public meetings will be held during the comment period in order to present the findings to stakeholders. EIA Phase meetings to be held in Richards Bay, Durban and Port Shepstone as before, with additional meetings depending on interest shown and stakeholder registration in other locations. As requested at the Scoping Phase meetings, an isiZulu translator will be present at meetings in KZN during the EIA phase public meetings.
- The final EIR will then be compiled and submitted to PASA for review and decision-making. All comments made during the comment period will be compiled in a comments and responses report in the final EIR.
- I&APs will be notified of the Environmental Authorisation and the statutory appeal period.

8.2.3

Authority Interaction

Authority consultation is integrated into the public consultation process, with additional one-on-one meetings held with the lead authorities where necessary. The competent authority (DMR, through PASA) as well as other lead authorities will be consulted at various stages during the EIA process.

8.3

SPECIALIST STUDIES

A number of issues have been identified during this Scoping Study which require specialist studies to understand the potential impact in more detail. The following specialist studies have been identified to address the key issues and data gaps:

- Marine ecology;
- Fisheries;
- Maritime heritage;
- Oil Spill modelling; and
- Drill cuttings modelling.

Details are provided in Table 8.1 on the specialists identified to undertake the studies.

Table 8.1 Specialist Qualifications

<u>Specialist Study</u>	<u>Specialist</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Qualifications</u>	<u>Experience</u>
<u>Marine Ecology</u>	<u>Dr Andrea Pulfrich</u>	<u>Pisces Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd (CapMarine)</u>	<u>PhD (Fisheries Biology), Christian-Albrechts University</u>	<u>Dr. Pulfrich has over 20 years' experience in marine biology with particular expertise in undertaking specialist environmental impact assessments, baseline and monitoring studies, and Environmental Management Programmes relating to marine diamond mining and dredging, hydrocarbon exploration and thermal/hypersaline effluents. She is a registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner and member of the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions, South African Institute of Ecologists and Environmental Scientists, and International Association of Impact Assessment (South Africa).</u>

<u>Specialist Study</u>	<u>Specialist</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Qualifications</u>	<u>Experience</u>
Fisheries	<u>Dr David Japp</u>	<u>Capricorn Marine Environmental (Pty) Ltd (CapMarine)</u>	<u>MSc (Ichthyology and Fisheries Science), Rhodes University</u>	<u>Dr. Japp has worked in the field of Fisheries Science and resource assessment since 1987 and has considerable experience in undertaking specialist environmental impact assessments relating to fishing and fish stocks. His work has included environmental economic assessments and the evaluation of the environmental impacts on fishing.</u>
	<u>Ms Sarah Wilkinson</u>	<u>Capricorn Marine Environmental (Pty) Ltd (CapMarine)</u>	<u>BSc (Hons) Oceanography and Botany, University of Cape Town</u>	<u>Ms Wilkinson has worked on marine resource assessments, specializing in spatial and temporal analysis (GIS) as well as the economic impacts of fisheries exploitation in the southern African region for over 14 years</u>
Maritime Heritage	<u>Dr John Gribble</u>	<u>ACO Associates CC</u>	<u>BA (Hons), MA Archaeology, University of Cape Town</u>	<u>Dr Gribble has over 20 years of professional archaeological and heritage management experience. He has extensive experience in the production of offshore heritage impact assessments and his time at SAHRA has equipped him with an excellent understanding of their requirements in this regard.</u>
Oil Spill and Drill cuttings modelling	<u>Michael J. Fichera</u>	<u>Environmental Resources Management</u>	<u>B.S. in Civil Engineering and an M.E. in Environmental Engineering from Manhattan College</u>	<u>Mr Fichera has experience since 1993 in project management, oil and chemical spill modelling and toxicity assessments, mud and drill cuttings deposition modelling, water quality modelling, and natural resource damage assessments (NRDA). Michael's experience during spills includes emergency response site investigations, modelling the fate and transport of oil slicks and subsurface contamination, and providing both preliminary (rapid-response) and detailed natural resource damage estimates. He has also performed stochastic hypothetical predictions of spills for environmental impact statements and oil spill response plans. Michael has researched dissolved oil toxicity for biological effect modelling with COSIM, the oil spill assessment component of GEMSS®. Mike has conducted drill cuttings and spill modelling studies for eni for the Floating LNG project offshore Mozambique.</u>

<u>Specialist Study</u>	<u>Specialist</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Qualifications</u>	<u>Experience</u>
Peer review of oil spill and cuttings modelling	Mr Stephen Luger	PRDW	MSc Engineering, University of Cape Town	Mr Luger has more than twenty-four years of experience in the application of numerical models in the fields of coastal hydrodynamics, waves, tsunamis, sediment transport, outfalls, water quality, dredging, oil spills and flooding. These modelling studies have been conducted for feasibility studies, environmental impacts studies, nuclear safety studies and detailed engineering design. The countries where the studies have been conducted include South Africa, Namibia, Gabon, Nigeria, Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles, Guinea, Mozambique, Madagascar, Cameroon, Angola, Egypt, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Israel, Ireland, Chile, Peru, Brazil and Australia.

The table below identifies the provisional Terms of Reference for each proposed specialist study.

Table 8.2 *Scope of Work for Specialist Studies*

Topic	Terms of Reference
Marine Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The baseline study of marine ecology will be based on secondary data and will include a description of the marine environment and habitats as well as marine fauna, especially sensitive species. • A general description of the physical environment will also be prepared. • The study will focus on sensitive aspects of the marine environment. This will include marine reserves and other sensitive locations. • It will also include sensitive species such as marine mammals, sea turtles, and sea birds. • Assessment of potential impacts on fisheries using prescribed impact rating methodology. • A description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge. • Recommendation of mitigation measures, where appropriate. • The baseline description and impact assessment will be included into the EIA Report.
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the existing baseline fisheries characteristics within Block ER 236 and the areas of interest for well-drilling (distribution of fish stocks and commercial, subsistence and recreational fishing activities). • An introduction presenting a brief background to the study and an appreciation of the requirements stated in the specific terms of reference for the study. • Details of the approach to the study where activities performed and methods used are presented. • The specific identified sensitivity of fishing sectors related to the proposed activity. • Map/s superimposing the proposed areas of interest for well-drilling on the spatial distribution of effort expended by each fishing sector (data: 2005 – 2016). • Calculation of proportion of fishing ground that coincides with the proposed affected area. • Assessment of potential impacts on fisheries using prescribed impact rating methodology. • A description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge. • Recommendation of mitigation measures, where appropriate.
<u>Maritime Heritage</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>A description of the existing marine heritage characteristics within Block ER 236 and the areas of interest for well-drilling (eg distribution of ship wrecks).</u> • <u>An introduction presenting a brief background to the study and an appreciation of the requirements stated in the specific terms of reference for the study.</u> • <u>Details of the approach to the study where activities performed and methods used are presented.</u> • <u>Assessment of potential impacts on marine heritage using prescribed impact rating methodology.</u> • <u>A description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge.</u> • <u>Recommendation of mitigation measures, where appropriate.</u>
Oil Spill Modelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical and chemical environmental impacts on surface waters from potential hydrocarbon spills will be assessed using a comprehensive modelling approach. In the comprehensive modelling approach, a single model, GEMSS® (Generalized Environmental Modelling System for Surfacewaters), is used to determine the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills.

Topic	Terms of Reference
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following scenarios will be assessed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenario 1 - diesel spill associated with vessel collision happening either during drilling of wells; • Scenario 2 - release of NADF due to the accidental disconnection of the riser occurring during the drilling phase • Scenario 3 - blowout of crude oil at the wellhead on the seabed. • For each scenario, the “worst cases” will be determined using three different criteria: the conditions that result in the shortest time for oil to contact a shoreline, the case with the most amount of shoreline oiling, and the conditions in which the most amount oil spreads across the water surface. • Impacts will be assessed in terms of the probability of the presence of a visible hydrocarbon slick on the surface, probability of oil contacting shorelines, and dissolved aromatic concentrations in the water column. For the riser disconnect scenario, impacts will also include an evaluation of the suspended solids concentration and untreated NADF contamination on the sea floor using the GIFT module. • Results of the modelling will be provided as a stand-alone report, included as an annex to the main EIA report.
Drill Cuttings Dispersion Modelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of a global circulation model to represent the movement of currents, ocean temperatures, and salinity concentrations in three dimensions. Statistical analysis of the range of current speeds likely to be present where the discharges of cuttings and drilling fluids will take place. • Drill cuttings modelling will use the sediment fate and transport model, GIFT, a module of the Generalized Environmental Modelling System for Surfacewaters (GEMSS®). This three-dimensional particle-based model uses Lagrangian algorithms in conjunction with currents to estimate the fate and transport of release particulate material. • The intent of the study is to determine the water column suspended sediment concentrations and the bottom accumulation of the drill cuttings (the “footprint”) to assess potential impacts to aquatic and benthic organisms. • Time-varying velocities mapped onto the model grid and computed by the hydrodynamic model will be used to disperse drill cuttings, modelled as particles. • Results of the modelling will be provided as a stand-alone report, included as an annex to the main EIA report.

An EIA methodology should minimise subjectivity as far as possible and accurately assess the project impacts. In order to achieve this ERM has followed the methodology defined below.

8.4.1 *Impact Identification and Characterisation*

An 'impact' is any change to a resource or receptor caused by the presence of a project component or by a project-related activity.

Impacts can be negative or positive.

Impacts are described in terms of their characteristics, including the impact type and the impact spatial and temporal features (namely extent, duration, scale and frequency). Terms used in this EIA are described in *Table 8.3*.

Table 8.3 *Impact Characteristics*

Characteristic	Definition	Terms
Type	A descriptor indicating the relationship of the impact to the project (in terms of cause and effect).	<p>Direct - Impacts that result from a direct interaction between the project and a resource/receptor (eg between occupation of the seabed and the habitats which are affected).</p> <p>Indirect - Impacts that follow on from the direct interactions between the project and its environment as a result of subsequent interactions within the environment (eg viability of a species population resulting from loss of part of a habitat as a result of the project occupying the seabed).</p> <p>Induced - Impacts that result from other activities (which are not part of the project) that happen as a consequence of the project.</p> <p>Cumulative - Impacts that arise as a result of an impact and effect from the project interacting with those from another activity to create an additional impact and effect.</p>
Duration	The time period over which a resource / receptor is affected.	<p>Temporary - impacts are predicted to be of short duration and intermittent/occasional.</p> <p>Short term - impacts that are predicted to last only for the duration of the drilling and well testing phase, ie 6 months or less.</p> <p>Medium term - impacts that are predicted to extend beyond the drilling phase but not longer than three years.</p> <p>Long term - impacts that will continue beyond three years but within 10 years.</p> <p>Permanent - impacts that cause a permanent change in the affected receptor or resource or ecological process, and which endures beyond 10 years.</p>

Extent	The reach of the impact (i.e. physical distance an impact will extend to)	<p>On-site - impacts that are limited to the site area only, ie within 500m of drilling well (exclusion zone).</p> <p>Local - impacts that are limited to the project site and within the block.</p> <p>Regional - impacts that affect regionally important environmental resources or are experienced at a regional scale as determined by administrative boundaries, habitat type/ecosystems, ie extend to areas outside the block.</p> <p>National - impacts that affect nationally important environmental resources or affect an area that is nationally important/ or have macro-economic consequences.</p> <p>Trans-boundary/International - impacts that affect internationally important resources such as areas protected by international conventions or impact areas outside of South Africa.</p>
Scale	Quantitative measure of the impact (eg the size of the area damaged or impacted, the fraction of a resource that is lost or affected, etc.).	Quantitative measures as applicable for the feature or resources affects. No fixed designations as it is intended to be a numerical value.
Frequency	Measure of the constancy or periodicity of the impact.	No fixed designations; intended to be a numerical value or a qualitative description.

Unplanned events (eg incidents, spills) are considered in terms of likelihood (*Table 8.4*). The likelihood of an unplanned event occurring is determined qualitatively, or when data are available, semi-quantitatively. It is also important to distinguish that likelihood is a measure of the degree to which the unplanned event is expected to occur, not the degree to which an impact or effect is expected to occur as a result of the unplanned event.

Table 8.4 *Definitions for Likelihood*

Likelihood	Definition
Unlikely	The event is unlikely but may occur at some time during normal operating conditions.
Possible	The event is likely to occur at some time during normal operating conditions.
Likely	The event will occur during normal operating conditions (i.e., it is essentially inevitable).

Determining Impact Magnitude

Once impacts are characterized they are assigned a 'magnitude'. Magnitude is typically a function of some combination (depending on the resource/receptor in question) of the following impact characteristics:

- Extent;
- Duration;
- Scale; and
- Frequency.

Magnitude (from small to large) is a continuum. Evaluation along the continuum requires professional judgement and experience. Each impact is evaluated on a case-by-case basis and the rationale for each determination is noted. Magnitude designations for negative effects are: negligible, small, medium and large.

The magnitude designations themselves are universally consistent, but the definition for the designations varies by issue. In the case of a positive impact, no magnitude designation has been assigned as it is considered sufficient for the purpose of the impact assessment to indicate that the project is expected to result in a positive impact.

Some impacts will result in changes to the environment that may be immeasurable, undetectable or within the range of normal natural variation. Such changes are regarded as having no impact, and characterised as having a negligible magnitude.

In the case of impacts resulting from unplanned events, the same resource/receptor-specific approach to concluding a magnitude designation is used. The likelihood factor is also considered, together with the other impact characteristics, when assigning a magnitude designation.

Determining Magnitude for Biophysical Impacts

For biophysical impacts, the semi-quantitative definitions for the spatial and temporal dimension of the magnitude of impacts used in this assessment are provided below.

High Magnitude Impact affects an entire area, system (physical), aspect, population or species (biological) and at sufficient magnitude to cause a significant measurable numerical increase in measured concentrations or levels (to be compared with legislated or international limits and standards specific to the receptors) (physical) or a decline in abundance and/ or change in distribution beyond which natural recruitment (reproduction, immigration from unaffected areas) would not return that population or species, or any population or species dependent upon it, to its former level within several generations (physical and biological). A high magnitude impact may also adversely affect the integrity of a site, habitat or ecosystem.

Moderate Magnitude Impact affects a portion of an area, system, aspect (physical), population or species (biological) and at sufficient magnitude to cause a measurable numerical increase in measured concentrations or levels (to be compared with legislated or international limits and standards specific to the receptors) (physical) and may bring about a change in abundance and/or distribution over one or more plant/animal generations, but does not threaten the integrity of that population or any population dependent on it (physical and biological). A moderate magnitude impact may also affect the ecological functioning of a site, habitat or ecosystem but without adversely affecting its overall integrity. The area affected may be local or regional.

Low Magnitude Impact affects a specific area, system, aspect (physical), group of localised individuals within a population (biological) and at sufficient magnitude to result in a small increase in measured concentrations or levels (to be compared with legislated or international limits and standards specific to the receptors) (physical) over a short time period (one plant/animal generation or less, but does not affect other trophic levels or the population itself), and localised area.

Determining Magnitude for Socio-economic Impacts

For socio-economic impacts, the magnitude considers the perspective of those affected by taking into account the likely perceived importance of the impact, the ability of people to manage and adapt to change and the extent to which a human receptor gains or loses access to, or control over socio-economic resources resulting in a positive or negative effect on their well-being. The quantitative elements are included into the assessment through the designation and consideration of scale and extent of the impact.

8.4.3 *Determining Receptor Sensitivity*

In addition to characterising the magnitude of impact, the other principal step necessary to assign significance for a given impact is to define the sensitivity of the receptor. There are a range of factors to be taken into account when defining the sensitivity of the receptor, which may be physical, biological, cultural or human. Where the receptor is physical (for example, a water body) its current quality, sensitivity to change, and importance (on a local, national and international scale) are considered. Where the receptor is biological or cultural (ie the marine environment or a coral reef), its importance (local, regional, national or international) and sensitivity to the specific type of impact are considered. Where the receptor is human, the vulnerability of the individual, community or wider societal group is considered. As in the case of magnitude, the sensitivity designations themselves are universally consistent, but the definitions for these designations will vary on a resource/receptor basis. The universal sensitivity of receptor is low, medium and high.

For ecological impacts, sensitivity is assigned as low, medium or high based on the conservation importance of habitats and species.

For the sensitivity of individual species, *Table 8.5* presents the criteria for deciding on the value or sensitivity of individual species.

For socio-economic impacts, the degree of sensitivity of a receptor is defined as the level of resilience (or capacity to cope) with sudden social and economic changes. *Table 8.5* and *Table 8.6* present the criteria for deciding on the value or sensitivity of biological and socio-economic receptors.

Table 8.5 *Biological and Species Value / Sensitivity Criteria*

Value / Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High
Criteria	Not protected or listed as common / abundant; or not critical to other ecosystem functions (eg key prey species to other species).	Not protected or listed but may be a species common globally but rare in South Africa with little resilience to ecosystem changes, important to ecosystem functions, or one under threat or population decline.	Specifically protected under South African legislation and/or international conventions e.g. CITES Listed as rare, threatened or endangered eg IUCN

Note: The above criteria should be applied with a degree of caution. Seasonal variations and species lifecycle stage should be taken into account when considering species sensitivity. For example, a population might be deemed as more sensitive during the breeding/spawning and nursery periods. This table uses listing of species (e.g. IUCN) or protection as an indication of the level of threat that this species experiences within the broader ecosystem (global, regional, local). This is used to provide a judgement of the importance of affecting this species in the context of project-level changes.

Table 8.6 *Socio-economic Sensitivity Criteria*

Sensitivity	Low	Medium	High
Criteria	Those affected are able to adapt with relative ease and maintain pre-impact status.	Able to adapt with some difficulty and maintain pre-impact status but only with a degree of support.	Those affected will not be able to adapt to changes and continue to maintain-pre impact status.

8.4.4 *Assessing Significance*

Once magnitude of impact and sensitivity of a receptor have been characterised, the significance can be determined for each impact. The impact significance rating will be determined, using the matrix provided in *Figure 8.1*.

Figure 8.1 Impact Significance

		Sensitivity/Vulnerability/Importance of Resource/Receptor		
		Low	Medium	High
Magnitude of Impact	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Small	Negligible	Minor	Moderate
	Medium	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Large	Moderate	Major	Major

The matrix applies universally to all resources/receptors, and all impacts to these resources/receptors, as the resource/receptor-specific considerations are factored into the assignment of magnitude and sensitivity/vulnerability/importance designations that enter into the matrix. Box 8.1 provides a context for what the various impact significance ratings signify.

Box 8.1 Context of Impact Significances

An impact of negligible significance is one where a resource/receptor (including people) will essentially not be affected in any way by a particular activity or the predicted effect is deemed to be ‘imperceptible’ or is indistinguishable from natural background variations.
An impact of minor significance is one where a resource/receptor will experience a noticeable effect, but the impact magnitude is sufficiently small and/or the resource/receptor is of low sensitivity/ vulnerability/ importance. In either case, the magnitude should be well within applicable standards.
An impact of moderate significance has an impact magnitude that is within applicable standards, but falls somewhere in the range from a threshold below which the impact is minor, up to a level that might be just short of breaching a legal limit. Clearly, to design an activity so that its effects only just avoid breaking a law and/or cause a major impact is not best practice. The emphasis for moderate impacts is therefore on demonstrating that the impact has been reduced to a level that is as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP). This does not necessarily mean that impacts of moderate significance have to be reduced to minor, but that moderate impacts are being managed effectively and efficiently.
An impact of major significance is one where an accepted limit or standard may be exceeded, or large magnitude impacts occur to highly valued/sensitive resource/receptors. An aim of IA is to get to a position where the project does not have any major residual impacts, certainly not ones that would endure into the long-term or extend over a large area. However, for some aspects there may be major residual impacts after all practicable mitigation options have been exhausted (i.e. ALARP has been applied). An example might be the visual impact of a facility. It is then the function of regulators and stakeholders to weigh such negative factors against the positive ones, such as employment, in coming to a decision on the project.

8.4.5

Mitigation Potential and Residual Impacts

A key objective of an EIA is to identify and define socially, environmentally and technically acceptable and cost effective measures to manage and mitigate potential impacts. Mitigation measures are developed to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for potential negative impacts, and to enhance potential environmental and social benefits.

The approach taken to defining mitigation measures is based on a typical hierarchy of decisions and measures, as described in *Table 8.7*.

The priority is to first apply mitigation measures to the source of the impact (ie to avoid or reduce the magnitude of the impact from the associated project activity), and then to address the resultant effect to the resource/receptor via abatement or compensatory measures or offsets (ie to reduce the significance of the effect once all reasonably practicable mitigations have been applied to reduce the impact magnitude).

Once mitigation measures are declared, the next step in the impact assessment process is to assign residual impact significance. This is essentially a repeat of the impact assessment steps discussed above, considering the assumed implementation of the additional declared mitigation measures. The approach taken to defining mitigation measures is based on a typical hierarchy of decisions and measures, as described in *Table 8.7*.

Table 8.7 Mitigation Hierarchy

Avoid at Source; Reduce at Source: avoiding or reducing at source through the design of the Project (eg avoiding by siting or re-routing activity away from sensitive areas or reducing by restricting the working area or changing the time of the activity).
Abate/Minimize on Site: add something to the design to abate the impact (eg pollution control equipment).
Abate/Minimize at Receptor: if an impact cannot be abated on-site then control measures can be implemented off-site (eg traffic measures).
Repair or Remedy: some impacts involve unavoidable damage to a resource (eg material storage areas) and these impacts require repair, restoration and reinstatement measures.
Compensate in Kind; Compensate through Other Means: where other mitigation approaches are not possible or fully effective, then compensation for loss, damage and disturbance might be appropriate (eg financial compensation for degrading agricultural land and impacting crop yields).

As required by the South African EIA Regulations (as amended in 2017) the following additional items will be considered in the assessment of impacts and risks identified:

- The degree to which the impact and risk can be reversed (this will be rated on a scale of high, medium, or low);
- The degree to which the impact and risk may cause irreplaceable loss of resources (this will be rated on a scale of high, medium, or low).

This will inform the residual impact significance.

8.4.6 Residual Impact Assessment

Once mitigation measures are declared, the next step in the impact assessment process is to assign residual impact significance. This is essentially a repeat of the impact assessment steps discussed above, considering the assumed implementation of the additional declared mitigation measures.

8.4.7 Cumulative Impacts

A cumulative impact is one that arises from a result of an impact from the Project interacting with an impact from another activity to create an additional impact. How the impacts and effects are assessed is strongly influenced by the status of the other activities (eg already in existence, approved or proposed) and how much data is available to characterise the magnitude of their impacts.

The approach to assessing cumulative impacts is to screen potential interactions with other projects on the basis of:

- projects that are already in existence and are operating;
- projects that are approved but not as yet operating; and
- projects that are a realistic proposition but are not yet built.

8.5 PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF THE EIA REPORT

An outline of the proposed contents of the EIA Report is *Table 8.2* below.

Table 8.8 Proposed EIA Report Structure

Chapter Number	Contents Heading	Explanatory Note
	Acronyms and Abbreviations	
	Executive Summary	Summary of the entire EIA report.
1	Introduction	This <i>Chapter</i> will outline the development and structure of the EIA report including the background, terms of reference and declaration.
2	Administrative Framework	This <i>Chapter</i> will outline the policy, legal and institutional framework within which the EIA has been conducted.
3	Project Description	This <i>Chapter</i> will provide a concise description of the project and its geographical and temporal context. It will include a site description, an overview of the project design and details of project inputs and outputs.
4	Baseline Condition	This <i>Chapter</i> will summarise the available baseline data on the environmental and social resources and receptors within the Project Area. It will be based on secondary data sources and will consider changes in the baseline condition without the development in place.
5	Public Participation Process	This <i>Chapter</i> will present the results of consultation undertaken as part of the EIA, plus plans for future consultation. It will identify key project stakeholders and present their feedback on the project.
6	Impact Assessment Methodology	This <i>Chapter</i> will provide the methodology used to assess the impacts of the project on the bio-physical, terrestrial and socio-economic environment.
7	Impact Assessment	This <i>Chapter</i> will document the predicted positive and negative impacts of the project, outline general and specific mitigation measures to reduce, remove or avoid negative impacts to environmental and social receptors as well as measuring for monitoring these impacts. Any residual impacts (post mitigation) will be outlined. Cumulative impacts will be assessed as appropriate.
8	Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)	The EMPr will draw together the possible mitigation measures; group them logically into components with common themes; define the specific actions required and timetable for implementation; identify training needs, institutional roles and responsibilities for implementation.
9	Conclusion	This <i>Chapter</i> will provide conclusions based on the assessment as well as outline any further recommendations.
	Bibliography & References	All references made in the report and documents drawn upon during the course of the assessment
	Annexes	These will include all public consultation information as well as technical annexes with details of specialist reports.

8.6

PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE FOR THE EIA PROCESS

A provisional schedule for the EIA is provided in *Table 8.9* below.

Table 8.9 *Provisional EIA Schedule*

Activity	Timing
Final Scoping Report Submission	March 2018
Scoping Report Approval	April 2018
Disclosure of Draft EIA Report	May 2018
Submission of Final EIA Report	July 2018
Environmental Authorisation	November 2018

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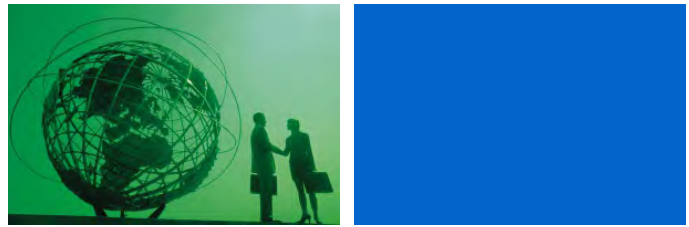
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Annex A

Project Team CV's

Claire Alborough

Senior Consultant
Impact Assessment and Planning Team (IAP)



Claire Alborough joined ERM Sub-Saharan Africa in 2007 as a consultant in the Impact Assessment and Planning (IAP) team based in Cape Town, South Africa.

Since joining ERM Claire has worked on projects based in South Africa, Namibia, Uganda, Nigeria, Ghana and Equatorial Guinea. These projects include large and small scale Environmental Impact Assessments, legislative reviews and permit applications with a focus on oil and gas, power and telecommunications.

Claire's experience includes numerous South African environmental authorisation applications in the oil and gas, telecommunications and power sectors. She has been involved in all phases of environmental authorisation applications from screening through to compliance auditing. Claire has recently project managed the development of a number of Environmental Impact Assessments as well as other project support for offshore oil and gas exploration activities in South Africa. Claire has recently project managed the development of a number of Environmental Impact Assessments as well as other project support for offshore oil and gas exploration activities in South Africa.

Professional Affiliations and Registrations

- Member of the IAIA (International Association for Impact Assessment) South Africa

Fields of Competence

- Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs)
- Environmental Management Programmes (EMPrs)
- Environmental Law (RSA & International)
- Environmental Management Plans (EMPs)

Education

- MPhil (Marine and Environmental Law), University of Cape Town (UCT), South Africa, 2006
Dissertation focussed on the implementation of the NEM: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004
- Postgraduate Certificate (Project Management), Continuing Professional Development programme, UCT, 2006
- BSc Honours (Environmental Management), UCT, South Africa, 2004
- BSc (Environmental and Geographical Science and Oceanography), UCT, South Africa, 2003

Languages

- English
- Afrikaans

Key Industry Sectors

- Oil and Gas
- Telecommunications (focus on offshore)
- Power Sector (focus on Natural Gas and Renewable Energy)
- Local and national government
- Industrial development

Project Experience

Environmental Impact Assessment for Goldfields South Deep PV Solar Power Facility, South Africa 2017

Consultant

Provided assistance with the management of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Goldfields South Deep Mine PV Solar Power Facility. Assisted the project manager with the SA EIA process requirements, and managed the drafting of the Scoping Report.

Environmental and Social Risk Identification for New Country Entry, South Africa, Confidential Client 2017

Project Manager

Project managed an environmental and social risk identification exercise for a confidential client wanting to enter into the South African Oil and Gas market. Appointed and managed specialists, organised and assisted in facilitation of workshops, drafted and consolidated reporting.

Environmental Impact Assessment for Offshore Exploration Drilling, Equatorial Guinea, ExxonMobil, 2016 – 2017

Project Manager

Responsible for the drafting of an Environmental Impact Assessment for an offshore exploration drilling project offshore Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea. The EIA compilation included an evaluation of the relevant legal and regulatory requirements; determination of the environmental (biological and physical) and social conditions; determination of potential impacts; and creation of a comprehensive mitigation and management plan.

Environmental and Social Due Diligence for an Oil Storage Facility, South Africa, Confidential Investment Client, 2016

Project Manager

Project managed and undertook a field visit and write up of an ESDD to international standards of a proposed oil storage facility in South Africa for a client looking to invest in the project.

Environmental and Social Due Diligence for a Gas-fired Power Plant, Nigeria, Confidential Investment Client, 2016

Project Manager

Project managed and undertook the desk-based component and write-up of a ESDD to international standards of a proposed gas-fired power station for a client looking to invest in the project.

Environmental Impact Assessment for a 1500 MW Gas-fired Power Plant, Saldanha Bay, South Africa, ArcelorMittal South Africa, 2015 – 2016

Assistant Project Manager

ERM were appointed to undertake an EIA for the development of a gas-fired power plant to supply Saldanha Steel and other industry in Saldanha. Responsible for technical delivery, reporting and specialist co-ordination.

Environmental Impact Assessment for an LNG Import Facility in Saldanha Bay, South Africa, Department of Energy, 2015 – on hold

Assistant Project Manager

ERM were commissioned to undertake and Environmental Impact Assessment for an LNG import facility in Big Bay of the Port of Saldanha, South Africa. Responsible for the compilation of the Scoping Report and appointment of specialists. Future involvement will include public engagement activities as well as the compilation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report.

Environmental Support for Commenting on South Africa's Proposed Marine Protected Areas, Confidential Oil and Gas Client, 2016

Project Manager

Prepared a summary presentation regarding the proposed MPA's in order to facilitate the clients understanding of the process and motivations for the MPA's. Attended a meeting with the SANBI to discuss the proposed MPA's and the impact to the clients potential future exploration. Assisted the client with the drafting of comments regarding the proposed new MPA's offshore of South Africa.

Environmental and Social Due Diligence Review for a Gas-Fired Power Station, Freetown, Sierre Leone, Confidential Power Client, 2016

Project Manager

Undertook the environmental component of a desk-based ESDD review to IFC performance standards of a

proposed gas-fired power station in Freetown, Sierre Leone.

Environmental Reporting for Reconnaissance Permit Application for a Seismic Survey offshore East Coast South Africa, Schlumberger, 2015 - 2016

Project Manager

Responsible for the drafting of an Environmental Report for submission to the Petroleum Agency South Africa in support of Schlumbergers application for a Reconnaissance Permit for the undertaking of a seismic survey offshore the east coast of South Africa. The project also involved the development of public consultation materials and the notification of stakeholders.

Environmental and Social Scoping Study for a Gas-fired Power Plant in Saldanha Bay, South Africa, Confidential power client, 2015

Project Manager

Led in the preparation of a Scoping Report and Public Consultation Documentation for a gas-fired power station in Saldanha Bay, South Africa.

Environmental and Social Screening Study for a Gas-fired Power Plant in Saldanha Bay, South Africa, Confidential power client, 2015

Project Manager

Led in the development of a Screening Study for a gas-fired power plant in Saldanha Bay and possible associated LNG import. This included a permitting plan and identification of marine and terrestrial risks.

Permitting Plan for oil and gas activities in South Africa, ExxonMobil Exploration and Production South Africa Limited (EMEPSAL), 2014 - 2015

Project Manager

Led in the development of a permitting roadmap for EMEPSAL's potential upcoming exploration activities. This permitting roadmap included all applicable environmental, social, maritime and aviation legislation. All permits and notification requirements were detailed and a timeline for these developed.

Environmental and Socio-economic Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Batoka Hydro-Electric Scheme (HES) on the Zambezi River, Zambia and Zimbabwe, Zambezi River Authority (ZRA), 2014 – 2015

Project Consultant

Assisted with the preparation of the Scoping and ESIA reports for the proposed Batoka HES project. The proposed project lies on the Zambezi River, approximately 50 km downstream of the Victoria Falls.

Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) Addendum for oil and gas exploration activities in the Tugela South Exploration Area, South Africa, ExxonMobil Exploration and Production South Africa Limited (EMEPSAL), 2014

Project Manager

Prepared a comprehensive addendum EMPr for the renewal of the Tugela South Exploration Right in terms of the South Africa Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA). The client wished to include additional activities and update the Implementation Plan. The block is located close to the Durban South Coast.

Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) for oil and gas exploration activities in the Deepwater Durban Exploration Area, South Africa, ExxonMobil Exploration and Production South Africa Limited (EMEPSAL), 2013 - 2014

Project Manager

Prepared a comprehensive EMPr for the client's planned oil and gas exploration surveys (excluding drilling) in the Deepwater Durban Exploration Area off the east coast of South Africa. The block is located at it's closest 50 km offshore and in water depths ranging from 2200m and 3600m. The development of the EMPr was carried out in terms of the South Africa Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) and included an evaluation of the relevant legal and regulatory requirements; determination of the environmental (biological and physical) and social conditions; determination of potential impacts; and creation of a comprehensive mitigation and management plan. The process also included a comprehensive public consultation process including public meetings. The project had complicated stakeholder issues and went through a Regional Mining Development and Environmental Committee hearing process subsequent to submission. Preparation for and attendance of the meeting was required.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) update for changes to the offshore Zafiro Field oil and gas development, Equatorial Guinea, Mobil Equatorial Guinea Inc. (MEGI), 2013

Project Manager

Prepared an EIA update report for the client for both onshore and Block B offshore operations to meet the

intent of the environmental licensing requirements of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea Environmental Law. The update included the following aspects: providing an updated description of the client's current onshore and offshore operations related to the Zafiro Field, including the new planned drilling programme; incorporating aspects of on-going production activities that were not previously addressed in the EIA (produced sand waste management, completion / workover fluids waste management, abrasive blast media); incorporating applicable requirements of the operation's Environmental License ; and providing the client's staff with sound environmental management guidance and direction with regard to continued offshore operations from the Zafiro Field, as well as their logistical and operational support facilities on Bioko Island.

EIA update, exploration drilling programme in Block P offshore, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Ecuatorial de Petroleos (GEPetrol), 2013

Project Consultant

Prepared a revised/updated EIA for a proposed exploration drilling programme in the Rio Muni Basin, offshore Equatorial Guinea. Involved in the preparation of an updated report including updates to the project description, baseline and impact assessment sections and the development of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

EMPr for oil and gas exploration activities in the Transkei and Algoa exploration areas off the East Coast, South Africa, Impact Africa, 2013

Project Manager

Prepared a comprehensive EMPr for planned oil and gas exploration surveys (excluding drilling) in the Transkei and Algoa Blocks off the east coast of South Africa. The block is located between the shore and approximately 100 km and 180 km offshore and up to 4000 m water depth. The development of the EMPr was carried out in terms of the South Africa Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) and included an evaluation of the relevant legal and regulatory requirements; determination of the environmental (biological and physical) and social conditions; determination of potential impacts; and creation of a comprehensive mitigation and management plan. The process also included a comprehensive public consultation process and public meetings.

Port of Saldanha (Liquified Petroleum Gas) project EIA, South Africa, Sunrise Energy, 2012 - 2013
Project Consultant

Developing an EIA for the installation of and LPG Importation and Storage Facility within and adjacent to the Port of Saldanha, West Coast, South Africa. Responsible for report writing, public consultation activities, management of subcontractors, as well as aspects of client liason and financial management.

EMPr for Exploration of the Bredasdorp Exploration Area, South Africa, Impact Africa, 2012 - 2013
Project Manager

Prepared a comprehensive EMPr for the client's planned exploration surveys in the Bredasdorp Exploration Area off the south coast of South Africa. The block is located adjacent to the coast in water depths between 100m and 200m. The development of the EMPr was carried out in terms of the South Africa Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) and included an evaluation of the relevant legal and regulatory requirements; determination of the environmental (biological and physical) and social conditions; determination of potential impacts; and creation of a comprehensive mitigation and management plan. The process also included a public consultation process.

Amendment to an EMPr for exploration in the Algoa/Gamtoos Block, South Africa, NewAGE, 2012
Project Manager

South Africa's Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act requires an EMPr to be compiled and submitted to the Petroleum Agency South Africa as part of an application for an Exploration Right. The client appointed ERM to develop the EMPr and the subsequent amendment required due to a change in work programme. Responsibilities included project management, public consultation, developing the EMPr including the preparation of EMPs for seismic surveys and prospect well drilling.

Photovoltaic (PV) solar power facility Environmental Impact Assessments, South Africa, Solaire Direct, 2012
Project Consultant and assistant Project Manager

Conducted EIAs for two solar power facilities in the Northern and Eastern Cape. Responsible for aspects of public consultation, subcontractor management, liason with authorities, and report writing and submission. Also responsible for some aspects of financial management and client liason.

Cable system screening study, Angola, Alcatel Lucent Submarine Networks (ASN), 2012

Project Manager and co-ordinator

Performing a screening/feasibility study for an offshore optical fibre cable system in Angola. Responsible for client liaison, financial management, subcontractor management, report compilation and review.

Waste Management Licence Basic Assessment, Cape Town Refinery, Chevron, 2011 - 2013**Project Consultant**

Assisted with a Waste Management Licence Application and associated Basic Assessment process for the construction of a consolidated waste facility at the Chevron Refinery in Cape Town. Responsible for report writing, stakeholder engagement, site visit and client liaison.

Underground pipeline project for Cape Town Refinery, South Africa, Chevron, 2010 - 2012**Project Manager**

ERM were commissioned to provide the client with an EIA for the installation of an underground pipeline from the refinery, extending approximately 1.3 km along Koeberg Road. Responsible for client liaison, stakeholder engagement, organising and undertaking a site visit, and report writing.

Wind Farm EIAs, G7 Renewable Energies, 2010 – 2011**Assistant Project Manager**

Performed EIAs for five wind farms in the Western and Northern Cape. Responsible for aspects of public consultation, organisation of site visits, conduction of primary and secondary research, liaison with authorities, and report writing and submission. Also responsible for some aspects of financial management and client liaison.

Solar power farm EIAs, South Africa, Intikon Energy, 2010 – 2011**Assistant Project Manager**

ERM completed EIAs for two solar power farms in the Northern Cape and Free State. Responsible for aspects of public consultation, organisation of site visits, conduction of primary and secondary research, liaison with authorities, and report writing and submission. Also responsible for some aspects of financial management and client liaison.

West Africa cable system project EIAs, South Africa and Namibia, Alcatel-Lucent Submarine Networks, 2009 - 2011**Assistant Project Manager**

Provided assistance with the EIAs for the submarine telecommunications cable landings in South Africa and Namibia. Responsible for organisation of site visits, consultation meetings, public participation, conduction

of primary and secondary research, liaison with authorities, as well as report compilation and submission. Additional responsibilities included co-ordination of permits required other than the EIA and liaison with the client and landing parties.

West Africa cable system project EIAs, Cote d'Ivoire, Congo, DRC and Togo, Alcatel-Lucent Submarine Networks, 2009 - 2011**Project Co-ordinator**

Coordinated EIAs for the submarine telecommunications cable landings in Cote d'Ivoire, Congo, DRC, Togo and Cameroon. Responsible for co-ordination between the ERM team based in France, the client and the overall project management team.

EMPr for exploration in the Ultra Deepwater Orange Basin Block, South Africa, Shell, 2010**Project Consultant**

South Africa's Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act requires an EMPr to be compiled and submitted to the Petroleum Agency South Africa as part of an application for an Exploration Right. Shell appointed ERM to develop the EMPr. Responsibilities included developing the EMPr including the preparation of EMPs for seismic surveys and prospect well drilling.

Flare Modernisation Basic Assessment, Cape Town Refinery, Chevron, 2008 – 2009**Project Consultant**

Basic Assessment for the modernisation of Chevron's Cape Town Refinery's flaring system. Responsible for organising an authorities consultation meeting, submission of notice of intent, liaising with specialists and the client, assisting with stakeholder engagement, and compilation and submission of the Basic Assessment Report.

Environmental Performance Strategy, South Africa, City of Cape Town, 2008 – 2009**Project Consultant**

The project involved the development of an environmental performance strategy for the City of Cape Town. Responsibilities included attending and taking minutes of interviews undertaken for an 'as is' assessment of the City, assistance with report preparation, the compilation of a case study on the eThekweni Municipality and the drafting of an EIA Manual for the City of Cape Town.

Environment, Health and Safety Legal Register, South Africa, mining client, 2009
Project Consultant

Review of legislation applicable to a Mining Industry client's Johannesburg Offices and the development of an Environment, Health and Safety Legal Register.

**Environment, Health and Safety Legal Register, Ghana, Baker Hughes Oil Tools, 2008 – 2009
Project Consultant**

Review of all environmental, health and safety legislation applicable to Baker Hughes current and potential future operations in Ghana and the development of an Environment, Health and Safety Legal Register to be used by incountry EHS staff.

**MaIN OnE submarine cable project Phase 1 EIAs, Nigeria and Ghana, Main Street Technologies, 2008 – 2009
Project Consultant**

Phase 1 EIAs for a submarine cable and the associated landing sites in both Nigeria and Ghana. Responsible for conducting secondary level research and report compilation, as well as other project related activities.

**Early Production System (EPS) EIA, Lake Albert, Uganda, Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Ltd, 2007 – 2008
Project Consultant**

EIA for an EPS because the client has a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Uganda to develop an onshore EPS – the first oil production in Uganda. Responsible for researching and writing sections of the biophysical baseline chapter and the legal overview chapter, editing, compiling and submission of the final report, and assisting the project manager with client and sub-contractor liaison.

**Lake Albert offshore exploration drilling EIA, Uganda, Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Ltd, 2007 – May 2008
Project Consultant**

EIA for offshore exploration drilling in Lake Albert. The EIA also includes an assessment of the onshore facilities required for the project. Responsible for researching and compiling the legal overview and biophysical baseline sections as well as editing the final report.

**Air Pollution Regulation Review, South Africa, Zimco Group, 2008
Researcher**

Reviewed proposed regulations under South Africa's National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004. The objective of this review was to assess the proposed ambient and point source requirements for five metallurgical and mineral processing facilities.

**Basic Assessment for the Installation of LPG Tanks, Simba Parow Industria, 2008
Project Consultant**

Basic Assessment of two fully-mounded LPG tanks at Simba's Parow Industria facility. Undertook site visit and compiled the Basic Assessment Report, also responsible for public participation and assisting the project manager with client liaison.

**Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (APPA) permit amendment application, South Africa, Corning Products South Africa Pty Ltd, 2008
Researcher**

Researched and liaised with authorities to gather information on the current APPA permitting requirements. Compiled and submitted the amendment application form, this required a thorough understanding of the current and future air pollution legislation.

**Freight line upgrade EIA, Coega to De Aar, South Africa, Transnet Projects, 2008
Project Consultant**

Assisted with the compilation of a stakeholder database and drafting of the stakeholder engagement material for the project.

**NEMA Rectification Applications for above and underground fuel storage tanks, South Africa, Shell SA Marketing Pty Ltd, 2007 – 2008
Project Consultant**

NEMA rectification applications for above and underground fuel storage tanks throughout South Africa. Involved in the undertaking of site visits, report writing and submission of reports to the authorities in the Mpumalanga Province. Also assisted with the compilation of a synopsis of the rectification sites.

**Angara Spit Environmental and Social Baseline Report, Lake Albert, Uganda, Tullow Uganda Operation Pty Ltd, 2007
Project Consultant**

EIAs for exploration well drilling on the Angara sand spit near Kaiso village. Responsible for final editing and compilation of the environmental and social baseline report.

Ingeborg M McNicoll

Senior Partner
Capital Projects



Ingeborg McNicoll is a Senior Partner with ERM Sub Saharan Africa, based in Cape Town, South Africa. She brings over 30 years' experience working as an environmental consultant predominantly in the marine environment, initially in fish farming and marine resources and latterly for the oil and gas industry starting in the UK North Sea and Atlantic Margin, Norwegian Sector of the North Sea, Republic of Ireland focusing on exploration through the whole project life cycle to decommissioning for Upstream, Midstream and Downstream Projects. She has developed extensive global experience in Oil and Gas projects including the Mediterranean, Former Soviet Union, South East Asia, North Asia, Australia, New Zealand, North, East and West Africa and the Gulf of Mexico.

She has acted as Project Director/ Manager in numerous environmental projects which include Strategic Environmental Assessments for Oil and Gas exploration and decommissioning, environmental impact assessments, environmental permitting, oil spill contingency planning, consultation with stakeholder and statutory authorities, environmental management systems. Her experience in all stages of the oil and gas lifecycle including technical and process aspects enables her to provide due diligence support for transactions and facilitate a range of types of Environmental Workshops such as environmental scoping, BAT, eALARP and ENVIDs, etc.

Her clients include eni, Sasol, Shell, Premier Oil, Statoil, Aker, Chevron, Petronas Carigali, Talisman, BHPB Billiton, Total, BP Exploration and Production, Hess, ExxonMobil, Tullow, EMAS, Toyo, Vopak, Coastal Energy, PTTEP, Petrofac, Brunei LNG as well as financial institutions.

Fields of Competence

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Environmental Risk Assessment
- Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Best Available Techniques Studies
- Design and execution of marine ecology studies
- Onshore and offshore oil spill contingency plans
- Environmental Management
- Environmental Due Diligence
- Marine assessments
- Training and capacity building
- Public consultation and participation

Education

- BSc (Hons) Marine Biology, Heriot-Watt University (1979)
- ERM CVS Lead Assessor 14001 training course, 2006

Languages

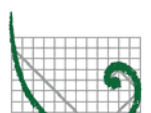
- English

Key Industry Sectors

- Oil and Gas,
- Government

Professional Affiliations & Registrations

- Member of the Energy Institute
- Member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers
- Affiliate Member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
- Nuffield Scholar
- DOE registered EIA Consultant (Reg. No.: CS0120)
- DOE registered Subject Consultant, Marine Ecological Studies (Reg. No.: CS0120)
- NREB registered EIA Consultant and Permanent Specialist in Marine Biology and Environmental Management (Reg. No. NREB/1/00810)



Environmental Impact Assessment/ Environmental Management

ExxonMobil (2017)

Project Director – Blockwide EIA for exploratory drilling and seismic in Block B, offshore Equatorial Guinea. The EIA presented the assessment of the important environmental and social issues relating to the project. A waste management plan was also prepared for drilling and seismic operations.

ExxonMobil (2017)

Project Director – Blockwide EIA for exploratory drilling in Block 6, offshore Equatorial Guinea. The EIA presented the assessment of the important environmental and social issues relating to the project. A waste management plan was also prepared for drilling operations.

eni East Africa (2016)

Technical Specialist – specialist studies for the Floating LNG project offshore Mozambique including and Offshore Environmental Baseline Action Plan, Biodiversity Action Plan including Critical Habitat Assessment and a number of Management Plans.

BG Tanzania (2016)

Project Director – Blockwide EIAs for Blocks 1 and 4, offshore Tanzania. The Block-Wide EIAs covered a defined programme of exploration and drilling activities that were currently planned as well as activities that may be carried out in the future. The EIA presented the assessment of the important environmental and social issues relating to the project. Management and mitigation measures proposed in order to minimise potential impacts were also an outcome of the process.

Sasol Exploration & Production International (SEPI)

(2017) –Project Director for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Export pipeline from the onshore Liquid Export Facility to an Offshore FSO, Mozambique. The ESIA required extensive field and specialist studies to enable assessment of biodiversity, cultural heritage, tourism, fisheries, marine ecology, communities, flora and fauna as well as the physical environment.

Department of Mineral Fuels (2016)

Technical Advisor –. Preparation of a Manual to undertake the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) process for decommissioning oil and gas facilities and deliver training to key operators in Thailand.

Idemitsu (2016)

Technical Advisor – Facilitator for Best Available Techniques (BAT) Workshop for FEED Stage of a Full Field Development offshore Vietnam.

Hess (2015)

Technical Advisor and ENVID Facilitator for an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Scoping for the DWT OCTP Development deepwater oil production and export project offshore Ghana. The project comprises installation of production wells and reinjection wells and a FPSO. An ENVID workshop was conducted to inform the scoping process

ION (2015)

Project Director – Environmental Impact Assessment for 2D Seismic Survey, offshore Angola.

Confidential Client (2015)

Technical Advisor – Decommissioning Environmental Assessment for Phase I decommissioning of platforms and pipelines in South East Asia.

Department of Mineral Fuels, Thailand (2015)

Technical Advisor –. Delivery of a Technical Seminar on the Environmental Issues and Assessment Process for Decommissioning.

Confidential Client (2015)

Technical Advisor –Waste management study on potential decommissioning facilities in Asia Pacific.

Hess Oil and Gas (2015)

Project Director-Sdn Bhd Environmental Impact Assessment and associated Marine Environmental Baseline Survey, and an Environmental Issues Identification (ENVID) Workshop for the Full Field Development, Offshore Peninsular Malaysia.

Petrofac (Malaysia-PM304) Limited (2014-2015)

Project Director –. Decommissioning Environmental Risk Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for the disconnection and removal of a Floating Storage and Offloading (FSO) vessel and Mobile Production Unit (MOPU) at the Cendor Field, Offshore Peninsular Malaysia.

eni East Africa (2014-2015)

Technical advisor - specialist studies for the Floating LNG project offshore Mozambique.

Hess Oil and Gas (2014)

Project Director-Sdn Bhd Environmental Impact Assessment and associated Marine Environmental

Baseline Survey, and an Environmental Issues Identification (ENVID) Workshop for the Integrated Gas Development Early Production System, Offshore Peninsular Malaysia.

Aker Engineering International (2014)

Environmental Adviser seconded to Aker for the Detailed Design of Statoil's Gina Krog Platform Project, Norway. Responsible for aligning Detailed Design to environmental performance standards. Additional studies included an Environmental Design Review, BAT Evaluation Report, Environmental Budget Study and the Waste Handling Philosophy.

Brunei Shell Joint Venture (2014)

Project Director - (BSJVs) Strategic Impact Assessment (SIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for 6 jetty and wharf facilities along the coastline of Brunei that service BSP's offshore operations.

Cobalt International Energy (2014)

Technical Advisor for an ESHIA for an oil and gas field development offshore Angola. IFC Gap analysis was also conducted as well as a BAT workshop for the FPSO design.

Salamander Energy Ltd (2014)

Project Director for Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for 3D Seismic Survey Block PM 322, Straits of Malacca, Malaysia.

Sabah Shell Petroleum Company (2014)

Project Director - Environmental Impact Assessment for Ocean Bottom Cable Seismic Survey, offshore Sabah.

Confidential Client (2014)

Project Director - Coral survey to assess the condition and quality of the confirmed corals along the corridor of the proposed new pipeline route between CPCB-07 and CPDP-11.

Brunei LNG (2014)

Project Director - A scoping study, ESH baseline study, impact assessment and ESHMP for the extension of the existing cogeneration (COGEN) I units.

Petrofac Malaysia-PM304 Limited (2014)

Project Director - Environmental Risk Assessment, Environmental Management Plan and Health Risk Assessment for Decommissioning of CP1 facilities, offshore Terengganu.

Hess Oil and Gas Sdn Bhd (2014)

Project Director- ERA and EMP for Exploration/ Appraisal Wells Drilling in Blocks 302, 325 and 326 B, offshore Peninsular Malaysia.

JX Nippon Oil & Gas Exploration (Deepwater Sabah Limited) (2014)

Project Director - Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Risk Assessment for exploratory drilling in Block R and Block 2F, Offshore Sabah and Sarawak.

Confidential Client (2013 - 2014)

Project Director - IA on the environmental, social and public health impacts associated with an onshore/offshore 3D Seismic Survey.

Technip Geoproduction/Petronas (2013-2014)

Project Director - Environmental Impact Assessment and associated Environmental Baseline Survey for the Sepat Gas Development Project, Block PM313, Exclusive Economic Zone, Offshore Terengganu.

Coastal Energy KBM (2013)

Project Director - Environmental Impact Assessment and associated Marine Environmental Baseline Survey for the Kapal, Banang and Meranti (KBM) Cluster Fields Development Block PM 316, offshore Peninsular Malaysia.

Confidential Client (2013)

Project Director - An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the drilling of three (3) onshore exploratory wells in Block L, Tutong, Brunei Darussalam

Confidential Client (2012)

Project Director - Scoping study to identify the environmental, social and public health impacts associated with two onshore fabrication yards sites and preliminarily assess the significance of these impacts.

Sonaref (2012)

Technical Advisor - ESHIA for the Sonangol refinery in Angola comprising construction of a new refinery, Single Buoy Mooring and offloading wharf and jetty facility.

Confidential Client (2012)

Scoping study scoping to identify the environmental, social and public health impacts associated with an onshore/offshore 3D Seismic Survey and preliminarily assess the significance of these impacts; and scope the IIA

Confidential Client (2012)

Technical Advisor for Deepwater Environmental Baseline for offshore ESHIA West Australia

Chevron Angola (2012)

Technical Advisor for deepwater ESHIA

Statoil Angola (2012)

Technical Advisor for Environmental Risk Assessment for deepwater drilling including ENVID facilitator

Maersk Angola (2011)

Technical Advisor for deepwater drilling

Confidential Client (2012)

Project Director - Environmental Issue Identification/IA Scoping Study for a deepwater field development, South China Sea

Premier Oil Natuna Sea BV (2012)

Technical Advisor - Environmental Review/ALARP/BAT for the Naga Pelikan Field Development.

Premier Oil Natuna Sea BV (2012)

Technical Advisor - Environmental Review/ALARP/BAT for the Anoa Complex

Petronas Carigali Sdn Bhd (2012)

Project Director - Pre-, during and post-decommissioning environmental surveys together with an Environmental Management Plan for the decommissioning of two structures, South China Sea.

Talisman Malaysia Limited (2012).

Project Director - Desktop EIA for Exploration Drilling offshore East Malaysia

Petrofac (Malaysia-PM304) Limited (2012)

EIA Team Leader/Project Director - Environmental Impact Assessment and associated Marine Environmental Baseline Survey, and an Environmental Issues Identification (ENVID) Workshop for the West Desaru Field, Block PM-304, Offshore Peninsular Malaysia.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Sdn Bhd (2012)

Project Director - Hydrodynamic computational modelling of discharge of produced water from the Seria Crude Oil Terminal, Brunei Darussalam
Project Director - Hydrodynamic computational modelling of the dispersion of drilling waste discharges from offshore drilling platforms for Bugan and Bubut exploratory wells, offshore Brunei Darussalam.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Company Sdn Bhd (2012)

Project Director - Baseline and Post-Drilling Monitoring of the marine environment (physico-chemical and biological) in sensitive coral ecosystems off the coast of Brunei Darussalam

EMAS (2011-2012)

Project Director- Provision of Environmental Services to support the preparation of an Exit Plan for the dismantling and redeployment of an FPSO in the Gulf of Thailand.

IEV (2011-2012)

Project Director - Environmental Management and Monitoring for the decommissioning of two structures offshore Sabah, East Malaysia

Shell Eastern Petroleum Limited (2011-2012)

Technical Advisor - Scoping Report and Environmental Social and Health Management Plan for Pipeline Repair Project, Singapore

PHE ONW, Indonesia (2011)

Project Director - Review of the Existing PHE ONWJ Integrated Risk Matrix, Development of the Likelihood vs Severity Curves (L-S Curves) and Oil Spill Risk Assessment.

GMAPS Engineering Services Pte Ltd (2011)

EIA Team Leader/Project Director - A Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed dredging works at the Jasar Jetty which is located in Serasa, Brunei Darussalam.

Technip Geoproduction (M) Sdn Bhd (2011)

EIA Team Leader/Project Director - Environmental Impact Assessment and associated Marine Baseline Survey for the Dulang Phase II Field Redevelopment Project, Block PM6, Offshore Peninsular Malaysia

BP (2010)

Technical Advisor on behalf of BP to Oil and Gas UK Decommissioning Working Group 3 and preparation of a Global Legislation on Decommissioning Reference report.

Petrofac (Malaysia-PM304) Limited (2010)

Project Director - An EIA for the development of the Berantai Field, offshore Terengganu including conducting an ENVID and marine baseline survey to support the impact assessment.

Petrofac (Malaysia-PM304) Limited (2010)

Project Director - A supplementary EIA for the Phase 2 development of the Cendor Field, Block PM 304,

offshore Terengganu including conducting an ENVID and marine baseline survey to support the impact assessment.

Brunei LNG Sdn Bhd (2006)

Project Director – IA Scoping, Impact Assessment and associated Environmental, Social and Health Management Plan for BLNG Power Plant Rejuvenation Project Phase 2. The IA and ESHMP for Phase 1 of the Project were completed by ERM

Hess (Malaysia – SB 302) Limited (2009)

Project Director – Development of an Environmental Road Map for Belud Field Development, Offshore Sabah.

Premier Oil Vietnam (2009)

Technical Advisor – A Critical Environmental Review (e-ALARP) of the Block 12 development - Chim Sao and Dua Fields.

Premier Oil Indonesia (2009 -2010)

Technical Advisor – A Critical Environmental Review (E-ALARP) of the Gajah Baru Field

Confidential Client (2009 – 2010)

Project Director –An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and associated Management Plan for the drilling of three (3) onshore exploratory wells in Block L, Tutong, Brunei Darussalam

Chevron (2009-2012)

Project Director – ESHIA for shore-based facility to support the offshore oil and gas industry offshore Thailand.

Shell Global Solutions (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd (2008 - 2010)

Project Director – An Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment for two proposed upgrades to Shell's Bukom Refinery in Singapore.

Shell Global Solutions (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd (2008)

Project Director – Impact Assessment for PRL Refinery Upgrade Project, Pakistan. An Impact Assessment Study for the PRL Refinery Upgrade Project in Pakistan

Brunei LNG Sdn Bhd (2008-2009)

Project Director – Nearshore Environmental Monitoring Study for Brunei LNG. An environmental monitoring study of the nearshore environment in front of the BLNG plant in Lumut, Brunei Darussalam

Sarawak Shell Berhad (2008-2009)

Project Director - An EMP was prepared for the proposed field development of the Cili Padi Gas Field, offshore Sarawak.

Sarawak Shell Berhad (2008-2009)

Project Director – To conduct an environmental monitoring programme for Scheduled Waste Storage Facility in Labuan Supply Base and Labuan Crude Oil Terminal.

Sarawak Shell Berhad (2008)

Project Director – Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study for Cili Padi Gas Field Development Project, Offshore Sarawak.

Nations Petroleum Brunei Ltd. (2008)

Project Director – Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring plan (ESMMP) for an onshore seismic survey in Brunei Darussalam.

Loon Brunei Limited and Nations Petroleum Limited (2008).

Project Director - Environmental and Social Baseline Survey for proposed 3-Dimensional Seismic Survey over a 350km² onshore area in Tutong District, Brunei Darussalam

Nations Petroleum Company Limited (2007)

Project Director - Environmental and Social Baseline Study in support of a proposed 3-Dimensional Seismic Survey in Block L, Tutong District, Brunei Darussalam.

Thailand - Chevron, PTTEP, Hess, DMF and ONEP (2007-2008)

Technical Advisor - BPEO Decommissioning Guideline for Offshore Oil and Gas Facilities in Thailand, for representative of the oil and gas industry in Thailand (ie. Chevron, PTTEP) and regulatory authorities (ie. DMF and ONEP). The project involved preparing a Guideline on the application of BPEO to the offshore decommissioning of oil and gas facilities in Thailand.

Murphy Oil Sabah (2006-2007)

Project Director - Environmental impact assessment for offshore Sabah, inclusive of marine and coastal baseline survey for a proposed pipeline linking Murphy's deepwater Kikeh field and the Labuan Crude Oil Terminal on Labuan

PETRONAS Carigali Sdn Bhd (2006-2007).

Project Director - Environmental impact assessment for Proposed Angsi – TCOT Crude Oil Pipeline, Exclusive Economic Zone, Offshore Peninsular Malaysia

Brunei Shell Petroleum Project (2006-2007)

Project Director - Impact Assessment for Mampak Block 4 Field Development, offshore Brunei Darussalam. An Integrated (Environmental, social and health) impact assessment of the proposed development of a gas field offshore Brunei.

Brunei Shell Petroleum (2006-2007)

Project Director - Initial Screening, Scoping and Constraints Assessment for Bugan Phase 2 Field Development offshore Brunei Darussalam, The field is located in an area surrounded by sensitive coral ecosystems.

Brunei Shell Petroleum (2006-2007)

Project Director - Impact Assessment for the proposed on and offshore field development of the Seria North Flank, Brunei Shell Petroleum, including marine baseline monitoring for the on- and offshore development of the Seria North Flank field area of Brunei.

Department for the Marine, Natural Resources and Communications, Republic of Ireland (2006 - 2007)-

Project Director - First and Second Irish Offshore Strategic Environmental Assessment for. Project director including active participation in Steering Group Meetings, presentations at public consultation meetings, contributing to environmental assessment sections and overall review of baseline environment report and SEA report

Transaction Services – Due Diligence and Finance Environmental and Social Management Systems**Confidential Client (2017)**

Senior Marine Specialist - Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) of a Petroleum Mooring System (GPMS) operations to evaluate compliance with applicable international environmental and social standards and Client's E&S requirements.

Confidential Client (2016)

Technical Reviewer- Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Vendor Due Diligence Review of onshore and offshore exploration & production operations including assets for retirement located in Asia Pacific.

Confidential Client (2016)

Technical Reviewer- Environmental & Social Due Diligence for Project involving the potential buy-out of the Marine Services Division from its current corporate shareholder. It involved review of information

available from public domain and the data room, the desktop-based evaluation of documentation, interviews and on-site inspections.

Confidential Client (2014)

Technical Advisor - Environmental Review of offshore facilities comprising platforms and Floating Production Storage Offtake vessel under Asset Transfer, offshore China. The assessment provided an independent determination of material environmental and social risks associated with the field assets. The assessment was carried out against the requirements of applicable laws and regulations. It involved review of information available from public domain and the data room, the desktop-based evaluation of documentation, interviews and on-site inspections offshore.

Dialog (2014)

Project Director - an assessment of Equator Principles compliance on behalf of the project company (the borrower) for a greenfield coastal tank farm facility with associated marine structures - loading/unloading jetties.

Confidential Client (2014)

Project Reviewer - environmental due diligence (EDD) services for the proposed acquisition of up to 30% of Target upstream Malaysian assets, The assignment involved desktop based review of project documents (including impact assessments and monitoring data) and a field survey and inspection of the assets including oil wells, connecting pipelines, FPSO and gas pipeline to shore. The overall objective of this project was to provide an assessment of the material liability issues in relation to key environmental and safety issues.

Workshops**Sasol Exploration & Production International (SEPI), December 2016**

Facilitator for Mitigation Workshop for the Sasol Pipeline and FSO ESIA Project.

Confidential Client, October 2016

Chairman for Decommissioning Strategic Assessment Scoping Workshop, South China Sea

Idemitsu, October 2016

ENVID Facilitator for Block 05-01b/01c Field development, offshore Vietnam.

Idemitsu, August 2016

Facilitator for BAT Brainstorming Workshop for Block 05-01b/01c Field development, offshore Vietnam.

BG Tanzania, April 2016

ENVID Facilitator for two Blockwide EIAs

Sasol Exploration & Production International (SEPI), January 2016

ENVID Facilitator for the Sasol Pipeline and FSO ESIA Project.

Hess, July 2015

ENVID Facilitator and Technical Reviewer for the Scoping Study for the Tano Deepwater Field Development, Offshore Ghana.

Brunei Shell Petroleum, August 2014

Facilitator for Mitigation Workshop for Marine Construction Yard.

Cobalt International Energy, August 2014

Facilitator for ENVID/BAT Workshop for Cameia FPSO, Angola

Aker Engineering International, August 2014

Facilitator for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop for Wellhead platforms, offshore Peninsular Malaysia.

Aker Engineering International, August 2014

Facilitator for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop for Bergading CPP, offshore Peninsular Malaysia.

Brunei Shell Petroleum, June 2014

Facilitator for IA Scoping Workshop for BSJV Jetty and Wharf Facilities, Brunei.

Confidential Client May 2014

Facilitator for IA Scoping Workshop for Ocean Bottom Cable Seismic Survey, offshore Sabah.

Brunei LNG, March 2014

Facilitator for IA scoping study for the extension of the existing cogeneration (COGEN) I units in Brunei.

Salamander Energy March 2014

Facilitator for IA an Environmental Issues Identification (ENVID) Study to identify the Environmental, Public Health and Social (EHS) issues/ risks associated with the initial seismic survey in Block PM322

Hess Oil and Gas Sdn Bhd, February 2013

Facilitator for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop for Full Field Development, offshore Peninsular Malaysia

Shell Deepwater Borneo Ltd, January 2013

Facilitator for Scoping Workshop for Offshore Field Development

INPEX Ichthys FPSO Project (Subsea Production Systems) January 2013

Facilitator for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop

Brunei Shell Petroleum, December 2012

Facilitator for Scoping Workshop for Onshore 3D seismic campaign

Brunei Shell Petroleum, December 2012

Facilitator for Scoping Workshop for Marine Construction Yard

Angola Statoil, November 2012

Facilitator for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop for Deepwater drilling, offshore

INPEX Ichthys FPSO Project (Turret, November 2012

Facilitator for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop

Tullow October 2012

Facilitator for BAT and ENVID for Deepwater Field Development, Offshore Ghana

Dua Field Development, Premier Oil Vietnam, August 2012

Facilitator for Environmental ALARP/BAT Workshop

Confidential Client Development, June 2012

Facilitator for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop for Deepwater Field Development, South China Sea

Shell Chemical Seraya Pte Ltd, May 2012.

Facilitator for Scoping Workshop for Ethylene Oxide facility in Singapore.

Hess Oil and Gas Sdn Bhd, May 2012

Facilitator for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop for Early Production System Field Development, Malaysia

Premier Oil Indonesia, January 2012

Facilitator for Environmental ALARP/BAT Workshop for Anoa Phase 4

Premier Oil Indonesia, February 2012

Facilitator for Environmental ALARP/BAT Workshop for Naga Pelikan Field Development

Thailand (Confidential Client), November 2011
Facilitator for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop for Decommissioning Project Offshore
Sabah for IEV Sdn Bhd, November 2011
Facilitator for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop for Decommissioning Project Offshore

Petrofac Malaysia Limited, October 2011
Facilitator for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop for West Desaru Field Development, Malaysia

Brunei Shell Petroleum, October 2011.
Facilitator for an IA Scoping Workshop for Champion Field Brunei

FPSO Decommissioning Project, Singapore, October 2011
Facilitator for a Scoping Workshop

Petrofac Malaysia Limited, Woking January 2011
Facilitator for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop for Berantai Field, Malaysia for.

PC Muriah Limited, August 2010
Chairman for Environmental Issues Identification workshop for Kepodang Field, Indonesia

Brunei Darussalam, April 2010
Facilitator for IA Scoping Workshop, Brunei LNG Sdn Bhd.

Petrofac Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur 24 March 2010
Facilitator for ENVID for Cendor Phase 2,

BHPBilliton Vietnam, Kuala Lumpur, February 2010
Facilitator for IA Scoping Workshop,

Premier Oil Vietnam, December 2009
Facilitator for Environmental Review of Conceptual Design for Chim Sao Field Development

Premier Oil Indonesia, November 2009
Facilitator for Environmental Review of Conceptual Design for Gajah Baru Field Development.

Statoil Hydro Indonesia, August 2009
Facilitator for IA Scoping Workshop

Shell Petroleum July 2009.
Facilitator for IA Scoping Workshop, Brunei

Workshop for Technip, 2007
Chairman for an Environmental Issues Identification

Lundin Britain Limited, Aberdeen, December 2006.
Chairman for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop
Faroe Petroleum, Aberdeen, May 2006.
Chairman for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop

Amerada Hess Ltd, Aberdeen, March 2006.
Chairman for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop

Petronas Carigali, Myanmar, February 2006.
Chairman for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop

Hurricane Exploration plc, Alton, February 2006.
Chairman for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop

Exmar Oil and Gas Ltd, Aberdeen, November 2005.
Chairman for an Environmental Issues Identification Workshop

Annex B

Record of Stakeholder Engagement

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An initial database of stakeholders was compiled of authorities (local and provincial), Non-Governmental Organisations, neighbouring landowners and other key stakeholders. This database of registered I&APs has been maintained and updated during EIA process as stakeholders have requested to be registered as an I&AP for the project. The stakeholder database as of 1 March 2018 is provided in the following pages.

Stakeholder Database: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
1	Authority	National	Mr	Thabo	Mokoena	Director General	Department of Mineral Resources
2			Mr	Molefe	Morokane	Director	Department of Mineral Resources
3	Authority	National	Mr	Khayaletu	Matrose	Director General's Office	Department of Mineral Resources
4	Authority	National	Ms	Mamabefu	Modipa	Director General's PA	Department of Mineral Resources
5	Authority	National	Ms	Kefilwe	Chibogo	Deputy Minister's PA	Department of Mineral Resources
6	Authority	National	Mr	Tebogo	Motlounq	Manager Licensing and Legal Compliance (Acting GM Regulation)	Petroleum Agency SA
7	Authority	National	Ms	Lindiwe	Mekwe	General Manager: Regulation (Acting CEO)	Petroleum Agency SA
8	Authority	National	Ms	Phumla	Ngesi	Manager: Environmental Compliance	Petroleum Agency SA
9	Authority	National	Mr	Stet	Mushwana	Senior Environmental Coordinator	Petroleum Agency SA
10	Authority	National	Mr	Dave	D van der Spuy	Manager: Resource Evaluation	Petroleum Agency SA
11	Authority	National	Ms	Milicent	Solomons	Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisation	Department of Environmental Affairs
12	Authority	National	Mrs	Nosipho	Ngcaba	Director General	Department of Environmental Affairs
13	Authority	National	Dr	Yazeed	Peterson	Director: Emergency Oil Spill Response Coastal Pollution Managemen	Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts
14	Authority	National	Mr	Shonisani	Munzhedzi	Deputy Director-General: Coastal and Biodiversity Conservation	Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts
15	Authority	National	Mr	Gqobani	Popose	Director: Oceans Conservation Strategies	Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts
16	Authority	National	Dr	Jonas	Mphepya	Chief Directorate - Oceans Conservation	Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
17	Authority	National	Mr	Andy	Cockcroft		Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts
18	Authority	National	Mr	Mike	Meyer		Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts
19	Authority	National	Mr	Herman	Oosthuizen		Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts
20	Authority	National	Dr	Alan	Boyd	Director	Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts
21	Authority	National	Mr	Siphokazi	Ndundane	Deputy Directory General	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Fisheries Management
22	Authority	National	Mr	Justice	Matshili	Chief Director (Acting)	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Fisheries Research and Development
23	Authority	National	Mrs	Sue	Middleton	Chief Director	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Fisheries Operational Support
24	Authority	National	Mr	Muzi	Mkhize	Chief Director	Department of Energy: Hydrocarbons
25	Authority	National	Dr	Kim	Prochazka	Director	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Resources Research
26	Authority	National	Mrs	Veronica	Mangala	Chief Inspector	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Cetane
27	Authority	National	Mr	Deon	Durholtz		Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
28	Authority	National	Mrs	Janet	Coetzee		Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Resource Research

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
29	Authority	National	Mr	Chris	Wilkie		Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
30	Authority	National	Mr	Charles	Ashford	Air Navigation	Civil Aviation Authority (Department of Transport)
31	Authority	National	Ms	Briege	Williams	Heritage Officer	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)
32	Authority	National	Mr	John	Gribble	Acting Manager	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)
33	Authority	National	Ms	Elizabeth	Mahlangu	PA to CEO	SANParks
34	Authority	National	Captain	Ravi	Naicker	National Operations Manager : Centre for Sea Watch & Response	South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA)
35	Authority	National	Mr	Daron	Burgess		South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA)
36	Authority	National	Mr	Dave	Manley		South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA)
37	Authority	National	Ms/Mr	M	Brkovic		South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA)
38	Authiority	Provincial	Mr	Hopewell	Mkhize	Principal Officer	South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) (Durban)
39	Authority	Provincial	Cpt		Lobo	Principal Officer	South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) (Richards Bay)
40	Authority	Provincial	Mr	Thando	Tubane	Head of Department	KZN Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
41	Authority	Provincial	Ms	N	Khanyile	Regional Manager	KZN Department of Mineral Resources
42	Authority	Provincial	Mr	Sibusiso	Myeza	Deputy Director General: Intergrated Economic Development Services	KZN Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs
43	Authority	Provincial	Mr	Omar	Parak	Coastal and Biodiversity Management Unit	KZN Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
44	Authority	Provincial	Mr	Bonisiwe	Sithole	Coastal and Biodiversity Management Unit	KZN Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs
45	Authority	Provincial	Mr	Kim	van Heerden		KZN Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs
46	Authority	Provincial	Mr	Nombulelo	Zungu		KZN Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs
47	Authority	Provincial	Dr	Peter	Kuyler		KZN Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs
48	Authority	Provincial	Mr	Vishnu	Govender	Managing Director	KZN Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
49	Authority	Provincial	Mr		Mzila	Director	KZN Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
50	Authority	Provincial	Ms	Nerissa	Pillay	eThekwini Region	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
51	Authority	Provincial	Mr	Santosh	Bachoo	Marine Ecologist	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
52	Authority	Provincial	Mr	Andy	Blackmore	Integrated Environmental Management Unit	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
53	Authority	Provincial	Mr	Cedric	Coetzee		Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
54	Authority	Provincial	Mr	Kevin	Green	uMhlathuze Region	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
55	Authority	Provincial	Ms	Tamsyn	Livingstone		Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
56	Authority	Provincial	Mr	George	Nair	eThekwini Region	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
57	Authority	District Municipal	Mrs	Adelaide	Dlamini	Municipal Manager	Harry Gwala District Municipality
58	Authority	District Municipal	Cllr	AS	Mazibuko	Mayor	Uthukela District Municipality
59	Authority	District Municipal	Mrs	Noloyiso	Nkgeto	Coastal Management Committee secretariat	Ugu District Municipality
60	Authority	District Municipal	Mr	DD	Naidoo	Municipal Manager	Ugu District Municipality
61	Authority	District Municipal					Umzinyathi District Municipality

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
62	Authority	District Municipal	Mr	SM	Mkhombo		Umkhanyakude District Municipality
63	Authority	District Municipal	Mrs	Nonhlanhla	Gamede	Municipal Manager	iLembe District Municipality
64	Authority	District Municipal		M	Pumes		Amajuba District Municipality
65	Authority	District Municipal	Mr	Mandla	Nkosi	Municipal Manager	uThungulu District Municipality
66	Authority	Metropolitan Municipal	Ms/Mr	Peron	Amein		eThekweni Municipality
67	Authority	Metropolitan Municipal	Mr	Sean	O'Donoghue	Acting Manager: Climate Protection Branch	eThekweni Municipality
68	Authority	Metropolitan Municipal	Mr	Sipho	Nzuza	City Manager	eThekweni Municipality
69	Authority	Local Municipal	Mr	Chumisa	Thengwa	Manager: Biodiversity Impact Assessment	eThekweni Municipality
70	Authority	Local Municipal	Mr	Sihle Maxwell	Mbili	Municipal Manager	Ray Nkonyeni Municipality
71	Authority	Local Municipal	Ms	Bridgette	Turrell	Acting PA	Ray Nkonyeni Municipality
72	Authority	District Municipal	Mr	Terence Lancelot Sibusiso	Khuzwayo	Municipal Manager	uMgungundlovu District Municipality
73	Authority	Local Municipal	Mr	X	Luthuli	Municipal Manager	Umdoni Local Municipality
74	Authority	Local Municipal	Ms	NC	Mgijima	Municipal Manager	Umzumbe Local Municipality
75	Authority	Local Municipal	Ms	N	Mgwatyu	Municipal Manager's PA	Umzumbe Local Municipality
76	Authority	Local Municipal	Mr	Nathi	Mthethwa	Chief Operations Officer	uMhlathuze Local Municipality
77	Authority	Local Municipal	Mr	KC	Zulu	Municipal Manager (Acting)	uMlalazi Local Municipality
78	Authority	Local Municipal	Mr	Nhlanhla J	Sibeko	Municipal Manager	uMhlathuze Local Municipality
79	Authority	District Municipal	Cllr	Inkosi Mzamo	Buthelezi	Mayor	Zululand District Municipality
80	Authority	Local Municipal	Cllr	Ricardo	Mthembu	Mayor	KwaDukuza Local Municipality
81	Authority	Local Municipal	Cllr	SB	Zulu	Mayor	Mandeni Local Municipality
82	Authority	Local Municipal	Ms/Mr	F	Mhlongo		Hibiscus Coast Local Municipality

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
83	Authority	Parks	Ms	Terri	Castis	Director Commercial Development	iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority
84	Authority	Parks	Mr	Andrew	Zaloumis	CEO	iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority
85	Authority	Parks	Mr	Thembi	Buthelezi		iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority
86	Authority	Navy	Captain	A	Kampfer	Captain	South African Navy Hydrographic Office
87	Authority	Other Government Agency	Ms/Mr	Aradhana	Dasarath	Legal & Compliance: Environmental Management	Transnet National Ports Authority
88	Authority	Ports	Mr	Faisal	Sultan		Transnet National Ports Authority
89	Authority	Ports	Mr	Brynn	Adamson		Transnet National Ports Authority
90	Authority	Ports	Mr	Temba	Mkhize	Environmental Manager	Transnet National Ports Authority
91	Authority	Ports	Mr	Ricky	Bhikraj	Port Manager	Transnet National Ports Authority: Port of Durban
92	Authority	Ports	Mr	Khosi	Zondi	Environmental Manager	Transnet National Ports Authority: Port of Durban
93	Authority	Ports	Mr	Preston	Khomo	Port Manager	Transnet National Ports Authority: Port of Richards Bay
94	Authority	Ports	Mr	Neal	Naidoo	Environmental Specialist	Transnet
95	Authority	Ports	Mr	Vuyo	Keswa	Environmental Manager	Transnet National Ports Authority: Port of Richards Bay
96	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Chris	Hamel		Africa Tuna Traders
97	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Andrew	Kaye	Chairman	Association of Small Hake Industries
98	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Pierre	Rocher	Managing Director	Blue Continent Products (Pty) Ltd
99	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Mike	Sands		Blue Continent Products (Pty) Ltd
100	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Judian	Bruk		Demersal Shark Longline Association

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
101	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Sandile			Eyethu Fishing
102	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Jeremy	Marillier	Deputy	Fish SA
103	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Suleiman	Salie	Chairman	Fish SA
104	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Achmat	Abrahams		Fresh Tuna Exporters Association
105	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Blanche	Damons		Fresh Tuna Exporters Association
106	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Achmat	Abrahams		Fresh Tuna Exporters Association
107	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Alex	Penglides		Hackey Fishing
108	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Bok Jin	Jung		Hanill Shipping
109	Industry	Fishing		Jerome	Solomon		I&J- Operations Centre
110	Industry	Fishing	Ms	Renée	Welby-Cooke		I&J
111	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Aiko	Koyama		Japan Marine
112	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Rob	Giddey		KZN Longline Tuna /Big Catch (Pty) Ltd
113	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Bobby	Naidoo		KZN Small Marine Business Association
114	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Salome			Live Fish Tanks
115	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Lionel	Shaer		Lusitania
116	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Wayne Cothill	Marzul		Marzul Fishing
117	Industry	Fishing	Mr	U	Ally		Natal Rock and Surf Angling Association
118	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Douglas	Goswell		Ocean Trawling
119	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Gert	du Plessis		Pioneer Fishing
120	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Shaun			Premier Fishing
121	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Johan			Premier Fishing
122	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Len	Harvey		Richards Bay Commercial Linefishers Association
123	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Walter			Seaharvest
124	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Tim			Select a fish
125	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Nivalda	Fernandes		Shark Longline Association
126	Industry	Fishing	Ms	Clair	Attwood		South African Commercial Fisherman

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
127	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Wally	Croome		South African Commercial Line Fishing Association
128	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Craig	Hagan		South African Deep Sea Angling Association
129	Industry	Fishing	Dr	Bruce	Jones	For Natal: Resource Management/ Environmental Officer	South African/ Natal Deep Sea Angling Association
130	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Marius	Vermaak		South African Deep Sea Angling Association
131	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Johann	Augustyn	The Secretary	South African Deep Sea Trawling Industry Association
132	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Dan	De Villiers		South African Inshore Fishing Industry Association
133	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Peter	Foley		South African Pelegic Fish Industry Association
134	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Dino	Moodaley		South African Squid Management Industrial Association
135	Industry	Fishing	Dr	Eugene	van Niekerk	Chairperson	South African Squid Management Industrial Association
136	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Richard	Ball	Secretary	South African Tuna Longline Association
137	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Clyde	Bodenham		South African Tuna Association
138	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Don	Lucas	Chairman of SA tuna	South African Tuna Longline Association/Combined Fishing Enterprise
139	Industry	Fishing	Ms	Belinda	Roux	Representative	KZN Tuna
140	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Shaun	Bhana		South Coast Rock Lobster Association
141	Industry	Fishing	Ms/Mr	Ilona	Sorenson		Spray Fishing
142	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Nishikawa			Taiyo Fishing
143	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Mandy	Naidoo	admin	Viking Fishing
144	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Rudie	Botha		Viking Fishing
145	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Craig	Bacon		Viking Fishing

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
146	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Rory	Williams		Viking Fishing
147	Industry	Fishing	Ms/rs	Tracy	Berry	Manager	Viking Fishing
148	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Rudy	Botha	Shore Skipper	Viking Fishing
149	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Greg	Christy		DMA Fishing
150	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Andrew	Kaye		Kaytrad Fishing Company
151	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Mark	Rowe		Balobi Group
152	NGO	Environmental	Ms	Carolyn	Schwegman		Coastwatch
153	NGO	Environmental	Mr	Paddy	Norman		Coastwatch
154	NGO	Environmental	Ms	Nan	Rice	Secretary	Dolphin Action & Protection Group
155	NGO	Environmental	Ms	Norma	Patrick		Ocean Watch South Africa
156	NGO	Environmental	Ms	Mia	du Plessis		Ocean Watch South Africa
157	NGO	Environmental	Mr	Dave	Halle		South Coast Conservation Forum
158	NGO	Environmental	Mr	Desmond	D'sa		South Durban Community Environmental Alliance
159	NGO	Environmental	Mr	Morgan	Griffiths		Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) KZN
160	NGO	Environmental	Mr	Chris	Galliers		Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) KZN
161	NGO	Environmental	Ms	Bianca	McKelvey Morgan		Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) KZN
162	NGO	Environmental	Ms	Wanda	Stadler		Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) KZN
163	NGO	Environmental	Mr	Junaid	Francis	Seafood Industry Liaison Officer, Biodiversity Unit, Sustainable Fisheries Programme,	World Wildlife Federation-South Africa
164	NGO	Environmental	Mr	John	Duncan	Senior Manager: Marine Programme	World Wildlife Federation-South Africa
165	NGO	Environmental	Ms	Samantha	Petersen	Manager	World Wildlife Federation-South Africa

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
166	NGO	Environmental	Mr	Gareth	Roberts	Project Manager	Zinkwazi Blythedale Conservancy
167	NGO	Environmental					Conservation KZN
168	NGO	Health and Safety					NSRI
169	Industry	Environmental Services	Mr	Dave	Japp	Director	CAPFISH
170	Industry	Oil and Gas	Mr	Neil	Robertson	Acting Vice President: New	PetroSA
171	Industry	Oil and Gas	Ms	Eileen	Douse	Operations SHEQ Manager	PetroSA
172	Industry	Oil and Gas	Mr	Siphiwe	Msipho	Strategy and Commercial	PetroSA
173	Industry	Oil and Gas	Mr	Lee	Kong Ling		Silver Wave Energy PTE Ltd
174	Industry	Oil and Gas	Mr	Charles	Ramsden		Silver Wave Energy PTE Ltd
175	Industry	Oil and Gas	Ms/Mr	Mthozami	Xiphu	Acting Director	South African Oil and Gas Alliance
176	Industry	Oil and Gas	Ms/Mr	Avhapfani	Tshifularo	Managing Director	South African Petroleum Industry Association
177	Industry	Oil and Gas	Ms	Heidi	Webber		OPASA
178	Industry	Oil and Gas	Mr	Sean	Lunn		
179	Industry	Oil and Gas	Mr	Dan	Jacofsky		ExxonMobil Exploration Company
180	Industry	Oil and Gas	Mr	Mike	Doherty	Chairman	Impact Africa Limited
181	Industry	Oil and Gas	Mr	Steve	Ilett		Impact Africa Limited
182	Research	Biodiversity	Dr	V	Cockcroft		Centre for Dolphin Studies
183	Research	Biodiversity	Mr	Harry	Mbambo	Executive Business Development	Kwazulu Natal Sharks Board
184	Research	Biodiversity	Mr	Mike	Anderson-Reade		Kwazulu Natal Sharks Board
185	Research	Biodiversity	Ms	Debbie	Hargreaves	PR/Edu Man	Kwazulu Natal Sharks Board
186	Research	Biodiversity	Mr	Larry	Oellermann	Director	Oceanographic Research Institute
187	Research	Biodiversity	Mr	Bruce	Mann		Oceanographic Research Institute
188	Research	Biodiversity	Dr	Kerry	Sink	Marine Program Manager	South African National Biodiversity Institute
189	Research	Biodiversity	Dr	Albert	van Jaarsveld	Vice Chancellor	University of Kwa Zulu Natal
190	Research	Biodiversity	Mr	David	Glassom		University of Kwa Zulu Natal

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
191	Research	Marine	Mr	Douglas	Oliver		CSIR
192	Research	Marine	Mr	Greg	Hofmeyer		Bayworld
193	Research	Biodiversity	Mr	William	Froneman		Rhodes University
194	Research	Marine					University of Zululand - Coastal Research Unit
195	Research	Biodiversity					Durban University of Technology
196	Research	Biodiversity					Mangosuthu University of Tecnology
197	Research	Biodiversity	Mr	Pierre	Pistorius		Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
198	Research	Biodiversity	Ms	Michelle	Caputo		Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
199	Research	Biodiversity	Dr	Ronel	Nel		Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University
200	Research	Biodiversity	Ms	Stephanie	Plon	Marine Mammal Scientist	SA Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity (SAIAB) and NNMU
201	Public	Marine	Ms	Juliet	Hermes	Node Manager	SAEON - Egagasini Node
202	Public	Marine Recreation	Cpt	Mike	Cooper	Vice President	Bluff Yacht Club
203	Public	Marine Recreation	Mr	Don	Whitaker		KZN Yachting Association
204	Public	Marine Recreation	Comm.	Alexander	Campbell		Point Yacht Club
205	Public	Marine Recreation	Mr	Richard	Crockett		Royal Natal Yacht Club
206	Public	Marine Recreation					Zululand Yacht Club
207	Public	Marine Recreation					Richards Bay Ski Boat Club
208	Public	Marine Recreation					Meerensee Ski Boat Club
209	Public	Marine Recreation					Sodwana dive company
210	Public	Marine Recreation					Aliwal shoal dive company
211	Public	Marine Recreation					Zululand Kayak club
212	Public	Marine Recreation					Expert tours
213	Public	Marine Recreation	Mr	Dannie			St Lucia Tours & Charters
214	Public	Marine Recreation					Oceans Africa
215	Public	Marine Recreation	Mr	Lloyd	Edwards		Raggy Charters

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
216	Public	Interested Party	Dr	Ken	Findlay		Mammal Institute / Iziko Museum
217	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Denise	Hamerton		Mammal Institute / Iziko Museum
218	Industry	Marine Transport	Mr	Herman	Venter		GAC Shipping (SA) (Pty) Ltd
219	Industry	Marine Transport	Mr	Andrew	Howell		Offshore Shipping Supplies
220	Industry	Marine Transport	Mr	Raphaell	Lawrence	Operations Director	Saldanha Freight Services
221	Industry	Marine Transport	Mr	Nils	Warner		Wallem Shipping South Africa (Pty) Ltd
222	Industry	Marine Transport	Mr	Guy			World Shipping Agencies
223	NGO	Environmental					Groundwork
224	NGO	Environmental	Ms	Yolan	Friedmann	CEO	Endangered Wildlife Trust EWT
225	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Janet	Solomon		Vanishing Present Productions
226	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Judy	Bell		Frackfreesa
227	NGO	Environmental	Ms	Jennifer	Olbers	Marine Ecologist	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Scientific Services
228	Industry	Fishing	Mr	Andre	Hector		Hacky Fishing (Pty) Ltd
229	NGO	Environmental	Ms	Sandy	Camminga	Director	Richards Bay Clean Air Association (RBCAA)
230	Public	Environmental	Dr	Sean	O'Donoghue		Personal
231	NGO	Environmental	Ms	Janet	Cuthbertson		Suni Ridge
232	Industry	Interested Party	Mr	Percy	Langa	SHEQ Manager	Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone
233	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Shanice	Gomes		South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA)
234	Industry	Interested Party	Mr	Madimetja	Lephoto		Alectrona Consulting (Pty)Ltd
235	Public	Interested Party	Dr	Adrian	Nel		University of KZN
236	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Petrus	Viviers		Private
237	NGO	Interested Party	Mr	Chadley	Joseph		South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA)

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
238	Authority	Provincial		Sabine	Wintner	KZN Sharks Board	Kwazulu-Natal Sharks Board
239	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Duminsani	Myeni		Private
240	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Suvana	Alakram		Resident
241	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Kevin	Cole		East London Museum
242	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Lourens	Britz		Private
243	Industry	Interested Party	Ms	Riette	Bennett		Advantage Tours
244	Public	Interested Party	Mrs	Debbie	Smith		Stokkiesdraai
245	Industry	Interested Party		Alex and Ann	Paretas-Brosens		Kwalucia Enterprises (Pty)Ltd
246	Public	Interested Party	Mrs	Adel	Scheidle		Avalone Guesthouse
247	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Sean	Scheidle		Avalone Guesthouse
248	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Elsa	Karam		Private
249	Public	Interested Party	Mr	John	Field		Private
250	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Barend	Verster		Fishermans Restaurant & Wave Dancer Charters
251	Authority	Provincial	Ms	Caroline	Fox		Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
252	Public	Interested Party	Mrs	Simphiwe	Mbonambi		Mbanambi Traditional Authority
253	Public	Interested Party	Mrs	Norma	Patrick		POD and Iceabwatcg SA
254	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Eghard	Greyling		J.S Greyling Trust
255	Public	Interested Party		Siboniso	Mbense		iSimangoliso Wetland Park Authority
256	Public	Interested Party		Phumlani	Lugagu		iSimangoliso Wetland Park Authority
257	Public	Interested Party		Dieter	Heinsohn		ACER Africa Environmental Consultants
258	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Deon	Steyn		Elephant Lake Group
259	Public	Interested Party	Mrs	Norma	Hall		Private
260	NGO	Interested Party	Mr	Jon	Marshall	Vice Chairman	Coastwatch KZN
261	Public	Interested Party	Mrs	Bonisile	Mthembu		Department of Education
262	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Donald	Pittindrigh		Indus Automation & Systems Intergration
263	Public	Interested Party	Mr	McDonald	Mutsvangwa		Private
264	Public	Interested Party	Mr	John	Cawood	Owner	Private

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265	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Sharin	Govender	Project Manager:Environmental Planning	City of uMhlathuze
266	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Niall	Kramer		Private
267	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Desmond	D'sa	SDCEA Coordinator	South Durban Community Environmental Allience (SDCEA)
268	Public	Interested Party	Mr	AJ	Laas	Private	Private
269	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Imke	Summers	Private	Private
270	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Samuel	Chademana	Climate and Energy Justice Campaign Manager	Groundwork
271	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Jacquette	Adamson		Exigent Environmental
272	Authority	National	Ms	Dee	Fischer	Chief Director: Intergrated Environmental Management S upport	Department of Environmental Affairs
273	Public	Interested Party	Mr.	Paul	Phelan		Private
274	Media	Interested Party	Ms	Tamlyn	Jolly	Senior Journalist	Zululand Observer
275	Public	Interested Party	Mr.	Warren	Hale		Private
276	Interest Group	Interested Party	Mr.	Khalid	Mather	Wildlands	KZN Environmental Network
277	Public	Interested Party	MS	Anne	Louw		ICM People South Africa (Pty) Ltd
278	Media	Interested Party	Mr	Fred	Kockott	Director	Roving Reporters
279	Industry	Interested Party	Mr	Frans	Van der Walt	Quantity Surveyor	QS2000
280	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Matthew	Hemming		Private
281	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Cheryl	Smart	Lawyer	Advocates Group Seven North
282	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Willem	Hofland		Private
283	Media	Interested Party	Mr	Elise	Tempelhoff	Environmental Specialist Journalist	Netwek24 Beeld
284	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Clive	Reid		SynergyWorldWideLogistics
285	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Nuala	Gage		Intertek Industry Services
286	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Enrico	Ganter		Falconmere (Pty)Ltd
287	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Dries	Laas	Production Designer	Bell Equipment Company SA (Pty)Ltd

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288	Public	Interested Party	Mrs	Mareike	Straueli	Environmental Consultant	ACER Africa Environmental Consultants
289	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Dilene			Private
290	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Catherine	Lea		Private
291	Public	Interested Party		Ndoda	Biyela		MD Ukhaba Investments
292	Industry	Interested Party	Mr	Andrew	Dippenaar	Manager: GeoScience Specialist and Data Suppoer	PetroSA - New Venture Upstres
293	Industry	Interested Party	Ms	Nicole	Joubert		Lovemore Bro's Machine Movers and Riggers
294	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Rob	Dean		LBH South Africa
295	NGO	Interested Party	Mr	Jean	Harris	Executive Director	Wild Oceans
296	Public	Interested Party	Mr	David	Watermeyer		Private
297	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Daphne	Naslund		Private
298	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Taylor	Fitzsimmons		Private
299	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Angelique	Wallace		Private
300	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Kwanele	Langa		Private
301	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Fiona	Petersen		Private
302	Public	Interested Party		P	Govender		Private
303	Public	Interested Party		Alison	Truscott		Private
304	Inerest Group	Interested Party		Mark	Beyl	Private	SADSAA
305	Public	Interested Party		Brenda	Grant	Private	Dargle Conservancy
306	Research	Interested Party	Ms	Ingrid	Nanni		SANBI
307	Industry	Interested Party	Mr	Steven	Craig	General Manager	Craig International South Africa (Pty) Ltd
308	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Nkosikhona	Fakude		Private
309	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Rosemarie	Bindon		Private
310	Industry	Interested Party	Mr	Connor	Gavin		Connor Gavin / Info Solutions
311	Industry	Interested Party	Mr	Njabulo	Gumede		Trio Trading Services (Pty) Ltd
312	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Eugene	Hendricks		Private
313	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Tanusha	Ramsaran		Private

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314	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Raymond	Kramer	CEO	Pacifico Group
315	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Shaun	Roseveare		Ultimate Aviation
316	Public	Interested Party		NK	Redinger	Branch Manager	LBH South Africa
317	Public	Interested Party		G	Anderson		Umlando (HIA)
318	Industry	Interested Party	Mr	Aart	Verrips		RBI Technical Solutions International PTY (Ltd)
319	Media	Interested Party		Mphathi	Nxumalo		Daily News
320	NGO	Interested Party	Mr	Patrick	James		SDEAA
321	NGO	Interested Party		Rachel	Kramer		Wild Oceans
322	NGO	Interested Party	Mr	Kendal	Le Roux		Coast Watch
323	NGO	Interested Party	Ms	Karen	Read		Earthwise
324	Industry	Interested Party	Ms	Desiree	Moodley	Operations Manager	Intertek Industry Services
325	Public	Interested Party		Hoosen	Bobat		Private
326	Public	Interested Party		Slindile	Msani		UBH
327	Public	Interested Party		Sibiya	Nonhle		Private
328	Public	Interested Party		Shungile	Makhanya		UBH
329	Public	Interested Party		Bongekile	Mohele		UBH
330	Public	Interested Party		Nlkanyiso	Duma		UBH
331	Public	Interested Party		Smanelo	Hill		UBH
332	Public	Interested Party		Sizwe	Dlamini		UBH
333	Public	Interested Party		N	Sibeko		UBH
334	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Lindokuhle	Sibeko		UBH
335	Public	Interested Party		Thulani	Mkhize		UBH
336	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Chris	Wasper		UKZN
337	Public	Interested Party		Amy	Shurety		UKZN
338	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Ben	Brooker		UKZN
339	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Samantha	Hofmeyer	Student	UKZN
340	Public	Interested Party		Marcel	Coughlan		Private
341	Public	Interested Party		P	M	Student	UKZN
342	Media	Interested Party		Sugan	Naidoo	Journalist	South Coast Herald
343	NGO	Interested Party	Ms	Wendy	Walker	Secretary	Ivungu River Conservancy

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
344	Public	Interested Party		Allan	Carley	Chairman	Ray Erwijeni small scale ferbish and aquantance
345	Industry	Interested Party	Mr	Vumani	Ndlovu		Transnet NPA
346	Media	Interested Party	Mr	Dave	Savides	Coast Watch	Zululand Observer
347	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Freya	Van de Wiel	Freelance Guide	Biologist on behalf of Advantage ww
348	Industry	Interested Party	Mr	Keith	Harvey		(RBIDZ) Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone
349	Industry	Interested Party	Mr	Mike	Patterson	President	Zululand Chamber of Commerce
350	Public	Interested Party		V	Venter		Private
351	Public	Interested Party		Phelelani	Xulu		UBH
352	Public	Interested Party		Phila	Ntombela		UBH
353	Public	Interested Party		Thokazami	Maphusimulo		UBH
354	Public	Interested Party		Luyanda	Magwaza		UBH
355	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Salmaan	D		Private
356	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Matiehda	Schooling		Private
357	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Nicky	Koekemoere		Private
358	Industry	Interested Party	Ms	Valerie	Carelse		Sasol
359	Public	Interested Party		Nondumiso	Khuba		Private
360	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Jared	Evans		Private
361	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Jonathan	Caramanus		Private
362	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Timothy	Lubbe		Private
363	Public	Interested Party		Taneal	O'Sullivan		Private
364	Public	Interested Party		Jody	Carlson		Private
365	NGO	Interested Party		Melita	Steele		Greenpeace
366	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Bruce	Blake		Private
367	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Megan	De Oliveira		Private
368	Public	Interested Party		ED	Devitt		Private
369	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Jenny	Burton		Private
370	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Megan	Muller		Santam
371	Public	Interested Party		Sal nd Eugene	Roux		Private
372	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Garth	Bester		Private

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
373	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Kim	Verburgh		Private
374	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Sander	Verburgh		Private
375	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Janet	Downey		Seeff
376	Public	Interested Party		Bridget and Ian	Lawrie		Private
377	Public	Interested Party		Lou	Jacobs		Private
378	NGO	Interested Party	Mr	Gavin	Roberts		Surfagencies
379	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Chad	Wheeler		Private
380	Public	Interested Party		Delyse	Ramos		Private
381	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Ewan	Bell		Private
382	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Tim	Crookes		Private
383	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Hein Jan	van Hilten		Private
384	Public	Interested Party		Ione and Rob	Bownman		Private
385	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Caroline	van Hilten		Private
386	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Annie	Koulontis		Private
387	Public	Interested Party	Mr	George	Watson		Private
388	Public	Interested Party		Ferrema	Ntando		Private
389	Public	Interested Party		Samkelo	Ntombela		UBH
390	Authority	Interested Party		Kolobe	Mmonwa		KZN Sharks Board
391	Public	Interested Party		M	Ndwandwe		Mayine
392	Public	Interested Party			Mshazi		Mayine
393	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Ntuthuko	Myeza		Mayine
394	Public	Interested Party	Mr		Shezi		Mayine
395	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Nkululeko	Nqcoco		Mayine
396	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Zakhele	Ndovela		Mayine
397	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Hekseni	Mthethwa		Private
398	Public	Interested Party	Miss		Sibiya		Private
399	Public	Interested Party	Mr		Silepe		Private
400	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Patrick	Forbes		G&B
401	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Benjamin Andrew	Munsamy		Private
402	Public	Interested Party		B	Govender		Private
403	Public	Interested Party		Sizwe	Shiba		Mayine

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
404	Industry	Interested Party		Munsami	Naicker		KZN Substance Fisher Meal
405	NGO	Interested Party	Ms	Alice	Thomson		Earthlife Africa
406	Public	Interested Party	Mr	John	Irven		Bendico Conservation Group
407	Public	Interested Party		Vusani	Zweni		UBH
408	Public	Interested Party		Mvuzo	3Ntombela		UBH / SDCEA
409							Private
410	Public	Interested Party		Jo-lee	Boyers		Private
411	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Duncan	Pratt		Private
412	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Trish	Du Preez		Private
413	Public	Interested Party		M.C	Henderson		Private
414	Public	Interested Party		Imraan	Bux		IMRAAN TEXTILE MILLS.
415	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Patrick	Russels		Private
416	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Jenny	Evans		Private
417	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Brent	Coetsee		Private
418	Public	Interested Party	Mr	John	Broderick		Private
419	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Marthina	Broderick		Private
420	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Dexter	Biyela		Private
421	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Colleen	Crookes		Private
422	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Athol	Lawrence		Private
423	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Sam	Dwyer		Private
424	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Shelley	de Beer		Private
425	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Lorraine	Johnson		Private
426	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Vivienne	V		Private
427	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Marie	Roos		Private
428	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Ashly	Phillips		Private
429	Public	Interested Party		Michelle	Macdonald		Private
430	Public	Interested Party		Khulekani	Hlongwa		Private
431	Public	Interested Party		Aroo	Chetty		UAPW
432	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Isabella Flavia	Arumugam		UAPW
433	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Nancy	Munsam		UAPW
434	Public	Interested Party		P	Chetty		UAPW

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
435	Public	Interested Party		M	Pillay		KZNFF
436	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Eugene	Patrick		KZNSFF
437	Interest Group	Interested Party		Abdool	Wahab		KZN Fishing Forum
438	Interest Group	Interested Party		Soobramoney	Moodley		KZN Fishing Forum
439	Public	Interested Party		Daya	Naicker		ISD
440	Public	Interested Party		Moonsamy	Manickam		KZNFF
441	Public	Interested Party		Perumal	Chetty		KZNFF
442	Public	Interested Party		Lee	Naidoo		KZNFF
443	Public	Interested Party	MR	Khan	Akdar		KZNFF
444	Public	Interested Party		V	Persad		KZNFF
445	Public	Interested Party		MA	Naicker		A.P.W.D
446	Public	Interested Party		L	Pillay		A.P.W.D
447	Public	Interested Party		R	Pillay		A.P.W.D
448	Public	Interested Party		M	Shabane		A.P.W.D
449	Public	Interested Party		S	Mlitwa		A.P.W.D
450	Public	Interested Party		K	Pillay		A.P.W.D
451	Public	Interested Party		Msani	Sundile		Private
452	Public	Interested Party		Lindokuhle	Ndimande		L.E.
453	Public	Interested Party		Ngcobo	Phethokuhle		P.X.N
454	Public	Interested Party		Ngcobo	Mandisa		M.N
455	Public	Interested Party		Luya	Bhengu		Private
456	Public	Interested Party		Hill	Smanelo		KK
457	Public	Interested Party		Mxumalo	Zokhani		Private
458	Public	Interested Party		Samisa	Scebi		SZ
459	Public	Interested Party		Khuzwayo	Sakhile		KZ
460	Public	Interested Party		Mbambo	Senzo		VN
461	Public	Interested Party		Shoaib	Nabee		KZN
462	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Mohamed	Nabee		KZN
463	Public	Interested Party		Bongiswa			KZN
464	Public	Interested Party		Shange	Spembo		Private

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
465	Public	Interested Party		M	Rambhadursing		Poor Flat Dwellers Assoc.
466	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Fryaz			Private
467	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Keegan			Private
468	Public	Interested Party		Y	Moodley		Private
469	Public	Interested Party		G	Pillay		Private
470	Public	Interested Party		R	Chetty		KZN
471	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Ronnie			KZN
472	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Clive			KZN
473	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Barry			KZN
474	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Kerwin			KZN
475	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Vincent			KZN
476	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Kevin			KZN
477	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Nad			KZN
478	Public	Interested Party	Mr	M	Mohamed		Private
479	Public	Interested Party		D	Ganesh		Private
480	Public	Interested Party		D	Govender		KZN
481	NGO	Interested Party	Mr	ND	James		SADECA
482	NGO	Interested Party		S	Khan		KZN
483	Industry	Interested Party	Ms	Carmen	Cupido	Head of Legal	SEACOM
484	Interest Group	Interested Party	Mr	Alan	Naicker		Umkomaas Fisheries Forum
485	Interest Group	Interested Party	Mr	Riaz	Khan		KZN Subsistence Fishers Forum
486	Public	Interested Party		Musa	Nzuza		Private
487	Public	Interested Party		Sibulelo	Magwaza		Private
488	Public	Interested Party		Sphelele	Ndlela		Mayine
489	Public	Interested Party		Sthabile	Ngubo		Mayine
490	Public	Interested Party		Nonsikelelo	Khambule		Mayine
491	Public	Interested Party		Ntombenhle	Khumale		Mayine
492	Public	Interested Party		Mgcobo	Nhlanhla		Mayine
493	Public	Interested Party		Mzwandile	Mkhize		Mayine
494	Public	Interested Party		Sthembiso	Ngcoso		Mayine

No.	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder Subtype	Title	Name	Surname	Position	Organisation
495	Public	Interested Party		Mcondi	Shishana		Mayine
496	Public	Interested Party	Ms	Anneline	Turpin		LRC (Legal Resources Centre)
497	Public	Interested Party		Simone	Gray		LRC (Legal Resources Centre)
498	Public	Interested Party	Mr	David	Hallowes		Groundwork
499	Public	Interested Party		Phumlani	Mpofana		Private
500	Public	Interested Party		Tah	Mbutho		Private
501	Public	Interested Party		Nohmiso	Biyase		Private
502	Public	Interested Party		Mthobisi	Mlaz		Private
503	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Richard	Lottering		SOLAA
504	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Mohammed	Aslam Shabane		Admin
505	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Arshad	Ali		Private
506	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Pooven	Subramaniem		KZN Fishing
507	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Mohamed	Ali		Private
508	Interest Group	Interested Party	Mr	P	Moonsamy		KZN Fishing Forum
509	Interest Group	Interested Party	Mr	Roy	Raghuban		KZN Fishing Forum
510	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Carsten	Matthew		Private
511	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Sbusiso	Ngcobo		KZN
512	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Brenton	Pillay		KZN
513	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Shakkie	Shaico		Private
514	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Nkern	Pthale		Private
515	Public	Interested Party	Mr	Mdhumiso Solly	Nbayama		Mayine
516	Public	Interested Party	Mr	S	Pillay		Private
517	Public	Interested Party		Vijay			KZN
518	Public	Interested Party		Mnelisi	Mathumuile		KZN
519	Public	Interested Party		Thubalala			KZN
520	Public	Interested Party		B	Govender		KZN
521	Public	Interested Party		Elvis	R		UAPW
522	Public	Interested Party		Richie	Kiston		UAPW
523	Public	Interested Party		Daylan	Manker		KZN fishing forum
524	Public	Interested Party		Sibiya	Morthle		APWD

An initial notification email to announce the commencement of an EIA process, together with Background Information Document (BID) was distributed via email to all I&APs on the stakeholder database on 15 September 2018. A copy of the BID can be found in *Section 4 of this Annex* and proof of the notification email is presented in the following pages.

Notification of Environmental Impact Assessment: Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, South Africa

Lindsey Bungartz on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Expl

Reply all |

Fri 2017-09-15 11:57 AM

To: Lindsey Bungartz; 'Charlene Jefferies'

Bcc: Molefe.Morokane@dmr.gov.za; khayaletu.matrose@dmr.gov.za; mamabefu.modipa@dmr.gov.za; kefilwe.chibogo@dmr.gov.za; motlountg@petroleumagencysa.com; mekwel@petroleumagencysa.com; ngesip@petroleumagencysa.com; mushwanas@petroleumagencysa.com; vanderspuyd@petroleumagencysa.com; msolomons@environment.gov.za; nngcaba@environment.gov.za; DG@environment.gov.za; Ypeterson@environment.gov.za; smunzhedzi@environment.gov.za; Gpopose@environment.gov.za; jmphepya@environment.gov.za; AndrewC@daff.gov.za; Mmeyer@environment.gov.za; oosthuiz@environment.gov.za; ajboyd@environment.gov.za; SiphokaziN@daff.gov.za; JusticeMA@daff.gov.za; SueM@daff.gov.za; muzi.mkhize@energy.gov.za; KimP@daff.gov.za; VeronicaM@daff.gov.za; DeonD@daff.gov.za; JanetC@daff.gov.za; christopherw@daff.gov.za; aats@caa.co.za; bwilliams@sahra.org.za; ane.oosthuizen@nnmu.ac.za; rnaicker@samsa.org.za; DBurgess@samsa.org.za; dmanley@samsa.org.za; mbrkovic@samsa.org.za; mmpisana@samsa.org.za; wlobo@samsa.org.za; kznonline@kznpremier.gov.za; Nqobile.khanyile@Dmr.gov.za; Sibusiso.Myeza@kznedtea.gov.za; omar.parak@kznedtea.gov.za; bonisiwe.sithole@kznedtea.gov.za; kim.vanheerden@kznedtea.gov.za; nombulelo.zungu@kznedtea.gov.za; Peter.Kuyler@kzndard.gov.za; vishnu.govender@kzncogta.gov.za; nonhlanhla.qhobosheane@kzncogta.gov.za; communications@kzncogta.gov.za; bachoos@kznwildlife.com; andyb@kznwildlife.com; cedricc@kznwildlife.com; greenk@kznwildlife.com; livingst@kznwildlife.com; nairg@kznwildlife.com; mayor@uthukeladm.co.za; Noloyiso.nkqeto@ugu.gov.za; DD.Naidoo@ugu.gov.za; rc3@umzinyathi.gov.za; communications@ukdm.gov.za; mpumes@amajuba.gov.za; malulun@amajuba.gov.za; sceo@kingcetchwayo.gov.za; AmeinP@durban.gov.za; ODonoghueS@durban.gov.za; metroceo@durban.gov.za; chumisa.thengwa@durban.gov.za; mm@mm.gov.za; bridget.turrell@rnm.gov.za; sibusiso.khuzwayo@umdm.gov.za; karenp@umdoni.gov.za; mmoffice@umdoni.gov.za; kavershens@umdoni.gov.za; thulas@umzumbe.gov.za; hlengiwe@umzumbe.gov.za; sibekonj@richemp.org.za; info@zululand.org.za; thembi@isimangaliso.com; ricardom@kwadukuza.gov.za; sphe.zulu@mandeni.gov.za; feziwe.mhlongo@hcm.gov.za; lindy@isimangaliso.com; thembi@isimangaliso.com; thembi@isimangaliso.com; hydrosan@iafrica.com; aradhana.dasarath@transnet.net; Faisal.Sultan@transnet.net; Brynn.Adamson@transnet.net; themba.mkhize@transnet.net; ricky.bhikraj@transnet.net; khosi.zondi@transnet.net; thami.ntshingila@transnet.net; neal.naidoo@transnet.net; vuyo.keswa2@transnet.net; chris@afriantuna.com; andrew@kaytrad.co.za; procher@bluecon.co.za; msands@bluecon.co.za; judianbruk@telkomsa.net; sandile@eyethufishing.co.za; suleimans@bluecon.co.za; deepsea@iafrica.com; jeremy@fishsa.org; sfadmin@seafreeze.co.za; ftea@telkomsa.net; longline@mweb.co.za; priscauys@yahoo.com; cttopsradio@ij.co.za; ReneC@ij.co.za; agency@jmss.co.za; rob@kzntuna.com; hans@bigcatch.co.za; luckyladyfishing@gmail.com; salome@lft.co.za; lshaer@lusitaniafishing.co.za; marzul@iafrica.com; gd@goswell.co.za; gduplessis@pioneerfishing.co.za; shaunb@premfish.co.za; johanp@premfish.co.za;

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 mark@balobi.com; afromatz@telkomsa.net; paddyn@telkomsa.net; mwdapg@mweb.co.za;
 norma.patrick8@gmail.com; mia@oceanwatchsa.co.za; david@halle.co.za; priya@sdceango.co.za;
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 lloyd@raggycharters.co.za; kenfin@mweb.co.za; pbest@iziko.org.za; southafrica@gacworld.com;
 offshore@mweb.co.za; raphaell@safreight.co.za; new@wallem.com;
 nils.warner@worldshipping.co.za; team@groundwork.org.za; yolanf@ewt.org.za;
 Claire Alborough; Khosi Dlamini; Ingeborg McNicoll

Sent Items

BID_Eni_Exploration_S...

2 MB

Download Save to OneDrive - The ERM Group, Inc.

Dear Stakeholder

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an exploration right off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 (12/3/236) to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The Project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), through the Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA). The authorisation would be under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998).

This notification serves to announce the commencement of the EIA process. For further information about the Project and associated EIA, as well as the public participation process, please refer to the attached Background Information Document.

To register as an Interested and Affected Party I&AP please contact Charlene Jefferies of ERM:
Tel: 021 681 5400
Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com
Postal address: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966
Visit the Project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Yours Sincerely
ERM Team

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

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W www.erm.com



ERM *The business of sustainability*

***INITIAL NOTIFICATION OF COMMENCEMENT OF EIA NEWSPAPER
ADVERTS***

The commencement of the EIA was advertised in four newspapers; The Mercury and The Zululand Observer in English and the Isolezwe and Ilanga Newspaper in Zulu. The dates of distribution were as follows:

- The Mercury - 18 September 2017
- The Zululand Observer - 26 October 2017
- Ilanga (advert in isiZulu) - 21 September 2017
- Isolezwe (advert in isiZulu) - 21 September 2017

Proof of placement is presented in the following pages.



Legals & Tenders

Public Notices Tenders Tenders Tenders

ERM Reference Number: 0414229

Environmental Impact Assessment for an Exploration Drilling Campaign within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

INVITATION TO REGISTER AND COMMENT

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right 12/3/236 (ER 236) off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbons reservoir for future development.

The Project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

Notice is hereby given of the commencement of the EIA and associated public participation process required under NEMA. The proposed project triggers a number of Listed Activities, including the following, in terms of the EIA Regulations of 2014 (as amended in April 2017):

Activity 18 Listing Notice 2 GN R984: Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires an exploration right as contemplated in section 79 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including —

- associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks; or
- the primary processing of a petroleum resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating or water removal, but excluding the secondary processing of a petroleum resource, including the beneficiation or refining of gas, oil or petroleum products in which case activity 5 in this Notice applies.

Stakeholders are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and to participate in the EIA process by identifying issues of concern and providing suggestions to enhance benefits. A draft Scoping Report and draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report will be made available for comment during the EIA process. Registered I&APs will be kept informed about the Project and will be notified of engagement meetings and when reports are available for comment.

To register as an I&AP, submit comments, and to obtain more information, please contact ERM:

Charlene Jefferies
 Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com
 Tel: 021 681 5400
 Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966
 Website: www.erm.com/eni-offshore-eia

public works
 Department: Public Works
 PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

Notification of Intention to Award

No	Wims No.	Project Name	Discipline	Service description
1.	064688	Murchison Hospital	Mechanical Engineer	Replacement of Theatre Air Conditioning
2.	065797	KwaMagwaza (St Maries) Hospital	Civil Engineer (PA)	Installation of 90kl Steel Tank and associated plumbing
3.	065790 and 065795	Ekubungazeleni Clinic and Kwayanguwe Clinic	Civil Engineer (PA)	Re-route the existing sewer line and upgrading of the septic tank
4.	066291	Rietvlei Hospital	Civil Engineer (PA)	Renovations to water and sewer treatment works with Repairs and renovations to building
5.	066045	Church of Scotland Hospital	Electrical Engineer	Replacement of kitchen equipment
6.	063143	Addington Hospital	Architect (PA)	Investigation Of Addington Services: Water, Electricity, Sewer, Storm Water Drain & Boiler Utilities

Kindly note that the names of the recommended bidders will be posted on the Departmental Website and Head Office noticeboard on 18 September 2017.

Withdrawal of bid and intention to award

Kindly note the withdrawal of the intention to award which was advertised in the media and website on 1/09/2017:

No	Wims No.	Project Name	Discipline	Service description
1.	065833	Prince Mahyeni Hospital	Architect	Kitchen Renovations

Enquiries: Mr. M Mzobe
 Tel: 033-355 5561

ithala
 DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

CANCELLATION OF BID

BID NO.	DESCRIPTION
RFP 02/16	Appointment of specialist service provider to assist with the full scope development and implementation of a new expected loss credit impairment model as required by the new accounting standard IFRS 9

PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL
 ISIFUNDAZWE SAKWAZULU-NATALI
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
 UMNANYANGO WEZOKUTHUTHA

T1.1 TENDER NOTICE AND INVITATION TO TENDER

CONTRACT NO. ZNT 4128/16T for THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE BARRIER WALL BETWEEN UMKHANYAKUDE AND MOZAMBIQUE BORDER PHASE 1: KM 0,0 TO KM 8,0 (LABOUR INTENSIVE CONSTRUCTION METHOD)

The Province of KwaZulu-Natal, Department of Transport, invites tenders from Established Contractors, experienced in concrete works, for the construction of concrete barrier wall between uMkhanyakude and Mozambique border: phase 1: km 0,0 to KM 8,0. The duration of the project will be 12 months.

The Established Contractor shall be registered in CIDB contractor grading designation 8CE or Higher with a BBBEE status of level 1.

Subcontract a minimum of 35% of contract value to an EME or QSE which is at least 51% owned by black people who are military veterans/ youth/ women.

A minimum of one decent employment for every R5 million per contract value for the duration of the contract.

Strong emphasis is placed on expanded public works programme principles and on the use of local labour and resources, as well as the training of local labour.

Tender documents will be available as from 10h00 on Monday 18 September 2017 during working hours (i.e., 08h00 to 16h00 Monday to Friday) until 15h00 on the day prior to the Clarification Meeting. The physical address for collection of tender documents is: Department of Transport, Acquisition Section, 'B' Block, 172 Burger Street, Pietermaritzburg.

Queries relating to this tender may be addressed to: Mr.N Ndaba, telephone no. (033) 347 1180, fax no. (086) 568 3806, e-mail address: nhlanhla@impumeleleconsulting.co.za

A compulsory Clarification Meeting with representatives of the Employer will take place at uMhlabuyalingana Local Municipality on Thursday 28 September 2017, starting at 10h00. No latecomers will be admitted.

The closing time for receipt of tenders is 11h00 on Tuesday 17 October 2017. Telegraphic, telephonic, telex, facsimile, electronic, e-mailed and late tenders will not be accepted.

Requirements for sealing, addressing, delivery, opening and assessment of tenders are stated in the Tender Data.

OPEN TENDER Ver. 2017-04-01: Tender T4

public works
 Department: Public Works
 PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

Intention to Award

The KZN Department of Public Works: Southern Regional Office intends to advertise the following service:

Service : Department of Education: Pholela Circuit Office: Repairs and renovations
 Bid Number : ZNQ UMGDO 052-2016/2017
 Tenderer : Umuziwani Trading (Pty) Ltd
 Tender Amount : R 298 080,00
 BBBEE Points : 20,00
 Contract Period : 4 months

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Legals & Tenders

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Sally Hawkins in the Guillermo del Toro standout, *The Shape of Water*.

Brace for a close Best Actress Oscar race

Jacob Stolworthy

AS AWARDS season drew ever nearer, the most exciting Best Actress race in years was manifesting before the eyes of critics and industry folk gathered at the Toronto International Film Festival (TIFF).

Following their initial screenings, films boasting two immensely different yet equally towering performances were on everybody's lips – Frances McDormand for her no-nonsense role in *In Bruges* director Michael McDonagh's black comedy *Three Billboards Outside Ebbing, Missouri* and the star of Guillermo del Toro's standout *The Shape of Water*, Sally Hawkins.

McDormand plays the steely Mildred Hayes in one of those galvanising roles that causes viewers to rub their hands together in glee. Hawkins turns in an astonishing turn playing the mute Elisa Esposito, communicating her way through Del Toro's fantasy tale using sign language.

Both performances will be banded about come next February – nominations are all but guaranteed – aided by the fact the films surrounding them are, simply put, show-stoppers, with Del Toro providing his best film since *Pan's Labyrinth* (2006).

A few days into the festival, however, another actress entered the race in a rather unheralded yet unsurprising fashion: Jessica Chastain, who starts in Aaron Sorkin's very-worshiped directorial debut *Molly's Game*, a memoir adaptation recounting the story of Molly Bloom, an Olympic skier who became investigated by the FBI after running her own poker empire. Chastain is an actress long overdue an Oscar win and in *Molly's Game*, she builds on the powerhouse performance she gave in the underrated *Miss Sloane* to deliver perhaps her best one yet.

Margot Robbie has been gathering chatter for her role as figure skater Tonya Harding in biopic *I, Tonya* ever since her transformation was revealed. While the end product – directed by Craig Gillespie – may be an illuminating, entertaining if overly unremarkable effort, it screams out to be a film in which the central performance elevates its staying power; a nomination for Robbie is inevitable.

Another unremarkable film based on an incredible story comprised of worthy performances is *Battle of the Sexes* which charts the story of tennis champion Billie Jean King's nationally-televised exhibition match opposite self-confessed chauvinist Bobby Riggs in 1973.

Reigning Best Actress stars as King, not so much transforming her appearance as going a tiny bit further out of her comfort zone. It's the kind of performance that'll tickle the appreciation of Academy members and a film that'll gather awards steam.

Hostiles is the new film from Scott Cooper, who directed Jeff Bridges to a deserved Best Actor win for *Crazy Heart* in 2009. The female lead is Rosamund Pike in a performance that proves her astonishing turn in *Gone Girl* was no fluke. Frustratingly, the film is yet to acquire distribution, so it's looking like Pike will miss out on the race this time around.

Two actresses who found themselves talk of the festival were Saoirse Ronan – for her lead role in Greta Gerwig's directorial debut *Lady Bird* (one of the toughest screenings to get into at TIFF), and Eddie Falco, who had key roles in not one but two independent films: Lynn Shelton's bittersweet drama *Outside In* and *I Love You, Daddy*, the “secret” film from comedian Louis CK, in which she steals scenes as his protagonist Glenn Topher's tortured production manager.

These may be roles usually favoured by the Golden Globes, but their placement in the Oscars category would only bolster what is going to be the fiercest Best Actress race in some time.

– The Independent

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HOME AGAIN ★ Fri-Thurs: 09:45, 11:45, 17:15 & 21:30 10-12PGDLS

AMERICAN ASSASSIN ★ Fri-Thurs: 14:15 & 19:30 16LV

SON OF BIGFOOT 2D Fri-Tues: 12:00 & 14:30 7-9PGV

THE DARK TOWER Fri-Thurs: 09:45, 11:45, 14:15, 17:45, 19:45 & 22:00 Wed & Thurs: 09:45, 11:45, 14:15, 17:45 & 19:45 10-12PGV

9/11 Fri-Thurs: 09:30 16LV

LOGAN LUCKY Fri-Thurs: 22:15 10-12PGLV

GIRLS TRIP Fri-Thurs: 16:45 & 19:30 Wed & Thurs: 14:15 16DLS

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SIMRAN ★ Starring: Kangana Ranaut, Catherine Dyer & Jeff Rose Fri-Thurs: 09:45, 16:45 & 20:00 TBA

LUCKNOW CENTRAL ★ Starring: Farhan Akhtar, Diana Penty & Ronit Roy Fri-Thurs: 09:45, 13:00, 17:00 & 20:00 TBA

MAGALIR MATTUM ★ Starring: Iyithika, Nassar & Saranya Ponvannan Fri-Thurs: 09:30 & 16:45 TBA

DADDY Starring: Arjun Rampal, Aishwarya Rajesh & Nishikant Kamat Fri-Thurs: 20:15 16LNVS

POSTER BOYS Starring: Randeep Rai, Sunny Deol & Bobby Deol Fri-Thurs: 13:00 TBA

BAADSHAH Starring: Ajay Devgn, Ileana D'Cruz & Emraan Hashmi Fri-Thurs: 13:00 & 19:45 TBA

A GENTLEMAN-SUNDAR, SUSHEEL & RISKY Starring: Jacqueline Fernandez, Sidharth Malhotra & Sunil Shetty Fri-Thurs: 09:45, 13:00 & 17:00 13LV

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GATEWAY	A GENTLEMAN	MUSGRAVE	BOARDWALK INKWAZI
HOME AGAIN 10-12 PG Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed, Thu: 09:15, 12:00, 14:45, 17:30, 19:45, 22:30 Sun, Mon: 09:00, 11:45, 14:30, 17:15, 20:00, 22:45	TBA Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed: 16:45, 19:45, 22:45 Sun, Mon: 16:45, 19:45 Thurs: 16:45, 22:45	AMERICAN ASSASSIN 16 Fri, Sat, Tue: 09:00, 11:45, 14:30, 17:15, 20:00, 22:45 Sun, Mon, Wed, Thu: 09:00, 11:45, 14:30, 17:15, 20:00	THE EMOJI MOVIE PG Sat: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 17:00, 19:30
IT 16 Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed, Thu: 09:00, 11:45, 14:30, 17:15, 20:00, 22:45 Sun, Mon: 09:00, 11:45, 14:30, 17:15, 20:00, 22:45 Thurs: 09:00, 11:45, 14:30, 17:15, 22:45	ATOMIC BLONDE 16 Fri, Tue, Wed, Thu: 09:30, 12:00, 20:15, 22:45 Sun, Mon: 09:30, 12:00, 20:15	MY WIFE & I 16 Fri, Sat, Tue: 09:30, 12:00, 14:45, 17:30, 19:45, 22:00 Sun, Mon, Wed, Thu: 09:30, 12:00, 14:45, 17:30, 19:45	THE HITMAN'S BODYGUARD 16 Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue: 12:00, 14:45, 17:30, 20:15, 22:45 Sat, Sun, Wed, Thu: 09:30, 12:00, 14:45, 17:30, 20:15 Mon: 12:00, 14:45, 17:30, 20:15
AMERICAN ASSASSIN 16 Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed, Thu: 09:00, 11:45, 14:30, 17:15, 20:00, 22:45 Sun, Mon: 09:00, 11:45, 14:30, 17:15, 20:00	AMERICAN MADE 16 Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed, Thu: 09:00, 11:45, 14:30, 17:15, 20:00, 22:45 Sun, Mon: 09:00, 11:45, 14:30, 17:15, 20:00	THE EMOJI MOVIE PG Sat: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 17:00, 19:30, 22:00	ATOMIC BLONDE 16 Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue: 12:00, 14:45, 17:30, 20:15, 22:45 Sat, Sun, Wed, Thu: 09:30, 12:00, 14:30, 17:00, 19:30
ARMED RESPONSE 16 Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed, Thu: 09:30, 12:00, 15:00, 17:45, 20:15, 22:30 Sun, Mon: 09:30, 12:00, 15:00, 17:45, 20:15	THOMAS & FRIENDS: JOURNEY BEYOND SODOR PG Fri, Sun: 09:45, 12:30, 14:30	THE HITMAN'S BODYGUARD 16 Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue, Wed, Thu: 09:30, 15:00, 20:15	AMERICAN MADE 16 Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue: 12:00, 14:45, 17:30, 20:15, 22:45 Sat, Sun, Wed, Thu: 09:30, 12:00, 14:30, 17:30, 20:15 Mon: 12:00, 14:45, 17:30, 20:15
PRESTIGE 16 Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed, Thu: 09:00, 11:45, 14:30, 17:15, 20:00, 22:45 Sun, Mon: 09:00, 11:45, 14:30, 17:15, 20:00	POSTER BOYS TBA Fri, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu: 14:45, 17:30	THE HITMAN'S BODYGUARD 16 Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue, Wed, Thu: 09:30, 15:00, 20:15	THE BOUNCE BACK 16 Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue: 12:00, 14:45, 17:30, 20:15, 22:45 Sat, Sun, Wed, Thu: 09:30, 12:00, 14:30, 17:00, 19:30
LUCKNOW CENTRAL TBA Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed, Thu: 11:00, 14:15, 17:30, 20:45 Sun, Mon: 09:30, 12:45, 16:00, 19:30	THE DARK TOWER 10-12 PG Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed, Thu: 09:45, 12:15, 15:00, 17:45, 20:00, 22:15 Sun, Mon: 09:45, 12:15, 15:00, 17:45, 20:00	THE SON OF BIGFOOT (3D) 16 Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue: 09:00, 11:45, 14:30, 17:15, 20:00	THE SON OF BIGFOOT 7-9 PG Fri, Mon: 12:15, 15:00 Sat, Tue, Wed, Thu: 10:00, 12:15, 15:00 Sun: 10:00, 12:15, 15:15
CAPTAIN UNDERPANTS PG Fri - Thu: 09:00, 11:15, 14:00	LOGAN LUCKY 10-12 PG Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed, Thu: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 17:00, 19:45, 22:30 Sun, Mon: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 17:00, 19:45	THE SON OF BIGFOOT (3D) 16 Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 17:00, 19:30	AMERICAN MADE 16 Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue: 12:00, 14:45, 17:30, 20:15, 22:45 Sat, Sun, Wed, Thu: 09:30, 12:00, 14:30, 17:00, 19:30
GIRLS TRIP 16 Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed, Thu: 09:00, 11:30, 14:15, 17:00, 19:45, 22:30 Sun: 11:30, 14:15, 17:00, 19:45 Mon: 09:00, 11:30, 14:15, 17:00, 19:45	THE EXCEPTION 16 Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed: 09:45, 12:30, 15:00, 17:30, 20:15, 22:45 Sun, Mon: 09:45, 12:30, 15:00, 17:30, 20:15	THE HITMAN'S BODYGUARD 16 Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 17:00, 19:30	THE SON OF BIGFOOT 7-9 PG Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 17:15, 19:45 Mon, Wed, Thu: 11:30, 14:00, 17:15, 19:45
THE SON OF BIGFOOT (3D) 16 Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed, Thu: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 16:45, 19:30, 22:00 Sun, Mon: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 16:45, 19:30	THE GLASS CASTLE 13 Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed, Thu: 09:00, 11:45, 14:30, 17:15, 20:00, 22:45 Sun, Mon: 09:00, 11:45, 14:30, 17:15, 20:00	THE HITMAN'S BODYGUARD 16 Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 17:00, 19:30	AMERICAN MADE 16 Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 17:15, 19:45 Mon, Wed, Thu: 11:30, 14:00, 17:15, 19:45
ANNABELLE: CREATION 13 Fri, Sat, Tue, Wed, Thu: 09:15, 12:00, 14:30, 17:00, 19:45, 22:30 Mon: 09:15, 12:00, 14:30, 17:00, 19:45	THE SON OF BIGFOOT 7-9 PG Sat: 10:42, 13:04, 15:26, 17:48, 20:10, 22:32	THE SON OF BIGFOOT 10-12 PG Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 17:00, 19:30	AMERICAN MADE 16 Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 17:15, 19:45 Mon, Wed, Thu: 11:30, 14:00, 17:15, 19:45
THE HITMAN'S BODYGUARD 16 Fri, Sat: 16:45, 19:30, 22:15 Mon: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 16:45, 19:30 Tue - Thu: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 16:45, 19:30, 22:15		THE SON OF BIGFOOT 7-9 PG Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue: 09:15, 12:15, 14:45, 17:15, 20:15 Mon, Wed, Thu: 12:15, 15:00, 17:45, 20:15	AMERICAN MADE 16 Fri, Sat, Sun, Tue: 09:00, 11:30, 14:00, 17:15, 19:45 Mon, Wed, Thu: 11:30, 14:00, 17:15, 19:45

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• TENDERS •



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INTENT TO AWARD

The following bids were adjudicated and we intend to award the following:

BID NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SUPPLIER NAME	BID AMOUNT	TOTAL EVALUATION POINTS
C284/2973/S/1/2017	The Re-gravelling and Betterment of L588 from KM5.00 to KM8.40 in the uMlalazi Local Municipality.	Da Way Project cc	R 994 113.29 Incl. VAT	100
C284/2971/S/2/2017	The Re-gravelling and Betterment of L524 Contract 2 from KM0.00 to KM2.50 in the uMlalazi Local Municipality.	KwaZulu Bulk Logistics cc	R 659 846.25 Incl. VAT	100
C284/2930/S/1/2017	The Construction of L627 (Sgodo) Local Road from KM4.60 to KM7.40 in the uMlalazi Local Municipality.	Ugalagala Construction and Projects	R 1 279 698.33 Incl. VAT	100

PLEASE NOTE

Any appeals regarding the above award should be lodged within 5 days from the receipt of this advert in terms of the KwaZulu Natal Supply Chain Management Policy Framework. Your attention is drawn to Sections 20 and 21 of the aforementioned Policy Framework for the grounds of appeals, determining whether an appeal is frivolous, vexatious or without merit and the possible order of costs.

The address provided for the lodging of appeals is:

**THE CHAIRPERSON
TENDER APPEALS TRIBUNAL
PRIVATE BAG X9082
PIETERMARITZBURG
3200
FAX NO: 033 342 4238**

ma017436-44-17©

• PUBLIC / LEGAL NOTICES •

ERM Reference Number: 0414229

Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

INVITATION TO COMMENT

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right 12/3/236 (ER 236) off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The Project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

Notice is hereby given that the Draft Scoping Report is available for comment. The comment period will run for a period of 30 calendar days from 26 October 2017 to 24 November 2017. The Report is available on the Project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia, on request from ERM and at the following public locations:

Durban Central Lending Public Library
Richards Bay Library
ERM offices, Suite S005, 17 The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville

A Zulu or Afrikaans copy of the executive summary can be made available on request from ERM.

Stakeholders are invited to attend a public meeting where ERM will present more information about the project and the EIA. The public will be given an opportunity to raise issues and pose questions to the Project team. Details of the public meeting are as follows:

Date: 13 November 2017
Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay
Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 14 November 2017
Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban
Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Stakeholders are invited to participate in the EIA process by identifying issues of concern and providing suggestions to enhance benefits. To register as an I&AP, submit comments, and to obtain more information, please contact ERM:



Charlene Jefferies
Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com
Tel: 021 681 5400
Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966
Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia



ma017426-17©



New Cactus for other Citroën markets

Val van der Walt

Citroën might have ditched SA buyers, but in Europe the brand is still doing well. So much so that it's launching a revised C4 Cactus new year.

The 2018 Cactus will ride on the company's new Progressive Hydraulic Cushion (PHC) suspension.

The system debuted with the C5 Aircross and aims to give the more affordable C4

Cactus a buttery smooth and comfortable ride through a set of secondary hydraulic dampers in each corner, which replace the conventional bump stops at both ends.

Citroën has opted for a more comfortable set of the regular springs and dampers in order to further cushion the ride quality.

It has also redesigned the seats, which are now filled with high-density foam for even more

comfort over longer drives.

The much talked about Air-bumps are still there but this time a lot smaller and placed just above the door sills.

When Citroën first showed the Cactus it claimed that said Air-bumps will protect doors from being dented in parking lots but the new, mini bumps are basically for decorative purposes only.

It seems Citroën likes changing its tune.

Lotus SUV design leaked

Val van der Walt

PORSCHE, Lamborghini, Bentley, Maserati...

All these manufacturers have come to realise that to stay in business they have to offer a people carrier, because that's what people want right now.

Lotus is the latest car maker, which made it's name building sports cars, working hard on a crossover.

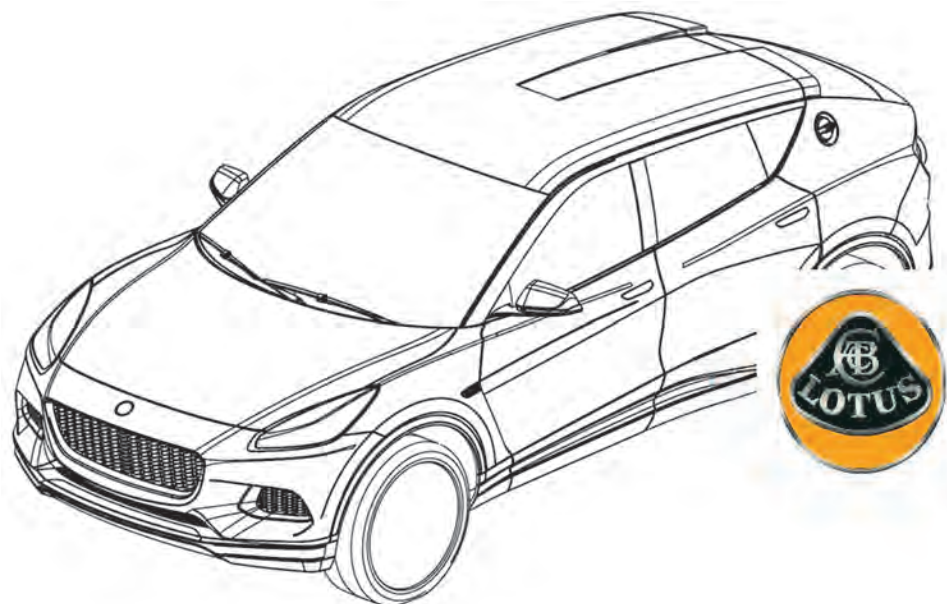
Drawing were leaked last week and are a good indication what the first overweight Lotus will look like.

The drawings show a dynamic crossover-coupe featuring a front end that takes many elements from other Lotus models, a prominent shoulder line with sharp, sculpted sides, a sloping roof line and a rear end with single round taillights and a massive

diffuser under the dual exhausts.

Lotus is also another esteemed car manufacturer, which battled to make ends meet over the last few decades and eventually had to knock on the Chinese's door in order to keep production lines running - in this case, Geely.

A Lotus crossover might be just the thing which gives Geely a return on its investment.



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0850 PROFESSIONAL

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TS030082

THOBILE
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Tel: 072 726 7897.
TS030058

0900 LEGALS

0910 PUBLIC/ LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF UMHLATHUZE
APPLICATION FOR COUNCIL'S SPECIAL CONSENT IN TERMS OF SECTION 67 BIS OF THE TOWN PLANNING ORDINANCE NO.27 OF 1949 READ WITH CLAUSE 1.9.5. OF THE UMHLATHUZE LAND USE SCHEME AND THE SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT, 2013

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 33(1) of

• VACANCIES •

CIVIL ENGINEERING & RELATED BURSARIES 2018

Richards Bay based 9CE Civil Construction company will be making bursaries available to students considering career opportunities in the Civil engineering sector upon successful completion of studies.

Funding will be considered for Degrees and National Diplomas (HET Qualifications) under the following qualifications:

- BSci (Civil Engineering)
- BSci (Property Development)
- N.Dip (Civil Engineering)
- N.Dip (Surveying)

CRITERIA

- SA Citizen
- Studying towards a Degree/National Diploma which is a recognised SA Qualification
- Preference will be given to candidates with an exceptional academic record in their 2nd or 3rd year of study within the Engineering Schools of their academic institutions.
- As part of Bursary Agreement, candidate must be able to report to Richards Bay Head office to undertake Vacation Work at own expense
- Employment contractual obligation of one year for every year of bursary funded

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

- CV
- Short Motivation
- Recent Academic Record & Matric results
- South African ID (recently certified)
- Proof of acceptance to accredited institution
- Only applications meeting minimum criteria and submitted with all required documentation will be considered.
- Applications only accepted online at : <https://form.myjotform.com/72560732310548>

Closing date 29 September 2017. ts030080-38-17©

BUYER FOR CIVIL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY BASED IN RICHARDS BAY

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Ability to negotiate, build relationships and manage suppliers, cost and process control with reconciling of various aspects. Full list of job requirements can be found on the application link below.

- Ensure that a reasonable amount of quotations are obtained for all purchases, proper adjudications and market comparisons are carried out and the award of purchase orders to bidders based on best price and quality.
- Give feedback to management and site agents on technical enquiries regarding the quotations in a helpful and knowledgeable manner.
- Track market conditions for escalation/rise and fall.
- Provide the support to directors, contract managers, site agents and estimating department to achieve overall business objectives.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

- Matric, QS qualification would be advantageous
- 3-5 years relevant experience in procurement within the construction industry.
- Computer literate, Excel a must, ACCPAC and/or CCS an advantage.
- Must be prepared to work long hours when required or necessary

Applicants are required to apply online: <https://form.myjotform.com/72550876510558>

Closing Date: Friday, 22 September 2017
Equal Opportunity Employer. We reserve the right not to make any appointment and should you not receive any correspondence from us within 30 days after close of application, please consider your application as unsuccessful.

• PUBLIC / LEGAL NOTICES •

NOTICE OF APPLICATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 42(1)(b) AND REGULATION 5(2) OF ACT KwaZulu-Natal Liquor Licensing Act, 2010 (Act No. 6 of 2010)

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the person whose details are set out below to lodge an application for a **Tavern Liquor licence** with the secretary of the local committee of **Zululand District**.

1. Full names and surname of the applicant: **Njazi Trading (Pty) Ltd**
2. Intended trading name: **Njazi Tavern**
3. Identity number or Registration number: **2012/221275/07**
4. Full address and location of the premises: **Nkonjeni Reserve, Vezunyawo Area Road D1717, Near Mbatha Tribal Court, Cisholo Madela Bus Stop, Mahlabathini 3865**
5. Type of licence applied for: **On-Consumption** Liquor licence
6. Names and the nature of educational institutions within a radius of 500 metres of the premises: **No learning institutions within 500m**
7. Names and distances to similar licensed premises within a radius of 500 metres of the premises: **No similar licensed premises within 500m**
8. Places of worship within a radius of 500 metres from the premises: **No religious institutions within 500m**
9. The notices have been displayed at the proposed premises, visible to all passers-by: **YES**

Contact number: **060 452 4591**

NB: Objections should be lodged with the local committee in the district from where the application emanates or the Station Commander of the local SA Police Station within 21 days from the date of the display.

251 Utrecht Street
EDTEA Offices
Vryheid
Tel: 034 989 5102
Email: Nkosinathi.Mosia@kznlqa.co.za

the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 and Clause 1.9.5. of the uMhlathuze Land Use Scheme, that I, E Grobbelaar-Dickson in my capacity as the applicant intend applying to the City of uMhlathuze, for the consent of the Council to use Erf 2582 Meerensee, which is registered in the name of D&E Grobbelaar-Dickson for the purpose of an Office. Particulars, plans and other documents may be inspected in Office D327B, Civic Centre, CBD, Richards Bay. Written objections against or representations concerning the proposed application should reach the Municipal Manager at Private Bag X1004, Richards Bay, 3900 or reg@richemp.org.za as well as the applicant at PO Box 101076 Meerensee within 30 days from the date of advertisement. Failure to lodge or forward objections/representations in response to this notice before the above-mentioned date will preclude a person from further participating in the process, or taking any further steps with regard to the application
18-09-2017 MA017249

IDOLOBHA LASEMHLATHUZE
ISICELO SEMVUME YOMKHANDLU NGOKWESIGABA 33(1) SOMTHETHO OLAWULA UKUSETSHENZISWA KWEZINDAWO NOKUHELELWA KWAZO KA 2013 KANYE NESIGABA 1.9.5 SOMQULU OLAWULA UKUSETSHENZISWA KWEZINDAWO EZINGAPHANSI KOMKHANDLU WASEMHLATHUZE.

Isaziso sikhishwa ngokweSigaba isigaba 33(1) somthetho olawula ukusetshenziswa kwezindawo nokuhlelwa kwazo ka 2013 kanye nesigaba 1.9.5 somqulu olawula ukusetshenziswa kwezindawo ezingaphansi komkhandlu wasemhlathuze, ukuthi m i n a, E Grobbelaar-Dickson ngokwesikhundla sethu umfakisicelo ngenhloso yokuthola imvume yoMkhandlu yokusebenzisa Erf 2582 Meerensee ebhaliswe ngegama lika D&E Grobbelaar-Dickson ngenjongo kwenza indawo ye-Ohhovisi. Imininingwano, amapulani kanye neminye imiqule ingahlolwa kwi hhovisi D327B, Civic Centre, edolobheni lase Richards Bay. Noma imuphi umuntu ofisa ukuphikisa noma ukuzisa isikhalo mayelana nalelicelo kofanele azise isiphikiso noma isikhalo esibhaliwe kuhlalane ndawonye nezizathu aphikisa ngazo. Incwadi yesikhalo noma isiphikiso kofanele ibe mbaxambili ithunyelwe kuMphathi Dolobha, Private Bag x1004, Richards Bay, 3900 noma reg@richemp.org.za kanye nakumfaki wesicelo PO Box 101076 Meerensee kungakapheli izinsuku ezingamashumi amathathu (30) kusukela osukwini lokuphuma kwesikhlangiso ephapheni. Uma ingekho imibono noma izikhazazo ezithunyelwayo mayelana nalelisaziso, wonke amathuba okuzibandakanya nalelisicelo ayobe esevalekile kanjalo.

18-09-2017 MA017250



• PUBLIC / LEGAL NOTICES •

NOTICE OF EX POST FACTO APPROVAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESS POULTRY FARM NEAR MTUBATUBA IN THE UMKHANYAKUDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, KWAZULU-NATAL.

The Kevin Lawrie Family Trust established a poultry production farm (egg laying) on a 2.2 ha property near Riverview within the Mtubatuba Local Municipality. Currently, the facility houses approximately 19 000 chickens. The development included the upgrading and electrifying of the existing fences around the property, revamping the existing 1,703m² shed, the installation of automated feeders, drinkers, egg collectors and manure removal machinery, the construction of a 10m² guard house, the refurbishing of the existing ablution facilities and cottage and the installation of seven 5000 litre Jojo tanks for the harvesting of rainwater. Additional water is abstracted from a borehole on site. The project will also comprise of the future construction of an additional shed of approximately 936m². At peak production, the poultry operation will be able to accommodate 100 000 chickens.

Environmental Authorisation Process
Exigent Engineering Consultants has been appointed by Kevin Lawrie Family Trust as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner to undertake the rectification of unlawful commencement of the listed activities in terms of Section 24G, including the Public Participation Process. Notice is given for the Environmental Authorisation application to be submitted to the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (DEDTEA) in terms of the Section 24G published in Government Notice (GN) No. R. 698 of 20 July 2017 for Legislative Provisions Contravened in terms of listed activity No. 5 (ii) of Listing Notice 1: No. R.983 of December 2014 in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended. The applicant has commenced with listed activities without the necessary environmental authorisation in terms of the EIA Regulations published in Government Notice No. R. 326 of 07 April 2017 under Section 24(5), and 44 of the NEMA, as amended, in terms of listed activity 5 (ii) of Listing Notice 1 – GN R327.

Invitation to participate
Should you wish to register as an interested and/or affected party (I&AP), receive project information, and/or to raise issues, please provide your written comments to Exigent Engineering Consultants by **9 October 2017**.

Charleen Smuts
PO Box 9514
Richards Bay, 3900
Tel: (035) 788 0398
Fax: (086) 614 7327
E-mail: charleen@exigent.co.za
Date of notice: **18 September 2017**

ERM Reference Number: 0414229

Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa
INVITATION TO REGISTER AND COMMENT

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right 12/3/236 (ER 236) off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbons reservoir for future development.

The Project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

Notice is hereby given of the commencement of the EIA and associated public participation process required under NEMA. The proposed project triggers a number of Listed Activities, including the following, in terms of the EIA Regulations of 2014 (as amended in April 2017):

Activity 18 Listing Notice 2 GN R984: Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires an exploration right as contemplated in section 79 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including —
(a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks; or
(b) the primary processing of a petroleum resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating or water removal; but excluding the secondary processing of a petroleum resource, including the beneficiation or refining of gas, oil or petroleum products in which case activity 5 in this Notice applies.

Stakeholders are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and to participate in the EIA process by identifying issues of concern and providing suggestions to enhance benefits. A draft Scoping Report and draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report will be made available for comment during the EIA process. Registered I&APs will be kept informed about the Project and will be notified of engagement meetings and when reports are available for comment.

To register as an I&AP, submit comments, and to obtain more information, please contact ERM:

Charlene Jefferies
Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com
Tel: **021 681 5400**
Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966
Website: www.erm.com/eni-offshore-eia




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2160 Herbalists

MKHULU M. UGABUZA WASE MOZAMBIQUE AMAKHAMBI WAMI
Ibande le Salamuzi. ngiya yamhlayisa umuntu oyisi tha. Thola imali yabantu abadala. Ngibuyisa othand diweyo wakho ngo 6hrs. Khulisa induku M.L.XL ngo-1day. Nginyamalali sa isisu 1 to 6months. Ngiyamususa okuhlalise kabi. Imali ingena kwi-acc. yakho 10mins. Ngihlukani sa abathandayo. Banga phinde bathandane. Thola la umuntu omthandayo umbona nje. Imali ingena endlini. **078 141 7900**

2160 Herbalists

uNgwenya Iona
eAlexander eGoli ngiyabo nga kuwe Mama Aisha ngabe ngiyini ngaphandle dle kwakho, wavuka umuzi ka Baba Madoda. Ngangisebenzela umulun ngu iminyaka engu 28 ngingakwazi kondla inga ne zami, uMulunga wayen gibiza ngo Joseph ngithi Boss kuye angangibizi ngesibongo sami lapho nengane zami zazingibiza ngo Baba uJoseph. kodwa phambi kokudibana no Mama AISHA wangikhipha ekuhluphekeni. ngenkanyo so kaR100 wangipha imali engango R80 million. Mina nengane zami sinamaBusi ness manje mphakathi uti NGWENYA kumina: won ke umuntu ufuna usizo fonela **UMAMA AISHA** uvuke umuzi wakho (i) Imali ingena eBank (ii) Imali esheshayo (iii) Abafana bomoya nama gondane alanda imali **NOKUNYE OKUNINGI FONELA UMAMA AISHA 078 027 0740**

INYANGA ISHANGANE
Nansi inyanga Yenyasa enemithi engashayi phansi isebenza ngemilingo noma ini oyifunayo ayigeji, wal-et magic, wina ilotto, casino, bheka mina ngedwa, lost love, myusa nkunzi, nomkhulisa nduku. **Nokunye Okuningi 071 727 2858**

2170 Loans & Investments

BRIDGING CASH
while waiting for PENSION / PACKAGE Payout (lumpsum only) **DBN: 031 301 3353 / 074 137 3355** **PMB: 033 342 1260 / 081 383 4837**

NGIYABONGA UBABA KING MPELALA 100%
Umsebenzi wakho uyanc omeka Baba ngalahleke lwa imali zami kwinyanga mbumbulu zingakwazi uku ngisiza, kodwa ekcineni ngatholana noKing kwaph ela kuhlupheka kimi. Manje ngicela ukwazisa umuntu ofuna usizo kuti hambani niye kuKing osiza (i) Imali ingena ebank (ii) Hala kathathu emsebe nzini. Amagundane ange na esitolo alanda imali (iii) Imali esheshayo (v) Buyisa isithandwa nobheka mina ngedwa. **NOKUNYE OKUNINGI FONELA UKING MPELALA KU 076 455 3042**

Clear & get Loan online
Through computer within 3hrs Guaranteed **Ask for Gab 078 355 9960**

CONSOLIDATE
Your debt into 1 account **076 901 5641**

NguMbali ePretoria
Ngiyabonga kuMama Salima ngosizo lwakho ngangisebenza nguThisha iminyaka ewu30, ngikwelela yonke indawo. Ngelinye ilanga ngathenga iphepha ILANGA ngabona abantu bebonga nami ngamfonela wathi inkanyo so uR100 ngamfakela yon besengimthumelela iminini ngwane yami yaseBank. ebusuku yangena imali uR30 Million kumanje nga yeka nokusebenza ngina ma Business ami, **NGIYABONGA uMama nani eninenkinga thintana noMama osiza: (i) Imali engena ebank (ii) Imali esheshayo (iii) Abafana bomoya nama gondane alanda imali NOKUNYE OKUNINGI FONELA UMAMA SALIMA 065 932 7673**

DEBTS RECOVERY
Deleting loans and blacklisted people. **Call: 073 366 1899**

LOANS from R1000 - R100 000 B/listed, Garnish **Nana: 073 848 3274**

Loans from R1000 R150 000, Black listed **Zethu : 078 781 6060**

Loans from R2000- R200 000. **079 253 9515**

LOANS up to R120 000 Blacklisted /Garnish. **Call: 084 650 3067**

UFUNA UKUSULELWA:
i-Admin Order noma i-Debt Review **NO money upfront 0317025412/0765373103 0727878092/0762052416/**

Une Admin Order ufuna Umuzi. 073 9606 249

NguSindi eMorningside
Ngiyabonga uBaba Abraham, ngosizo lwakho ngangisebenza eKing Edward iminyaka ewu 30 lutho ngikwelela yonke indawo. Ngelinye ilanga ngathenga iphepha ILANGA ngabona uPHUMZILE ebonga nami ngamfonela wathi inkanyiso uR100 ngamfakela yona besengi mthumelela imininingwane yami yaseBank. ebusuku yangena imali uR30 Million kumanje ngayeka nokuse benza nginama Business ami, **NGIYABONGA BABA Nani enifuna usizo thinta uKING osiza: (i) Imali ingena eBank (ii) Imali esheshayo (iii) Abafana bomoya nama gondane alanda imali NOKUNYE OKUNINGI FONELA KING ABRAHAM 078 670 3977**

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Yenza imali masonto onke
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2250 Security Services

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EYABANTU
Firearm Competency & Security Training
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-E/D/C **From R400**
-B/A/CIT/Resp. from **R600**
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2250 Security Services

IMPUMELELO SECURITY AND TRAINING
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Shop 26 Umgeni Centre 261-273 Umgeni road Opp New Durban Station **031-309-7768/9**
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Grade D.....R300
Grade C.....R350
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PLACE YOUR LEGAL NOTICES

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Fax: 031 337 9821
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TLB
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036 633 0595

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Sheila - 081 097 7176

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ABAFUNA UKUSHINTSHA Impilo abayiphilayo
Abafuna extra income, bakhathele izikweletu, nasi isizalulo
Thinta lenamba 078 1600 936

OUTER WEST REGION Kukhishwa isaziso sokuthi kufakwe isicelo eMkhandlweni ngokwezigaba 9 sikaSomq ulu we Mithetho wokuHlelwa kweDolobha laseNatali, sika 2008 (Act No. 6 of 2008) (njengoba sichitshiyelwe), ukuthi imvume yokuchibiyela uhlelo lwedolobha lase-Outer West Scheme.

Scheme amendment of the General Industry 2 Development Facilitation Table of the Outer West Scheme, by the introduction of the following Additional Control: **"a Crematorium may be permitted by Special Consent on proposed Lease 1 of Portion 8 of Erf 50 Cato Ridge."**

At A SITE BETWEEN R103 AND THE OLD RAILWAY LINE (AS PER LOCALITY PLAN BELOW)



IMINININGWANE YOFAKE ISICELO:
Afro Prop Natal Pty Limited
IMINININGWANE WOMELE ABAFAKE ISICELO:
CHRISTINE PLATT: Consulting Town Planner, 7 Canal Drive, Westville 3630

Ikhophi yalesisichibiyelo esihlongozwayo ivulelekile uku hlolwa yilayo malunga omphakathi afisa ukwenza lokhu ,kusukela ngehora lesi-08h00 no 12h30 ngemiSombulu ko kuya kulweSihlanu ngaphandle kwamaholidi, emaH hoviisi akwa-Land Use Management Branch, 22 Delamore Road, Hillcrest. Amalunga omphakathi ayamenywa u kufaka uvolwawo ku-Regional Co-Ordinator, Outer West Region, Land Use Management Branch, 22 Delamore Road Hillcrest 3610, noma ngeposi ku-22 Delamore Road Hillcrest 3610, noma nge e-mail ku: **nomzamo.mdladla@durban.gov.za** ngomhlaka **07 November 2017**. Uma ungakwazanga ukufaka uvolwawo kuzekushye usuku olubhaliwe ngenhla, angeke uvu nyelwe ukuba yingxenyi yalolu hlelo. Inombolo yocingo zase-Outer West Regional Office: (031) 311 2697



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Invitation to Attend a Public Meeting for the Presentation of the Draft Baseline Assessment 2017 Gauteng Air Quality Management Plan

The Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD) is reviewing and updating the 2009 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), in accordance with the requirements of National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act. The first phase is nearing completion, with the draft baseline assessment report, which will be presented to members of the public at three stakeholder meetings. Opportunity will be given to discuss the findings and to identify gaps and issues for consideration in the revised AQMP in the next phase of the project. As an important stakeholder, you are invited to attend and participate. The draft baseline assessment report will be available on the project website after the final meeting.

Area	Venue	Date	Time
Ekurhuleni Municipality	Boksburg: CC Council Chambers	26.09.2017	
City of Joburg	Johannesburg Zoo: Anglo Ashanti Conference Venue	27.09.2017	17:30 - 20:00
City of Tshwane	Tshwane Leadership & Management Academy	28.09.2017	

All comments on the draft baseline assessment must be submitted to the project secretary by 31 October 2017.

Project website: <http://www.umoya-nilu.co.za>

Contact details:
Benton Pillay (Project Leader)
Email: benton@umoya-nilu.co.za

Sarisha Perumal (Project secretary)
Email: sarisha@umoya-nilu.co.za
Tel: 021 349 1288

Lydia Muditambi
Control Environmental Officer
Grade B: Air Quality
Tel: 011 240 3193
Email: lydia.muditambi@gauteng.gov.za

UMOYA-NILU **GAUTENG PROVINCE**
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ERM Reference Number: 0414229
Ukuhlolwa Komthelela Wemvelo Wokubhola Kokuhlola kuBhlokwe ER236, kude noGu Olusempumalanga lwaseNingizimu Afrika

ISMEMO SOKUBHALISA KANYE NOKUPHAWULA

I-Eni South Africa BV (Eni), ne-Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) baneLungelo Lokuhlola 12/3/236 (ER 236) kude noGu Olusempumalanga lwaseNingizimu Afrika. I-Eni no Sasol icabanga ngethuba lokwenza uhlelo lokubhola kokuhlola kuBhlokwe ER 236 ukuhlola ukuthi kungasebenza yini ngokwezomnotho ukwenza idamu le-hayidrokhab-honi yentuthuko yesikhathi esizayo.

Iphrojekthi idinga Ukugunyazwa Kwemvelo (EA) kuMnyango Wezokumbiwa Phansi (DMR) ngaphansi koMthetho Wokuphathwa Kwemvelo Kazwelonke (NEMA) (Umthetho Nombolo 107 ka-1998) njengoba uchitshiyelwe ngokohlelo loKuhlolwa Komthelela Wemvelo (EIA).

Lapha kunikezwa isaziso sokuqalisa kwe-EIA kanye nohlelo lokuhlanyela komphakathi oluhambisana nayo oludingeka ngaphansi kwe-NEMA. Iphrojekthi ephakanyiswayo ivusa Imisebenzi Efakwe ohlwini eminingi, kubandakanya okulandelayo, ngoKwe zimiso Zomthetho we-EIA ka-2014 (njengoba uchitshiyelwe ngo-Ephreli 2017):

- Umsebenzi 18 Isaziso Sokufakwa ohlwini 2 GN R984: Nanoma yimuphi umsebenzi kubandakanya umsebenzi walowo msebenzi odinga ilungelo lokuhlola njengoba kush iwo kusigaba 79 soMthetho Wezidingongqangi Zamaminali nePhethroliyamu, 2002 (Umthetho Nombolo 28 ka-2002), kubandakanya -:
- (a) ingqalasizinda ehambisana nawo, izakhiwo kanye nezinqwaba zomhlabathi ombiwe; noma
- (b) ukuhlelwa okuyisisekelo kwesidingongqangi esiyiphethroliyamu kubandakanya ukumba umgodi, ukukhipha, ukuhlela, ukujijisa noma ukususa amanzi; kodwa kukhishwa ukusetshenzwa okuncane kwesidingongqangi esiyiphethroliyamu, kubandakanya ukwenza ngcono izinga noma ukucolisisa igesi, uwoyela noma imikhizizo yephethroliyamu lapho okusebenza khona umsebenzi 5 kulesi 5aziso.

Ababambiqhaza bayamenywa ukuthi babhalise njengeBantu Abanentshisekelo Nababhintekayo (ama-I&AP) nokuthi bahlanganyele ohlelweni lwe-EIA ngokukhomba izinto ezikhathazayo nokunikeza iziphakamiso zokwenza ngcono izinzu. Umbiko Wobukhulu bendawo owuhlaka kanye noMbiko Wokuhlola Umthelela Wemvelo owu hlaka uzotholakala ukuthi kuphawulwe ngawo azokwaziswa ngemihlangano yokuban dakanyeka nalapho imibiko seyikhona ukuthi kuphawulwe.

Ukubhalisa njenge-I&AP, ukuhlela imibono yokuphawula, nokuthola ulwazi oluthe xaxa, sicela uxhumane ne-ERM: **Charlene Jefferies** Imeyili: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com Ucingo: **021 681 5400** Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966 i-Webhusayithi: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia



community safety and liaison
Department: Community Safety and Liaison PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR: POLICE PERFORMANCE, MONITORING AND EVALUATION (DOCKET AND CASE MONITORING)

- REF. NO.: ETHEKWINI REGION: CSL55/2017 • MIDLANDS REGION: CSL56/2017
- EASTERN REGION: CSL57/2017 • NORTHERN REGION: CSL59/2017
- HEAD OFFICE AND SPECIALISED UNITS: CSL60/2017

CENTRE: PIETERMARITZBURG
Salary: R389 145.00 p.a. (Salary Level 10)

Requirements: • A relevant degree or National Diploma in Law, Police Science, Social Science or Criminology or equivalent plus three (3) to five (5) years' appropriate experience in prosecution or criminal investigation together with a valid driver's licence • A degree/National Diploma in Law will be an added advantage.

Knowledge, skill and competencies: • Constitution, Criminal Law, Law of Evidence, Criminal Procedure Act, Criminal Justice System, Public Service Act and Regulations, PFMA, Civilian Secretariat for Police Act, SAPS Act, Domestic Violence Act, Policing Policies, Procedures and Standing Orders • Criminal Investigation/Prosecution, Communication, Project management, Report writing, Financial Management, Conflict Resolution.

Key responsibilities: • To monitor and evaluate police stations and address complaints against police stations for the regions • Monitor and evaluate the implementation of policing policies and directives, with specific reference to docket and case monitoring, by police stations in the region • Monitor and evaluate the service delivery of police stations and clusters in the region, with emphasis to processing of dockets and cases • Address complaints against police stations in the region by carefully scrutinizing dockets and cases • Develop and review regional police oversight arrangements and community relations to properly respond to the needs of the community • Develop and maintain partnerships in police oversight with relevant organisations within the region.

Enquiries: Mr R.L. Goniwe, tel. (033) 341 9330.

The Provincial Administration: KwaZulu-Natal is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer. Applications must be submitted on the form Z83 obtainable from any Public Service Department or the website www.dpsa.gov.za/documents/forms/employ.pdf and should be accompanied by certified copies of qualifications, driver's licence, Identity Document together with comprehensive Curriculum Vitae. Faxed applications **WILL NOT** be considered. Candidates must not send their applications through registered mail as the Department will not take responsibility for non-collection of these applications. **Applications that do not comply with the above instruction shall be disqualified.**

Note: Candidates must submit separate applications for each post applied for quoting the applicable reference number. Forward your application, stating the reference number, clearly marked for the attention of Ms K.S. Mthembu, Private Bag X 9143, Pietermaritzburg, 3200 or hand-deliver to Department of Community Safety and Liaison, 179 Jabu Ndlovu Street, Pietermaritzburg.

Due to the large number of applications, only short-listed candidates will be contacted and if you have not heard from this Department within 3 months of this advertisement, please regard your application as being unsuccessful.

Applicants with disabilities are encouraged to apply.

CLOSING DATE: 06 OCTOBER 2017.

www.ayandambanga.co.za 38513KZN

A Background Information Documents (BID) which provides an introduction to the project and the EIA process was distributed to all I&APs on the stakeholder database on 15 September 2017, and we placed on the project website. A copy of the BID is presented in the following pages.

Background Information Document

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

Purpose of this Document

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an exploration right off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 (12/3/236) to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The Project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), through the Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA). The authorisation would be under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998).

To obtain an EA, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process must be undertaken in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014. The Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) is the competent authority and has powers to authorise the

development or refuse it. Applications must be submitted to PASA. PASA is responsible for evaluating applications, entering into negotiations with applicants and making recommendations to the Minister of Mineral Resources on their acceptability.

This document provides background information on the Project and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. It aims to assist Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to understand the Project and provide guidance on getting involved in the EIA process. I&APs play a very important role in the EIA process and we encourage you to register as a stakeholder which will enable ERM to keep you informed throughout the EIA processes. By doing so you will be able to engage in discussions on issues, provide comment on the draft Scoping Report, various specialist study findings and comment on the draft EIA Report to be produced in the course of the process.

ERM's Role

Eni, in its role as operator of ER236, has appointed Environmental Resources Management (ERM) as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) for the EIA. The EIA will set out the anticipated impacts arising from the Project and propose measures on how these might be managed. The EIA report will inform an environmental authorisation decision to be taken by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR).



Register as an interested and affected party:

Please complete the enclosed registration/comment sheet or contact ERM to register as an I&AP. You can contact us using the details below:

Charlene Jefferies of ERM Southern Africa

Tel: 021 681 5400

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Project Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia



Project Background and Description

Eni is considering drilling up to four deep water wells inside Block ER236, within a 1,840 km² area of interest, in water depths ranging between 1,500 m and 2,100 m (see *Figure 1*).

The specific number of wells and their locations would be based on a number of factors, including further analysis of seismic data, the geological target (the hydrocarbon bearing geology into which the well is to be drilled), and the presence of any seafloor obstacles. In addition, the success (if valuable hydrocarbon is discovered) of the first well will determine whether or not subsequent wells are drilled.

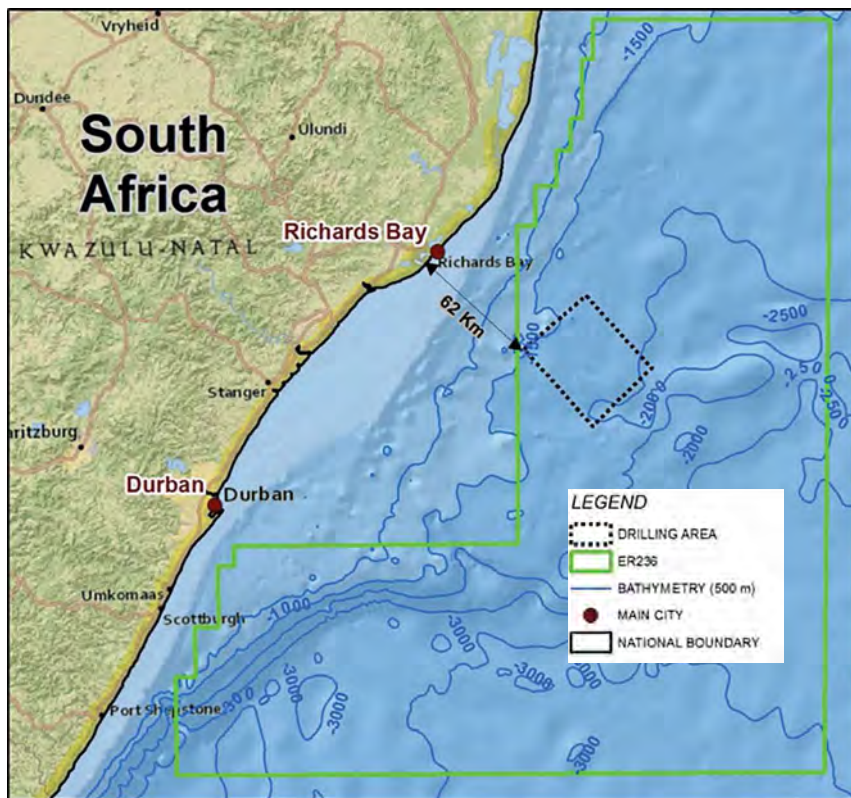


Figure 1. Locality map

The drilling of the first exploration well is planned for late 2018 to early 2019. The expected drilling depth would be approximately 3,800 m and 4,100 m from the sea level and the drilling of one well is expected to take in the order of two months to complete.

Depending on the success of the first well, up to three additional wells comprising an additional exploration well at a second location and the possibility of one appraisal close to each exploration well location, may be drilled to establish the quantity and potential flow rate of any hydrocarbon present. The time sequence of these possible additional wells will be dependent on the results of the first exploration well. Well testing may be conducted on the appraisal wells if they present potential commercial quantities of hydrocarbon.

Due to the water depth, the drilling of the wells will be undertaken by a deep water drillship held in position by dynamic positioning thrusters rather than anchor moorings (an example drillship is shown in *Figure 2*). A temporary 500 m operational safety zone would be imposed around the drillship, while it is drilling.

The drillship would be supported by at least three vessels, which would transfer equipment, materials and waste between the drillship and an onshore logistics base. The supply vessels would call into port regularly during the drilling period, called a “drilling campaign”.

An onshore logistics base would be located in either Richards Bay or Durban. Eni prefers Richards Bay as it is closer to the proposed drilling area, but a final decision has not yet been taken. This base would provide storage for materials (including materials required to drill the well, diesel, water and drilling fluids) and equipment. Vessels providing fuel, food supplies, water etc would also use the shore base.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Processes

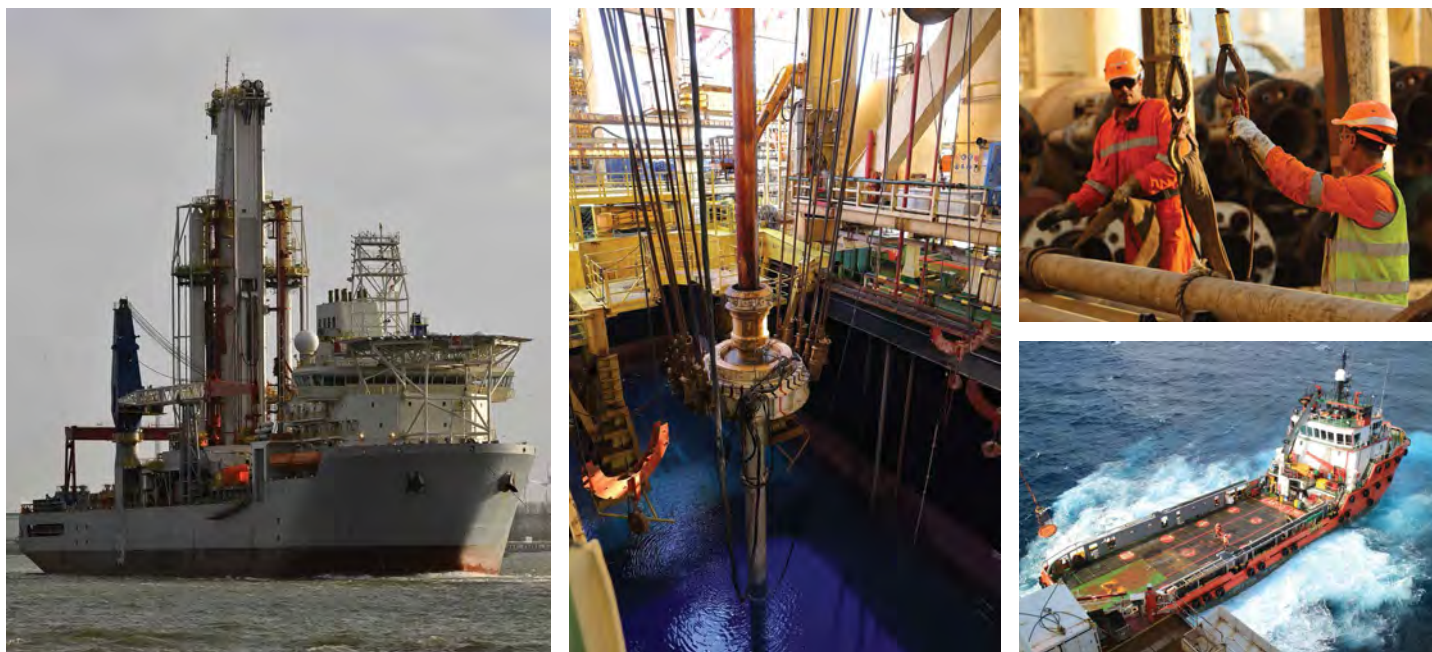


Figure 2. *Example of a drillship and activities associated with the drillship*

The EIA for the offshore drilling campaign is being conducted in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, (Act No. 107 of 1998).

The Project falls within a number of listed activities in the EIA Regulations, including Activity 18 in Listing Notice 2 (GNR R984), namely “Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires an exploration right as contemplated in section 79 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including –

- (a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks; or
- (b) the primary processing of a petroleum resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating or water removal;

but excluding the secondary processing of a petroleum resource, including the beneficiation or refining of gas, oil or petroleum products in which case activity 5 in this Notice applies.”

Therefore, the Project will require full Scoping and EIA Processes to support any environmental authorisation decisions. A typical full Scoping/EIA Process includes the following activity:

Scoping Phase – In the scoping phase, the EIA team communicates with I&APs (1st engagement session) to identify potential positive and negative impacts, Project alternatives, as well as to determine the terms of reference

for specialist studies to be conducted in the EIA phase. This information is set out in a Scoping Report.

The Draft Scoping Report for the Project will be made available for a thirty (30) day public comment period (2nd public engagement session). All comments, together with a response from the project team will be included in the final Scoping Report. This will be submitted to the Competent Authority (DMR, through PASA) for adjudication.

Specialist Studies – Once terms of reference for specialist studies as detailed in the Scoping Report are approved by the Competent Authority, the EIA team initiates the specialist investigations. These studies establish what the baseline environmental and socio-economic conditions are. These will provide a point of reference against which the impact assessment will be undertaken. For the proposed project we currently anticipate that the following specialist studies will need to be undertaken:

- Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects’ impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc).
- Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects’ impact on fishing activities in the area.
- Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event.
- Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Processes

EIA Phase – The EIA team then compile an EIA Report. This Report sets out the possible positive and negative impacts identified in the Scoping Report, and through the specialist studies. The team rates the significance of the possible impacts using ERM's impact assessment methodology, developed internally based on international best practice. The Environmental Impact Report will include an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr), which will detail proposed management measures to minimise negative impacts and enhance positive impacts.

The EIA team will make the draft EIA Report available for a thirty (30) day public comment period (3rd public engagement session). All comments, together with a response from the Project team will be included in the final EIA Report which will be submitted to the Competent Authority for adjudication. Once the Competent Authority has made a decision, all registered stakeholders will be notified of the decision.

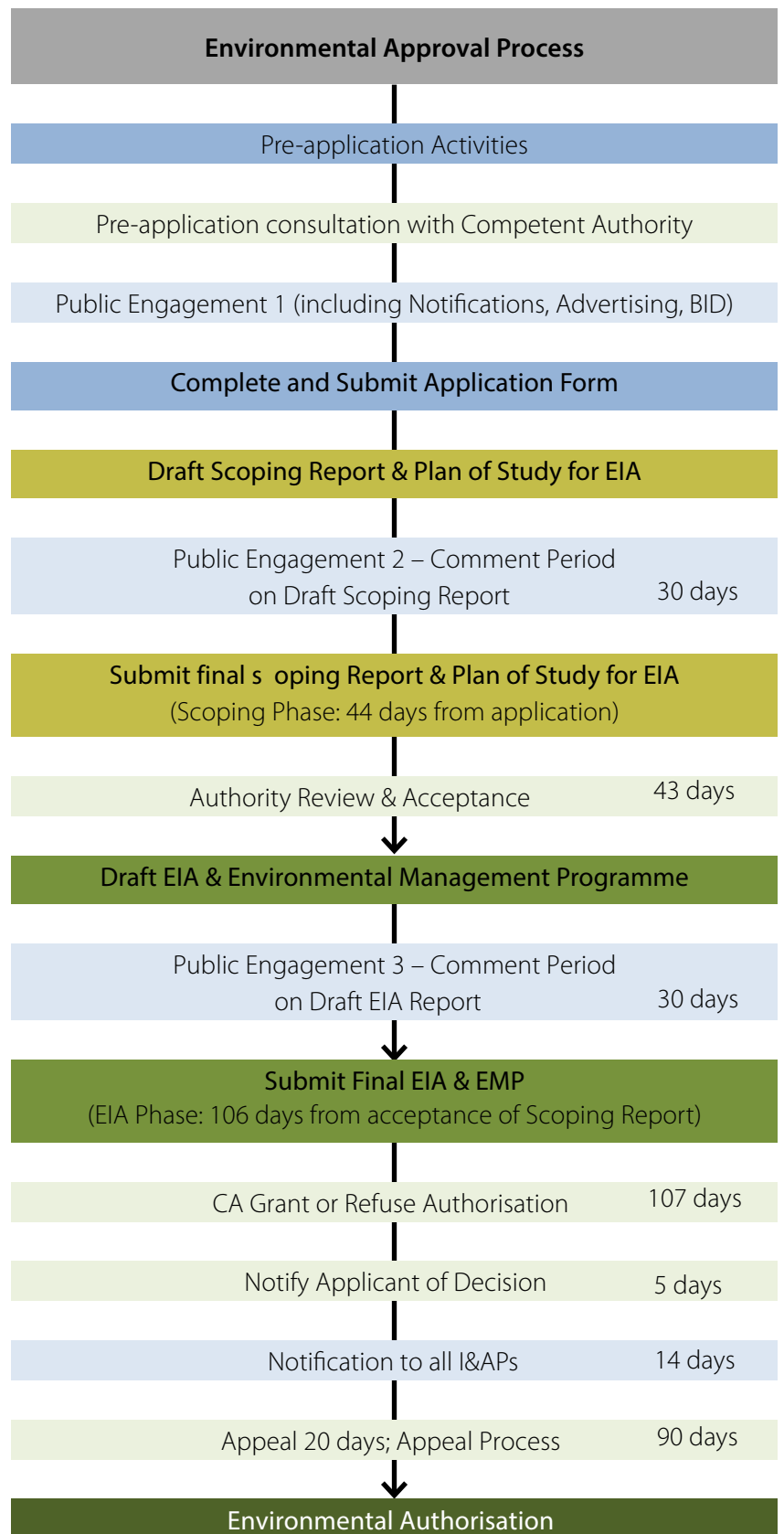


Figure 3. South African EIA Flowchart

Registration and Comment Sheet

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

Should you have any queries, comments or suggestions regarding the proposed Project, please note them below.

Return this comment sheet to:

Charlene Jefferies of ERM Southern Africa

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Tel: 021 681 5400;

Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Project Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

I want to formally register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be provided with further information and notifications during the EIA process	Yes	No
I would like to receive my notifications by:	Email	Post Fax

Comments

Title and Name:		
Organisation:		
Telephone:	Fax:	
Cell:	Email:	
Postal Address:		
Name	Signature	Date

Thank you for your participation!



Site notices announcing the commencement of the EIA were placed at the following locations:

eThekweni Municipality libraries:

- Durban North;
- Durban Central Lending;
- Amanzimtoti;
- Warner Beach;
- Isipingo Beach;
- Umkomaas; and
- Tongaat Beach.

uMhlathuze Local Municipality:

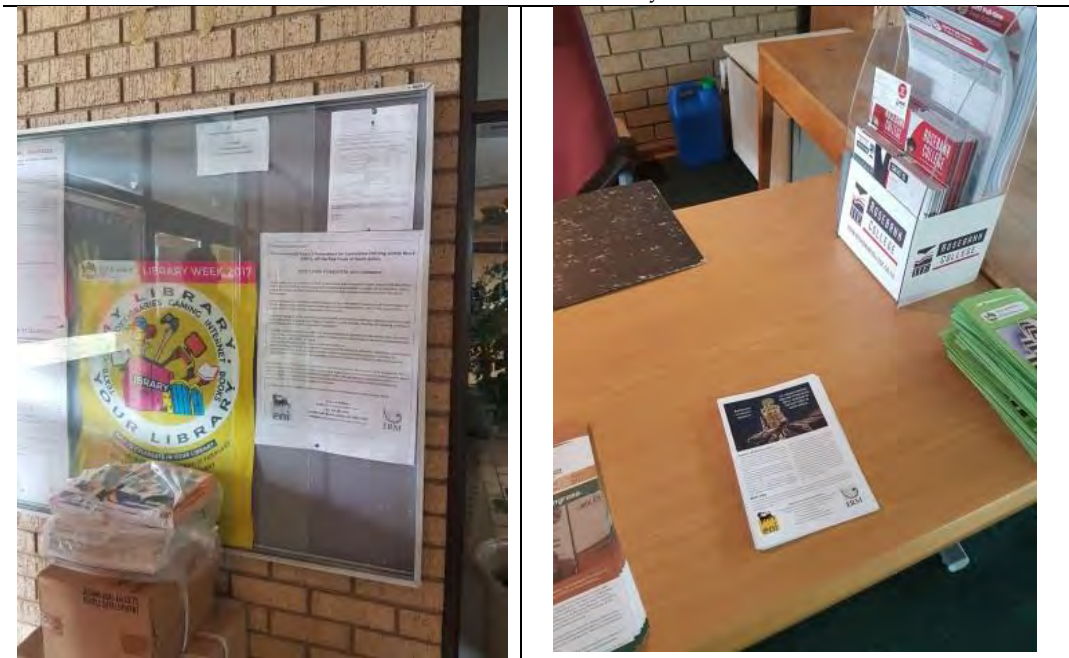
- Richards Bay Municipality; and
- Richards Bay Library.

Entrance to the Port of Richards Bay.

Table 1.1 Proof of Placement of Site Notice



Durban Central Library



Richards Bay Library



TNPA Permit Office



Amanzimtoti Library



Athlone Park Library



Isipingo Beach Library



Umkomaas Library

The draft Scoping Report was released for a 30 day comment period on 27 October 2017. Notifications were sent to all stakeholders on the database and the report was made available on the project website and in the following libraries:

- Durban Public Library
- Richards Bay Public Library
- Port Shepstone Public Library

All comments received during the Scoping consultation period were captured in a Comment and Response Report, refer to *Annex C*.

Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

E

ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration

Reply all |

Thu 2017-10-26 09:17 AM

Bcc: Molefe.Morokane@dmr.gov.za; khayaletu.matrose@dmr.gov.za; mamabefu.modipa@dmr.gov.za; kefilwe.chibogo@dmr.gov.za; motlount@petroleumagency.com; mekwel@petroleumagency.com; ngesip@petroleumagency.com; mushwanas@petroleumagency.com; vanderspuyd@petroleumagency.com; msolomons@environment.gov.za; nngcaba@environment.gov.za; DG@environment.gov.za; Ypeter@environment.gov.za; smunzhedzi@environment.gov.za; Gpopose@environment.gov.za; jmphepya@environment.gov.za; AndrewC@daff.gov.za; Mmeyer@environment.gov.za; oosthuizen@environment.gov.za; ajboyd@environment.gov.za; SiphokaziN@daff.gov.za; JusticeMA@daff.gov.za; SueM@daff.gov.za; muzi.mkhize@energy.gov.za; muziwise@yahoo.com; KimP@daff.gov.za; VeronicaM@daff.gov.za; DeonD@daff.gov.za; JanetC@daff.gov.za; christopherw@daff.gov.za; aats@caa.co.za; bwilliams@sahra.org.za; liz.mahlangu@sanparks.org; rnaicker@samsa.org.za; DBurgess@samsa.org.za; dmanley@samsa.org.za; mbrkovic@samsa.org.za; mmpisana@samsa.org.za; wlobo@samsa.org.za; thando.tubane@kzncogta.gov.za; Nqobile.khanyile@Dmr.gov.za; Sibusiso.Myeza@kznedtea.gov.za; omar.parak@kznedtea.gov.za; bonisiwe.sithole@kznedtea.gov.za; kim.vanheerden@kznedtea.gov.za; nombulelo.zungu@kznedtea.gov.za; Peter.Kuyler@kzndard.gov.za; vishnu.govender@kzncogta.gov.za; senzllua.mzila@kzncogta.gov.za; nerissa.pillay@kznwildlife.com; bachoos@kznwildlife.com; andyb@kznwildlife.com; cedricc@kznwildlife.com; greenk@kznwildlife.com; livingst@kznwildlife.com; nairg@kznwildlife.com; mayor@uthukeladm.co.za; Noloyiso.nkqeto@ugu.gov.za; DD.Naidoo@ugu.gov.za; rc3@umzinyathi.gov.za; communications@ukdm.gov.za; mpumes@amajuba.gov.za; malulun@amajuba.gov.za; sceo@kingcetshwayo.gov.za; rheedersc@kingcetshwayo.gov.za; AmeinP@durban.gov.za; ODonoghueS@durban.gov.za; metroceo@durban.gov.za; chumisa.thengwa@durban.gov.za; mm@rnm.gov.za; bridget.turrell@rnm.gov.za; sibusiso.khuzwayo@umdm.gov.za; karenp@umdoni.gov.za; mmoffice@umdoni.gov.za; kavershens@umdoni.gov.za; thulas@umzumbe.gov.za; hlengiwe@umzumbe.gov.za; dcs@umlalazi.org.za; SibekoNJ@umhlathuze.gov.za; info@zululand.org.za; ricardom@kwadukuza.gov.za; sphe.zulu@mandeni.gov.za; feziwe.mhlongo@hcm.gov.za; lindy@isimangaliso.com; thembi@isimangaliso.com; thembi@isimangaliso.com; hydrosan@iafrica.com; aradhana.dasarath@transnet.net; Faisal.Sultan@transnet.net; Brynn.Adamson@transnet.net; themba.mkhize@transnet.net; ricky.bhikraj@transnet.net; khosi.zondi@transnet.net; preston.khomo@transnet.net; neal.naidoo@transnet.net; vuyo.keswa2@transnet.net; chris@africantuna.com; andrew@kaytrad.co.za; procher@bluecon.co.za; msands@bluecon.co.za; judianbruk@telkomsa.net; sandile@eyethufishing.co.za; jeremy@fishsa.org; suleimans@oceana.co.za; operations@seafreeze.co.za; sfadmin@seafreeze.co.za; operations@seafreeze.co.za; longline@mweb.co.za; priscauys@yahoo.com; cttopradio@ij.co.za; ReneC@ij.co.za; agency@jmss.co.za; rob@kzntuna.com; hans@bigcatch.co.za; luckyladyfishing@gmail.com; salome@lft.co.za; lshaer@lusitaniafishing.co.za; marzul@iafrica.com; gd@goswell.co.za; gduplessis@pioneerfishing.co.za; shaunb@premfish.co.za; johannp@premfish.co.za; harveya@telkomsa.net;

aharvey@absamail.co.za; Walterb@seaharvest.co.za; tim@selectatish.co.za; nivalda@yant.co.za;
 cattwood@mweb.co.za; ladymfishing@telkomsa.net; craig@hdpbrokers.co.za;
 admin@sadsaa.com; bruce@windlands.co.za; mjvermaak@worldonline.co.za;
 johann@sadstia.co.za; dan@new.co.za; safish@new.co.za; sasmia@webec.co.za;
 Dino@talhado.co.za; sasmia@webec.co.za; aqfishing@mweb.co.za; rball@iafrica.com;
 sata@mweb.co.za; clyde@molimoman.co.za; don@comfish.co.za; comfish@mweb.co.za;
 Belinda@kzntuna.com; shaunb@premfish.co.za; kgfishing@mweb.co.za; taiyoct@mweb.co.za;
 durbanadmin@vikingfishing.co.za; durbanshore@vikingfishing.co.za; craig@vikingfishing.co.za;
 rory@vikingfishing.co.za; prawn@vikingfishing.co.za; durbanshore@vikingfishing.co.za;
 gregchristy@intekom.co.za; andrew@kaytrad.co.za; mark@balobi.com; afromatz@telkomsa.net;
 paddyn@telkomsa.net; mwdapg@mweb.co.za; norma.patrick8@gmail.com;
 miaduplessis@webmail.co.za; david@halle.co.za; desmond@sdceango.co.za;
 morgan.griffiths@wessa.co.za; chris@conservation-outcomes.org;
 conservation@wessakzn.org.za; wstadler@wessakzn.org.za; jfrancis@wwf.org.za;
 jduncan@wwf.org.za; spetersen@wwf.org.za; lowertugela@gmail.com; secretary@kznca.org.za;
 info@searescue.org.za; japp.david@gmail.com; neil.robertson@petrosa.co.za;
 eileen.douse@petrosa.co.za; siphwiwe.msipho@petrosa.co.za; Klleee824@yahoo.com.sg;
 crramsden@gmail.com; mxiphu@saoga.org.za; fani@sapia.co.za;
 h.webber@impactoilandgas.co.uk; lunn.sean@gmail.com; dan.s.jackofsky@exxonmobil.com;
 m.doherty@impactoilandgas.co.uk; s.ilett@impactoilandgas.co.uk; cdswhale@worldonline.co.za;
 mbambo@shark.co.za; malpha@shark.co.za; hargreaves@shark.co.za; ori@saambr.org.za;
 jessica@saambr.org.za; bruce@ori.org.za; k.sink@sanbi.org.za; msomij@ukzn.ac.za;
 glassom@ukzn.ac.za; doliver@csir.co.za; greghofmeyr@gmail.com; w.froneman@ru.ac.za;
 Pierre.Pistorius@nmmu.ac.za; michellecaputo3@gmail.com; ronnel.nel@nmmu.ac.za;
 stephanie.plon@nmmu.ac.za; juliet@saeon.ac.za; bluffyachtclub@xsinet.co.za;
 kzn@sailing.org.za; alexander@alexandercox.co.za; editor@sailing.co.za; info@msbc.co.za;
 greg@sodwanadiving.co.za; dive@aliwalshoal.co.za; ZululandKC@gmail.com;
 info@expert-tours.com; advantage@zululink.co.za; info@oceansafrica.com;
 lloyd@raggycharters.co.za; kenfin@mweb.co.za; dhamerton@iziko.org.za;
 southafrica@gacworld.com; offshore@mweb.co.za; raphaell@safreight.co.za; new@wallem.com;
 nils.warner@worldshipping.co.za; team@groundwork.org.za; yolanf@ewt.org.za;
 correspond@janetsolomon.com; judybell@mweb.co.za; jennifer.olbers@kznwildlife.com;
 office@oceanquest.co.za; camminga@iafrica.com; dogbiteod@gmail.com;
 Percy.Langa@ribidz.co.za; Shanice@sdceango.co.za; shanicechantel@gmail.com;
 solomon@alectrona.co.za; NELA@ukzn.ac.za; petrusviv@gmail.com; chadley@sdceango.co.za;
 chadleyjoseph7@gmail.com; wintner@shark.co.za; luvduni@gmail.com;
 suvana.alakram@gmail.com; kcole@elmuseum.co.za; louens.britz@riotinto.com;
 advantage@zululink.co.za; info@stokkiesdraai.com; kwalucia@kwalucia.com;
 adel@avaloneguesthouse.co.za; sean@avaloneguesthouse.co.za; else.h.karam@gmail.com;
 stjohfield@yahoo.co.uk; wavedancer@kznweb.com; caroline.fox@kwzwildlife.com;
 mbuyazi@gmail.com; norma.patrick8@gmail.com; hvw@bethalmail.co.za;
 siboniso@isimangaliso.com; phumlani@isimangaliso.com; dieter.heinsohn@acerafrica.co.za;
 gm@elephantlake.co.za; nhall1655@yahoo.com; coastwatch@telkomsa.net;
 chris.wrightza@gmail.com; kendyllr@gmail.com; karinl@gcs-sa.biz; pphayo77@gmail.com;
 donaldp@iasics.co.za; mcdonald.mutsvangwa@sebatagroup.com; john@gonet.co.za;
 Sharin.Govender@unhlathuze.gov.za; creg@umhlathuze.gov.za; niall.kramer@gmail.com;
 desmond@sdceango.co.za; chadley@sdceango.co.za; samuel@groundwok.org.za;
 roc@tiscali.co.za; bobby@groundwork.org.za; adrian@adrianpole.co.za; laasaj@gmail.com;
 imkesummers@gmail.com; Samuel@Groundwork.org.za; jacolette@exigent.co.za;
 Dfischer@environment.gov.za; Claire Alborough; Lindsey Bungartz; Ingeborg McNicoll;
 Charlene Jefferies; Lindsey Bungartz

Sent Items

Dear Stakeholder

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right 12/3/236 (ER 236) off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development. The Project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

Notice is hereby given that the Draft Scoping Report is available for comment. The comment period will run for a period of 30 calendar days from **26 October 2017 to 24 November 2017**.

The Report is available on the Project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia or on request from ERM and at the following public locations:

- Durban Central Lending Public Library
- Richards Bay Library
- ERM offices, Suite S005, 17 The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville

A Zulu or Afrikaans copy of the executive summary can be made available on request from ERM.

Stakeholders are invited to attend a public meeting where ERM will present more information about the project and the EIA. The public will be given an opportunity to raise issues and pose questions to the Project team.

Details of the public meeting are as follows:

Date: 13 November 2017

Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer en See, Richards Bay

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 14 November 2017

Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

You are invited to submit your comments on the Draft Scoping Report to ERM:

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Post: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Tel: 021 681 5400

Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Your comments, and our response, will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to DMR for consideration.

Please remember that your comments must reach ERM on or before 24 November 2017.

Thank you for your participation in this process.

Your sincerely

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 |

| **W** www.erm.com



The notification of the availability of the Draft Scoping Report for comment, together with details of the public meetings was advertised in four newspapers; The Mercury and Isolezwe (in Zulu) with distribution around Durban, and The Zululand Observer and Ilanga Newspaper (in Zulu), with distribution around Richards Bay. The dates of distribution were as follows:

- The Mercury - 26 October 2017
- The Zululand Observer - 26 October 2017
- Ilanga (advert in isiZulu) - 26 October 2017
- Isolezwe (advert in isiZulu) - 26 October 2017

Proof of placement is presented in the following pages.

Usizi luzwa olunye kwiTeam of Choice

IBHOLA: Kubanjwe umoya ngabadlali abamqoka

SENZO SOKHELA

USIZI luzwa olunye kwiMaritzburg United njengoba uFarak "Ntshebe" Kadodia ongumnikazi wale kilabhu ekhala ngezinkinga ngaphambi komdlalo weLast 16 kwiTelkom Knockout le kilabhu ezowugijima nePlatinum Stars kusasa ngoLwesihlanu ngo-20h00 eHarry Gwala Stadium, eMgungundlovu.

ITeam of Choice iya kulo mdlalo nje, abadlali bayo basadonsa kanzima njengoba besanda kushonelwa ngumlingani wabo uMlondi "Vicks" Dlamini engozini yemoto emasontweni ambalwa edule.

Le kilabhu izokuya kulo mdlalo ibambe umoya ngabadlali bayo abamqoka kubalwa uBevan Fransman odlala emuva noBandile Shandu olilikhla esiswini okuthiwa banokuthinteka.

UKadodia uthi isimo sisemuncu ekhempini yabo ngokushonelwa nguDlamini kodwa akukho abangakwenza.

"Kuzofanele sizame ukulwela ukunqobela uDlamini lo mqhudelwano. Okungiphatha kabi nje wukuthi sinenkinga njengoba kunabadlali bethu ababili abanokuthinteka uFransman noShandu. Okwamanje kasazi ukuthi bazokuba khona yini kulo mdlalo kodwa uma begcina

bengadlalanga kuzofanele abazonikwa ithuba balisebenzise. Kufanele noma kanjani siwunqobe lo mdlalo, sesigijime imidlalo eyisi-6 singanqobi lutho," kusho uKadodia.

URoger de Sa ololonga iPlatinum, uthi iMaritzburg izokuba nzima ekhaya.

"Lo mdlalo kuzofanele sizame ngawo wonke amandla ukuthi siwunqobe. Ngisebenzile kwiMaritzburg abadlali bayo ngiyabazi kodwa lokho kakusho lutho ngoba bashintshe kakhulu kunakuqala. Ngikulangazelele ukubuyela kule nkundla okokuqala selokhu ngahamba. Ngethemba ukuthi ngizophuma newini," kusho uDe Sa.

I-LADYSMITH UNITED NETHEMBA NGE-NEDBANK CUP

MFANAFUTHI NDLOVU

UZOGIJINYELWA eThekwini umdlalo weHappy Wanderers yasePort Shepstone ne-Ashley United yase-Pinetown wokuhlungela umqhudelwano weNedbank Cup ozokuba mhla lulunye kuLwezi (November).

La makilabhu agijima kwiSouth African Football Association (Safa) kanti ozonqoba lapha uzobhekana kowamanqamu walesi sigaba neLadysmith United emdlalweni ozokuba ngasekupheleni kukaLwezi.

ILadysmith ihlule uMvoti FC ngo-1-0 wegoli likaLehlohonolo "Msuthu" Ndlovu izolo ngoLwesithathu eWadley Stadium, eMgungundlovu.

US'phiwe Hadebe ongomunye wabaphathi beLadysmith, utshele leli phephandaba ukuthi indlela yabo ebheke kwiLast 32 yeNedbank Cup bayibona ikhanya.

UZakhele "Zakes" Gwala odidiyela lesi sigaba KwaZulu-Natal, uthi le midlalo bazolwela ukuthi igijinywe ngezinsuku ezinqunyiwe ukugwema ukushaywa yisikhathi sokukhipha ingqwele.

Kuzo eNedbank Cup, unyewe yinyoni esandleni uKamogelo Mogotlane obengukaputeni we-Keyona Team yanonyaka esayiniswa yiCape Town City egijima kwi-Absa Premiership. UMogotlane udabuka eMpumalanga kanti uphuma ohlelweni lweKeyona Team.

Ulandela ezinyathelweni zika-Aubrey Modiba, u-Ian Chikohwa noSydney Masana abazitholele amadlelo aluhlaza kwiPremier Soccer League (PSL) besuka kulolu hlo.

Inombolo Yereferensi ye-ERM: 0414229
Ukuhlolwa Komthelela Wemvelo Wokubhola Kokuhlola kuBhlokwe ER236, kude noGu Olusempumalanga lwaseNingizimu Afrika

ISIMEMO SOKUPHAWULA
 I-Eni South Africa BV (Eni), ne-Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) baneLungelo Lokuhlola 12/3/236 (ER 236) kude noGu Olusempumalanga lwaseNingizimu Afrika. I-Eni and Sasol icabanga ngethuba lokwenza uhlelo lokubhola kokuhlola kuBhlokwe ER 236 kuhlola ukuthi kungasebenza yini ngokwezomnotho ukwenza idamu le-hayidrokhabhoni yentuthuko yesikhathi esizayo.

Iphrojekthi idinga Ukugunyazwa Kwemvelo (EA) kuMnyango Wezokumbiwa Phansi (DMR) ngaphansi koMthetho Wokuphathwa Kwemvelo Kazwelonke (NEMA) (Umthetho Nombolo 107 ka-1998) njengoba uchitshiyelwe ngokholo loKuhlolwa Komthelela Wemvelo (EIA).

Lapha kunikezwa isaziso sokuthi Uhlaka Lombiko Wokuhlola (Draft Scoping Report) luyatholakala ukuze ukwazi ukuphawula ngawo. Isikhathi sokuphawula sizothatha izinsuku zekhalenda ezingama-30 ukusuka ngomhla ka-26 Okthoba ukuya kumhla-24 Novemba 2017. Umbiko uyatholakala kuwebhusayithi yePhrojekthi: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia, ngokucela ku-ERM nakulezi zindawo zomphakathi ezilandelayo:

Durban Central Lending Public Library
 Richards Bay Library
 ERM offices, Suite S005, 17 The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville

Ikhophi yesiZulu noma yesiBhunu yesifingqo evela kubaphathi ingatholakala uma icelwa ku-ERM.

Ababambiqhaza bayacelwa ukuthi beze emhlanganweni womphakathi lapho i-ERM izokwethula khona ulwazi oluthe xaxa ngephrojekthi nange-EIA. Umphakathi uzonikwa a ithuba lokuveza izinto ezikhathazayo futhi ubuze nemibuzo ethimbeni le Phrojekthi. Imininingwane yomhlangano yomphakathi ingendlela elandelayo:
Usuku: 13 Novemba 2017
Indawo: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay
Isikhathi: 17:30, ithimba lephrojekthi lizoba khona endaweni kusukela ngo-16:00

Usuku: 14 Novemba 2017
Indawo: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban
Isikhathi: 17:30, ithimba lephrojekthi lizoba khona endaweni kusukela ngo-16:00

Ababambiqhaza bayamenywa ukuthi bahlanganyele ohlelweni lwe-EIA ngokukhomba izinto ezikhathazayo nokunikeza iziphakamiso zokwenza ngocono izinzo. Ukubhalisa njenge-I&AP, ukuletha imibono yokuphawula, nokuthola ulwazi oluthe xaxa, sicela uxhumane ne-ERM: **Charlene Jefferies**
 I-meyili: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com
 Ucingo: 021 681 5400; Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966
 i-Webhusayithi: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia




OKKHAHLAMBA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
UMKHANDLU WENDAWO

PUBLIC NOTICE
EXCO AND ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETINGS FOR 2017 / 2018

Section 58 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act No. 32 of 2000 obliges municipalities to give notice to the public, of the time, date and venue of every ordinary meeting of the council, special or urgent meeting of the council, except when this constitutes a risk to the public, being members of the above Okkahlamba Local Municipality. Members of the public that ordinary meetings of EXCO as well as ordinary Council meetings for 2017/2018 will be as scheduled below.

ORDINARY EXCO	ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING
27 July 2017, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber	28 July 2017, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber
31 August 2017, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber	31 August 2017, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber
28 September 2017, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber	29 September 2017, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber
26 October 2017, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber	27 October 2017, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber
28 November 2017, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber	30 November 2017, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber
13 December 2017, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber	14 December 2017, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber
24 January 2018, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber	25 January 2018, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber
22 February 2018, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber	23 February 2018, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber
28 March 2018, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber	30 March 2018, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber
25 April 2018, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber	26 April 2018, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber
24 May 2018, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber	25 May 2018, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber
28 June 2018, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber	29 June 2018, 10h00, Municipal Council Chamber

Notice mentioned above are subject to change.
 Location of the Municipal offices: No. 253 Kingsway Road along R74, address: P O Box 31, Newville 2004, Tel: (031) 448 8000 and fax (031) 448 1946 during office hours (07:00 to 16:00).

S.D. SIBANDE: MUNICIPAL MANAGER

SIKA NAMATHISELA UWINE!!!

ZIBEKE ETHUBENI LOKUZIWINELA INGXYENYE YEMIKHIQIZO YABAKWA SAMSUNG YENANI LIKA

OKUMELE UKWENZE:-
 EMASONTWENI AYISITHUPHA EZAYO KUSUKA MHLAKA 11 SEPTEMBER, SIZOKHIPHA ISIQESHANA SOCEZU (PUZZLE) SALESELULA NGAPHAKATHI EPHEPHENI LETHU. SISIKE, QEDE USINAMATHISELE KULESELELA ENALEZINHLAMVU EZITHI: -
I-L-A-N-G-A.
 UMA USUZITHOLE ZONKE GCWALISA IFOMU NGEZANSI ULITHUMELE LIHLANGE NEZIQESHANA OZITHOLILE EKHELINI OLINIKIWE.

IGAMA NESIBONGO

ADDRESS

CODE.....
CELL NO.....

Thumela ku:-**ILANGA NEWSPAPERS, 19 TIMEBALL BOULEVARD POINT WATERFRONT DURBAN, 4001**

For terms and conditions:- www.goo.gl/hRrKHT

IMIKLOMELO IMI KANJE
 1st Prize is a Samsung combo including Samsung J7 plus Samsung Tablet
 2nd Prize is a Samsung combo as well, Samsung J5 plus a Samsung Tablet
 3rd Prize is a Samsung J

Imigomo nemibandela: Lomncintiswano awuvumelekile kubasebenzi be-ILANGA - Mandla-Matla Publishing (PTY) LTD nezihlobo zabo. Amakhophi eziqeshana ezinyathiselwayo kawavunyelwe. Lomncintiswano uqala mhla 11 September uvalwe mhla 02 October 2017. Abawinile bayokwaziswa ngocingo. Isinqumo sikaMhleli singujuqu, okuwiniwe kungeke kwashintshaniswa ngemali.

NGAKHO KE , THENGA IPHEPHANDABA LAKHO ILANGA UWINE. IMBILA YESWELA UMSILA NGOKUYALEZELA!!!

ILANGA
 #IHPHA LESIZWE




614 Education & Training

UKUKHANYA OPERATORS TRAINING
FREE REGISTRATION, ACCOMMODATION & JOB ASSISTANCE
 Excavator, TLB, Payloader, Roller, Bobcat CCTV, Grader, Bulldozer, Mobile & Tower Cranes, Reach Stacker (Hyster) Forklift, & Renew certificates.
We also do WELDING
We also do Plant hire
 40 Dr AB Xuma Street, Commercial City Building, 3th Flr, Suite 329, Durban.
082 621 9053
061 110 5830

620 General

CASHBUILD General Assistant / Plumbers / Data Capturer, (Umatic Awindingeki). Sms Igamo Lakho ku - 0611009287

CASHIER School Funda 2 weeks Cashier course **R370**. 40 Dr AB Xuma St, Commercial City Bldg, 12th Flr, Office 1234 ☎ 084-885-0628. Closing 30 Oct

FESTIVE JOBS AVAILABLE

Air Hostesses, Bank Tellers, Chefs, Home Based Care / Nursing Assistants, Cruise Ship, Office Admin, DJ Capturers Bookkeepers, Cashiers etc No exp. needed. Training provided. For more info - Denor Hse, Rm 904, Smith Street, Durban.
 031 305 0014
 031 3050000
 031 825 4035
 Fax: 0864713296
 info@wentfordcollege.co.za
 www.wentfordcollege.co.za

FREE computer **R500** cashier **R400** admin **R600** HiTech **031 304 0998** 351 West Street

MICRO Lending Agents wanted. ☎ 031-301-0002/031-3045095

STUDY 1 Month computer course **R450** x2. Special ending **30.11.17** 40 Dr AB Xuma St, Commercial City Bldg, 12 Flr, Office 1234 ☎ 084-8850628

622 Hotel/Catering

KITCHEN staff / Cashiers. Sms Igamo Lakho ku - 0611009287

628 Medical

NURSE
 Required with min 5 years Primary Health Care Clinic experience for a busy pharmacy in Central Durban
Email CV's to: devendrie@scalapharmacy.co.za

631 Overseas Opportunities

DRIVERS/Security wanted for UK/USA ☎ 011-3915660/011 9726054

640 Security

A-E Grades at DYNAMIC Oct Special **EDC-R550**. CIT, AR & Self Study. Firearm **R900**. Job assistance. 508 Smith St 0313069880

EYABANTU firearm **R995** E/D/C from **R400**. B/A/CIT/RO from **R600** 61 Field St, Durban. ☎ 031-3040360 & R/Bay 035 789 1538

SAHARA Firearm Training SAPS No: 4000698 competency and hand gun training for Security Officers. 16th Floor Commercial City, Dbn. 031-3010449

HAIR STYLIST
 Required to rent a chair in a busy salon. Central Durban
☎ 083 775 1005

Legals

711 Public Notices

RE-INSTAEMENT OF CC PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT Ngwenya Nonhlanhla, intends making an application to the commissioner at cipc (companies and intellectual property commissioner) for the re-instatement of **AYANDA SHONGWE PROJECT MANAGEMENT CC** CK NO. 2006/105823/23
 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE FURTHER that if there are any objections to this application, all objections must be lodged to the commissioner at the CIPC offices within 21 days of the date of publication.

isolezwe
Legals & Tenders

715 Tenders

NDWEDWE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY NDWEDWE UMKHANDLU KAMASIPALA

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

RE-ADVERTISEMENT COMPREHENSIVE MUNICIPAL COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR 36 MONTHS
PROPOSAL NO: NDWP 33/17/18

Ndwedwe Local Municipality hereby invites proposals from eligible and experienced service provider to prepare a Comprehensive Municipal Communication Strategy for Ndwedwe Local Municipality for a period of three (3) years. The Municipality is located about ±30 km North of Verulam within the jurisdiction of ILembe District Municipality in the KwaZulu Natal Province.

THERE IS NO COMPULSORY CLARIFICATION MEETING. Bidders are requested to download bid documents on www.etenders.gov.za

Proposals are to be completed in accordance with the conditions attached to the Terms of Reference document and must be sealed in an envelope and marked: **"COMPREHENSIVE MUNICIPAL COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR 36 MONTHS, REF NO: NDWP 33/16/17"** and must be deposited in the box situated at the reception area of **Ndwedwe Municipal offices, Lot 47-48, road P100, Ndwedwe, not later than 12h00, on Friday, 24 November 2017** and address of the bidder must be **clearly written on the sealed envelope** containing in the bid.

Late proposals received by way of post, facsimile or e-mail will under no circumstances be considered.

The Ndwedwe Municipality subscribes to the Preferential Procurement Framework Act, Act 5 of 2000, new **80/20** Preference Points System will apply in terms of the Preferential Procurement Regulation 2017 (B-BBEE Status Level of Contribution) - an original or certified copy of the certificate is required).

Bids shall be valid for a period of **120 days**. The Ndwedwe Local Municipality does not bind itself to accepting the lowest, or any bid, either wholly or in part or give any reason for such action, **BIDDERS MUST BE REGISTERED ON CENTRAL SUPPLIER DATABASE (CSD).**

Enquiries regarding this notice may be directed as follows:
Technical enquiries: Dr M. Ntuli, on tel. (032) 532 5002.
SCM enquiries: Ms M. Nkabinde, on tel. (032) 532 5021.
Fax: (032) 532 5032.

MR T.P. CELE: MUNICIPAL MANAGER www.thecandocompany.co.za 38962KZN

Inombolo Yereferensi ye-ERM: 0414229

Ukuhlolwa Komthelela Wemvelo Wokubhola Kokuhlola kuBhlokwe ER236, kude noGu Olusempumalanga lwaseNingizimu Afrika

ISIMEMO SOKUPHAWULA

I-Eni South Africa BV (Eni), ne-Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) baneLungelo Lokuhlola 12/3/236 (ER 236) kude noGu Olusempumalanga lwaseNingizimu Afrika. I-Eni and Sasol icabanga ngethuba lokwenza uhlelo lokubhola kokuhlola kuBhlokwe ER 236 ukuhlola ukuthi kungasebenza yini ngokwezomnotho ukwenza idamu le-hayidrokhabhoni yentuthuko yesikhathi esizayo.

Iphrojekthi idinga Ukugunyazwa Kwemvelo (EA) kuMnyango Wezokumbiwa Phansi (DMR) ngaphansi koMthetho Wokuphathwa Kwemvelo Kazwelonke (NEMA) (Umthetho Nombolo 107 ka-1998) njengoba uchitshiyelwe ngokohlelo loKuhlolwa Komthelela Wemvelo (EIA).

Laphakunikezwa isaziso sokuthi Uhlaka Lombiko Wokuhlola (Draft Scoping Report) luyatholakala ukuze ukwazi ukuphawula ngawo. Isikhathi sokuphawula sizothatha izinsuku zekhalenda ezingama-30 ukusuka ngomhla ka-26 Okthoba ukuya kumhla ka-24 Novemba 2017. Umbiko uyatholakala kuwebhusayithi yePhrojekthi: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia, ngokucela ku-ERM nakulezi zindawo zomphakathi ezilandelayo:

Durban Central Lending Public Library
 Richards Bay Library
 ERM offices, Suite S005, 17 The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville

Ikhophi yesiZulu noma yesiBhunu yesifingqo evela kubaphathi ingatholakala uma icelwa ku-ERM.

Ababambiqhaza bayacelwa ukuthi beze emhlanganweni womphakathi lapho i-ERM izokwethula khona ulwazi oluthe xaxa ngephrojekthi nange-EIA. Umphakathi uzonikwa ithuba lokuveza izinto ezikhathazayo futhi ubuze nemibuzo ethimbeni lePhrojekthi. Imininingwane yomhlangano yomphakathi ingendlela elandelayo:

Usuku: 13 Novemba 2017
Indawo: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay
Isikhathi: 17:30, ithimba lephrojekthi lizoba khona endaweni kusukela ngo-16:00

Usuku: 14 Novemba 2017
Indawo: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban
Isikhathi: 17:30, ithimba lephrojekthi lizoba khona endaweni kusukela ngo-16:00

Ababambiqhaza bayamenywa ukuthi bahlanganyele ohlelweni lwe-EIA ngokukhomba izinto ezikhathazayo nokunikeza iziphakamiso zokwenza ngcono izinzuzo. Ukubhalisa njenge-I&AP, ukuletha imibono yokuphawula, nokuthola ulwazi oluthe xaxa, sicela uxhumane ne-ERM:

Charlene Jefferies
 I-imeyili: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com
 Ucingo: 021 681 5400
 Postnet Suite 90,
 Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966
 Iwebhusayithi:
www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

KZN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

ERRATUM
ZNB15/2017/18HSE

KINDLY BE INFORMED THAT THE DEPARTMENT HAS AMENDED THE SCOPE OF WORK IN RESPECT OF THIS BID, WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN THE TENDER BULLETIN AND ETENDER PORTAL ON 22-09-17.

INVITATION TO DEVELOPERS WHO OWN LAND TO REGISTER ON THE DEPARTMENT'S DATABASE OF AFFORDABLE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPERS TO DEVELOP, AT RISK, FULLY BONDED AFFORDABLE HOUSES, ON THEIR PRIVATELY-OWNED SUITABLY-LOCATED SERVICED LAND IN VARIOUS URBAN AREAS OF KWAZULU-NATAL FOR QUALIFYING BENEFICIARIES OF GOVERNMENT'S FINANCE LINKED INDIVIDUAL SUBSIDY PROGRAM [FLISP], FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING 36 MONTHS

BID NUMBER: ZNB15/2017/18HSE
CLOSING DATE: 01 DECEMBER 2017
BID BOX NO.: 15 (SITUATED AT 12TH FLOOR, EAGLE BUILDING, 353 – 363 DR PIXELY KASEME STREET, DURBAN)

COMPULSORY BRIEFING SESSION DATE: 17 NOVEMBER 2017 – NO DOCUMENT WILL BE ISSUED ON OR AFTER BRIEFING SESSION DAY

BRIEFING SESSION TIME: 11:00
BRIEFING SESSION VENUE: 353 – 363 DR PIXELY KASEME STREET, EAGLE BUILDING, 7TH FLOOR BOARDROOM

TECHNICAL ENQUIRIES: MS J. D. NAIKER 031 336 5418/031 336 5300
BID ENQUIRIES: MR S. MTHEMBU 031 336 5169/
 MRS R. GAFOOR 031 336 5142/
 MR N.E. NGWENYA 031 3365157

The Department of Human Settlements hereby invites proposals from suitably qualified and experienced service providers with the requisite capacity for appointment as developers who own land to register on the department's database of affordable residential developers to develop, at risk, fully bonded affordable houses, on their privately-owned suitably-located serviced land in various urban areas of KwaZulu-Natal for qualifying beneficiaries of government's finance linked individual subsidy program [FLIPS], for a period not exceeding 36 months

Documents will be made available as from **27 OCTOBER 2017**. A non-refundable cash fee of **R270.00** will be charged for the bid document or bid document can be downloaded at no cost @ www.etender.gov.za Payment must be made at cashier's office 15th floor room 1512, Eagle Building, Durban from 08H00 to 15H00. A receipt must be produced to the bid section at 12th floor, room 1232 for issue of a bid document. **No documents will be issued by the Department after 15h30 on 16 November 2017.**

The bidder or a person who is directly employed by the bidder and is suitably qualified and experienced to comprehend the implications of the work involved must represent the bidder at the compulsory briefing session.

Bidders must furnish original bid documents at the briefing session venue as section J will be endorsed by the Department's official.

The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements is committed to providing housing opportunities for the middle income housing market. This commitment provides new fully bondable homes for sale only to middle income housing market households and can be bought-off plan. Qualifying middle income market beneficiaries will also be assisted with a FLISP subsidy to enable them to pay a deposit towards their bank loan. These middle income developments will significantly uplift the areas where they will be developed providing a knock-on effect of improved property values in the wider urban townships/suburbs.

The Department invites proposals from Developers who own suitably-located and serviced land on which they are developing bondable homes for sale to middle income market households who earn a combined household income between R10,000.00 to R15,000.00 per month and who qualify for a once-off FLISP housing subsidy from the department and a housing loan from a registered financial institution.

Developers from the affordable residential development sector keen on participating in this new Human Settlements programme must submit proposals to the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements, providing the following information for consideration by the Department:

Indicate the affordable housing schemes your company has developed, or intends to develop, in terms of current planning legislation and number of units that the affordable housing scheme can accommodate, including the following:

Appended here under is the amended scope of work.

- The above developer proposals may include Social Housing Institutions with proposals to develop a mixed development of social rental housing and FLISP;
- Relevant Planning Activities culminating in planning consent/approvals, which should include densified 2 or 3 storey walk-up units, semi-detached units, row housing, or any other type of densification for affordable housing beneficiaries;
- Approval of building plans by relevant authorities - Regardless of the type of densification design, housing unit sizes should be a minimum of 50m², accommodating 2 bedrooms or 3 bedrooms, with combined kitchen and lounge [open plan], tiled bathroom and toilet, single car-port and landscape the area around the houses;
- Housing designs must be compliant with the relevant authorities; building specifications of the National Building Regulations Council/Department of Trade & Industry [SANS10400XA energy-saving specifications]. Proposal to indicate methodology, compliant with SANS10;
- The market value of the units including internal services and top-structures to be costed at a maximum of R500,000.00 per unit, including VAT due to current FLISP quantum range;
- Service providers will undertake the residential development at risk, which will include sourcing capital funding, planning, construction services and construction of top structure.
- Service providers must assemble a multi-disciplinary team for the planning and construction of the affordable residential development;
- Proven experience in construction of units for residential developments;
- Confirmation of bulk services/service agreements, community facilitation, social compact agreement, relevant risk processes, environmental risk assessments, geotechnical investigation and land suitability studies;
- Proven experience in construction of units for residential development as past performance and documented track-record will be considered;
- Developers must be registered on the Central Suppliers Database (CSD). Entities that are in the process of being registered on the said database must provide proof thereof. Developers must have all the necessary registration and accreditation, including but not limited to NHBC, CIDB grading of level 5 upwards, valid tax clearance and indemnities

NB: PLEASE NOTE THE EVALUATION CRITERIA IS AS PER THE PREVIOUS ADVERT PUBLISHED ON THE TENDER BULLETIN AND E-TENDER PORTAL DATED-22-09-2017 AND INCLUDED ON THE BID DOCUMENT.

Due to a change in project scope a notification was sent out on 7 November 2017 to notify stakeholders that the Draft Scoping Report had been withdrawn and that a revised Scoping Report would be released for a full 30 day comment period in 2018. Proof of notification is provided in the following pages.

All comments received during the initial Scoping consultation period, and after the withdrawal notification were captured in a Comment and Response Report, refer to *Annex C*.

RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

E ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration Reply all |
Tue 2017-11-07 05:14 PM

To: Lindsey Bungartz

Bcc: Molefe.Morokane@dmr.gov.za; khayaletu.matrose@dmr.gov.za;
mamabefu.modipa@dmr.gov.za; kefilwe.chibogo@dmr.gov.za;
motlount@petroleumagencysa.com; mekwel@petroleumagencysa.com;
ngesip@petroleumagencysa.com; mushwanas@petroleumagencysa.com;
vanderspuyd@petroleumagencysa.com; msolomons@environment.gov.za;
nngcaba@environment.gov.za; DG@environment.gov.za; Ypeter@environment.gov.za;
smunzhedzi@environment.gov.za; Gpopose@environment.gov.za;
jmphepya@environment.gov.za; AndrewC@daff.gov.za; Mmeyer@environment.gov.za;
oosthuiz@environment.gov.za; ajboyd@environment.gov.za; SiphokaziN@daff.gov.za;
JusticeMA@daff.gov.za; SueM@daff.gov.za; muzi.mkhize@energy.gov.za; muziwise@yahoo.com;
KimP@daff.gov.za; VeronicaM@daff.gov.za; DeonD@daff.gov.za; JanetC@daff.gov.za;
christopherw@daff.gov.za; aats@caa.co.za; bwilliams@sahra.org.za; liz.mahlangu@sanparks.org;
rnaicker@samsa.org.za; DBurgess@samsa.org.za; dmanley@samsa.org.za;
mbrkovic@samsa.org.za; mmpisana@samsa.org.za; wlobo@samsa.org.za;
thando.tubane@kzncogta.gov.za; Nqobile.khanyile@Dmr.gov.za;
Sibusiso.Myeza@kznedtea.gov.za; omar.parak@kznedtea.gov.za;
bonisiwe.sithole@kznedtea.gov.za; kim.vanheerden@kznedtea.gov.za;
nombulelo.zungu@kznedtea.gov.za; Peter.Kuyler@kzndard.gov.za;
vishnu.govender@kzncogta.gov.za; senzllua.mzila@kzncogta.gov.za;
nerissa.pillay@kznwildlife.com; bachoos@kznwildlife.com; andyb@kznwildlife.com;
cedricc@kznwildlife.com; greenk@kznwildlife.com; livingst@kznwildlife.com;
nairg@kznwildlife.com; mayor@uthukeladm.co.za; Noloyiso.nkqeto@ugu.gov.za;
DD.Naidoo@ugu.gov.za; rc3@umzinyathi.gov.za; communications@ukdm.gov.za;
mpumes@amajuba.gov.za; malulun@amajuba.gov.za; sceo@kingcetchwayo.gov.za;
rheedersc@kingcetchwayo.gov.za; AmeinP@durban.gov.za; ODonoghueS@durban.gov.za;
metroceo@durban.gov.za; chumisa.thengwa@durban.gov.za; mm@rnm.gov.za;
bridget.turrell@rnm.gov.za; sibusiso.khuzwayo@umdm.gov.za; karenp@umdoni.gov.za;
mmoffice@umdoni.gov.za; kavershens@umdoni.gov.za; thulas@umzumbe.gov.za;
hlengiwe@umzumbe.gov.za; dcs@umlalazi.org.za; SibekoNJ@umhlathuze.gov.za;
info@zululand.org.za; ricardom@kwadukuza.gov.za; sphe.zulu@mandeni.gov.za;
feziwe.mhlongo@hcm.gov.za; lindy@isimangaliso.com; thembi@isimangaliso.com;
thembi@isimangaliso.com; hydrosan@iafrica.com; aradhana.dasarath@transnet.net;
Faisal.Sultan@transnet.net; Brynn.Adamson@transnet.net; themba.mkhize@transnet.net;
ricky.bhikraj@transnet.net; khosi.zondi@transnet.net; preston.khomo@transnet.net;
neal.naidoo@transnet.net; vuyo.keswa2@transnet.net; chris@africantuna.com;
andrew@kaytrad.co.za; procher@bluecon.co.za; msands@bluecon.co.za;
judianbruk@telkomsa.net; sandile@eyethufishing.co.za; jeremy@fishsa.org;
suleimans@oceana.co.za; operations@seafreeze.co.za; sfadmin@seafreeze.co.za;
operations@seafreeze.co.za; longline@mweb.co.za; priscauys@yahoo.com; cttopradio@ij.co.za;
ReneC@ij.co.za; agency@jmss.co.za; rob@kzntuna.com; hans@bigcatch.co.za;
luckyladyfishing@gmail.com; salome@lft.co.za; lshaer@lusitaniafishing.co.za;
marzul@iafrica.com; gd@goswell.co.za; gduplessis@pioneerfishing.co.za;

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 tamlyn@zob.co.za; warrendavidhale123@gmail.com; annelouw@icmpeople.com;
 Claire Alborough; Ingeborg McNicoll; Lindsey Bungartz; Charlene Jefferies

Dear Stakeholders

This letter serves to inform you that the scope of Eni and Sasol's exploration drilling project in ER236 is being reconsidered and it will be necessary to amend the current Draft Scoping Report.

As such, based on the current NEMA EIA regulations and associated timelines, Eni have decided to re-release the Draft Scoping Report and re-submit the application form in early 2018. **The public meetings scheduled for the 13th and 14th November in Richards Bay and Durban will therefore be postponed until January/February 2018** and a revised Draft Scoping Report will be released to the public and advertised prior to the meetings. It will be ensured that stakeholders are given the optimal time allowed for by legislation to comment and participate in the process.

Please note that all comments submitted during the initial notification period will still be included in the Comments and Responses Report. Once the revised scope is made available, comments already submitted may be also revised; withdrawn or replaced entirely. All stakeholders who have registered will remain on the stakeholder database.

We apologise for any potential inconvenience caused. We look forward to engaging with you further during 2018.

Yours sincerely

Lindsey

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 |

W www.erm.com



The revised draft Scoping Report was released for a 30 day comment period on 22 January 2018. An email notification was sent to all stakeholders on the database, the report was made available on the project website and in the following libraries:

- Durban Public Library
- Richards Bay Public Library
- Port Shepstone Public Library

Proof of notification is provided in the following pages.

An updated BID was made available on the project website and is included below.

All comments received during the Scoping consultation period were captured in a Comment and Response Report, refer to *Annex C*.

Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

E

ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration

Reply all |

Mon 2018-01-22 11:23 AM

To: Lindsey Bungartz

Bcc: Molefe.Morokane@dmr.gov.za; khayaletu.matrose@dmr.gov.za; mamabefu.modipa@dmr.gov.za; kefilwe.chibogo@dmr.gov.za; motlount@petroleumagencysa.com; mekwel@petroleumagencysa.com; ngesip@petroleumagencysa.com; mushwanas@petroleumagencysa.com; vanderspuyd@petroleumagencysa.com; msolomons@environment.gov.za; nngcaba@environment.gov.za; DG@environment.gov.za; Ypeter@environment.gov.za; smunzhedzi@environment.gov.za; Gpopose@environment.gov.za; jmphepya@environment.gov.za; AndrewC@daff.gov.za; Mmeyer@environment.gov.za; oosthuiz@environment.gov.za; ajboyd@environment.gov.za; SiphokaziN@daff.gov.za; JusticeMA@daff.gov.za; SueM@daff.gov.za; muzi.mkhize@energy.gov.za; muziwise@yahoo.com; KimP@daff.gov.za; VeronicaM@daff.gov.za; DeonD@daff.gov.za; JanetC@daff.gov.za; christopherw@daff.gov.za; aats@caa.co.za; bwilliams@sahra.org.za; liz.mahlangu@sanparks.org; rnaicker@samsa.org.za; DBurgess@samsa.org.za; dmanley@samsa.org.za; mbrkovic@samsa.org.za; mmpisana@samsa.org.za; wlobo@samsa.org.za; thando.tubane@kzncogta.gov.za; Nqobile.khanyile@Dmr.gov.za; Sibusiso.Myeza@kznedtea.gov.za; omar.parak@kznedtea.gov.za; bonisiwe.sithole@kznedtea.gov.za; kim.vanheerden@kznedtea.gov.za; nombulelo.zungu@kznedtea.gov.za; Peter.Kuyler@kzndard.gov.za; vishnu.govender@kzncogta.gov.za; senzlua.mzila@kzncogta.gov.za; nerissa.pillay@kznwildlife.com; bachoos@kznwildlife.com; andyb@kznwildlife.com; cedricc@kznwildlife.com; greenk@kznwildlife.com; livingst@kznwildlife.com; nairg@kznwildlife.com; mayor@uthukeladm.co.za; Noloyiso.nkqeto@ugu.gov.za; DD.Naidoo@ugu.gov.za; rc3@umzinyathi.gov.za; communications@ukdm.gov.za; mpumes@amajuba.gov.za; malulun@amajuba.gov.za; sceo@kingcetchwayo.gov.za; rheedersc@kingcetchwayo.gov.za; AmeinP@durban.gov.za; ODonoghueS@durban.gov.za; metroceo@durban.gov.za; chumisa.thengwa@durban.gov.za; mm@rnm.gov.za; bridget.turrell@rnm.gov.za; sibusiso.khuzwayo@umdm.gov.za; karenp@umdoni.gov.za; mmoffice@umdoni.gov.za; kavershens@umdoni.gov.za; thulas@umzumbe.gov.za; hlengiwe@umzumbe.gov.za; dcs@umlalazi.org.za; SibekoNJ@umhlathuze.gov.za; info@zululand.org.za; ricardom@kwadukuza.gov.za; sphe.zulu@mandeni.gov.za; feziwe.mhlongo@hcm.gov.za; lindy@isimangaliso.com; thembi@isimangaliso.com; thembi@isimangaliso.com; hydrosan@iafrica.com; aradhana.dasarath@transnet.net; Faisal.Sultan@transnet.net; Brynn.Adamson@transnet.net; themba.mkhize@transnet.net; ricky.bhikraj@transnet.net; khosi.zondi@transnet.net; preston.khomo@transnet.net; neal.naidoo@transnet.net; vuyo.keswa2@transnet.net; chris@africantuna.com; andrew@kaytrad.co.za; procher@bluecon.co.za; msands@bluecon.co.za; judianbruk@telkomsa.net; sandile@eyethufishing.co.za; jeremy@fishsa.org; suleimans@oceana.co.za; operations@seafreeze.co.za; sfadmin@seafreeze.co.za; operations@seafreeze.co.za; longline@mweb.co.za; priscauys@yahoo.com; cttopradio@ij.co.za; ReneC@ij.co.za; agency@jmss.co.za; rob@kzntuna.com; hans@bigcatch.co.za; luckyladyfishing@gmail.com; salome@lft.co.za; lshaer@lusitaniafishing.co.za; marzul@iafrica.com; gd@goswell.co.za; gduplessis@pioneerfishing.co.za;

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 Claire Alborough; Charlene Jefferies; Ingeborg McNicoll; Lindsey Bungartz

Sent Items

ERM Ref: 0414229

Dear Stakeholder,

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right 12/3/236 (ER 236) off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni has the operatorship of Block ER 236. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

ERM released a Draft Scoping Report on 26 October 2017, which was subsequently withdrawn on 07 November 2017, as Eni and Sasol wished to reconsider the scope of the project.

Notice is hereby given that the revised Draft Scoping Report is available for comment. Changes made to the Draft Scoping Report are largely in the Project Description, Chapter 4, as the ER236 holders are now considering drilling up to six wells, instead of the four wells which were planned in the previous 2017 Draft Scoping Report. Key edits to the project scope have been underlined in the text of the Draft Scoping Report, other edits are outlined below.

All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated maps to reflect southern area of interest. Minor editorial edits.
Chapter 1 (Introduction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of southern area of interest in <i>Section 1.1</i>
Chapter 4 (Project Description)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.1 and Section 4.2 edited to include the southern area of interest
Chapter 5 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updates made throughout to reflect the addition of the southern area of interest
Chapter 6 (EIA Process)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation details edited to reflect re-release of Draft Scoping Report
Chapter 8 (Plan of Study for EIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisional EIA schedule updated to reflect new timeframe

All comments received from stakeholders with regard to the previous Draft Scoping Report have been considered and included in the 2018 Draft Scoping Report, in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) (*Annex C*). Stakeholders are encouraged to ensure that their comments are captured in the CRR and are welcome to submit further comment to ERM.

The comment period will have a duration of 30 calendar days from 22 January 2018 to 22 February 2018. The Report is available on the Project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia as well as on request, from ERM, and at the following public locations:

- Durban Central Lending Public Library
- Richards Bay Library
- Port Shepstone Library
- ERM offices, Suite S005, 17 The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville

A Zulu or Afrikaans version of the executive summary can be made available on request.

Stakeholders are invited to attend one of the below listed public meetings where ERM will present more information about the project and the EIA. During the meeting the participants will also have the opportunity to ask questions to the Project team. Details of the public meetings are as follows:

Date: 6 February 2018

Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 7 February 2018

Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Port Shepstone Country Club, Port Shepstone

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

You are invited to submit your comments on the Draft Scoping Report to ERM:

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Post: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Tel: 021 681 5400

Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Your comments, and our response, will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA for consideration.

Please ensure that your comments reach ERM on or before 22 February 2018.

Thank you for your participation in this process.

Yours Sincerely

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

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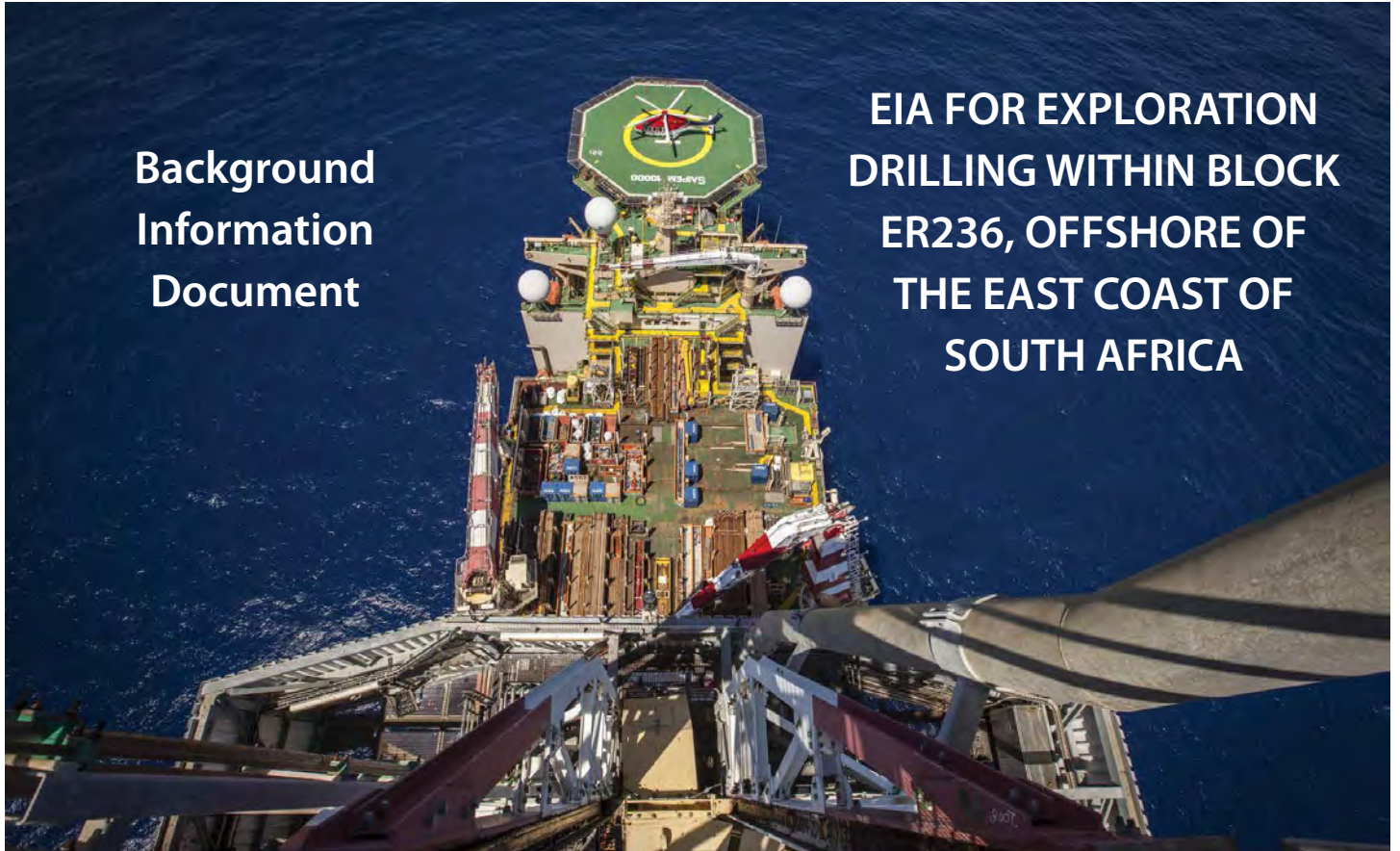
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Background Information Document

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA



Purpose of this Document

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an exploration right off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 (12/3/236) to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The Project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), through the Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA). The authorisation would be under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998).

To obtain an EA, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process must be undertaken in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014. The Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) is the competent authority and has powers to authorise the

development or refuse it. Applications must be submitted to PASA. PASA is responsible for evaluating applications, entering into negotiations with applicants and making recommendations to the Minister of Mineral Resources on their acceptability.

This document provides background information on the Project and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. It aims to assist Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to understand the Project and provide guidance on getting involved in the EIA process. I&APs play a very important role in the EIA process and we encourage you to register as a stakeholder which will enable ERM to keep you informed throughout the EIA processes. By doing so you will be able to engage in discussions on issues, provide comment on the draft Scoping Report, various specialist study findings and comment on the draft EIA Report to be produced in the course of the process.

ERM's Role

Eni, in its role as operator of ER236, has appointed Environmental Resources Management (ERM) as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) for the EIA. The EIA will set out the anticipated impacts arising from the Project and propose measures on how these might be managed. The EIA report will inform an environmental authorisation decision to be taken by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR).



Register as an interested and affected party:

Please complete the enclosed registration/comment sheet or contact ERM to register as an I&AP. You can contact us using the details below:

Charlene Jefferies of ERM Southern Africa

Tel: 021 681 5400

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Project Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia



Project Background and Description

Eni is considering drilling up to six deep water wells within Block ER236, four wells within a northern 1,840 km² area of interest, in water depths ranging between 1,500 m and 2,100 m and two wells within a southern 2905 km² area of interest (Figure 1.1), in water depth ranging between 2,600 m and 3,000 m. The specific number of wells and their locations would be based on a number of factors, including further analysis of seismic data, the geological target (the hydrocarbon bearing geology into which the well is to be drilled), and the presence of any seafloor obstacles. In addition, the success (if valuable hydrocarbon is discovered) of the first well in each area will determine whether or not subsequent wells are drilled. The drilling of the first exploration well is planned in 2019. The expected drilling depth would be approximately 3,800 m and 4,100 m from the sea surface to target depth in the northern area, while at around 5,450 m in the southern one. The drilling of one well is expected to take in the order of two months to complete.

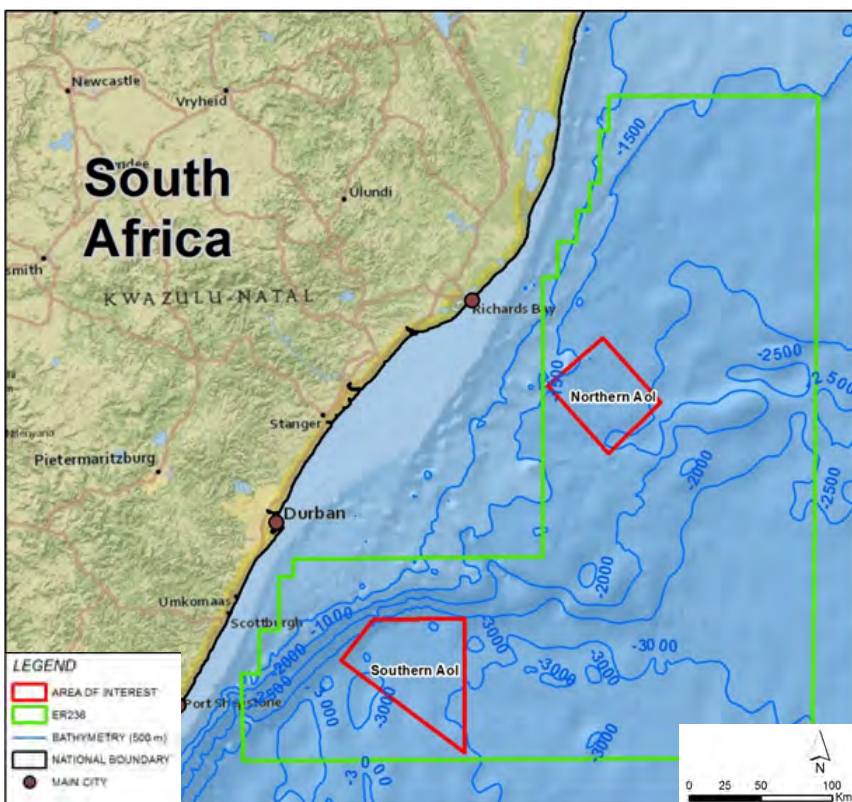


Figure 1. Locality map

Due to the water depth, the drilling of the wells will be undertaken by a deep water drillship held in position by dynamic positioning thrusters rather than anchor moorings (an example drillship is shown in Figure 2). A temporary 500 m operational safety zone would be imposed around the drillship, while it is drilling.

The drillship would be supported by at least three vessels, which would transfer equipment, materials and waste between the drillship and an onshore logistics base. The supply vessels would call into port regularly during the drilling period, called a “drilling campaign”.

An onshore logistics base would be located in either Richards Bay or Durban, and a final decision on the location of the base has not yet been taken. This base would provide storage for materials (including materials required to drill the well, diesel, water and drilling fluids) and equipment. Vessels providing fuel, food supplies, water etc would also use the shore base.

Depending on the success of the first well within the northern area of interest, up to three additional wells comprising an additional exploration well at a second location and the possibility of one appraisal close to each exploration well location, may be drilled to establish the quantity and potential flow rate of any hydrocarbon present. The time sequence of these possible additional wells will be dependent on the results of the first exploration well, and will not occur immediately after the drilling of the initial well. Within the southern area of interest one potential exploration well will be drilled and a possible appraisal well depending on the results of the first well. Well testing may be conducted on the appraisal wells if they present potential commercial quantities of hydrocarbon.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Processes

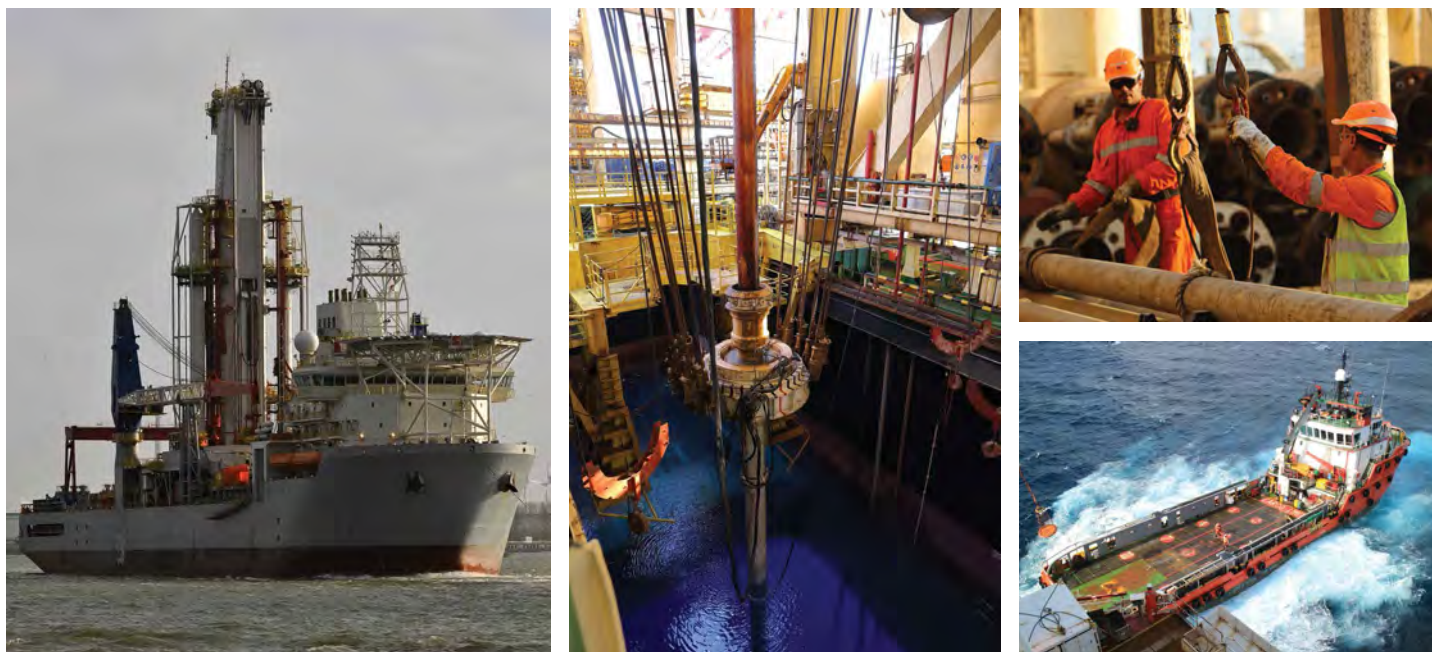


Figure 2. *Example of a drillship and activities associated with the drillship*

The EIA for the offshore drilling campaign is being conducted in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, (Act No. 107 of 1998).

The Project falls within a number of listed activities in the EIA Regulations, including Activity 18 in Listing Notice 2 (GNR R984), namely “Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires an exploration right as contemplated in section 79 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including –

- (a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks; or
- (b) the primary processing of a petroleum resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating or water removal;

but excluding the secondary processing of a petroleum resource, including the beneficiation or refining of gas, oil or petroleum products in which case activity 5 in this Notice applies.”

Therefore, the Project will require full Scoping and EIA Processes to support any environmental authorisation decisions. A typical full Scoping/EIA Process includes the following activity:

Scoping Phase – In the scoping phase, the EIA team communicates with I&APs (1st engagement session) to identify potential positive and negative impacts, Project alternatives, as well as to determine the terms of reference

for specialist studies to be conducted in the EIA phase. This information is set out in a Scoping Report.

The Draft Scoping Report for the Project will be made available for a thirty (30) day public comment period (2nd public engagement session). All comments, together with a response from the project team will be included in the final Scoping Report. This will be submitted to the Competent Authority (DMR, through PASA) for adjudication.

Specialist Studies – Once terms of reference for specialist studies as detailed in the Scoping Report are approved by the Competent Authority, the EIA team initiates the specialist investigations. These studies establish what the baseline environmental and socio-economic conditions are. These will provide a point of reference against which the impact assessment will be undertaken. For the proposed project we currently anticipate that the following specialist studies will need to be undertaken:

- Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects’ impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc).
- Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects’ impact on fishing activities in the area.
- Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event.
- Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Processes

EIA Phase – The EIA team then compile an EIA Report. This Report sets out the possible positive and negative impacts identified in the Scoping Report, and through the specialist studies. The team rates the significance of the possible impacts using ERM's impact assessment methodology, developed internally based on international best practice. The Environmental Impact Report will include an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr), which will detail proposed management measures to minimise negative impacts and enhance positive impacts.

The EIA team will make the draft EIA Report available for a thirty (30) day public comment period (3rd public engagement session). All comments, together with a response from the Project team will be included in the final EIA Report which will be submitted to the Competent Authority for adjudication. Once the Competent Authority has made a decision, all registered stakeholders will be notified of the decision.

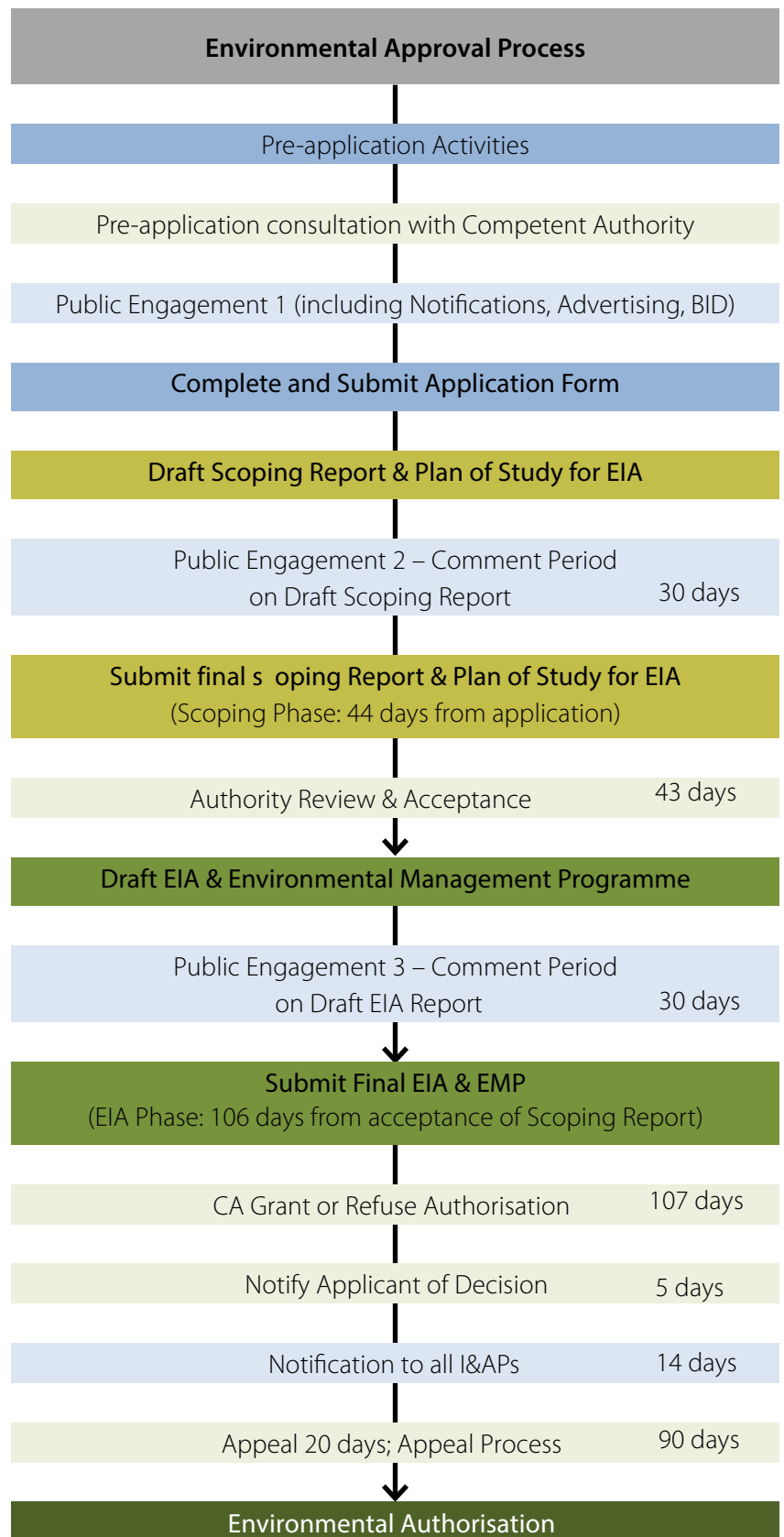


Figure 3. South African EIA Flowchart

Registration and Comment Sheet

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

Should you have any queries, comments or suggestions regarding the proposed Project, please note them below.

Return this comment sheet to:

Charlene Jefferies of ERM Southern Africa

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Tel: 021 681 5400;

Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Project Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

I want to formally register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be provided with further information and notifications during the EIA process	Yes	No
I would like to receive my notifications by:	Email	Post Fax

Comments

Title and Name:		
Organisation:		
Telephone:	Fax:	
Cell:	Email:	
Postal Address:		
Name	Signature	Date

Thank you for your participation!



The notification of the availability of the revised draft Scoping Report for comment, together with details of the public meetings was advertised in four newspapers; The Mercury and Isolezwe (in Zulu) with distribution around Durban, and The Zululand Observer and Ilanga Newspaper (in Zulu), with distribution around Richards Bay. The dates of distribution were as follows:

- The Mercury - 22 January 2018
- The Zululand Observer - 22 January 2018
- Ilanga (advert in isiZulu) - 22 January 2018
- Isolezwe (advert in isiZulu) - 22 January 2018

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Department: Office of the Premier, PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL HEAD OF DEPARTMENT DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT HEAD OFFICE - PIETERMARITZBURG REF: KZNDARD/HOD/01/2018

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SBONGILE
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Tel: 073 437 6036.
TS030532

0910 PUBLIC/LEGAL NOTICES

AUCTION NOTICE OF SALE IN EXECUTION
IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOWER UMFOLOZI HELD AT EMPANGENI Case No: 2974/17 In the matter between: YVONNE GREFF N.O. 1st Plaintiff HARRY HYMAN N.O. 2nd Plaintiff and FAVOURITE SIBONGILE MBONAMBI (IDENTITY NO. 661029 0261 080) Defendant This sale is a sale in execution pursuant to a judgment obtained in the above honourable court on the 14TH DAY OF AUGUST 2017.

DATE OF SALE: /12TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 2018 TIME: 11h00 am - AND all buyers MUST COMPLY TO THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS SALES VENUE: UNIT D62, 88 CERAMIC CURVE, ALTON, RICHARDS BAY INVENTORY: 1 x Plasma Flat Screen TV 2 x Defy Fridges (Grey) 1 x Food Warmer/Display Unit 2 x Wooden Tables 1 x Flame Max Chip Maker 1 x Defy Chest Freezer 3 x 4 Seater Wooden Bench Table (Combo) 1 x Pool Table 1 x 3 Burner Gas Stove 10 x Plastic Chairs 2 x Gas Bottles (9kg) and 1 x Small Gas Bottle 11 x Beer Crates with Bottles 2 x Beer Cases 1 x Corner Office Desk A N D / O R ALTERNATIVELY THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN & TO ALL THE ATTACHED GOODS TERMS: CASH TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER Only cash or bank guaranteed cheques will be accepted. REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS i)All prospective buyers to meet and register at the Sheriff's Office, 37 Union Street, Empangeni, between the hours of 08h00 and 10h00. ii)ALL REGISTRATIONS WILL CLOSE AT 10h00 am SHARP. iii)All registered buyers then to meet at the sales venue at 11h00 am sharp. iv)No unregistered buyers will be allowed to participate in the sale of execution. No registrations will be done at the sales venue. 1.The Rules of the auction are available 24 hours

before the auction and may be inspected at the office of the Sheriff of the Court Lower Umfolozi, 37 Union Street, Empangeni during office hours; 2. Registration as a buyer is a pre-requisite subject to specific conditions, inter alia a) In accordance to the Consumer Protection Act 68 of 2008 (http://www.info.gov.za/view/downloadfileAction?id=99961) b)FICA-legislation: Requirement proof of ID and residential address - List of other FICA requirements available at Sheriff's office or website: www.sheremp.co.za c) Payment of a Registration fee of R500-00 in cash is required d) Special Conditions of Sales available for viewing at the sheriff's office, 37 Union Street, Empangeni or www.sheremp.co.za 3. The auction will be conducted by the Sheriff of Lower Umfolozi or her representative. 4.Advertising costs at current publication rates and sale costs according to Court rules, apply. DATED AT RICHARDS BAY THIS 18TH DAY OF JANUARY 2018. **KLOPPERS INCORPORATED Attorneys for: Plaintiff RICHARDS BAY C/o KLOPPERS EMP INC PEARCE CRESCENT EMPANGENI Telephone: 035 7807300 REF: FRANS MARX/KJ /10/G022/001 22-01 -2018** MA017682

AUCTION NOTICE OF SALE
IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF: LOWER UMFOLOZI HELD AT EMPANGENI CASE NO. 5242/17 In the matter between: BUSINESS PARTNERS LTD Execution Creditor And PRAVATHIE LUTCHMINARIAN Execution Debtor In pursuance of a judgment in the Magistrate's Court for the District of Lower Umfolozi held at Empangeni in the abovementioned case, and by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued thereon against the Execution Debtor, the goods listed hereunder will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at UNIT 23, RICHARDS BAY MINI FACTORIES, 7 PASETA PARADE, RICHARDS BAY on 13 FEBRUARY 2018 at 11h00 in the forenoon or so soon thereafter. Goods: 1 x 4 DRAWER FILING CABINET 1 X KELVINATOR MICROWAVE 3 X DINING ROOM CHAIRS 4 X FISHING RODS 1 X OPEL CADET BEARING REG NO: NRB 57484; V I N N O : RD481XS436327TJ64; E N G I N E N O : 16SV2B09260 1 X BRAAI STAND DRUM 1 X CHAIN BLOCK 1 X BLUE COMPRESSOR 2 X WELDING GAS BOTTLES 1 X SONY MINI HI-FI 1 X YELLOW WELDING MACHINE 1 X 3 PLATE DEFY STOVE

1 X 1 DOOR LG FRIDGE 1 X HP COMPUTER SYSTEM 1 X HP PRINTER 1 X ALL STOCK IN TRADE And /or alternatively the right, title and interest in and to the attached goods Terms: Cash to the highest bidder. Only cash or bank guaranteed cheques will be accepted. This sale is a sale in execution pursuant to a judgment obtained in the above Honourable Court on 09TH NOVEMBER 2017; The Rules of the auction are available 24 hours before the auction and may be inspected at the offices of the Sheriff of the Court Lower Umfolozi, 37 Union Street, Empangeni during office hours; Registration as a buyer is a pre-requisite subject to specific conditions, inter alia: (a)In accordance to the Consumer Protection Act 68 of 2008 (info.gov.za/view/downloadfileAction?id=99961); (b) FICA-legislation : Requirement proof of ID and residential address List of other FICA requirements available at Sheriff's office or website: www.sheremp.co.za; (c)Payment of a Registration fee of R500.00 in cash is required; (d) Special Conditions of Sale available for viewing at the Sheriff's office, 37 Union Street, Empangeni or www.sheremp.co.za; The Auction will be conducted by the Sheriff of Lower Umfolozi or her representative. Advertising costs at current publication rates and sale costs according to Court Rules apply. DATED AT RICHARDS BAY ON THIS THE 12TH DAY OF JANUARY 2018. **PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEYS SHEPSTONE & WYLIE Suite 27, Calypso Centre 2 Kruger Rand Richards Bay P O Box 1705, Richards Bay, 3900 Tel: 035 7807250 (REF: BCM/ew/BOQW9928.29) 22-01-2018** MA017676

kwezindawo ezingaphansi komkhandlu waseUmhlatuze. Isaziso sikhishwa ngokweSigaba 27(1)(b) somthetho olwawula ukusetshenziswa kwezindawo nokuhlelwa kwazo ka 2013 kanye nesigaba 1.9.5 somqulu olawula ukusetshenziswa kwezindawo ezingaphansi komkhandlu waseumhlathuze, ukuthi mina, N Madanran ngokwesikhunda sethu umfakiselo ngenhloso yokuthola imvume yoMkhandlu yoksebenzisa Erf 7650 CBD ebhaliswe ngegama lika Redline Distributors cc ngenjongo kwenza indawo yokudla. Imininingwane, amapulani Kanye neminye imiqulu ingaholwa kwi hhovisi D327B, Civic Centre, edolobheni lase Richards Bay. Noma imuphi umuntu ofisa ukuphikisa noma ukuzisa isikhalo mayelana nalesicelo kofanele azise isiphikiso noma isikhalo esibhaliwe kuKhangene ndawonye nezizathu aphikisa ngazo. Incwadi yesikhalo noma isiphikiso kofanele ibe mbaxambili ithunyelwe kuMphathi Dolobha, Private Bag X1004, Richards Bay, 3900 noma Creg @richemp.org.za kanye nakumfaki wesicelo P O Box 5762, Empangeni, 3880 kungakapheli izinsuku ezingamashumi amathathu (30) kusukela osukwini lokuphuma kwesikhangiso ephapheni. Uma ingekho imibono noma izikhala ezithunyelwayo mayelana nalesisaziso, wonke amathuba okuzibandakanya nalesisicelo ayobe esevalekile kanjalo. 22-01-2018 MA017673

VW wants to build SUV in Kenya

A press statement released by the president of Kenya suggests that Volkswagen is 'exploring' the possibility of producing a small SUV in the African country.

The German automaker set up a plant in the city of Thika near Nairobi in 2016, initially importing Polo Vivo kits from the Uitenhage factory in SA on either a semi-knocked down or completely knocked down basis.

However, the statement from the office of President Uhuru Kenyatta said that not only was VW now 'looking to double production' in the country, it was also keen to 'introduce a new model at its plant'.

The statement said that VW SA boss, Thomas Schaefer, told President Kenyatta at a recent meeting in East London that the firm was 'exploring producing a second model in Kenya' in the form of a small SUV, while also doubling production of the Polo Vivo.



PUBLIC / LEGAL NOTICES

ERM Reference Number: 0414229

Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

INVITATION TO PUBLIC MEETING AND COMMENT

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right 12/3/236 (ER 236) off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The Project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. The proposed project triggers a number of Listed Activities, including the following, in terms of the EIA Regulations of 2014 (as amended in April 2017):

- Activity 18 Listing Notice 2 GN R984: Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires an exploration right as contemplated in section 79 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including —
 - (a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks; or
 - (b) the primary processing of a petroleum resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating or water removal; but excluding the secondary processing of a petroleum resource, including the beneficiation or refining of gas, oil or petroleum products in which case activity 5 in this Notice applies.

Notice is hereby given of the commencement of the EIA and associated public participation process required under NEMA. The Draft Scoping Report is available for comment and the comment period will run for a period of 30 calendar days from 18 January 2018 to 22 February 2018. The Report is available on the Project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia, on request from ERM and at the following public locations:

- Durban Central Lending Public Library
 - Richards Bay Library
 - Port Shepstone Library
- ERM offices, Suite S005, 17 The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville

A Zulu or Afrikaans copy of the non-technical summary can be made available on request from ERM.

Stakeholders are invited to attend a public meeting where ERM will present more information about the project and the EIA. The public will be given an opportunity to raise issues and pose questions to the Project team. Details of the public meeting are as follows:

- Date: 6 February 2018
Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay
Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00
- Date: 7 February 2018
Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban
Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00
- Date: 8 February 2018
Venue: Port Shepstone Country club
Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 15:00

Stakeholders are invited to participate in the EIA process by identifying issues of concern and providing suggestions to enhance benefits. To register as an I&AP, submit comments, and to obtain more information, please contact ERM:



Charlene Jefferies
Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com
Tel: 021 681 5400
Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966
Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia



ma017662-04-18©

CITY OF UMHLATHUZE AN APPLICATION FOR COUNCIL'S CONSENT IN TERMS OF SECTION 27(1)(B) OF THE UMHLATHUZE SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT BYLAW 2017 READ WITH CLAUSE 1.9.5 OF THE UMHLATHUZE LAND USE SCHEME

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 33(1) of the Spatial Planning And Land Use Management Bylaw, 2017 and Clause 1.9.5. of the uMhlathuze Land Use Scheme, that I, CF Marketings in my capacity as applicant intend applying to the City of uMhlathuze, for the consent of the Council to use Erf 7650CBD, which is registered in the name of Redline Distributors cc for the purpose of a Catering and Food Supplier. Particulars, plans and other documents may be inspected in Office D327B, Civic Centre, CBD, Richards Bay. Written objections against or representations concerning the proposed application should reach the Municipal Manager at Private Bag X1004, Richards Bay, 3900 or Creg@richemp.org.za as well as the applicant at P O Box 5762, Empangeni, 3880 within 30 day from the date of advertisement. Failure to lodge or forward objections/representations in response to this notice before the abovementioned date will preclude a person from further participating in the process, or taking any further steps with regards to the application. 22-01-2018 MA017672

IDOLOBHA LASEMHLATHUZE Isicelo semvume yomkhandlu ngokwesigaba 27(1) (b) somthetho olwula ukusetshenziswa kwezindawo nokuhlelwa kwazo ka 2013 kanye nesigaba 1.9.5 somqulu olawula ukusetshenziswa

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RESEARCH STUDY COORDINATOR Recruitment Advert

Reference Number: SOM/STUDCOO/001/2018/JAN

The Africa Health Research Institute (AHRI) is one of South Africa's largest independent, interdisciplinary research institutes. AHRI aims to become a source of fundamental discoveries into the susceptibility, transmission and cure of HIV and TB and related diseases, seeking ways to improve diagnosis, prevention and treatment. AHRI's principal funders are Wellcome Trust and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. Our academic partners are University College London and the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Job Overview
AHRI is looking for a Research Study Coordinator to work within the Multilevel HIV prevention programme and will be primarily responsible for leading and co-ordinating community peer navigators working on interventions under the HIV prevention programme, this may include delivering sexual and reproductive health and antiretroviral based HIV prevention. This will be done under the guidance of the PI, project manager and project management team. The Minimum Requirements include a Master's Degree/Post graduate diploma in a relevant field, Nursing Diploma or Degree and Min of 8 years recognizable nursing experience after registration as professional nurse with SANC in general nursing of which at least 5 years' experience as a clinical research nurse at a recognized research organization (such as and including AHRI) and 3 years as a Clinical Nurse Practitioner. The position will be based primarily in our Somkhele site.

Please use this link to get the full job advert, register your CV and apply online: <http://ahri.job.skillsmapafrica.com/>
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THE MSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY
ADDENDUM
CONTRACT No. SCM 51 OF 17/18
PROVISION FOR DIAGNOSTIC CHEST X-RAY SCREENING FOR MSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY EMPLOYEES
The Tender Notice in respect of the above Contract which appeared in Ilanga newspapers on 18 January 2018 refers.
Please include the following content in the above mentioned Tender Notice:
A compulsory Tender Briefing Meeting will be held on **Tuesday, 06 February 2018**, in the **Transportation Boardroom, 5th Floor, A S Chetty Centre, 333 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg**, commencing promptly at **10h30**.
Tenderers arriving at the meeting after the stipulated starting time above will be disqualified. Further, all Tenderers attending the meeting must be in possession of a complete tender document failing which the Tenderer shall be disqualified. Only one representative per Company or Consortium will be allowed to attend the above meeting.
MR SIZWE HADEBE (ACTING CITY MANAGER)

KWAZULU-NATAL
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

CHIEF PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR (11 POSTS)

Durban Region: RTI Umdloti (Ref. P01/2018)
Empangeni Region: • RTI Vryheid (Ref. P02/2018) • RTI Ulundi (Ref. P03/2018) • RTI Nongoma (Ref. P04/2018) • RTI Empangeni (Ref. P05/2018) • RTI Eshowe (Ref. P06/2018) • RTI Mtubatuba (Ref. P07/2018) • RTI Gingindlovu (Ref. P08/2018)
Ladysmith Region: • RTI Ngquthu (Ref. P09/2018) • RTI Midway (Ref. P10/2018) • RTI Greytown (Ref. P11/2018)
Commencing salary: R417 552 per annum

Kindly note that this is a re-advertisement. Applicants who previously applied for the posts (Ref. Nos. P37/2017 - P47/2017) need not re-apply as their previous applications will still be considered.
Duties/key performance areas: • Manage the implementation of operational law enforcement plan • Ensure effective and efficient leadership • Management of service delivery improvement • Management of human resources • Financial management • Ensure effective and efficient asset management.
Enquiries: Mr VK Chetty, tel. (033) 355-8880/8071
Note to applicants: Persons who wish to make application for a post must obtain the full vacancy details, which have been published on the Department's website (www.kzntransport.gov.za). Shortlisting will be based on the full job requirements as indicated in the detailed vacancy advertisement on the website. By making application for the position, an applicant acknowledges that he/she has read and understood the full vacancy details.
Closing date: 9 February 2018
Human Communications D199301

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NGOLWESINE MHLAKA 25 JANUARY 2018 NGO - 10H30 EKUSENI
EMAHOVISINI ETHU: 14 KLINKER PLACE, BRIARDENE, ETHEKWINI

UKUBONWA: NGOLWESITHATHU MHLAKA 24 JANUARY 2018 KUSUKELA NGO - 10H30 - EKUSENI KUYA KU-4 NTAMBAMA KANYE NANGOSUKU LWENDALI.
Abadayisi: Ian Wyles/Edward Nxumalo Imigomo: R3 000.00 idiphosithi yokubhalisa engukheshi noma EFT noma Isheke laseBhange eligunyaziwe kanye nomazisi kanye nesiqinisekiso sekheli lakho ukuze uthole ikhadi lokubhida. Imali yempahla ethengwe ikhokhwa yonke ingosuku lwendali. **Asinayo imishini yamakhadini emahovisi ethu.** Imithetho ejwayelekile yendali iyatholakala kwingosi yethu, Ngeminye imininigwane shayela: (031) 579 4403 • Edward Nxumalo: 073 284 8395 • Email: ian@ianwyles.co.za

MAYELANA NEMINYE IMININIGWANE YENDALI VAKASHELA KWINGOSI YETHU: WWW.IANWYLES.CO.ZA

OKHAHLAMBA
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

PUBLIC NOTICE
2016/2017 ANNUAL REPORT
Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 19(a) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000 that the Okhahlamba Local Municipal Council will meet for a Council Meeting for the tabling of the 2016/2017 Annual Report.

2017/2018 MID-YEAR BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT
Notice is hereby given that, in terms of Section 72(1)(a) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (No 56 of 2003), that the Accounting Officer of a municipality must by the 25th of January each year, assess the performance of the municipality during the first half of the financial year.

The 2016/2017 Annual Report, 2017/2018 Mid-Year Budget and Performance Assessment will be tabled on a meeting which will be held on: 25 January 2018 at 09H00 at the Okhahlamba Municipal Council Chamber, 259 Kingsway Road, Bergville.

• This Municipal Council meeting is open to the public and community members are invited to attend.
• Enquiries may be directed to: The IDP/PMS Manager, Mr S.S. Nene. Tel. 036 448 8000.

Inombolo Yereferensi ye-ERM: 0414229
Ukuhlolwa Komthelela Wemvelo
Wokubhola Kokuhlola kuBhlokwe
ER236, kude noGu Olusempumalanga
IwaseNingizimu Afrika

ISIMEMO SOMHLANGANO WOMPHEKATHI KANYE NOKUPHAWULA

I-Eni South Africa BV (Eni), ne-Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) banelungelo Lokuhlola 12/3/236 (ER 236) kude noGu Olusempumalanga IwaseNingizimu Afrika. I-Eni and Sasol icabanga ngethuba lokwenza uhlelo lokubhola kokuhlola kuBhlokwe ER 236 ukuhlola ukuthi kungasebenza yini ngokwezomnotho ukwenza idamu le-hayidrokhabhoni yentuthuko yesikhathi esizayo.

Iphrojekthi idinga Ukugunyazwa Kwemvelo (EA) kuMnyango Wezokumbiwa Phansi (DMR) ngaphansi koMthetho Wokuphathwa Kwemvelo Kazwelonke (NEMA) (Umthetho Nombolo 107 ka-1998) njengoba uchitshiyelwe ngokohlelo loKuhlolwa Komthelela Wemvelo (EIA). Iphrojekthi ephakanyiswayo ivusa Imisebenzi Efakwe ohlwini eminingi, kubandakanya okulandelayo, ngoKwezimiso Zomthetho we-EIA ka-2014 (njengoba uchitshiyelwe ngo-Ephreli 2017): Umsebenzi 18 Isaziso Sokufakwa ohlwini 2 GN R984: Nanoma yimuphi umsebenzi kubandakanya umsebenzi walowo msebenzi odinga ilungelo lokuhlola njengoba kushiwo kusigaba 79 soMthetho Wezidingongqangi Zamaminerali nePhethroliyamu, 2002 (Umthetho Nombolo 28 ka-2002), kubandakanya —

(a) ingqalasizinda ehambisana nawo, izakhiwo kanye nezinqwaba zomhlalathi ombiwe; noma
(b) ukuhlelwa okuyisisekela kwesidingongqangi esiyiphethroliyamu kubandakanya ukumba umgodi, ukukhipha, ukuhlela, ukujijisa noma ukususa amanzi; kodwa kukhishwa ukusetshenzwa okuncane kwesidingongqangi esiyiphethroliyamu, kubandakanya ukwenza ngcono izinga noma ukucolisa igesi, uwoyela noma imikhiziqo yephethroliyamu lapho okusebenza khona umsebenzi 5 kulesi Saziso.

Lapha kunikezwa isaziso sokuqalisa kwe-EIA kanye nohlelo lokuhlalanyela komphakathi oluhambisana nayo oludingeka ngaphansi kwe-NEMA. Umbiko Wokuhlola Ubungako Owuhlaka uyatholakala ukuthi kuphawulwe kanti isikhathi sokuphawula sizothatha izinsuku ezingamashumi amathathu (30) zekhalenda kusuka mhlaka-22 Januwari 2018 ukuya kumhla ka-22 Febhruwari 2018. Umbiko uyatholakala kuwebhusayithi yePhrojekthi: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia, ngokucela ku-ERM nakulezi zindawo zomphakathi ezilandelayo:

- Durban Central Lending Public Library
- Richards Bay Library
- Port Shepstone Library
- ERM offices, Suite S005, 17 The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville

Ikhophi yesiZulu noma yesiBhunu yesifingqo esingeyibo ubuc wepheshe ingatholakala uma icelwa ku-ERM.

Ababambiqhaza bayacelwa ukuthi beze emhlanganweni womphakathi lapho i-ERM izokwethula khona ulwazi oluthe xaxa ngephrojekthi nange-EIA. Umphakathi uzonikwa ithuba lokuveza izinto ezikhathazayo futhi ubuze nemibuzo ethimbeni lePhrojekthi. Imininingwane yomhlangano yomphakathi ingendlela elandelayo:

Usuku: 6 February 2018
Indawo: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay
Isikhathi: 17:30, ithimba lephrojekthi lizoba khona endaweni kusukela ngo-16:30

Usuku: 7 February 2018
Indawo: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban
Isikhathi: 17:30, ithimba lephrojekthi lizoba khona endaweni kusukela ngo-16:30

Usuku: 8 February 2018
Indawo: Port Shepstone Country Club
Isikhathi: 17:30, ithimba lephrojekthi lizoba khona endaweni kusukela ngo-15:30

Ababambiqhaza bayamenywa ukuthi bahlanganyele ohlelweni lwe-EIA ngokukhomba izinto ezikhathazayo nokunikeza iziphakamiso zokwenza ngcono izinzuzo. Ukubhalisa njenge-I&AP, ukuletha imibono yokuphawula, nokuthola ulwazi oluthe xaxa, sicela uxhumane ne-ERM:

Charlene Jefferies
I-imeyili: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com
Ucingo: 021 681 5400
Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966
Iwebhusayithi: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

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MINER

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COMPANY : ZULULAND ANTHRACITE COLLIERY (PTY) LTD
DEPARTMENT : MINING
SECTION : NGWABE
REPORTS TO : SHIFTBOSS
GRADE : CLOWER
CLOSING DATE : 29JANUARY 2018

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- Flameproof Certificate advantageous
- Competent A Certificate
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- Valid First Aid Certificate advantageous
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- Anthracite mining experience advantageous
- CM Experience advantageous
- At least 5 years mining experience, post blasting certificate, with exposure to stonework, dykes, faults, low seam, conventional drill and blast, development and stooping, continuous miner.

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- Comply and ensure compliance to mine COP's and regulations.
- Achieve all targets for his/her department safely.
- Ensure safety and production targets are met at all times
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Phumzile Manqele **Tel: 086 679 5242** **email: recruitment@zulac.co.za**

Please attach all your qualification as per advert and the application letter.
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An email notification to remind stakeholders about the public meetings taking place between 6 and 8 February 2018 was sent to registered stakeholders via email on 5 February 2018. Proof of notification is provided in the following pages.

Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

E ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration Reply all |
Mon 2018-02-05 12:53 PM

To: Lindsey Bungartz

Bcc: Molefe.Morokane@dmr.gov.za; khayaletu.matrose@dmr.gov.za; mamabefu.modipa@dmr.gov.za; kefilwe.chibogo@dmr.gov.za; motlount@petroleumagencysa.com; mekwel@petroleumagencysa.com; ngesip@petroleumagencysa.com; mushwanas@petroleumagencysa.com; vanderspuyd@petroleumagencysa.com; msolomons@environment.gov.za; nngcaba@environment.gov.za; DG@environment.gov.za; Ypeter@environment.gov.za; smunzhedzi@environment.gov.za; Gpopose@environment.gov.za; jmphepya@environment.gov.za; AndrewC@daff.gov.za; Mmeyer@environment.gov.za; oosthuiz@environment.gov.za; ajboyd@environment.gov.za; SiphokaziN@daff.gov.za; JusticeMA@daff.gov.za; SueM@daff.gov.za; muzi.mkhize@energy.gov.za; muziwise@yahoo.com; KimP@daff.gov.za; VeronicaM@daff.gov.za; DeonD@daff.gov.za; JanetC@daff.gov.za; christopherw@daff.gov.za; aats@caa.co.za; bwilliams@sahra.org.za; liz.mahlangu@sanparks.org; rnaicker@samsa.org.za; DBurgess@samsa.org.za; dmanley@samsa.org.za; mbrkovic@samsa.org.za; mmpisana@samsa.org.za; wlobo@samsa.org.za; thando.tubane@kzncogta.gov.za; Nqobile.khanyile@Dmr.gov.za; Sibusiso.Myeza@kznedtea.gov.za; omar.parak@kznedtea.gov.za; bonisiwe.sithole@kznedtea.gov.za; kim.vanheerden@kznedtea.gov.za; nombulelo.zungu@kznedtea.gov.za; Peter.Kuyler@kzndard.gov.za; vishnu.govender@kzncogta.gov.za; senzlua.mzila@kzncogta.gov.za; nerissa.pillay@kznwildlife.com; bachoos@kznwildlife.com; andyb@kznwildlife.com; cedricc@kznwildlife.com; greenk@kznwildlife.com; livingst@kznwildlife.com; nairg@kznwildlife.com; mayor@uthukeladm.co.za; Noloyiso.nkqeto@ugu.gov.za; DD.Naidoo@ugu.gov.za; rc3@umzinyathi.gov.za; communications@ukdm.gov.za; mpumes@amajuba.gov.za; malulun@amajuba.gov.za; sceo@kingcetchwayo.gov.za; rheedersc@kingcetchwayo.gov.za; AmeinP@durban.gov.za; ODonoghueS@durban.gov.za; metroceo@durban.gov.za; chumisa.thengwa@durban.gov.za; mm@rnm.gov.za; bridget.turrell@rnm.gov.za; sibusiso.khuzwayo@umdm.gov.za; karenp@umdoni.gov.za; mmoffice@umdoni.gov.za; kavershens@umdoni.gov.za; thulas@umzumbe.gov.za; hlengiwe@umzumbe.gov.za; dcs@umlalazi.org.za; SibekoNJ@umhlathuze.gov.za; info@zululand.org.za; ricardom@kwadukuza.gov.za; sphe.zulu@mandeni.gov.za; feziwe.mhlongo@hcm.gov.za; lindy@isimangaliso.com; thembi@isimangaliso.com; thembi@isimangaliso.com; hydrosan@iafrica.com; aradhana.dasarath@transnet.net; Faisal.Sultan@transnet.net; Brynn.Adamson@transnet.net; themba.mkhize@transnet.net; ricky.bhikraj@transnet.net; khosi.zondi@transnet.net; preston.khomo@transnet.net; neal.naidoo@transnet.net; vuyo.keswa2@transnet.net; chris@africantuna.com; andrew@kaytrad.co.za; procher@bluecon.co.za; msands@bluecon.co.za; judianbruk@telkomsa.net; sandile@eyethufishing.co.za; jeremy@fishsa.org; suleimans@oceana.co.za; operations@seafreeze.co.za; sfadmin@seafreeze.co.za; operations@seafreeze.co.za; longline@mweb.co.za; priscauys@yahoo.com; cttopradio@ij.co.za; ReneC@ij.co.za; agency@jmss.co.za; rob@kzntuna.com; hans@bigcatch.co.za; luckyladyfishing@gmail.com; salome@lft.co.za; lshaer@lusitaniafishing.co.za; marzul@iafrica.com; gd@goswell.co.za; gduplessis@pioneerfishing.co.za;

shaunb@premtish.co.za; johanp@premtish.co.za; harveya@telkomsa.net;
 aharvey@absamail.co.za; Walterb@seaharvest.co.za; tim@selectafish.co.za; nivalda@yant.co.za;
 cattwood@mweb.co.za; ladymfishing@telkomsa.net; craig@hdpbrokers.co.za;
 admin@sadsaa.com; bruce@windlands.co.za; mjvermaak@worldonline.co.za;
 johann@sadstia.co.za; dan@new.co.za; safish@new.co.za; sasmia@webec.co.za;
 Dino@talhado.co.za; sasmia@webec.co.za; aqfishing@mweb.co.za; rball@iafrica.com;
 sata@mweb.co.za; clyde@molimoman.co.za; don@comfish.co.za; comfish@mweb.co.za;
 Belinda@kzntuna.com; shaunb@premtish.co.za; kgfishing@mweb.co.za; taiyoct@mweb.co.za;
 durbanadmin@vikingfishing.co.za; durbanshore@vikingfishing.co.za; craig@vikingfishing.co.za;
 rory@vikingfishing.co.za; prawn@vikingfishing.co.za; durbanshore@vikingfishing.co.za;
 gregchristy@intekom.co.za; andrew@kaytrad.co.za; mark@balobi.com; afromatz@telkomsa.net;
 paddy@telkomsa.net; mwdapg@mweb.co.za; norma.patrick8@gmail.com;
 miaduplessis@webmail.co.za; david@halle.co.za; desmond@sdceango.co.za;
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 conservation@wessakzn.org.za; wstadler@wessakzn.org.za; jfrancis@wwf.org.za;
 jduncan@wwf.org.za; spetersen@wwf.org.za; lowertugela@gmail.com; secretary@kznca.org.za;
 info@searescue.org.za; japp.david@gmail.com; neil.robertson@petrosa.co.za;
 eileen.douse@petrosa.co.za; siphwi.msipho@petrosa.co.za; Klee824@yahoo.com.sg;
 crramsden@gmail.com; mxiphu@saoga.org.za; fani@sapia.co.za;
 h.webber@impactoilandgas.co.uk; lunn.sean@gmail.com; dan.s.jackofsky@exxonmobil.com;
 m.doherty@impactoilandgas.co.uk; s.ilett@impactoilandgas.co.uk; cdswhale@worldonline.co.za;
 mbambo@shark.co.za; malpha@shark.co.za; hargreaves@shark.co.za; ori@saambr.org.za;
 jessica@saambr.org.za; bruce@ori.org.za; k.sink@sanbi.org.za; msomij@ukzn.ac.za;
 glassom@ukzn.ac.za; doliver@csir.co.za; greghofmeyr@gmail.com; w.froneman@ru.ac.za;
 Pierre.Pistorius@nmmu.ac.za; michellecaputo3@gmail.com; ronnel.nel@nmmu.ac.za;
 stephanie.plon@nmmu.ac.za; juliet@saeon.ac.za; bluffyachtclub@xsinet.co.za;
 kzn@sailing.org.za; alexander@alexandercox.co.za; editor@sailing.co.za; info@msbc.co.za;
 greg@sodwanadiving.co.za; dive@aliwalshoal.co.za; ZululandKC@gmail.com;
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 lloyd@raggycharters.co.za; kenfin@mweb.co.za; dhamerton@iziko.org.za;
 southafrica@gacworld.com; offshore@mweb.co.za; raphaell@safreight.co.za; new@wallem.com;
 nils.warner@worldshipping.co.za; team@groundwork.org.za; yolanf@ewt.org.za;
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 louens.britz@riotinto.com; advantage@zululink.co.za; info@stokkiesdraai.com;
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rob@lbhsouthafrica.com; jean@wildlands.co.za; Claire Alborough; Charlene Jefferies

Sent Items

Dear Stakeholder,

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

You are reminded that the Scoping Phase public meetings for the EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236 take place this week. ERM will present more information about the project and the EIA. Details of the public meetings are as follows:

Date: 6 February 2018

Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 7 February 2018

Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Port Shepstone Country Club, Port Shepstone

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

We look forward to your participation.

Yours Sincerely

Lindsey

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

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W www.erm.com



Public meetings were held during the Scoping Report comment period to present the project and EIA process to stakeholders, and allow stakeholders an opportunity to raise questions and offer suggestions. Details of the date, time and venue of the meetings is provided below, while meeting notes can be found in *Annex C* and attendance registers from the meetings have been included as *Annex D*. A copy of the presentation given at the meetings is presented in the following pages.

Date: 6 February 2018

Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

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EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, Deepwater off the East Coast of South Africa

Scoping Phase Public Meetings

February 2018



Welcome

- Purpose of the meeting
- Introduction to team members
- Meeting etiquette

Agenda

1. Introduction to Eni and ERM
2. Part 1: Project Overview
 - Project Background and Motivation
 - Project Context
 - Project Description
 - Project Alternatives
3. Part 2: EIA Process Summary
 - Scoping Phase
 - EIA Phase
 - Potential Impacts Review
 - Specialist Studies
 - Public Participation Process
4. Discussion
5. Way Forward



Source: Shutterstock



Source: Shutterstock



Eni: a leading Italian energy company, a leading global explorer

Alessandro Gelmetti
MD, Eni South Africa

Eni – our mission

We are an energy company. We are working to build a future where everyone can access energy resources efficiently and sustainably. Our work is based on passion and innovation, on our unique strengths and skills, on the quality of our people and in recognising that diversity across all aspects of our operations and organisation is something to be cherished. We believe in the value of long term partnerships with the countries and communities where we operate.

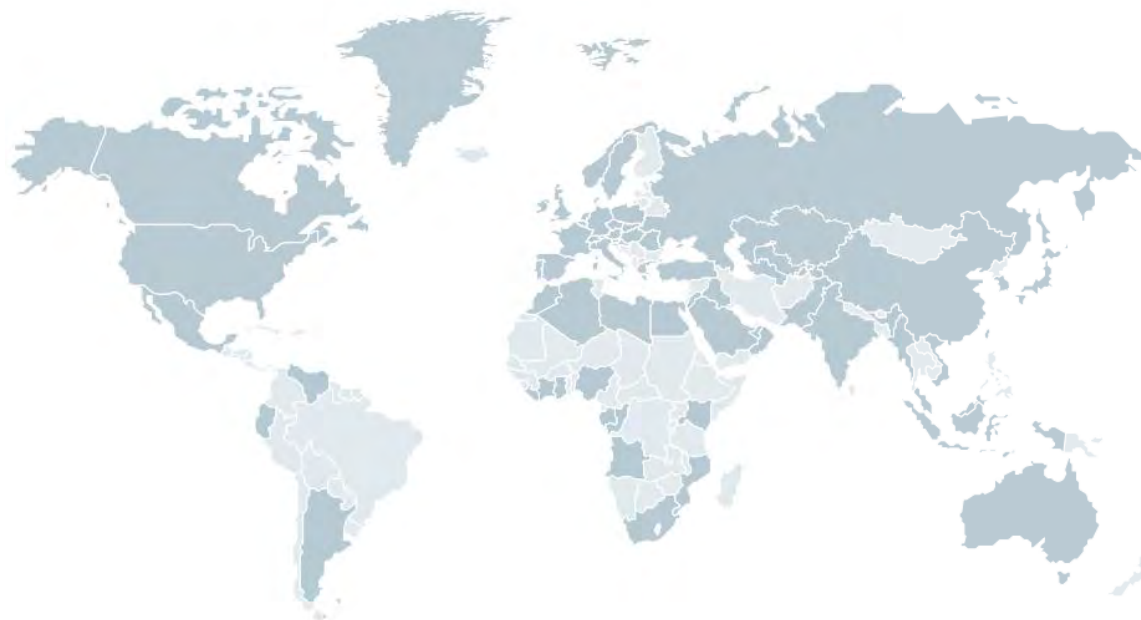


Eni – At a glance



Claudio Descalzi
Eni's CEO

Our successes are to a great extent due to our exploratory effectiveness, which is the result of advanced technology and our highly-qualified personnel. Our ability to create value over time is also thanks to our relationship networks with countries.



73 countries
in the world



33k
employees



161 mln €
R&D costs



67 mln €
Community Investments



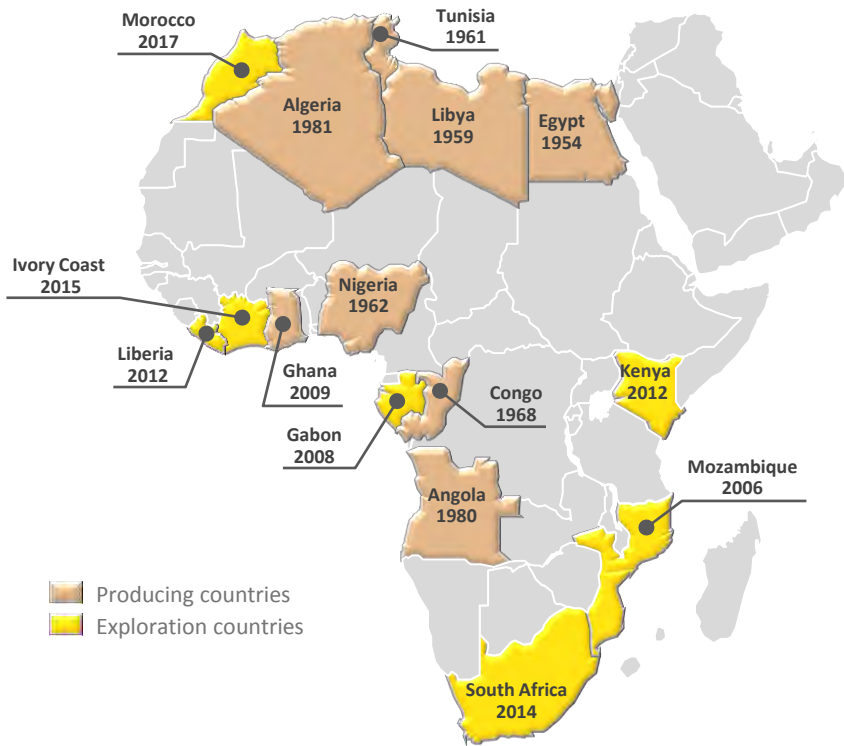
3.4 bn
boe of resources
discovered in the three-
year period 2014-16



7.5 bn
boe of certain
hydrocarbon reserves



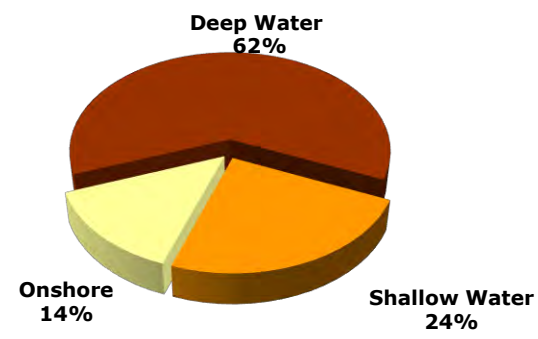
Eni in Africa – Key Highlights



exploration driven value and growth high-value projects operational efficiency

	14 Countries in Africa where we operate		3,742 people who work with us
	3,077 mm/boe net proved reserves of hydrocarbon		1,003 Kboe/d hydrocarbon production

Eni's Acreage in Africa by Type



Eni and energy transition



Claudio Descalzi
Eni's CEO

We have two great challenges ahead of us and we have to find a way of reconciling them: maximizing access to energy and combating climate change, in order to keep the temperature increase under 2 °C, a level beyond which we will generate irreversible damage to the environment. (ESG presentation and the new Mission – Paris 30 Sept. 2016)



-43 %

GHG (greenhouse gases)
in 2025 vs 2014



0

gas flaring in our
processes by 2025



-80 %

fugitive methane
emissions in 2025 vs
2014

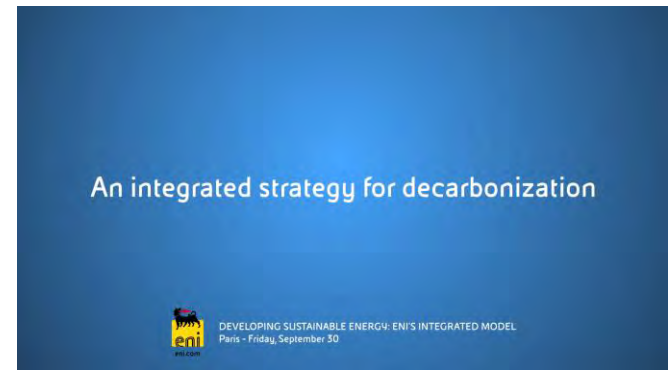


1 bln

\$ being spent over
the next 10 years to
fight climate change



year on year continue
improvement trend in safety
performances



Introduction to ERM

- ERM has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)
- ERM is responsible for completing the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and facilitating the public participation process, including active involvement of Interested and Affected Parties



Source: ERM



Source: ERM

The EIA Project Team includes:

- Ingeborg McNicoll – Senior Partner
- Claire Alborough – Project Manager
- Lindsey Bungartz – Stakeholder Engagement
- Khosi Dlamini - Consultant

PART 1: Project Overview



Project Background and Motivation

- At a strategic level the South African government promotes the sustainable exploration and development of oil and gas reserves, for example through Operation Phakisa which includes offshore oil and gas as a focus area.
- Improvements in exploration technology and the need for South Africa to diversify it's energy mix has resulted in increased interest in exploration activity off South Africa's coast



Source: Shutterstock



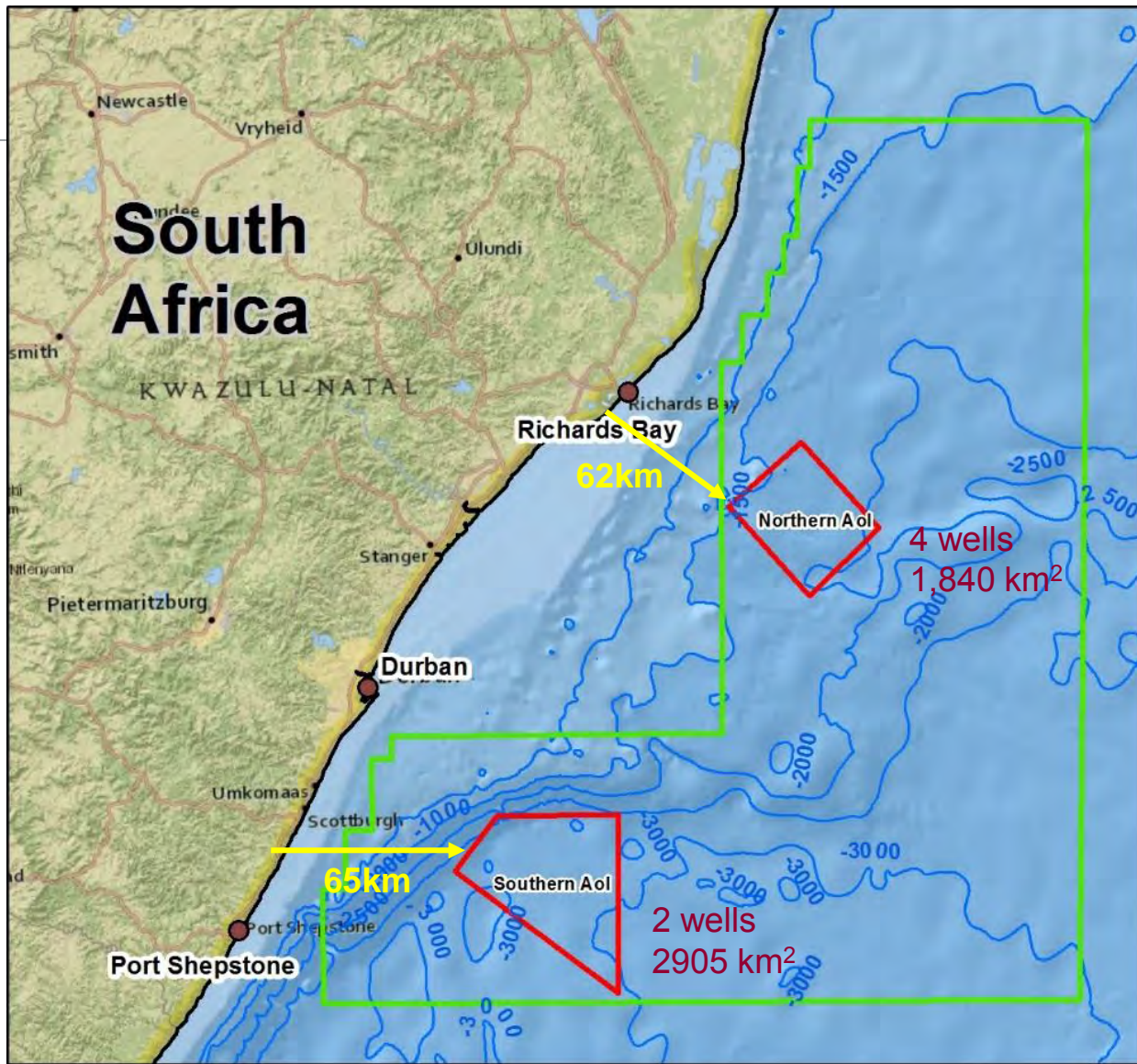
Source: Shutterstock

Project Context

- Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right off the East Coast of South Africa Block ER236 (12/3/236)
- Eni and Sasol are considering conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER236 to determine the presence of hydrocarbons
- Eni is considering drilling up to 6 deep water wells within the Block ER236:
 - 4 wells within a northern area of interest
 - 2 wells within a southern area of interest
- The success of the first well in each area will determine whether or not subsequent wells are drilled
- Exploration drilling will investigate the subsea geological structures to determine the presence of naturally occurring hydrocarbons: oil and/or gas

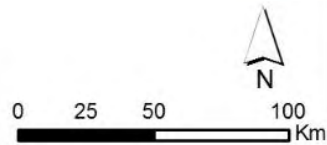


Source: Shutterstock



LEGEND

- AREA OF INTEREST
- ER236
- BATHYMETRY (500 m)
- NATIONAL BOUNDARY
- MAIN CITY



Project Description: Main Project Components

- Offshore exploration well
- Deep water drillship
- Exclusion Zone around drillship
- Onshore logistics base (Richards Bay or Durban)
- Supply vessels, stand-by vessels and helicopters



Source: Shutterstock

The business of sustainability



Source: Shutterstock

Project Phases

Project activities include the following phases:

- Mobilisation
- Drilling
- Well plugging and abandonment
- Demobilisation

All activities conducted will comply with South Africa legislation requirements, industry standards, and international good practice

[Video – “Offshore Deepwater Drilling Process”](#)



Source: Shutterstock

Mobilisation

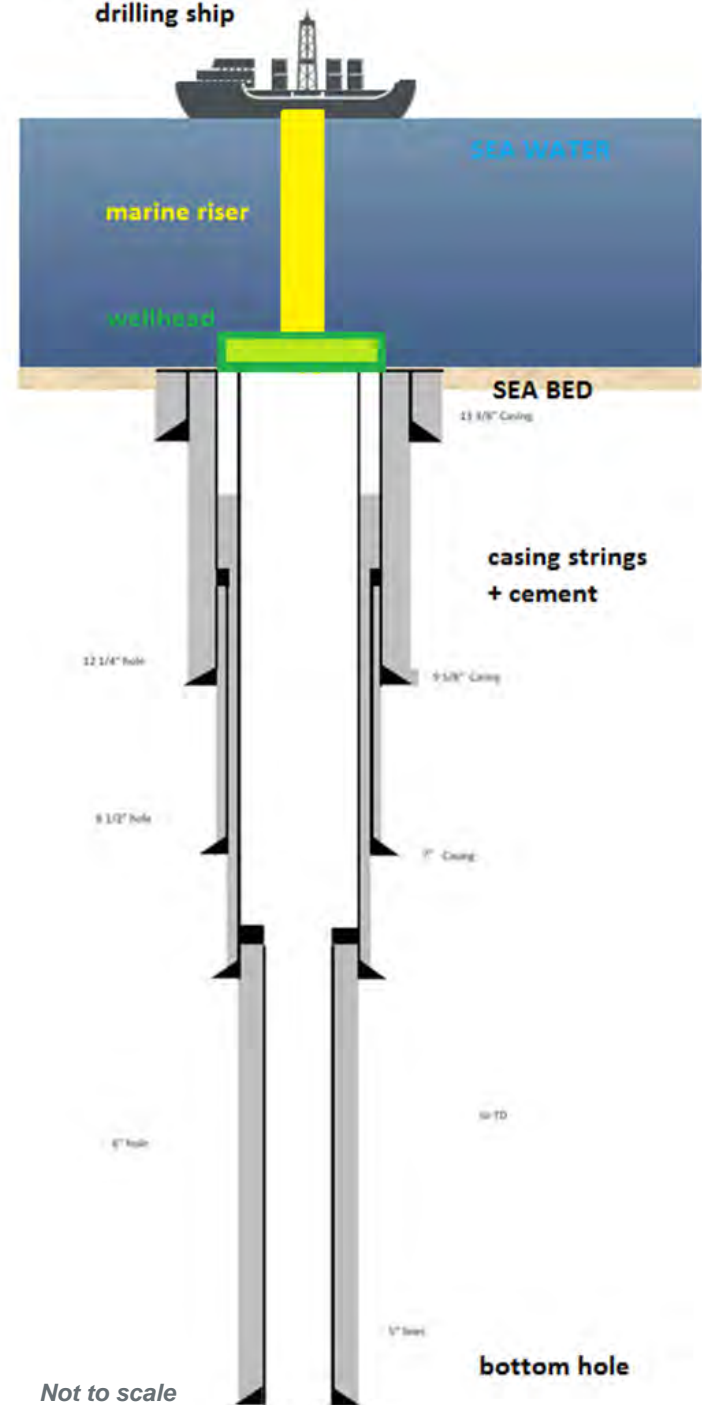
- The drillship will arrive directly on location
- Pre-drilling activities includes:
 - Seabed survey with Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV)
 - Positioning of well
 - Beacon placement
 - Dynamic positioning trials
- Navigation equipment (dynamic positioning, GPS and beacons) will keep the ship stable above the well location through all over operations



Source: Shutterstock

Drilling

- Different drilling bits sizes are used to drill a series of telescoping holes, from the seabed to the total depth of the planned well
- Each hole is cased in a steel tube which is cemented in place to secure/seal the hole
- A blowout preventer (BOP) will be present at wellhead during drilling to prevent an uncontrolled release of hydrocarbons to surface/seabed
- The drilling activity proposed vertical well to a total depth of:
 - Northern Area: Approx 3,800 m - 4,100 m below the sea surface
 - Southern Area: Approx 5,450 m below the sea surface



Drilling

Well Logging

- Continuous testing is carried out on the drill cuttings transferred to the surface to obtain information on the presence of hydrocarbons

Well Completion and Testing

- Well completion and well testing operations will only be conducted on the appraisal well if hydrocarbons are found



Source: Shutterstock



Source: Shutterstock

Well Plugging and Abandonment, and Demobilisation

Well Plugging and Abandonment

- The well is plugged by setting cement plugs inside the wellbore
- Plugs are tested for integrity to prevent leaks
- The blowout preventer will be then retrieved to surface

Demobilisation

- Final Remote Operated Vehicle survey will be performed at seabed
- The drillship and support vessels leave the well location



Source: Shutterstock

Project Alternatives

Site Locality Alternative

- Well location
- Onshore Logistics Base
 - Durban
 - Richards Bay

Design or Layout Alternatives

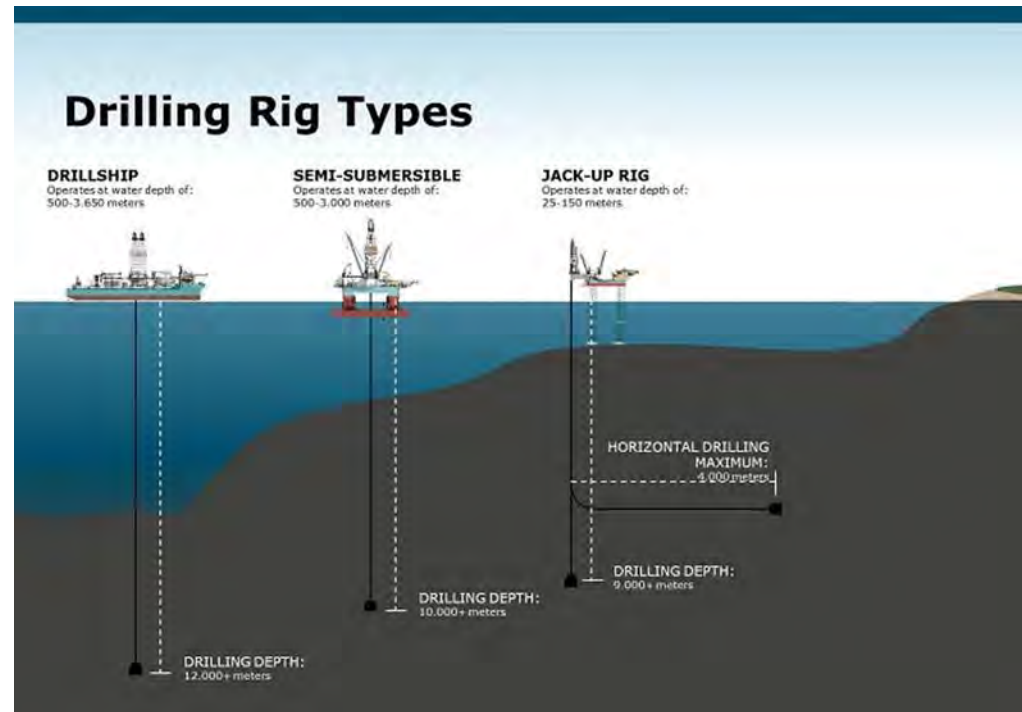
- Number of wells
- Time schedule

No-Go Option

To be considered in the EIA in accordance with the requirements of the EIA Regulations, 2014

Technology Alternative

- Drilling MODU alternatives
- Drilling fluids
- Drill cuttings disposal method
 - Offshore treatment and discharge to sea
 - Offshore pre-treatment and onshore disposal



Source: Maersk Drilling

PART 2: EIA Process Summary

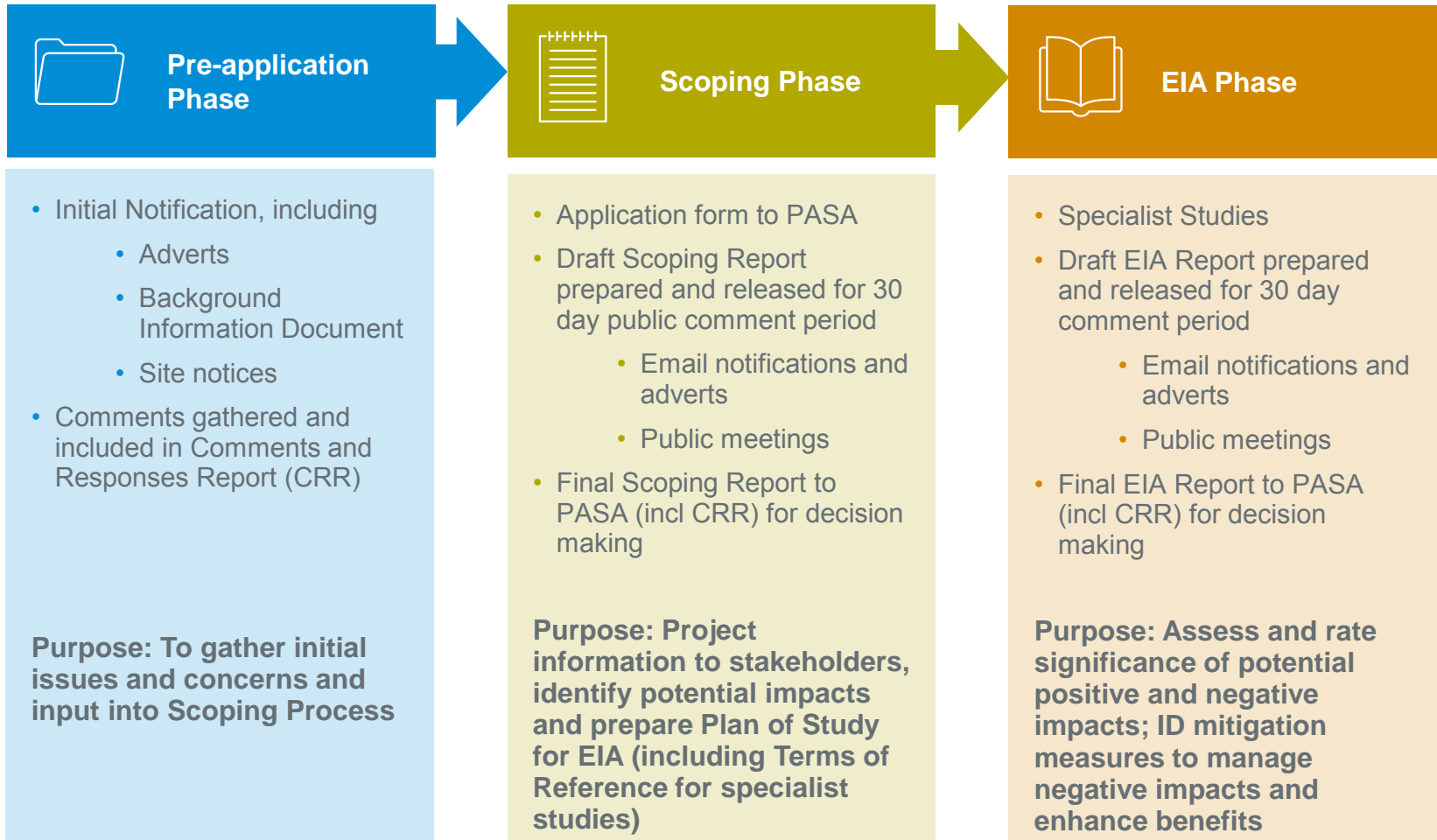


Why is an EIA required?

Full Scoping and EIA Processes in terms of:

- National Environmental Management Act, 1998, (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended (NEMA)
- EIA Regulations (GNR 982) Listing Notice 1 (GNR 983), Notice 2 (GNR 984) and Notice 3 (GNR 985), as amended by Government Notices 324, 325, 326 and 327 in April 2017

EIA Process



Potential Impacts Review

Screening process undertaken to identify those proposed to be assessed during the EIA process

- Potential impacts from Routine Drilling Activities

- Seawater and sediment quality degradation
- Disturbance of marine organisms
- Disturbance to fishing (commercial and subsistence)
- Climate change

- Potential Impacts from Non-routine Events

- Marine pollution and disturbance of sensitive receptors and marine and potentially coastal habitats
- Community and workforce health and safety

Summary of Potential Issues/Impacts (2)

Other potential interactions identified

- Impact to local employment/Income generation
- Impact to local economy
- Degradation of air quality
- Increase in hazardous and non-hazardous waste disposal
- Physical disturbance of seabed
- Introduction of alien invasive species
- Visual impacts

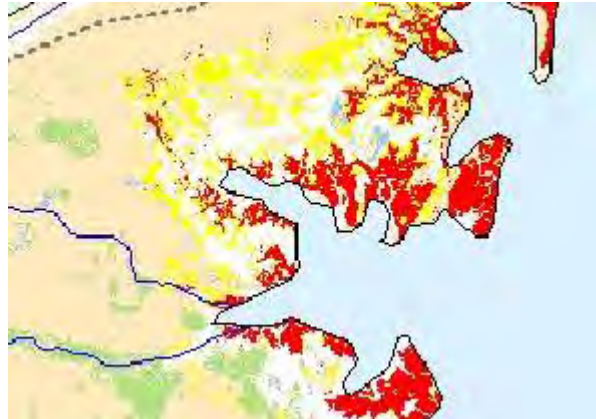
Specialist Studies

Proposed studies to address potential impacts include:

- Marine fauna
- Fisheries
- Oil Spill modelling
- Drill cuttings dispersion modelling



Source: ERM



Source: ERM



Source: ERM

Public Participation

- Register as an I&AP:
 - Receive notification when reports are available for comment
 - Submit your comments, questions or suggestions to the Project team and receive a response as part of the EIA Report
- The Draft Scoping Report will available for comment until 22 February 2018 (released 22 January 2018)
- Draft EIA will be made available for a thirty (30) day public comment period

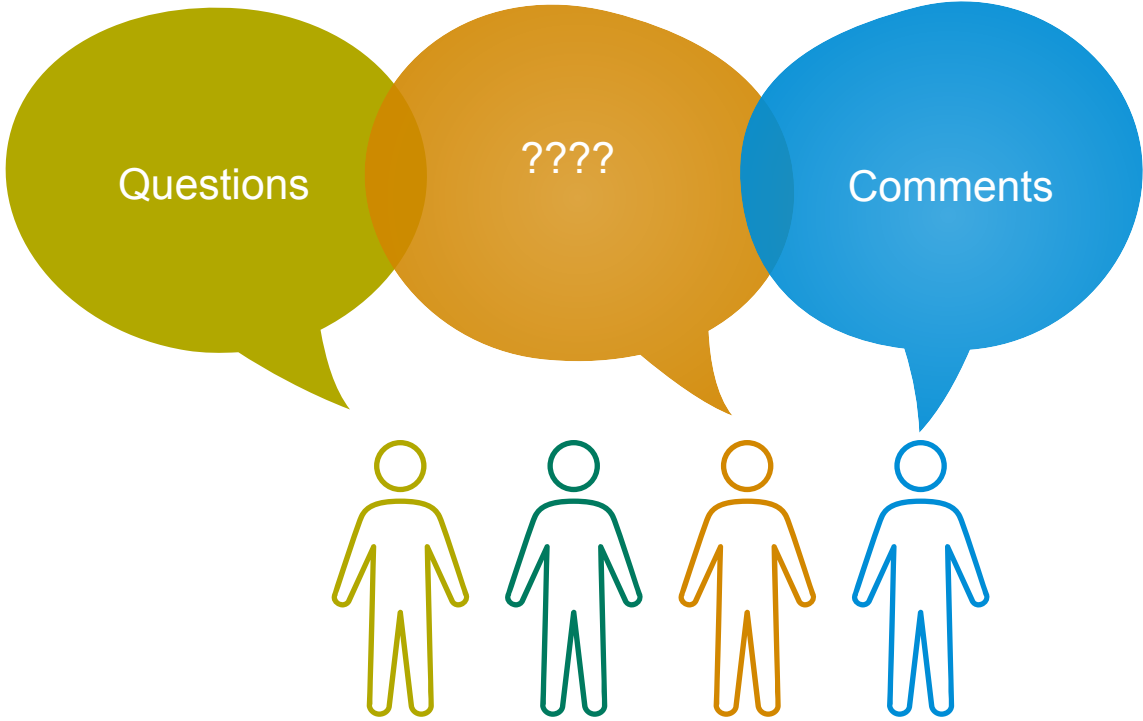


Source: ERM

Provisional EIA Schedule

Activity	Timing
Final Scoping Report Submission to PASA	March 2018
Scoping Report Approval	April 2018
Disclosure of Draft EIA Report	May 2018
Submission of Final EIA Report	July 2018
Environmental Authorisation	November 2018

Discussion



Further comments or queries

**Submit your comments on the Draft Scoping Report to
ERM:**

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Post: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Tel: 021 681 5400

Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Thank you for your participation

Based on requests made during the Public Meetings held on the 6, 7 and 8 February 2018 ERM prepared an isiZulu version of the Executive Summary which was uploaded to the website. In light of this, ERM made the decision to extend the comment period to 1 March 2018 to allow additional time for the review of the isiZulu version.

An email notification was sent to all stakeholders on the database to advise stakeholders of the extension of the comment period and the availability of the isiZulu Executive Summary. Proof of notification, together with the isiZulu Executive Summary are provided in the following pages

All comments received during the Scoping consultation period were captured in a Comment and Response Report, refer to *Annex C*.

RE: Extension of Comment Period: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

E

ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration

Reply all |

Thu 2018-02-22 08:58 AM

Bcc: Molefe.Morokane@dmr.gov.za; khayaletu.matrose@dmr.gov.za; mamabefu.modipa@dmr.gov.za; kefilwe.chibogo@dmr.gov.za; motlount@petroleumagency.com; mekwel@petroleumagency.com; ngesip@petroleumagency.com; mushwanas@petroleumagency.com; vanderspuyd@petroleumagency.com; msolomons@environment.gov.za; nngcaba@environment.gov.za; DG@environment.gov.za; Ypeter@environment.gov.za; smunzhedzi@environment.gov.za; Gpopose@environment.gov.za; jmphepya@environment.gov.za; AndrewC@daff.gov.za; Mmeyer@environment.gov.za; oosthuizen@environment.gov.za; ajboyd@environment.gov.za; SiphokaziN@daff.gov.za; JusticeMA@daff.gov.za; SueM@daff.gov.za; muzi.mkhize@energy.gov.za; muziwise@yahoo.com; KimP@daff.gov.za; VeronicaM@daff.gov.za; DeonD@daff.gov.za; JanetC@daff.gov.za; christopherw@daff.gov.za; aats@caa.co.za; bwilliams@sahra.org.za; liz.mahlangu@sanparks.org; rnaicker@samsa.org.za; DBurgess@samsa.org.za; dmanley@samsa.org.za; mbrkovic@samsa.org.za; mmpisana@samsa.org.za; wlobo@samsa.org.za; thando.tubane@kzncogta.gov.za; Nqobile.khanyile@Dmr.gov.za; Sibusiso.Myeza@kznedtea.gov.za; omar.parak@kznedtea.gov.za; bonisiwe.sithole@kznedtea.gov.za; kim.vanheerden@kznedtea.gov.za; nombulelo.zungu@kznedtea.gov.za; Peter.Kuyler@kzndard.gov.za; vishnu.govender@kzncogta.gov.za; senzlua.mzila@kzncogta.gov.za; nerissa.pillay@kznwildlife.com; bachoos@kznwildlife.com; andyb@kznwildlife.com; cedricc@kznwildlife.com; greenk@kznwildlife.com; livingst@kznwildlife.com; nairg@kznwildlife.com; mayor@uthukeladm.co.za; Noloyiso.nkqeto@ugu.gov.za; DD.Naidoo@ugu.gov.za; rc3@umzinyathi.gov.za; communications@ukdm.gov.za; mpumes@amajuba.gov.za; malulun@amajuba.gov.za; sceo@kingcetshwayo.gov.za; rheedersc@kingcetshwayo.gov.za; AmeinP@durban.gov.za; ODonoghueS@durban.gov.za; metroceo@durban.gov.za; chumisa.thengwa@durban.gov.za; mm@rnm.gov.za; bridget.turrell@rnm.gov.za; sibusiso.khuzwayo@umdm.gov.za; karenp@umdoni.gov.za; mmoffice@umdoni.gov.za; kavershens@umdoni.gov.za; thulas@umzumbe.gov.za; hlengiwe@umzumbe.gov.za; dcs@umlalazi.org.za; SibekoNJ@umhlathuze.gov.za; info@zululand.org.za; ricardom@kwadukuza.gov.za; sphe.zulu@mandeni.gov.za; feziwe.mhlongo@hcm.gov.za; lindy@isimangaliso.com; thembi@isimangaliso.com; thembi@isimangaliso.com; hydrosan@iafrica.com; aradhana.dasarath@transnet.net; Faisal.Sultan@transnet.net; Brynn.Adamson@transnet.net; themba.mkhize@transnet.net; ricky.bhikraj@transnet.net; khosi.zondi@transnet.net; preston.khomo@transnet.net; neal.naidoo@transnet.net; vuyo.keswa2@transnet.net; chris@africantuna.com; andrew@kaytrad.co.za; procher@bluecon.co.za; msands@bluecon.co.za; judianbruk@telkomsa.net; sandile@eyethufishing.co.za; jeremy@fishsa.org; suleimans@oceana.co.za; operations@seafreeze.co.za; sfadmin@seafreeze.co.za; operations@seafreeze.co.za; longline@mweb.co.za; priscauys@yahoo.com; cttopradio@ij.co.za; ReneC@ij.co.za; agency@jmss.co.za; rob@kzntuna.com; hans@bigcatch.co.za; luckyladyfishing@gmail.com; salome@lft.co.za; lshaer@lusitaniafishing.co.za; marzul@iafrica.com; gd@goswell.co.za; gduplessis@pioneerfishing.co.za; shaunb@premfish.co.za; johann@premfish.co.za; harveya@telkomsa.net;

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 johann@sadstia.co.za; dan@new.co.za; safish@new.co.za; sasmia@webec.co.za;
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 sata@mweb.co.za; clyde@molimoman.co.za; don@comfish.co.za; comfish@mweb.co.za;
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Sent Items

You forwarded this message on 2018-02-22 09:01 AM

ERM Ref: 0414229

Dear Stakeholder

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

As per the email below, the Draft Scoping Report for the proposed Exploration Drilling project was released for comment on the 22 January 2018. Based on requests made during the Public Meetings held on the 6th, 7th and 8th February 2018 an isiZulu version of the Executive Summary has been prepared and uploaded to the website (<https://www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia>) for review. We have therefore made the decision to extend the comment period to **1 March 2018** to allow additional time for the review of the isiZulu version.

Your comments and our responses will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA for consideration.

Thank you for your participation in this process.

Yours Sincerely

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

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From: "ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration" <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
To: "Lindsey Bungartz" <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Sent: Monday, 22 January, 2018 11:23:07 AM
Subject: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

ERM Ref: 0414229

Dear Stakeholder,

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right 12/3/236 (ER 236) off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni has the operatorship of Block ER 236. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

ERM released a Draft Scoping Report on 26 October 2017, which was subsequently withdrawn on 07 November 2017, as Eni and Sasol wished to reconsider the scope of the project.

Notice is hereby given that the revised Draft Scoping Report is available for comment. Changes made to the Draft Scoping Report are largely in the Project Description, Chapter 4, as the ER236 holders are now considering drilling up to six wells, instead of the four wells which were planned in the previous 2017 Draft Scoping Report. Key edits to the project scope have been underlined in the text of the Draft Scoping Report, other edits are outlined below.

All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated maps to reflect southern area of interest. Minor editorial edits.
Chapter 1 (Introduction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of southern area of interest in <i>Section 1.1</i>
Chapter 4 (Project Description)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4.1 and Section 4.2 edited to include the southern area of interest
Chapter 5 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updates made throughout to reflect the addition of the southern area of interest
Chapter 6 (EIA Process)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation details edited to reflect re-release of Draft Scoping Report
Chapter 8 (Plan of Study for EIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisional EIA schedule updated to reflect new timeframe

All comments received from stakeholders with regard to the previous Draft Scoping Report have been considered and included in the 2018 Draft Scoping Report, in the Comments and Responses Report

(CRR) (*Annex C*). Stakeholders are encouraged to ensure that their comments are captured in the CRR and are welcome to submit further comment to ERM.

The comment period will have a duration of 30 calendar days from 22 January 2018 to 22 February 2018. The Report is available on the Project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia as well as on request, from ERM, and at the following public locations:

- Durban Central Lending Public Library
- Richards Bay Library
- Port Shepstone Library
- ERM offices, Suite S005, 17 The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville

A Zulu or Afrikaans version of the executive summary can be made available on request.

Stakeholders are invited to attend one of the below listed public meetings where ERM will present more information about the project and the EIA. During the meeting the participants will also have the opportunity to ask questions to the Project team. Details of the public meetings are as follows:

Date: 6 February 2018

Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 7 February 2018

Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Port Shepstone Country Club, Port Shepstone

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

You are invited to submit your comments on the Draft Scoping Report to ERM:

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Post: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Tel: 021 681 5400

Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Your comments, and our response, will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA for consideration.

Please ensure that your comments reach ERM on or before 22 February 2018.

Thank you for your participation in this process.

Yours Sincerely

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

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Ukubhola kokuhlola kuBhlokwe ER236, kude noGu Olusempumalanga IwaseNingizimu Afrika

Umbiko wokuhlola: Isifingqo Sombiko

Inguqulo 2

uJanuwari 2018

www.erm.com

Ukubhola kokuhlola kuBhlokwe ER236, kude noGu Olusempumalanga lwaseNingizimu Afrika

Eni

Umbiko wokuhlola: Isifingqo Sombiko

uJanuwari 2018

Ibhalwe ngu: Claire Alborough and Lindsey Bungartz

Ibhalelwe esikhundleni se Environmental Resources Management

Kuvunyelwe ngu: Ingeborg McNicoll

Isayinwe:

Isikhundla: Senior Partner

Usuku: 19 kuJanuwari 2018

Lo mbiko ulungiselelwe yi-Environmental Resources Management igama lezokuhweba le-Environmental Resources Management Southern Africa (Pty) Limited, nalo lonke ikhono elifanele, ukunakekelwa nokukhuthaza ngokwemigomo yesivumelwano nekhasimende, kufaka imigomo nemibandela yethu yebhizinisi futhi ngokubheka izinsiza ezinikezwe yona ngesivumelwano nomklayenti.

Siyabalahla noma yikuphi umthwalo kumakhasimende nakwabanye ngokuphathelele nanoma yiziphi izindaba ezingaphandle kwendawo engenhla.

Lo mbiko uyimfihlo kumklayenti futhi asimukeli umthwalo wemfanelo kwanoma yiluphi uhlobo kumuntu wesithathu lowo mbiko, noma yinoma iyiphi ingxenye yawo, eyenziwa. Noma yiliphi iqembu elithembele kulo lithembele kulo mbiko engozini yabo.

ISIFINGQO SOMBIKO

ISINGENISO

I-Eni South Africa BV (Eni), ne-Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) baneLungelo Lokuhlola Ugu Olusempumalanga lwaseNingizimu Afrika. I-Eni kanye ne-Sasol bacabanga ukwenza uhlelo lokubhola kokuhlola ku-Bhlokwe ER236 (12/3/236) ukubona ukuthi ingabe kunehayidrokhakhoni (uwoyela negesi) eyanele yini ngaphansi kokujula kolwandle ukuze babone ukuthi kufanele yini ukuthi i-Eni kanye ne-Sasol baqhubeke nokwenza intuthuko.

I-Eni icabanga ukumba ukufika emithonjeni yamanzi ejulile eyisithupha ngaphakathi kuBhlokwe ER236. Imithombo emine izombiwa ngaphakathi ngasenyakatho okuwu-1,840 km² yeNdawo Okunentshisekelo kuyo (Area of Interest (AoI)), ekujuleni kwamanzi okuphakathi kuka- 1,500 m no-2,100 m. Eminye imithombo emibili kuphakanyiswe ukuthi imbiwe ngaphakathi ngaseningizimu okuwu- 2905 km² AoI (Umdwebo 0.1), ekujuleni kwamanzi okuphakathi kuka-2,600 m no-3,000 m.

Sithatha ngokuthi imvume edingekayo itholakele, ukumbiwa komthombo wokuqala wokucwaninga uhlelelwe u-2019. Ukujula kokumba okulindelekile kungacishe kube wu-3,800 m kanye no-4,100 m kusukela phezulu olwandle kuya phansi nomthombo endaweni engasenyakatho, futhi cishe ewu-5,450 m endaweni engaseningizimu. Ukumbiwa komthombo owodwa kulindeleke ukuthi kuthathe izinyanga ezimbili ukuwuqeda. Uma wenza imisebenzi yokumba wokucwaninga, kunezinhlolo ezimbili zemithombo embiwayo: umthombo wokucwaninga kanye nomthombo wokuhlolwa. Umthombo wokucwaninga umbelwa ukuthola umthombo wokulondoloza ihayidrokhakhoni. Umthombo wokuhlola uba seduze nomthombo wokucwaninga. Umbiwa ngemuva kokuthola umthombo wokulondoloza ihayidrokhakhoni, futhi usetshenziselwa ukwenza inani kanye nezinga lokuhamba okungenzeka (ihamba ngokushesha kangakanani) kwanoma iyiphi ihayidrokhakhoni ekhona.

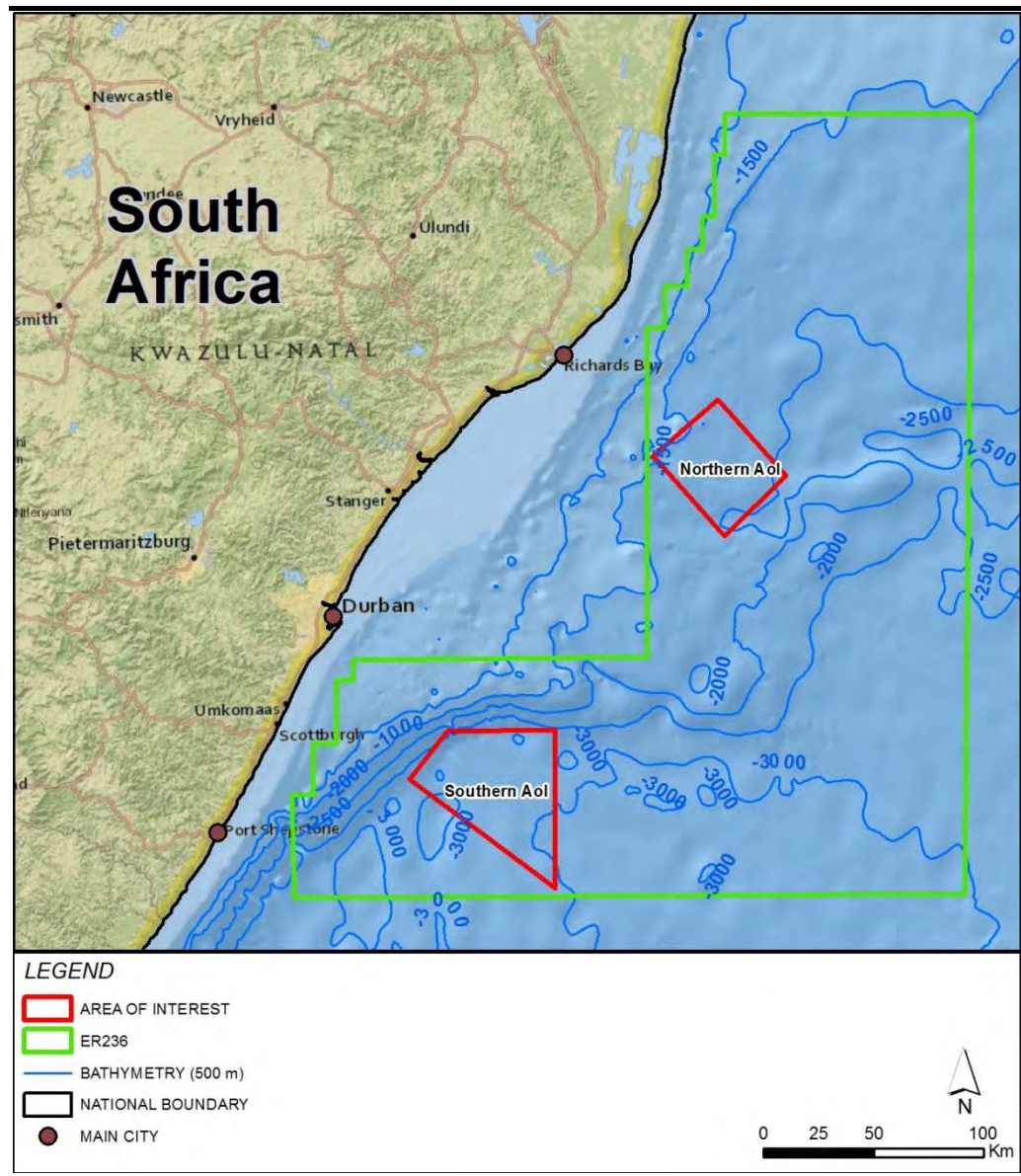
Kuncike empumelelweni yomthombo wokuqala ngaphakathi ku-AoI engasenyakatho, ukufika emithonjeni emithathu eyengezayo okungenzeka imbiwe nomthombo wokucwaninga owengezayo endaweni yesibili. Umthombo wokucwaninga ngamunye uzombiwa ngokuthi kungenzeka kube nomthombo wokuhlola oseduze nendawo wokucwaninga ngakunye. Isikhathi sale mithombo engaba khona eyengezayo siyoncika kokutholakele ngesikhathi kumbiwa umthombo wokuqala, futhi angeke kwenzeke ngokushesha ngemuva kokumba umthombo wokuqala. Ngaphakathi ku-AoI engaseningizimimu kuyombiwa umthombo owodwa wokucwaninga onokumbiwa kanye nomthombo wokuhlola okungenzeka kuya ngemiphumela yomthombo wokuqala. Ukuhlolwa kwemithombo kungenziwa emithonjeni yokuhlola uma inamanani okuhweba ngehayidrokhakhoni angaba khona.

Indawo

I-Eni iphakamisa ukumba imithombo yokucwaninga ngaphakathi kweBhlokwe ER236, ngaphakathi kwalezo zindawo ezimbili okunentshisekelo kuzo:

- i-AoI engasenyakatho ewu-1,840 km², cishe, endaweni eseduze nayo kakhulu, ewu-62 km ukusuka ogwini, ekujuleni kwamanzi okuphakathi kuka-1,500 m no-2,100 m (*Umdwebo 1*).
- i-AoI engaseningizimu cishe ewu-2905 km², endaweni eseduze nayo kakhulu, ewu-64 km ukusuka ogwini, ekujuleni kwamanzi okuphakathi kuka-2600 m no-3000 m (*Umdwebo 1*).

Umdwebo 0.1 Imephu Yendawo



I-Eni, ngeqhaza layo njengomsebenzisi we-ER236, iqoke i-Environmental Resources Management (ERM) njengomsebenzi Wokuhlolwa Kwezemvelo (Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)) ozimele we-EIA. I-EIA izobeka imithelela ecatsangwayo evela kuPhrojekthi bese iphakamisa izindlela zokuthi ingahle ilawulwa kanjani yona. Umbiko we-EIA uzoba nomthelela kusinqumo soKugunyaza Kwezemvelo (Environmental Authorisation -EA) okufanele sithathwe nguMnyango Wezokumbiwa Phansi (DMR).

UHLAKA LOKUPHATHWA KOMSEBENZI

Umthetho oyisisekelo olawula ingxenye yezimayini eya phezulu kanye nephethroliyamu eNingizimu Afrika nguMthetho Wezimbiwa Nephethroliyamu (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act) (Nombolo 22 ka-2002) (MPRDA). Ngokwe-MPRDA, Ilungelo Lokucwaninga kufanele livunywe ngaphambi kokuqala kwemisebenzi yokucwaninga. I-Eni ne-Sasol baneLungelo Lokuhlola eselikhona le-ER236, njengamanje elisesikhathini sokuvuselelwa kwalo kweminyaka emibili yokuqala, kusukela ngomhla ka-11.07.2017.

Umthetho Wokuphathwa Kwezemvelo Kazwelonke (Nombolo 107 ka-1998) (National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) wuhlaka lomthetho waseNingizimu Afrika maqondana nokuvikelwa kanye nokuphathwa kwezemvelo. Lo mthetho uhlinzeka ngohlaka lokuhlanganiswa kwezinto eziphathelene nemvelo ekuhleleni, kudizayini, ekwenzeni isinqumo kanye nokusetshenziswa kwezinhlelo kanye neziphakamiso zentuthuko okungenzeka zibe nomphumela olimazayo emvelweni.

Ngesikhathi Isigaba 23 sibeka izinjongo eziyisisekelo kanye nemigomo yenqubo yoKuphathwa Kwezemvelo Okuhlanganisiwe (Integrated Environmental Management (IEM)), Isigaba 24 sibeka ukuthi kufanele zifezwe kanjani lezi zinjongo kanye nemigomo.

Izimiso zomthetho ezilawula uhlelo lokugunyazwa kwezemvelo ushaywe ngokwe-NEMA kanti lubandakanya Izimiso zomthetho i-EIA (GNR R982/2014) kanye neZaziso Zokwenza Uhlu 1-3 (GNR 983, 984, 985/2014). Kufanele kwaziwe ukuthi lezi zimiso zomthetho zachitshiyelwa ngo-Ephreli 2017 ngeZaziso zikaHulumeni 324, 325, 326 no-327.

Imisebenzi eminingi eyimbangela ikhonjiwe kule phrojekthi ngokweSaziso Sokwenza Uhlu 1 kanye no-2. Ezimweni lapho isaziso esingaphezu kwesisodwa sibangiwe (njengakule phrojekthi), izidingo ze-GNR 984 zizobhekela kuqala kanti iphrojekthi izoncika ohlelweni oluphelele lwe-S&EIR ngaphambi kokuthi kuqale nanoma yimiphi imisebenzi ehambisana nalo.

Kuncike kuZimiso ze-EIA 2014 (njengoba kuchitshiyelwe), kuyaqondwa ukuthi isiphathimandla esikwazi ukwenza umsebenzi sale phrojekthi kuzoba wuMnyango Wezokumbiwa Phansi (DMR). Kanjalo, i-Eni kuzodingeka

ukuthi ithole Ukugunyazwa Kwezemvelo okuhle ku-DMR ngaphambi kokuqaliswa kwemisebenzi ephakanyisiwe. I-Petroleum Agency of South Africa (PASA) yamukela bese icubungula izicelo ze-EA zephethroliyamu zamazwe angaphesheya kolwandle egameni le-DMR, kodwa-ke i-DMR kudingeka ukuthi isayine isinqumo sokugcina.

UKUGQUQUZELA IPHROJEKTHI

Umbiko Ogunyazayo WaseNingizimu Afrika ngeNqubomgomo Yezamandla (1998) umbhalo wenqubomgomo oqukethe konke obe ngumhlahlandlela nosaqhubeka nokuqondisa inqubomgomo kanye nokuhlela kwesikhathi esizayo emkhakheni wezamandla. Njengoba kushiwo kusendlalelo sikaNgqongqoshe kuMbiko Ogunyazayo, owoyela abayizinsalela zakudala babamba iqhaza elibalulekile ekuthuthukisweni komphakathi nomnotho wezwe, khona lapho uhlinzeke isisekelo sengqalasizinda edingekayo yezomnotho yezwe ukuthi ibe ngumamukeli ohehayo wokutshalwa kwezimali okuvela emazweni angaphandle emkhakheni wezamandla kagesi. Umbiko Ogunyazayo uthi 'Uhulumeni uzoqinisekisa ukucwaninga okuphezulu nokuqhubekayo kwezemvelo kanye nokuthuthukiswa kukawoyela wemvelo wezwe kanye nezidingongqangi zegesi ukusiza bonke abantu' futhi uzibophezela 'ukuqinisekisa ukutshala izimali komkhakha ozimele kanye nobuchwepheshe ekucwaningweni nasekuthuthukisweni kowoyela wezwe kanye nezidingongqangi zegesi.' Ukucwaningwa okuyimpumelelo kwalezi zidingongqangi zemvelo kungafaka isandla ekukhuleni komnotho nokwehlisa ingcindezi ekubhalanseni kwezinkokhelo.

Njengoba kukhonjisiwe Ohlelweni Lwamandla Kagesi Oluhlanganisiwe (Integrated Energy Plan (IEP, 2016)) ukuhlukahlukana kwemithombo yokunikezela ngempahla kanye nemithombo eyisisekelo yamandla kagesi yinjongo ebalulekile kahulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika.

Ukufuneka kowoyela ongahluziwe kwamanje kwaseNingizimu Afrika kungaphezu kwemiphongolo ewu-60 000/ngosuku. Njengamanje iNingizimu Afrika ingenisa ezweni cishe amaphesenti angama-70 kawoyela owuketshezi, anowoyela ongahluziwe kanye nemikhiqizo ephelele. Omunye cishe amaphesenti angama-30 utholwa emkhiqizweni wasekhaya kanye nowoyela owuketshezi ovela emalahleni nakugesi. Ngakho-ke amanani entengo kawoyela ongahluziwe ahlanganiswe nezinga lokushintshiselana ngeRandi/iDola anomthelela omkhulu kumanani entengo kawoyela eNingizimu Afrika. ⁽¹⁾

Ngenxa yalokhu okushiwo ngenhla, impumelelo yokucwaninga ingaholela ezinzuzweni zesikhathi eside kuNingizimu Afrika ezinokufinyelela emithonjeni emisha yamandla kagesi, ukwenziwa ngcono kokuvikeleka kokunikezela, ukutshalwa kwezimali ngaphakathi ezweni kuphrojekthi yokuthuthukisa (kubandakanya ukwenziwa komsebenzi), ukwandiswa

(1) http://www.energy.gov.za/files/petroleum_frame.html

kwezimali zikahulumeni, ukufaka isandla ekukhuleni komnotho kanye nokwehlisa ukuncika ekungenisweni kwamahayidrokhakhoni ezweni.

INCAZELO YEPROJEKTHI

Izingxenyane zephrojekthi ezinkulu zibandakanya okulandelayo:

- Umkhumbi Wokumba Amanzi Ajulile;
- Indawo Yokukhiphela ngaphandle;
- Isizinda sasogwini;
- Imikhumbi yokunikezela ngempahla kanye nehlala ilindile;
- Abasebenzi;
- Ukudluliswa kwethimba labasebenzi; kanye
- neNgqalasizinda kanye nezinsizakalo.

Ukumbiwa komthombo owodwa kucatshangwa ukuthi kuyothatha cishe izinsuku ezingama-71 ukukuqeda. Umkhumbi wokumba ungavela eNtshonalanga noma eMpumalanga ye-Afrika bese ungena emanzini aseNingizimu Afrika kungaba ngomngcele waseNamibia noma waseMozambique. Isikhathi eside esizothathwa yilokhu kugquguzela kuzoba yizinsuku ezi-5.

Ngenxa yokuthi amanzi ajulile ku-AoI, kucatshangwa ukuthi ukumbiwa kokucwaninga kuzokwenziwa kusetshenziswa umkhumbi wokumba amanzi ajulile. Umkhumbi wokumba amanzi ajulile (*Umdwebo 0.2*) uzogcinwa usesimweni kusetshenziswa uhlelo lokubuyisela esimweni oluguquguqukayo (dynamic positioning system (DPS)) oluvumela ukuphazamiseka okuncane kwangaphansi kolwandle ngenxa yamandla alo okusebenza ngaphandle kokuthi lumiswe emhlabeni ongaphansi kolwandle. Uhlelo lwe-DPS lusebenzisa izinto zokufuqa/izinjini ukugcina imikhumbi endaweni eyodwa.

Umdwebo 0.2 Isibonelo soMkhumbi Wokumba Ojwayelekile



Source: Shutterstock, 2017

Isizinda sezinto zokusebenza ezisogwini zizobekwa kungaba se-Richards Bay noma e-Durban, endaweni eyayike yathuthukiswa esivele ikhona ngaphakathi eChwebeni noma eNdaweni Yentuthuko Yezimboni (Industrial Development Zone (IDZ)). Asikathathwa isinqumo sokugcina njengoba ucwaningo lwezimpahla zokusebenza kusafanele lwenziwe ezindaweni ezikhonjiwe.

Ngesikhathi somsebenzi wokumba, umkhumbi wokumba uzokwesekwa yimikhumbi enikezela impahla eplatifomu, okuyimikhumbi yezinhloso ezijwayelekile eyenzelwe ukuthwala izinhlobo ezahlukene zempahla kanye nomthwalo.

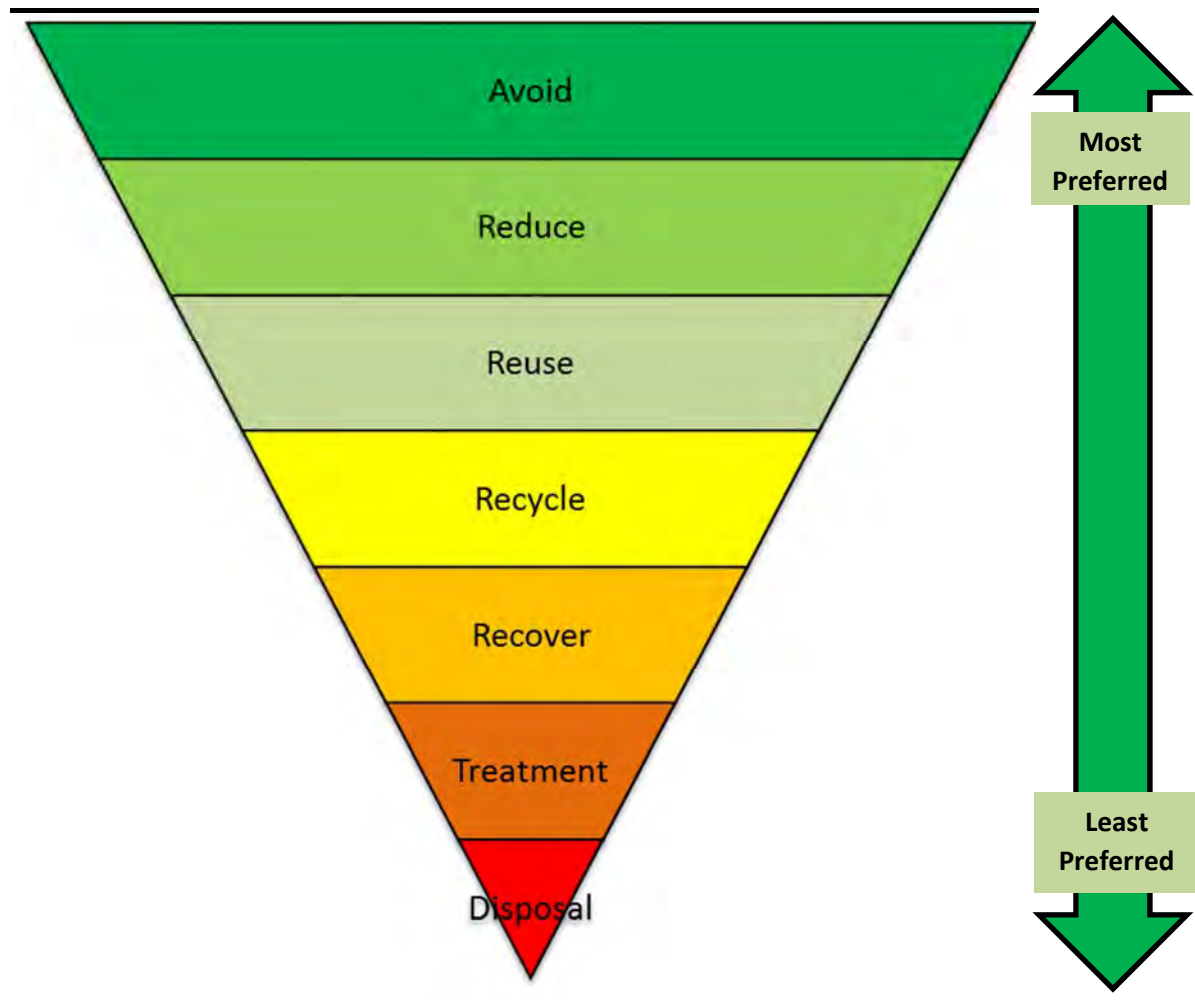
Imisebenzi yephrojekthi ehambisana nokumba ibandakanya izigaba ezilandelayo:

- Ukugqugquzelwa kwemikhumbi yokunikezela ngempahla eya e-Richards Bay noma e-Durban. Ukwengeza, umsebenzi wezindawo ezizinze ogwini ezibhekene nemisebenzi yosizo oludingwa umkhumbi wokumba;
- Ukumbiwa komthombo;
- Ukumbiwa komthombo izinto okungakhethwa kuzo (umzila oseceleni, ukugawula izingodo, ukuqeda);
- Ukuhlolwa komthombo okungaphoqelelwe;
- Ukuyekwa komthombo; kanye
- Nokuyekwa kokugqugquzelwa komkhumbi wokumba, umkhumbi kanye nesizinda sokuthwala izimpahla zokusebenza sasekhaya.

Yonke imisebenzi izokwenziwa ngokuhambisana nomsebenzi omuhle wamazwe omhlaba wezimboni ezihlonishwayo.

I-Eni ilandela imithetho ebalulekile elandelayo yokuphathwa kodoti ngokulandelana ngokuhamba phambili kwayo ohlwini: nciphisa, phinda usebenzise, vuselela kabusha, buyisela esimweni, yelapha futhi lahla. (*Umdlwebo 0.3*).

Umdwebo 0.3 Ukulandelana Kwezikhundla Zabaphathi Bakadoti



Yonke imikhumbi izoba nempahla, izinhlelo kanye namaphrothokholi kokuvimbela ukungcoliswa kowoyela, ukuhanjiswa kwendle kanye nodoti ngokuhambisana ne-MARPOL 73/78. Uhlelo Lokuphathwa Kodoti oluqondene ngqo nephrojekthi (olukhava wonke udoti owenziwe ngaphesheya kolwandle nasezweni) luzokwenziwa ngokuhambisana nezidingo ze-MARPOL, izimiso zomthetho zaseNingizimu Afrika kanye neziqondiso zokuphathwa kodoti ze-Eni. Kuzokhonjwa izindawo zokulahla udoti kanye nezindawo zokuphatha udoti, zifakaziswe futhi zivunywe ngaphambi kokuqala kokukumba.

ISISEKELO SEZEMVELO KANYE NESENHLALO YOMPHAKATHI KANYE NEZOMNOTHO

Ithebuli 1 sethula isifingqo sezinto ezizwelayo kusisekelo esibalulekile eMkhakheni Wephrojekthi.

Ithebuli 1 Isifingqo Sezinto Ezizwelayo Ezibalulekile

Uphawu	Ukuchaza
Umsinga Wase-Agulhas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umsinga Wase-Agulhas wakha phakathi kuka-25° kanye no-30° S, umsuka wawo omkhulu uvela ekuphindeneni ujikeleze Olwandle LwaseNdiya Oluseningizimu-Nentshonalanga. • Uhamba ngokushesha uya ngaseningizimu kulandela unqenqema lweshalofu oGwini Lwasempumalanga, ngaphambi kokuthi uphindaphindeke phakathi kuka-16° no-20° E. Kuwukuhamba kusheshe okuchazwe kahle nokujulile okunobubanzi owu-100 km kanye no-2, 300 m ukujula. • Kurekhodwe isivinini samanje sika-2.5 m/s noma kurekhodwe okungaphezulu.
Izimpawu zomhlaba ongaphansi kolwazi kanye nendawo yokuhlala ngaphakathi ekujuleni kwamanzi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I-AOI yokumba umthombo iba ngasempumalanga yeJika laseNatali ku->1, 500 m ukujula kwamanzi. • Indawo eseningizimu yasendaweni esenyakatho yokungenela kwentshisekelo nengxenye yeNqaba ye-Goodlad. Kodwa-ke kufanele kwaziwe ukuthi akukho okuzokwenziwa ngaphakathi enqabeni. • Inqaba i-Goodlad iyehluka kakhulu esakhiweni salezi ezisenyakatho ne-KZN, lapho kubikwe khona uhlaka lwamathambo enhlanzi futhi angeke kwenzeke ukuthi amathambo enhlanzi amakhulu atholakale lapha. • Kunobufakazi bolwazi locwaningo olwazoqwa ngokuzamazama komhlaba endaweni esenyakatho yendawo enentshisekelo yezinqaba zamanzi ajulile phakathi nendawo. • Entshonalanga yendawo okunentshisekelo kuyo yokumba umthombo kutholakale izindawo zokuhlala ekujuleni kwamanzi Phezulu kanye naPhansi neNdiya eseNingizimu nentshonalanga ye-Bathyal (izindawo zokuhlala ezenzeka ekujuleni kolwandle), kanti indawo yokuhlala ekujuleni kwamanzi ye-Bathyal eMaphansi neNingizimu yeNdiya iyengamela eningizimu yendawo okunentshisekelo kuyo, kokubili okunikezelwe isimo sokwesabisa uhlelo lwazo zonke izitshalo nezilwane okuhlala endaweni 'esengozini kancane' ku-SANBI 2011 National Biodiversity Assessment. • Imiphakathi esekujuleni kwamanzi ngaphakathi kwalezi zindawo zokuhlala ngokujwayelekile ziyefana kuso sonke isifunda esiseningizimu noGu Olusempumalanga ye-Afrika, kuhluka kuphela ohlotsheni lomhlaba osekujuleni kolwandle kanye/ noma endaweni ejulile.
Izinto Ezisamatshe Ekujuleni Kwamanzi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kuyaziwa ukwenzeka kwezinto ezisamatshe ekujuleni kwamanzi kuBhlokwe ER 236 kanye nezindawo okunentshisekelo kuzo.
Imikhomo kanye neZinhlengethwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kunezinhlobo ezingama-36 yemikhomo kanye nezinhlengethwa (izilwane ezincelisayo) okungenzeka zitholakale ngaphakathi kuBhlokwe ER236. Kulezi zinhlobo ezingama-36, umkhomo oyi-Antarctic Blue 'usengozini kakhulu', umkhomo onesifumbu ngemuva, umkhomo onephiko lenhlanzi kanye nomkhomo i-sei kuthathwa ngokuthi 'kusengozini' kanye nenani elincane lezinhlanzi lase-Ifafi-Kosi Bay lenhlengethwa yekhala eliyibhodlela ku-Indo-Pacific, umkhomo weSidoda kanye nomkhomo i-Bryde (inani elisolwandle) zithathwa ngokuthi 'zisengozini' ku-IUCN South African Red Data book List Assessment • Izinhlobo ezijwayeleke kakhulu ngaphakathi endaweni okunentshisekelo kuyo (ngokwezininga okungenzeka kuhrangatshezwane

Uphawu	Ukuchaza
	<p>nalo hhayi ubukhulu bonke) kungenzeka kube yinhlengethwa ejwayelekile yekhala eliyibhodlela, umkhomo oqhuba ngephiko elifishane kanye nomkhomo onesifumbu emuva.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U-ER236 ungaphakathi komzila wokuhamba wemikhomo eneSifumbu emuva (Okungakhathazekiwe ngawo kakhulu) kanye neSokudla Ngaseningizimu. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Imikhomo elungile eseningizimu idlula kuBhlokwe ER236 ngoJulayi nango-Agasti kanjalo futhi nangokuhambela kwayo ngaseningizimu ngo-Okthoba/Novemba. ○ Enezifumbu ngemuva inokuhanjiswa okundlela mbili ogwini lwaseMpumalanga, efinyelela kakhulu emanzini aseningizimu ne-Afrika ngo-Ephreli, iqhubeka ukudlula kuSeptemba/Okthoba uma kuqala ukuhambela ngaseningizimu bese kuqhubekela kuDisemba kuze kube sekuhambeni kwesikhathi kube wuFebhruwari. Isikhathi sokuba namankonyane kweZinezifumbu ngemuva selulekela ukusuka kuJulayi ukuya ku-Okthoba, sikhuphuka ekuqaleni kuka-Agasti.
Izimfudu Zasemanzini Zasolwandle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Izinhlobo ezinhlanu zofudu lwasemanzini zaziwa ukuthi itholakala oGwini lwaseMpumalanga: umhlane wesikhumba, zibonakala ngokuvamile kakhulu, kanye nezimfudo zamanzi ezihlangana ngamakhanda, eziluhlaza, eziluhlaza samgwenya nezinemihlathi ehukayo. Ohlwini Olubomvu lwe-IUCN, ufudu lwasemanzini olunemihlathi ehukayo luchazwe 'njengoluSengozini Kakhulu', ufudu oluluhlaza 'Lusengozini' kanti izimfudu ezinomhlane oyisikhumba, ezihlangane ekhanda kanye neziluhlaza samgwenya 'Zisengozini' ezingeni lomhlaba jikelele. • Zombili izimfudu zasemanzini ezinomhlane onesikhumba kanye nezihlangene ngamakhanda zenza izidleke emabhishi asogwini e-KZN ngasenyakatho (e-St Lucia, iSimangaliso) phakathi maphakathi no-Okthoba kanye namaphakathi noJanuwari. Izimfudo ezichanyiselwe zizalwa kusukela maphakathi noJanuwari ukudlulela maphakathi noMashi uma ngabe Umsinga we-Agulhas ushisa kakhulu khona. Uma amachwane esengena olwandle, aya ngaseningizimu elandela Umsinga we-Agulhas futhi kucatshangwa ukuthi ahlala emoyeni waseningizimu yoLwandle lwaseNdiya iminyaka emihlanu yokuqala yezimpilo zazo. • Izifunda zezingasogwini lolwandle zengxenywe esenyakatho yeBhlokwe ER236, zishayisana nokuhamba kokuhlalisana phakathi kwezimfudu ezinomhlane oyisikhumba, kodwa indawo okunentshisekelo kuyo ingaphesheya kolwandle ohlotsheni lokuhlalisana. • Izimfudu ezinomhlane oyisikhumba kanye nezihlangene ngamakhanda kungenzeka zihlangane
Izindawo Ezivikelekile Zasolwandle (ama-MPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ibhlokwe ER236 ayingeneli ku-iSimangaliso Wetland Park. • Nakuba Ibhlokwe ER236 ingenela ku-Protea Banks MPA ephakanyisiwe kanye neselulo se-iSimangaliso Wetland Park MPA, akukho ukungenela kwezindawo okunentshisekelo kuzo nezindawo ezivikelekile eziphakanyisiwe. • Kufanele kwaziwe ukuthi izingxenywe ze-ER236 zasekuqaleni ezingenela ne-iSimangaliso esivele ikhona futhi ama-Aliwal Shoal MPA ayeqediwe ngesikhathi sohlelo lokuvuselela Ilungelo Lokucwaninga ngo-2016.
Izindawo zokuveza izinhlanzi, yokuzikhulisa kanye nezokuthola abantu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Izindawo okunentshisekelo kuzo ziphesheya kolwandle zokuzeveza izinhlanzi ezinkulu kanye nemigudu yokuhamba kanye nobuningi be-ichthyoplankton kungenzeka kube phansi. • Usayidinsi ugijima ogwini lwaseMpumalanga Kapa nokufika eningizimu ye-KZN isolwandle ngasogwini lwendawo okunentshisekelo kuyo. • Amaqanda e-pilchard asolwandle ngasogwini lwendawo okunentshisekelo kuyo.

Uphawu	Ukuchaza
Ukudoba Ngodobo Olude	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indawo yentshisekelo ingenela endaweni yokudoba ngodobo olude ehlose kakhulu ishuna kanye ne-swordfish futhi. • Ibhlokwe ER236 ingenela kundawo yokudoba ye-crustacean trawl.
Izithuthi Zasolwandle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indawo Yephrojekthi kungenzeka ingenele emigudwini ethathwa ngabamathangi kanye nezithuthi zokuningi. Imikhumbi yokunikezela ngempahla ingahlangana nezithuthi eziyimikhumbi yasolwandle ngasogwini ngenxa yokuqoqwa kokunikezela okuvela eChwebeni lase-Durban. • Amachweba ohwebo abalulekile asoGwini lwaseMpumalanga abandakanya i-Port Elizabeth, East London, i-Durban kanye ne-Richards Bay.
Abasebenzisi bokuzithokozisa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ukusetshenziswa kokuzithokozisa kwezidingongqangi zasolwandle oGwini lwaseMpumalanga ngokwejwayelekile kwenzeka ngaphakathi emanzini asolwandle eduze kogu endaweni yamadolobha asogwini nasezindaweni zokuphumula ngamaholidi.

UHLELO LWE-EIA

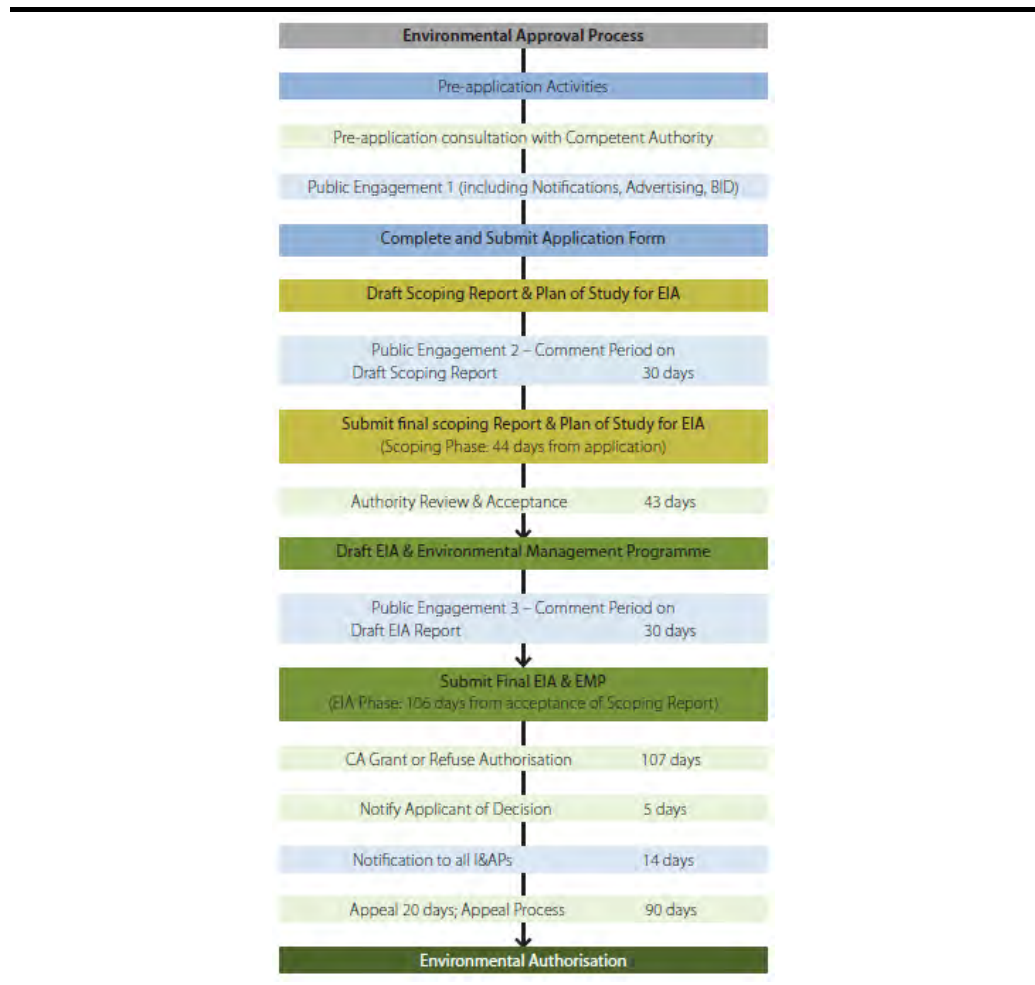
Uhlelo lwe-EIA luqaliswe yiSigaba Sokukala Ubungako, njengoba kukhonjiswe ku-Umdwebo 0.4. Ngesikhathi seSigaba Sokukala Ubungako, Imibandela Yokwenza Umsebenzi we-EIA egcwele iyenziwa kanti nezidingo ezivela kuziphathimandla zicacisiwe, kanti nezindaba ezinokuba khona kanye nokukhathazayo kukhonjiwe ngokusebenzisa ukubonisana.

Ngemuva kokuqedwa kweSigaba Sokukala Ubungako, izingcwaningo zongcweti ezinemininingwane zizokwenzeka ukuze kubhekwane nezindaba ezikhonjiwe ngesikhathi seSigaba Sokukala Ubungako. Ongcweti kulindeleke ukuthi bangahlinzeki nje kuphela ulwazi oluyisisekelo emkhakheni wabo othize wolwazi loMkhakha Wephrojekthi, kodwa nokukhomba ukuthi yiziphi izenzo zephrojekthi ezizohlela emitheleleni ebalulekile. Ongcweti bazoncoma izindlela okungavinjwa ngazo imithelela emibi ukunciphisa amandla ayo, bese kuthuthukiswa imithelela emihle.

Imibiko ewuhlaka ihanjiselwa ukuthi iyobukezwa wumphakathi, ngesikhathi i-ERM eyethula ngaso okutholakele okubandakanyekayo kuwo wonke ama-I&AP. Yonke imibiko yokuphawula eyenziwa ngama-I&AP ifakwe kuMbiko Wemibiko Yokuphawula kanye neZimpendulo (CRR), futhi kulo mbiko kuhlinzekwe izimpendulo kuzo zonke izindaba kanye nokukhathazeka okuphakanyiswe ngesikhathi sokuhlolwa ngumphakathi.

Zonke izincomo ezishiwo kumbiko we-EIA kufanele zishiwo ngokugcwele kumbiko woHlelo Lokuphathwa Kwemvelo (EMPr), ochaza izenzo zokuvimbela /zokuthuthukisa kufanele ziqaliswe ukusebenza. Ama-EMPr ahlonishwa njengamathuluzi abalulekile okuphathwa kwezemvelo okuzwakalayo kwamaphrojekthi.

Umdwebo 0.4 Uhlelo lokuhlolwa Komthelela Emvelweni (Environmental Impact Assessment Process)



Ingxenywe ebalulekile yohlelo lwe-EIA wukuhlanganyela komphakathi. ENingizimu Afrika ukuhlanganyela komphakathi kuyadingeka ohlelweni loKugunyazwa Kwezemvelo ngokweZimiso Zomthetho we-EIA GN R.982 (Disemba 2014, njengoba uchitshiyelwe). *Ithebuli 2* uhlinzeka ukunconzululwa kwemisebenzi yokuhlanganyela komphakathi eyenziwe futhi isazokwenziwa ngesikhathi esisele sohlelo.

Ithebuli 2 Imisebenzi Yokuhlanganyela Komphakathi

Umsebenzi	Incazelo neNjongo
Ngaphambi Kokufaka Isicelo	
Ukulungiswa kwedathabheyisi yokuqala yababambiqhaza	Idathabheyisi yokuqala ihlanganisiwe yeziphathimandla (zasekhaya nezesifundazwe), Izinhlango Okungeyizo Ezikahulumeni, abanikazi bomhlaba abangomakhelwane kanye nabanye ababambiqhaza ababalulekile (bheka ku <i>Sithasiselo B</i>). Le dathabheyisi yama-I&AP abhalisiwe kuzogcinwa futhi kufakwe ulwazi olusha ngesikhathi esiqhubekayo sohlelo lwe-EIA.
Ukulungiswa kanye noKuhanjiswa koMbhalo Wolwazi Oluyisendlalelo (BID)	Ama-BID ahanjiswa nge-imeyili/ iposi kuwo wonke ama-I&AP kudathabheyisi yababambiqhaza. Bheka <i>Isithasiselo B</i> . I-BID ihlinzeka isethulo sephrojekthi kanye nohlelo lwe-EIA.

Umsebenzi	Incazelo neNjongo
Ukukhangiswa kwePhrojekthi	<p>Iphrojekthi yakhingiswa kumaphephandaba amane; i-Mercury ne-Isolezwe (ngesiZulu) nokusatshalaliswa e-Durban, ne-Zululand Observer nePhephandaba Ilanga (ngesiZulu), nokusatshalaliswa e-Richards Bay. Izinsuku nokusatshalaliswa zikanje:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I-Mercury – 18 Septhemba 2017 • I-Zululand Observer – 18 Septhemba 2017 • Ilanga (isikhangisi ngesiZulu) – 21 Septhemba 2017 • Isolezwe (isikhangisi ngesiZulu) – 21 Septhemba 2017 <p>Bona ubufakazi besikhangisi ku<i>Sithasiselo B.</i></p>
Ukwakhiwa kweZaziso Zendawo	<p>Izaziso zendawo zifakwe ezindaweni ezilandelayo: Emitatshweni yolwazi kaMasipala WaseThekwini:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durban North; • Durban Central Lending; • Amanzimtoti; • Warner Beach; • Isipingo Beach; • Umkomaas; kanye ne- • Tongaat Beach. <p>Umasipala Wasekhaya uMhlathuze;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umasipala Wase-Richards Bay; kanye • noMtapo Wezincwadi wase-Richards Bay. <p>Ukungena eChwebeni lase-Richards Bay.</p>
Ukwenziwa koMbiko Wokuphawula Kokuqala kanye Nowezimpendulo	<p>Yonke imibiko yokuphawula etholakele ngesikhathi sokubonisana kokuqala yarekhodwa kuMbiko Wokuphawula kanye Nowezimpendulo. Bona ufakwe ku<i>Sithasiselo C.</i></p>
Isigaba Sokukala Ubungako	
Ukudelwa koMbiko Wokukala Ubungako owuhlaka Wokuphawula Komphakathi	<p>Umbiko Wokukala Ubungako owuhlaka uzoddelwa ukuze umphakathi uphawule. Isikhangisi sizoshicilelwa, izaziso zizothunyelwa kubo bonke ababambiqhaza abakudathabheyisi futhi umbiko uzotholakala ku-inthanethi nakule mitapo yezincwadi elandelayo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durban Public Library • Richards Bay Public Library • <u>Port Shepstone Public Library</u> <p>Yonke imibiko yokuphawula izofakwa kuMbiko Wokukala Ubungako wokugcina.</p> <p><u>*Kufanele kwaziwe ukuthi isihumusho sasekuqaleni soMbiko Wokukala Ubungako Owuhlaka wakhishwa ukuthi kuphawulwe ngawo mhla ka-27 Okthoba 2017. Ngenxa yoshintsho emumweni wephrojekthi kwathunyelwa isaziso ngomhla ka-7 Novemba 2017 ukwazisa ababambiqhaza ukuthi umbiko uzophindwe ukhishwe futhi (lo mbiko) isikhathi sokuphawula esigcwele sonke esiyizinsuku ezingama-30 ekuqaleni kuka-2018.</u></p>
Umhlangano Wokubandakanyeka Komphakathi	<p>Imihlangano yokubandakanyeka komphakathi ihlelwe ukuthi ibanjwe e-Richards Bay, e-Durban <u>nase-Port Shepstone</u> ukwethula iphrojekthi ephakanyiswayo nokuthola umbono kubabambiqhaza ohlelweni lokukala ubungako. KuMbiko Wokukala Ubungako Wokugcina kuzofakwa inkulumo eyethuliwe, irejista yababekhona kanye namanothi omhlangano.</p>

Umsebenzi	Incazelo neNjongo
Isigaba se-EIA	
Ukukhipha i-EIR ewuhlaka kanye ne-EMP woKuphawula Komphakathi	I-EIR ewuhlaka kanye nombhalo we-EMPr uzotholakala isikhathi sokuphawula esiyizinsuku ezingama-30 kubabambiqhaza kanye neziphathimandla ezifanele. Kuzothunyelwa isaziso kuwo wonke ama-I&AP abhalisile kudathabheyisi yephrojekthi. Incwadi izomema ama-I&AP ukuthi aphawule nge-EIR ewuhlaka. Kuzobekwa izikhangisi zamaphephandaba kumaphephandaba asekhaya ezazisa ababambiqhaza ngokuba khona kombiko we-EIR owuhlaka ukuthi bawuhlole futhi sibameme emihlanganweni yomphakathi. Konke ukuphawula, kanye nezimpendulo kuzofakwa ku-EIR yokugcina.
Imihlangano Yokubandakanyeka Komphakathi	Imihlangano yokubandakanyeka komphakathi izobanjwa ngesikhathi sokuphawula ukuze kwethulwe okutholakele kwe-EIA kubabambiqhaza futhi kutholakale nombono ovela kubo. KuMbiko Wokukala Ubungako wokugcina kuzofakwa inkulumo eyethuliwe, irejista yababekhona kanye namanothi omhlangano.
Isaziso Sokugunyaza Kwezemvelo	Ama-I&AP azokwaziswa ngoKugunyaza Kwezemvelo kanye nesikhathi somthetho sokudlulisa izicelo.

UKUKHONJWA KOMTHELELA

Ingxenye ebalulekile yeSigaba Sokukala Ubungako wukuhlola kokuqala kwezindlela iphrojekthi engaxhumana ngazo (kahle nakabi) nemvelo (kubandakanya umzimba kanye nabemukeli bokuphilayo) kanye nezidingongqangi zenhlalo yomphakathi noma yabemukeli. Imithelela ekhonjiwe njengenokwenzeka ukuthi ibalulekile ngesikhathi sohlelo loKukala ubungako ihlinzeka ukugxila kwezingcwaningo ezenziwe ngesikhathi seSigaba se-EIA. Imithelela ebalulekile enokwenzeka ngayinye kuzoxoxwa ngayo futhi ihlolwe kabanzi ku-EIR.

Ithebuli 3 ukwethula imithelela enokuba khona ekhonjwe ngesikhathi soKukala Ubungako njengokubalulekile okunokwenzeka futhi-ke kufanele kuqhutshekwe kuhlolwe ku-EIA.

Ithebuli linika imininingwane elandelayo:

- **Udaba** – umthelela onokwenzeka okufanele uhlolwe;
- **Imisebenzi** – lona ngumsebenzi wephrojekthi noma ingxenye yephrojekthi eholela emtheleleni onokwenzeka; kanye
- **neMiphumela Yokukala Ubungako** – incazelo yokuhlola kokuqala kweSigaba Sokukala Ubungako.

Ithebuli 3 Imithelela Enokwenzeka evela Emisebenzini Ehleliwe kanye Nezigameko Eziyingozi

No.	Udaba	Imisebenzi	Imiphumelo Yokukala Ubungako
1	Imisebenzi Ehleliwe		
1.1	Amanzi olwandle kanye nokwehla kwezinga leqophelo lezinto ezizike emanzini/ukungcoliseka kanye nemithelela ezilwaneni zasolwandle	<p>Amanzi angcolile aphuma emkhunjini wokumba wokunikezela kanye nasemikhunjini yosizo</p> <p>Ukulahlwa kwezingcezu zedwala kufakwe nodaka lokumba (okusikiwe) ngqo phansi olwandle naphezulu ngesikhathi sokumba</p>	<p>Imisebenzi iphuma emkhunjini wokumba kanye nayo yonke eminye imikhumbi yephrojekthi ingaba nomthelela eqophelweni lamanzi endawo futhi-ke kunokwenzeka kube nomthelela ezinhlanzini, ezilwaneni zasolwandle ezincelisayo futhi izimfudo ezikhona eNdaweni Yephrojekthi. Lo mthelela uzohlolwa futhi ku-EIR kubandakanywa ingxoxo maqondana nokujinjelwa kwalo mthelela ngokuqinisekisa konke okukhishwe wumkhumbi kuyahambisana ne-MARPOL 73/78 Annex I, Annex V ne-Annex IV.</p> <p>Okusikiwe okukhishwe kukho kokubili phansi nolwandle (ngaphambi kokufakwa kokokukhula) kanye nokusuka emkhunjini kungena emanzini (ngemuva kokufakelwa kokokukhuphula) kuzokwenza umusi wezinsalela okungaphazamisa izinto eziphila olwandle, imiphakathi ephila emanzini olwandle (izinto ezihlala/imiphakathi eyenzeka phakathi phansi olwandle) kanye nezilwane ezikhona olwandle endaweni. Lolu daba luzohlolwa ku-EIR, okuzobandakanya ingxoxo maqondana nokuphathwa kanye nokuqokethwe okuwuketshezi esizindeni salolu daba kanye nokugawuliwe ngaphambi kokulahlwa.</p>
1.2	Ukuphazamisa izinto eziphila olwandle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umsindo owenziwa ukubekwa esimweni esikahle okuguquguqukayo komkhumbi wokumba • Umsindo nokungqangqazela okubangwa wokumba • Ukukhanya okwenziwa umkhumbi wokumba 	<p>Ukukala ubungako kwasho ukuthi umsindo waphansi kwamanzi owenziwe ngesikhathi semisebenzi yokumba kanye nokuba khona kwemikhumbi kungaholela ekuphazamisekeni kwezinto ezihlala olwandle nasezilwaneni ikakhulukazi izilwane ezincelisayo olwandle kanye nezinhlanzi. Umthelela womsindo ongaphansi kwamanzi kanye nokungqangqazela ezilwaneni zasolwandle kuzohlolwa futhi ku-EIR.</p>
1.3	Ukuphazamisa kokudoba (ukuhweba kanye nokuziphilisa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umshini wokumba, imikhumbi yokunikezela ngempahla, yokuhlola neyokusiza idlula iya futhi ibuya eChwebeni lase-Richards Bay/lase-Durban • Ukuba khona komkhumbi wokumba endaweni embiwayo (kubandakanya indawo ekhishiwe ewu-500 m) 	<p>Omabili iChweba lase-Richards Bay kanye neChweba lase-Durban angamachweba amakhulu, ahwebayo, anezinto zokuhamba eziningi futhi kanjalo izithuthi zomkhumbi owengezayo kule phrojekthi angeke kube kukhulu kangako futhi angeke kube wushintsho olukhulu ngokomthelela emisebenzini yokudoba.</p> <p>Imisebenzi yokudoba yezohwebo lodobo olude kanye nodobo olujwayelekile yenzeka endaweni okunentshisekelo kuyo futhi-ke kungenzeka ithetheleke ngokuba khona komkhumbi ombayo endaweni yokumba nokuqiniswa kwama-500 kwendawo ekhishwayo.</p> <p>Ubungako imisebenzi yokudoba engaphazamisa ngayo noma ibekeke engozini ngenxa yokumba kanye nemisebenzi yemikhumbi yale phrojekthi kuzohlolwa futhi ku-EIR.</p>

No.	Udaba	Imisebenzi	Imiphumelo Yokukala Ubungako
1.4	Ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu	Ukusha kwamafutha kawoyela oyizinsalela zakudala	Kunezinto ezishiwo ukushintsha kwesimo sezulu ekushiseni izinsalela zakudala zamafutha kawoyela ngemikhumbi yephrojekthi. Ukubaluleka kwalo mthelela uzohlolwa futhi ku-EIR.
2	Izehlakalo Ezingahlelelwe/Eziyingozi		
2.1	Ukungcoliswa kolwandle kanye nemithelela ezilwaneni eziphila olwandle Impilo kanye nokuphepha komphakathi nabasebenzi	Ukungqubuzana kwemikhumbi/imililo ebangwa yi-elekthriki phakathi emkhunjini njll.	Ingozi yokungqubuzana kwemikhumbi ngenxa yemisebenzi yemikhumbi yephrojekthi iphansi uma kunezindlela zokuvimbela ezifanele futhi zibandakanyiwe ku-EMPr yale phrojekthi. Nakuba ingozi iphansi, umthelela wokuchitheka kodizili ngenxa yokungqubuzana kwemikhumbi phakathi kwemikhumbi yephrojekthi kanye neminye imikhumbi (isb. eyokudoba neyokuhweba) ezintweni ezamukelayo ezizwelayo (izinhlanzi, izilwane zasolwandle ezincelisayo, izimfudu, njll.), izinto ezihlala ogwini nasolwandle, abasebenzisi abadobayo kanye nabanye kuzohlolwa futhi ku-EIR. Umthelela wokungqubuzana komkhumbi empilweni nasekuphepheni kwabasebenzi kanye nabanye abasebenzisi bolwandle nawo uzohlolwa futhi ku-EIR.
2.2	Ukungcoliswa kolwandle kanye nemithelela ezilwaneni zasolwandle nasekudobeni Impilo kanye nokuphepha komphakathi nabasebenzi	Ukungqubuzana kwemikhumbi phakathi komkhumbi wokumba kanye nesikebhe sokunikezela ngempahla	Ingozi yokuthi umkhumbi wokumba ungqubuzane nomkhumbi wokunikezela ngempahla iphansi uma kubekwe izindlela zokuvimbela ezifanele futhi zifakiwe ku-EMPr yale phrojekthi. Nakuba ingozi iphansi, umthelela wokuchitheka kodizili ngenxa yokungqubuzana kwemikhumbi phakathi komkhumbi wokumba kanye nomkhumbi wokunikezela ngempahla ezintweni ezamukelayo ezizwelayo (izinhlanzi, izilwane zasolwandle ezincelisayo, izimfudu, njll.), izinto ezihlala ogwini nasolwandle, abasebenzisi abadobayo kanye nabanye kuzohlolwa futhi ku-EIR. Umthelela walolu hlobo lokungqubuzana komkhumbi empilweni nasekuphepheni kwabasebenzi kanye nabanye abasebenzisi bolwandle nawo uzohlolwa futhi ku-EIR.
		Ukuqhuma	Ukuqhuma wukudedelwa okukhulu kukawoyela/kwegesi ekujuleni kolwandle Ingozi yokuqhuma kuphrojekthi ingancishiswa ngokuqinisekisa ukuthi inqubo yokuphatha ukuqhuma ifakiwe ku-EMP kanye noHlelo Lokuphendula Ekuchithekeni Kukawoyela kule phrojekthi. Umthelela wokuqhuma kukawoyela/kwegesi kuzoholela ekungcoleni kolwandle kanye nasekuphazamisekeni kwazinto ezamukelayo ezizwelayo kanye nezinto ezihlala olwandle nokungenzeka zihlale ogwini. Kuzophazamisa futhi impilo nokuphepha kwabasebenzi bese kuholela ekuncipheni kweqophelo lomoya endaweni okwenzeke kuyo ukuqhuma. Ubukhulu bomthelela wokuqhuma uzobe-ke sewuhlolwa futhi ku-EIR.

No.	Udaba	Imisebenzi	Imiphumelo Yokukala Ubungako
2.3	Impilo kanye nokuphepha komphakathi nabasebenzi	Izinto eziwisiwe	Izinto eziwe emikhunjini yephrojekthi zingaholela ezingozini ezinkulu zezempilo nokuphepha, ukunqandwa nokujinjelwa kwalezi zehlo kudingeka ukuthi kufakwe ku-EMP ukuthi le phrojekthi inciphise ingozi. Ubukhulu balo mthelela buzobe-ke sebhulolwa futhi ku-EIR.
		Izehlakalo zamahelikhoptha	Ukuvimbela izehlakalo zamahelikhoptha ngesikhathi zokudluliselwa kwethimba labasebenzi kuzobandakanywa ku-EMPr kule phrojekthi ukuze kuncishiswe ingozi. Ubukhulu balo mthelela buzobe-ke sebhulolwa futhi ku-EIR.

UHLELO LOCWANINGO LWE-EIA

Kulandela Isigaba Sokukala Ubungako bephrojekthi, ithimba le-EIA:

- lizofaka ulwazi olusha futhi luphethe incazelo yepthrojekthi yobuchwepheshe njengoba kuvela khona eminye imininingwane yepthrojekthi;
- lizoqhuba ukubonisana okwengezayo futhi lilungise ubungako be-EIA njengoba kudingeka;
- lizoqoqa idatha eyisisekelo eyengezayo ngokusebenzisa ucwaningo olwenziwa ekhompuyutheni ukuqedela incazelo ephelele yezimo zemvelo kanye nezenhlalo yomphakathi;
- lizokwenza ukuhlolwa komthelela wokuxhumana kwemisebenzi yepthrojekthi nezidingongqangi ezibalulekile zezemvelo kanye nenhlalo yomphakathi kanye nalezo zinto ezamukelayo;
- lizokwenza izindlela zokuvimbela nokuthuthukisa kanye nokusho uhlelo lokubhekela kwezemvelo i-Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) kubandakanya indlela yokuqapha; futhi
- lizobika ngokutholakele ku-EIR ephelele.

Izinto eziningi zikhonjiwe ngesikhathi soCwaningo Lokukala Ubungako okudinga izingcwaningo ezenziwa ngongcweti ukuqonda umthelela ongaba khona ngokubanzi. Izingcwaningo zongcweti ezilandelayo zikhonjiwe ukuze kubhekwane nezindaba ezibalulekile kanye namagebe kudatha:

- Izilwane eziphila olwandle;
- Izindawo zokudoba izinhlanzi;
- Isibonelo Sokuchitheka Kowoyela; kanye
- neSibonelo Sezinto Ezisikwe Kumbiwa

Isheduli yesikhashana ye-EIA ihlinzekiwe ku-*Ithebuli 4* ngezansi.

Ithebuli 4 *Isheduli Ye-EIA Yesikhashana*

Umsebenzi	Isikhathi
Ukuhanjiswa Kombiko Wokugcina Wokukala Ubungako	Mashi 2018
Ukugunyazwa Kombiko Wokukala Ubungako	Ephreli 2018
Ukudalulwa koMbiko We-EIA Owuhlaka	Meyi 2018
Ukuhanjiswa koMbiko Wokugcina We-EIA	Julayi 2018
Ukugunyazwa Kwezemvelo	Novemba 2018

All comments received to date, together with a response from the project team, have been included in the Comments and Responses Report, refer to *Annex C*. Copies of the comments received have been included in the following pages.

Registration and Comment Sheet

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

Should you have any queries, comments or suggestions regarding the proposed Project, please note them below.

Return this comment sheet to:

Charlene Jefferies of ERM Southern Africa

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

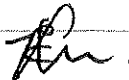
Tel: 021 681 5400;

Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

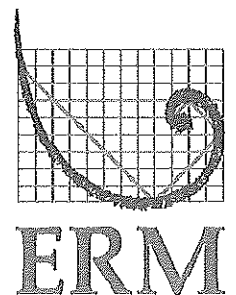
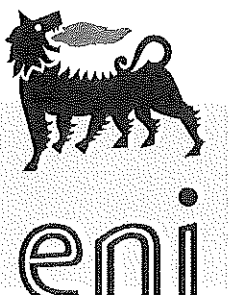
Project Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

I want to formally register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be provided with further information and notifications during the EIA process	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
I would like to receive my notifications by:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Email inke.summers@gmail.com	<input type="checkbox"/> Post <input type="checkbox"/> Fax

Comments

Title and Name:	Miss Inke Summers		
Organisation:	Private		
Telephone:	076 157 9602	Fax:	N/A
Cell:	As above	Email:	As above
Postal Address:	PO Box 100527, Scottsville, 3209		
Name	Signature 	Date	

Thank you for your participation!



Khosi Dlamini

From: Adrian Nel <NELA@ukzn.ac.za>
Sent: 18 September 2017 09:47 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: IAP for Block ER235 East coast of SA

Hi there Charlene

Please could you register me as an IAP for your EIA?

Many thanks
Adrian

Dr. Adrian Nel

Senior Lecturer in Geography, University of Kwazulu- Natal, Pietermaritzburg Campus.
Society of South African Geographers (SSAG) Centenary award recipient as an emerging geographer.
Twitter: https://twitter.com/adrian_p_n
Academia.edu: <https://sussex.academia.edu/AdrianNel>
Research Gate: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Adrian_Nel
Linkedin: https://www.linkedin.com/profile/public-profile-settings?trk=prof-edit-edit-public_profile

Latest Publication: Nel, A. (2017). [Contested carbon: Carbon forestry as a speculatively virtual, falteringly material and disputed territorial assemblage](#) Geoforum 81, 144-152

Khosi Dlamini

From: office <office@oceanquest.co.za>
Sent: 18 September 2017 10:37 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: Registration as an Interested and Affected Party

Dear Charlene,

Please register Hacky Fishing (Pty) Ltd as an interested and affected party. They hold fishing rights which are utilised in the proposed area.

Regards,

Andre Hector
HACKY FISHING (PTY) LTD
33 Voortrekker Road
Goodwood
021 591 6571



Virus-free. www.avast.com

Khosi Dlamini

From: Chadley Joseph <chadley@sdceango.co.za>
Sent: 19 September 2017 09:55 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA
Attachments: BID_Eni_Exploration_September2017. Chadley Joseph Registration.pdf

Dear Charlene

Please find attached registration form, please register me as an interested and affected party.

Kind Regards

Chadley Joseph

Khosi Dlamini

From: Charl Koen <charlkjoen@gmail.com>
Sent: 19 September 2017 01:50 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration

Hi Charlene

Could you please send me the relevant registration forms for involvement in the public participation process around the issue of offshore exploitation and drilling. Thank you.

Kind regards
Charl Koen
Extreme Nature Tours

Khosi Dlamini

From: Charl Koen <charlkjoen@gmail.com>
Sent: 19 September 2017 02:26 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: Re: Notification of Environmental Impact Assessment: Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, South Africa

Thank you very much!

On Sep 19, 2017 14:23, "ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration" <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com> wrote:

Hello Charl

Please find attached as requested. The registration form is the last page of the attached document.

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an exploration right off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 (12/3/236) to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The Project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), through the Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA). The authorisation would be under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998).

This notification serves to announce the commencement of the EIA process. For further information about the Project and associated EIA, as well as the public participation process, please refer to the attached Background Information Document.

To register as an Interested and Affected Party I&AP please contact Charlene Jefferies of ERM:

Tel: 021 681 5400

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Postal address: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Visit the Project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Yours Sincerely

ERM Team

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736

W www.erm.com

Khosi Dlamini

From: Dumisani Myeni <luvdumi@gmail.com>
Sent: 19 September 2017 11:09 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: ERM Reference Number : 0414229 . EIA for Drilling with Block ER236, of East Coast of South Africa

Hi Charlene Jefferies

I would like to register as I&AP for the : EIA Exploration and Drilling with Block ER236 , of the East Coast of South Africa

My Contact details are as follows:

Name: Dumisani Myeni

Email: luvdumi@gmail.com

Location (Region) : Richardsbay (KZN)

Kind Regards

Dumisani Myeni

Registration and Comment Sheet

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

Should you have any queries, comments or suggestions regarding the proposed Project, please note them below.

Return this comment sheet to:

Charlene Jefferies of ERM Southern Africa

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Tel: 021 681 5400;

Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Project Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

I want to formally register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be provided with further information and notifications during the EIA process	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to receive my notifications by:	Email donaldp@iasicc.co.za	Post <input type="checkbox"/> Fax <input type="checkbox"/>

Comments

Title and Name:	Mr. Donald Pittendrigh		
Organisation:	Industrial Automation & Systems Integration C.C.		
Telephone:	083 644 9556	Fax:	035 786 1853
Cell:	083 644 9556	Email:	donaldp@iasicc.co.za
Postal Address:	P.O. Box 40894; Richardsbay; KZN3900		
Name D.Pittendrigh	Signature 	Date	5 October 2017

Thank you for your participation!



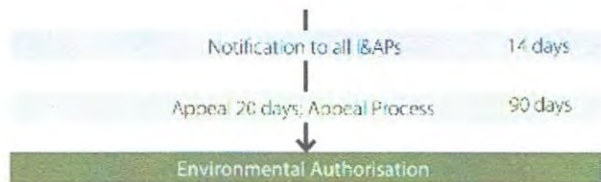


Figure 3. South African EIA Flowchart

Registration and Comment Sheet

**EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236,
OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA**

Should you have any queries, comments or suggestions regarding the proposed Project, please note them below.

Return this comment sheet to:

Charlene Jefferies of ERM Southern Africa

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Tel: 021 681 5400;

Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Project Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

I want to formally register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be provided with further information and notifications during the EIA process

Yes No

I would like to receive my notifications by:

Email Post Fax

Comments

WOULD LIKE TO BE INFORMED
ABOUT THIS VENTURE OF YOURS.

Title and Name:	MRS. DEBBIE SMITH		
Organisation:	STOKKIESDRAAI		
Telephone:	035 5901216	Fax:	035 5901985
Cell:	079 066 1106	Email:	info@stokkiesdraai.com
Postal Address:	P.O. Box 28 St. Lucia 3936.		
Name	D. Smith	Signature	
Date	23/9/17		

Thank you for your participation!



Khosi Dlamini

From: Dee Fischer <DFischer@environment.gov.za>
Sent: 19 October 2017 08:15 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: registration as a stakeholder

To whom it may concern

Please could you register me as a stakeholder for the EIA for offshore exploration.

Kind Regards

Ms D Fischer
Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Management Support
Department of Environmental Affairs
Branch: Advisory Services
A: 473 Steve Biko Street, cnr Soutpansberg & Steve Biko
C: +27 827729837
E: dfischer@environment.gov.za
W: www.environment.gov.za ;

Please consider the environment before you print this email. Only print if it is essential. A message from the Department of Environmental Affairs.

This message and any attachments transmitted with it are intended solely for the addressee(s) and may be legally privileged and/or confidential. If you have received this message in error please destroy it and notify the sender. Any unauthorized usage, disclosure, alteration or dissemination is prohibited. The Department of Environmental Affairs accepts no responsibility for any loss whether it be direct, indirect or consequential, arising from information made available and actions resulting there from. The views and opinions expressed in this e-mail message may not necessarily be those of Management.

Khosi Dlamini

From: Judy Bell <judybell@mweb.co.za>
Sent: 18 September 2017 03:30 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: eia@frackfreesa.org.za
Subject: RE: ENI Exploration EIA

Hi Lindsey

No it doesn't. They have to wade through a 2 mB document, which many do not open unless they see in the email (subject line preferably) that it is something in which they are interested or will be affected by it. People without airtime will not be able to open such a big attachment.

It is not conducive to effective participation, which is a principle of NEMA.

Thanks
Judy

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [<mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>]
Sent: Monday, September 18, 2017 12:52 PM
To: Judy Bell; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: eia@frackfreesa.org.za
Subject: RE: ENI Exploration EIA

Hi Judy

ERM distributed an initial notification email to all stakeholders on our I&AP Database on Friday 15 September. A Background Information Document was attached to the email which provides further information about the Project and includes a map on page 2. The map shows where Eni's exploration block (ER236) is located, as well as the area of interest for the exploration drilling.

As such, people who have received the initial notification should be able to see where the Project is located and decide whether or not they wish to participate. The BID is also available to the Project website:
<http://www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia>

Please let me know if this addresses your query to your satisfaction.

Warm regards
Lindsey

Lindsey Bungartz
Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd
2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa
T +27 21 681 5400 | **E** lindsey.bungartz@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



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From: Judy Bell [<mailto:judybell@mweb.co.za>]
Sent: Monday, September 18, 2017 11:47 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: eia@frackfreesa.org.za
Subject: RE: ENI Exploration EIA

Hi Charlene

And... What about letting me know how you are going to notify people in the initial correspondence where the project lies, so they can decide to participate or not?

Thanks
Judy

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [<mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>]
Sent: Monday, September 18, 2017 8:34 AM
To: Judy Bell
Cc: eia@frackfreesa.org.za
Subject: RE: ENI Exploration EIA

Good Morning Judy

Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.

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T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 82 532 7231
E charlene.jefferies@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



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From: Judy Bell [<mailto:judybell@mweb.co.za>]
Sent: Friday, September 15, 2017 3:50 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: eia@frackfreesa.org.za
Subject: ENI Exploration EIA

Hi there

Please would you notify all the IAP's where this block is located so that they know if this is a local issue for them or not. Please note this in your comments register in the documentation submitted to the authorities.

Thanks
Judy Bell

www.frackfreesa.org.za
www.facebook.com/frackfreesouthafrica
Twitter: frackfreakzn

Khosi Dlamini

From: Judy Bell <judybell@mweb.co.za>
Sent: 15 September 2017 03:50 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: eia@frackfreesa.org.za
Subject: ENI Exploration EIA

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hi there

Please would you notify all the IAP's where this block is located so that they know if this is a local issue for them or not. Please note this in your comments register in the documentation submitted to the authorities.

Thanks
Judy Bell

www.frackfreesa.org.za
www.facebook.com/frackfreesouthafrica
Twitter: frackfreekzn



Khosi Dlamini

From: Frans Van Der Walt <frans@qs2000plus.co.za>
Sent: 06 October 2017 10:10 AM
To: eni.offshorr.eia@erm.com
Subject: EIA for EXPLORATION DRILLING within Block ER236, off the East Coast of SA
Attachments: image005.wmz

Good day Charlene,

My apologies for possibly belated response to notice in the Zululand Observer, which was lost amongst other paperwork and found today !

I would appreciate if you could add me to the Register as I&AP for the EIA Process going forward and possibly share information which may be available electronically.

I look forward to hearing more !!

Regards,

Frans van der Walt (B.Sc (QS), Pr.QS (2167), PMAQS, MRICS)
QS2000 Plus (Quantity Surveyors & Project Managers)

QS2000 is a Certified **BBBEE level 4 Contributor**.



Contact numbers : Tel : +27 (35) 753 4184 / 5, Fax : +27 (35) 753 4185, Cell : +27 82 4600 875
E-mail : frans@qs2000plus.co.za
Postal : P.O. Box 10376, MEERENSEE, 3901
Physical : 22 Pompano Place, MEERENSEE, 3901
Website : www.qs2000plus.co.za Skype : fransvanderwalt



Khosi Dlamini

From: Jacolette Adam <jacolette@exigent.co.za>
Sent: 11 October 2017 10:16 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: Registration as an I&AP

Good day

Kindly register me as an I&AP for the project.

Regards

Jacolette Adam
Pr. Sci. Nat.
Cell: 082 852 6417



Khosi Dlamini

From: janet solomon <correspond@janetsolomon.com>
Sent: 16 September 2017 08:57 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: I & AP application

Dear Charlene Jeffries,

Exploration Drilling in Offshore Block ER 236 pertains

Please may I register as an interested and affected party?

Thanking you in anticipation,

JANETSOLOMON

Vanishing Present Productions
151 Umbilo Rd
Durban
www.janetsolomon.com
correspond@janetsolomon.com
+27 837891067

This e-mail is intended only for the person to whom it is addressed. If an addressing or transmission error has misdirected this e-mail, please notify the author by replying to this e-mail. If you are not the intended recipient you may not use, disclose, print or rely on this e-mail.

Khosi Dlamini

From: Jennifer Olbers <olbersj@kznwildlife.com>
Sent: 15 September 2017 03:00 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Dear Ms Jefferies,
Please may I register as an I&AF for the above project.
Thank you.
Regards,
Jennifer

*Dr Jennifer Olbers
Marine Ecologist
Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Scientific Services
Tel: +2731 312 2769 | Cell: +2784 406 5907
Postal Address: Private Bag X3, Congella, Durban, 4001, KZN, South Africa
Email: Jennifer.olbers@kznwildlife.com
Pr.Nat.Sci. #400405/14
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jennifer_Olbers*

Khosi Dlamini

From: John Cawood <john@gonet.co.za>
Sent: 05 October 2017 09:08 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: Registration as an interested party

Good evening

I would like to register as an interested and affected party please

kind regards,

John

--



John Cawood

Owner - 072 245 3996

Office Contacts: Landline: 035 772 1528 Fax: 086 232 9496

Website: <http://www.alliancegraphics.co.za/>

Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/alliancegraphics.sa>

Twitter: <http://twitter.com/AllianceDesigna>

Messaging: Contact me on Whatsapp 072 245 3996 Facebook Messenger

If you are happy with our service, please tell your friends or comment on our [Facebook page](#) - If you are not, please tell me ;)

Khosi Dlamini

From: Judy Bell <judybell@mweb.co.za>
Sent: 18 September 2017 11:47 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: eia@frackfreesa.org.za
Subject: RE: ENI Exploration EIA

Hi Charlene

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Subject: RE: ENI Exploration EIA

Good Morning Judy

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ERM *The business of sustainability*

From: Judy Bell [<mailto:judybell@mweb.co.za>]
Sent: Friday, September 15, 2017 3:50 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: eia@frackfreesa.org.za
Subject: ENI Exploration EIA

Hi there

Please would you notify all the IAP's where this block is located so that they know if this is a local issue for them or not. Please note this in your comments register in the documentation submitted to the authorities.

Thanks
Judy Bell

www.frackfreesa.org.za
www.facebook.com/frackfreesouthafrica
Twitter: frackfreakzn

Khosi Dlamini

From: Kevin Cole <kcole@elmuseum.za.org>
Sent: 20 September 2017 03:49 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: Registration I&AP
Attachments: erm 001.jpg

Attached the registration and comment sheet –

EIA FOR THE EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCKS ER236,
OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

*Kevin Cole Pr. Sci. Nat.
Principal Natural Scientist
East London Museum
PO Box 11021
Southernwood 5213
South Africa
Tel. +27 (43) 7430 686
Fax +27 (43) 7433 127*



Registration and Comment Sheet

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

Should you have any queries, comments or suggestions regarding the proposed Project, please note them below.

Return this comment sheet to:

Charlene Jefferies of ERM Southern Africa

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Tel: 021 681 5400;

Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

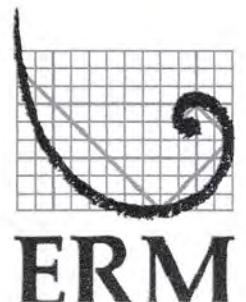
Project Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

I want to formally register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be provided with further information and notifications during the EIA process		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to receive my notifications by:	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Post <input type="checkbox"/>	Fax <input type="checkbox"/>

Comments

Title and Name:	ALEX & ANN PARETAS - BROSENS		
Organisation:	KWALUCIA ENTERPRISES PTY LTD		
Telephone:	079 618 66 89	Fax:	/
Cell:	079 618 66 89	Email:	KWALUCIA@KWALUCIA.COM
Postal Address:			
Name	Signature	Date	
ALEX ANN		23/9/2017	

Thank you for your participation!





9 October 2017

Charlene Jefferies
ERM Southern Africa
Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com
Tel: 021 681 5400
Postnet Suite 90
Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA.

The concerns we have are the following:

1. The drilling activities proposed, can be characterised as deep water will be near Marine Protected Areas which are detrimental to our ocean ecosystem. Deep water drilling is amongst the most hazardous and technically challenging of all drilling operations and presents unusually high risk of upset relative to onshore and/or shallow water drilling. This is a direct consequence of extreme depth and pressure accentuated by local factors such as current and weather.
2. The incidents of Piper Alpha in the North Sea (1988), the Texas City, Texas refinery explosion (2005), and the Macondo deepwater Gulf of Mexico blowout and spill in 2010 have made it abundantly clear that personnel safety and process safety cannot be treated interchangeably. In our view the inhospitable character of our offshore sea state, together with certainty of increasing cyclonic disturbances associated with global warming present's very serious hazards particularly as the offshore location is in known track of departing cyclonic systems originating in the Mozambique Channel.
3. The distance offshore and the extreme depth poses technical considerations for our country. At this point is highly doubtful whether we have any capability to launch a sophisticated response capability as is possible in similar operations in North Sea or Gulf of Mexico where even there the incidents referred to above occurred. We also do not believe that there exists any capability at local South African level to cap a blowout or to launch an offshore rescue as the distance is simply beyond what the NSRI or maritime response is capable of. We ask therefore who exactly will be providing such services?

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4. The drill site is located off the East coast of South Africa and squarely within the North/South Agulhas current. This means that in the event of an uncontrolled and unmitigated release of hydrocarbons that the potential for such hydrocarbons to pollute our entire coastline becomes very real. The impact will certainly not be limited to localised KZN area. The offsite consequences will therefore be determined by severity of the harm so caused together with current strength and direction. It is imperative therefore that appropriate and detailed sea current and weather modelling data be obtained and assessed as a minimum precaution and that this data is used to determine end consequence in event of spill or blow out prior to any grant of approval. A formal evaluation of the risk to the environment would be grossly defective without actual real time data on sea conditions generally relevant to the exploration zone and specific to the water column where the drilling is to take place. We do not believe this information exists at present time and we therefore request detail on how it will be obtained in order that considered decisions are made in accordance with principles espoused by NEMA, in particular the precautionary principle. .
5. With the base in Richards Bay, and the need to charter supplies from base to the drilling rig, supplies such as the diesel and drilling fluid could spill into the ocean causing great harm to the ecosystem. We therefore would wish to enquire that given the fact that the South African coastline is regarded by mariners as notoriously dangerous and unpredictable how safe ship to rig transfers of fuels ,consumables and personnel will take place
6. It is noted that the drill site is a significant distance offshore which by implication makes timeous intervention in event of mishap very problematic. The form of mishap such as in a spill or blowout presents not only in the form of obvious environmental outcomes but also in directly negative consequences to workers health and safety in form of fire with death by explosion and burns the leading cause of documented death according to the Oil and Gas Producers Association (OGP). How will such incidents be managed?
7. Again, noting the distance from shore we wish to enquire how workers would be evacuated from such a rig in the event of accident necessitating such action. Specifically it is our view that offshore airborne rescue capability and assistance would not be possible given the limitation and restriction placed on aircraft operating offshore our waters. This technical safety detail must be provided.
8. It is common cause that a drilling rig will create negative externalities related to the “normal operation” of the rig itself. Such polluting activates that have not, and must, be defined relate to the quantity and toxicity of drilling muds, brine wastes, deck runoff water and flow line and pipeline leaks. Drilling muds and produced water are disposed of daily by offshore rigs. Offshore rigs also dump tons of drilling fluid, metal cuttings, including toxic metals, such as lead chromium and mercury, as well as carcinogens, such as benzene, into the ocean. The quantity of these substances and resultant impact on neighboring environment must be assessed.
- 9.
10. The SDCEA represents close to twelve thousand subsistence fishermen whose livelihoods depend on the ocean. For most of them, fishing is their only means of income. There will be

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 Umlazi Unemployed peoples
 movement

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 Silverglen Civic Association
 Wentworth Development Forum
 Treasure Beach Environmental Forum
 Christ the King Church

a depletion in fish stocks in the area which will cause a devastating impact in the subsistence fisher folk's livelihood.

11. With the majority of the East coast of South Africa (Richards Bay to Mossel Bay) earmarked for seismic testing by PGS, the coast might be under tremendous stress if both these proposals are accepted. There is therefore a distinct potential for compounding of environmental insults from a multiplicity of sources. This is a concern for all that depend on the ocean as a means of living. The area under consideration is also a known deep water fishing area with vessels operating out of Richards Bay. The concerns and interests of this user group must be fully examined. In addition the downstream and seashore impacts of spills on the order of the Deep Water horizon incident can have huge untold impacts of the regional and national economy. Included here are the subsistence fisherfolks, the small business who use the ocean, the hotel industry, the tourism industry of South Africa could be threatened.

Public Participation

Public participation is one of the most important aspects of the environmental authorisation process. It is considered so important that it is the only requirement for which exemption cannot be given. This is because people have a right to be informed about potential decisions that may affect them and to be afforded an opportunity to influence those decisions. Effective public participation also facilitates informed decision making by the competent authority and may result in better decisions as the views of all parties are considered.

Consultants need to make a more valued impact during an EIA project process, such as advertising an EIA notice in the local newspaper, making sure that all Zulu speaking individuals are also catered for. Notification must also be given through local community and major radio stations and proof must be provided that the consultants have done so. The experts and scientists who conducted the studies must be at the meetings to present their own work, the consultant should not be speaking on their behalf. Notification must be given in all communities from the border of Mozambique up until Mossel Bay. And public participation meetings must be held in all communities from Kosi Bay to Mossel Bay. The consultants must ensure that every local councillor and interested and affected party is informed and the information is easily available to them.

Therefore, the public participation process needs to be conducted thoroughly, with notices going into all local newspaper publications, Zulu, Afrikaans and English. Since the proposed drilling will affect all those in the coastal communities, public meetings must be held in venues on the coast, knock and drop pamphlets delivered to local fishing shops, fishing clubs, surfing clubs, BnB's and small businesses who eke a livelihood from the ocean. An independent facilitator must be appointed for the public meetings. And an independent scientific study by independent scientist not attached to the EAP must be done on the potential impacts the project will have.

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Communication

Effective communication is key in the EIA Process. It ensures all registered interested and affected parties are properly notified of public hearings, all information concerning the exploration project is distributed to all parties and all parties are kept in the loop of all the different process within the EIA.

Therefore it is important that information is communicated and circulated to all parties timely and efficiently. This will ensure all parties have enough time to comment and send through their concerns and issues regarding the exploration project.

Social enhancement studies

We need independent research done by appointed independent scientist not linked to the EAP on the impacts of this project in regard to people's livelihoods, quality of life and a cost base analysis done on how fishermen's livelihoods will be directly impacted. The tourism industry will suffer severely with the pollution of beaches and unsightly infrastructure from offshore oil rigs erected in our oceans.

Must include the loss of food security, employment, and local businesses and how this will impact on their aquaculture and sustainability.

Emergency rapid response plan

We require a copy of the emergency plan of how they will respond to possible disasters such as oil spills and rig explosions. The plan must be detailed as to what communities in danger must do in an event of disaster, where they must go to and what numbers they need to call in such an event. Is there a designated task team in case of emergencies such as spillages and explosions? Do they have the necessary equipment to handle these situations?

Health

The health of people who depend on fish for sustenance and for those who only eat a fish based diet will be affected as it is known and experienced that the contamination will affect the fish we eat through oil leakages and toxic waste dumping. The affected fish will carry hydrocarbons that is poisonous for human consumption.

Participation

The South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) is a non-governmental Organisation with a coalition of 16 community and environmental organisations concerned with environmental justice and sustainable development in south Durban and

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eThekwini (the broader Durban municipal area). There are numerous concerns that we have risen regarding the Oil and Gas Exploration activities proposed for our coast.

Therefore we request that all the information in the EIA process be couriered to our offices timely as it will give us sufficient time to provide comments in response. All information must be provided to interested and affected parties all along the entire Indian Ocean coastline .

Case Study: The Deepwater Horizon Catastrophe

With the recent disaster on the Deepwater Horizon that occurred on the 20th of April 2010 as an example, we can clearly note that exploration drilling is not completely safe for the environment, the people and the ocean. On April the 20th 2010, The Deepwater Horizon, a semi-submersible offshore oil rig, exploded killing 11 people and spilling an estimated 4.9 million barrels of oil into the Gulf of Mexico. It is considered the largest marine oil spill in the history of the petroleum industry.

The oil leak was discovered on the afternoon of 22 April 2010 when a large oil slick began to spread at the former rig site. The oil flowed for 87 days. BP originally estimated a flow rate of 1,000 to 5,000 barrels per day. The Flow Rate Technical Group (FRTG) estimated the initial flow rate was 62,000 barrels per day. The total estimated volume of leaked oil approximate 4.9 million barrels with plus or minus 10% uncertainty, including oil that was collected, making it the world's largest accidental spill.

According to the satellite images, the spill directly impacted 68,000 square miles (180,000 km²) of ocean, which is comparable to the size of Oklahoma. By early June 2010, oil had washed up on 125 miles (201 km) of Louisiana's coast and along the Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama coastlines. Oil sludge appeared in the Intracoastal Waterway and on Pensacola Beach and the Gulf Islands National Seashore. In late June, oil reached Gulf Park Estates, its first appearance in Mississippi. In July, tar balls reached Grand Isle and the shores of Lake Pontchartrain. In September a new wave of oil suddenly coated 16 miles (26 km) of Louisiana coastline and marshes west of the Mississippi River in Plaquemines Parish. In October, weathered oil reached Texas. As of July 2011, about 491 miles (790 km) of coastline in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida were contaminated by oil and a total of 1,074 miles (1,728 km) had been oiled since the spill began. As of December 2012, 339 miles (546 km) of coastline remain subject to evaluation and/or cleanup operations.

The spill area hosts 8,332 species, including more than 1,270 fish, 604 polychaetes, 218 birds, 1,456 mollusks, 1,503 crustaceans, 4 sea turtles and 29 marine mammals. Between May and June 2010, the spill waters contained 40 times more polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) than before the spill. PAHs are often linked to oil spills

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and include carcinogens and chemicals that pose various health risks to humans and marine life. The PAHs were most concentrated near the Louisiana Coast, but levels also jumped 2–3 fold in areas off Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. PAHs can harm marine species directly and microbes used to consume the oil can reduce marine oxygen levels. The oil contained approximately 40% methane by weight, compared to about 5% found in typical oil deposits. Methane can potentially suffocate marine life and create "dead zones" where oxygen is depleted.

In July 2010 it was reported that the spill was "already having a 'devastating' effect on marine life in the Gulf". Damage to the ocean floor especially endangered the Louisiana pancake batfish whose range is entirely contained within the spill-affected area. In March 2012, a definitive link was found between the death of a Gulf coral community and the spill. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), a cetacean Unusual Mortality Event (UME) has been recognized since before the spill began, NOAA is investigating possible contributing factors to the ongoing UME from the Deepwater Horizon spill, with the possibility of eventual criminal charges being filed if the spill is shown to be connected. Some estimates are that only 2% of the carcasses of killed mammals have been recovered.

Taking this disaster into consideration, this shows that even at an international level, anything could happen. What if the same events that took place in the Gulf of Mexico were to occur here, with the exploration rig just a near 62km's from the shore. This is why we have cause for concern for this proposed project.

Thank you

Desmond D'Sa
Goldman Prize Recipient 2014 (Africa)
SDCEA Coordinator
Office: (+27)31 461 1991
Cell: (+27)83 982 6939
Fax: (+27)31 468 1257
Mail: desmond@sdceango.co.za

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9 October 2017

Charlene Jefferies
ERM Southern Africa
Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com
Tel: 021 681 5400
Postnet Suite 90
Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA.

The concerns we have are the following:

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6. It is noted that the drill site is a significant distance offshore which by implication makes timeous intervention in event of mishap very problematic. The form of mishap such as in a spill or blowout presents not only in the form of obvious environmental outcomes but also in directly negative consequences to workers health and safety in form of fire with death by explosion and burns the leading cause of documented death according to the Oil and Gas Producers Association (OGP). How will such incidents be managed?
7. Again, noting the distance from shore we wish to enquire how workers would be evacuated from such a rig in the event of accident necessitating such action. Specifically it is our view that offshore airborne rescue capability and assistance would not be possible given the limitation and restriction placed on aircraft operating offshore our waters. This technical safety detail must be provided.
8. It is common cause that a drilling rig will create negative externalities related to the “normal operation” of the rig itself. Such polluting activates that have not, and must, be defined relate to the quantity and toxicity of drilling muds, brine wastes, deck runoff water and flow line and pipeline leaks. Drilling muds and produced water are disposed of daily by offshore rigs. Offshore rigs also dump tons of drilling fluid, metal cuttings, including toxic metals, such as lead chromium and mercury, as well as carcinogens, such as benzene, into the ocean. The quantity of these substances and resultant impact on neighboring environment must be assessed.
- 9.
10. The SDCEA represents close to twelve thousand subsistence fishermen whose livelihoods depend on the ocean. For most of them, fishing is their only means of income. There will be

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 movement

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 028-964-NPO

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 Christ the King Church

a depletion in fish stocks in the area which will cause a devastating impact in the subsistence fisher folk's livelihood.

11. With the majority of the East coast of South Africa (Richards Bay to Mossel Bay) earmarked for seismic testing by PGS, the coast might be under tremendous stress if both these proposals are accepted. There is therefore a distinct potential for compounding of environmental insults from a multiplicity of sources. This is a concern for all that depend on the ocean as a means of living. The area under consideration is also a known deep water fishing area with vessels operating out of Richards Bay. The concerns and interests of this user group must be fully examined. In addition the downstream and seashore impacts of spills on the order of the Deep Water horizon incident can have huge untold impacts of the regional and national economy. Included here are the subsistence fisherfolks, the small business who use the ocean, the hotel industry, the tourism industry of South Africa could be threatened.

Public Participation

Public participation is one of the most important aspects of the environmental authorisation process. It is considered so important that it is the only requirement for which exemption cannot be given. This is because people have a right to be informed about potential decisions that may affect them and to be afforded an opportunity to influence those decisions. Effective public participation also facilitates informed decision making by the competent authority and may result in better decisions as the views of all parties are considered.

Consultants need to make a more valued impact during an EIA project process, such as advertising an EIA notice in the local newspaper, making sure that all Zulu speaking individuals are also catered for. Notification must also be given through local community and major radio stations and proof must be provided that the consultants have done so. The experts and scientists who conducted the studies must be at the meetings to present their own work, the consultant should not be speaking on their behalf. Notification must be given in all communities from the border of Mozambique up until Mossel Bay. And public participation meetings must be held in all communities from Kosi Bay to Mossel Bay. The consultants must ensure that every local councillor and interested and affected party is informed and the information is easily available to them.

Therefore, the public participation process needs to be conducted thoroughly, with notices going into all local newspaper publications, Zulu, Afrikaans and English. Since the proposed drilling will affect all those in the coastal communities, public meetings must be held in venues on the coast, knock and drop pamphlets delivered to local fishing shops, fishing clubs, surfing clubs, BnB's and small businesses who eke a livelihood from the ocean. An independent facilitator must be appointed for the public meetings. And an independent scientific study by independent scientist not attached to the EAP must be done on the potential impacts the project will have.

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Communication

Effective communication is key in the EIA Process. It ensures all registered interested and affected parties are properly notified of public hearings, all information concerning the exploration project is distributed to all parties and all parties are kept in the loop of all the different process within the EIA.

Therefore it is important that information is communicated and circulated to all parties timely and efficiently. This will ensure all parties have enough time to comment and send through their concerns and issues regarding the exploration project.

Social enhancement studies

We need independent research done by appointed independent scientist not linked to the EAP on the impacts of this project in regard to people's livelihoods, quality of life and a cost base analysis done on how fishermen's livelihoods will be directly impacted. The tourism industry will suffer severely with the pollution of beaches and unsightly infrastructure from offshore oil rigs erected in our oceans.

Must include the loss of food security, employment, and local businesses and how this will impact on their aquaculture and sustainability.

Emergency rapid response plan

We require a copy of the emergency plan of how they will respond to possible disasters such as oil spills and rig explosions. The plan must be detailed as to what communities in danger must do in an event of disaster, where they must go to and what numbers they need to call in such an event. Is there a designated task team in case of emergencies such as spillages and explosions? Do they have the necessary equipment to handle these situations?

Health

The health of people who depend on fish for sustenance and for those who only eat a fish based diet will be affected as it is known and experienced that the contamination will affect the fish we eat through oil leakages and toxic waste dumping. The affected fish will carry hydrocarbons that is poisonous for human consumption.

Participation

The South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) is a non-governmental Organisation with a coalition of 16 community and environmental organisations concerned with environmental justice and sustainable development in south Durban and

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eThekwini (the broader Durban municipal area). There are numerous concerns that we have risen regarding the Oil and Gas Exploration activities proposed for our coast.

Therefore we request that all the information in the EIA process be couriered to our offices timely as it will give us sufficient time to provide comments in response. All information must be provided to interested and affected parties all along the entire Indian Ocean coastline .

Case Study: The Deepwater Horizon Catastrophe

With the recent disaster on the Deepwater Horizon that occurred on the 20th of April 2010 as an example, we can clearly note that exploration drilling is not completely safe for the environment, the people and the ocean. On April the 20th 2010, The Deepwater Horizon, a semi-submersible offshore oil rig, exploded killing 11 people and spilling an estimated 4.9 million barrels of oil into the Gulf of Mexico. It is considered the largest marine oil spill in the history of the petroleum industry.

The oil leak was discovered on the afternoon of 22 April 2010 when a large oil slick began to spread at the former rig site. The oil flowed for 87 days. BP originally estimated a flow rate of 1,000 to 5,000 barrels per day. The Flow Rate Technical Group (FRTG) estimated the initial flow rate was 62,000 barrels per day. The total estimated volume of leaked oil approximate 4.9 million barrels with plus or minus 10% uncertainty, including oil that was collected, making it the world's largest accidental spill.

According to the satellite images, the spill directly impacted 68,000 square miles (180,000 km²) of ocean, which is comparable to the size of Oklahoma. By early June 2010, oil had washed up on 125 miles (201 km) of Louisiana's coast and along the Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama coastlines. Oil sludge appeared in the Intracoastal Waterway and on Pensacola Beach and the Gulf Islands National Seashore. In late June, oil reached Gulf Park Estates, its first appearance in Mississippi. In July, tar balls reached Grand Isle and the shores of Lake Pontchartrain. In September a new wave of oil suddenly coated 16 miles (26 km) of Louisiana coastline and marshes west of the Mississippi River in Plaquemines Parish. In October, weathered oil reached Texas. As of July 2011, about 491 miles (790 km) of coastline in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida were contaminated by oil and a total of 1,074 miles (1,728 km) had been oiled since the spill began. As of December 2012, 339 miles (546 km) of coastline remain subject to evaluation and/or cleanup operations.

The spill area hosts 8,332 species, including more than 1,270 fish, 604 polychaetes, 218 birds, 1,456 mollusks, 1,503 crustaceans, 4 sea turtles and 29 marine mammals. Between May and June 2010, the spill waters contained 40 times more polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) than before the spill. PAHs are often linked to oil spills

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and include carcinogens and chemicals that pose various health risks to humans and marine life. The PAHs were most concentrated near the Louisiana Coast, but levels also jumped 2–3 fold in areas off Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. PAHs can harm marine species directly and microbes used to consume the oil can reduce marine oxygen levels. The oil contained approximately 40% methane by weight, compared to about 5% found in typical oil deposits. Methane can potentially suffocate marine life and create "dead zones" where oxygen is depleted.

In July 2010 it was reported that the spill was "already having a 'devastating' effect on marine life in the Gulf". Damage to the ocean floor especially endangered the Louisiana pancake batfish whose range is entirely contained within the spill-affected area. In March 2012, a definitive link was found between the death of a Gulf coral community and the spill. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), a cetacean Unusual Mortality Event (UME) has been recognized since before the spill began, NOAA is investigating possible contributing factors to the ongoing UME from the Deepwater Horizon spill, with the possibility of eventual criminal charges being filed if the spill is shown to be connected. Some estimates are that only 2% of the carcasses of killed mammals have been recovered.

Taking this disaster into consideration, this shows that even at an international level, anything could happen. What if the same events that took place in the Gulf of Mexico were to occur here, with the exploration rig just a near 62km's from the shore. This is why we have cause for concern for this proposed project.

Thank you

Desmond D'Sa
Goldman Prize Recipient 2014 (Africa)
SDCEA Coordinator
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Cell: (+27)83 982 6939
Fax: (+27)31 468 1257
Mail: desmond@sdceango.co.za

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Khosi Dlamini

From: McDonald Mutsvangwa <mmutsvangwa@gmail.com>
Sent: 05 October 2017 08:00 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: McDonald Mutsvangwa
Subject: Registration as an I&AP for Richards bay exploration project

Registration as an I&AP for Richards bay exploration project

My other email address is mcdonald.mutsvangwa@sebatagroup.com and my cell number is 062 977 3859

Khosi Dlamini

From: Mareike Straeuli <mareike.straeuli@acerafrica.co.za>
Sent: 19 September 2017 12:13 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: EIA for Exploration Drilling Block ER236, off the East Coast of SA

Hi Charlene

I spoke to you this morning about sending me a map for the project.

I just thought I would send an email in case my email address doesn't work.

Thanks,

Mareike Straeuli

Environmental Consultant

ACER (Africa) Environmental Consultants




Tel: +27 35 340 2715

Mobile: +27 84 431 3520

Fax: +27 35 340 2232

E-mail: mareike.straeuli@acerafrica.co.za

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Khosi Dlamini

From: Sharin Govender <Sharin.Govender@umhlathuze.gov.za>
Sent: 09 October 2017 10:35 AM
To: Charlene Jefferies; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration; Lindsey Bungartz; Central Registry
Subject: Fwd: FW: Notification of Environmental Impact Assessment: Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, South Africa
Attachments: BID_Eni_Exploration_September2017.pdf

Registry : Incoming Mail

Dear ERM Team

The City of uMhlathuze hereby registers its interest in the attached application. Please forward us the necessary reports as and when they are available so that we duly inform the EIA process. Please note that the information must be submitted in soft copy format. In doing so, kindly cc further correspondence to our Central Registry: creg@umhlathuze.gov.za

Regards

Sharin Govender

Projects Manager : Environmental Planning

Department: City Development

City of uMhlathuze

[035 9075174](tel:0359075174) | [0824504187](tel:0824504187) | Sharin.Govender@umhlathuze.gov.za

From: Lindsey Bungartz [<mailto:Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>] **On Behalf Of** ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 15 September 2017 11:58 AM
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>; Charlene Jefferies <Charlene.Jefferies@erm.com>
Subject: Notification of Environmental Impact Assessment: Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, South Africa

Dear Stakeholder

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an exploration right off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 (12/3/236) to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The Project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), through the Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA). The authorisation would be under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998).

This notification serves to announce the commencement of the EIA process. For further information about the Project and associated EIA, as well as the public participation process, please refer to the attached Background Information Document.

To register as an Interested and Affected Party I&AP please contact Charlene Jefferies of ERM:

Tel: 021 681 5400

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Postal address: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Visit the Project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Yours Sincerely
ERM Team

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736

W www.erm.com



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Khosi Dlamini

From: Dumisani Myeni <luvdumi@gmail.com>
Sent: 19 September 2017 11:45 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: I&AP Register for Exploration and Drilling on Eastern Coast of South Africa
Attachments: Interested and Affected Parties Register for Exploration and Drilling at Eastern Cost .pdf

Dear Ms Jefferies

Attached,

Please receive my registration for I&AP for Exploration and Drilling on Eastern Coast of South Africa.

My registration is merely for two purpose; to participate in EIA as a local citizen (Residing at Richardsbay) ,; and to participate in order to get some insight knowledge on the nature of activities for my study purpose, currently studying BSc Hon. in Environmental Management. This will help me enhance my education especially in the off shore projects.

I have intense knowledge and experience on stakeholders engagement, as I work as Environmental, Health & Safety Officer and ISD (Social) Facilitator.

I am contactable at this email; luvdumi@gmail.com

Kind Regards

Dumisani Myeni

Registration and Comment Sheet

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

Should you have any queries, comments or suggestions regarding the proposed Project, please note them below.

Return this comment sheet to:

Charlene Jefferies of ERM Southern Africa

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

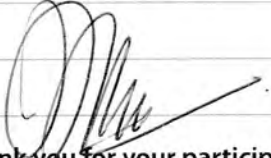
Tel: 021 681 5400;

Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Project Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

I want to formally register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be provided with further information and notifications during the EIA process		Yes YES	No
I would like to receive my notifications by:	Email EMAIL	Post	Fax

Comments

I AM A RESIDENT OF ST LUCIA ESTUARY (1 SHADLAAN)			
I WILL ATTACH AN ARTICLE FROM NEW SCIENTIST			
THAT DESCRIBES OUR CONCERN.			
Title and Name:	MR. ST. J. T. FIELD		
Organisation:	PRIVATE / PERSONAL		
Telephone:		Fax:	
Cell:	079 103 8405	Email:	stjohnfield@yahoo.co.uk
Postal Address:	PO BOX 184 RIVER VIEW 3930		
JOHN FIELD			2017-09-25
Name	Signature		Date

Thank you for your participation!



PAT BONSHTAL/AMY STOCK PHOTO



Insurance nightmare

The next big crash

Will saving the planet mean financial doom, asks **Michael Le Page**

THE great crash of 2023 made the 2007 financial crisis look like a blip. It was triggered by US president Bernie Sanders signing emergency measures to slash carbon emissions. Investors started panic-selling stocks in fossil fuel companies. Trillions were wiped from the stock markets within days – and hundreds of millions of people around the world lost their pensions.

Impossible? Not according to financial regulators, who are so concerned about the prospect of climate-related financial crashes that they are already taking action to stop them happening. They want all big organisations to start assessing and disclosing

3 out of 5

Top US coal firms filing for bankruptcy since 2010
SOURCE: BANK OF ENGLAND

their climate-related risks.

“The whole point of this exercise is to avoid that kind of crash happening,” says Michael Wilkins of credit rating agency S&P Global Ratings, a member of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, which unveiled its guidelines last week.

But the guidelines are voluntary. They will work only if they are widely adopted, and the companies facing the biggest

risks will be the most reluctant to disclose them. So can we really prevent a financial crash when we get serious about limiting global warming? Or does saving the planet inevitably involve a very bumpy economic ride?

The rapid warming of the planet poses two related threats to the financial system. There is the cost of physical damage inflicted by a changing climate, which is already high and climbing. For instance, insurance market Lloyd’s of London estimates that sea level rise due to climate change increased the losses from Superstorm Sandy by a third, adding around \$5 billion to the cost.

“The increase in the severity

and the frequency of losses incurred due to climatic events such as floods, heatwaves and so on, let alone the damage caused by rising coastal waters, is causing billions and billions of losses to economies right now,” says Wilkins.

The costs could rise so high that insurers either go bust or drastically limit what they cover. This could lead to existing properties becoming unsellable and a halt to further developments in at-risk areas. “We believe absolutely as an insurance company that climate risk presents an existential crisis for the insurance sector north of 4°C [of warming],” says Steve Waygood of Aviva Investors, another member of the task force.

The second threat is the fact that the financial industry – almost certainly including your bank and pension fund – is betting heavily on things carrying on as they are now. They are investing in companies trying to find yet more oil and gas, in car firms with no plans to switch to electric vehicles, in real estate threatened by rising seas and more.

On paper, these investments are worth trillions. But their value depends on investor confidence in the status quo. If that changes, their value will plummet.

The low-carbon transition will lead to the reallocation of a significant fraction of the world’s capital. If this happens suddenly, it could lead to “a rapid system-wide adjustment that threatens financial stability”, the Bank of England warned in June.

This is what happened in 2007, when it became clear banks had been making high-risk loans that would never be repaid. The end result, of course, was the worst crash since the 1930s and the loss of trillions of dollars of wealth as the value of stock-market listed firms was rapidly reassessed.

The danger could be more immediate than many think. In June, one real estate investment

company started recommending against investing in property in South Florida because there is no way to protect most of it against rising seas and storms. If enough follow suit, property prices in the area will fall.

The risks are certainly worrying Mark Carney, governor of the Bank of England and chair of the Financial Stability Board, an international body that aims to identify and address financial vulnerabilities. It was the FSB that set up the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, at Carney's instigation. Already, institutions responsible for \$25 trillion in assets have said they support the initiative, including Barclays, Morgan Stanley and PepsiCo.

Ignoring the risks

Unsurprisingly, some in the fossil fuel industry dismiss the idea that they are exposed to any risks, let alone that they should have to disclose them.

For instance, a recent report from the Independent Petroleum Association of America claimed pension funds would lose trillions if they sold all their shares in oil firms. But the report is based on the assumption that oil companies will do as well over the next 50 years as they did in the past 50 years. That's laughably absurd.

Last year, another report for the oil industry attacked the idea of a carbon bubble – that the value of oil and gas companies depends on reserves that they will be unable to sell as we shift away from fossil fuels. It claims 80 per cent of the value of oil and gas companies depends on reserves

\$19.2 trillion

Cost of the 2007-2009 financial crisis to US households

SOURCE: US TREASURY

that they will be able to sell in the next 10 to 15 years.

However, the issue for fossil fuel companies isn't just whether they will be able to sell their products in future; it's whether they can make a profit.

The US is still using lots of coal, but since 2010, three of the top five coal companies have filed for bankruptcy. Cheap gas is killing coal's profits in the US, and cheap renewables could do the same to fossil fuel profits globally – even if they are only supplying a small proportion of overall energy.

"The oil majors clearly have a vested interest in the status quo not being changed as far as disclosure is concerned," says Wilkins. But pretending the problem doesn't exist will lead to far greater shocks down the line.

"The risk of panic is far greater, as we have seen with the credit crunch, when there is no information out there," says Waygood.

Disclosing companies' exposure to climate-related risks is just the first step, however. Investors and companies need to act on these disclosures by taking steps to minimise the risks.

Oil companies have already found more reserves than future climate laws may allow them to sell. These firms must accept that they cannot keep growing and instead focus on downsizing to maximise revenue from their existing reserves, says Anthony Holey of the Carbon Tracker Initiative, a think tank set up to highlight financial risks from climate change.

If they do, they could remain profitable and valuable for decades to come. "They have to go ex-growth," says Holey. "The growth mentality no longer applies in this new world."

Instead, fossil fuel companies are borrowing to find further reserves. According to a report in June, banks are pouring about \$100 billion a year into "extreme" fossil fuel projects – those most likely to be targeted by climate



SPENCER PLATT/GETTY IMAGES

Is worse to come?

\$100 billion

Money lent annually by banks to fund "extreme" fossil fuel projects

SOURCE: RAINFOREST ACTION NETWORK

action. These include coal mining and power plants, and oil from tar sands, the Arctic and deep offshore.

These sectors are already high risk. In 2015, Shell had to write off \$2.6 billion after withdrawing from the Arctic, and another \$2 billion on a suspended tar sands project, for instance. China has suspended more than 100 planned coal power plants.

"They are betting on an increasingly risky house," says Johan Rockström of the Stockholm Resilience Centre, who studies sustainable development.

Then there is Donald the denier. President Trump's attempt to turn back the tide on climate action in the US will probably have little effect on the country's emissions, but it could delay the transition to a low-carbon global economy if lots of the developing countries that signed up to the Paris climate agreement scale back action too.

Any delay is bad news. A late and abrupt transition away from fossil fuels is much more likely to trigger a financial crash than a

gradual one, according to a report last year from the European Systemic Risk Board, set up in 2010 to try to avert financial crashes. "The adverse scenario for the EU financial system is one of late adjustment, resulting in a 'hard landing,'" the report says.

Despite all these issues, Waygood thinks we can avoid another big crash. Few people predicted the credit crunch, he says, but this time lots of big institutions are saying there is a problem. The task force's recommendations should smooth the transition, if widely adopted.

But investors still have to bet on what they think are the most plausible scenarios. There could be trouble ahead if lots of them get it wrong – perhaps because of an unexpected technological revolution, like turning solar power into petrol, or some climate tipping point kicking in early, such as the Gulf Stream grinding to a halt.

Rockström is optimistic, though. "There may be a sudden shock, no doubt, but there's growing global preparedness," he says. "There will be a quick bounceback."

But by a quick bounceback he means a recovery like the one after the 2007 crisis. To the millions of austerity-hit people around the world who are still suffering as a result of that crash, that's not exactly comforting. ■

Khosi Dlamini

From: Niall Kramer <niall.kramer@gmail.com>
Sent: 09 October 2017 02:35 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: Eni and Sasol exploration

Please register me as an Interested party

Niall Kramer | 27 825340296

Registration and Comment Sheet

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

Should you have any queries, comments or suggestions regarding the proposed Project, please note them below.

Return this comment sheet to:

Charlene Jefferies of ERM Southern Africa

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

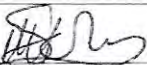
Tel: 021 681 5400;

Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

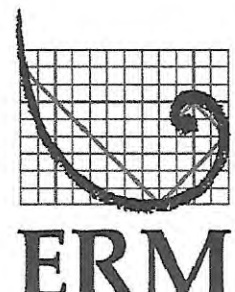
Project Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

I want to formally register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be provided with further information and notifications during the EIA process		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to receive my notifications by:	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Post <input type="checkbox"/>	Fax <input type="checkbox"/>

Comments

NO OBJECTION			
Title and Name:	MR MADIMETJA LEPHISO		
Organisation:	ALECTRONA CONSULTING (PTY) LTD		
Telephone:	N/A	Fax:	
Cell:	079 029 0132	Email:	solomon@electrona.co.za
Postal Address:	28 MT AGMAR ISLANDS ROCK EST		
SOUTHCREST	1449		
Name	Signature 	Date	18/09/2017

Thank you for your participation!



Khosi Dlamini

From: Percy Langa <Percy.Langa@rbidz.co.za>
Sent: 18 September 2017 02:31 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: FW: Notification of Environmental Impact Assessment: Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, South Africa

Good day Charlene,
Please register the RBIDZ as an I&AP.
Regards.



Percy Langa
SHEQ Manager

Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone Company SOC Ltd
4 Harbour Arterial Rd, Alton, Richards Bay, 3900
T: (+27) 35 797 2600 | M: (+27) 82 7072 964 | W: www.rbidz.co.za
ISO 9001 certified organisation

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From: Lindsey Bungartz [<mailto:Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>] **On Behalf Of** ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 15 September 2017 11:58 AM
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>; Charlene Jefferies <Charlene.Jefferies@erm.com>
Subject: Notification of Environmental Impact Assessment: Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, South Africa

Dear Stakeholder

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an exploration right off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 (12/3/236) to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The Project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), through the Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA). The authorisation would be under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998).

This notification serves to announce the commencement of the EIA process. For further information about the Project and associated EIA, as well as the public participation process, please refer to the attached Background Information Document.

To register as an Interested and Affected Party I&AP please contact Charlene Jefferies of ERM:

Tel: 021 681 5400

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Postal address: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Visit the Project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Yours Sincerely

ERM Team

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736

W www.erm.com



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Registration and Comment Sheet

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

Should you have any queries, comments or suggestions regarding the proposed Project, please note them below.

Return this comment sheet to:

Charlene Jefferies of ERM Southern Africa

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Tel: 021 681 5400;

Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

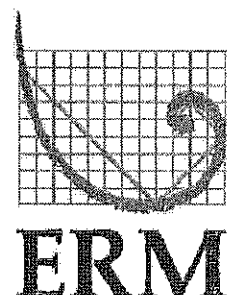
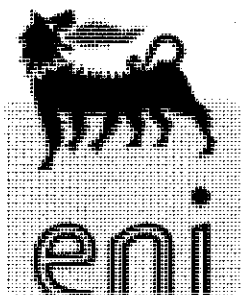
Project Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

I want to formally register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be provided with further information and notifications during the EIA process	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
I would like to receive my notifications by:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Email	<input type="radio"/> Post <input type="radio"/> Fax

Comments

Title and Name:				Mrs Norma Patrick			
Organisation:				P.O.D. and Oceanwatch SA			
Telephone:		072 590 2919		Fax:		033 330 6005	
Cell:		072 590 2919		Email:		norma.patrick8@gmail.com	
Postal Address:				PO Box 68 Howick 3290			
Name		Signature		Date		26/9/2017	
Norma Patrick		N Patrick					

Thank you for your participation!



Registration and Comment Sheet

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

Should you have any queries, comments or suggestions regarding the proposed Project, please note them below.

Return this comment sheet to:

Charlene Jefferies of ERM Southern Africa

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

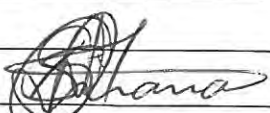
Tel: 021 681 5400;

Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Project Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

I want to formally register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be provided with further information and notifications during the EIA process		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to receive my notifications by:	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Samuel@groundwork.org.za	Post <input type="checkbox"/>	Fax <input type="checkbox"/>

Comments

Kindly consider this as official notification of our interest in this matter and would like to be considered an interested party.			
Title and Name:	MR. SAMUEL NDUMBA CHADENANA		
Organisation:	GROUNDWORK		
Telephone:	033-342 5662	Fax:	033-342 5665
Cell:	012 923 1942	Email:	Samuel@groundwork.org.za
Postal Address:	P.O. BOX 2375, PIETERMARITZBURG, 3200		
Name	Signature	Date	
Samuel		11 October 2017	

Thank you for your participation!



Khosi Dlamini

From: Sandy Camminga <camminga@iafrica.com>
Sent: 17 September 2017 02:06 PM
To: Lindsey Bungartz
Subject: RE: Notification of Environmental Impact Assessment: Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, South Africa

Dear Lindsey

The email below which was forwarded to me by a colleague has reference.

Kindly register the **Richards Bay Clean Air Association (RBCAA)** as an Interested and Affected Party.

Thank you.

Kind regards,

Sandy Camminga | Director | **Richards Bay Clean Air Association** [NGO]
P O Box 10299, Meerensee, 3901, Office A6-A7, Smart Plan Building, 95 Dollar Drive, Richards Bay
T: +27 (35) 786 0076 | C: +27 (83) 515 2384 | E: camminga@iafrica.com | www.rbcaa.co.za

“IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL”

From: Lindsey Bungartz [<mailto:Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>] **On Behalf Of** ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 15 September 2017 11:58 AM
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>; Charlene Jefferies <Charlene.Jefferies@erm.com>
Subject: Notification of Environmental Impact Assessment: Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, South Africa

Dear Stakeholder

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an exploration right off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 (12/3/236) to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The Project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), through the Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA). The authorisation would be under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998).

This notification serves to announce the commencement of the EIA process. For further information about the Project and associated EIA, as well as the public participation process, please refer to the attached Background Information Document.

To register as an Interested and Affected Party I&AP please contact Charlene Jefferies of ERM:
Tel: 021 681 5400
Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com
Postal address: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966
Visit the Project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Yours Sincerely
ERM Team

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | F +27 21 686 0736

W www.erm.com



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Khosi Dlamini

From: Sabine Wintner <wintner@shark.co.za>
Sent: 19 September 2017 10:04 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: registration as I&AP

Dear Madam,

please register me as an I&AP for the Oil Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, South Africa.

Thank you



Senior Scientist
KwaZulu-Natal Sharks Board
Private Bag 2, Umhlanga Rocks 4320, South Africa
Tel: ++27-31-5660410
Fax: ++27-31-5660493
E-mail: wintner@shark.co.za
Website: <http://www.shark.co.za>

Honorary Research Fellow, Biomedical Resource Unit University of KwaZulu-Natal, Westville Campus

Sabine Wintner
Senior Scientist

Telephone: 0315660400 | **Fax:** +27 31 566 0493 | **Email:** wintner@shark.co.za
Physical Address: 1a Herrwood Drive, Umhlanga Rocks, 4320 | www.shark.co.za



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Khosi Dlamini

From: ShaniceChantelF Firmin <shanicechantelf@gmail.com>
Sent: 18 September 2017 03:50 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: Chadley; Desmond
Subject: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA
Attachments: BID_Eni_Exploration_September2017 - Shanice Gomes registration.pdf

Dear Charlene

Please find attached registration form, please register me as an interested and affected party.

Regards

Shanice

--

Shanice Gomes

Environmental Project Officer

Development, Infrastructure, Climate Change

Kindly note my new email address: shanice@sdceango.co.za

South Durban
Community
Environmental
Alliance



EMAIL: Shanice@sdceango.co.za

TEL: 0314611991

FAX: 0314681257

www.sdcea.co.za

sdceanews.blogspot.com/

<http://www.facebook.com/sdcea>

Skype: [durban1995](https://www.skype.com/people/durban1995)

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Registration and Comment Sheet

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

Should you have any queries, comments or suggestions regarding the proposed Project, please note them below.

Return this comment sheet to:

Charlene Jefferies of ERM Southern Africa

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com


Tel: 021 681 5400;

Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Project Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

I want to formally register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be provided with further information and notifications during the EIA process	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
I would like to receive my notifications by:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Email	<input type="radio"/> Post <input type="radio"/> Fax

Comments

Title and Name:	MR. A. J. LAAS		
Organisation:	PRIVATE		
Telephone:	082 822 5015	Fax:	—
Cell:	082 822 5015	Email:	laasaj@gmail.com
Postal Address: —			
Name	Signature	Date	
A. J. LAAS		9 OCTOBER 2017	

Thank you for your participation!



Khosi Dlamini

From: Suvana Alakram <suvana.alakram@gmail.com>
Sent: 20 September 2017 03:30 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: Request to be an I&AP

Dear Charlene Jefferies

Your ref : 0414229

This email is in response to the invitation to be registered as an I&AP for Exploration Drilling off the East coast of South Africa as advertised in the Zululand Observer.

I am a resident of Richards Bay and being an environmentalist would be very interested to be part of the public participation process. I have an inherent love for the environment and would like to keep abreast on environmental issues in my area. I do have a qualification in environmental management and am currently unemployed. I would also like to get more exposure to the public participation process.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Suvana Alakram

Charlene Jefferies

From: Anne Louw <annelouw@icmpeople.com>
Sent: 01 November 2017 08:42 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: ER236 exploratory drilling - IAP registration request

Good Day Charlene,
I hope that you are well.

I would like to register our company as an IAP for the Block ER236 East Coast of SA exploratory drilling please.

Please would you register :

ICM People South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Ms. Anne Louw
Tel: +27 82 3393356

Please confirm,

Many thanks,

Anne Louw
Operations Manager



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Mobile : +27 82 339 3356
annelouw@icmpeople.com
www.icmpeople.com

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Charlene Jefferies

From: Sharin Govender <Sharin.Govender@umhlathuze.gov.za>
Sent: 09 November 2017 03:14 PM
To: Charlene Jefferies; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration; Lindsey Bungartz; Central Registry
Subject: Fwd: RE: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa
Attachments: RE: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Good day

My previous correspondence with regards to this process refers. Please ensure that all communication is sent to me as well

Regards


Sharin Govender



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0800 000 483 | cou@whistleblowing.co.za

Charlene Jefferies

From: Nicoll Joubert <nicoll@lovemore.co.za>
Sent: 03 January 2018 08:37 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: Bruce Lovemore
Subject: Interested Party - Block ER 236 (12/3/236) - Exploration off coast of Richards Bay

Good morning Charlene,
I trust you are doing well.

I believe the public meeting has been moved out to Jan/Feb 2018.

I request that we be documented as an interested party to obtain relevant information regarding the status of this project going forward.

Please advise what additional information you may require.

Kind regards,

NICOLL JOUBERT
LOGISTICS SPECIALIST
073 951 0568

nicoll@lovemore.co.za

www.lovemore.co.za

RBIDZ, Medway Road, Richards Bay, 3900 | P.O.Box 2185, New Germany, 3620 | T +27 35 007 0070 | F +27 86 606 1141 | C +27 73 951 0568



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Charlene Jefferies

From: Nuala Gage Intertek <nuala.gage@intertek.com>
Sent: 06 December 2017 03:42 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: ENI South Africa Offshore Exploration EIA
Attachments: bid_eni_exploration_september2017 - Intertek Industry Services Registration Information Page.pdf

Please, see attached registration for the EIA as an interested party.

Regards,

Nuala Gage
Performance Solutions Manager
Industry Services

Office +27 16 422 2870
Mobile +27 78 120 2176
Fax +27 16 421 2036

Skype Nuala,Gage

LinkedIn: https://clicktime.symantec.com/a/1/hle6UlvYsgk4LN9drgNxAU-lpQlyRmsIWf4J_MM7wt4=?d=vXKNPG4FyTnAap9ies-RnQyyg0O7KVhk_8shlydHVfo7H2PEBx7zZgT2T07FQqFmapGrDZFSnC3v4JuZTS7qzSFyATXKXS8RzkPdBQzIISN_6PAu4f8_H3o_kL0aeNdJy8cybu6mMxEHtieZd377VWqlcPeM54dmrN2utmpF6TzAl-gg0Dd2oSTydMYAHXbm8TyPWqzT5YId-49J1W-KLsyY0R-OUuGKoYEDiTujcBsJvR7zDDWlBx4yuZV_OOoX0xmb2Jvw2KsW5GauQleBo4SP2f3GjT_g6fcHJB3hdDLqrJ3eXCCcNzfTF76iW-zm23WFPFjmk46eeSSswGixliqt-sFyX7HLN5_244csg6G8RRG55KDuNXbsVzFDyG_A_XPr2OnPL1JkD48f1B0AiVZEUZHTLrLWSAnA3AomkdSUN5I%3D&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.linkedin.com%2Fin%2Fnuala-gage-72227b1a%2F

[www.intertek.com](https://clicktime.symantec.com/a/1/hle6UlvYsgk4LN9drgNxAU-lpQlyRmsIWf4J_MM7wt4=?d=vXKNPG4FyTnAap9ies-RnQyyg0O7KVhk_8shlydHVfo7H2PEBx7zZgT2T07FQqFmapGrDZFSnC3v4JuZTS7qzSFyATXKXS8RzkPdBQzIISN_6PAu4f8_H3o_kL0aeNdJy8cybu6mMxEHtieZd377VWqlcPeM54dmrN2utmpF6TzAl-gg0Dd2oSTydMYAHXbm8TyPWqzT5YId-49J1W-KLsyY0R-OUuGKoYEDiTujcBsJvR7zDDWlBx4yuZV_OOoX0xmb2Jvw2KsW5GauQleBo4SP2f3GjT_g6fcHJB3hdDLqrJ3eXCCcNzfTF76iW-zm23WFPFjmk46eeSSswGixliqt-sFyX7HLN5_244csg6G8RRG55KDuNXbsVzFDyG_A_XPr2OnPL1JkD48f1B0AiVZEUZHTLrLWSAnA3AomkdSUN5I%3D&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.linkedin.com%2Fin%2Fnuala-gage-72227b1a%2F)

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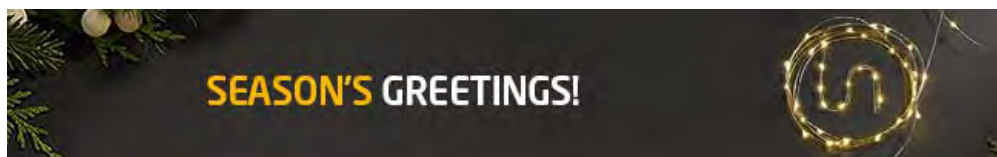
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Charlene Jeffries

From: Enrico Ganter (FM) <efg@falconmere.com>
Sent: 06 December 2017 10:05 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: Justus van der Spuy (FM)
Subject: RE: ATTN: Charlene Jeffries - RE: ENI EIA Registration and Comment Sheet
Attachments: ENI EIA Registration and Comment Sheet 20171206.pdf

With Attachment!!

Enrico Ganter
FalconMere (Pty) Ltd
www.falconmere.com
SA Mobile: +27 82 6416162
UK Mobile: +44 7979 517192

From: Enrico Ganter (FM) [mailto:efg@falconmere.com]
Sent: 06 December 2017 19:43
To: 'eni.offshore.eia@erm.com'
Cc: Justus van der Spuy (FM)
Subject: RE: ATTN: Charlene Jeffries - RE: ENI EIA Registration and Comment Sheet

Dear Charlene,

Please find the signed EIA Registration and Comment Sheet attached.
Thanks and regards.

Enrico

Enrico Ganter
FalconMere (Pty) Ltd
www.falconmere.com
SA Mobile: +27 82 6416162
UK Mobile: +44 7979 517192

Charlene Jefferies

From: Fred Kockott <fredk@rovingreporters.co.za>
Sent: 06 November 2017 06:57 AM
To: eia@erm.com; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: ENI Offshore Drilling Scoping Report

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

Dear Charlene and Lindsay

Roving Reporters is following up on ENI Offshore Drilling Scoping Report for the exploration drilling programme on the KwaZulu-Natal coast (www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia/) and will appreciate it if you could assist with these queries below.

Please could Environmental Resources Management (ERM) advise whether it has received any formal objections to the proposed drilling programme so far, and if possible, provide an account of what the principle objections are.

As I read it, if the environmental authorisation is granted as per the planned EIA schedule, Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) will be drilling for oil and gas reserves within a 1,840 km² area stretching from Port Shepstone in the south to St Lucia in the north within nine to ten months from now.

Please advise whether the EIA approval process gives ERM sufficient time to properly assess:

- 1 the risk of oil/gas blows arising from offshore drilling operations
- 2 significant environmental impacts that the offshore drilling will cause, including:
 - 2.1 SEA FLOOR DEGRADATION
 - 2.2 SEDIMENT POLLUTION: generation of vast plumes of sediment arising from the “disposal of cuttings to the seafloor and overboard during drilling” which, as the scoping report states, will “disturb the marine habitats, benthic communities and marine fauna present in the area”. ERM states that this issue will be assessed further in the EIR process, including “a discussion around the treatment and base fluid content of these muds and cuttings prior to disposal”. Please explain what is meant by a discussion, and what, if any legal enforcement measures would be in place to prevent unnecessarily destructive environmental practices by the drilling operators.
 - 2.3 EFFLUENT POLLUTION: High levels of pollution arising from wastewater and operational discharges from the drillship/s and other project vessels with possible lasting impact on fish life, marine mammals and turtles. The scoping report states that this impact will be assessed further in the EIR “including a discussion around the mitigation of this impact” by ensuring all vessel discharges are compliant with “MARPOL 73/78 Annex I, Annex V and Annex IV”. Please could you explain in layman terms what this exactly means and in a way that the envisaged pollution impact will be fully understood by people living along this coast, including subsistence and commercial fishermen.

- 2.4 NOISE POLLUTION: Noise generated by drillship/s “could lead to disturbances to marine habitats and fauna, especially to marine mammals and fish”. Please advise how the impact of underwater noise will be assessed and by whom in the further EIA process.
- 2.5 CLIMATE CHANGE: The scoping report states that “there are climate change implications from the burning of fossil fuels by the project vessels”. For context, please provide our readers an idea of how much fossil is consumed in gas/oil explorations and whether Sasol and ENI are investing in developing cleaner fuels for the future.
- 2.6 MARINE PROTECTED AREAS: The scoping report states the Block ER236 overlaps with the proposed Tugela Banks, Protea Banks, Aliwal Shoal and iSimangaliso Wetland Park marine protected areas, but says there is “no overlap of the area of interest with proposed protection areas”? Please explain what “no overlap of the area of interest” means in this case.
- 2.7 COELACANTH POPULATIONS: The scoping report states that although the southern point of the area of interest overlaps with a portion of the Goodlad Canyon, it is “unlikely that coelacanths will be found here” as this canyon “differs significantly in morphology from those in northern KZN, where coelacanths have been reported”. Please advise whether any marine scientist/s involved in recent coelacanth research can back this assertion. ERM also states that seismic data indicates that there are deep water canyons present in the centre of the area of interest. This appears to nullify the earlier comment about coelacanth populations not being affected. In addressing this question, please advise whether ERM, Eni or Sasol has commissioned any recent marine science research to map out the rich, biodiverse marine habitats within the area of interest. The comment that the “occurrence of deep water corals in Block ER236 and the area of interest are unknown” appears to indicate that no such research has been done.
- 2.8 IMPACT ON WHALES: The scoping report mentions that 36 species of cetaceans are likely to be found within Block ER236, including the Antarctic Blue whale is critically endangered, the Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin, fin whale and sei whale (endangered). the Ifafi-Kosi Bay subpopulation of the Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin, Sperm whale and Bryde’s whale (vulnerable). It also states Block ER236 lies within the migratory route of Humpback and Southern Right whales but does not provide any specific detail on the impact that offshore drilling is likely have on these migrations and potential long-term impact on cetacean populations on the East Coast.

2.9

Further to above, please could ERM provide an account of the surveys took place - and over what period - to determine the presence of oil and gas reserves in Block ER236, and what the outcomes of these surveys were, including the estimated value of the gas/oil reserves that Sasol and ENI plan to tap into.

Although this might not be relevant to the Offshore Drilling Scoping Report, Roving Reporters established last year seismic surveys for gas and oil on the KwaZulu-Natal coast extended into the whale migratory period last year. This earned the wrath of leading marine scientists who accused the petroleum industry of reneging on an agreement made through Operation Phakisa that seismic surveys would not occur during the period June to November. Coincidentally, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife marine ecologist, Jennifer Olbers, states that the highest number of whale strandings were recorded on the KZN coast last year.

I would appreciate ERM’s comment on the associated concerns that Olbers raises in a presentation reviewing global literature on the effects of seismic surveys. This research, says Olbers, states that seismic blasts can interrupt the communication, reproduction, navigation and eating habits essential to the survival of marine life, including whales, dolphins, turtles and fish and even plankton.

“In the best case, marine mammals manage to escape from the noise in time. But in the worst case, the extreme sound pressure causes blood vessels to rupture and deafness. In a study of stranded/entangled animals in Florida, USA, researchers found that between 36-57% of bottlenose dolphins and rough-toothed whales had profound hearing loss, implying that impaired hearing could

have led to their stranding/entanglement. In addition to this, it is suggested that even if impacts are fatal, only 2% of all whale or dolphin carcasses are detected and recovered. Such massive under-reporting of cetacean mortalities could be hiding very severe impacts. Currently, in South Africa, there is a lacuna in the mining legislation regarding reconnaissance surveys and their environmental authorisation pertaining to seismic surveys, effectively allowing these activities to occur without environmental input and potentially ignoring the harmful effects to the environment. Seismic surveys pose an unacceptable risk to marine fauna (at an individual and population level), the full extent of which will not be understood until long after the harm has occurred.”

The questions arises: Do Sasol/ENI intend to conduct / commission further seismic surveys during the exploratory drilling phase?

Lastly, on blowout risks, while the scoping report acknowledges obvious disastrous marine pollution consequences - and health and safety risks – it provides no risk assessment. Please could ERM advise, based on its experience in the field and studies it has conducted, how often blowouts of oil/gas occur in other drilling explorations around the world.

In addressing the above queries, we would appreciate if ERM (or Sasol/ENI) could also summarise in 100 - 200 words what benefits are expected to arise from the proposed exploration drilling programme, or more specifically: Who will ultimately benefit the most and at what cost to the environment?

I will appreciate if you could address these queries at your earliest possible convenience. I have an early deadline to write a story on the scoping report today.

Yours sincerely

FRED KOCKOTT
Director, Roving Reporters
Cell: 083 277 8907
Tel/fax: 031 368 6135
fredk@rovingreporters.co.za



Monday, 30/10/2017

Dear Stakeholder

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right 12/3/236 (ER 236) off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development. The Project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

Notice is hereby given that the Draft Scoping Report is available for comment. The comment period will run for a period of 30 calendar days from **26 October 2017 to 24 November 2017.**

The Report is available on the Project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia or on request from ERM and at the following public locations:

- Durban Central Lending Public Library
- Richards Bay Library
- ERM offices, Suite S005, 17 The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville

A Zulu or Afrikaans copy of the executive summary can be made available on request from ERM.

Stakeholders are invited to attend a public meeting where ERM will present more information about the project and the EIA. The public will be given an opportunity to raise issues and pose questions to the Project team.

Details of the public meeting are as follows:

Date: 13 November 2017

Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer en See, Richards Bay

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 14 November 2017

Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

You are invited to submit your comments on the Draft Scoping Report to ERM:

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Post: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Tel: 021 681 5400

Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Your comments, and our response, will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to DMR for consideration.

Please remember that your comments must reach ERM on or before 24 November 2017.

Thank you for your participation in this process.

Your sincerely

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 |

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Charlene Jefferies

From: Anne Louw <annelouw@icmpeople.com>
Sent: 01 November 2017 08:42 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: ER236 exploratory drilling - IAP registration request

Good Day Charlene,
I hope that you are well.

I would like to register our company as an IAP for the Block ER236 East Coast of SA exploratory drilling please.

Please would you register :

ICM People South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Ms. Anne Louw
Tel: +27 82 3393356

Please confirm,

Many thanks,

Anne Louw
Operations Manager



Connecting people to the future

Mobile : +27 82 339 3356
annelouw@icmpeople.com
www.icmpeople.com

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Charlene Jefferies

From: Dippenaar ANDREW <Andrew.Dippenaar@petrosa.co.za>
Sent: 14 December 2017 02:26 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: Registering as interested party

Good day ERM

Please register me as an interested party for the ENI/Sasol EIA.

I would like to receive notifications by email (this address)

The company detail as per my attached signature.

Regards

Andrew Dippenaar



Andrew Dippenaar
Manager: Geoscience Specialists & Data Support
New Ventures Upstream
PetroSA
Switchboard: +27 21 929 3000
Direct Line: +27 21 929 3076
Fax: +27 21 929 0449
Email: andrew.dippenaar@petrosa.co.za
Web: www.petrosa.co.za

South Africa's National Oil Company

=====
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is subject to the standard PetroSA e-mail disclaimer which is available from:
https://clicktime.symantec.com/a/1/chuNG27MtPYUv2eODX5fE9YH3kP11XIQ-tCeAFdIs44=?d=QZpbRUAWsBBfuJFbIkJIdeY1HZx42j5LKfQUreaVl_1s2RFvxHDgdDQf4QtOmPmUNe0cwCz4D32JsAf2v5wqLH9q88sDcmVgqi0qGHf5n6hASGTM0I_m8qSDHSRUQuduIGQD1hRxe5a8rwiTfy-GycSRG-eleK7_LuPUW6b8IMPPXL8pFval5D7bguQqWXb1IBVSGNkRM1CLOvX8pWQx8CLpnV5D5fbrUTgJOPpqPimrc8vVDq-dc02wA6tDJ9tYRqQUWT-35ZroeyQUgBavY3T1eowKp74aNefW-uoPAphPsbZ089KvhxmNQyfOIM3Xx4wdGSYYH1Wqyjb7lQ3KBavAQ-HtlN-VLySZ8ut5d0ZRXpWUbbXaQuqa_zd26YgywJj3vi1jZd7NiC0G6l70eYrPANXEQfJ&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.petrosa.co.za%2Fdiscover_petroSA%2FPages%2FDisclaimer.aspx
=====
The Petroleum Oil and Gas Corporation
of South Africa (SOC) Ltd
known as "PetroSA" Reg. No. 1970/008130/30.
Directors:
Mr N Gumede - Chairperson,
Mr MR Xiphu, Mr QMN Eister,
Ms P Kwele, Mr BM Ngubo,
Adv L Mtunzi, Mr SS Masemola,
Mr G Moagi.

Charlene Jefferies

From: Frans Van Der Walt <frans@qs2000plus.co.za>
Sent: 09 November 2017 11:57 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration; Lindsey Bungartz
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA
Attachments: image006.wmz

Good Day,

Why am I not receiving these notifications ? I thought I had confirmation that I am registered as I&AP ? (I received this from Sandy Camminga – similarly to the original notice of the meeting !)

Regards,

Frans van der Walt (B.Sc (QS), Pr.QS (2167), PMAQS, MRICS)
QS2000 Plus (Quantity Surveyors & Project Managers)

QS2000 is a Certified **BBBEE level 4 Contributor**.



Contact numbers :

Tel : +27 (35) 753 4184 / 5, Fax : +27 (35) 753 4185, Cell : +27 82 4600 875

E-mail :

frans@qs2000plus.co.za

Postal :

P.O. Box 10376, MEERENSEE, 3901

Physical :

22 Pompano Place, MEERENSEE, 3901

Website :

www.qs2000plus.co.za

Skype :

fransvanderwalt



From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com]
Sent: Tuesday, 07 November 2017 17:15
To: Lindsey Bungartz
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Dear Stakeholders

This letter serves to inform you that the scope of Eni and Sasol's exploration drilling project in ER236 is being reconsidered and it will be necessary to amend the current Draft Scoping Report. As such, based on the current NEMA EIA regulations and associated timelines, Eni have decided to re-release the Draft Scoping Report and re-submit the application form in early 2018. **The public meetings scheduled for the 13th and 14th November in Richards Bay and Durban will therefore be postponed until January/February 2018** and a revised Draft Scoping Report will be released to the public and advertised prior to the meetings. It will be ensured that stakeholders are given the optimal time allowed for by legislation to comment and participate in the process.

Please note that all comments submitted during the initial notification period will still be included in the Comments and Responses Report. Once the revised scope is made available, comments already submitted may be also revised; withdrawn or replaced entirely. All stakeholders who have registered will remain on the stakeholder database.

We apologise for any potential inconvenience caused. We look forward to engaging with you further during 2018.

Yours sincerely

Lindsey

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 |

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Charlene Jefferies

From: Willem Hofland <willem.hofland@googlemail.com>
Sent: 13 November 2017 05:30 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: gas and oil exploration taking place along the KwaZulu-Natal coast,

To whom it may concern.

In am using this temporary email as I am having issues in sending from my normal Outlook 2010's sending function. Please however continue to use my normal email address willem@hofland.co.uk

People register me as an interested party sand keep me fully informed

Many blessings
Willem

PS Please acknowledge this email
I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me. (Philippians 4:13)

Willem Hofland
8 Grindcobbe
St. Albans
Hertfordshire
AL1 2ED

main email: willem@hofland.co.uk

home phone with personal answering facility 01727 835160

mobile number in case of dire emergencies ONLY 07564 428888

PLEASE NOTE that due to excessive marketing calls **I DO NOT TAKE** calls from unidentified numbers so please email me first so your number can be added to my handset

Skype name wilhofland

Do take a look at my website '**Hope after stroke**' www.hofland.co.uk

Charlene Jefferies

From: C. Smart <smartcsa@law.co.za>
Sent: 13 November 2017 09:37 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: 'smartcsa'; 'Cheryl Smart'
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Dear Lindsey

Would you please register me as an IAAP?

I look forward to your urgent response

Kind regards
Cheryl

Cheryl Smart
Advocates Group Seven North
Tel: 031 301 4093 / 031 301 0994
Fax: 031 301 0996
Mobile: 082 213 0687
Email: smartcsa@law.co.za

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com]
Sent: Tuesday, 07 November 2017 5:15 PM
To: Lindsey Bungartz
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Dear Stakeholders

This letter serves to inform you that the scope of Eni and Sasol's exploration drilling project in ER236 is being reconsidered and it will be necessary to amend the current Draft Scoping Report. As such, based on the current NEMA EIA regulations and associated timelines, Eni have decided to re-release the Draft Scoping Report and re-submit the application form in early 2018. **The public meetings scheduled for the 13th and 14th November in Richards Bay and Durban will therefore be postponed until January/February 2018** and a revised Draft Scoping Report will be released to the public and advertised prior to the meetings. It will be ensured that stakeholders are given the optimal time allowed for by legislation to comment and participate in the process.

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We apologise for any potential inconvenience caused. We look forward to engaging with you further during 2018.

Yours sincerely

Lindsey

Lindsey Bungartz
Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 |

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Charlene Jefferies

From: Fiona McCarthy <FionaM@starliteaviation.com>
Sent: 11 November 2017 08:53 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: Exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 (12/3/236)

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good day Charlene,
Please could you provide me with a draft scoping report for the above project. I understand that the public meeting has been moved to January 2018 but would like to read up on the project prior to this meeting.
Many thanks.

**Kind Regards,
Fiona McCarthy
Director**

Starlite Aviation Operations (Pty) Ltd
Email : fionam@starliteaviation.com **Cell :** +27 (0) 82 552 3813
Tel : +27 (0) 31 571 6600 **Fax :** +27 (0) 31 571 6610
Postal : P.O. Box 201322 Durban North 4016 South Africa
Address : Hangar 123 Virginia Airport Durban North 4016
www.starliteaviation.com



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"This message and any attachment(s) are confidential and may be privileged or otherwise protected from disclosure"

Charlene Jefferies

From: Matthew Hemming <mgh2903@yahoo.com>
Sent: 10 November 2017 01:49 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: eni South Africa Offshore Exploration EIA

Hi

Please register me as an I&AP. I am a resident of KZN.

Regards

Matthew Hemming

Charlene Jefferies

From: Samuel Chademana <samuel@groundwork.org.za>
Sent: 30 October 2017 03:12 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Hi Lindsey,

Thank you very much for following up on this; I do confirm receipt

Kindest Regards
Samuel Chademana Pr.Sci.Nat
Climate and Energy Justice Campaign Manager
Groundwork
Tel: +27-33 3425662
Cell: +27729231942
E-mail: Samuel@Groundwork.org.za
Skype: Chadez1

www.groundwork.org.za

<https://www.facebook.com/groundWorkSA>

@groundWorkSA

“Only those who dare to fail greatly can ever achieve greatly.” — Robert F. Kennedy

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com]
Sent: Monday, October 30, 2017 3:04 PM
To: samuel@groundwork.org.za
Subject: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Hi Samuel

Thank you for letting me know that you have not received notification of the release of the Draft Scoping Report. Please be assured that you are on our stakeholder database. I have included the notification email sent out on Thursday below. Please let me know if you receive this email.

Warm regards
Lindsey

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: Thursday, October 26, 2017 9:18 AM
Subject: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Dear Stakeholder

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right 12/3/236 (ER 236) off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development. The Project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

Notice is hereby given that the Draft Scoping Report is available for comment. The comment period will run for a period of 30 calendar days from **26 October 2017 to 24 November 2017.**

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- Richards Bay Library
- ERM offices, Suite S005, 17 The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville

A Zulu or Afrikaans copy of the executive summary can be made available on request from ERM.

Stakeholders are invited to attend a public meeting where ERM will present more information about the project and the EIA. The public will be given an opportunity to raise issues and pose questions to the Project team.

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Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 14 November 2017

Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

You are invited to submit your comments on the Draft Scoping Report to ERM:

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Post: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Tel: 021 681 5400

Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Your comments, and our response, will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to DMR for consideration.

Please remember that your comments must reach ERM on or before 24 November 2017.

Thank you for your participation in this process.

Your sincerely

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 |

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Charlene Jefferies

From: Khalid Mather <khalidmather@gmail.com>
Sent: 30 October 2017 04:30 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: Interested and Affected Party Registration - Khalid Mather
Attachments: BID_Eni_Exploration_September2017.docx

Hi Charlene, I hope this message finds you well.

Please find attached my registration form to oppose the exploration drilling off the coast of Richards Bay .

Kind Regards

Khalid Mather

Charlene Jefferies

From: Jennifer Olbers <olbersj@kznwildlife.com>
Sent: 30 October 2017 10:52 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: FW: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Ms Jefferies,
Please note that my details have been captured incorrectly in Annexb1 and Annexb4.
Please see signature below and update your records/documentation.
Thank you.
Regards,
Jennifer

*Jennifer Olbers, PhD
Marine Ecologist
Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Scientific Services
Tel: +2731 312 2769 | Cell: +2784 406 5907
Postal Address: Private Bag X3, Congella, Durban, 4001, KZN, South Africa
Email: Jennifer.olbers@kznwildlife.com
Pr.Nat.Sci. #400405/14
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jennifer_Olbers*

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com]
Sent: 18 September 2017 08:39 AM
To: Jennifer Olbers
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Good Morning Jennifer

Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.

ERM
2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa
T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 82 532 7231
E charlene.jefferies@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



ERM *The business of sustainability*

From: Jennifer Olbers [mailto:olbersj@kznwildlife.com]
Sent: Friday, September 15, 2017 3:00 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Dear Ms Jefferies,
Please may I register as an I&AF for the above project.
Thank you.
Regards,
Jennifer

Dr Jennifer Olbers
Marine Ecologist
Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Scientific Services
Tel: +2731 312 2769 | Cell: +2784 406 5907
Postal Address: Private Bag X3, Congella, Durban, 4001, KZN, South Africa
Email: Jennifer.olbers@kznwildlife.com
Pr.Nat.Sci. #400405/14
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jennifer_Olbers

Charlene Jefferies

From: Ndoda Biyela <ndoda.biyela@gmail.com>
Sent: 27 October 2017 10:50 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: Biyela Ndoda
Subject: Your reference 0414229 EIA drilling block ER 236 off the east coast of SA

Dear Charlene

Please email me the Draft Scoping Report as I would like to consider it and make my comments.

I am interested in economic participation on the project.

Regards
Ndoda Biyela
MD Ukhaba Investment Pry Ltd
083 447 9440

Charlene Jefferies

From: Warren Hale <warrendavidhale123@gmail.com>
Sent: 27 October 2017 12:32 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, East Coast SA

Hi Ms Jefferies,

Please register me as an I&AP for the abovementioned EIA. Please ensure that I am kept up to date with this EIA process.

Thank you and kind regards,

Warren Hale
(Mobile: 084 831 8225)

Charlene Jefferies

From: Ndoda Biyela <ndoda.biyela@gmail.com>
Sent: 27 October 2017 10:50 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: Biyela Ndoda
Subject: Your reference 0414229 EIA drilling block ER 236 off the east coast of SA

Dear Charlene

Please email me the Draft Scoping Report as I would like to consider it and make my comments.

I am interested in economic participation on the project.

Regards
Ndoda Biyela
MD Ukhaba Investment Pry Ltd
083 447 9440

Charlene Jefferies

From: Tamlyn Jolly <tamlyn@zob.co.za>
Sent: 26 October 2017 01:47 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: Exploratory drilling public meetings

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hi Lindsey

I've published the info about comments for the draft scoping report and have diarised the Richards Bay public meeting which I will cover. Please can you add me to your list of interested and affected parties, to ensure I get all correspondence relating to this?

Thanks,

Tamlyn

--



Tamlyn Jolly
SENIOR JOURNALIST

✉ : tamlyn@zob.co.za
☎ : 035 799 0500

🌐 : www.zululandobserver.co.za
🐦 : @ZOPublications
📘 : Zululand Observer Publications
**News & Communication
Leaders in Zululand**



Charlene Jefferies

From: Paul Phelan <mwnggruma@mweb.co.za>
Sent: 26 October 2017 01:15 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: contact

Please reregister me as an Interested and Affected Party ,
Regards , Paul Phelan 0824110210

Charlene Jefferies

From: Clive Reid <cliver@synergywwlcpt.co.za>
Sent: 06 December 2017 02:55 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: Jason
Subject: East Coast of RSA O&G
Attachments: SKMBT_28317120614480.pdf

Hi Charlene

Please see our Registration and Comment Sheet attached

Kind regards
Clive

Clive St John Reid

Mobile: 0829015945

Skype Address: [clive.reid.office](skype:clive.reid.office)

www.synergyworldwidelogistics.co.za

Durban

107 Escom Road, New Germany, KZN, 3610 Tel: +27 (0)31 705 7909

Johannesburg

7 Covora Rd, Jet Park

Boksburg, 1459

Tel: +27 (0)11 397 1180

Cape Town

4 Foregate Square, Harbour Road, WC, 8001 Tel: +27 (0)21 425 6664



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E. & O.E

Please consider your environmental responsibility before printing this e-mail

Your ref:
Contact: **Sharin Govender**

Our file ref:
In response to DMS No: **1248392**
Date: **22 December 2017**

Environmental Resources Management Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd
Postnet Suite 90
Private Bag X12
TOKAI
7966

Attention: Ms Claire Alborough
Email: Claire.alborough@erm.com

Dear Madam

**COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING
WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFF THE COAST OF RICHARDS BAY, KWAZULU NATAL**

The City of uMhlathuze has reviewed the above report in respect of the proposed exploration drilling. We submit the following comments for due consideration:

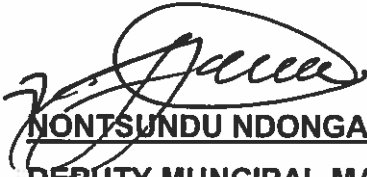
The Municipality notes the issues identified in terms of Marine and Socio Economic Impacts, and shall reserve further comment until the relevant specialist studies have been conducted.

The strategic nature of the project in terms of Government's Phakisa Programme within the Ocean Economy warrants alignment with strategic planning initiatives driven at a regional and local scale. To this end, the Municipality requests a meeting with project proponents to understand the initiative at a macro scale.



To facilitate such engagement with the Municipality, the project applicant is hereby requested to contact Ms. Sharin Govender of the office of the Deputy Municipal Manager: City Development on Tel.: 035 9075174; Mobile: 0824504187; or email: Sharin.Govender@umhlathuze.gov.za.

Yours faithfully



NONTSUNDU NDONGA Pr Pln A/080/2008

DEPUTY MUNICIPAL MANAGER: CITY DEVELOPMENT

DMS 1248396

Cc :

The Managing Director

ENI South Africa BV

1st Floor Icon Building c/o Cube Ws

Cnr Lower Long Street and Hans Strijdom Road

Foreshore

CAPE TOWN

8000

ATTENTION : MR ALESSANDRO GELMETTI

Tel 021 4121582



ALL CORRESPONDENCE MUST BE ADDRESSED TO THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Anne Louw <annelouw@icmpeople.com>
Sent: 15 January 2018 12:23 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Hello Lindsey,
Many thanks for your feedback, I appreciate it !
Take care

Best Regards,

Anne Louw
Operations Manager



Connecting people to the future

Mobile : +27 82 339 3356
annelouw@icmpeople.com
www.icmpeople.com

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From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com]
Sent: Monday, 15 January 2018 10:39 AM
To: Anne Louw <annelouw@icmpeople.com>
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Morning Anne

We are currently in the process of updating the Scoping Report and anticipate that it will be released in the next two weeks. We will notify stakeholders when the Draft Scoping Report is available for comment and advise them of the dates and venues for the public meetings.

Sincerely
Lindsey

Lindsey Bungartz
Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 |

E lindsey.bungartz@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



From: Anne Louw [<mailto:annelouw@icmpeople.com>]
Sent: Thursday, January 11, 2018 12:20 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Good Day,
Kindly confirm if there has been any update yet regarding the below?
If, not yet, please advise more or less when you expect to have an update?

Many thanks!

Best Regards,

Anne Louw
Operations Manager



Connecting people to the future

Mobile : +27 82 339 3356
annelouw@icmpeople.com
www.icmpeople.com

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From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [<mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, 07 November 2017 5:15 PM
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Dear Stakeholders

This letter serves to inform you that the scope of Eni and Sasol's exploration drilling project in ER236 is being reconsidered and it will be necessary to amend the current Draft Scoping Report. As such, based on the current NEMA EIA regulations and associated timelines, Eni have decided to re-release the Draft Scoping Report and re-submit the application form in early 2018. **The public meetings scheduled for the 13th and 14th November in Richards Bay and Durban will therefore be postponed until January/February 2018** and a revised Draft Scoping Report will be released to the public and advertised prior to the meetings. It will be ensured that stakeholders are given the optimal time allowed for by legislation to comment and participate in the process.

Please note that all comments submitted during the initial notification period will still be included in the Comments and Responses Report. Once the revised scope is made available, comments already submitted may be also revised; withdrawn or replaced entirely. All stakeholders who have registered will remain on the stakeholder database.

We apologise for any potential inconvenience caused. We look forward to engaging with you further during 2018.

Yours sincerely

Lindsey

Lindsey Bungartz
Senior Consultant

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2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa
T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 |
W www.erm.com



Reinett Mogotshi

From: C. Smart <smartcsa@law.co.za>
Sent: 22 January 2018 11:44 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Thank you so much

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com]
Sent: Monday, 22 January 2018 11:26 AM
To: C. Smart <smartcsa@law.co.za>
Cc: 'Cheryl Smart' <president@kznra.org>; Charlene Jefferies <Charlene.Jefferies@erm.com>
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Hi Cheryl

Yes you are still registered and should be receiving a notification email with regard to the availability of the Draft Scoping Report shortly.

Warm regards
Lindsey

Lindsey Bungartz
Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd
2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa
T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 829415005
E lindsey.bungartz@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



From: C. Smart [mailto:smartcsa@law.co.za]
Sent: Monday, January 22, 2018 9:26 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: 'Cheryl Smart'
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Dear Lindsay

Please confirm that I am still registered as an interested party?

I look forward to your response

Regards

Cheryl

Cheryl Smart
Advocates Group Seven North
Tel: 031 301 4093 / 031 301 0994
Fax: 031 301 0996
Mobile: 082 213 0687
Email: smartcsa@law.co.za

From: C. Smart [<mailto:smartcsa@law.co.za>]
Sent: Monday, 13 November 2017 9:37 AM
To: 'ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration' <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Cc: 'smartcsa' <smartcsa@law.co.za>; 'Cheryl Smart' <president@kznra.org>
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

Dear Lindsey

Would you please register me as an IAAP?

I look forward to your urgent response

Kind regards
Cheryl

Cheryl Smart
Advocates Group Seven North
Tel: 031 301 4093 / 031 301 0994
Fax: 031 301 0996
Mobile: 082 213 0687
Email: smartcsa@law.co.za

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [<mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, 07 November 2017 5:15 PM
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER2356, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST OF SA

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We apologise for any potential inconvenience caused. We look forward to engaging with you further during 2018.

Yours sincerely

Lindsey

Lindsey Bungartz
Senior Consultant

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Frans Van Der Walt <frans@qs2000plus.co.za>
Sent: 22 January 2018 11:59 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration; Lindsey Bungartz
Subject: RE: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa
Attachments: image006.wmz

Thank you very much.

At this stage due to a bit of a hectic diary, I can unfortunately only tentatively confirm my intention to attend the Public Meeting in Richards Bay on 06/02/2018.

Regards,

Frans van der Walt (B.Sc (QS), Pr.QS (2167), PMAQS, MRICS)
QS2000 Plus (Quantity Surveyors & Project Managers)

QS2000 is a Certified **BBBEE level 4 Contributor**.



Contact numbers : Tel : +27 (35) 753 4185, Fax : +27 (35) 753 4185, Cell : +27 82 4600 875
E-mail : frans@qs2000plus.co.za
Postal : P.O. Box 10376, MEERENSEE, 3901
Physical : 22 Pompano Place, MEERENSEE, 3901
Website : www.qs2000plus.co.za Skype : fransvanderwalt



From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com]
Sent: Monday, 22 January 2018 11:23
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Subject: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

ERM Ref: 0414229

Dear Stakeholder,

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right 12/3/236 (ER 236) off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni has the operatorship of Block ER 236. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

ERM released a Draft Scoping Report on 26 October 2017, which was subsequently withdrawn on 07 November 2017, as Eni and Sasol wished to reconsider the scope of the project.

Notice is hereby given that the revised Draft Scoping Report is available for comment. Changes made to the Draft Scoping Report are largely in the Project Description, Chapter 4, as the ER236 holders are now considering drilling up to six wells, instead of the four wells which were planned in the previous 2017 Draft Scoping Report. Key edits to the project scope have been underlined in the text of the Draft Scoping Report, other edits are outlined below.

All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated maps to reflect southern area of interest. • Minor editorial edits.
Chapter 1 (Introduction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of southern area of interest in <i>Section 1.1</i>
Chapter 4 (Project Description)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 4.1 and Section 4.2 edited to include the southern area of interest
Chapter 5 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates made throughout to reflect the addition of the southern area of interest
Chapter 6 (EIA Process)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public consultation details edited to reflect re-release of Draft Scoping Report
Chapter 8 (Plan of Study for EIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisional EIA schedule updated to reflect new timeframe

All comments received from stakeholders with regard to the previous Draft Scoping Report have been considered and included in the 2018 Draft Scoping Report, in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) (*Annex C*). Stakeholders are encouraged to ensure that their comments are captured in the CRR and are welcome to submit further comment to ERM.

The comment period will have a duration of 30 calendar days from 22 January 2018 to 22 February 2018. The Report is available on the Project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia as well as on request, from ERM, and at the following public locations:

- Durban Central Lending Public Library
- Richards Bay Library
- Port Shepstone Library
- ERM offices, Suite S005, 17 The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville

A Zulu or Afrikaans version of the executive summary can be made available on request.

Stakeholders are invited to attend one of the below listed public meetings where ERM will present more information about the project and the EIA. During the meeting the participants will also have the opportunity to ask questions to the Project team. Details of the public meetings are as follows:

Date: 6 February 2018

Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 7 February 2018

Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Port Shepstone Country Club, Port Shepstone

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

You are invited to submit your comments on the Draft Scoping Report to ERM:

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Post: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Tel: 021 681 5400

Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Your comments, and our response, will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA for consideration.

Please ensure that your comments reach ERM on or before 22 February 2018.

Thank you for your participation in this process.

Yours Sincerely

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

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From: "[Ashantia Nerissa Pillay](mailto:Nerissa.Pillay@kznwildlife.com)" <Nerissa.Pillay@kznwildlife.com>

To: "[ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration](mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com)" <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>

Date: 1/22/2018 3:34:11 AM

Subject: RE: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Dear Ms Bungartz,

Many thanks for your email below.

As per the Standard Operation Procedure of Ezemvelo's IEM Planning Division, please may I request a hardcopy of the new Draft Scoping report for comprehensive reviewing. Ezemvelo's courier and postage details are as follows:

Addressee: Mr Andy Blackmore – Head IEM and Protected Area Planning

Postal:	P O Box 13053 Cascades 3202	Courier:	Queen Elizabeth Park Cascades 1 Peter Brown Drive Montrose 3201
----------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------	---

Fax: 033 - 845 1499 (5pg max.). Maps should not be faxed unless they are produced in black & white and have an appropriate key.

Best Regards

A. Nerissa Pillay

Scientific Technician: IEM Planning Division

Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife

1 Peter Brown Drive

P.O. BOX 13053

Cascades

3200

Telephone: (033) 845 1917

Fax: (033) 845 1499

email: nerissa.pillay@kznwildlife.com



From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com]

Sent: 22/01/18 11:23 AM

To: Lindsey Bungartz

Subject: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

ERM Ref: 0414229

Dear Stakeholder,

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

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Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

3/6/2018

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Port Shepstone Country Club, Port Shepstone

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You are invited to submit your comments on the Draft Scoping Report to ERM:

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Post: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Tel: 021 681 5400

Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Your comments, and our response, will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA for consideration.

Please ensure that your comments reach ERM on or before 22 February 2018.

Thank you for your participation in this process.

Yours Sincerely

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 05 March 2018 02:23 PM
To: raymond@pacifico.co.za; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: malcolmp@aeriosglobal.co.za
Subject: RE: OIL AND GAS ACCREDITED HELICOPTER SERVICE PROVIDER - EXPLORATION

Dear Raymond

Thank you for your interest in this project. The information provided shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration.

Kind Regards

From: raymond@pacifico.co.za [mailto:raymond@pacifico.co.za]
Sent: Monday, January 22, 2018 8:34 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Cc: malcolmp@aeriosglobal.co.za
Subject: OIL AND GAS ACCREDITED HELICOPTER SERVICE PROVIDER - EXPLORATION

Dear Charlene,

As per our conversation this afternoon, I appreciate your assistance and offer to put me in contact with your project manager in charge of Eni's Exploration Drilling within Block ER236 , off the East Coast of South Africa.

Our partner company Aerios Global Aviation (AGA, with Head office based out of Cape Town International Airport and Heliport at Cape Town Harbour, has the highest accreditations and experience within the Oil and Gas industry. For your information please refer to website – www.aeriosglobal.co.za

I look forward to your response.

Thank you.

Warm regards

RAYMOND KRAMER
CEO
Pacifico Group



EMAIL: raymond@pacifico.co.za
JHB OFFICE: +27 (11) 8075345
CPT OFFICE: +27 (21) 9349127
FAX TO MAIL: +27 (0) 866826505
MOBILE: +27 (72) 6388802
SKYPE: RAYMOND.KRAMER285

363 Rivonia Boulevard, Eurocentre 2nd Floor, West Wing, Rivonia, Sandton, 2128.
Republic of South Africa.

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 05 March 2018 02:24 PM
To: 'Shaun Roseveare - Ultimate Aviation'; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Exploratory drilling - Richard Bay - Helicopter support

Dear Shaun

Thank you for your interest in this project. The information provided shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Shaun Roseveare - Ultimate Aviation [mailto:shaun@ultimateheli.com]
Sent: Monday, January 22, 2018 1:56 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Exploratory drilling - Richard Bay - Helicopter support

Dear Charlene,

We are a well established helicopter company with bases in Johannesburg and Cape Town. We have been advised that there will be exploratory drilling on block ER236 this year and we would like to offer our helicopters to support the crew changes.

Please can you advise the contact person we can speak to at ERI / Sasol for us to quote on the helicopter deployments.

Regards, Shaun



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SHAUN ROSEVEARE

CEO

cell +27 83 754 7982

tel +27 11 044 5555/6

fax +27 86 504 7282

email shaun@ultimateheli.com

web www.ultimate-aviation.net



Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 07:53 AM
To: Steven Craig; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Block ER236

Good Morning Steven

Thank you for your interest in this project. The documents submitted shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Steven Craig [mailto:Steven.Craig@craig-group.com]
Sent: Monday, January 22, 2018 1:40 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Block ER236

Good day

Further to above proposed project I would appreciate information as regards registering our South African entity. We currently support Saipem, Petromar and Boscongo from this office and fully set up with 30day credit facilities. We are currently BBEEE Level 4 moving to Level 2 in the coming months.

A quick company intro as follows:

Operating in South Africa since 2001 and part of The Craig Group, we have offices in Aberdeen (head office since 1933), Calgary, Doha, Dubai, Houston, Hamburg and Warsaw enabling access to all major manufacturers and suppliers worldwide with easy access to reseller discounts and savings. We are regularly supplying to Bumiarmada, RK, EMAS, Greatship, Fugro, Swire, TERAS and Tidewater within Southern Africa, while we also support many of the local shipping agents. We ship to Angola, Congo, Namibia, Gabon, Ghana, Cameroon, Ivory Coast and Nigeria on a weekly basis where our main clients include Chevron, BP, ENI and many of the drilling contractors & oil and mining service players. Recent projects include Maersk Deliverer, Venturer, Belford Dolphin, EMAS Constellation, Endeavour, Transocean Marianas, Thalassa, Proteus, Pontus & Conqueror rigs, Front Puffin FPSO, FDS, FDS2, Tungsten Explorer, Titanium Explorer, Ensco, Macdermid North Ocean 105 /101 and Cartagena Trader. We also recently facilitated full scope of supplies on the SBM Installer in Cape Town dry dock. We deliver to De Beers daily.

Advantages of using Craig International as follows:

- worldwide network of suppliers enabling significant reseller discounts thanks to our aggregated spending power in our global offices
- rapid response to RFQs with same day quotations at competitive pricing
- 30 day credit facility
- monthly rebate
- DDP deliveries throughout Africa to include free delivery to Cape Town harbour
- online purchasing suite 'EBUY' ebuy.craig-international.com which can be tailored to ENI with fixed pricing on repeat purchase items
- spend analysis reports on a monthly basis
- consolidated deliveries and invoicing taking cost out of the supply chain
- ISO 9001:2008, 14001:2004, OHSAS 18001:2007 accredited
- BBBEE Level 4 becoming Level 2 in coming months

Attaching a copy of our e-brochure for your perusal and look forward to supporting any procurement requirements, no matter how large or small.

Thanks
Steven

Steven Craig
General Manager
Craig International South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Tel: +27 (21) 552 9445
Mob: +27 (82) 530 5826
Out of Hours: +27 82 324 9580
Email: Steven.Craig@craig-group.com
Web: www.craig-international.com



Craig International South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Unit 1 Corner of 1st & 4th Street, Montague Gardens,
7441, Cape Town, South Africa

Our latest addition to EnergySurplus - NOV Rapid Rig (efficient singles land rig)

(click here for information: https://clicktime.symantec.com/a/1/rIVH0fFkDVc-HyiTSDMX-uEL6_g82d5Rixd4iuAuXo=?d=e2CviydM7VooF-Gby8kimVkpN6vuihM_jWw0VR8Ebb8aCMXUIK0sKJPbOkdUw7TimJICf5mflrK0aZqc-GEUSkUHauUctgnUZvnetbP7sm82hhUCmmc6WLBnb4s8JnJCh1K0sH_99EXhDiMWczKFOZb9a_EaPRJv7p9f0zCwkNQ1-hSpiTWJoWqGOxndm9I31BTY05-7p8pmK9YeSK7chvIPPHib76-a6YTt4pqzKvtBlr4_3gMEqBmn2zEYld1TwfblpU-aznPCzygHTGUwwwJlsLTK9DKzb9BPg3YqiOAawzGrKhY-vbyNTGs9pvbAF3MoJzly1TKEKNsNtCygk4llbB7gjsifA6zybpl9BN2tFwfH1_Jb_MyJo3TkUycO2g%3D%3D&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.craig-group.com%2Fcraig-international.com)

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ebuy Our Online Procurement Catalogue https://clicktime.symantec.com/a/1/7rJEQJzc-BsOReBd6gwp8IEIsszHqnJu3gtcz0XAFYA=?d=e2CviydM7VooF-Gby8kimVkpN6vuihM_pp6sy2N8Z7N0O-jWw0VR8Ebb8aCMXUIK0sKJPbOkdUw7TimJICf5mflrK0aZqc-GEUSkUHauUctgnUZvnetbP7sm82hhUCmmc6WLBnb4s8JnJCh1K0sH_99EXhDiMWczKFOZb9a_EaPRJv7p9f0zCwkNQ1-hSpiTWJoWqGOxndm9I31BTY05-7p8pmK9YeSK7chvIPPHib76-a6YTt4pqzKvtBlr4_3gMEqBmn2zEYld1TwfblpU-aznPCzygHTGUwwwJlsLTK9DKzb9BPg3YqiOAawzGrKhY-vbyNTGs9pvbAF3MoJzly1TKEKNsNtCygk4llbB7gjsifA6zybpl9BN2tFwfH1_Jb_MyJo3TkUycO2g%3D%3D&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.craig-international.com

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ISO/DNV Accredited | Members of South Africa Oil and Gas Alliance

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Rob Dean <rob@lbhsouthafrica.com>
Sent: 29 January 2018 11:06 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Public meeting Block ER236

Thank you Charlene.

Rob Dean

LBH South Africa (Head Office)
Skype: [trebor19664](https://www.skype.com/user/trebor19664)

[Download Our Company Profile](#)

T: +27 31 309 5959 | F: +27 31 309 5969 | M: +27 832522896
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4001 Greyville, Durban
South Africa
rob@lbhsouthafrica.com | Group: dbninfo@lbhsouthafrica.com
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From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [<mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>]
Sent: 29 January 2018 11:04 AM
To: Rob Dean <rob@lbhsouthafrica.com>; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: RE: Public meeting Block ER236

Hello Rob,

Thank you for your email.

You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.

Thank You
Regards

Charlene Jefferies
Senior Administrator

ERM
2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa
T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 82 532 7231
E charlene.jefferies@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com

From: Rob Dean [<mailto:rob@lbhsouthafrica.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, January 23, 2018 11:46 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: RE: Public meeting Block ER236

Good day Charlene,

Many thanks your email, I would like to register, how do I go about it?

Regards
Rob

Rob Dean

LBH South Africa (Head Office)
Skype: [trebor19664](https://www.skype.com/user/trebor19664)

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T: +27 31 309 5959 | F: +27 31 309 5969 | M: +27 832522896
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South Africa
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From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [<mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>]
Sent: 23 January 2018 10:12 AM
To: Rob Dean <rob@lbhsouthafrica.com>; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: RE: Public meeting Block ER236

Good Morning, Rob

Thank you for your email.

You are welcome to attend the meeting without registering as an I&AP.

We would, however, recommend that you register, as then you will be added to our stakeholder database and be kept informed throughout the EIA process.

Thank You
Regards

Charlene Jefferies
Senior Administrator

ERM

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 82 532 7231

E charlene.jefferies@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



The business of sustainability

From: Rob Dean [<mailto:rob@lbhsouthafrica.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, January 23, 2018 9:52 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: re: Public meeting Block ER236

Good day,

In order to attend the public meeting please advise if I need to register or can I just pitch at the meeting in Durban on 7th February 2018?

Regards
Rob

Rob Dean

LBH South Africa (Head Office)

Skype: [trebor19664](https://www.skype.com/user/trebor19664)

[Download Our Company Profile](#)

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rob@lbhsouthafrica.com | Group: dbninfo@lbhsouthafrica.com

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 29 January 2018 11:18 AM
To: Jean Harris; Lindsey Bungartz
Cc: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration; Rachel Kramer; Nikki Chapman
Subject: RE: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Good Day

Thank you for your mail.

You have been added to our stakeholders database

Thank You

Regards

Charlene Jefferies
Senior Administrator

ERM

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 82 532 7231

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ERM *The business of sustainability*

From: Jean Harris [mailto:jeanh@wildlands.co.za]
Sent: Wednesday, January 24, 2018 5:55 AM
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Cc: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>; Rachel Kramer <RachelK@wildlands.co.za>; Nikki Chapman <NikkiC@wildlands.co.za>
Subject: FW: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Dear Lindsay

Please add WILDOCEANS as a stakeholder in this process. We also intend to attend this meeting.

Thank you
Jean

Jean M Harris, PhD
Executive Director WILDOCEANS (*a programme of the WILDTRUST*)
+27-82-4954416 | jeanh@wildlands.co.za | www.wildlands.co.za



Pew Fellow in Marine Conservation
Research Associate : Nelson Mandela University



Master & Manager: RV Angra Pequena
Oceanic Research, Conservation and Training Yacht



ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [<mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>]

Sent: 22 January 2018 11:23 AM

To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>

Subject: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

ERM Ref: 0414229

Dear Stakeholder,

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right 12/3/236 (ER 236) off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni has the operatorship of Block ER 236. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

ERM released a Draft Scoping Report on 26 October 2017, which was subsequently withdrawn on 07 November 2017, as Eni and Sasol wished to reconsider the scope of the project.

Notice is hereby given that the revised Draft Scoping Report is available for comment. Changes made to the Draft Scoping Report are largely in the Project Description, Chapter 4, as the ER236 holders are now considering drilling up to six wells, instead of the four wells which were planned in the previous 2017 Draft Scoping Report. Key edits to the project scope have been underlined in the text of the Draft Scoping Report, other edits are outlined below.

All	• Updated maps to reflect southern area of interest.
-----	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor editorial edits.
Chapter 1 (Introduction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of southern area of interest in <i>Section 1.1</i>
Chapter 4 (Project Description)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 4.1 and Section 4.2 edited to include the southern area of interest
Chapter 5 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates made throughout to reflect the addition of the southern area of interest
Chapter 6 (EIA Process)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public consultation details edited to reflect re-release of Draft Scoping Report
Chapter 8 (Plan of Study for EIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisional EIA schedule updated to reflect new timeframe

All comments received from stakeholders with regard to the previous Draft Scoping Report have been considered and included in the 2018 Draft Scoping Report, in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) (*Annex C*). Stakeholders are encouraged to ensure that their comments are captured in the CRR and are welcome to submit further comment to ERM.

The comment period will have a duration of 30 calendar days from 22 January 2018 to 22 February 2018. The Report is available on the Project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia as well as on request, from ERM, and at the following public locations:

- Durban Central Lending Public Library
- Richards Bay Library
- Port Shepstone Library
- ERM offices, Suite S005, 17 The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville

A Zulu or Afrikaans version of the executive summary can be made available on request.

Stakeholders are invited to attend one of the below listed public meetings where ERM will present more information about the project and the EIA. During the meeting the participants will also have the opportunity to ask questions to the Project team. Details of the public meetings are as follows:

Date: 6 February 2018

Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 7 February 2018

Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Port Shepstone Country Club, Port Shepstone

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

You are invited to submit your comments on the Draft Scoping Report to ERM:

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Post: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Tel: 021 681 5400

Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Your comments, and our response, will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA for consideration.

Please ensure that your comments reach ERM on or before 22 February 2018.

Thank you for your participation in this process.

Yours Sincerely

Lindsey Bungartz
Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 |

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Lindsey Bungartz
Sent: 05 March 2018 10:46 AM
To: Reinett Mogotshi
Subject: FW: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Response to Judy Bell below

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: Monday, January 29, 2018 12:05 PM
To: 'Judy Bell' <judybell@mweb.co.za>
Cc: Charlene Jefferies <Charlene.Jefferies@erm.com>
Subject: RE: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Hi Judy

We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind regards
Lindsey

From: Judy Bell [<mailto:judybell@mweb.co.za>]
Sent: Wednesday, January 24, 2018 12:43 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Cc: 'Coastwatch' <coastwatch@telkomsa.net>; 'Nikki Brighton' <info@frackfreesa.org.za>; 'Margie Pretorius' <barefoot.margie@gmail.com>; 'Chadley Joseph' <chadley@sdceango.co.za>; 'Desmond' <desmond@sdceango.co.za>; 'Samuel Chademana' <samuel@groundwork.org.za>; Sinegugu Zukulu <zukulusinegugu@gmail.com>; sviljoen@wwf.org.za; Cobus Theron <cobust@ewt.org.za>; 'Bradley Gibbons' <bradleyg@ewt.org.za>; 'Carolyn' <afromatz@telkomsa.net>; 'Diana Dold' <diana.mdold@gmail.com>; 'nomfundo mhlongo' <nomfundo_mhlongo@yahoo.com>; 'Doug Burden' <doug@duct.org.za>; 'Gordon O'Brien' <obrieng@ukzn.ac.za>; 'Roger Domingo SCLC' <roger@sclc.co.za>; 'Sandy Camminga' <camminga@iafrica.com>
Subject: RE: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Hi Lindsey

It is extremely distressing to see that this project is carrying on despite the **threat to the marine environment which supports our lives and livelihoods**. The planet needs all the support we can provide at the moment, not carrying on with business as usual. Surely the Cape looming drought disaster sufficiently highlights the **limits to growth**?

Please record the following in the comments register and address the issues raised:

- Increased number of wells - is it legal to change the scope during the EIA? This is a significant increase!

- The focus of the impact of seismic surveys has been only on the larger creatures in the sea. What about the other marine fauna and flora about which we know so little, but seem gungh ho to bliksem without a thought of the consequences to ecosystem functioning?
- What does drilling for hydrocarbons mean in the context of a fossil free future and climate change commitments to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases
- What say there is a spill while drilling or afterwards, when everyone has upped anchors and headed for shore?
- How long will the wells remain a risk to the environment? Who and how will they be monitored for integrity?
- Will the companies have to provide money up front into a fund? How much? How far will this go, when considering the scale and cost of hydrocarbon spills that have occurred around the world?
- What about the marine protected areas? How will they (including the strategic Thukela Banks) be protected from:
 - The impacts of seismic testing – what is considered a “sufficient” acoustic buffer zone?
 - The impacts of spills?

Please note that Coastwatch has sent a letter to the DEA asking that seismic surveys become a listed activity requiring an Environmental Authorisation. Here is the petition: <https://www.change.org/p/insist-the-dea-challenges-seismic-surveying-of-our-coastline/u/21072886>

Please make sure that this petition is acknowledged and the precautionary principle applied accordingly. Please feel free to sign it too – I am sure there is kernel of anxiety in your gut for the generations to come!

Thanks
Judy

www.frackfreesa.org.za

instagram: frackfreesa

face book: frackfreesa

Twitter: frackfreakzn and frackfreesa



From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [<mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>]

Sent: Monday, January 22, 2018 11:23 AM

To: Lindsey Bungartz

Subject: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

ERM Ref: 0414229

Dear Stakeholder,

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

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All	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updated maps to reflect southern area of interest.• Minor editorial edits.
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- Port Shepstone Library
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Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 7 February 2018

Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Port Shepstone Country Club, Port Shepstone

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

You are invited to submit your comments on the Draft Scoping Report to ERM:

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Post: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Tel: 021 681 5400

Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Your comments, and our response, will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA for consideration.

Please ensure that your comments reach ERM on or before 22 February 2018.

Thank you for your participation in this process.

Yours Sincerely

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 |

W www.erm.com



ERM *The business of sustainability*

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 07:56 AM
To: Tanusha Ramsaran; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE:

Good Morning Tanusha

Thank you for your interest in this project. The documents submitted shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Tanusha Ramsaran [mailto:ramsaran.tanusha01@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 24, 2018 12:45 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject:

Dear Charlene Jefferies

My name is Tanusha Ramsaran. I am writing to you with regards to a work experience opportunity with ENI South Africa BV (ENI). I have recently completed my Bachelor of Arts degree in Environmental Management at the University of South Africa. It is with great enthusiasm that I would like to inquire about a potential work opportunity with ENI South Africa BV.

My coursework has introduced me to many aspects of environmental management and have made me more aware and conscious of the impacts we as individuals have on the environment. I have gained knowledge on map interpretations and have learnt how to utilize GIS software's such as Quantum GIS, I have also gained knowledge on rural and urban development, major environmental concerns such as climate change and drought and an understanding of the environment as a major influence in our lives and standard of living. I have also learnt that ENI South Africa BV deals with Environmental Impact assessments which I have covered in a module based on the Legal aspects of Environmental Management and has a broad focus on sustainability of which has been widely covered in my coursework.

Working with your company will be an insightful learning experience towards my career path in environmental consultancy in terms of learning and understanding more about environmental management, procedures and sustainability. I strongly feel that a work experience opportunity will provide me with the best exposure to the industry and an opportunity to prove my mettle and help me grow.

I am able to take on a placement role when required, and have the enthusiasm and determination to ensure that I make a success of it. Salary is not required as experience is the greatest wealth I could gain from this opportunity,

I have attached my CV herewith and hope to hear from you soon.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely
Tanusha

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 07:58 AM
To: Eugene Hendricks; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: To whom it may concern?

Good Morning Eugene

Thank you for your interest in this project. The CV provided shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Eugene Hendricks [mailto:eugene.hendricks23@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, January 25, 2018 8:13 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: To whom it may concern?

Hi sir/madam here is my updated CV in good order for any offshore/drilling vacancies for able seaman or roustabout I'm available asap thank you GOD BLESS

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 05 March 2018 11:06 PM
To: Trio Household Services; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Presentation Requirements

Good Day Njabulo

Thank you for the email. You been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed of public meetings to be held throughout the EIA process.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

-----Original Message-----

From: Trio Household Services [mailto:triohouseholdservices@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, January 26, 2018 7:55 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Presentation Requirements

Dear Sir/Madam,

I hope this find you well and happy new year.

My name is Njabulo Gumede, I'm the Managing Director of a small company (Ompisholo Shipping (Pty) Ltd.) I would like to know what is required of me to attend your presentation that is scheduled for the 6th of February 2018 in Richards Bay Library.

I'm very much interested in attending.

Kind Regards:
Njabulo Gumede
Managing Director
0833692732
'Trio Trading Services (Pty) Ltd'
2018 "The year of achievements"

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 07:59 AM
To: Connor Gavin; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Government Agency

Good Morning Connor

Thank you for your interest in this project. The information submitted shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Connor Gavin [mailto:connor@salesllp.net]
Sent: Friday, February 02, 2018 8:26 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Government Agency

Hi,

Would you be interested in an email leads of Government Agencies? We can help you reach out to.

Title includes:

- C-Level Executives
- Finance Executives
- Operations Executives
- IT Executives
- Sales & Marketing Executives
- HR Executives

The list comes with complete contact information like Contact name, Email address, Title, Company name, Phone number, Mailing address, etc.

I'd be happy to send over few sample records on your request, and set up a time to discuss in detail.

If there is someone else in your organization that I need to speak with, I'd be grateful if you would forward this email to the appropriate contact and help me with the introduction.

Have a great day!

Regards,

Connor Gavin / Info Solutions

If you don't wish to receive emails from us reply back with "Unsubscribe".

Reinett Mogotshi

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 05 February 2018 11:37 AM
To: Daphne Naslund; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: Adrienne Edgson
Subject: RE: OFFSHORE DRILLING FOR OIL

Dear Daphne

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind regards

ERM

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 82 532 7231

E charlene.jefferies@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



ERM *The business of sustainability*

From: Daphne Naslund [mailto:motherandlulu@gmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, February 04, 2018 10:15 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Cc: Adrienne Edgson <cowrieae@telkomsa.net>
Subject: OFFSHORE DRILLING FOR OIL

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORTIONDRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 KZN

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

OLOF AND DAPHNE NASLUND
22 STEPHEN RD
SCOTTBURGH SOUTH
TEL 039 978 1837

Reinett Mogotshi

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 05 February 2018 11:36 AM
To: David Watermayer; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION : EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 KZN

Dear Mr Watermayer

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind regards

ERM

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa
T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 82 532 7231
E charlene.jefferies@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



ERM *The business of sustainability*

From: David Watermayer [mailto:dwatermeyer@telkomsa.net]
Sent: Monday, February 05, 2018 10:03 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION : EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 KZN

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

RE: NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 KZN

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Regards

DAVID WATERMEYER
113 GALWAY STREET
SCOTTBURGH
039 976 2063



Virus-free. www.avg.com

Reinett Mogotshi

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 06 February 2018 10:18 AM
To: angelique.lwallace; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236 KZN

Dear Angelique

Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.

Regards

ERM

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 82 532 7231

E charlene.jefferies@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



ERM *The business of sustainability*

From: angelique.lwallace [mailto:angelique.lwallace@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 05, 2018 2:55 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236 KZN

Dear Sir / Madam

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Angelique Wallace.

Reinett Mogotshi

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 06 February 2018 10:05 AM
To: angelique.lwallace; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236 KZN

Dear Angelique

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Regards

ERM

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa
T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 82 532 7231
E charlene.jefferies@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



ERM *The business of sustainability*

From: angelique.lwallace [mailto:angelique.lwallace@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 05, 2018 2:55 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236 KZN

Dear Sir / Madam

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Angelique Wallace.

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 08:00 AM
To: Connor Gavin; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Government Agency

Good Morning Connor

Thank you for your interest in this project. The information submitted shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Connor Gavin [mailto:connor@salesllp.net]
Sent: Monday, February 05, 2018 8:02 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: RE: Government Agency

Did you get a chance to review my previous email? Please let me know if you did like to review few sample records from your target audience.

Look forward to hearing back.

Regards,

Connor

From: Connor Gavin
Sent: Friday, February 2, 2018 1:26 PM
To: 'eni.offshore.eia@erm.com'
Subject: Government Agency

Hi,

Would you be interested in an email leads of Government Agencies? We can help you reach out to.

Title includes:

- C-Level Executives
- Finance Executives
- Operations Executives
- IT Executives
- Sales & Marketing Executives
- HR Executives

The list comes with complete contact information like Contact name, Email address, Title, Company name, Phone number, Mailing address, etc.

I'd be happy to send over few sample records on your request, and set up a time to discuss in detail.

If there is someone else in your organization that I need to speak with, I'd be grateful if you would forward this email to the appropriate contact and help me with the introduction.

Have a great day!

Regards,

Connor Gavin / Info Solutions

If you don't wish to receive emails from us reply back with "Unsubscribe".

Reinett Mogotshi

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 07 February 2018 11:10 AM
To: Elise Tempelhoff; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: Lindsey Bungartz
Subject: RE: Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Dear Elise

Thank you for your interest in the Project. During the Scoping Phase of the EIA process, public participation activities have been focused around Durban and Richards Bay as this is where the potential impacts may be felt, and where many of our stakeholders are based. While Block ER236 extends along a large portion of the KZN coastline, the onshore logistics base will be located in either Richards Bay or Durban. Should it be determined that the public participation programme needs to be expanded, based on the outcomes of the impact assessment, this will be considered by the EIA team.

The presentation from the public meetings will be made available on the Project website. All comments and questions raised at the meetings, along with a response, will be included in the final Scoping Report which will be made available to the public.

You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.

Yours sincerely,

Charlene Jefferies (*on behalf of Lindsey Bungartz*)

ERM

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 82 532 7231

E charlene.jefferies@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



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From: Elise Tempelhoff [mailto:eliset@24.com]
Sent: Monday, February 05, 2018 1:00 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: RE: Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Dear Lindsey

Will there be no public meetings regarding this very important issue in Johannesburg?

Many interested and affected parties stay in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Groete/Kind regards

Elise Tempelhoff

Omgewingsspesialis joernalis/Environmental specialist journalist

Epos: eliset@24.com

Sel: 083 309 1192

Twitter: @elisetempelhoff

Webtuiste: www.Netwerk24.com

NETWERK24 *Alles op een plek.* | www.netwerk24.com

[Word 'n intekenaar](#)

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [<mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>]

Sent: Monday, 05 February 2018 12:54

To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>

Subject: Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Dear Stakeholder,

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

You are reminded that the Scoping Phase public meetings for the EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236 take place this week. ERM will present more information about the project and the EIA. Details of the public meetings are as follows:

Date: 6 February 2018

Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 7 February 2018

Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Port Shepstone Country Club, Port Shepstone

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

We look forward to your participation.

Yours Sincerely

Lindsey

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 |

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This email and its contents are subject to an email legal notice that can be viewed at: <http://www.naspers.com/disclaimer>
Should you be unable to access the link provided, please email us for a copy at csc@optinet.net

Hierdie e-pos en sy inhoud is onderhewig aan 'n regskenninggewing oor elektroniese pos wat gelees kan word by
<http://www.naspers.com/disclaimer> 'n Afskrif kan aangevra word by csc@optinet.net

Reinett Mogotshi

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 06 February 2018 11:25 AM
To: fionapetersen7@gmail.com; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: I strongly object to you ruining our coast and harming sea life

Dear Fiona

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Regards
Charlene Jefferies
Senior Administrator

ERM
2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa T +27 21 681 5400
| F +27 21 686 0736 | M +27 82 532 7231 E charlene.jefferies@erm.com | W www.erm.com

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-----Original Message-----

From: fionapetersen7@gmail.com [mailto:fionapetersen7@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 05, 2018 8:52 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: I strongly object to you ruining our coast and harming sea life

Sent from my Huawei Mobile

Reinett Mogotshi

From: K Langa (21110737) <21110737@dut4life.ac.za>
Sent: 05 February 2018 03:11 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: ERM Reference Number: 0414229

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Charlene Jefferies

Greetings

I have not yet registered as an interested and affected party due to limited internet resources, however I would like to be part of the meeting tomorrow on the 6th February at Richards Bay. I am willing to register as I & AP.

Thank you
Kwanele Langa

Reinett Mogotshi

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 06 February 2018 09:36 AM
To: taylorfitzsimmons7@yahoo.com; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236 KZN

Dear Taylor

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Regards

Charlene Jefferies
Senior Administrator

ERM

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 82 532 7231

E charlene.jefferies@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



ERM *The business of sustainability*

From: Taylor Fitzsimmons [mailto:taylorfitzsimmons7@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, February 05, 2018 2:52 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236 KZN

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we **STRONGLY** object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

[Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android](#)

Reinett Mogotshi

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 06 February 2018 11:28 AM
To: PTeddy Govender; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE:

Dear Sir/Madam

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Regards
Charlene Jefferies
Senior Administrator

ERM
2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa
T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 82 532 7231
E charlene.jefferies@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



ERM *The business of sustainability*

From: PTeddy Govender [mailto:483svet@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 06, 2018 12:52 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject:

Durban meeting keep me posted.

Reinett Mogotshi

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 06 February 2018 11:45 AM
To: Truscott Assoc Admin; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 KZN -OBJECTION

Dear Alison

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Regards

Charlene Jefferies
Senior Administrator

ERM

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa
T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 82 532 7231
E charlene.jefferies@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



ERM *The business of sustainability*

From: Truscott Assoc Admin [mailto:alisonhtruscott@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 06, 2018 11:01 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 KZN -OBJECTION

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

RE: NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 KZN

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Regards

Alison Truscott
111 Lakeview Village
2 Olive Rd
Freeland Park
Scottburgh
4180

Reinett Mogotshi

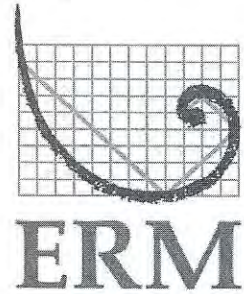
From: Jennifer Olbers <olbersj@kznwildlife.com>
Sent: 07 February 2018 08:19 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: Acknowledgement of receipt - Ezemvelo
Attachments: ERM_acknowledgment_Ezemvelo.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Good Morning,
Please find acknowledgement of receipt attached.
Thank you.
Regards,
Jennifer

*Jennifer Olbers, PhD
Marine Ecologist
Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Scientific Services
UCT Honorary Research Associate
Tel: +2731 312 2769 | Cell: +2784 406 5907
Postal Address: Private Bag X3, Congella, Durban, 4001, KZN, South Africa
Email: Jennifer.olbers@kznwildlife.com
Pr.Nat.Sci. #400405/14 (https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jennifer_Olbers)*

ERM Durban
Suite S005 17 The Boulevard
Westway Office Park
Westville
3635
Tel: +27 31 265 0033
Fax: +27 31 265 0150



Acknowledgement of Receipt

Exploration Drilling off the East Coast of South Africa EIA

PROJECT REF: 0414229

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1	One hard copy of the Scoping Report for the Exploration Drilling off the East Coast of South Africa by Eni
2	One CD of the Scoping Report for the Exploration Drilling off the East Coast of South Africa by Eni

Organisation	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Scientific Services
---------------------	--

Title / Role	Marie Scologist
---------------------	-----------------

Address	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Scientific Services
	Peter Brown Dr, Town Bush Valley
	Pietermaritzburg, 3202
	Attention: Jennifer Olbers

Phone	033 845 1999
--------------	--------------

Date	7/02/2018
-------------	-----------

Signature	
------------------	--

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 08:00 AM
To: Nkosikhona Fakude; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Asking For Help

Good Morning Nkosinathi

Thank you for your interest in this project. The documents submitted shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Nkosikhona Fakude [mailto:nkosikhona14@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 07, 2018 8:22 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Asking For Help

Dear Sir/ Madam

I have a BSc Environmental Science degree and I have never worked before. I would like to be considered for any available positions related to my degree, in order to gain work experience. Please find the attached CV and supporting documents. Thank you

Regards,
Nkosikhona Fakude

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 08:00 AM
To: 'Nkosikhona Fakude'; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Asking For Help

Good Morning Nkosinathi

Thank you for your interest in this project. The documents submitted shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Nkosikhona Fakude [mailto:nkosikhona14@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 07, 2018 8:22 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Asking For Help

Dear Sir/ Madam

I have a BSc Environmental Science degree and I have never worked before. I would like to be considered for any available positions related to my degree, in order to gain work experience. Please find the attached CV and supporting documents. Thank you

Regards,
Nkosikhona Fakude

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 22 February 2018 03:54 PM
To: 'Rosemarie'
Subject: RE: Objection to drilling for oil

Good Day Rosemarie

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Rosemarie [mailto:rosemarie@mweb.co.za]
Sent: Wednesday, February 07, 2018 8:27 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Fw: Objection to drilling for oil

Subject: NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 KZN -OBJECTION

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

RE: NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 KZN

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Regards

Rosemarie Bindon

85 Lakeview Village, 2 Olive Rd, Freeland Park, Scottburgh 4180



Virus-free. www.avg.com

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Lindsey Bungartz
Sent: 01 March 2018 10:31 PM
To: Reinett Mogotshi
Subject: FW: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

And this

From: Mark Beyl [mailto:mark@mblaw.co.za]
Sent: Tuesday, February 13, 2018 4:10 PM
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Cc: dickpratt@ivanhoe.co.za; President (Phillip Marx) <phillip@zwn.co.za>
Subject: RE: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa



4th Floor Schreiner Chambers
No 94 Pritchard Street
Johannesburg
2196
mbeyl@mblaw.co.za

P O Box 2469
Johannesburg 2000
Docex 75 JHB
Tel: 011 333 7790
Fax: 086 623 1471

Hi Lindsay,

Apologies for only replying now, but I am involved in an urgent application in Pietermaritzburg.

Firstly, yes the intended drilling now scheduled to be late 2019, is indeed good news, but obviously I require formal proof of that to submit to SADSAA.

Secondly, because SADSAA was not invited to the Public participation meetings, it does not know the extent of the intended exploration.

As such I request an in persona meeting with persons of authority at ENI, so that information can be supplied and perhaps more importantly we require the scientific data in support of the environmental impact on fish stocks, so that SADSAA can consider its position. Maybe when Mr Gelmetti attends Johannesburg, we can arrange such a meeting?

Kind Regards,

Mark Beyl

From: Lindsey Bungartz [<mailto:Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>]
Sent: Thursday, 08 February 2018 5:05 PM
To: Mark Beyl <mark@mblaw.co.za>
Subject: RE: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa
Importance: High

Hi Mark

I have forwarded your letter on to Alessandro Gelmetti the MD for Eni South Africa and he has confirmed that the earliest the drilling is expected to start is late 2019 (November – December). I hope that this comes as good news to you.

As I noted in the email below, SADSAA are welcome to submit additional comments before the close of the comment period, 22 February 2018. Please can I ask that if you send additional comments, that you send to me and to the dedicated project email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com That way there is less chance of an email being missed.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Warm regards
Lindsey

From: Lindsey Bungartz
Sent: Thursday, February 08, 2018 3:37 PM
To: 'Mark Beyl' <mark@mblaw.co.za>
Subject: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Afternoon Mark

Thank you for calling me back. As I explained on the phone, I completely missed your email last year, and as a result you were not included on the stakeholder database for the EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa . Please accept my apologies for this error. You have now been included on the database and will be kept informed throughout the process going forward.

By way of an update, the revised draft Scoping Report was release for comment on 22 January 2018, and the comment period closes on the 22 February 2018. Public meetings were undertaken this week, and the meeting in Port Shepstone takes place this evening, see details below. I have attached a copy of the presentation for your reference, there is a link to a video on Slide 15 which you will find here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c0bHP3yYVuk> . I have also attached a copy of the draft Scoping Report (which is available on the project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia). Timing around the exploration activities has not been confirmed and Page 53 of the Report states *“The initial drilling activities are currently proposed in 2019, the time of year has not as yet been confirmed.”*

In terms of a way forward, the comments that you have sent will be included in the comments and responses report as part of the final Scoping Report. You are also welcome to submit additional comments before the close of the comment period, 22 February 2018. Upon approval of the Scoping Report by Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA), ERM will complete the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and the draft EIA will be made available for a thirty (30) day comment period (this will likely be in May 2018). Once the Draft EIA has been released, there will be further public meetings to disclose the findings of the EIA.

I will forward your letter on to Eni today so that they can review and understand the concerns of the SADSAA & RBSBC. I suggest as a first step, let's see if Eni can provide more clarity around the drilling schedule. From there we can see if a meeting between yourself, ERM and Eni is required.

Please let me know if you have any further questions at this stage.

Yours sincerely
Lindsey

Public Meeting Schedule:

6 February 2018

Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 7 February 2018

Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Port Shepstone Country Club, Port Shepstone

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Lindsey Bungartz
Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 829415005

E lindsey.bungartz@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



From: Mark Beyl [<mailto:mark@mblaw.co.za>]

Sent: Thursday, February 08, 2018 11:00 AM

To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>

Cc: 'Phillip Marx' <phillip@zwn.co.za>; 'Gerrie Delpport' <Gerrie.Delpport@expresspros.co.za>; 'First Call Maintenance' <firstcall@mweb.co.za>; Bruce Mann <bruce@ori.org.za>; dickpratt@ivanhoe.co.za

Subject: RE: Exploration Drilling off Richardsbay- in re Scoping Report



M Beyl (B Proc)
R Jones (B Comm LLB)
D van Heerden (LLB)

4th Floor Schreiner Chambers
No 94 Pritchard Street
Johannesburg
2196
mbeyl@mblaw.co.za

P O Box 2469
Johannesburg 2000
Docex 322 JHB
Tel: 011 333 7790
Fax: 086 623 1471

Hi Lindsay,

I refer to my previous letter on 8 November 2017.

Kindly inform me what is the status of the exploration drilling of the above project is, and in particular when the interested and affected parties meeting will take place?

Look forward to hear from you soon.

Kind Regards,
Mark Beyl

From: Mark Beyl

Sent: 08 November 2017 12:27 PM

To: lindsey.bungartz@erm.com

Cc: 'Phillip Marx' <phillip@zwn.co.za>; 'Gerrie Delpont' <Gerrie.Delpont@expresspros.co.za>; 'First Call Maintenance' <firstcall@mweb.co.za>; Bruce Mann <bruce@ori.org.za>; dickpratt@ivanhoe.co.za

Subject: Exploration Drilling off Richardsbay- in re Scoping Report

*South African Deep Sea
Angling Association*

GOVERNING BODY OF SPORT FISH
ANGLING FROM CRAFT AT SEA IN SOUTH AFRICA



*Suid Afrikaanse Diep-
seehengelassosiasie*

BEHEER LIGAAM VAN SPORTVIS HENGEL
VAN VAARTUIE TER SEE IN SUID

1. We refer to the above matter, and more specifically to our telephonic conversation earlier today.
2. We wish respond to the invitation to comment and attend to the public participation meetings on 13 November 2017, which has now been postponed to early next year.

BRIEF BACKGROUND OF SADSAA & RBSBC

3. Our organization, the SOUTH AFRICAN DEEP ANGLING SEA ORGANISATION (“SADSAA”) is the national governing body of all recreational deep sea anglers in South Africa, is made up of all the geographical provinces, and in the provinces in turn is made up of various clubs, which has approximately 8000 members countrywide. Amongst our members are highly regarded marine scientists and biologists, which assist us with credible scientific data. Writer is the national environmental officer of SADSAA, and a member of the RBSBC.
4. SADSAA’s objectives relevant to the above issue is *inter alia* to liaise and co-operate with all levels of government, private enterprise and other concerned and/or interested bodies for the protection and/or conservation of marine fish, their habitats and food fish and/or sport fishing grounds.
5. SADSAA is affiliated to various international organization’s such as IGFA, the Billfish Foundation and International Light Tackle Association, and is also recognized by SASCOG.

RBSBC

6. This letter is also addressed to you on behalf of one of our constituent clubs, the Richards Bay Ski Boat Club (“RBSBC”), which is affiliated to Zululand, and the latter is one of SADSAA’s constituent provinces.
7. RBSBC has a direct interest in the above intended exploration drilling as the area of interest is approximately 60 km from the Richards Bay Port, which will probably be used as a basis for the drilling vessels.

INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

8. The RBSBC and SADSAA request to be awarded the status as interested and affected party in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), and we shall be pleased to receive confirmation as such.

COMMENTS

9. Naturally both SADSAA & the RBSBC will forward more detailed comments after the public participation meetings early next year, but in the main our current concerns are briefly set out hereinafter.
10. SADSAA & the RBSBC is hosting an international Game & Bill Fish Tournament in February 2019, and your client's intended drilling is scheduled for late 2018 and early 2019.
11. The area of interest is close to a renowned marlin and tuna fishing area and it is within the Agulhas current that flows southward following the shelf edge, that is believed to be the path of migratory bill and gamefish. To an extent these environmental concerns have been identified by yourselves, although not specifically bill and gamefish.
12. Common sense dictates if it affects various fish species and mammals, it will affect Marlin, Tuna and game fishing. We are concerned the intended drilling causes the migratory fish to avoid the area of interest, which could result in little or no fish being caught, and notwithstanding a well-run tournament hosted by SADSAA and the RSBC, any international participant will be loath to return to this venue.
13. We look forward to your reply, as well as the new dates for the meeting once they are determined.

Yours Faithfully,

Mark Beyl

computer system. Thank you.

Please visit ERM's web site: <http://www.erm.com>

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Lindsey Bungartz
Sent: 01 March 2018 10:31 PM
To: Reinett Mogotshi
Subject: FW: Exploration Drilling off Richardsbay- in re Scoping Report

Please add to the CRR if not there already

From: Mark Beyl [mailto:mark@mblaw.co.za]
Sent: Thursday, February 08, 2018 11:00 AM
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Cc: 'Phillip Marx' <phillip@zwn.co.za>; 'Gerrie Delport' <Gerrie.Delport@expresspros.co.za>; 'First Call Maintenance' <firstcall@mweb.co.za>; Bruce Mann <bruce@ori.org.za>; dickpratt@ivanhoe.co.za
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To: lindsey.bungartz@erm.com

Cc: 'Phillip Marx' <phillip@zwn.co.za>; 'Gerrie Delpport' <Gerrie.Delpport@expresspros.co.za>; 'First Call Maintenance' <firstcall@mweb.co.za>; Bruce Mann <bruce@ori.org.za>; dickpratt@ivanhoe.co.za

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13. We look forward to your reply, as well as the new dates for the meeting once they are determined.

Yours Faithfully,

Mark Beyl

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 22 February 2018 04:35 PM
To: 'development@dargleconservancy.org.za'
Cc: Lindsey Bungartz
Subject: RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa.

Hi Brenda

Thank you for the email. Dargle Conservancy has been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi (on behalf of Lindsey Bungartz)

From: Brenda Grant [<mailto:development@dargleconservancy.org.za>]
Sent: Friday, February 09, 2018 6:21 AM
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Subject: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa.

Please register the Dargle Conservancy as an interested and affected party in the above matter.

Regards
Brenda 0828537815



Our Ref:



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

T: +27 21 462 4502 | F: +27 21 462 4509 | E: info@sahra.org.za
South African Heritage Resources Agency | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town
P.O. Box 4637 | Cape Town | 8001
www.sahra.org.za

Enquiries: Briege Williams
Tel: 021 462 4502
Email: bwilliams@sahra.org.za
CaseID: 11842

Date: Monday February 12, 2018
Page No: 1

Interim Comment

In terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

Attention: Ms Alessandro Gelmetti
Eni South Africa BV
1st Floor, Icon Building c/o Cube WS Cnr Lower Long St. & Hans Strijdom Rd. Foreshore, 8001,
Cape Town, South Africa

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right 12/3/236 (ER 236) off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The South African Heritage Resources Agency would like to thank you for submitting the "Draft Scoping Report for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa".

With regard to the Draft Scoping Report it is noted that it contains no mention of maritime and underwater cultural heritage such as shipwrecks. In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA), heritage resources, including any wreck being a vessel or aircraft or any part thereof older than 60 years are protected. They may not be disturbed without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority.

The East coast of South Africa has historically been a very busy shipping channel and whilst there has been no shipwrecks positively identified directly in the exploration area there are three reports of ships being lost in the study area. Two of the reported wreckings are those of the Nova Scotia (1942) and the Aelybryn (1943) which were both lost during the 2nd World War. Both vessels were torpedoed by German U-Boats with a great loss of life, especially the Nova Scotia who was transporting Italian internees when she was hit, resulting in the loss of 858 people. The Nova Scotia is known to have gone down in the northern part of the exploration area whilst the Aelybryn may lie to the east of the area, both would be considered war graves. Another well known vessel thought to have been wrecked in the area is that of the Waratah which went missing in July 1909, en route from Durban to Cape Town, she disappeared with 211 passengers and crew aboard and no trace of her has ever been found.

As the proposed exploration drilling is undergoing an Environmental Authorisation (EA) Application process and National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998 (NEMA), it is incumbent on the developer to ensure that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is done as per section 38(3) and 38(8) of the National

Our Ref:



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

T: +27 21 462 4502 | F: +27 21 462 4509 | E: info@sahra.org.za
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P.O. Box 4637 | Cape Town | 8001
www.sahra.org.za

Enquiries: Briege Williams
Tel: 021 462 4502
Email: bwilliams@sahra.org.za
CaseID: 11842

Date: Monday February 12, 2018
Page No: 2

Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA). This must include a maritime archaeology component and any other applicable heritage components. The HIA must be conducted as part of the EA Application in terms of NEMA and the 2017 NEMA EIA Regulations.

Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header.

Yours faithfully

Briege Williams
Heritage Officer
South African Heritage Resources Agency

Lesla la Grange
Acting Manager: Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage
South African Heritage Resources Agency

ADMIN:

Direct URL to case: <http://www.sahra.org.za/node/409359>
(, Ref:)

Terms & Conditions:

1. This approval does not exonerate the applicant from obtaining local authority approval or any other necessary approval for

Our Ref:



an agency of the
Department of Arts and Culture

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Enquiries: Briega Williams
Tel: 021 462 4502
Email: bwilliams@sahra.org.za
CaseID: 11842

Date: Monday February 12, 2018
Page No: 3

- proposed work.
2. If any heritage resources, including graves or human remains, are encountered they must be reported to SAHRA immediately.
 3. SAHRA reserves the right to request additional information as required.

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 22 February 2018 04:39 PM
To: 'PTeddy Govender'
Subject: RE: Greenpeace Durban Local Group Updates | 14 February 2018

Good Day

Thank you for your email. We have noted the comments from Green Peace, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: PTeddy Govender [mailto:483svet@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, February 16, 2018 12:43 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Fwd: Greenpeace Durban Local Group Updates | 14 February 2018

Please note the comments of the Greenpeace.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Durban Volunteers Africa" <volunteers.durban.africa@greenpeace.org>
Date: Feb 14, 2018 16:08
Subject: Greenpeace Durban Local Group Updates | 14 February 2018
To:
Cc:

Dear All,

Herein are the **Durban Local Group** updates which include: Report back: Exploration Drilling public meeting, Latest: South Durban logistics park and Hillcrest landfill, Report back: Strategic Planning Meeting, and Durban Knots Club 1st Meetup - Southern Rock - Sat.

***Report back: Exploration Drilling public meeting**

Unfortunately I didn't make the [public meeting](#) with regards to the **EIA** for **Exploration Drilling** off our Coast (Offshore Block ER236) as I was knocked down by the nasty tummy bug that's been going around, but am now fighting fit! From what I gather the meeting was well attended with 3x full taxi loads of concerned folk from **Umlazi** and **Kwamkutha**, and 2x taxi loads of **KZN fisherfolk** attending at the Tropicana Hotel on Durban's Golden Mile. Below this email is the report back via **Desmond D'sa** of **SDCEA** and a message from **Alice Thomson** via the **Earthlife Durban** mailing list.

***Latest: South Durban logistics park and Hillcrest landfill**

Way below this email you can find the latest update with regards to the respective **Durban eco justice** court case battles, that being the **South Durban logistics park** and the **Hillcrest landfill**.

***Report back: Strategic Planning Meeting**

On Sunday, 11 Feb we had a successful Strategic Planning Meeting (highlights directly below) held at the **Bayhead Natural Heritage Site**. I selected the **Bayhead Natural Heritage Site** strategically as part of the planning meeting with an eye on the major eco battles one would be faced with - thanks to the carbon-addicted "[Phakisa Oceans Economy](#)". BTW for the **South African and Global Democratic Eco-Socialist Alternatives** do have a look at the new [Climate Crisis book](#) (edited by **Vishwas Satgar**) with **Blue Economy** blahblah on trial. No doubt the **Bayhead Natural Heritage Site** is a strategic location and vital eco-gem which has been somewhat neglected - numerous alien vegetation can be identify, boardwalk rickety, collapsing in places, litter a ton! Notes from the meeting will be sent out soon too.



***Durban Knots Club 1st Meetup - SouthernRock - Sat**

So as you know, we the **Greenpeace local group: Durban** have started a **Knots Club!** The primary objective of the **Durban Knots Club** is to help us (Durb's climbers) stay active, but also to introduce potential climbers to the climbing world. And so we have earmarked this coming, Saturday 17 Feb for the 1st meetup at the [Southern Rock Climbing Centre](#) - which is an indoor climbing gym. These climbing gyms are rock climbing gyms which is different to the industrial climbing techniques we use in **Greenpeace** - But even though it is different it does help you in other ways; keeping fit, exercising and growing your core muscles, getting used to working at heights, growing your safety and connectivity thinking, and it will definitely improve your confidence in climbing. There is usually a bouldering section at these climbing gyms where you can free climb (you do not need a rope or a climbing buddy), and this is great for growing your confidence and physical strength when starting out at rock climbing. ***Please note** that the day pass for the gym is R110 and also one would need to fill in a waiver (one can print and complete the waiver before you arrive in order to speed up the admission process). We plan to meetup at 10am - If you are keen to join, do let me know ASAP! Ta!

Best,
Delwyn - on behalf of the facilitators
Greenpeace Durban Local Group

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Alice Thomson** <alicetho@ispace.co.za>

Date: Fri, Feb 9, 2018 at 6:01 PM

Subject: Fw: Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

To: Earthlife Africa google group <earthlife-durban@googlegroups.com>

Dear Earthlifers

Below is a report-back of the public meeting, which formed part of the EIA for offshore exploration drilling off our coast. If you would like to get involved in the campaign against offshore drilling, please let me know.

Yours for justice

Alice

On 08 Feb 2018, at 4:14 PM, Alice Thomson <alicetho@ispace.co.za> wrote:

We certainly did rattle them!

I spoke about climate change – the situation in the Western Cape should be a massive wake-up call to all of us that we need to avert climate catastrophe. I pointed out that of all the fossil fuel reserves that already exist, we can only afford to use 20%. 80% of all our coal, oil and gas must stay under the ground if we are to avert catastrophic climate change. Thus Eni could find themselves in the position that many of their existing wells will become “stranded assets”. In other words their investments will be useless. This will happen if governments around the world take the Paris Climate Agreement seriously and keep temperatures below 2 degrees above pre-industrial levels. It really is stupid to explore for more oil and gas when we know we cannot afford to use what has already been discovered.

The Managing Director at Eni responded by saying that he is concerned about climate change, but that we will still need some oil and gas as we transition away from fossil fuels. I would have liked to respond. This transition should lead to a reduction in Eni’s operations and yet they want to expand operations and therefore expand supply. It is clear that they have no idea about the carbon bubble and they are betting that our governments will not take climate change seriously enough to cut emissions to what is required by science.

Eni together with Shell are involved in the biggest oil corruption scandal ever – they paid a minister in Nigeria \$1.3 billion in a dirty deal for a license to explore for oil in a valuable oil block. The case will go to court in Milan in March. Read more here <https://unearthed.greenpeace.org/2017/02/10/shell-and-eni-hit-with-corruption-charges-over-nigerian-oil-deal/>
<https://www.globalwitness.org/en-gb/press-releases/nigeria-files-billion-dollar-claim-against-jp-morgan-over-shell-and-eni-2011-oil-deal/>
<https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/oil-gas-and-mining/shell-knew/>
<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/12/20/business/energy-environment/shell-eni-italy-nigeria.html>

Eni has a shocking track record in Nigeria with an average of 4 spills per week in 2015 <https://unearthed.greenpeace.org/2016/02/22/arctic-oil-eni-nigeria-spills/> Environmental Rights Action says that oil spills result in loss of livelihoods, loss of health and reduction in lifespan. Amnesty International says that Eni have poor reporting systems and the number of spills is likely to be far higher than what they report. Spills lead to the destruction of fishing grounds, deaths and sickness. In spite of the 50 year oil boom in Nigeria and the fact that it is a very wealthy country, 80% of the citizens live on less than \$2 per day. The poor do not realise the benefits of the oil industry.

This is perhaps why the room disrupted when the Eni spokesman blamed poor communities on the oil spills, saying that most of them were due to sabotage and theft from oil pipelines. However, if the oil revenues were used to give every Nigerian decent health, education, sanitation, water and electricity, people wouldn't see the need to "steel" from the pipelines.

ERM admitted that very few local jobs will be created as there will be mostly highly specialised work which will be brought in from other countries.

On 08 Feb 2018, at 7:45 AM, Desmond <desmond@sdceango.co.za> wrote:

Hi Everyone

Last night's meeting was a shocker for the consultants as they never expected to be taken on by a well-informed youth from UMLAZI and KWAMKUTHA , I was proud these guys rocked up with 3x full taxis loads and 2x taxis loads of KZN fisherfolk at the Tropicana Hotel on Durban's Golden Mile. The company must have thought they could get away with just a tick box exercise instead they must return and provide a series of answers that they and their consultants had to answer and this went on till late in fact the meeting closed after 21.30pm as clearly the consultants EMR [David Shandler]and ENI were exhausted and could not take the fiery probing questions launched at them .

These are the questions that must be passed onto the guys attending the Port Shepstone meeting today details below. Please encourage people you know to attend.

The major points

- Sasol their strategic partner was not available?
- They did not advertise for this meeting as they decided that they will work only with people who registered. Not in ISIZULU or even the English media .

- There are key areas all along the coast that they did not engage that will be affected and will have to decide where this is public participation ? [See below the areas where the meetings are held]
- The presentation by ENI was flawed and gave a one sided view of the oil and gas exploration in at least 9 African countries , Nigeria, Kenya, Ivory Coast , Ghana ,Mozambique ,South Africa Etc .They presented the benefit of the oil& gas exploration and some jobs they create ,answer to climate change nothing to do with the atrocities and destruction their facilities have contributed throughout the continent .
- They have a renewable energy programme no facts or investment when they intend carrying this out but will be done after the oil& gas is explored .
- The time frame is limited and they want to present the scoping report before the regulator within 30days. They conceded to print all documents and the scoping report in ISIZULU
- They are looking to drill and recover 3.4 billion litres of oil and gas.[Green gases is the terminology they use]
- Safety a message issue which they failed to respond
- They refused to respond to certain question regarding the millions of jobs , small business and doing a social enhancement study that shows that these jobs could be lost .
- They have already determined that certain aspects of their development will not be investigated .
- EMR will do inhouse research and we raised this as conflict of interest .
- No research on the impacts of the coastline.
- We demanded them explain and show the benefits and clearly there are none .
- They conceded that their language and information must be brought to the level of ordinary people and in their language
- They have conceded to a peer review and this appointment must be done in full collaboration of the communities
- They put across the notion that the long term benefit will be cheaper fuel.
- Nothing on the loss of livelihoods
- Scoping documents will be done and put into libraries which we disagreed and requested everyone gets either hard copies or electronic
- On the pathetic history in Africa they blamed sabotage and theft
- On the corruption scandal they did not respond but merely to say they had a proud history .

Clean air vs industrial development: Durban court case explained

South Durban environmental alliance brings case to court

The High Court in Durban is to rule on an application to prevent a new industrial development in South Durban. Photo: Nomfundo Xolo

By [Mluleki Marongo](#)

8 February 2018

What is the right balance between economic development and environmental protection? This is the issue raised in a court battle over a new industrial development in south Durban.

On 11 December 2017, the High Court in Durban heard a case brought by the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance, a civic organisation which aims to protect air, water, and soil quality. The alliance challenged the decision of the KwaZulu-Natal MEC for Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs to grant environmental authorisation for the construction of a logistics and distribution park.

The site of the park is in the South Durban Industrial Basin, very close to the suburbs of Clairwood, Moberi and Jacobs, which are already part of an industrial hub. The plan approved by the MEC includes warehouses, buildings, parking places and a yard to service heavy lorries.

The alliance believes that the development will cause a danger to the health, air quality and wellbeing of the surrounding communities. They are also concerned about the noise from the trucks and that children, most of whom walk to school, will be in danger from the trucks.

The alliance, which has a long history of fighting for clean air in the area, says under apartheid people were deliberately housed in the area to facilitate easy access to cheap labour for industry. As a result, residents live near toxic dumps, sewage treatment plants, and polluting industries and bear the public health costs associated with the petrochemical industry. These health costs include high levels of asthma, severe chest complaints, and cancer, says the alliance.

The land on which the park would be built is owned by Capital Property Fund, which made an application to the MEC's department in order to develop the land and comply with the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA).

Before the Department could grant approval it had to consult interested and affected parties. An environmental assessment practitioner was appointed to investigate the potential damage to the environment. An environmental impact report was compiled and issued. On 29 May 2015, the department granted the environmental authorisation. The alliance appealed, unsuccessfully, to the MEC and then approached the High Court seeking an order to compel the MEC to reconsider their appeal.

The alliance presented four major arguments to support their requests. They said:

- the MEC had failed to consider two major health studies in coming to his conclusion showing the damage caused by polluting industries and vehicle trucking emissions. The studies also showed that such industries are major causes of ill health such as cancer, asthma and other respiratory diseases;
- the report on which the MEC had based his decision contained no assessment of the health of the community, such as the number of children who are asthmatic and suffer from respiratory diseases;
- the MEC relied on a particular report which did not use appropriate methodology and was written by a person whose qualifications were omitted from the report; and
- the MEC failed to consider the principle of environmental justice. This principle would require him to take into account environmental damage and ensure that they this did not unfairly discriminate against people.

The MEC opposed the challenge, arguing that the authorisation was done in terms of the law, that the environmental impact report had met all legal requirements. He said the report had considered the air quality issue and concluded that the increased emissions would only have a minor impact on the air quality. He also said he had considered the two health studies and available evidence suggested no need to investigate the matter further.

Capital Property Fund also opposed the alliance's challenge. Its reasons closely mirror the MEC's. The Fund argued that there would be no significant danger to the health of local communities from the development and the use of heavy haulage vehicles during the construction and operation of the park; that the air quality issue had been assessed and addressed; and that the alliance had not proved that the park would generate disproportionate vehicular emissions.

The key question raised by this case is the balance between economic development on the one hand and environmental impact on the other. Section 24 of the Constitution gives everyone the right "to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being" and requires that laws are passed to "secure ecologically sustainable development". South Africa has many laws that aim to strike a sound balance between the two, and the Community Alliance's case shows that the interpretation of these laws and their implementation remains an issue of concern for communities seeking to protect their constitutional right to a healthy environment.

The Court reserved judgement.

Legal fight over R4.5bn logistics park in Durban



15/09/2017

Tania Broughton, News24 correspondent

Error! Filename not specified.

Durban - Residents of Clairwood are expected to turn out in their numbers at the KwaZulu-Natal High Court in Durban on Friday when their lawyers challenge the provincial government's approval of a massive R4.5bn logistics park at the old Clairwood Racecourse - once the only green lung in the area.

The South Durban Environmental Alliance - through the Legal Resource Centre - want a judge to overrule the decision which, they say will only worsen the pollution-related illnesses the community suffers.

These are claimed to include cancer, asthma and other respiratory diseases.

The 76.4ha site is to be developed by Capital Property Fund which has approval for warehouses, buildings, parking and a distribution yard to service heavy haulage vehicles transporting containers to and from the logistics park.

In heads of argument, it is argued that the approved development abuts the residential suburb and the community - comprising 22 000 households and 200 000 residents - is already surrounded by heavy industry.

It is in close proximity to several major hazard installations, including two petrochemical refineries, a large paper mill, motor manufacturer and a major tank storage area where hazardous chemicals are stored and pipelines carrying inflammable substances in large volumes.

"The location of Clairwood in the South Durban Industrial Basin (SDIB) is a legacy of apartheid era town planning which deliberately located industry and working class communities in close proximity to each other.

"The objective was to ensure control of the disenfranchised in resource challenged townships while simultaneously ensuring the provision of labour for the burgeoning exclusively white industry."

'Not our duty'

The alliance alleges that in approving the development - and turning down its subsequent appeal - the then MEC for economic development Mike Mabuyakhulu had not taken into account the findings of two major health studies probing the effect of air pollution.

He also had not taken into account "the prevailing air quality conditions" and the impact the development could have on the well-being of the residents.

The present MEC, Sihle Zikalala, in his affidavit, claims these were taken into consideration.

But he adds that if the alliance "felt strongly about this aspect", it should have put up a more recent air impact assessment into the effects the development would have in the South Durban basin.

The alliance says that is not its job.

"It is plainly not our duty to provide the competent authority with the information necessary to reach a decision on an application for environmental authorisation."

'No genuine dispute'

Capital Property Fund, in its heads of argument, says the environmental impact of the park was assessed.

"There is no significant danger to the health of local communities as a result of the development and the consequent use of heavy haulage vehicles during the construction and operation of the logistics and distribution park. The effect on air quality will be negligible.

"Air quality was not overlooked or ignored during the Environmental Impact Assessment process. An appropriately qualified air quality risk assessor investigated air quality impact. His substantive findings have not been challenged in a meaningful way.

"The applicant [the alliance] may disagree with those findings, but it has not raised a genuine dispute. Simple disagreement with the outcome is not a valid basis for judicial review," it argues.

The matter is expected to be heard by Judge Rashid Vahed and judgment is expected to be reserved.

- 9 Feb 2018
- The Mercury
- Bernadette Wolhuter

EnviroServ fight continues

THE Upper Highway Air (UHA) group is not giving up its fight against EnviroServ and has returned to court, this time to challenge the Minister of Environmental Affairs' December decision to relax the terms of a suspension notice issued to the waste disposal giant.

The EnviroServ Shongweni landfill site's operating licence was suspended last April after a barrage of complaints from locals who alleged "toxic" emissions from the hazardous waste site were making them sick.

But then in December, Environmental Affairs Minister Edna Molewa relaxed the terms of the suspension and granted EnviroServ permission to accept, treat and dispose of solid waste at the site.

Now, the UHA wants a judge to set aside Molewa's decision and lodged its application in the Durban High Court on Tuesday.

In her founding affidavit, UHA director Lauren Johnson said the minister's December decision constituted "procedurally and substantively unfair administrative action".

Johnson said the suspension could only be lifted when the department was satisfied there was "no longer a threat to human health or environment arising from operations".

And it was not "a scenario where (EnviroServ) could be rewarded from lessening the threat its operations pose and the harm caused," she went on.

Johnson claimed that EnviroServ was being rewarded for "alleged reductions in emissions", while the impacts on the communities remained.

And she labelled the analysis EnviroServ submitted to the minister in November and December 2017, "which allegedly demonstrated the existence of another mystery polluter in the area", as "palpably flawed" and of "selected portions of monitoring data, culled from the totality of monitoring data available".

EnviroServ spokesperson Thabiso Taaka said yesterday afternoon that the company was aware of the court action.

"EnviroServ has noted the application by the Upper Highway Air, for a review of the minister's decision and is consulting its legal team on the matter," Taaka said.

"We are confident that the minister has considered all the facts presented to her pertaining to our remedial programme, scientific reports and continuous monitoring."

The UHA group also filed its replying affidavit this week in the ongoing civil proceedings to have the site shut down permanently.

And the criminal case – in which EnviroServ chief executive Dean Thompson, coastal operations manager Clive Kidd, group technical director Esmé Gombault and treatment and disposal specialist Dr Johan Schoonraad stand accused of contravening the National Air Quality Act – was also in court this week.

The case was adjourned until next month.

<http://witspress.co.za/catalogue/the-climate-crisis/>

The Climate Crisis

South African and Global Democratic Eco-Socialist Alternatives



[Buy this book](#)

Editor(s): [Vishwas Satgar](#)

- **Publication Date:** February 2018
- **Dimensions and Pages:** 336pp; 229 x 152mm

‘This volume reminds us that fossil fuel corporations, petro states and ruling elites are the key forces deepening the climate crisis. Hurricanes like Harvey and Irma have once again demonstrated the ways that extreme weather events disproportionately impact working people, the poor and Black lives. The wealthy, meanwhile, take cover in their wine cellars on private islands. Only systemic change, led from below, holds out the hope for a safe and sturdy future. This volume features some of the best thinking we have from the climate justice forces who are already mapping the way to that next world.’

— **Naomi Klein, author of *No Is Not Enough, This Changes Everything, The Shock Doctrine* and *No Logo***

Capitalism’s addiction to fossil fuels is heating our planet at a pace and scale never before experienced. Extreme weather patterns, rising sea levels and accelerating feedback loops are a commonplace feature of our lives. The number of environmental refugees is increasing and several island states and low-lying countries are becoming vulnerable. Corporate-induced climate change has set us on an ecocidal path of species extinction. Governments and their international platforms such as the Paris Climate Agreement deliver too little, too late. Most states, including South Africa, continue on their carbon-intensive energy paths, with devastating results. Political leaders across the world are failing to provide systemic solutions to the climate crisis. This is the context in which we must ask ourselves: how can people and class agency change this destructive course of history?

Volume three in the Democratic Marxism series, *The Climate Crisis* investigates ecosocialist alternatives that are emerging. It presents the thinking of leading climate justice activists, campaigners and social movements advancing systemic alternatives and developing bottom-up, just transitions to sustain life. Through a combination of theoretical and empirical work, the authors collectively examine the challenges and opportunities inherent in the current moment. This volume builds on the class-struggle focus of Volume 2 by placing ecological issues at the center of democratic Marxism. Most importantly, it explores ways to renew historical socialism with democratic, ecosocialist alternatives to meet current challenges in South Africa and the world.

1 The Climate Crisis and Systemic Alternatives **Vishwas Satgar**

PART ONE :THE CLIMATE CRISIS AS CAPITALIST CRISIS

2 The Limits of Capitalist Solutions to the Climate Crisis **Dorothy Grace Guerrero**

3 The Anthropocene and Imperial Ecocide: Prospects for Just Transitions **Vishwas Satgar**

PART TWO: DEMOCRATIC ECO-SOCIALIST ALTERNATIVES IN THE WORLD

4 The Employment Crisis, Just Transition and the Universal Basic Income Grant **Hein Marais**

5 The Rights of Mother Earth **Pablo Sólon**

6 Buen Vivir: An Alternative Perspective from the Peoples of the Global South **Alberto Acosta and Mateo Martínez Abarca**

7 Challenging the Growth Paradigm: Marx, Buddha and the Pursuit of 'Happiness' **Devan Pillay**

8 Ubuntu and the Struggle for an African Eco-socialist Alternative **Christelle Terreblanche**

9 The Climate Crisis and the Struggle for African Food Sovereignty **Nnimmo Bassey**

PART THREE: DEMOCRATIC ECO-SOCIALIST ALTERNATIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA

10 The Climate Crisis and a 'Just Transition' in South Africa: An Eco-Feminist-Socialist Perspective **Jacklyn Cock**

11 Energy, Labour, and Democracy in South Africa **Michelle Williams**

12 Capital, Climate and the Politics of Nuclear Procurement in South Africa **David Fig**

13 Climate Jobs at Two Minutes to Midnight **Brian Ashley**

14 Deepening the Just Transition Through Food Sovereignty and the Solidarity

Economy **Andrew Bennie and Athish Satgoor**

15 Eco-Capitalist Crises in the 'Blue Economy': Operation Phakisa's Small, Slow Failures **Desné Masie and Patrick Bond**

CONCLUSION: **Vishwas Satgar**

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 22 February 2018 04:47 PM
To: K Langa (21110737); ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

Dear Sir/Madam

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: K Langa (21110737) [mailto:21110737@dut4life.ac.za]
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 2:51 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

ATT: Charlene Jefferies

Greetings.

I hereby wish to submit a form for registration as interested and affected party for the EIA for exploration drilling as above mentioned.

Herewith attached is a form with comments.

Thank you

Kwanele Langa

Registration and Comment Sheet

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

Should you have any queries, comments or suggestions regarding the proposed Project, please note them below.

Return this comment sheet to:

Charlene Jefferies of ERM Southern Africa

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com


Tel: 021 681 5400;

Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Project Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

I want to formally register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be provided with further information and notifications during the EIA process		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
I would like to receive my notifications by:	Email <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Post <input type="checkbox"/>	Fax <input type="checkbox"/>

Comments

Lodge oil spill contingency plan in Environmental Management Programme.			
Ensure reasonably practicable compliance for ecological sustainability.			
Transparency Policy (Community benefit) listed activities and careers.			
Title and Name:	MR KWANELE LANGA		
Organisation:	PRIVATE		
Telephone:	N/A	Fax:	N/A
Cell:	082 830 6386	Email:	21110737@clutalife.co.za
Postal Address:	P.O. BOX 20, EMPANGENI, 3880		
Kwanele		13-02-2018	
Name Kw	Signature	Date	

Thank you for your participation!



Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 08:04 AM
To: Steven Craig; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Block ER236

Good Morning Steven

Thank you for your interest in this project. The documents submitted shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Steven Craig [mailto:Steven.Craig@craig-group.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 9:52 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: RE: Block ER236

Good morning
Just a follow up email
Your feedback appreciated

Thanks
Steven

Steven Craig
General Manager
Craig International South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Tel: +27 (21) 552 9445
Mob: +27 (82) 530 5826
Out of Hours: +27 82 324 9580
Email: Steven.Craig@craig-group.com
Web: www.craig-international.com



Craig International South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Unit 1 Corner of 1st & 4th Street, Montague Gardens
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From: Steven Craig
Sent: 22 January 2018 01:40 PM
To: 'eni.offshore.eia@erm.com' <eni.offshore.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Block ER236

Good day

Further to above proposed project I would appreciate information as regards registering our South African entity. We currently support Saipem, Petromar and Boscongo from this office and fully set up with 30day credit facilities. We are currently BBEEE Level 4 moving to Level 2 in the coming months.

A quick company intro as follows:

Operating in South Africa since 2001 and part of The Craig Group, we have offices in Aberdeen (head office since 1933), Calgary, Doha, Dubai, Houston, Hamburg and Warsaw enabling access to all major manufacturers and suppliers worldwide with easy access to reseller discounts and savings. We are regularly supplying to Bumiarmada, RK, EMAS, Greatship, Fugro, Swire, TERAS and Tidewater within Southern Africa, while we also support many of the local shipping agents. We ship to Angola, Congo, Namibia, Gabon, Ghana, Cameroon, Ivory Coast and Nigeria on a weekly basis where our main clients include Chevron, BP, ENI and many of the drilling contractors & oil and mining service players. Recent projects include Maersk Deliverer, Venturer, Belford Dolphin, EMAS Constellation, Endeavour, Transocean Marianas, Thalassa, Proteus, Pontus & Conqueror rigs, Front Puffin FPSO, FDS, FDS2, Tungsten Explorer, Titanium Explorer, Ensco, Macdermid North Ocean 105 /101 and Cartagena Trader. We also recently facilitated full scope of supplies on the SBM Installer in Cape Town dry dock. We deliver to De Beers daily.

Advantages of using Craig International as follows:

- worldwide network of suppliers enabling significant reseller discounts thanks to our aggregated spending power in our global offices
- rapid response to RFQs with same day quotations at competitive pricing
- 30 day credit facility
- monthly rebate
- DDP deliveries throughout Africa to include free delivery to Cape Town harbour
- online purchasing suite 'EBUY' ebuy.craig-international.com which can be tailored to ENI with fixed pricing on repeat purchase items
- spend analysis reports on a monthly basis
- consolidated deliveries and invoicing taking cost out of the supply chain
- ISO 9001:2008, 14001:2004, OHSAS 18001:2007 accredited
- BBBEE Level 4 becoming Level 2 in coming months

Attaching a copy of our e-brochure for your perusal and look forward to supporting any procurement requirements, no matter how large or small.

Thanks
Steven

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Elise Tempelhoff <eliset@24.com>
Sent: 15 February 2018 10:47 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Thank you, Charlene.

To which website do I go?

When will the scoping report be completed?

Groete/Kind regards
Elise Tempelhoff
Omgewingsspesialis joernalis/Environmental specialist journalist
Epos: eliset@24.com
Sel: 083 309 1192
Twitter: @elisetempelhoff
Webtuiste: www.Netwerk24.com

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[Word 'n intekenaar](#)

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com]
Sent: Wednesday, 07 February 2018 11:10
To: Elise Tempelhoff <eliset@24.com>; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Cc: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Subject: RE: Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Dear Elise

Thank you for your interest in the Project. During the Scoping Phase of the EIA process, public participation activities have been focused around Durban and Richards Bay as this is where the potential impacts may be felt, and where many of our stakeholders are based. While Block ER236 extends along a large portion of the KZN coastline, the onshore logistics base will be located in either Richards Bay or Durban. Should it be determined that the public participation programme needs to be expanded, based on the outcomes of the impact assessment, this will be considered by the EIA team.

The presentation from the public meetings will be made available on the Project website. All comments and questions raised at the meetings, along with a response, will be included in the final Scoping Report which will be made available to the public.

You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.

Yours sincerely,

Charlene Jefferies (*on behalf of Lindsey Bungartz*)

ERM

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 82 532 7231

E charlene.jefferies@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



ERM *The business of sustainability*

From: Elise Tempelhoff [<mailto:eliset@24.com>]

Sent: Monday, February 05, 2018 1:00 PM

To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>

Subject: RE: Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Dear Lindsey

Will there be no public meetings regarding this very important issue in Johannesburg?

Many interested and affected parties stay in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Groete/Kind regards

Elise Tempelhoff

Omgewingsspesialis joernalis/Environmental specialist journalist

Epos: eliset@24.com

Sel: 083 309 1192

Twitter: @elisetempelhoff

Webtuiste: www.Netwerk24.com

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[Word 'n intekenaar](#)

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [<mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>]

Sent: Monday, 05 February 2018 12:54

To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>

Subject: Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Dear Stakeholder,

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

You are reminded that the Scoping Phase public meetings for the EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236 take place this week. ERM will present more information about the project and the EIA. Details of the public meetings are as follows:

Date: 6 February 2018

Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 7 February 2018

Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Port Shepstone Country Club, Port Shepstone

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

We look forward to your participation.

Yours Sincerely

Lindsey

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 22 February 2018 04:26 PM
To: 'I.Nanni@sanbi.org.za'
Cc: Lindsey Bungartz
Subject: RE: interested party

Good Day Ingrid

Thank you for the email. You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi (on behalf of Lindsey Bungartz)

From: Lindsey Bungartz
Sent: Thursday, February 15, 2018 10:10 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: FW: interested party

From: Ingrid Nanni [<mailto:I.Nanni@sanbi.org.za>]
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2018 10:19 AM
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Subject: interested party

Good day
Please register me as an interested party in the
Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Thank you
Ingrid Nanni
Cell: 082 8300165
i.nanni@sanbi.org.za

Think before you print. Please consider the environment before printing this email.

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: PTeddy Govender <483svet@gmail.com>
Sent: 16 February 2018 12:43 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: Fwd: Greenpeace Durban Local Group Updates | 14 February 2018

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Please note the comments of the Greenpeace.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Durban Volunteers Africa" <volunteers.durban.africa@greenpeace.org>
Date: Feb 14, 2018 16:08
Subject: Greenpeace Durban Local Group Updates | 14 February 2018
To:
Cc:

Dear All,

Herein are the **Durban Local Group** updates which include: Report back: Exploration Drilling public meeting, Latest: South Durban logistics park and Hillcrest landfill, Report back: Strategic Planning Meeting, and Durban Knots Club 1st Meetup - Southern Rock - Sat.

***Report back: Exploration Drilling public meeting**

Unfortunately I didn't make the [public meeting](#) with regards to the **EIA** for **Exploration Drilling** off our Coast (Offshore Block ER236) as I was knocked down by the nasty tummy bug that's been going around, but am now fighting fit! From what I gather the meeting was well attended with 3x full taxi loads of concerned folk from **Umlazi** and **Kwamkutha**, and 2x taxi loads of **KZN fisherfolk** attending at the Tropicana Hotel on Durban's Golden Mile. Below this email is the report back via **Desmond D'sa** of **SDCEA** and a message from **Alice Thomson** via the **Earthlife Durban** mailing list.

***Latest: South Durban logistics park and Hillcrest landfill**

Way below this email you can find the latest update with regards to the respective **Durban eco justice** court case battles, that being the **South Durban logistics park** and the **Hillcrest landfill**.

***Report back: Strategic Planning Meeting**

On Sunday, 11 Feb we had a successful Strategic Planning Meeting (highlights directly below) held at the **Bayhead Natural Heritage Site**. I selected the **Bayhead Natural Heritage Site** strategically as part of the planning meeting with an eye on the major eco battles one would be faced with - thanks to the carbon-addicted "[Phakisa Oceans Economy](#)". BTW for the **South African and Global Democratic Eco-Socialist Alternatives** do have a look at the new [Climate Crisis book](#) (edited by **Vishwas Satgar**) with **Blue Economy** blahblah on trial. No doubt the **Bayhead Natural Heritage Site** is a strategic location and vital eco-gem which has been somewhat neglected - numerous alien vegetation can be identify, boardwalk rickety, collapsing in places, litter a ton! Notes from the meeting will be sent out soon too.



***Durban Knots Club 1st Meetup - SouthernRock - Sat**

So as you know, we the **Greenpeace local group: Durban** have started a **Knots Club!** The primary objective of the **Durban Knots Club** is to help us (Durb's climbers) stay active, but also to introduce potential climbers to the climbing world. And so we have earmarked this coming, Saturday 17 Feb for the 1st meetup at the [Southern Rock Climbing Centre](#) - which is an indoor climbing gym. These climbing gyms are rock climbing gyms which is different to the industrial climbing techniques we use in **Greenpeace** - But even though it is different it does help you in other ways; keeping fit, exercising and growing your core muscles, getting used to working at heights, growing your safety and connectivity thinking, and it will definitely improve your confidence in climbing. There is usually a bouldering section at these climbing gyms where you can free climb (you do not need a rope or a climbing buddy), and this is great for growing

your confidence and physical strength when starting out at rock climbing. ***Please note** that the day pass for the gym is R110 and also one would need to fill in a waiver (one can print and complete the waiver before you arrive in order to speed up the admission process). We plan to meetup at 10am - If you are keen to join, do let me know ASAP! Ta!

Best,
Delwyn - on behalf of the facilitators
Greenpeace Durban Local Group

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Alice Thomson** <alicetho@ispace.co.za>

Date: Fri, Feb 9, 2018 at 6:01 PM

Subject: Fw: Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

To: Earthlife Africa google group <earthlife-durban@googlegroups.com>

Dear Earthlifers

Below is a report-back of the public meeting, which formed part of the EIA for offshore exploration drilling off our coast. If you would like to get involved in the campaign against offshore drilling, please let me know.

Yours for justice

Alice

On 08 Feb 2018, at 4:14 PM, Alice Thomson <alicetho@ispace.co.za> wrote:

We certainly did rattle them!

I spoke about climate change – the situation in the Western Cape should be a massive wake-up call to all of us that we need to avert climate catastrophe. I pointed out that of all the fossil fuel reserves that already exist, we can only afford to use 20%. 80% of all our coal, oil and gas must stay under the ground if we are to avert catastrophic climate change. Thus Eni could find themselves in the position that many of their existing wells will become “stranded assets”. In other words their investments will be useless. This will happen if governments around the world take the Paris Climate Agreement seriously and keep temperatures below 2 degrees above pre-industrial levels. It really is stupid to explore for more oil and gas when we know we cannot afford to use what has already been discovered.

The Managing Director at Eni responded by saying that he is concerned about climate change, but that we will still need some oil and gas as we transition away from fossil fuels. I would have liked to respond. This transition should lead to a reduction in Eni’s operations and yet they want to expand operations and therefore expand supply. It is clear that they have no idea about the carbon bubble and they are betting that our governments will not take climate change seriously enough to cut emissions to what is required by science.

Eni together with Shell are involved in the biggest oil corruption scandal ever – they paid a minister in Nigeria \$1.3 billion in a dirty deal for a license to explore for oil in a valuable oil block. The case will go to court in Milan in March. Read more

here <https://unearthed.greenpeace.org/2017/02/10/shell-and-eni-hit-with-corruption-charges-over-nigerian-oil-deal/>

<https://www.globalwitness.org/en-gb/press-releases/nigeria-files-billion-dollar-claim-against-jp-morgan-over-shell-and-eni-2011-oil-deal/>

<https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/oil-gas-and-mining/shell-knew/>

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/12/20/business/energy-environment/shell-eni-italy-nigeria.html>

Eni has a shocking track record in Nigeria with an average of 4 spills per week in 2015 <https://unearthed.greenpeace.org/2016/02/22/arctic-oil-eni-nigeria-spills/> Environmental Rights Action says that oil spills result in loss of livelihoods, loss of health and reduction in lifespan. Amnesty International says that Eni have poor reporting systems and the number of spills is likely to be far higher than what they report. Spills lead to the destruction of fishing grounds, deaths and sickness. In spite of the 50 year oil boom in Nigeria and the fact that it is a very wealthy country, 80% of the citizens live on less than \$2 per day. The poor do not realise the benefits of the oil industry.

This is perhaps why the room disrupted when the Eni spokesman blamed poor communities on the oil spills, saying that most of them were due to sabotage and theft from oil pipelines. However, if the oil revenues were used to give every Nigerian decent health, education, sanitation, water and electricity, people wouldn't see the need to "steal" from the pipelines.

ERM admitted that very few local jobs will be created as there will be mostly highly specialised work which will be brought in from other countries.

On 08 Feb 2018, at 7:45 AM, Desmond <desmond@sdceango.co.za> wrote:

Hi Everyone

Last night's meeting was a shocker for the consultants as they never expected to be taken on by a well-informed youth from UMLAZI and KWAMKUTHA, I was proud these guys rocked up with 3x full taxis loads and 2x taxis loads of KZN fisherfolk at the Tropicana Hotel on Durban's Golden Mile. The company must have thought they could get away with just a tick box exercise instead they must return and provide a series of answers that they and their consultants had to answer and this went on till late in fact the meeting closed after 21.30pm as clearly the consultants EMR [David Shandler] and ENI were exhausted and could not take the fiery probing questions launched at them.

These are the questions that must be passed onto the guys attending the Port Shepstone meeting today details below. Please encourage people you know to attend.

The major points

- Sasol their strategic partner was not available?
- They did not advertise for this meeting as they decided that they will work only with people who registered. Not in ISIZULU or even the English media.
- There are key areas all along the coast that they did not engage that will be affected and will have to decide where this is public participation? [See below the areas where the meetings are held]
- The presentation by ENI was flawed and gave a one sided view of the oil and gas exploration in at least 9 African countries, Nigeria, Kenya, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mozambique, South Africa Etc. They presented the benefit of the oil & gas exploration and some jobs they create, answer to climate change nothing to do with the atrocities and destruction their facilities have contributed throughout the continent.

- They have a renewable energy programme no facts or investment when they intend carrying this out but will be done after the oil& gas is explored .
- The time frame is limited and they want to present the scoping report before the regulator within 30days. They conceded to print all documents and the scoping report in ISIZULU
- They are looking to drill and recover 3.4 billion litres of oil and gas.[Green gases is the terminology they use]
- Safety a message issue which they failed to respond
- They refused to respond to certain question regarding the millions of jobs , small business and doing a social enhancement study that shows that these jobs could be lost .
- They have already determined that certain aspects of their development will not investigated .
- EMR will do inhouse research and we raised this as conflict of interest .
- No research on the impacts of the coastline.
- We demanded them explain and show the benefits and clearly there are none .
- They conceded that their language and information must be brought to the level of ordinary people and in their language
- They have conceded to a peer review and this appointment must be done in full collaboration of the communities
- They put across the notion that the long term benefit will be cheaper fuel.
- Nothing on the loss of livelihoods
- Scoping documents will be done and put into libraries which we disagreed and requested everyone gets either hard copies or electronic
- On the pathetic history in Africa they blamed sabotage and theft
- On the corruption scandal they did not respond but merely to say they had a proud history .

Clean air vs industrial development: Durban court case explained

South Durban environmental alliance brings case to court

The High Court in Durban is to rule on an application to prevent a new industrial development in South Durban. Photo: Nomfundo Xolo

By [Mluleki Marongo](#)
8 February 2018

What is the right balance between economic development and environmental protection? This is the issue raised in a court battle over a new industrial development in south Durban.

On 11 December 2017, the High Court in Durban heard a case brought by the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance, a civic organisation which aims to protect air, water, and soil quality. The alliance challenged the decision of the KwaZulu-Natal MEC for Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs to grant environmental authorisation for the construction of a logistics and distribution park.

The site of the park is in the South Durban Industrial Basin, very close to the suburbs of Clairwood, Mobeni and Jacobs, which are already part of an industrial hub. The plan approved by the MEC includes warehouses, buildings, parking places and a yard to service heavy lorries.

The alliance believes that the development will cause a danger to the health, air quality and wellbeing of the surrounding communities. They are also concerned about the noise from the trucks and that children, most of whom walk to school, will be in danger from the trucks.

The alliance, which has a long history of fighting for clean air in the area, says under apartheid people were deliberately housed in the area to facilitate easy access to cheap labour for industry. As a result, residents live near toxic dumps, sewage treatment plants, and polluting industries and bear the public health costs associated with the petrochemical industry. These health costs include high levels of asthma, severe chest complaints, and cancer, says the alliance.

The land on which the park would be built is owned by Capital Property Fund, which made an application to the MEC's department in order to develop the land and comply with the requirements of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA).

Before the Department could grant approval it had to consult interested and affected parties. An environmental assessment practitioner was appointed to investigate the potential damage to the environment. An environmental impact report was compiled and issued. On 29 May 2015, the department granted the environmental authorisation. The alliance appealed, unsuccessfully, to the MEC and then approached the High Court seeking an order to compel the MEC to reconsider their appeal.

The alliance presented four major arguments to support their requests. They said:

- the MEC had failed to consider two major health studies in coming to his conclusion showing the damage caused by polluting industries and vehicle trucking emissions. The studies also showed that such industries are major causes of ill health such as cancer, asthma and other respiratory diseases;
- the report on which the MEC had based his decision contained no assessment of the health of the community, such as the number of children who are asthmatic and suffer from respiratory diseases;
- the MEC relied on a particular report which did not use appropriate methodology and was written by a person whose qualifications were omitted from the report; and
- the MEC failed to consider the principle of environmental justice. This principle would require him to take into account environmental damage and ensure that they this did not unfairly discriminate against people.

The MEC opposed the challenge, arguing that the authorisation was done in terms of the law, that the environmental impact report had met all legal requirements. He said the report had considered the air quality issue and concluded that the increased emissions would only have a minor impact on the air quality. He also said he had considered the two health studies and available evidence suggested no need to investigate the matter further.

Capital Property Fund also opposed the alliance's challenge. Its reasons closely mirror the MEC's. The Fund argued that there would be no significant danger to the health of local communities from the development and the use of heavy haulage vehicles during the construction and operation of the park; that the air quality issue had been assessed and addressed; and that the alliance had not proved that the park would generate disproportionate vehicular emissions.

The key question raised by this case is the balance between economic development on the one hand and environmental impact on the other. Section 24 of the Constitution gives everyone the right "to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being" and requires that laws are passed to "secure ecologically sustainable development". South Africa has many laws that aim to strike a sound balance between the two, and the Community Alliance's case shows that the interpretation of these laws and their implementation remains an issue of concern for communities seeking to protect their constitutional right to a healthy environment.

The Court reserved judgement.

Legal fight over R4.5bn logistics park in Durban

15/09/2017 🗣️ Tania Broughton, News24 correspondent

Durban - Residents of Clairwood are expected to turn out in their numbers at the KwaZulu-Natal High Court in Durban on Friday when their lawyers challenge the provincial government's approval of a massive R4.5bn logistics park at the old Clairwood Racecourse - once the only green lung in the area.

The South Durban Environmental Alliance - through the Legal Resource Centre - want a judge to overrule the decision which, they say will only worsen the pollution-related illnesses the community suffers.

These are claimed to include cancer, asthma and other respiratory diseases.

The 76.4ha site is to be developed by Capital Property Fund which has approval for warehouses, buildings, parking and a distribution yard to service heavy haulage vehicles transporting containers to and from the logistics park.

In heads of argument, it is argued that the approved development abuts the residential suburb and the community - comprising 22 000 households and 200 000 residents - is already surrounded by heavy industry.

It is in close proximity to several major hazard installations, including two petrochemical refineries, a large paper mill, motor manufacturer and a major tank storage area where hazardous chemicals are stored and pipelines carrying inflammable substances in large volumes.

"The location of Clairwood in the South Durban Industrial Basin (SDIB) is a legacy of apartheid era town planning which deliberately located industry and working class communities in close proximity to each other.

"The objective was to ensure control of the disenfranchised in resource challenged townships while simultaneously ensuring the provision of labour for the burgeoning exclusively white industry."

'Not our duty'

The alliance alleges that in approving the development - and turning down its subsequent appeal - the then MEC for economic development Mike Mabuayakhulu had not taken into account the findings of two major health studies probing the effect of air pollution.

He also had not taken into account "the prevailing air quality conditions" and the impact the development could have on the well-being of the residents.

The present MEC, Sihle Zikalala, in his affidavit, claims these were taken into consideration.

But he adds that if the alliance "felt strongly about this aspect", it should have put up a more recent air impact assessment into the effects the development would have in the South Durban basin.

The alliance says that is not its job.

"It is plainly not our duty to provide the competent authority with the information necessary to reach a decision on an application for environmental authorisation."

'No genuine dispute'

Capital Property Fund, in its heads of argument, says the environmental impact of the park was assessed.

"There is no significant danger to the health of local communities as a result of the development and the consequent use of heavy haulage vehicles during the construction and operation of the logistics and distribution park. The effect on air quality will be negligible.

"Air quality was not overlooked or ignored during the Environmental Impact Assessment process. An appropriately qualified air quality risk assessor investigated air quality impact. His substantive findings have not been challenged in a meaningful way.

"The applicant [the alliance] may disagree with those findings, but it has not raised a genuine dispute. Simple disagreement with the outcome is not a valid basis for judicial review," it argues.

The matter is expected to be heard by Judge Rashid Vahed and judgment is expected to be reserved.

- 9 Feb 2018
- The Mercury
- Bernadette Wolhuter

EnviroServ fight continues

THE Upper Highway Air (UHA) group is not giving up its fight against EnviroServ and has returned to court, this time to challenge the Minister of Environmental Affairs' December decision to relax the terms of a suspension notice issued to the waste disposal giant.

The EnviroServ Shongweni landfill site's operating licence was suspended last April after a barrage of complaints from locals who alleged "toxic" emissions from the hazardous waste site were making them sick.

But then in December, Environmental Affairs Minister Edna Molewa relaxed the terms of the suspension and granted EnviroServ permission to accept, treat and dispose of solid waste at the site.

Now, the UHA wants a judge to set aside Molewa's decision and lodged its application in the Durban High Court on Tuesday.

In her founding affidavit, UHA director Lauren Johnson said the minister's December decision constituted "procedurally and substantively unfair administrative action".

Johnson said the suspension could only be lifted when the department was satisfied there was "no longer a threat to human health or environment arising from operations".

And it was not "a scenario where (EnviroServ) could be rewarded from lessening the threat its operations pose and the harm caused," she went on.

Johnson claimed that EnviroServ was being rewarded for "alleged reductions in emissions", while the impacts on the communities remained.

And she labelled the analysis EnviroServ submitted to the minister in November and December 2017, "which allegedly demonstrated the existence of another mystery polluter in the area", as "palpably flawed" and of "selected portions of monitoring data, culled from the totality of monitoring data available".

EnviroServ spokesperson Thabiso Taaka said yesterday afternoon that the company was aware of the court action.

"EnviroServ has noted the application by the Upper Highway Air, for a review of the minister's decision and is consulting its legal team on the matter," Taaka said.

"We are confident that the minister has considered all the facts presented to her pertaining to our remedial programme, scientific reports and continuous monitoring."

The UHA group also filed its replying affidavit this week in the ongoing civil proceedings to have the site shut down permanently.

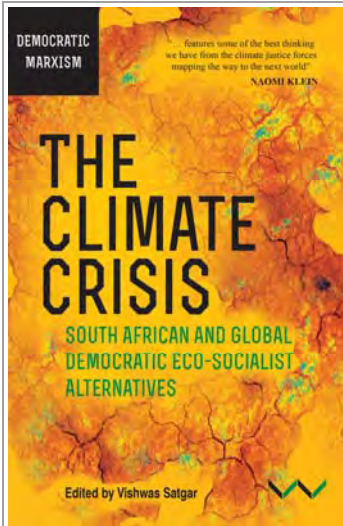
And the criminal case – in which EnviroServ chief executive Dean Thompson, coastal operations manager Clive Kidd, group technical director Esmé Gombault and treatment and disposal specialist Dr Johan Schoonraad stand accused of contravening the National Air Quality Act – was also in court this week.

The case was adjourned until next month.

<http://witspress.co.za/catalogue/the-climate-crisis/>

The Climate Crisis

South African and Global Democratic Eco-Socialist Alternatives



[Buy this book](#)

Editor(s): [Vishwas Satgar](#)

- **Publication Date:** February 2018
- **Dimensions and Pages:** 336pp; 229 x 152mm

‘This volume reminds us that fossil fuel corporations, petro states and ruling elites are the key forces deepening the climate crisis. Hurricanes like Harvey and Irma have once again demonstrated the ways that extreme weather events disproportionately impact working people, the poor and Black lives. The wealthy, meanwhile, take cover in their wine cellars on private islands. Only systemic change, led from below, holds out the hope for a safe and sturdy future. This volume features some of the best thinking we have from the climate justice forces who are already mapping the way to that next world.’

— **Naomi Klein, author of *No Is Not Enough, This Changes Everything, The Shock Doctrine* and *No Logo***

Capitalism’s addiction to fossil fuels is heating our planet at a pace and scale never before experienced. Extreme weather patterns, rising sea levels and accelerating feedback loops are a commonplace feature of our lives. The number of environmental refugees is increasing and several island states and low-lying countries are becoming vulnerable. Corporate-induced climate change has set us on an ecocidal path of species extinction. Governments and their international platforms such as the Paris Climate Agreement deliver too little, too late. Most states, including South Africa, continue on their carbon-intensive energy paths, with devastating results. Political leaders across the world are failing to provide systemic solutions to the climate crisis. This is the context in which we must ask ourselves: how can people and class agency change this destructive course of history?

Volume three in the Democratic Marxism series, *The Climate Crisis* investigates ecosocialist alternatives that are emerging. It presents the thinking of leading climate justice activists, campaigners and social movements advancing systemic alternatives and developing bottom-up, just transitions to sustain life. Through a combination of theoretical and empirical work, the authors collectively examine the challenges and opportunities inherent in the current moment. This volume builds on the class-struggle focus of Volume 2 by placing ecological issues at the center of democratic Marxism. Most importantly, it explores ways to renew historical socialism

with democratic, ecosocialist alternatives to meet current challenges in South Africa and the world.

1 The Climate Crisis and Systemic Alternatives **Vishwas Satgar**

PART ONE :THE CLIMATE CRISIS AS CAPITALIST CRISIS

2 The Limits of Capitalist Solutions to the Climate Crisis **Dorothy Grace Guerrero**

3 The Anthropocene and Imperial Ecocide: Prospects for Just Transitions **Vishwas Satgar**

PART TWO: DEMOCRATIC ECO-SOCIALIST ALTERNATIVES IN THE WORLD

4 The Employment Crisis, Just Transition and the Universal Basic Income Grant **Hein Marais**

5 The Rights of Mother Earth **Pablo Sólon**

6 Buen Vivir: An Alternative Perspective from the Peoples of the Global South **Alberto Acosta and Mateo Martínez Abarca**

7 Challenging the Growth Paradigm: Marx, Buddha and the Pursuit of 'Happiness' **Devan Pillay**

8 Ubuntu and the Struggle for an African Eco-socialist Alternative **Christelle Terreblanche**

9 The Climate Crisis and the Struggle for African Food Sovereignty **Nnimmo Bassey**

PART THREE: DEMOCRATIC ECO-SOCIALIST ALTERNATIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA

10 The Climate Crisis and a 'Just Transition' in South Africa: An Eco-Feminist-Socialist Perspective **Jacklyn Cock**

11 Energy, Labour, and Democracy in South Africa **Michelle Williams**

12 Capital, Climate and the Politics of Nuclear Procurement in South Africa **David Fig**

13 Climate Jobs at Two Minutes to Midnight **Brian Ashley**

14 Deepening the Just Transition Through Food Sovereignty and the Solidarity Economy **Andrew Bennie and Athish Satgoor**

15 Eco-Capitalist Crises in the 'Blue Economy': Operation Phakisa's Small, Slow Failures **Desné Masie and Patrick Bond**

CONCLUSION: **Vishwas Satgar**



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17 February 2018

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd
2nd Floor
Great Westerford
240 Main Road
Rondebosch
Cape Town
7700

Dear Ms Lindsey Bungartz,

**SCOPING REPORT: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236, KZN, SOUTH AFRICA;
ERM Ref: 0414229 pertains.**

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned Scoping Report, especially considering the potential impact to the marine environment and shoreline that the proposed activities pose.

Below you'll find my main areas of concern, which include, but are not limited to, the points made. Specifics to comments on seismic surveys, biodiversity and waste management await the release of the EIA and its annexes before further elucidation. It would be of value to have the following dealt with in the final EIA:

1. INCIDENCE MANAGEMENT

Transparency is needed with regards to Oil Spill Response, Planning and Capacity necessary for public health and welfare and the marine and coastal environment. An annex to the EIA should include the blowout management protocol for Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) for this project. Included in this annex should be highlighted any deficit of technological expertise or resources or difficulty of effective co-ordination with all government or conservation agencies that have a statutory responsibility for some aspect of offshore oil and gas activities regarding incident management. The delegated National Incident Commander, along with the intended lines of responsibility for interagency efforts, should be made public information in this annex. The public needs assurance that incident management is fully informed, and has capacity to deal with, the latest technology, practices and risks associated with, and due to, the different geological and ocean environments being explored, prior to commencement of drilling.

2. LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR OIL SPILL REMEDIATION

Further to 1. the Scoping Report makes no mention of what appropriate insurance safeguards Eni or Sasol have in place for remediation against oil spills and other environmental damages. Considering the serious toll a spill would have on safe recreation at beaches, healthy habitats for wildlife, industries such as tourism and fishing, the South African taxpayer and the general public, the EIA should produce proof of these insurance safeguards and a reasonable level of fiscal readiness for long term cleanup and repair process, in the event of a major disaster.

3. CLIMATE CHANGE

The EIA requires a more thorough investigation with regards to climate change, rather than just implications of the project vessels.

An assessment of the end output of the project, i.e. the expected barrel delivery, must be measured for its increase in carbon emissions to South Africa's peak, plateau and decline commitments to the global economy.

4. OPERATIONAL WASTE

Not only must the drill cuttings' offshore treatment and discharge to sea be assessed for in terms of impact on seafloor/ benthic community, water column biology and expected dispersion, but also composition of these emissions and effluents regarding their toxicity, biodegradation, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons content, and metals content, need to be made public. In addition, an explanation as to how these toxins will be mitigated by the "natural dispersion, dilution and assimilative capacity of water" is required.

Please also provide practicable steps in the EIA to prevent this 'dumping at sea' considering Eni's preferred option is to 'off-shore treat and discharge cuttings' given that that dumping permits are not required.

5. NOISE POLLUTION

Please broaden your key species of concern to include Short-finned Pilot Whales and Cuvier's beaked whale since both acoustically sensitive species are vulnerable to anthropogenic noise pollution, and are resident in the region. The EIA should consider observations that show how they actively select the shelf-break edge, indicating that this is an important foraging area for these species. Consideration should also be made for elevated levels of nitrogen in deep diving whales making them more susceptible to anthropogenic disturbances. High levels of anthropogenic marine noise impact Short-finned Pilot Whales (Hohn et al. 2006).

The mitigation of Vertical Seismic Profiling cannot simply be an issue of 'short duration'. These airguns are capable of inducing significant acoustic trauma. The use of airguns producing high decibels and amplitudes of sound in a marine environment requires mitigation.

Please fully address the adverse effects of subsurface man-made noise and vibration during these operations. Noise emissions from drilling operations often produce noise that includes strong tonal components at low frequencies, including infra-sonic frequencies in some cases, thereby leading to potential disturbance, damage or interference to a variety of marine species. Please assess the full scale of this acoustic footprint including impacts caused by vibration through drill string and casing, vibration into the seabed and vibration of the drill bit.

6. AIR POLLUTION

Gas flaring and venting must be mitigated during well testing and production operations to prevent emission of CO₂, methane and other forms of gases which contribute to global warming causing climate change / environmental degradation both at a local and global level. Ambient winds averaging 10 knots along this coastline may affect flaring efficiency and requires consideration. If gas must be flared, an accurate means to determine volume of gas flared, its emissions quantity and concentration must be agreed upon. An annual and public report of flaring volumes by Eni and Sasol would be required. Flaring negates commitments made by South Africa under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

7. LIGHT POLLUTION

Operations at oil fields introduce considerable amounts of artificial light (e.g., electric lighting, gas flares) that can potentially affect ecological processes in the upper ocean, such as diel vertical migration of plankton. Artificial night light also affects numerous species, including squid, large predatory fishes, and birds. Please evaluate for migration the effect of lights and the physical presence of ships on the movement of sensitive species.

8. PHYSICAL DAMAGE TO THE SEA FLOOR AND IMPORTANT HABITATS

The disruption that drilling causes to the seafloor habitat and the benthic community was not adequately dealt with in the Scoping Report. Impacts of drilling on the seabed are not necessarily localised or short-term and must be assessed further. Caution must be taken of the hazards of drill cuttings disposal onto the seabed because they are often contaminated with drilling lubricants, synthetic-based drilling fluids (SBFs) and other non-aqueous drilling fluids (NAFs). The EIA must include mitigation against sediments contaminated with petroleum products, heavy metals and salts, which do not biodegrade and can accumulate in high concentrations affecting reproduction of marine life, and biomagnify toxic substances in the food chain.

9. INVASIVE SPECIES

Ships, drilling equipment and rigs are used and relocated all around the world. Negative impacts on native biodiversity from invasive species colonising drilling infrastructure should be mitigated.

10. BASELINE STUDIES NEEDED

The occurrence of deep-water corals in Block ER 236 and the areas of interest are unknown. Therefore potential gains and/or losses at the inter- and intra-species levels; changes in species abundances; loss of habitat; loss of physical connectivity between habitats, and ecosystems and the unknown impacts on seabed features as well as undiscovered species are unaccounted for. Consequently, there is a need for planned, coherent, and consistent ecological data to inform this EIA to develop robust physical and biological baselines. The effectiveness of implemented mitigation measures with well-designed and consistent environmental monitoring is a critical next step.

11. TIMING OF IMPACT

The timing of this exploratory drilling is critical for least possible impact on seasonal breeding, feeding and migrations. Best practice is to mitigate negative impacts of oil exploration on endangered marine life is to separate them in time, space, or both. There should be no leeway given in the proposed temporal window of this survey, except to reduce the schedule duration, given the degree of threat due to the survey area overlapping Humpback whale, Southern Right whale, sardine and critically endangered Leatherback and endangered Loggerhead turtle migration routes.

10. WELL ABANDONMENT

More information is required with regards to well abandonment and its mitigation. How will Eni and Sasol ensure monitoring will be carried out after production has ceased and throughout de-commissioning?

Yours sincerely,
Janet Solomon

Reinett Mogotshi

Subject: FW: SCOPING REPORT; ERM Ref: 0414229 pertains.

From: Lindsey Bungartz
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 10:24 PM
To: 'janet solomon' <correspond@janetsolomon.com>
Subject: RE: SCOPING REPORT; ERM Ref: 0414229 pertains.

Hi Janet

Thank you for your comment. Your comments, along with a response from the project team will be included in the Final Scoping Report.

Warm regards
Lindsey

From: janet solomon [<mailto:correspond@janetsolomon.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 10:15 PM
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Subject: SCOPING REPORT; ERM Ref: 0414229 pertains.

Dear Ms. Bungartz,

SCOPING REPORT: EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236, KZN, SOUTH AFRICA; ERM Ref: 0414229 pertains.

Herewith you'll find my review of the Scoping Report for the above-mentioned project. I trust the above matters will be taken into consideration during the EIA phase.

For any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Janet

JANET SOLOMON

Vanishing Present Productions
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Durban
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+27 837891067

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 22 February 2018 06:02 PM
To: 'Hoosen'; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: re draft report

Good Day Hoosen

Thank you for your email. You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.

The Draft Scoping Report is complete and is available on the project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Please let me know if you have any trouble downloading the report.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Hoosen [mailto:hoosen@bobats.co.za]
Sent: Wednesday, February 21, 2018 2:58 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: re draft report

ERM

A printed version of your presentation was not available at your Durban presentation.

Kindly forward a copy of that draft report.

Please register me interested party and send all future correspondence to me

Thank you

Regards,

Hoosen Bobat, BCom, CFP

Cell: +27 (0)83 786 5983
Tel: +27 (0)31 309 7861
Fax: +27 (0)86 663 4559
Mail: hoosen@bobats.co.za

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 22 February 2018 06:09 PM
To: Salmaan D
Cc: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: No oil rigs!!

Dear Salmaan D

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

-----Original Message-----

From: Salmaan D [mailto:salmaandanka08@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 21, 2018 1:37 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: : No oil rigs!!

>
> Hi
>
>
> We rather have less wealth but more life!
>
> Our oceans are important!
>
> The risks of oil rigs is too high.
>
> Stop the oil rigs!
>
> Thanks
>
> Salmaan D
>

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Elise Tempelhoff <eliset@24.com>
Sent: 15 February 2018 04:58 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Thank you, Lindsey

Much appreciated!

Please keep in touch

Groete/Kind regards
Elise Tempelhoff
Omgewingsspesialis joernalis/Environmental specialist journalist
Epos: eliset@24.com
Sel: 083 309 1192
Twitter: @elisetempelhoff
Webtuiste: www.Netwerk24.com

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[Word 'n intekenaar](#)

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com]
Sent: Thursday, 15 February 2018 16:47
To: Elise Tempelhoff <eliset@24.com>
Cc: Charlene Jefferies <Charlene.Jefferies@erm.com>
Subject: RE: Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Hi Elise

The Draft Scoping Report is complete and is available on the project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Please let me know if you have any trouble downloading the report.

Warm regards
Lindsey

From: Elise Tempelhoff [mailto:eliset@24.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 15, 2018 10:47 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: RE: Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Thank you, Charlene.

To which website do I go?

When will the scoping report be completed?

Groete/Kind regards

Elise Tempelhoff

Omgewingspesialis joernalis/Environmental specialist journalist

Epos: eliset@24.com

Sel: 083 309 1192

Twitter: @elisetempelhoff

Webtuiste: www.Netwerk24.com

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[Word 'n intekenaar](#)

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [<mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>]

Sent: Wednesday, 07 February 2018 11:10

To: Elise Tempelhoff <eliset@24.com>; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>

Cc: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>

Subject: RE: Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Dear Elise

Thank you for your interest in the Project. During the Scoping Phase of the EIA process, public participation activities have been focused around Durban and Richards Bay as this is where the potential impacts may be felt, and where many of our stakeholders are based. While Block ER236 extends along a large portion of the KZN coastline, the onshore logistics base will be located in either Richards Bay or Durban. Should it be determined that the public participation programme needs to be expanded, based on the outcomes of the impact assessment, this will be considered by the EIA team.

The presentation from the public meetings will be made available on the Project website. All comments and questions raised at the meetings, along with a response, will be included in the final Scoping Report which will be made available to the public.

You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.

Yours sincerely,

Charlene Jefferies (*on behalf of Lindsey Bungartz*)

ERM

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 82 532 7231

E charlene.jefferies@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com

From: Elise Tempelhoff [<mailto:eliset@24.com>]
Sent: Monday, February 05, 2018 1:00 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: RE: Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Dear Lindsey

Will there be no public meetings regarding this very important issue in Johannesburg?

Many interested and affected parties stay in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Groete/Kind regards
Elise Tempelhoff
Omgewingspesialis joernalis/Environmental specialist journalist
Epos: eliset@24.com
Sel: 083 309 1192
Twitter: @elisetempelhoff
Webtuiste: www.Netwerk24.com

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From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [<mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>]
Sent: Monday, 05 February 2018 12:54
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Subject: Public Meeting Reminder: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Dear Stakeholder,

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

You are reminded that the Scoping Phase public meetings for the EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236 take place this week. ERM will present more information about the project and the EIA. Details of the public meetings are as follows:

Date: 6 February 2018
Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay
Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 7 February 2018
Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban
Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Port Shepstone Country Club, Port Shepstone

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

We look forward to your participation.

Yours Sincerely

Lindsey

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:24 AM
To: bruce Blake; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

Good Day Bruce

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: bruce Blake [mailto:brublebla@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, February 23, 2018 12:26 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Yours sincerely,
Bruce Blake
20 The Oaks
Bracknell UK
SA Citizen

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:22 AM
To: Catherine Lea; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Objection to Exploration Drilling within Offshore block ER236 East Coast of South Africa

Good Day Catherine

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Catherine Lea [mailto:catflealea@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2018 4:40 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Objection to Exploration Drilling within Offshore block ER236 East Coast of South Africa

Re: Environmental Impact Assessment for drilling within Block 236 off the East Coast of South Africa

Due to the negative Environmental impact that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly disagree and object with ALL offshore exploration and / or drilling.

Warm regards

Catherine Lea
8 Queen Elizabeth Drive, Durban, 3629

Catherine
[Catherine Human Remedial, Tutoring and Au Pairing](#)
[0793231385](#)



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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:21 AM
To: Hoosen; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: re KZN exploration

Good Day Hoosen

Thank you for your email. You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Hoosen [mailto:hoosen@bobats.co.za]
Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2018 12:07 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: re KZN exploration

Hi

Please register me as an interested party

Send me all notices of meetings etc

Thanks

Regards,

Hoosen Bobat, BCom, CFP

Cell: +27 (0)83 786 5983 196 Gordon Road
Tel: +27 (0)31 309 7861 Morningside, Durban, 4001
Fax: +27 (0)86 663 4559 PO Box 786, Durban, 4000
Mail: hoosen@bobats.co.za

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:22 AM
To: Jared Evans; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Objection to exploration drilling within offshore block ER236 east coast South Africa. Message

Good Day Jared

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Jared Evans [mailto:jaredevans31@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2018 12:40 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Objection to exploration drilling within offshore block ER236 east coast South Africa. Message

Re: environmental impact assessment for drilling within Block 236 off the East Coast of South Africa On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling.

Jared Evans

Sent from Jared Evans

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 22 February 2018 07:37 PM
To: 'Jennifer Olbers'; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: Boyd Escott; Scotty Kyle; Jenny Longmore; Tamsyn Livingstone
Subject: RE: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Dear Jennifer

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi (*on behalf of Lindsey Bungartz*)

From: Jennifer Olbers [mailto:olbersj@kznwildlife.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2018 11:56 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Cc: Boyd Escott <Boyd.Escott@kznwildlife.com>; Scotty Kyle <rkyle@iafrica.com>; Jenny Longmore <Jenny.Longmore@kznwildlife.com>; Tamsyn Livingstone <Tamsyn.Livingstone@kznwildlife.com>
Subject: RE: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Dear Lindsey,

Please find Ezemvelo's comments related to the above Scoping notification.

Thank you.
Regards,
Jennifer

*Jennifer Olbers, PhD
Marine Ecologist
Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Scientific Services
UCT Honorary Research Associate
Tel: +2731 312 2769 | Cell: +2784 406 5907
Postal Address: Private Bag X3, Congella, Durban, 4001, KZN, South Africa
Email: Jennifer.olbers@kznwildlife.com
Pr.Nat.Sci. #400405/14 (https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jennifer_Olbers)*

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [<mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>]
Sent: 22 January 2018 11:23 AM
To: Lindsey Bungartz
Subject: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

ERM Ref: 0414229

Dear Stakeholder,

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right 12/3/236 (ER 236) off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni has the operatorship of Block ER 236. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

ERM released a Draft Scoping Report on 26 October 2017, which was subsequently withdrawn on 07 November 2017, as Eni and Sasol wished to reconsider the scope of the project.

Notice is hereby given that the revised Draft Scoping Report is available for comment. Changes made to the Draft Scoping Report are largely in the Project Description, Chapter 4, as the ER236 holders are now considering drilling up to six wells, instead of the four wells which were planned in the previous 2017 Draft Scoping Report. Key edits to the project scope have been underlined in the text of the Draft Scoping Report, other edits are outlined below.

All	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updated maps to reflect southern area of interest.• Minor editorial edits.
Chapter 1 (Introduction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inclusion of southern area of interest in <i>Section 1.1</i>
Chapter 4 (Project Description)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 4.1 and Section 4.2 edited to include the southern area of interest
Chapter 5 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updates made throughout to reflect the addition of the southern area of interest
Chapter 6 (EIA Process)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public consultation details edited to reflect re-release of Draft Scoping Report
Chapter 8 (Plan of Study for EIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provisional EIA schedule updated to reflect new timeframe

All comments received from stakeholders with regard to the previous Draft Scoping Report have been considered and included in the 2018 Draft Scoping Report, in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) (*Annex C*). Stakeholders are encouraged to ensure that their comments are captured in the CRR and are welcome to submit further comment to ERM.

The comment period will have a duration of 30 calendar days from 22 January 2018 to 22 February 2018. The Report is available on the Project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia as well as on request, from ERM, and at the following public locations:

- Durban Central Lending Public Library
- Richards Bay Library
- Port Shepstone Library
- ERM offices, Suite S005, 17 The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville

A Zulu or Afrikaans version of the executive summary can be made available on request.

Stakeholders are invited to attend one of the below listed public meetings where ERM will present more information about the project and the EIA. During the meeting the participants will also have the opportunity to ask questions to the Project team. Details of the public meetings are as follows:

Date: 6 February 2018

Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay
Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 7 February 2018

Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban
Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Port Shepstone Country Club, Port Shepstone
Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

You are invited to submit your comments on the Draft Scoping Report to ERM:

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Post: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Tel: 021 681 5400

Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Your comments, and our response, will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA for consideration.

Please ensure that your comments reach ERM on or before 22 February 2018.

Thank you for your participation in this process.

Yours Sincerely

Lindsey Bungartz
Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:24 AM
To: Jody Carlson; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING

Good Day Jody

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

-----Original Message-----

From: Jody Carlson [mailto:jodycarlson3@icloud.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2018 7:54 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING

OBJECTION to exploration drilling within offshore block ER236 East Coast South Africa.

Re: environmental impact assessment for drilling within Block 236 off the East Coast of South Africa.

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I STRONGLY OBJECT to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling.

Jody Carlson
9 Armstrong Avenue
LaLucia
4051
Durban

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:23 AM
To: Jonathan Caramanus; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Objection to exploration drilling within offshore block ER236 east coast South Africa.

Good Day Jonathan

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

-----Original Message-----

From: Jonathan Caramanus [mailto:jonncarr@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2018 4:52 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Objection to exploration drilling within offshore block ER236 east coast South Africa.

Re: environmental impact assessment for drilling within Block 236 off the East Coast of South Africa On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling.

Your truly
Jonn Carr

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 22 February 2018 06:20 PM
To: Matiehda Schooling; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

Dear Matiehda

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Matiehda Schooling [mailto:schoolingm@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2018 10:48 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

I Mrs Matiehda Schooling, from Radiokop in Johannesburg,

Take a stand, this will affect our entire coast line !

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 01 March 2018 08:35 AM
To: Melita Steele; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Greenpeace Africa submission on Eni and Sasol Draft Scoping Report

Good Day Melita

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Melita Steele [mailto:melita.steele@greenpeace.org]
Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2018 9:06 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Greenpeace Africa submission on Eni and Sasol Draft Scoping Report

Please find the Greenpeace Africa submission attached.

Kind Regards

Melita

--

Melita Steele
Senior Climate and Energy Campaign Manager
Greenpeace Africa

293 Kent Avenue, Randburg, Johannesburg, South Africa

Mobile: +27 (0) 725608703

Tel: +27 (0) 11 482 4696

skype: melita_steele

twitter: @melita_steele



www.greenpeace.org/africa/en/

GREENPEACE



Greenpeace Africa submission on the proposed Offshore exploration drilling programme by Eni and Sasol

22 February 2018

Greenpeace Africa is an independent environmental campaigning organization with a vision of *'an Africa where people live in harmony with nature in a peaceful state of environmental and social justice'*. Our mission is to work with others to foster environmental consciousness whereby Africa's people seek social and economic prosperity in ways that protect the environment for the benefit of humans, the planet and the future. In South Africa, we campaign for a just transition away from coal and nuclear power, towards renewable energy and energy efficiency. We do not accept any money from government or corporations, and environmental and social justice is at the core of our work.

As a civil society organisation, and citizens, working towards the achievement of environmental and social rights, environmental and energy justice in our communities across South Africa, Greenpeace Africa would like to lodge our strong opposition to the granting of the authorisation for the proposed drilling programme by Eni and Sasol, for not four by six wells.

Greenpeace Africa is confused about why the South African government would even entertain the applications by these controversial companies for offshore oil exploration drilling programmes.

Any move to allow oil drilling in the area will put the biodiversity of the Kwa-Zulu Natal coastline - and the tourism that relies so heavily on the area's rich marine life - at risk, while also creating the potential for oil spills off the coast of South Africa. Putting the interests of companies like Eni and Sasol first will only create the perception that the South African government does not have the best interests of South Africans at heart.

Greenpeace believes that harmful seismic studies and potential oil spills are reason enough to steer clear of oil drilling off the coast of South Africa, but this is especially true given the escalating global movement for a shift away from fossil fuels in the face of catastrophic climate change. South Africa is already the largest emitter on the African continent, and the current water crisis makes it clear that climate change is a clear and present danger. This country cannot afford to support fossil fuels in any way, shape or form, and that includes oil drilling off the coast.

Sasol (along with Eskom) is one of the two biggest emitters in South Africa, and the company should not be investing in more fossil fuel production, but should instead be fundamentally changing its business model.

GREENPEACE



Italian oil company Eni has a very controversial and questionable background, with the company facing alleged international corruption charges, as exposed by Global Witness. <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/oil-gas-and-mining/shell-eni-company-executives-face-corruption-charges/> The question is, why is the South African government inviting such questionable companies into South African waters?

It is entirely likely that seismic testing could have a significant impact on marine life in the proposed drilling areas. Whales and dolphins can be injured and possibly killed because of seismic testing, which can also have impacts on sea turtles and fish. Clearly, there is always the potential for an oil spill, which would have a catastrophic impact on sea life in the area.

We call on the Department of Mineral Resources to respect the public opposition that has already been voiced, and to reject the applications out of hand.

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 22 February 2018 07:27 PM
To: 'Nicky Koekemoer'; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Dear Nicky

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Nicky Koekemoer [mailto:Nicky.Koekemoer@durban.gov.za]
Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2018 11:23 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Nicky Koekemoer
9 Marion Avenue
Scottburgh
4180

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 22 February 2018 06:09 PM
To: 'Salmaan D'
Cc: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: No oil rigs!!

Dear Salmaan D

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

-----Original Message-----

From: Salmaan D [mailto:salmaandanka08@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 21, 2018 1:37 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: : No oil rigs!!

>
> Hi
>
>
> We rather have less wealth but more life!
>
> Our oceans are important!
>
> The risks of oil rigs is too high.
>
> Stop the oil rigs!
>
> Thanks
>
> Salmaan D
>

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:24 AM
To: Taneal O'Sullivan; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Objection to exploration drilling within offshore block ER236 east coast South Africa.

Good Day Taneal

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

-----Original Message-----

From: Taneal O'Sullivan [mailto:tanealosullivan@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2018 7:26 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Objection to exploration drilling within offshore block ER236 east coast South Africa.

Re: environmental impact assessment for drilling within Block 236 off the East Coast of South Africa

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling.

Taneal O'Sullivan
Melrose Avenue
Dbn

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:23 AM
To: Timothy lubbe; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Objection to exploration drilling within offshore block ER236 east coast South Africa.

Good Day Timothy

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Timothy lubbe [mailto:tlubbe@hotmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, February 22, 2018 4:54 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Objection to exploration drilling within offshore block ER236 east coast South Africa.

Re: environmental impact assessment for drilling within Block 236 off the East Coast of South Africa On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling.

Regards
Tim Lubbe

7 Gordon Drive
La lucia
Durban
4053

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:26 AM
To: Dot Devitt; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE:

Good Day Dot

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Dot Devitt [mailto:dotdevitt84@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, February 23, 2018 8:20 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject:

Object most strongly

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:27 AM
To: 'Jenny Burton'; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Jenny

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Jenny Burton [mailto:admin@jenson.co.za]
Sent: Friday, February 23, 2018 10:42 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

NAME AND ADDRESS:

DW BURTON
34 RAYMOND AVENUE
SCOTTBURGH SOUTH
4180

2018-02-23

daveburton@telkomsa.net

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:27 AM
To: Jenny Burton; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Jenny

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Jenny Burton [mailto:admin@jenson.co.za]
Sent: Friday, February 23, 2018 10:42 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

NAME AND ADDRESS:

DW BURTON
34 RAYMOND AVENUE
SCOTTBURGH SOUTH
4180

2018-02-23

daveburton@telkomsa.net

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:25 AM
To: margiestella66; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING EITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236 EAST VOAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

Good Day Margaret

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: margiestella66 [mailto:margiestella66@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, February 23, 2018 4:25 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING EITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236 EAST VOAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

This will effect our entire coastline.

Margaret Stella
60 Bisett Street
Umkomaas
4170

Sent from my Samsung Galaxy smartphone.

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:25 AM
To: megan@badseyproperties.co.za; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Objection to exploration drilling within offshore block ER236 east coast South Africa

Good Day Megan

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: megan@badseyproperties.co.za [mailto:Megan@badseyproperties.co.za]
Sent: Friday, February 23, 2018 8:05 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Objection to exploration drilling within offshore block ER236 east coast South Africa

To Whom It May Concern,

Re: environmental impact assessment for drilling within Block 236 off the East Coast of South Africa

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, as well as to tourism in the areas, people don't want to sit on the beach looking at this off shore. I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling. Please find this email as my written objection to any offshore exploration and drilling, seismic activity included.

Regards

Megan De Oliveira – Sales and Rental agent

084 660 3615

megan@badseyproperties.co.za



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MEGAN OSBORNE
ESTATE AGENT
08/05/2017 - 09h56

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P

PRIVY
SEAL

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:27 AM
To: Megan Muller (Santam); ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO OFFSHORE DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER 236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Megan

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Megan Muller (Santam) [mailto:Megan.Muller@santam.co.za]
Sent: Friday, February 23, 2018 1:12 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO OFFSHORE DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER 236 EAST COAST SA

Good day

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Please take note of our objection accordingly.

Regards



Megan Muller
Relationship Manager
Tel 031 203 4000
Cell 073 244 0361
Megan.muller@santam.co.za
www.santam.co.za

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:30 AM
To: Brigitte Lawrie; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Brigitte and Ian

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: brigitte@tranzact.co.za [mailto:brigitte@tranzact.co.za] **On Behalf Of** Brigitte Lawrie
Sent: Sunday, February 25, 2018 5:12 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Brigitte and Ian Lawrie
47 Marlin Drive
Pennington

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:31 AM
To: Chad Wheeler; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Chad

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Chad Wheeler [mailto:Chad.Wheeler@fphcare.co.nz]
Sent: Sunday, February 25, 2018 8:22 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Chad Wheeler

32 Stephen Road,
Scottburgh South
4180
Kwazulu-Natal
South Africa

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:32 AM
To: Delyse; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Delyse

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Delyse [mailto:delyseramos@telkomsa.net]
Sent: Sunday, February 25, 2018 4:14 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

To whom it may concern,

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

We must think of our children's future, as well as all the generations to come. A very wise saying of Native Americans is: "When the last tree has been cut down, the last fish caught, the last river poisoned, only then will we realise that one cannot eat money."

If you have a conscience please consider future generations.

Sincerely

Delyse Ramos
22 Widenham Drive
Umkomaas
KZN

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:28 AM
To: GARTH BESTER; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: Umdoni Action Group
Subject: RE: Undeliverable: Objection to Exploration Drilling within Block236 East Coast SA

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good Day Garth

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: GARTH BESTER [mailto:bsafe2010@gmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, February 25, 2018 3:25 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Cc: Umdoni Action Group <umdoni.action.group@iafrica.com>
Subject: Fwd: Undeliverable: Objection to Exploration Drilling within Block236 East Coast SA

2nd attempt

Final-Recipient: rfc822;eni.exploration.eni@erm.com
Action: failed
Status: 5.1.1
Diagnostic-Code: smtp;550 5.1.1 RESOLVER.ADR.RecipNotFound; not found

From: GARTH BESTER <bsafe2010@gmail.com>
Subject: **Objection to Exploration Drilling within Block236 East Coast SA**
Date: 25 February 2018 at 3:09:52 PM SAST
To: <eni.exploration.eni@erm.com>

Subject : OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Garth and Shirley Bester

6 Wesley Road

Freeland Park, Scottburgh

KwaZulu, Natal.

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:31 AM
To: Gavin Roberts; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Gavin

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Gavin Roberts [mailto:gavin.surfagencies@gmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, February 25, 2018 8:17 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Gavin Roberts
4 Lindsay Drive
Scottburgh
4180



Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:30 AM
To: Jane Downey; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Objection to Exploration Drilling Within Block ER226 East Coast South Africa

Good Day Jane

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Jane Downey [mailto:jane.downey@seeff.com]
Sent: Sunday, February 25, 2018 4:24 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Objection to Exploration Drilling Within Block ER226 East Coast South Africa

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Jane Downey & John Besseling
3 Natalia Cres – PO Box 669
Pennington



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OF SOUTH AFRICA

JANE DOWNEY
FULL STATUS AGENT (PPRE)
20/11/2017 - 12h59

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PRIVY
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Jane Downey
Professional Practitioner in Real Estate
NQF 4, Sectional Title Specialist Realtor (UCT)
(O) 039 975 1255 (C) 083 631 5458 (F) 039 975 1073
Email: jane.downey@seeff.com



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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:29 AM
To: Kim; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Objection to exploration drilling within block ER236 East Coast SA

Good Day Kim

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

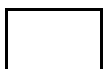
From: Kim [mailto:kim@kurhulalodge.com]
Sent: Sunday, February 25, 2018 4:03 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Objection to exploration drilling within block ER236 East Coast SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Kim Verburgh
7 Bushy Grove
Freeland Park, Scottburgh



Virus-free. www.avg.com

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:31 AM
To: Lou Jacobs; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Lou

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Lou Jacobs [mailto:louj@tiscali.co.za]
Sent: Sunday, February 25, 2018 7:15 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

L.C. Jacobs
27 Marlin Drive
Pennington
4184

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:28 AM
To: salroux@gmail.com; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: FW: Extension of Comment Period: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Good Day Sal

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Sal Roux [mailto:salroux@gmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, February 25, 2018 11:55 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Fwd: FW: Extension of Comment Period: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa
Importance: High

Subject : OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Eugen and Sal Roux

40 Salmon Drive Pennington 4184

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:30 AM
To: Sander; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Sander

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

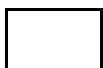
From: Sander [mailto:sander@kurhulalodge.com]
Sent: Sunday, February 25, 2018 4:05 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Sander Verburgh
7 Bushy Grove
Freeland Park, Scottburgh



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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 02:53 PM
To: Annien Koulountis; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Annien

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Annien Koulountis [mailto:annien@rockybay.co.za]
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2018 12:41 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Annien Koulountis
Old Main Road
Park Rynie
4182



Virus-free. www.avast.com

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 10:53 AM
To: Caroline van Hilten; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Caroline

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Caroline van Hilten [mailto:caroline.vanhilten@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2018 10:13 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Address : eni.exploration.eia@erm.com
Subject : OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Caroline van Hilten
24 Dolphin Drive
PENNINGTON 4184
KZN

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 10:56 AM
To: Ewan Bell; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Ewan

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Ewan Bell [mailto:ehbell@polka.co.za]
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2018 4:21 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Address : eni.exploration.eia@erm.com

Subject : OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Ewan & Betty Bell, 75 Lakeview Village, 2, Olive Road, Freeland Park, Scottburgh

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 02:53 PM
To: George Watson; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day George

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: George Watson [mailto:georgebw60@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2018 1:22 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Kind regards

George B Watson
44 Green Lane
Umzumbe
4225
Cell : 082 902 5505
PO Box 82
Umzumbe
4225

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 10:51 AM
To: Jan; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Subject : OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Jan

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Jan [mailto:cafeconsult@scottburgh.co.za]
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2018 9:40 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Subject : OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Hein Jan van Hilten
24 Dolphin Drive
Pennington 4184

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 02:45 PM
To: ibux@itmkn.co.za; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Drilling

Good Day Imraan

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: ibux@itmkn.co.za [mailto:ibux@itmkn.co.za]
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2018 4:32 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Drilling

I am opposed to any sort of drilling on our coast. I am not convinced of your reasoning and your rational.

Kind Regards

Imraan Bux
IMRAAN TEXTILE MILLS.
Southern Home, Old Main Road, Mtwalume, Kwa-Zulu Natal.
Telephone: +27 (39)9777001 | **Facsimile:** +27 (39) 9777000
Cellphone: +27 (83) 3253243
Email: ibux@itmkn.co.za

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 10:52 AM
To: Ione Bowman; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: `OBJECTION TO OFFSHORE DRILLING ?????`

Good Day Ione

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Ione Bowman [mailto:ione@telkomsa.net]
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2018 10:12 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: `OBJECTION TO OFFSHORE DRILLING ?????`

WE TOTALLY AND COMPLETELY OBJECT TO OFFSHORE DRILLING. THIS WILL HAVE DEVESTATING CONSEQUENCES TO THE MARINE LIFE.

MRS IONE BOWMAN
MR ROB BOWMAN

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 02:44 PM
To: 'James'; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day James

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: James [mailto:jamesnan@telkomsa.net]
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2018 4:23 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

M.C. Henderson
46 Oceanic Grove
Park Rynie. 4182

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 09:32 AM
To: Tim Crookes; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Tim

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Tim Crookes [mailto:timcrookes@icloud.com]
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2018 8:05 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Timothy Crookes
Ellingham Estate Pty Ltd
PO Box 3
Park Rynie
4182

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 26 February 2018 11:54 AM
To: Trish du Preez; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Trish

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Trish du Preez [mailto:trishdupreez@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2018 11:46 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Trish Du Preez

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 02:56 PM
To: Brent Coetsee; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Subject : OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Brent

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Brent Coetsee [mailto:brentcoetsee@gmail.com]

Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2018 10:45 AM

To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>

Subject: Subject : OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Dear Sir

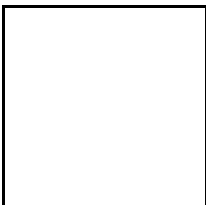
NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

Brenton Coetsee



Supporter of Save SA

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 06 March 2018 06:03 AM
To: Dexter Biyela; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Registration

Good day Dexter

Thank you for your kind request. Please note that the Specialist Studies Team has been appointed for the project already.

You have been added to our stakeholders database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Dexter Biyela [mailto:dbiyela@samsa.org.za]
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2018 12:06 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Registration

Good morning Charlene

Attached to this mail please find my registration sheet. I would sincerely appreciate to be provided with information and reports pertaining to the EIA for Exploration Drilling in Richards Bay. I also have a keen interest to partake in the Specialist Studies once a go ahead is given.

Regards 

Dexter Biyela (MICS)

Maritime Specialists

Chief Examiner's Office: [Quality Management and Auditing](#)

Centre For Seafarers: [South African Maritime Safety Authority \[SAMSA\]](#)

Office: +27 12 366 2619 | Mobile: +27 798851565
www.samsa.org.za | E-Mail: dbiyela@samsa.org.za

146 Lunnon Road | Hillcrest | 0183



Reinett Mogotshi

From: Jenny Evans <jenny@scottnet.co.za>
Sent: 27 February 2018 09:27 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHORE BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Jenny Evans
19 Lagoon Drive
Freeland Park
Scottburgh 4180

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 02:56 PM
To: John William Broderick; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day John

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: John William Broderick [mailto:jwbroderick@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2018 11:00 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

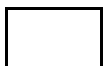
NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

John Broderick

11 Beefwood Road Pennington



Virus-free. www.avast.com

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Lindsey Bungartz
Sent: 05 March 2018 01:58 PM
To: Reinett Mogotshi
Subject: FW: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

From: Lindsey Bungartz
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2018 2:56 PM
To: 'Mark Beyl' <mark@mblaw.co.za>
Cc: 'Phillip Marx' <phillip@maximsec.co.za>
Subject: RE: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Afternoon Mark

I acknowledge receipt of your email. We will discuss internally and with Eni and I will revert back to you with a response.

Warm regards
Lindsey

From: Mark Beyl [<mailto:mark@mblaw.co.za>]
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2018 1:29 PM
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Cc: 'Phillip Marx' <phillip@maximsec.co.za>
Subject: RE: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Hi Lindsay,

Thank you for the e-mail, the contents whereof have been noted.

The fact of the matter remains that SADSAA was not aware of the public participation meeting, and consequently did not attend. It has thus very little information to base its comments on (other than those concerns addressed to you in November 2017).

SADSAA is being prejudiced, in that an area which is being used for Marlin and Tuna Fishing will be subjected to exploration drilling albeit now towards the end of 2019, and our rights in this regard is being reserved in toto.

SADSAA has at its council meeting on 23 February 2018 resolved to obtain quotations for a scientific study of our own to provide us with credible scientific data on the effect of exploration on recreational fishing.

We again repeat our request for a meeting to obtain more information from ENI, and would not like to wait until May 2018 for the EIA to consider our position.

I look forward to your reply.

Kind Regards,
Mark Beyl

From: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2018 11:52 AM

To: Mark Beyl <mark@mblaw.co.za>

Subject: RE: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Morning Mark,

We acknowledge your request for meeting to further understand the potential impact of the project on fish stocks. At present our specialists are conducting studies, so in terms of timing, we would be able to present this information in the EIA phase, which would most likely be around May. Let me know if you are happy with this.

In terms of the extent of the exploration area of interest, please refer to Draft Scoping Report and presentation that I sent through on 08 February 2018 for maps showing the Project Area.

Yours sincerely

Lindsey

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 | **M** +27 829415005

E lindsey.bungartz@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



From: Mark Beyl [<mailto:mark@mblaw.co.za>]

Sent: Tuesday, February 13, 2018 4:10 PM

To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>

Cc: dickpratt@ivanhoe.co.za; President (Phillip Marx) <phillip@zwn.co.za>

Subject: RE: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa



M Beyl (B Proc)
R Jones (B Comm. LLB)
D van Heerden (LLB)

4th Floor Schreiner Chambers
No 94 Pritchard Street
Johannesburg
2196
mbeyl@mblaw.co.za

P O Box 2469
Johannesburg 2000
Docex 75 JHB
Tel: 011 333 7790
Fax: 086 623 1471

Hi Lindsay,

Apologies for only replying now, but I am involved in an urgent application in Pietermaritzburg.

Firstly, yes the intended drilling now scheduled to be late 2019, is indeed good news, but obviously I require formal proof of that to submit to SADSAA.

Secondly, because SADSAA was not invited to the Public participation meetings, it does not know the extent of the intended exploration.

As such I request an in persona meeting with persons of authority at ENI, so that information can be supplied and perhaps more importantly we require the scientific data in support of the environmental impact on fish stocks, so that SADSAA can consider its position. Maybe when Mr Gelmetti attends Johannesburg, we can arrange such a meeting?

Kind Regards,
Mark Beyl

From: Lindsey Bungartz [<mailto:Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>]
Sent: Thursday, 08 February 2018 5:05 PM
To: Mark Beyl <mark@mblaw.co.za>
Subject: RE: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa
Importance: High

Hi Mark

I have forwarded your letter on to Alessandro Gelmetti the MD for Eni South Africa and he has confirmed that the earliest the drilling is expected to start is late 2019 (November – December). I hope that this comes as good news to you.

As I noted in the email below, SADSAA are welcome to submit additional comments before the close of the comment period, 22 February 2018. Please can I ask that if you send additional comments, that you send to me and to the dedicated project email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com That way there is less chance of an email being missed.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Warm regards
Lindsey

From: Lindsey Bungartz
Sent: Thursday, February 08, 2018 3:37 PM
To: 'Mark Beyl' <mark@mblaw.co.za>
Subject: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Afternoon Mark

Thank you for calling me back. As I explained on the phone, I completely missed your email last year, and as a result you were not included on the stakeholder database for the EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa . Please accept my apologies for this error. You have now been included on the database and will be kept informed throughout the process going forward.

By way of an update, the revised draft Scoping Report was release for comment on 22 January 2018, and the comment period closes on the 22 February 2018. Public meetings were undertaken this week, and the meeting in Port Shepstone takes place this evening, see details below. I have attached a copy of the presentation for your reference, there is a link to a video on Slide 15 which you will find here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c0bHP3yYVuk> . I have also attached a copy of the draft Scoping Report (which is available on the project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia). Timing around the exploration activities has not been confirmed and Page 53 of the Report states *"The initial drilling activities are currently proposed in 2019, the time of year has not as yet been confirmed."*

In terms of a way forward, the comments that you have sent will be included in the comments and responses report as part of the final Scoping Report. You are also welcome to submit additional comments before the close of the comment period, 22 February 2018. Upon approval of the Scoping Report by Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA), ERM will complete the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and the draft EIA will be made available for a thirty (30) day comment period (this will likely be in May 2018). Once the Draft EIA has been released, there will be further public meetings to disclose the findings of the EIA.

I will forward your letter on to Eni today so that they can review and understand the concerns of the SADSAA & RBSBC. I suggest as a first step, let's see if Eni can provide more clarity around the drilling schedule. From there we can see if a meeting between yourself, ERM and Eni is required.

Please let me know if you have any further questions at this stage.

Yours sincerely
Lindsey

Public Meeting Schedule:

6 February 2018

Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 7 February 2018

Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Port Shepstone Country Club, Port Shepstone

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

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E lindsey.bungartz@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



ERM *The business of sustainability*

From: Mark Beyl [<mailto:mark@mblaw.co.za>]

Sent: Thursday, February 08, 2018 11:00 AM

To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>

Cc: 'Phillip Marx' <phillip@zwn.co.za>; 'Gerrie Delport' <Gerrie.Delport@expresspros.co.za>; 'First Call Maintenance' <firstcall@mweb.co.za>; Bruce Mann <bruce@ori.org.za>; dickpratt@ivanhoe.co.za

Subject: RE: Exploration Drilling off Richardsbay- in re Scoping Report



M Beyl (B Proc)
R Jones (B Comm LLB)
D van Heerden (LLB)

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Johannesburg
2196
mbeyl@mblaw.co.za

P O Box 2469
Johannesburg 2000
Docex 322 JHB
Tel: 011 333 7790
Fax: 086 623 1471

Hi Lindsay,

I refer to my previous letter on 8 November 2017.

Kindly inform me what is the status of the exploration drilling of the above project is, and in particular when the interested and affected parties meeting will take place?

Look forward to hear from you soon.

Kind Regards,
Mark Beyl

From: Mark Beyl

Sent: 08 November 2017 12:27 PM

To: lindsey.bungartz@erm.com

Cc: 'Phillip Marx' <phillip@zwn.co.za>; 'Gerrie Delport' <Gerrie.Delport@expresspros.co.za>; 'First Call Maintenance' <firstcall@mweb.co.za>; Bruce Mann <bruce@ori.org.za>; dickpratt@ivanhoe.co.za

Subject: Exploration Drilling off Richardsbay- in re Scoping Report

*South African Deep Sea
Angling Association*
GOVERNING BODY OF SPORT FISH
ANGLING FROM CRAFT AT SEA IN SOUTH AFRICA



*Suid Afrikaanse Diep-
seehengelassosiasie*
BEHEER LIGAAM VAN SPORTVIS HENGEL
VAN VAARTUIG TER SEE IN SUID

1. We refer to the above matter, and more specifically to our telephonic conversation earlier today.
2. We wish respond to the invitation to comment and attend to the public participation meetings on 13 November 2017, which has now been postponed to early next year.

BRIEF BACKGROUND OF SADSAA & RBSBC

3. Our organization, the SOUTH AFRICAN DEEP ANGLING SEA ORGANISATION (“SADSAA”) is the national governing body of all recreational deep sea anglers in South Africa, is made up of all the geographical provinces, and in the provinces in turn is made up of various clubs, which has approximately 8000 members countrywide. Amongst our members are highly regarded marine scientists and biologists, which assist us with credible scientific data. Writer is the national environmental officer of SADSAA, and a member of the RBSBC.

4. SADSAA's objectives relevant to the above issue is *inter alia* to liaise and co-operate with all levels of government, private enterprise and other concerned and/or interested bodies for the protection and/or conservation of marine fish, their habitats and food fish and/or sport fishing grounds.
5. SADSAA is affiliated to various international organization's such as IGFA, the Billfish Foundation and International Light Tackle Association, and is also recognized by SASCOG.

RBSBC

6. This letter is also addressed to you on behalf of one of our constituent clubs, the Richards Bay Ski Boat Club ("RBSBC"), which is affiliated to Zululand, and the latter is one of SADSAA's constituent provinces.
7. RBSBC has a direct interest in the above intended exploration drilling as the area of interest is approximately 60 km from the Richards Bay Port, which will probably be used as a basis for the drilling vessels.

INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

8. The RBSBC and SADSAA request to be awarded the status as interested and affected party in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), and we shall be pleased to receive confirmation as such.

COMMENTS

9. Naturally both SADSAA & the RBSBC will forward more detailed comments after the public participation meetings early next year, but in the main our current concerns are briefly set out hereinafter.

10. SADSAA & the RBSBC is hosting an international Game & Bill Fish Tournament in February 2019, and your client's intended drilling is scheduled for late 2018 and early 2019.
11. The area of interest is close to a renowned marlin and tuna fishing area and it is within the Agulhas current that flows southward following the shelf edge, that is believed to be the path of migratory bill and gamefish. To an extent these environmental concerns have been identified by yourselves, although not specifically bill and gamefish.
12. Common sense dictates if it affects various fish species and mammals , it will affect Marlin, Tuna and game fishing. We are concerned the intended drilling causes the migratory fish to avoid the area of interest, which could result in little or no fish being caught, and notwithstanding a well-run tournament hosted by SADSAA and the RSBC, any international participant will be loath to return to this venue.
13. We look forward to your reply, as well as the new dates for the meeting once they are determined.

Yours Faithfully,

Mark Beyl

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Please visit ERM's web site: <http://www.erm.com>

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Please visit ERM's web site: <http://www.erm.com>

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Lindsey Bungartz
Sent: 01 March 2018 10:32 PM
To: Reinett Mogotshi
Subject: FW: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

And this...

You can also include my replies.

From: Mark Beyl [mailto:mark@mblaw.co.za]
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2018 1:29 PM
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Cc: 'Phillip Marx' <phillip@maximsec.co.za>
Subject: RE: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Hi Lindsay,

Thank you for the e-mail, the contents whereof have been noted.

The fact of the matter remains that SADSAA was not aware of the public participation meeting, and consequently did not attend. It has thus very little information to base its comments on (other than those concerns addressed to you in November 2017).

SADSAA is being prejudiced, in that an area which is being used for Marlin and Tuna Fishing will be subjected to exploration drilling albeit now towards the end of 2019, and our rights in this regard is being reserved in toto.

SADSAA has at its council meeting on 23 February 2018 resolved to obtain quotations for a scientific study of our own to provide us with credible scientific data on the effect of exploration on recreational fishing.

We again repeat our request for a meeting to obtain more information from ENI, and would not like to wait until May 2018 for the EIA to consider our position.

I look forward to your reply.

Kind Regards,
Mark Beyl

From: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Sent: Monday, February 26, 2018 11:52 AM
To: Mark Beyl <mark@mblaw.co.za>
Subject: RE: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Morning Mark,

We acknowledge your request for meeting to further understand the potential impact of the project on fish stocks. At present our specialists are conducting studies, so in terms of timing, we would be able to present this information in the EIA phase, which would most likely be around May. Let me know if you are happy with this.

In terms of the extent of the exploration area of interest, please refer to Draft Scoping Report and presentation that I sent through on 08 February 2018 for maps showing the Project Area.

Yours sincerely

Lindsey

Lindsey Bungartz
Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

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E lindsey.bungartz@erm.com | **W** www.erm.com



ERM *The business of sustainability*

From: Mark Beyl [<mailto:mark@mblaw.co.za>]
Sent: Tuesday, February 13, 2018 4:10 PM
To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Cc: dickpratt@ivanhoe.co.za; President (Phillip Marx) <phillip@zwn.co.za>
Subject: RE: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa



M Beyl (B Proc)
R Jones (B Comm. LLB)
D van Heerden (LLB)

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2196
mbeyl@mblaw.co.za

P O Box 2469
Johannesburg 2000
Docex 75 JHB
Tel: 011 333 7790
Fax: 086 623 1471

Hi Lindsay,

Apologies for only replying now, but I am involved in an urgent application in Pietermaritzburg.

Firstly, yes the intended drilling now scheduled to be late 2019, is indeed good news, but obviously I require formal proof of that to submit to SADSAA.

Secondly, because SADSAA was not invited to the Public participation meetings, it does not know the extent of the intended exploration.

As such I request an in persona meeting with persons of authority at ENI, so that information can be supplied and perhaps more importantly we require the scientific data in support of the environmental impact on fish stocks, so that SADSAA can consider its position. Maybe when Mr Gelmetti attends Johannesburg, we can arrange such a meeting?

Kind Regards,
Mark Beyl

From: Lindsey Bungartz [<mailto:Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>]
Sent: Thursday, 08 February 2018 5:05 PM
To: Mark Beyl <mark@mblaw.co.za>
Subject: RE: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa
Importance: High

Hi Mark

I have forwarded your letter on to Alessandro Gelmetti the MD for Eni South Africa and he has confirmed that the earliest the drilling is expected to start is late 2019 (November – December). I hope that this comes as good news to you.

As I noted in the email below, SADSAA are welcome to submit additional comments before the close of the comment period, 22 February 2018. Please can I ask that if you send additional comments, that you send to me and to the dedicated project email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com That way there is less chance of an email being missed.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Warm regards
Lindsey

From: Lindsey Bungartz
Sent: Thursday, February 08, 2018 3:37 PM
To: 'Mark Beyl' <mark@mblaw.co.za>
Subject: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

Afternoon Mark

Thank you for calling me back. As I explained on the phone, I completely missed your email last year, and as a result you were not included on the stakeholder database for the EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa . Please accept my apologies for this error. You have now been included on the database and will be kept informed throughout the process going forward.

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Lindsey Bungartz
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From: Mark Beyl [<mailto:mark@mblaw.co.za>]

Sent: Thursday, February 08, 2018 11:00 AM

To: Lindsey Bungartz <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>

Cc: 'Phillip Marx' <phillip@zwn.co.za>; 'Gerrie Delport' <Gerrie.Delport@expresspros.co.za>; 'First Call Maintenance' <firstcall@mweb.co.za>; Bruce Mann <bruce@ori.org.za>; dickpratt@ivanhoe.co.za

Subject: RE: Exploration Drilling off Richardsbay- in re Scoping Report



M Beyl (B Proc)
R Jones (B Comm LLB)
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P O Box 2469
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Mark Beyl

From: Mark Beyl

Sent: 08 November 2017 12:27 PM

To: lindsey.bungartz@erm.com

Cc: 'Phillip Marx' <phillip@zwn.co.za>; 'Gerrie Delport' <Gerrie.Delport@expresspros.co.za>; 'First Call Maintenance' <firstcall@mweb.co.za>; Bruce Mann <bruce@ori.org.za>; dickpratt@ivanhoe.co.za

Subject: Exploration Drilling off Richardsbay- in re Scoping Report

*South African Deep Sea
Angling Association*

GOVERNING BODY OF SPORT FISH
ANGLING FROM CRAFT AT SEA IN SOUTH AFRICA



*Suid Afrikaanse Diep-
seehengelassosiasie*

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13. We look forward to your reply, as well as the new dates for the meeting once they are determined.

Yours Faithfully,

Mark Beyl

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 02:57 PM
To: Marthina Broderick; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Marthina

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Marthina Broderick [mailto:marthinabroderick@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2018 11:23 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Fwd: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Marthina Broderick

11 Beefwood Road Pennington



Virus-free. www.avast.com

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 02:55 PM
To: Nkosikhona Fakude; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Asking For Help

Good Day Nkosinathi

Thank you for your interest in this project. The documents submitted shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Nkosikhona Fakude [mailto:nkosikhona14@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2018 10:31 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: RE: Asking For Help

Dear Sir/ Madam

I have a BSc Environmental Science degree and I have never worked before. I would like to be considered for any available positions related to my degree, in order to gain work experience. Please find the attached CV and supporting documents. Thank you

Regards,
Nkosikhona Fakude

On 26 Feb 2018 08:00, "ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration"
<eni.exploration.eia@erm.com> wrote:

Good Morning Nkosinathi

Thank you for your interest in this project. The documents submitted shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration.

Kind Regards

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Nkosikhona Fakude [mailto:nkosikhona14@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 07, 2018 8:22 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Asking For Help

Dear Sir/ Madam

I have a BSc Environmental Science degree and I have never worked before. I would like to be considered for any available positions related to my degree, in order to gain work experience. Please find the attached CV and supporting documents. Thank you

Regards,

Nkosikhona Fakude

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 02:51 PM
To: Patrick Russell; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE:

Good Day Patrick

Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

-----Original Message-----

From: Patrick Russell [mailto:tinkhukhu@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2018 6:15 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject:

Patrick Russell
12 Milkwood, 26 Gumtree Road, Pennington 4184

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 03:00 PM
To: ATHOL LAWRENCE; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Extension of Comment Period: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Good Day Athol

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: ATHOL LAWRENCE [mailto:27798778748@VODAMAIL.CO.ZA]
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2018 7:10 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Fw: Extension of Comment Period: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa
Importance: High

Address : eni.exploration.eia@erm.com
Subject : OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Athol Lawrence
Unit 3 Casuarina Sands
6 Coral Road
Pennington
4184

From: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration [<mailto:eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>]
Sent: 22 February 2018 08:59 AM
To: undisclosed-recipients:
Subject: RE: Extension of Comment Period: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

ERM Ref: 0414229

Dear Stakeholder

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

As per the email below, the Draft Scoping Report for the proposed Exploration Drilling project was released for comment on the 22 January 2018. Based on requests made during the Public Meetings held on the 6th, 7th and 8th February 2018 an isiZulu version of the Executive Summary has been prepared and uploaded to the website (<https://www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia>) for review. We have therefore made the decision to extend the comment period to **1 March 2018** to allow additional time for the review of the isiZulu version.

Your comments and our responses will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA for consideration.

Thank you for your participation in this process.

Yours Sincerely

Lindsey Bungartz
Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736

W www.erm.com



From: "ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration" <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
To: "Lindsey Bungartz" <Lindsey.Bungartz@erm.com>
Sent: Monday, 22 January, 2018 11:23:07 AM
Subject: Notification of Draft Scoping Report: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa

ERM Ref: 0414229

Dear Stakeholder,

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right 12/3/236 (ER 236) off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni has the operatorship of Block ER 236. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER 236 to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The project requires Environmental Authorisation (EA) from the National Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended, through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

ERM released a Draft Scoping Report on 26 October 2017, which was subsequently withdrawn on 07 November 2017, as Eni and Sasol wished to reconsider the scope of the project.

Notice is hereby given that the revised Draft Scoping Report is available for comment. Changes made to the Draft Scoping Report are largely in the Project Description, Chapter 4, as the ER236 holders are now considering drilling up to six wells, instead of the four wells which were planned in the previous 2017 Draft Scoping Report. Key edits to the project scope have been underlined in the text of the Draft Scoping Report, other edits are outlined below.

All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated maps to reflect southern area of interest. • Minor editorial edits.
Chapter 1 (Introduction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of southern area of interest in <i>Section 1.1</i>
Chapter 4 (Project Description)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 4.1 and Section 4.2 edited to include the southern area of interest
Chapter 5 (Baseline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates made throughout to reflect the addition of the southern area of interest
Chapter 6 (EIA Process)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public consultation details edited to reflect re-release of Draft Scoping Report
Chapter 8 (Plan of Study for EIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisional EIA schedule updated to reflect new timeframe

All comments received from stakeholders with regard to the previous Draft Scoping Report have been considered and included in the 2018 Draft Scoping Report, in the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) (*Annex C*). Stakeholders are encouraged to ensure that their comments are captured in the CRR and are welcome to submit further comment to ERM.

The comment period will have a duration of 30 calendar days from 22 January 2018 to 22 February 2018. The Report is available on the Project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia as well as on request, from ERM, and at the following public locations:

- Durban Central Lending Public Library
- Richards Bay Library
- Port Shepstone Library
- ERM offices, Suite S005, 17 The Boulevard, Westway Office Park, Westville

A Zulu or Afrikaans version of the executive summary can be made available on request.

Stakeholders are invited to attend one of the below listed public meetings where ERM will present more information about the project and the EIA. During the meeting the participants will also have the opportunity to ask questions to the Project team. Details of the public meetings are as follows:

Date: 6 February 2018

Venue: Premier Hotel The Richards, 3 Hibberd Dr, Meer En See, Richards Bay

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 7 February 2018

Venue: Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, 85 OR Tambo Parade, South Beach, Durban

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

Date: 8 February 2018

Venue: Port Shepstone Country Club, Port Shepstone

Time: 17:30, the project team will be available at the venue from 16:00

You are invited to submit your comments on the Draft Scoping Report to ERM:

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Post: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Tel: 021 681 5400

Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

Your comments, and our response, will be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA for consideration.

Please ensure that your comments reach ERM on or before 22 February 2018.

Thank you for your participation in this process.

Yours Sincerely

Lindsey Bungartz

Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa

T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 |

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Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 02:59 PM
To: Colleen Crookes; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

Good Day Colleen

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Colleen Crookes [mailto:colleen@scottnet.co.za]
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2018 5:21 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Colleen Crookes
4 Woodford Road
Freeland Park
Scottburgh
4180

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 03:01 PM
To: Lorraine Johnson; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: dwyersam9@gmail.com
Subject: RE: Objection to drilling offshore

Good Day Lorraine

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Lorraine Johnson [mailto:lorraine@ljconsulting.co.za]
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2018 9:28 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Cc: dwyersam9@gmail.com
Subject: Objection to drilling offshore

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

LORRAINE JOHNSON
1 CASUARINA SANDS
6 CORAL ROAD
PENNINGTON
4184

Thanks and Regards
Lorraine
Cell: 0829551306/0798194263

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OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

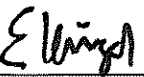
SIGNED AT EMALAHLENI BY:



JM KRÜGEL

28/2/2018

DATE



E KRÜGEL

28/2/2018

DATE

(PROPERTY OWNERS - PENNINGTON)

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 03:05 PM
To: Marie Roos; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Marie

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Marie Roos [mailto:marie@krugels.co.za]
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2018 2:31 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Sir / Madam

Kindly find attached hereto correspondence from our offices.

Regards

MARIE ROOS

KRÜGEL HEINSEN INCORPORATED

Reg Nr: 2001/001786/21 Vat No: 4680210509

Facebook: 

Route N4 Business Park, Proffice Building 23 Corridor Crescent, Benfleur, Emalahleni

Tel: (013) 653 6400 Fax: (013) 653 6401

E-mail: marie@krugels.co.za Website: www.krugelheinsen.co.za, Docex 53 Witbank Sentinel

This e-mail and any attachments are confidential. If you are not the intended recipient of this e-mail, please immediately delete its contents and notify us. This e-mail was checked for virus contamination before being sent - nevertheless, it is advisable to check for any contamination.

PLEASE TAKE NOTE :

Our office will never change or amend our trust banking details via email or other electronic forum. Please contact our offices for formal verification should you receive any correspondence of such nature.

PLEASE NOTE OUR E-MAIL DOMAIN is known as @krugels.co.za – Please do not accept any e-mails not sent from our domain address and please report same to us.

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 03:00 PM
To: Sam Dwyer; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Sam

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Sam Dwyer [mailto:dwyersam9@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2018 7:33 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Sam Dwyer
1 Casuarina Sands
Coral Road
Pennington, KZN
4184

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 03:01 PM
To: SHELLEY - KETON COMP; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good Day Shelley

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: SHELLEY - KETON COMP [mailto:info@keton.co.za]
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2018 8:59 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Yours sincerely

Shelley de Beer
No. 8 Casuarina Sands
Coral Road
Pennington

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 03:03 PM
To: vivienne v; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Extension of Comment Period: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Good Day Vivienne

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: vivienne v [mailto:vivsdesigns@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2018 12:10 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Re: Extension of Comment Period: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

please let it also be noted that the Bluff, whom I represent, relies heavily on tourism – including large numbers of local day visitors. Our Ward is branded as the Whale Ward with a Whale Festival held annually. Our deep concern is the impact of the interference not only of the whales but our coastal marine life.
many thanks

On Wed, Feb 28, 2018 at 11:43 AM, vivienne v <vivsdesigns@gmail.com> wrote:

thank you for this opportunity to respond....basically any future developments regarding the exploration of coal, gas, oil etc definitely DOES NOT HAVE THE FUTURE OF THIS EARTH & US, THE PEOPLE, & OUR BEST INTERESTS in the right place!!!! we all are very aware in this 21st century the damage this has caused and we should all be saying NO!!!! the alternatives have more than proven themselves and that is what should be explored.....there is more than enough sun, wind, waves of the sea etc for sustainable living,,,
so lets make the right choices for this century and our futures!!!! and be SUSTAINABLE IN ITS TRUE SENSE!!!



Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 28 February 2018 03:02 PM
To: vivienne v; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Extension of Comment Period: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Good Day Vivienne

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: vivienne v [mailto:vivsdesigns@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 28, 2018 11:44 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: Re: Extension of Comment Period: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

thank you for this opportunity to respond....basically any future developments regarding the exploration of coal, gas, oil etc definitely DOES NOT HAVE THE FUTURE OF THIS EARTH & US, THE PEOPLE, & OUR BEST INTERESTS in the right place!!!! we all are very aware in this 21st century the damage this has caused and we should all be saying NO!!!! the alternatives have more than proven themselves and that is what should be explored.....there is more than enough sun, wind, waves of the sea etc for sustainable living,,,,,
so lets make the right choices for this century and our futures!!!! and be SUSTAINABLE IN ITS TRUE SENSE!!!



Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 01 March 2018 11:23 AM
To: toddell@absamail.co.za; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

Good day Ashly

Thank you for your email. You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: toddell@absamail.co.za [mailto:toddell@absamail.co.za]
Sent: Thursday, March 01, 2018 7:49 AM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: OBJECTION TO EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236 EAST COAST SA

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

Ashly Phillips

4Casuarina Sands

Penninton

Kwazulu Natal



COASTWATCH KZN

135-408 NPO

P.O. Box 1586

Ballito

4420

coastwatch@telkomsa.net

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

For Attention: Lindsey Bungartz

eni.exploration.eia@erm.com

Coastwatch, WESSA Durban Branch and Birdlife Port Natal, non-governmental organisations formed by volunteers and operating with support of people interested and/or affected by issues relating to the area share interest in development and change of land use applications in the eThekweni area. The organisations serve to ensure that development in the eThekweni area is appropriate, sustainable and legally compliant. The following comments are submitted on behalf of these organisations.

Proposed Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Applicant: Eni South Africa BV (Eni) and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol)

COMMENT ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT (1 March 2018):

Coastwatch, in collaboration with the abovementioned organisations, has reviewed the draft document and we raise the following issues which we believe need to be addressed;

- 1) A desktop marine impact assessment is insufficient to provide adequate information for the placing of the wells. The deep ocean, especially on the KwaZulu-Natal coast is extremely data deficient and thus data is likely to be gleaned from numerous historic studies, none of which are likely to have been undertaken in the area of interest itself or within a reasonably recent timeframe thus allowing for the use of appropriate current technologies. We would expect that at least a brief physical survey to be undertaken in order to verify conclusions drawn by the desk top study. In addition, this information and imagery should be made available to the public to ensure transparency.
- 2) Please could you provide the Terms of Reference for all specialist studies to be included in the EIA report so that we are able to assess the scope of the studies being undertaken, particularly with regards to the marine specialist component.
- 3) Will the applicant be restricted to a certain drilling time, in terms of when drilling may occur and for how long. Will drilling occur during the whale migration, turtle nesting and hatching, or during the sardine run and will the impacts of this be explored in the marine assessment. This is a particular concern for migratory species such as birds which follow the sardine run have been known to be adversely affected by drilling platforms.
- 4) The KwaZulu-Natal coastline is notorious for rough seas and this raises a concern of the ability of the drilling ship to handle extreme conditions, such as "freak waves".
- 5) Is there a clean-up plan in place should the blow out preventer fail?



c/o 100 Brand Road, Durban 4001
Coastwatch operates as a Friend of WESSA, committed to the well-being of the KwaZulu-Natal Coast
Reg. No. 05/04658/08 (Incorporated Association not for gain) FRN 01 1000 78 000 3

- 6) Who will be responsible for monitoring and maintenance of the capped wells into the future should the drilling not detect deposits worth exploiting. It is felt that regular monitoring of the wells is required to ensure that no leaks occur that may cause adverse impacts to the environment.

Please note that these comments pertain only to the exploration drilling outlined in this report and that in the event of a positive result a new EIA process would then be required as per the regulations prior to commercial extraction.

Furthermore, while it is noted that it is not under the control of the applicant, CoastWatch is concerned with Petroleum Agency South Africa's ability to act as both the promoters of the oil and gas industry as well as the adjudicators in these decisions. It is felt that this should be the role of the Department of Environmental Affairs, whose mandate it is to ensure that the environment is not harmful to the health and wellbeing of the citizens of South African and to protect the environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

Yours faithfully,

The Chairman
CoastWatch

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 01 March 2018 01:08 PM
To: Kendyl Le Roux; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration; Coastwatch
Subject: RE: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa: Meeting Minutes

Good Day Kendyl

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Kendyl Le Roux [mailto:kendyllr@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 01, 2018 12:55 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>; Coastwatch <coastwatch@telkomsa.net>
Subject: Re: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa: Meeting Minutes

Dear Lindsey

Please find attached comments on the Draft Scoping Report for the proposed drilling in Block ER236.

Please feel free to contact us should you require clarification on any of the comments.

Kind regards,
Kendyl

On Tue, Feb 27, 2018 at 12:56 PM, ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com> wrote:

ERM Ref: 0414229

Dear Stakeholder

RE: Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Attached please find the meeting minutes from the public meeting which took place in Durban, 7 February 2018.

Yours sincerely,

Lindsey Bungartz
Senior Consultant

ERM Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd

2nd Floor | Great Westerford | 240 Main Road | Rondebosch | 7700 | Cape Town | South Africa
T +27 21 681 5400 | **F** +27 21 686 0736 |
W www.erm.com



Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 02 March 2018 09:34 AM
To: 'Mac'; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

Good day Michelle

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Mac [mailto:entwae@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, March 01, 2018 4:14 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa

NOTIFICATION DRAFT SCOPING REPORT. EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN OFFSHOREBLOCK ER236 EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.

Yours concerned,

Michelle Macdonald
6 Watervale
Moodie Lane
Freeland Park
Scottburgh

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 05 March 2018 10:47 AM
To: Hoosen; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Subject: RE: Oil Spill Presentation

Good day Hoosen

Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Hoosen [mailto:hoosen@bobats.co.za]
Sent: Sunday, March 04, 2018 9:04 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Cc: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Subject: FW: Oil Spill Presentation

ENI/ERM

I am a private citizen, born and raised in Durban. I am doing this out of love of nature and our environment. Our coastline is the proverbial 'Goose that has laid the golden egg'... destroy it and East coast SA is doomed !

I attach my presentation which I meant to present at the Austerville meeting.

I will go through each slide and make comments.

Slide 1

Your map of the area affected shows the KZN coast with three little dots i.e. Richards Bay, Durban and Port Shepstone as being the only affected area. This map trivializes the whole project as if only 3 places are affected.

Actually the entire eastern seaboard from Kosi mouth to around East London is affected..

You do not even show the Transkei coastline which is under threat with your area off Port Shepstone.

Shockingly, your map does not even show all the major rivers, wetlands, little towns and villages along the east coast. What kind of an EIA process. Very shoddy. In case you ERM, is not aware, this is one of the most biodiverse marine environments in the world.

Slide 2 shows South Africa mapthis is what you should have shown first and then move on to show area by affected area,

taking area by area.

Slide 3 shows a detailed stretch of the coast from Kosi to St Lucia lighthouse...this is the iSimangaliso wetland park, South Africa's first World Heritage site since 1999. This is 280 km of pristine coastline and includes 3 of South Africa's RAMSAR sites.

Did you go and present to the Tonga people of Kosi who have done sustainable subsistence fishing here for over 700 years.

Did you present to the custodians of Lake Sibaya, a Ramsar site.

Did you present to KZN Wildlife who are the custodians of the RAMSAR sites.

Have you presented to the board of the iSimangaliso Wetland park ?

Slide 4.. this is Sodwana Bay within iSimangaliso Wetland Park

Did you present to the local community there, who rely on the marine environment for their livelihood ?

This stretch has 3 of South Africa's world renowned reefs.

It is the most important area for turtle nesting. Turtles are already under threat of extinction, probably in 35/50 years time.

The hatchlings swim out to join the Agulhas current 10/20 kms offshore,thereafter they are carried south by the Agulhas current.

YOUR drilling area is smack in their paths.

Sodwana is the home of the only known living Coelacanth, a truly pre-historic creature.

Your drilling area off Richards Bay is far too close to the deepwater canyons that they inhabit.Sound travels greater distances underground than in the open air or underwater.

Slide 5 is a quote by Nelson Mandela.A very profound quote,recognizing the importance of the park.An oil spill in this area would be catastrophic.It is horrific to think that you are trying to plunder this area.

Slide 6 : ERM Please read this slide carefully.This is a Marine protected area !!!!! Operation Phakisa,which you and ENI so glibly quote has in fact extended the marine protected 54 km offshore at Kosi mouth and upto 93km off St Lucia lighthouse.

Slide 7 shows distribution of mangroves on the east coast.Mangroves are an integral and unique part of our coast.

The heavier concentration in the Transkei area would be under massive threat.

You do not even show the Transkei on your map.

Did you present to the communities south of Port Shepstone eg Mtentu,Msikaba, Port ST Johns etc. ?

Slide 8 refers to an annual pelagic event that has played out over millions of years, the Sardine run.

Acknowledged the world over as the 'Greatest Shoal" on earth.Already under threat by pollution and global warming....

An oil spill would be a disaster of epic proportions....for the sardines,a multitude of marine species eg whales,dolphins,seals, dozens of fish species,birdlife and humans.

Slide 8 shows the major currents off SA. Our main interest is the Agulhas current....where your drilling rigs would be located.

In fact this map you ERM,should be showing to interested parties. It would show how an oil spill would be carried by this Agulhas current,which moves upto 3 meters per second.....in 12 hours a spill could be over 100 kmsand depending on winds at that time any easterlies,south easterly or a south westerly would drive it onshore.Disaster.

Slide 9 the potential disaster. The deepwater Horizon spill is still being felt 7 years later.

ERM

All you are aiming to do is rubber stamp this EIA as quickly and quietly as possible so as to meet your deadline before the concession expires.This presentation is just one aspect of the potential threat of this drilling.

I attended both the Tropicana and Austerville meetings.I was surprised by your firms arrogance, the impatience of the facilitator.

All the tech info by ENI does not matter because ENI CANNOT GUARANTEE THAT THERE WILL NEVER BE A SPILL. Period.

Your EIA process is extremely flawed.

Regards,

Hoosen Bobat, BCom, CFP

Cell: +27 (0)83 786 5983

Tel: +27 (0)31 309 7861

Fax: +27 (0)86 663 4559

Mail: hoosen@bobats.co.za

196 Gordon Road

Morningside, Durban, 4001

PO Box 786, Durban, 4000

The current map of where ENI intend to drill trivializes the extent of the Eastern Coast line as well and depicts it as a small portion of Kwa-ZuluNatal



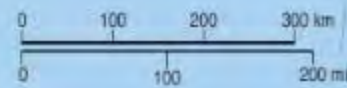
SOUTH AFRICA

Capital:
Pretoria, administrative;
Cape Town, legislative and
Bloemfontein, judicial

- ⊙ National capital
- Provincial capital
- Town, village
- ✈ Major airport

--- International boundary
--- Provincial boundary

© Nations Online Project





iSimangaliso Wetland Park, South Africa's very first World Heritage site since 1999 (Unesco), it is also the third largest protected area in South Africa.



Sodwana Bay



“iSimangaliso must be the only place on the globe where the oldest land mammal (the rhinoceros) and the world’s biggest terrestrial mammal (the elephant) share an ecosystem with the world’s oldest fish (the coelacanth) and the world’s biggest marine mammal (the whale)”
-Nelson Mandela

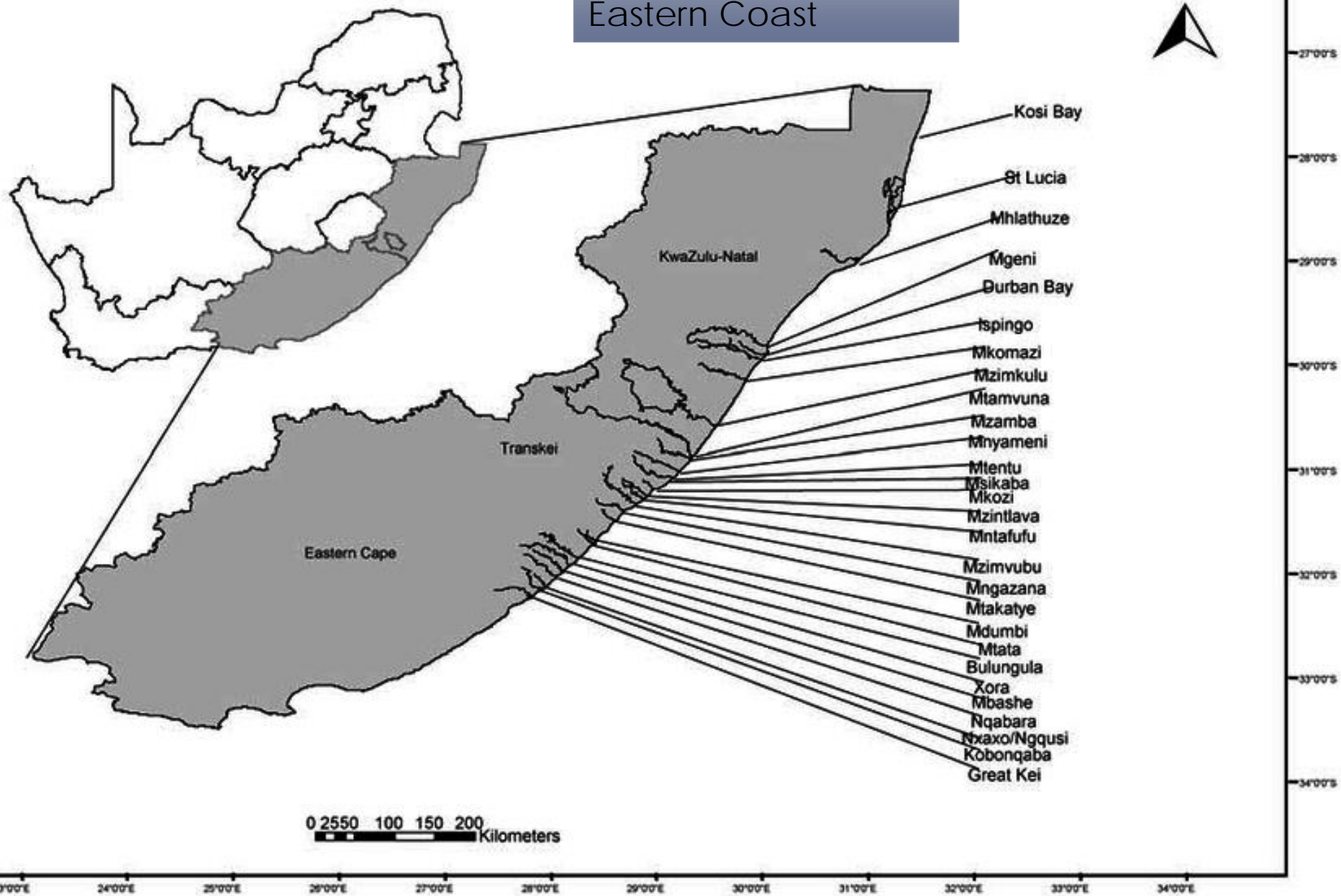


iSimangaliso Wetland Park is the largest marine protected area (MPA) in South Africa. Up until February 2016 the country conserved roughly 21 Marine Protected Areas, when an announcement by the government outlined its intention to add a further network of 22 new Marine Protected Areas - part of an initiative known as Operation Phakisa.



Operation Phakisa intends withdrawing these two Marine Protected Areas and extending the boundaries of the iSimangaliso Marine Protected Area even further. It will stretch from the border with Mozambique to Cape St Lucia lighthouse in the south, 54 KM offshore in the north and as much as 93 KM miles offshore in the south (most of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park and the coastline, in other words).

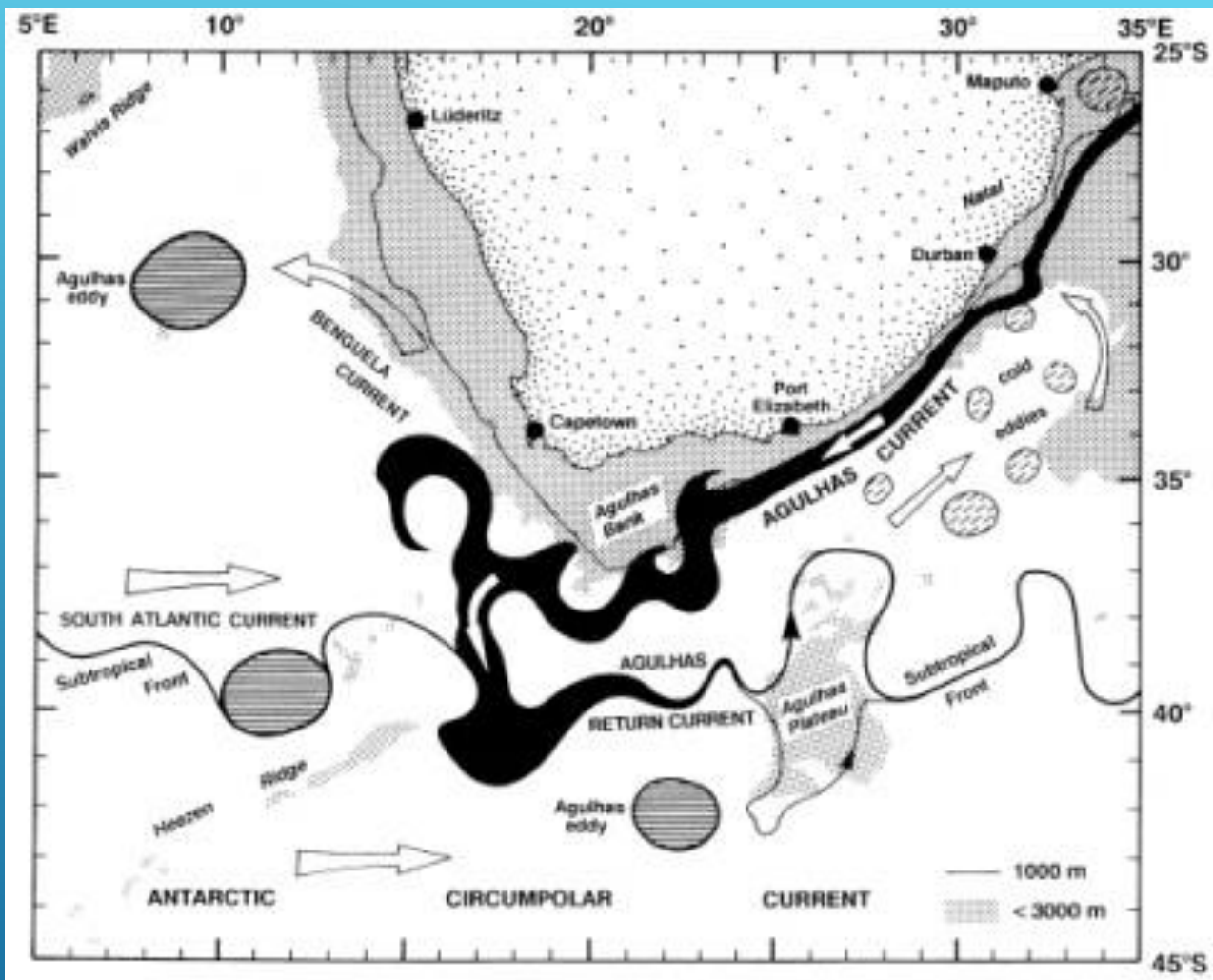
Mangrove Distribution along the Eastern Coast





The greatest Shoal on Earth, The East coasts Sardines Run





This warm water current runs south along the east coast of southern Africa from ~25°S to 40°S, and is the Western Boundary Current of the South Indian Ocean.

It is narrow (approx. 100 km wide), swift (up to 3 m/s) and deep (2 km). The amount of water transported amounts to about 70 million cubic metres per second, making it one of the largest western Boundary Currents in the world.



Do we want the Oil
Spill Risk in our Hands?



Reinett Mogotshi

From: Thando <thando@sdceango.co.za>
Sent: 05 March 2018 04:13 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration; david.shandler@planet.capital; Lindsey Bungartz
Cc: 'Desmond'; 'Bobby Peek'; shanusha@sdceango.co.za; shanice@sdceango.co.za; joanne@sdceango.co.za; alicetho@ispace.co.za; olbersj@kznwildlife.com; samuel@groundwork.org.za
Subject: Objection comments- block ER236 offshore oil and gas drilling
Attachments: oil and gas comments 3 March 2018.pdf

Hi
Charlene Jefferies

We at the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) **object** to the proposed exploration drilling within block ER236, offshore of the East Coast of South Africa.

Please see attached for comments regarding the objection of the proposed exploration drilling within block ER236, offshore of the East Coast of South Africa.

Thank You
Regards
Sherelee Odayar
SDCEA Project Officer



Exploration Drilling Within Block ER236, Offshore of the East Coast of Southern Africa.

Charlene Jefferies

ERM Southern Africa

Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag x12, Tokai, 7966

Tel: (021) 681 5400

E-mail: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Date: 05 March 2018

Re: Comments submission of objection to Gas and Oil exploration activities in the East Coast of South Africa by the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA).

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Background

The South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) is a non-governmental Organisation with a coalition of 16 community and environmental organisations concerned with environmental justice and sustainable development in South Durban and Kwa Zulu Natal. There are numerous concerns that we have risen regarding the Oil and Gas Exploration activities proposed for our coast and find many discrepancies glaring throughout all the processes thus far concerning these activities.

Kwa Zulu Natal is a hugely popular place and tourist destination because of the cities warm subtropical climate and extensive beautiful beaches. Healthy oceans are critically important to marine life and to coastal communities whose economies rely on tourism, fishing and recreational activities. Opening up new offshore areas to drilling, risks permanent damage to our oceans and beaches without reducing our dependence on oil. Our coast could be subject to huge oil spills equivalent to the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, with calamitous long-term costs for the tourism and fishing industries. If these plans were to go ahead, the climate crisis which is not factored in and taken seriously would be intensified and South Africa's own carbon-budget strategy of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 34% in 2020 would not be achieved. The Climate Crisis is in fact a reality and should be taken seriously- now more than ever.

Appointment and the Role of Independent Consultants

The developer must appoint a consultant as per the Environmental Impact Assessment EIA regulations to ensure that the public meetings they intend holding are independent and unbiased. Terms of reference of the independent consultant must be circulated to all stakeholders including Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP).

General Requirements for EAPs and Specialists according to NEMA 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)

1) An EAP and a specialist, appointed in terms of regulation 12(1) or 12(2), must—

(a) be independent

(b) have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments or undertaking specialist work as required, including knowledge of the Act, these Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;

(c) ensure compliance with these Regulations;

(d) perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the application;

(e) take into account, to the extent possible, the matters referred to in regulation 18 when preparing the application and any report, plan or document relating to the application; and

(f) disclose to the proponent or applicant, registered interested and affected parties and the competent authority all material information in the possession of the EAP and where applicable, the specialist, that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing—

(i) any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority in terms of these Regulations; or

(ii) the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by the EAP or specialist, in terms of these Regulations for submission to the competent authority; unless access to that information is protected by law, in which case it must be indicated that such protected information exists and is only provided to the competent authority.

The Role of Experts

The consultant together with the developer must first identify through the process, the experts that will be required for the research that will provide a professional platform. The terms and references must also include the appointment jointly agreed by all stakeholders an independent review of the expert's knowledge to diffuse any conflict. The experts must be independent from the consultants. Appointed consultants cannot be deemed and appointed as experts for this project. The consultants must only identify and give their independent opinion, which must include impacts that will affect people and the natural environment. The appointed experts must have a history of independent thinkers and extensive experience in this field. They must not have done any previous work for the same consultant and developer in any country.

Public Participation

Advertising

The independent consultants must advertise the development to the I&AP through local media, mainstream print, electronic media as well as community radio in all languages specifically English, IsiZulu and Xhosa. All users and affected people must be contacted and informed. There must also be notification by way of the distribution of pamphlets throughout the affected areas, using the knock and drop method, to reach as many people as possible. [Only some mainstream media] and no knock and drop was done excluding a vast population who survive on the sea.

According to Department of Environmental Affairs (2017), All potential and I&APs have a right to be informed early and in an informative and proactive way regarding proposals that may affect their lives or livelihoods. Early communication can aim to build trust among participants, allow more time for public participation, and improve community analysis and increases opportunities to modify the proposal in regards to the comments and information gathered during the Public Participation Process.

The level of public participation must be at a minimum be informed by –

- *the scale of anticipated impacts of the proposed project;*
- *the sensitivity of the affected environment and the degree of controversy of the project;*
and
- *the characteristics of the potentially affected parties.*

Notification of a proposal to all I&APs may be given through a number of methods including fixing of notice boards, providing written notice, placing advertisements etc.

ERM, ENI and Sasol admitted that they did not advertise the meeting of the 6th, 7th, & 8th of February 2018 which was held in Richards Bay, Durban and Port Shepstone. They admitted that these meetings were not identified with and they only contacted people that were in their mailing list. In the meeting in Port Shepstone only 4 people showed up because there was no advertising at all in Port Shepstone.

Hosting of the Public Meeting

Public meetings must be hosted in venues that are suitable and accessible to the public. Transport must be provided for if people have to travel as many affected people do not have vehicles of their own. The timing of the public meeting must be held when most people are available to attend and not only suit the developer's time and availability. They must allow for sufficient time for the communities to come and gain insight of the proposed project and not rush off and close the meetings because they have another appointment as was done at the Tropicana Hotel in Durban. The presentation of the meeting must be done in layman's terms and there must be professional translation on the outset of the meeting. They left out huge gaps for the public meetings because they did not advertise in all areas especially a huge area along the Indian Ocean. According to the consultants, the reason being for the lack of advertising in all areas was due to the fact that they were overwhelmed with work. As the Indian Ocean stretches across

quite a substantial number of small towns and cities there should have been more public meeting in every coastal town. There was an absence of the Sasol shareholder, and their presentations and responses were done by the consultants who could not answer to any questions put forward to the joint development .A request to the consultants of why SASOL was not present was not responded to. The groups present residents stated must be present. We also wish to know if the commercial fishing industry has been consulted as they too have a vested interest in activities that could either (a) limit their freedom of the sea or (b) impact negatively on sea harvests.

Report Back Meeting

The report back meeting was held on the 28th of February at the Austerville Civic Centre in Durban. At this meeting interested and affected communities were angry as the consultants failed to address the 20 page concerns raised at a previous meetings and the manner in which the entire participation was been conducted and the undermining nature from the majority shareholder of the ER236 oil and gas exploration activities which is Sasol who we requested previously to be in attendance at the public meeting. This complete disregard was unacceptable and therefore we as the community feel that the developers and consultants want to get away with a tick box exercise rather than engaging in meaning fully participation .A formal request was previously made by the SDCEA and other groups that the government departments responsible for this project which is the Department of Mineral Resources , department of Environmental Affairs and Petroleum Agency of South Africa should have also been present to present on how permission was granted on Seismic testing to Eni and Sasol to explore the shores of Kwa Zulu Natal.

Background Information Document

The back-ground information document was requested at the TROPICANA hotel to be provided in English and ISIZULU however a few copies were made available in English , IsiZulu .A further request that these documents including the scoping document must be given well in advance and in addition to ISIZULU , English ,XHOSA must be included . It must be simple and easy for the community to understand and grasp the impact of the development . The developer must be prepared to answer questions and respond to the community. The identified impacts must come through the scoping or the background meetings that are identified and raised by the I&AP and communities. All issues raised by the affected communities must be tested and all expert opinions sought after. A review mechanism must be developed and review experts chosen and paid for by the developer.

The Proposed Development

All the options including alternatives must be investigated and considered as this forms part of crucial information and must not be left out. All information must be fully accessible, open and transparent. This includes all documentation between Sasol and Eni, documentation between the government and the initiators of the project and documentation between ERM and Sasol.

International Conventions and Treaty Commitments South Africa

The International Conventions and Treaty Commitments of South Africa must be included as part of the investigation by the appointed consultants. South Africa has signed the Paris Agreement on climate change to reduce its emissions that contribute and this must be factored and the science must be placed before the regulator. “The Agreement is a comprehensive framework which will guide international efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to meet all the associated challenges posed by climate change. It signals the change in pace towards the low carbon development from 2020

onwards through commitments of countries in ambitious national plans called Nationally Determined Contributions” (DEA, 2016). South Africa’s commitment must be adhered to and there must be an obligation that if this development exacerbates and violates the commitment therefore the decision must not be approved .

Impacts of Offshore Oil and Gas Drilling

Impact on the communities, people and environment

When oil spills occur they can bring catastrophic harm to marine life and devastating losses for local businesses. Even routine exploration and drilling activities bring harm to many marine species. Expanded offshore drilling poses the risk of oil spills ruining our beaches, bringing harm to those who live, work and vacation along the coasts, as well as harming habitats critical to plants and animal species. Oil spills can quickly traverse vast distances. Exploration of oil and gas presents multiple forms of environmental degradation. Oil pollution also damages fishing equipment and pollutes drinking water in wells. Oil spills and waste dumping have also seriously damaged agricultural land. Long term effects include damage to soil fertility and agricultural productivity, which in some cases can last for decades. Economically, the costs of those products become exorbitant given the law of supply and demand. The negative impact of environmental consequences of the oil industry activities are mainly localized within the host communities. However, some of the effects have trans-boundary implications. Gas flaring is a contributing factor to global warming and these are risks no community is willing to take especially South Durban and the communities all along the KZN coastline from the north to the South given the fact that this area is already a marginalized and affected group of communities that experience these kind of environmental disasters more often than a residential area should or ever at all.

Impact on fisherfolk

These developments and projects will not only cause catastrophic destruction with the above-mentioned impacts but will also destroy livelihoods to over 50 000 subsistence fisher folk who eke out a living daily. When seismic tests are conducted, they clearly have an impact on marine life. The fish are either killed or forced to leave the area. There will be no fish for the subsistence fishermen, who fish areas all along the coast. This impact will increase poverty and lead to more people joining unemployment line. Thereby increasing to the millions of people who are unemployed and this development will require specific skills which the majority of the population do not possess therefore there is no job creation in these projects. In the public participation process, this group of marginalised fisherfolk must be given notice and opportunity to comment and voice their concerns.

Emissions to air

The oil and gas industry is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions as well as toxic volatile organic compounds (VOCs). VOC in combination with NO_x contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone and is a known causal agent of acid rain.

The atmospheric pollution will have measurable impacts on the surrounding ocean but also become potentially entrapped in air masses moving towards the coastline where it will be deposited as acid rain. The drilling of wells and production process require vast amounts of energy usually provided by the burning of gas and diesel. The impact of this activity needs to accurately assessed in terms of tons of fuel burnt and hydrocarbons released. Assuming that oil or gas is discovered then this would no doubt need to be flared off until such time as it can be capped and processed. During this time vast quantities of particulate matter and volatile organic compounds will be released into the atmosphere, indeed continuing throughout the production process. In addition the associated fugitive emissions from retrieved product is an additional source of toxic

pollutants as the venting from either onsite (barge/tanker) or onshore (storage tanks and pipeline valves) must be evaluated. The carbon generated from flaring will also add to the existing problem and create added negative consequences in terms of climate change

Physical Effects of Offshore Oil Rigs

Any floating platform will attract pelagic fish and seabirds as well as certain marine mammal species. A consequence of this for seabirds is that bird mortality has been associated with physical collisions with the rigs especially at night, as well as incineration by the flare. Birds settling on the water surrounding the rig may come in contact with oil residues and leaks leading to their death following contact with such pollutants. Fish aggregating around the drilling rig may be exposed to high levels of pollutants which are then biomagnified up the food chain ending up in apex predators such as sharks and marine mammals such as dolphins and toothed whales. It has long been suspected that drilling activity around oil rigs in the of Gulf of Mexico is associated with elevated levels of mercury in fish.

South African Coastline

Our coastline is recognised as being one of the most hostile and formidable to shipping. Large freak waves, storms and the presence of a year round strong (4 knot) north-south current all spell trouble for any stationery vessel anchored in place. The impact of the dynamic Agulhas current and its vital role in important biological processes must be evaluated. The positioning of the rig is fairly and squarely within this current that is in effect the highway for fish and mammal species travelling down the Eastern seaboard of South Africa to the nutrient rich and breeding grounds of the Agulhas bank. Anything that occurs off KZN coastline will end up being swept to the Agulhas such is the inevitable nature of the current. It will not simply disperse over the vastness of the

ocean as you are effectively discharging hazardous waste into a fast flowing offshore river. In addition it is suspected that the south flowing Agulhus current is of critical importance to the spawning patterns of many fish species that move northwards inshore up our coastline with larval formations carried south by the current. Allowing the presence of ecologically destructive drilling and oil/gas extraction is foolhardy and flies in the face of the precautionary principle.

Cyclones and intense Cold Fronts

Due to global warming the likelihood of tropical cyclone formations drifting further southwards has vastly increased. Tropical cyclones feed off warm water masses and statistically will be enhanced by the presence of elevated and sustained water temperatures. Contemplated now is that oil and gas drilling rigs will be sited along a potential cyclone track. But this is not the Bay of Mexico which has a relatively benign water mass. We are talking about an area of the earth's ocean that is well known amongst shipping for being both violent and unpredictable. In addition, during winter ferocious cold front polar systems sweep up our coastline generating long deep period swell systems. These systems encounter the south flowing Agulhas current with consequences usually expressed in the appearance of enormous open ocean swells. Ships have simply disappeared (Waratah) and in some cases had their bows sheared off by the force of these waves. How then will these rigs survive significant storms events without environmental mishap?

Health, safety and rescue considerations

In this context consider that the drilling operation lies beyond the rescue envelope of traditional South African rescue services. South Africa simply does not have any capability or capacity to provide long distance rescue effort and certainly not in the weather conditions likely to precipitate a disaster. For example we have no exiting offshore rescue craft capable of providing a rapid response. The NSRI is strictly inshore

and the Naval capability virtually non-existent. Furthermore, it is not the navy's role to provide standby services for private institutions. In addition aerial support also requires specialist aircraft that South Africa simply does not possess. The key limitations are restrictions placed on aviation flying over water meaning that specialist aircraft would be required. Where and what are these and who will fund them? Where will they be based? Would they really be able to respond in time in order to assist in event of ecological or human calamity? Consider what occurred on Piper Alpha...and there you had state of the art first world facilities whereas in South Africa things are significantly more third world. The odds therefore that a plant upset could become a runaway uncontrolled event impacting on both life and the environment are therefore significantly greater than the norm of rigs in the 1st World North Sea or Gulf of Mexico where, as we know, enormous ecological harm has been wreaked by this industry despite the proximity of state of the art rescue and repair facilities.

Agulhas Current

The Agulhas current has many unique features. There are little understood but regular upwelling events are associated with either (a) the strength/velocity of the current (b) its unexplained meanderings (c) its collision with undersea topographic features - all of which lead to the potential that constituents of the offshore water column are pushed inshore to the beaches. Consequently, in the event of an offshore rig disaster there is a distinct possibility that the southward bound current will provide a mechanism to drive the toxic consequences of the oil and gas industry into our nearshore waters and indeed even onto our beaches. This is an invariable fact of the Agulhas Current that sweeps along our coast with regular gyres (reverse currents) spinning off inshore meaning toxic by-products can be expected to be deposited along our sensitive shoreline including Marine protected Areas, sensitive breeding colonies (penguins/seals) and primary fish recruitment areas (Agulhas banks). No area of our Eastern coastline would be spared.

Impacts of Drilling

Discharges from drilling consist mainly of crushed material from the borehole (cuttings) and chemicals used during the operation. In addition brought to the surface is “produced water” that will contain trace elements of oil assuming oily condensate is discovered. This requires evaluation. With regard to the drill cuttings it is not known what alternatives are proposed or whether the cheapest option of discharge into the nearby ocean is the only option being considered. For example is it not possible to injecting everything back into suitable geological formations or take it to shore for further treatment. More drilling muds and fluids are discharged into the ocean during exploratory drilling than in developmental drilling because exploratory wells are generally deeper consequently this is a very real threat to the environment.

Literature on the discharge of drill cuttings and associated drilling fluids indicate that it will cause the death of the benthic (bottom-living) organisms living in and on sediments covered by cuttings in the immediate vicinity of the discharge point. We therefore would demand that a full survey of such benthic biota is established prior to the drilling process and that this be monitored as to its state of health. It is also known that offshore rigs can dump tons of drilling fluid, metal cuttings, including toxic metals, such as lead chromium and mercury, as well as carcinogens, such as benzene, into the ocean all of which must be assessed.

The prospect of a catastrophic spills and blowouts is a documented threat from offshore drilling operations and the near impossibility of introducing a successful capping of the blowout at the depths cited are of deep concern to us. We require significant detail to be presented on this aspect given the learnings of Deep Water Horizon disaster.

The iSimangaliso Wetland Park

The iSimangaliso Wetland Park is South Africa's very first World Heritage site since 1999 (Unesco), it is also the third largest protected area in South Africa. Nelson Mandela stated that *“iSimangaliso must be the only place on the globe where the oldest land mammal (the rhinoceros) and the world's biggest terrestrial mammal (the elephant) share an ecosystem with the world's oldest fish (the coelacanth) and the world's biggest marine mammal (the whale)”*.

The consultants are prone to making wild and unsubstantiated and absolutely unverifiable claims. Consider the following:

“The Goodlad Canyon differs significantly in morphology from those in Northern KZN, where coelacanths have been reported and therefore it is unlikely that coelacanths will be found here”.

How can they possibly state this? The first coelacanth was discovered in East London off the Chalumna River. No-one knows where it came from but it certainly did not swim there all the way from Sodwana bay in Northern Zululand. Almost no exploration has taken place in the deep canyons and offshore waters of KZN largely on account of access as there simply are no deep water submersibles available with which to do so, nor is there any funding. The discovery of the coelacanth off northern KZN was purely due to the inshore proximity of the canyon that allowed scuba divers the opportunity of witnessing them. By no stretch of the imagination can it be concluded that they therefore do not occur elsewhere in deep waters off our continental shelf. This statement is therefore entirely false and unprovable and one can only wonder why such bias would present itself in such a report when the coelacanth is considered to be “the most endangered order of animals in the world”¹ One shudders to think what the impact on the coelacanth population has been due to the intensive seismic testing that has taken place in these areas during the reconnaissance permit stage!

¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coelacanth>

Effects of Offshore Oil Rigs

Offshore oil rigs may also attract seabirds at night due to their lighting and flaring and because fish aggregate near them. Bird mortality has been associated with physical collisions with the rigs, as well as incineration by the flare and oil from leaks. This process of flaring involves the burning off of fossil fuels which produces black carbon.

Black carbon contributes to climate change as it is a potent warmer both in the atmosphere and when deposited on snow and ice. Drilling activity around oil rigs is suspected of contributing to elevated levels of mercury in Gulf of Mexico fish.

The Marine Ecosystem

Exploratory drilling may impact marine mammals based on disturbance by sound emitted during drilling, during seismic profiling of the well, and from support vessels or aircraft. Drilling can also result in oil spills, which can affect marine mammals directly by contact, inhalation, or ingestion, or indirectly by affecting marine mammal prey or habitat.

Seismic Survey Impacts

Seismic testing is still taking place and proved to be very negative toward marine life. The Oceana website reports that blasts from seismic air-guns, towed behind ships, are repeated every ten seconds, 24 hours a day, for days and weeks at a time. Sound travels more easily under water than through the air and the noise from a single seismic survey can travel tens of thousands of square kilometres. An article in the Canadian Journal of Zoology reports that seismic surveys increase noise levels to twice the normal level, and impact marine life. Such surveys disturb the communication, navigation and eating habits essential to the survival of marine wildlife. These sonic waves can also damage fish with air bladders, destroy marine wildlife eggs and larvae, and cause fish and other marine species to temporarily migrate away from the affected area. The effect of these blasts of sound on marine life is disturbing and can have

catastrophic results: Seals have been found to display dramatic avoidance behaviour, a slower heart rate, ceasing feeding and hauling out of the ocean. Turtles have shown reduced hearing sensitivity at a distance of 1km from the blasts. There has been damage to fish ears at distances of 500m to several kilometres, a reduction of 40 – 80% of catch rates in the North Atlantic and increased embryonic mortality. Zooplankton, which are essential for the health and productivity of global marine ecosystems have suffered significant mortality and the impact has been observed at a range of 1,2km from the blasting sites. Impacts include temporary and permanent hearing loss, abandonment of habitat, disruption of mating and feeding, and even beach strandings and death. For whales and dolphins, which rely on their hearing to find food, communicate, and reproduce, being able to hear is a life or death matter. Whales simply stop “talking” to each other.

Impacts of Oil and Gas Drilling on Marine life

Sea birds are attracted to offshore drilling platforms by lights, burning flares and human food that can be scavenged. Birds are killed or injured after colliding with the structures, becoming contaminated with oil and related chemicals, and even being burned by flares. Birds’ feathers can get coated with oil, preventing them from being able to keep warm and reducing their ability to float. Roughly 200,000 migratory birds are killed each year near offshore drilling rigs in the Gulf of Mexico. They often fly circles around platforms for hours at a time, exhausting themselves or colliding with platforms or other birds.

Deep-divers, like the endangered sperm whale, spend large amounts of time resting at the surface of the ocean, increasing the risk of collision with vessels. Oil can affect survival or the reproductive success of marine mammals through exposure to hydrocarbons and by affecting distribution, abundance, or availability of prey.

Increased vessel traffic around platforms may increase collisions with sea turtles. Sea turtles are difficult to sight from moving vessels and often rest on or just below the surface of the ocean.

Alleged Commercial Advantage

The consultant's to this process claim a project motivation based on economics. In the Project Motivation they state:

“South Africa's current crude oil demand is over 600 000 barrels / day. South Africa currently imports approximately 70 percent of its liquid fuel, which comprises crude oil and finished products. The other approximately 30 percent is sourced from the local production of synfuels from coal and gas. Crude oil prices combined with the Rand/Dollar exchange rate therefore have major impact on fuel prices in South Africa.” With respect this is all unproven.

SASOL currently sources' gas from Mozambique but does not pass this “saving” onto us as consumers. Rather their cost of production falls but prices are set by virtue of the ubiquitous pricing mechanism that has been in place since the apartheid era, one that prices the domestic prices of fuels by reference to (a) international crude oil prices, (b) international supply and demand balances for petroleum products and (c) the Rand/US Dollar exchange rate.² This means that there is absolutely no requirement for any producer of petroleum products to pass any such savings from home grown sources onto the consumer. Rather, given the fact that there is considerable secrecy regarding operating refiner input costs, there exists abundant opportunities to make windfall profits by processing locally extracted gas and oil whilst having a Government set international benchmark for refined product. The idea that the oil and gas industry would somehow pass these benefits on to the consumer is repugnant. Secondly, it is not clear what

² http://www.energy.gov.za/files/esources/petroleum/petroleum_pricestructure.html

“increase in government revenues” they refer to? Again, there is enormous secrecy regarding any refiners input cost in terms of crude oil processing costs and how these are disclosed. It is however clear that the Government derives an enormous benefit from the fuel levy and pipeline transfer fees but these refers to the finished product and not the raw input. We therefore demand further clarity and exposition on these loosely cobbled statements as to economic benefit to South Africa besides that relating to reduced need for foreign exchange.

Accountability of oil and gas industry

Our waters are rich in marine sea life and our fisheries and integral part of the SA economy that must be preserved, protected and nurtured for both current and future generations. The protection of our marine resource is also fundamental to South Africa’s food security. Allowing what amounts to indiscriminate drilling by a single vested interest that will without fail lead to the introduction of toxic wastes and products whether from industrial accident or working process. Massive industrial upsets such as the BP Deep Horizon blowout in the Gulf of Mexico and the shocking consequences of oil releases (such as the Exxon Valdez) highlight the fragility of the oceans but also the lack of accountability of the oil and gas industry. This industrial grouping has shown that it is secretive, opaque in terms of communication and known to act irresponsibly and negligently in ecological matters. One need look no further than what has happened in the Nigeria Delta region to witness the results. This industry will not make pleasant bedfellows for neighbouring onshore communities nor for fisherfolk or our resurgent tourism industry. Imagine the scale of the dam should oil residues coat our shores from KZN through to Cape Town – as they will give the peculiarities of our coastal water movements.

Alternatives

No alternatives were investigated such as investments in renewable energy which desperately require. There is no social enhancement study presented in any of the documents we have come across so far and this is a crucial part of this type of activity and leaving it out simply gives us the clear indication that this is not taken seriously or properly considered. The social enhancement study must research into the jobs created by small businesses, fishing boats , tourism industry and all who use the Indian Ocean for major sporting and recreation events

Demands

We as representatives of the community demand that...

- There be a proper public participation process which includes sufficient advertising.
- That all historical contexts of oil and gas drilling including incidents and the historical operations of the company must be looked at.
- The accurate funding information must be made available.
- That they indicate upfront how and for whom they will be creating employment opportunities for.
- They give us with accurate and unaltered information when investigating the impacts of climate change.
- They give us all information with regards to the work and incidents they did in Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Mozambique and the Ivory Coast.

- They provide an emergency plan and how they are going to implement it if something happens.
- They provide a social impact assessment of all the people “employed by the ocean” including fishing, commercial fishing, mariculture , tourism and recreation, shipping and transportation ,whale watching , ports and harbors, ship and boat building ,major recreation and sporting events, renewable energy production (wind and wave) and aquarium fishing.
- They must provide a social impact study of how the livelihoods of fisherman will be affected and how they are going to compensate them and deal with it.
- They must provide all the information they have about the coast and the seismic information.
- They must look at impacts, of seismic surveys that have affected marine life, depletion of fish stock, expert knowledge, quota system of fish stock and the advice to produce fish.
- They must look at marine life that are protected and that are currently in recovery and how this will impact it.
- They investigate the semi static current of the waves, including the freak waves, tide impacts and aggressive waves considering that there has been quite a few in Durban and also investigation of the Mozambique current.
- The terms of reference of the consultant and any experts that has been appointed.
- Proper risk assessments be done by appointed experts
- All specific targets must be provided including drilling, testing and chemical information

- They investigate what kind of noise, the noise volume and noise impacts due to the development
- They investigate the canyons, estuaries, wetlands and nurseries which serve as breeding grounds for South Africa's rich biodiversity.
- The independent study that Sasol has conducted must be provided for.
- Surveys must be done over a longer period of time
- That they consider the no go option as an alternative

All the demands stated above need to be in the EIA process. There should be no flexibility and variance in this process. The consulting company cannot be providing expert opinions because their opinion will be biased. Desktop studies will not be acceptable as this can be construed as misinformation.

Conclusion

In conclusion we find that there is no emergency plan drawn up in the case of a disaster such as an oil spill that we know will destroy the ocean marine life. Even if there is an emergency plan, could we still guarantee that absolutely no oil will be spilt? The Gulf of Mexico oil spill can be made an example of how important it is to have a disaster emergency plan and of how offshore oil and gas drilling causes detrimental effects to the ecosystem. We are under the impression that all tiers of Government are promoting the idea of allowing these activities to go ahead without proper and meaningful consultation with the public communities. This type of reaction from Government is contradictory because whilst they are promoting tourism with the main focus on the Sardine shoals, whales and dolphin sighting points, beautiful marine nurseries, various

bird life and small B&Bs which thrive on our beautiful beaches and ocean, they are destroying or allowing the destruction of this beautiful ocean we have. It seems that the offshore oil and gas project will only benefit the elite and rich people of society whereby once again the poor gets dealt a raw deal.

Therefore we object completely to these activities and the way it has been presented to the people and urge the Department of Minerals and Energy to reconsider and re start this entire public process and consultation and meaningfully engage with all stakeholders and affected communities.

Submitted by:

Desmond Mathew D'Sa

SDCEA Coordinator

Goldman Environmental Prize winner: Africa 2014

Reinett Mogotshi

From: Reinett Mogotshi on behalf of ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Sent: 06 March 2018 01:06 PM
To: 'Carmen Cupido'; ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration
Cc: Paul Cooney
Subject: RE: SEACOM SA Registration as Interested and Affected Party

Dear Carmen

Thank you for the email. You has been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed of public meetings to be held throughout the EIA process.

Kind Regards
Reinett Mogotshi

From: Carmen Cupido [mailto:carmen.cupido@seacom.mu]
Sent: Tuesday, March 06, 2018 12:40 PM
To: ERM South Africa Project ENI Offshore Exploration <eni.exploration.eia@erm.com>
Cc: Paul Cooney <paul.cooney@seacom.mu>
Subject: SEACOM SA Registration as Interested and Affected Party

Dear Ms Jefferies

Find attached the registration of SEACOM South Africa (Pty) Ltd as an I&AP in relation to the Exploration Drilling in Block ER236, offshore of the East Coast, South Africa.

We trust you will find it in order.

Kind regards

Carmen Cupido

HEAD OF LEGAL | **SEACOM**

T + 27 11 461 6355 | Ext: 5012 | M +27 76 122 0131 | E carmen.cupido@seacom.mu

Building 7, Design Quarter District, Leslie Avenue, Magaliessig, Johannesburg

<http://seacom.mu/email-disclaimer>

Registration and Comment Sheet

EIA FOR EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER236, OFFSHORE OF THE EAST COAST, SOUTH AFRICA

Should you have any queries, comments or suggestions regarding the proposed Project, please note them below.

Return this comment sheet to:

Charlene Jefferies of ERM Southern Africa

Email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com

Tel: 021 681 5400;


Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966

Project Website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia

I want to formally register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and be provided with further information and notifications during the EIA process	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
I would like to receive my notifications by:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Email	<input type="radio"/> Post <input type="radio"/> Fax

Comments

I am registering on behalf of SEACOM SA who owns the submarine cable off the coast at Mtunzini in the area identified for mining activities

Title and Name:	Carmen Cupido / Paul Cooney		
Organisation:	SEACOM South Africa (Pty) Ltd		
Telephone:	0761220131 (Carmen)	Fax:	
Cell:	(Paul) 064 758 4408	Email:	carmen.cupido@seacom.mz paul.cooney@seacom.mz
Postal Address:	Building 7, Design Quarter District, Leslie Avenue Fourways, Johannesburg,		
Name	Signature	Date	
CARMEN CUPIDO		6 March 2018	

Thank you for your participation!



Petroleum Agency SA



COMMENTS: EXPLORATION DRILLING WITHIN BLOCK ER 236, OFF THE EAST COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA

Item	Page No. (where applicable)	Comments
Project Schedule	Pg 23, 4.3	Timelines associated with drilling of a first well are clear. Considering the applicant proposes to drill up to 6 wells, how long would it take for the applicant to drill subsequent wells? Clarity is necessary to avoid possible assumptions that all wells will be drilled at the same time or immediately after the completion of a first well.
Main Project Components	Pg 26, 4.3.3	Shore Base infrastructure: The assessment should not be limited to offshore drilling activities but should include activities associated with the proposed drilling operations. For instance the draft scoping report indicates that the shorebase will have storage facilities, a possible mud plant and bunkering services – however no identification and assessment of potential impacts associated with the shore base activities have been undertaken. Thresholds of the storage facilities should also be indicated.
Mobilisation Phase: Pre-drilling activities	Pg 29, 4.5.1	Clarity seeking questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre-drilling activities: what is the duration of the pre-drilling

Item	Page No. (where applicable)	Comments
		<p>activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the actual drilling positions be identified once the drill ship is on site or will it be done before mobilisation of rig on site? Clarity is necessary.
Handling and transportation of NADFs		Potential impacts associated with handling and transportation of NADFs and other hazardous substances should be identified and assessed, unless there is a compelling reason for not including such issues.
Socio-Economic Baseline	Pg 84, 5.4.1	The Scoping Report only makes reference to municipalities in Richard's Bay (King Cetshwayo and City of Umhlathuze) and Durban (eThekweni Metro) and no reference is made to Ugu District Municipality. The socio-economic issues associated with Ugu and other affected municipalities (if any omitted) must be assessed.
Scoping Phase	pg110, 6.3 (last bullet point before 6.3.1)	Finalisation of Scoping Report for submission to the Petroleum Agency SA instead of DEA.
Public Participation Tasks	Pgs 113 and 114	<p>Newspaper coverage: concerned that there could be limited coverage in Port Shepstone. The EAP needs to consider local newspapers such as South Coast Herald.</p> <p>Erection of site notices: The erection of site notices were only limited to eThekweni Municipality, and Umhlathuze Local Municipality. Distribution of site notices should be extended to the South Coast part of the application e.g. Port Shepstone area.</p>
Potential Impacts	Pg 122 – Table 7.3	Detailed information on the amount of excess cement to be disposed

Item	Page No. (where applicable)	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposal of excess cement overboard • Well abandonment 		<p>is necessary in order to establish whether the activity does not deserve further assessment.</p> <p>Are there any anticipated suspension activities? If so, the assessment shall make provision for the suspension of the well – in this regard the potential impacts associated with this must be assessed and appropriate mitigation measures provided.</p>
<p>Plan of Study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional consultation • Assessment of identified impacts and risks 	Ch 8	<p>Issues raised above concerning consultation must be catered for in the Plan of Study for EIA.</p> <p>The EIA Regulations require the assessment of impacts and risks identified to include the nature, significance and consequence of the risk; extent and duration; the probability of occurrence; <u>the degree to which the impact and risk can be reversed; the degree to which the impact and risk may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and the degree to which the impact and risk can be mitigated.</u> The methodology prescribed in the plan of study does not make provision for the highlighted issues and must therefore be considered.</p>
Financial Provisions		<p>Regulations for Financial Provisioning, 2015 requires the applicant to determine financial provision to undertake rehabilitation and remediation of the adverse environmental impacts of exploration operates through a detailed itemisation of all rehabilitation activities</p>

Item	Page No. (where applicable)	Comments
		<p>and costs, calculated based on the actual costs of implementation. The said determination must be carried out by a specialist(s). It is hence expected that the applicant appoints a specialist to determine financial provision for decommissioning and rehabilitation.</p>

Annex C

Comments and Responses
Report, and Meeting
Minutes

Annex C1

Comments and Responses Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Pre-application Phase						
Janet	Solomon	Vanishing Present Productions	Please may I register as an interested and affected party?	16.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	18.09.2017
Judy	Bell	Frackfreesa	Please would you notify all the IAP's where this block is located so that they know if this is a local issue for them or not. Please note this in your comments register in the documentation submitted to the authorities	15.09.2017	ERM distributed an initial notification email to all stakeholders on our I&AP Database on Friday 15 September. A Background Information Document was attached to the email which provides further information about the Project and includes a map on page 2. The map shows where Eni's exploration block (ER236) is located, as well as the area of interest for the exploration drilling. As such, people who have received the initial notification should be able to see where the Project is located and decide whether or not they wish to participate. The BID is also available to the Project website: http://www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia Please let me know if this addresses your query to your satisfaction.	18.09.2017
Judy	Bell	Frackfreesa	No it doesn't. They have to wade through a 2 mB document, which many do not open unless they see in the email (subject line preferably) that it is something in which they are interested or will be affected by it. People without airtime will not be able to open such a big attachment. It is not conducive to effective participation, which is a principle of NEMA.	18.09.2017	Thank you for raising your concerns. We are currently in the early phase of the EIA (pre-application and pre-Scoping) and as such there will be further communication to stakeholders on the database from the EIA team during the Scoping and EIA phases. In terms of ensuring effective participation we have, in addition to sending out the Background Information Document (BID) to our stakeholder database, placed newspaper adverts in four papers and we will be placing hard copies of the BID in the main Richards Bay and Durban libraries. Should you wish to receive a hard copy of the BID, please do let us know and we would be happy to send you one. Please do let us know should you have any additional queries.	18.09.2017
Jennifer	Oibers	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) KZN	Please may I register as an interested and affected party?	15.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	18.09.2017
Andre	Hector	Hacky Fishing (Pty) Ltd	Please register Hacky Fishing (Pty) Ltd as an interested and affected party. They hold fishing rights which are utilised in the proposed area.	18.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	
Sandy	Camminga	Richards Bay Clean Air Association (RBCAA)	The email below which was forwarded to me by a colleague has reference. Kindly register the Richards Bay Clean Air Association (RBCAA) as an Interested and Affected Party.	17.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	18.09.2017
Sean	O'Donoghue	Personal	Please add me as an I&AP.	18.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	18.09.2017
Janet	Cuthbertson	Suni Ridge	Phone call response to advert. Registered as an I&AP		Thank you for getting in touch with ERM re the EIA for exploration drilling within Block ER2356, you have been added to our stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process. Attached please find a copy of the Background Information Document, which provides further information about the Project and associated EIA. As discussed you are welcome to pass this email on to your contacts, and they can respond directly to us if they wish to register as an I&AP. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions.	18.09.2017
Percy	Langa	Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone	Please register the RBIDZ as an I&AP.	18.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.09.2017
Shanice	Gomes	South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA)	Please could you register me as an IAP	18.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.09.2017
Madimetja	Lephoto	Alectrona Consulting (Pty)Ltd	No Objection to the Project	18.09.2017		19.09.2017
Adrian	Nel	University of KZN	Please could you register me as an IAP	18.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.09.2017
Petrus	Viviers		Please could you register me as an IAP	19.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.09.2017
Chadley	Joseph	South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA)	Please could you register me as an IAP	19.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.09.2017
Sabine	Wintner	Kwazulu-Natal Sharks Board	Please register me as an I&AP for the Oil Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, South Africa.	19.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.09.2017
Duminsani	Myeni		Duminsanie would like to register for a proposed project. He is staying in Richards bay and his participation is two fold 1) for education and as a local citizen	19.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.09.2017

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Suvana	Alakram	Resident	This email is in response to the invitation to be registered as an I&AP for Exploration Drilling off the East coast of South Africa as advertised in the Zululand Observer. I am a resident of Richards Bay and being an environmentalist would be very interested to be part of the public participation process. I have an inherent love for the environment and would like to keep abreast on environmental issues in my area. I do have a qualification in environmental management and am currently unemployed. I would also like to get more exposure to the public participation process. Looking forward to hearing from you.	20.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	21.09.2017
Kevin	Cole	East London Museum	Attached the registration and comment sheet –EIA for the exploration drilling within Blocks ER236, Offshore of the East Coast, South Africa	20.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	21.09.2017
Lourens	Britz		Telephonic registration. Lourens would like to know when and where the first Public Participation meeting will be held		Thank you for registering as an I&AP for the above mentioned project. At this stage we anticipate that a public meeting will be held in November, following the release of the draft Scoping Report. As an I&AP, you will receive notification of the meeting.	
Riette	Bennett	Advantage Tours	Can I please kindly register as an affected party as I am a Boat Based Whale Watching legal Government permit holder from Department of Environmental Affairs Oceans and Coast.	21.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	
Debbie	Smith	Stokkiesdraai	Please find attached my registration form. It would appreciate , to be kept informed about your drilling venture on the East Coast.	23.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.09.2017
Alex and Ann	Paretas-Brosens	Kwalucia Enterprises (Pty)Ltd	Register as AP	23.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.09.2017
Adel	Scheidle	Avalone Guesthouse	Drilling not beneficial for marine which directly influences hospitality industry in St.Lucia, I am against the proposed drilling	24.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process. The impacts associated with drilling will be explored further in the EIA, and where adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures will be developed to manage these impacts.	26.09.2017
	Scheidle	Avalone Guesthouse	Against drilling. Beautiful coastline needs to be preserved for future generations	24.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process. The impacts associated with drilling will be explored further in the EIA, and where adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures will be developed to manage these impacts.	26.09.2017
Elsa	Karam		Property Owner, I Mrs H E Karam want to register as an interested And affected party against exploration of east coast of SA	24.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.09.2017
John	Field	Private	I am a resident of St.Lucia Estuary (1 Shadlaan), I will attach an article from new scientist that describes our concern.	25.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process. We acknowledge the receipt of the article which speaks to your concerns.	
Barend	Vorster	Fishermans Restaurant & Wave Dancer Charters	Register as IAP	25.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.09.2017
Caroline	Fox	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife	Please see attached my registration form to register as an I&AP for the proposed offshore drilling.	25.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.09.2017
Simphiwe	Mbonambi	Mbanambi Traditional Authority	Please could you register me as an IAP	26.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	27.09.2017
Norma	Patrick	POD and Icebwatch SA	Please could you register me as an IAP	26.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	27.09.2017
Eghard	Greyling	J.S Greyling Trust	Please could you register me as an IAP	26.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	27.09.2017
Siboniso	Mbense	iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority	The iSimangaliso Wetland Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, protected under international conventions and South African law. Its management authority the iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority is charged with custody of this protected area which includes a large marine component. The applicable South African laws include among others the World Heritage Convention Act and the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003) (South African domestic law) and associated Regulations. As the authority mandated to protect and develop the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, a proclaimed World Heritage Site[1], the iSimangaliso is required by law[2] to ensure that development and activities happening within and adjacent to the Park do not negatively affect the Park's World Heritage values.	26.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process. The impacts associated with drilling will be explored further in the EIA, and where adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures will be developed to manage these impacts. As an I&AP you will have the opportunity to review and comment on the findings of the EIA, and raise concerns about the project.	27.09.2017
Deon	Steyn	Elephant Lake Group	Register as IAP	27.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	27.09.2017
Norma	Hall		keep me informed of what plans are being made off the East Coast of South Africa/St. Lucia as I highly object to this kind of activity which destroys our natural shoreline, fishing and Tourism in general in the area.	27.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	28.09.2017

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Jon	Marshall	Coastwatch KZN	Please include following email address when responding chris.wrightza@gmail.com; kendyllr@gmail.com; karini@gcs-sa.biz	28.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process, the email addresses provided have been added to our stakeholder database.	28.09.2017
Bonisile	Mthembu	Department of Education	Please could you register me as an IAP	02.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	02.10.2017
Donald	Pittindrigh	Indus Automation & Systems Intergration	Interested Party Application	05.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	05.10.2017
McDonald	Mutsvangwa		Registration as an I&AP for Richards bay exploration project	05.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	06.10.2017
John	Cawood		I would like to register as an interested and affected party please	05.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	06.10.2017
Sharin	Govender	Department:City Development	The City of uMhlathuze hereby registers its interest in the attached application. Please forward us the necessary reports as and when they are available so that we duly inform the EIA process. Please note that the information must be submitted in soft copy format. In doing so, kindly cc further correspondence to our Central Registry: creg@umhlathuze.gov.za	09.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process, the email addresses provided have been added to our stakeholder database. We will send soft copy reports to your office as they become available.	09.10.2017
Tamiyn	Jolly	Zululand Observer	The document doesn't state when the EIA process will begin. If it hasn't already begun, do you have a time frame for the process to begin?	03.10.2017	We are currently in the pre-application phase of the EIA, which means that we have notified stakeholders of the commencement of an EIA, but we have not yet submitted an EIA application form to the competent authority (which will be the Department of Mineral Resources (through the Petroleum Agency South Africa – PASA) in this case). We intend to submit an application to the DMR and release a draft Scoping Report in the next few months.	03.10.2017
			Is there a deadline by which people must register as interested and affected parties?	03.10.2017	Stakeholders are welcome to register as interested as affected parties at any point of the EIA process, there is no deadline. However, the earlier they register the better, in this way they can be part of the process from the beginning.	03.10.2017
Niall	Kramer	SAOGA	Please register me as an Interested party	09.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	09.10.2017
Desmond	D'Sa	South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA)	Please see our attached letter of our concerns and advice on your company's background document to explore for oil and gas off our coastline. (Concern letter attached) please include the following email address in reponse chadley@sdceango.co.za; samuel@groundwok.org.za; roc@tiscali.co.za, bobby@groundwork.org.za; adrian@adrianpole.co.za	09.10.2017	Noted and additional email addresses have been included in the stakeholder database.	Initial acknowledgement - 10.10.2017
			The drilling activities proposed, can be characterised as deep water will be near Marine Protected Areas which are detrimental to our ocean ecosystem. Deep water drilling is amongst the most hazardous and technically challenging of all drilling operations and presents unusually high risk of upset relative to onshore and/or shallow water drilling. This is a direct consequence of extreme depth and pressure accentuated by local factors such as current and weather.		The drilling area of interest is located almost 100 km from the closest MPA, iSimangaliso. Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. A specialist oil spill study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills.	
			The incidents of Piper Alpha in the North Sea (1988), the Texas City, Texas refinery explosion (2005), and the Macondo deepwater Gulf of Mexico blowout and spill in 2010 have made it abundantly clear that personnel safety and process safety cannot be treated interchangeably. In our view the inhospitable character of our offshore sea state, together with certainty of increasing cyclonic disturbances associated with global warming present's very serious hazards particularly as the offshore location is in known track of departing cyclonic systems originating in the Mozambique Channel. The distance offshore and the extreme depth poses technical considerations for our country. At this point is highly doubtful whether we have any capability to launch a sophisticated response capability as is possible in similar operations in North Sea or Gulf of Mexico where even there the incidents referred to above occurred. We also do not believe that there exists any capability at local South African level to cap a blowout or to launch an offshore rescue as the distance is simply beyond what the NSRI or maritime response is capable of. We ask therefore who exactly will be providing such services?		A specialist oil spill modelling study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills. Eni will develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan prior to drilling commencement. In addition Eni will prepare a detailed Emergency Response Plan and Strategy prior to drilling activities. The contents of this plan will be considered in the EIA. The capacity in South Africa for oil spill response will also be looked at in the EIA. Eni is a Participant Member of Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL), an international industry-funded cooperative which exists to respond to oil spills wherever in the world they may occur. OSRL have a stacking cap currently located and stored in Saldanha Bay, South Africa.	

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>The drill site is located off the East coast of South Africa and squarely within the North/South Agulhas current. This means that in the event of an uncontrolled and unmitigated release of hydrocarbons that the potential for such hydrocarbons to pollute our entire coastline becomes very real. The impact will certainly not be limited to localised KZN area. The onsite consequences will therefore be determined by severity of the harm so caused together with current strength and direction. It is imperative therefore that appropriate and detailed sea current and weather modelling data be obtained and assessed as a minimum precaution and that this data is used to determine end consequence in event of spill or blow out prior to any grant of approval. A formal evaluation of the risk to the environment would be grossly defective without actual real time data on sea conditions generally relevant to the exploration zone and specific to the water column where the drilling is to take place. We do not believe this information exists at present time and we therefore request detail on how it will be obtained in order that considered decisions are made in accordance with principles espoused by NEMA, in particular the precautionary principle.</p>		<p>A specialist oil spill modelling study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills. Analysis will be performed over a historical dataset of metocean data. From the beginning of the activity daily forecast data of marine currents and winds will be available. The Terms of Reference for the Oil Spill Modelling Study is provided in Chapter 7 of the Draft Scoping Report.</p>	
			<p>With the base in Richards Bay, and the need to charter supplies from base to the drilling rig, supplies such as the diesel and drilling fluid could spill into the ocean causing great harm to the ecosystem. We therefore would wish to enquire that given the fact that the South African coastline is regarded by mariners as notoriously dangerous and unpredictable how safe ship to rig transfers of fuels ,consumables and personnel will take place.</p>		<p>The EIA and associated spill modelling will investigate and simulate this possible scenario, and also identify any measures to reduce the risks of spills and to mitigate any potential impacts which will be provided in the Environmental Management Programme in the EIA.</p>	
			<p>It is noted that the drill site is a significant distance offshore which by implication makes timeous intervention in event of mishap very problematic. The form of mishap such as in a spill or blowout presents not only in the form of obvious environmental outcomes but also in directly negative consequences to workers health and safety in form of fire with death by explosion and burns the leading cause of documented death according to the Oil and Gas Producers Association (OGP). How will such incidents be managed?</p>		<p>Eni will prepare a detailed Emergency Response Strategy and Plan prior to drilling activities. The contents of this plan will be considered in the EIA.</p>	
			<p>Again, noting the distance from shore we wish to enquire how workers would be evacuated from such a rig in the event of accident necessitating such action. Specifically it is our view that offshore airborne rescue capability and assistance would not be possible given the limitation and restriction placed on aircraft operating offshore our waters. This technical safety detail must be provided.</p>		<p>Eni will prepare a detailed Emergency Response Strategy and Plan prior to drilling activities. In addition to helicopters, a stand-by vessel will be always be in the vicinity of the drillship. The contents of this plan will be considered in the EIA.</p>	
			<p>It is common cause that a drilling rig will create negative externalities related to the "normal operation" of the rig itself. Such polluting activities that have not, and must, be defined relate to the quantity and toxicity of drilling muds, brine wastes, deck runoff water and flow line and pipeline leaks. Drilling muds and produced water are disposed of daily by offshore rigs. Offshore rigs also dump tons of drilling fluid, metal cuttings, including toxic metals, such as lead chromium and mercury, as well as carcinogens, such as benzene, into the ocean. The quantity of these substances and resultant impact on neighboring environment must be assessed.</p>		<p>Chapter 7 of the Draft Scoping Report identifies the impacts to be assessed in the EIA phase. This includes seawater and sediment quality degradation /contamination due to operational discharges and cuttings discharge. A Waste Management Plan will be prepared prior to drilling activities.</p>	
			<p>The SDCEA represents close to twelve thousand subsistence fishermen whose livelihoods depend on the ocean. For most of them, fishing is their only means of income. There will be a depletion in fish stocks in the area which will cause a devastating impact in the subsistence fisher folk's livelihood.</p>		<p>The potential impact of the project on fishing will be explored in EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by David Japp and Sarah Wilkinson of CapMarine.</p>	
			<p>With the majority of the East coast of South Africa (Richards Bay to Mossel Bay) earmarked for seismic testing by PGS, the coast might be under tremendous stress if both these proposals are accepted. There is therefore a distinct potential for compounding of environmental insults from a multiplicity of sources. This is a concern for all that depend on the ocean as a means of living. The area under consideration is also a known deep water fishing area with vessels operating out of Richards Bay. The concerns and interests of this user group must be fully examined. In addition the downstream and seashore impacts of spills on the order of the Deep Water horizon incident can have huge untold impacts of the regional and national economy. Included here are the subsistence fisherfolks, the small business who use the ocean, the hotel industry, the tourism industry of South Africa could be threatened.</p>		<p>The timing of the PGS survey and these proposed drilling activities will be decided on by PASA when it assesses the different exploration activities. The potential impact of the project on fishing will be explored in EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by David Japp and Sarah Wilkinson of CapMarine.</p>	
			<p>Public participation is one of the most important aspects of the environmental authorisation process. It is considered so important that it is the only requirement for which exemption cannot be given. This is because people have a right to be informed about potential decisions that may affect them and to be afforded an opportunity to influence those decisions. Effective public participation also facilitates informed decision making by the competent authority and may result in better decisions as the views of all parties are considered.</p>		<p>This is noted. Please see our responses regarding the public consultation process below.</p>	

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>Consultants need to make a more valued impact during an EIA project process, such as advertising an EIA notice in the local newspaper, making sure that all Zulu speaking individuals are also catered for. Notification must also be given through local community and major radio stations and proof must be provided that the consultants have done so. The experts and scientists who conducted the studies must be at the meetings to present their own work, the consultant should not be speaking on their behalf. Notification must be given in all communities from the border of Mozambique up until Mossel Bay. And public participation meetings must be held in all communities from Kosi Bay to Mossel Bay. The consultants must ensure that every local councillor and interested and affected party is informed and the information is easily available to them.</p>		<p>ERM are of the view that public participation is a vital part of the EIA process. Thank you for your suggestions around engagement, we would like to note the following:</p> <p>The project was advertised in four newspapers; The Mercury and Isolezwe (in Zulu) with distribution around Durban, and The Zululand Observer and Ilanga Newspaper (in Zulu), with distribution around Richards Bay. ERM will continue to advertise the availability of reports and public meetings in these four papers throughout the EIA process.</p>	
			<p>Therefore, the public participation process needs to be conducted thoroughly, with notices going into all local newspaper publications, Zulu, Afrikaans and English. Since the proposed drilling will affect all those in the coastal communities, public meetings must be held in venues on the coast, knock and drop pamphlets delivered to local fishing shops, fishing clubs, surfing clubs, BnB's and small businesses who eke a livelihood from the ocean. An independent facilitator must be appointed for the public meetings. And an independent scientific study by independent scientist not attached to the EAP must be done on the potential impacts the project will have.</p>		<p>ERM will hold public meetings during the EIA phase to disclose the findings of the EIA. Public participation activities have been focused around Durban and Richards Bay at this stage as it is where the potential impacts may be felt, and where many of our stakeholders are based. While Block ER236 extends along a large portion of the KZN coastline, the area of interest for drilling is an area within the Block roughly in line with Richards Bay; the onshore logistics base will be located in either Richards Bay or Durban. Meetings for the Scoping Phase will be held in Richards Bay and Durban, should it be determined that the public participation programme needs to be expanded, based on the outcomes of the impact assessment, this will be considered by the EIA team.</p> <p>ERM has distributed a notification email and Background Information Document to authorities within local+F175 municipalities along the KNZ coast. We will continue to keep them informed as the EIA progresses.</p> <p>ERM has appointed an independent facilitator to be present at the public meetings. We are considering the attendance of certain specialists at the EIA meetings to explain their findings and answer questions.</p> <p>ERM has appointed specialists to undertake the following studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc); • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>As per the NEMA EIA Regulations, both the EAP and specialists are required to be independent and sign declarations stating as such. Both the Marine Fauna and Fisheries assessments will be undertaken by subcontractors (Pisces and CapMarine).</p> <p>A peer review of the oil spill modelling study will be undertaken by PRDW, an independent specialist.</p>	
			<p>Effective communication is key in the EIA Process. It ensures all registered interested and affected parties are properly notified of public hearings, all information concerning the exploration project is distributed to all parties and all parties are kept in the loop of all the different process within the EIA.</p> <p>Therefore it is important that information is communicated and circulated to all parties timely and efficiently. This will ensure all parties have enough time to comment and send through their concerns and issues regarding the exploration project.</p>		<p>ERM are committed to effective and timeous communication with stakeholders. Comment periods on draft reports will be 30 days as per the requirements of NEMA and the EIA Regulations.</p>	
			<p>We need independent research done by appointed independent scientist not linked to the EAP on the impacts of this project in regard to people's livelihoods, quality of life and a cost base analysis done on how fishermen's livelihoods will be directly impacted. The tourism industry will suffer severely with the pollution of beaches and unsightly infrastructure from offshore oil rigs erected in our oceans.</p> <p>Must include the loss of food security, employment, and local businesses and how this will impact on their aquaculture and sustainability.</p>		<p>ERM has not appointed a social specialist at this stage. The project will be located at least 60 km from the shoreline and will not be visible from the shore. It is anticipated that it would take up to 71 days to drill one well. Given the location and temporary nature of the project, it is not anticipated that the project will have an adverse effect on local tourism and recreational operators along the coast. The potential impact of the project on local fisheries will be explored through a fisheries study as part of the EIA.</p>	
			<p>We require a copy of the emergency plan of how they will respond to possible disasters such as oil spills and rig explosions. The plan must be detailed as to what communities in danger must do in an event of disaster, where they must go to and what numbers they need to call in such an event. Is there a designated task team in case of emergencies such as spillages and explosions? Do they have the necessary equipment to handle these situations?</p>		<p>A specialist oil spill modelling study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills. Based on this Eni will prepare an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan and Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP) to address appropriate responses to accidental releases of hydrocarbons associated with the proposed offshore drilling. Eni will have the necessary equipment for emergency and oil spill responses both at the drilling site and logistics base. Eni is also Participant Member with OSRL, a global provider for oil spill response resources and services. The OSCP will be addressed in the EIA report.</p>	

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>The health of people who depend on fish for sustenance and for those who only eat a fish based diet will be affected as it is known and experienced that the contamination will affect the fish we eat through oil leakages and toxic waste dumping. The affected fish will carry hydrocarbons that is poisonous for human consumption.</p> <p>The South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) is a non-governmental Organisation with a coalition of 16 community and environmental organisations concerned with environmental justice and sustainable development in south Durban and eThekweni (the broader Durban municipal area). There are numerous concerns that we have risen regarding the Oil and Gas Exploration activities proposed for our coast. Therefore we request that all the information in the EIA process be couriered to our offices timely as it will give us sufficient time to provide comments in response. All information must be provided to interested and affected parties all along the entire Indian Ocean coastline</p> <p>A case study around the Deep Water Horizon incident was presented in the letter received from SDCEA (refer to Annex B)</p> <p>Taking this disaster into consideration, this shows that even at an international level, anything could happen. What if the same events that took place in the Gulf of Mexico were to occur here, with the exploration rig just a near 62km's from the shore. This is why we have cause for concern for this proposed project.</p>		<p>The potential impact of the project on fishing will be explored in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by David Japp and Sarah Wilkinson of CapMarine. The potential impact of the project on marine fauna will be assessed in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by Andrea Pulfrich of Pices Environmental Services.</p> <p>ERM will deliver electronic copies (on a CD) of draft reports to SDCEA as they become available. During the EIA process Interested and Affected Parties as per our database (which will be continually updated during the process) will be notified of the availability of information.</p> <p>This concern is noted. As per the above responses a specialist oil spill modelling study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills. Eni will develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan prior to drilling commencement.</p>	
Imke	Summers		Please may you register me as an IAP on the EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, Offshore of the East Coast, South Africa	10.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	11.10.2017
Samuel	Chademana	Groundwork	We would like to register as an interested and affected party on this application, Kindly advise on how to proceed. Please see attached and we will be submitting comments shortly	11.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	11.10.2017
Jacquette	Adamson	Exigent Environmental	Register as I&AP	11.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	13.10.2017
Dee	Fischer	Department of Environmental Affairs	Register as a stakeholder for the EIA for offshore exploration.	19.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.10.2017
2017 Scoping Phase						
Khalid	Mather	KZN Environmental Network	The proposed off-shore drilling at the already embattled coast of Richards Bay poses yet another risk to the well-being of the ecological integrity of the North Coast. Oil spillages and oil-slick sand are a common site across Richards Bay beaches, heavily impeding indigenous efforts to derive a living from the sea. The drilling poses an assortment of documented pollution risks including kinetic, atmospheric, noise and oil pollution. The proposed area is also within 50Km of an ecologically vulnerable zone identified by the National Biodiversity Assessment. I have personally confirmed this utilizing shape-file data from SANBI.	30.10.2017	Potential impacts related to both operational activities and unplanned events will be assessed in the EIA Report. This will include potential impacts relating to atmospheric and marine pollution and will include consideration of impacts to protected areas, sensitive species and habitats.	This Report
Fred	Kockott	Roving Reporters	<p>Roving Reporters is following up on ENI Offshore Drilling Scoping Report for the exploration drilling programme on the KwaZulu-Natal coast (www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia) and will appreciate it if you could assist with these queries below. Please could Environmental Resources Management (ERM) advise whether it has received any formal objections to the proposed drilling programme so far, and if possible, provide an account of what the principle objections are.</p> <p>As I read it, if the environmental authorisation is granted as per the planned EIA schedule, Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) will be drilling for oil and gas reserves within a 1,840 km2 area stretching from Port Shepstone in the south to St Lucia in the north within nine to ten months from now.</p> <p>Please advise whether the EIA approval process gives ERM sufficient time to properly assess:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the risk of oil/gas blows arising from offshore drilling operations 	06.11.2017	<p>ERM has received a number of comments from stakeholders. All comments received in relation to the EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER2356 are captured in this Comments and Responses Report, which will be updated throughout the EIA process and made available to the public at various stages of the EIA process.</p> <p>The EIA process may be concluded within 12 to 15 months, however, the timeframe for the commencement of the project is dependent on a number of other factors, such as the availability of the drill ship.</p> <p>To clarify, this EIA is for the drilling of exploration wells only, and another permitting process would need to be undertaken should it be determined that full-scale production is viable.</p> <p>It should also be noted that although ER236 stretches from Port Shepstone in the south to St Lucia in the north, drilling will only be undertaken within the areas of interest as indicated in Figure 1.1 of the Scoping Report.</p> <p>An oil spill modelling study has been commissioned as part of the EIA, which will look at the likely consequences of a spill arising from the project. The timeframe for an EIA is sufficient to allow such a study to be completed. In addition a peer review of the oil spill modelling study will be undertaken.</p>	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>2. significant environmental impacts that the offshore drilling will cause, including:</p> <p>2.1 SEA FLOOR DEGRADATION</p> <p>2.2 SEDIMENT POLLUTION: generation of vast plumes of sediment arising from the "disposal of cuttings to the seafloor and overboard during drilling" which, as the scoping report states, will "disturb the marine habitats, benthic communities and marine fauna present in the area". ERM states that this issue will be assessed further in the EIR process, including "a discussion around the treatment and base fluid content of these muds and cuttings prior to disposal". Please explain what is meant by a discussion, and what, if any legal enforcement measures would be in place to prevent unnecessarily destructive environmental practices by the drilling operators.</p>		<p>A drill cuttings dispersion modelling study has been commissioned as part of the EIA to determine the water column suspended sediment concentrations and the bottom accumulation of the drill cuttings (the "footprint") to assess potential impacts to aquatic and benthic organisms. Further information will be provided in the EIA with regards to the treatment and disposal of drill cuttings. All drilling operations will be undertaken in accordance with national and international regulations, standard and best practice.</p>	
			<p>2.3 EFFLUENT POLLUTION: High levels of pollution arising from wastewater and operational discharges from the drillship/s and other project vessels with possible lasting impact on fish life, marine mammals and turtles. The scoping report states that this impact will be assessed further in the EIR "including a discussion around the mitigation of this impact" by ensuring all vessel discharges are compliant with "MARPOL 73/78 Annex I, Annex V and Annex IV". Please could you explain in layman terms what this exactly means and in a way that the envisaged pollution impact will be fully understood by people living along this coast, including subsistence and commercial fishermen.</p>		<p>Operational emissions from the drillship would be similar in scale to those from a similar size ocean-going vessel. The potential impacts related to the operational discharges will be discussed and assessed in the EIA.</p>	
			<p>2.4 NOISE POLLUTION: Noise generated by drillship/s "could lead to disturbances to marine habitats and fauna, especially to marine mammals and fish". Please advise how the impact of underwater noise will be assessed and by whom in the further EIA process.</p>		<p>The noise impact associated with drilling activities will be assessed by the ERM team with input from specialists as needed.</p>	
			<p>2.5 CLIMATE CHANGE: The scoping report states that "there are climate change implications from the burning of fossil fuels by the project vessels". For context, please provide our readers an idea of how much fossil is consumed in gas/oil explorations and whether Sasol and ENI are investing in developing cleaner fuels for the future.</p>		<p>Further information on fuel consumption and related atmospheric emissions and climate change impacts will be discussed and assessed in the EIA. Operational emissions from the drillship would be similar in scale to those from a similar size ocean-going vessel.</p> <p>Eni have indicated that they are currently developing cleaner fuels in its Green Refinery Project (please refer to Eni's website for further information).</p>	
			<p>2.6 MARINE PROTECTED AREAS: The scoping report states the Block ER236 overlaps with the proposed Tugela Banks, Protea Banks, Aliwal Shoal and iSimangaliso Wetland Park marine protected areas, but says there is "no overlap of the area of interest with proposed protection areas"? Please explain what "no overlap of the area of interest" means in this case.</p>		<p>The area of interest refers to the portion of Block ER2356 in which Eni has identified as desirable to drill exploration wells. While Block ER2356 extends from Port Shepstone to St Lucia, and intersects with the proposed Protea Banks MPA and the extension of the iSimangaliso MPA, the part of the Block where Eni proposes to drill exploration wells, does not infringe on these areas, as shown in Figure 5.19 of the Draft Scoping Report, January 2018.</p> <p>It should be noted that sections of the original ER236 which overlapped with the existing iSimangaliso and Aliwal Shoal MPA's were relinquished during the Exploration Right renewal process in 2016.</p>	

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			<p>2.7 COELACANTH POPULATIONS: The scoping report states that although the southern point of the area of interest overlaps with a portion of the Goodlad Canyon, it is "unlikely that coelacanths will be found here" as this canyon "differs significantly in morphology from those in northern KZN, where coelacanths have been reported". Please advise whether any marine scientist/s involved in recent coelacanth research can back this assertion. ERM also states that seismic data indicates that there are deep water canyons present in the centre of the area of interest. This appears to nullify the earlier comment about coelacanth populations not being affected. In addressing this question, please advise whether ERM, Eni or Sasol has commissioned any recent marine science research to map out the rich, biodiverse marine habitats within the area of interest. The comment that the "occurrence of deep water corals in Block ER236 and the area of interest are unknown" appears to indicate that no such research has been done.</p>		<p>There have been no baseline studies of the canyons in the area of interest. However, the following publication: <i>Wiles, E., Green, A., Watkeys, M., Jokat, W. & Krockner, R., 2013. The evolution of the Tugela Canyon and submarine fan: A complex interaction between margin erosion and bottom current sweeping, southwest Indian Ocean, South Africa. Marine and Petroleum Geology 44: 60-70.</i> studied the morphology of the canyon and Andrea Pulfrich (marine specialist) has based her conclusion on this evidence. As stated in the report these Canyons therefore differ significantly in morphology from those in northern KwaZulu-Natal, where coelacanths have been reported. Firstly, the canyon heads lack the amphitheatre-shaped head morphology. Secondly, they are located at far greater depth than the Sodwana canyons and lack connectivity to the shelf, and finally, they show no significant tributary branches (Wiles et al. 2013). Although terraces are present and may provide shelter in the form of caves and overhangs, they occur at depths (>1,500 m) well beyond those at which coelacanths have been recorded to date.</p> <p>ERM has added the following text to the Draft Scoping Report "Evidence of deep water canyons at depths (>1,500 m) were found during a seismic survey conducted in the northern area of interest." "Due to the depth of the canyon coelacanths are unlikely to be present."</p> <p>In addition Eni can confirm that no drilling activity will occur in the Goodlad Canyon.</p>	
			<p>2.8 IMPACT ON WHALES: The scoping report mentions that 36 species of cetaceans are likely to be found within Block ER236, including the Antarctic Blue whale is critically endangered, the Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin, fin whale and sei whale (endangered), the Ifafi-Kosi Bay subpopulation of the Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin, Sperm whale and Bryde's whale (vulnerable). It also states Block ER236 lies within the migratory route of Humpback and Southern Right whales but does not provide any specific detail on the impact that offshore drilling is likely have on these migrations and potential long-term impact on cetacean populations on the East Coast.</p>		<p>The potential impact of the project on marine mammals will be explored in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by specialist Andrea Pulfrich of Pisces Environmental Services.</p>	
			<p>2.9 Further to above, please could ERM provide an account of the surveys took place - and over what period - to determine the presence of oil and gas reserves in Block ER236, and what the outcomes of these surveys were, including the estimated value of the gas/oil reserves that Sasol and ENI plan to tap into.</p>		<p>A multi-client 2D seismic survey was undertaken over the entire ER236 in 2013 and 2014 under an approved EMPr by PASA to identify the potential areas of interest. A further multi-client 3D seismic survey was undertaken in 2016 by a geophysical contractor (Schlumberger-Western Geco) under a specific Reconnaissance Permit granted by PASA, over a portion of the Durban basin which also include the central part of block ER236. Eni and Sasol have decided to licence the data relevant to ER236 from the geophysical contractor to further clarify the northern area of interest.</p>	

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			<p>Although this might not be relevant to the Offshore Drilling Scoping Report, Roving Reporters established last year seismic surveys for gas and oil on the KwaZulu-Natal coast extended into the whale migratory period last year. This earned the wrath of leading marine scientists who accused the petroleum industry of renegeing on an agreement made through Operation Phakisa that seismic surveys would not occur during the period June to November. Coincidentally, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife marine ecologist, Jennifer Olbers, states that the highest number of whale strandings were recorded on the KZN coast last year. I would appreciate ERM's comment on the associated concerns that Olbers raises in a presentation reviewing global literature on the effects of seismic surveys. This research, says Olbers, states that seismic blasts can interrupt the communication, reproduction, navigation and eating habits essential to the survival of marine life, including whales, dolphins, turtles and fish and even plankton.</p> <p>"In the best case, marine mammals manage to escape from the noise in time. But in the worst case, the extreme sound pressure causes blood vessels to rupture and deafness. In a study of stranded/entangled animals in Florida, USA, researchers found that between 36-57% of bottlenose dolphins and rough-toothed whales had profound hearing loss, implying that impaired hearing could have led to their stranding/entanglement. In addition to this, it is suggested that even if impacts are fatal, only 2% of all whale or dolphin carcasses are detected and recovered. Such massive under-reporting of cetacean mortalities could be hiding very severe impacts. Currently, in South Africa, there is a lacuna in the mining legislation regarding reconnaissance surveys and their environmental authorisation pertaining to seismic surveys, effectively allowing these activities to occur without environmental input and potentially ignoring the harmful effects to the environment. Seismic surveys pose an unacceptable risk to marine fauna (at an individual and population level), the full extent of which will not be understood until long after the harm has occurred."</p> <p>The questions arises: Do Sasol/ENI intend to conduct / commission further seismic surveys during the exploratory drilling phase?</p> <p>Lastly, on blowout risks, while the scoping report acknowledges obvious disastrous marine pollution consequences - and health and safety risks – it provides no risk assessment. Please could ERM advise, based on its experience in the field and studies it has conducted, how often blowouts of oil/gas occur in other drilling explorations around the world.</p> <p>In addressing the above queries, we would appreciate if ERM (or Sasol/ENI) could also summarise in 100 - 200 words what benefits are expected to arise from the proposed exploration drilling programme, or more specifically: Who will ultimately benefit the most and at what cost to the environment?</p>		<p>Seismic campaigns are performed prior to drilling activities as it is necessary to determine possible reservoir targets. Currently Eni/Sasol have no plans to operate any seismic campaign in South Africa. They could however license new data acquired by geophysical contractors who operate in terms of Reconnaissance Permits granted by DMR/PASA subsequent to the undertaking of an environmental assessment process.</p> <p>In particular, a new multi-client 2D-3D seismic survey is proposed by another geophysical contractor (PGS) along the Eastern coast of South Africa in early 2018, and this has been assessed in a separate environmental process. Eni and Sasol are currently assessing their interest in licensing the portion of 3D multiclient data which may cover the southern portion of the block.</p> <p>Your concern around the impacts associated with seismic surveys is noted, however, this EIA process is for exploration drilling, which is a different process to seismic surveys, as described in Chapter 4.5 of the Draft Scoping Report, 2018.</p>	
					A well blow-out is an unplanned event, the risk and impact of which will be assessed further in the EIA.	
					The need and desirability of the project are discussed in Chapter 3 of the Draft Scoping Report, January 2018.	
Sharin	Govender	City of uMhlatuze	My previous correspondence with regards to this process refers. Please ensure that all communication is sent to me as well.	09.11.2017	I can confirm that you are on our stakeholder database, however your email was captured with a typo, which is why you did not receive the latest communication. Please accept our apologies, the error has been amended.	09.11.2017
Fiona	McCarthy	Starlite Aviation Opera	Please could you provide me with a draft scoping report for the above project. I understand that the public meeting has been moved to January 2018 but would like to read up on the project prior to this meeting.	11.11.2017	The draft Scoping Report which was released in October has been withdrawn and a revised Scoping Report will be released next year prior to the meetings. The October version of the Scoping Report is subject to change and I would recommend waiting until the revised report is release so that you are preparing with the latest information.	14.11.2017
Matthew	Hemming	Private	Please register me as an I&AP. I am a resident of KZN.	10.11.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	10.11.2017
Jennifer	Olbers	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Scientific Services	Please note that my details have been captured incorrectly in Annexb1 and Annexb4. Please see signature below and update your records/documentation.	30.10.2017	Thank you for letting us know, please accept our apology. We have corrected your details in the stakeholder database.	This Report
Frans	Van der Walt	QS2000	Why am I not receiving these notifications ? I thought I had confirmation that I am registered as I&AP ? (I received this from Sandy Camminga – similarly to the original notice of the meeting !)	09.11.2017	Please accept our apology, it appears that you were omitted from the mailing list on error. I can confirm that you are now on the stakeholder database and that you will receive notification going forward.	09.11.2017
Samuel	Chademana	Groundwork	I was wondering why has ENI decided to change the scope of their application? What were the reasons given?	09.11.2017	Eni are looking at additional information that may inform the location of their exploration wells. Any changes will be presented in the revised Scoping Report.	10.11.2017
Cheryl	Smart	Advocates Group Seven North	Would you please register me as an I&AP?	13.11.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	15.11.2017
Willem	Hofland	Private	In am using this temporary email as I am having issues in sending from my normal Outlook 2010's sending function. Please however continue to use my normal email address willem@hofland.co.uk People register me as an interested party and keep me fully informed	13.11.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	15.11.2017
Nuala	Gage	Intertek Industry Services	Please, register Intertek Industry Services as an interested party.	06.12.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	06.12.2017

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Clive	Reid	SynergyWorldWideLogistics	We are a ships agent and oil & gas contractors (customs clearing and forward agents) and we would certainly be interested in representing principles in our fields and exposure. jason@synergyports.co.za	06.12.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	06.12.2017
Enrico	Ganter	Falconmere (Pty)Ltd	Register Falconmere (Pty) Ltd as an interested party	06.12.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	06.12.2017
Andrew	Dippenaar	PetroSA	Please register me as an interested party for the ENI/Sasol EIA.	14.12.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	14.12.2017
Nicole	Joubert	Lovemore Bro's Machine Movers and Riggers	I believe the public meeting has been moved out to Jan/Feb 2019. I request that we be documented as an interested party to obtain relevant information	09.01.2018	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	09.01.2018
Paul	Phelan	Private	Please register me as an Interested and Affected Party	26.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.10.2017
Anne	Louw	ICM People South Africa	I would like to register our company as an I&AP for the Block ER236 East Coast of SA exploratory drilling please.	01.11.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	01.11.2017
Tamlyn	Jolly	Zululand Observer	Please can you add me to your list of interested and affected parties, to ensure I get all correspondence relating to this?	26.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.10.2017
Nontsundu	Ndonga	City of uMhlathuze	The City of uMhlathuze has reviewed the above report in respect of the proposed exploration drilling. We submit the following comments for due consideration: The Municipality notes the issues identified in terms of Marine and Socio Economic Impacts, and shall reserve further comment until the relevant specialist studies have been conducted. The strategic nature of the project in terms of Government's Phakisa Programme within the Ocean Economy warrants alignment with strategic planning initiatives driven at a regional and local scale. To this end, the Municipality requests a meeting with project proponents to understand the initiative at a macro scale. To facilitate such engagement with the Municipality, the project applicant is hereby requested to contact Ms. Sharin Govender of the office of the Deputy Municipal Manager: City Development on Tel.: 035 9075174; Mobile: 0824504187; or email: Sharin.Govender@umhlathuze.gov.za.	22.12.2017	Your comment is noted. You are invited to attend the public meeting on 06 February 2018, at the Premier Hotel at 17:00. After the first round of public meetings, there will be a further round of public meetings during the EIA phase comment period. During both sessions or by email you are welcome to provide further requests for clarification. In addition ERM will be in contact to possibly arrange a separate meeting with the City of uMhlathuze if possible and desired. Noted, Sharin Govender has been included on the Stakeholder Database.	This Report
2018 Scoping Phase						
Anne	Louw	ICM people	Kindly confirm if there has been any update yet regarding the below? If, not yet, please advise more or less when you expect to have an update?	11.01.2018	We are currently in the process of updating the Scoping Report and anticipate that it will be released in the next two weeks. We will notify stakeholders when the Draft Scoping Report is available for comment and advise them of the dates and venues for the public meetings.	15.01.2018
Cheryl	Smart	Advocates Group Seve	Please confirm that I am still registered as an interested party? I look forward to your response	22.01.2018	Yes you are still registered and should be receiving a notification email with regard to the availability of the Draft Scoping Report shortly.	22.01.2018
Shaun	Roseveare	Ukimate Aviation	We are a well established helicopter company with bases in Johannesburg and Cape Town. We have been advised that there will be exploratory drilling on block ER236 this year and we would like to offer our helicopters to support the crew changes. Please can you advise the contact person we can speak to at ERI / Sasol for us to quote on the helicopter deployments.	22.01.2018	Thank you for your interest in this project. The information provided shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration.	05.03.2018
Raymond	Kramer	Pacifico Group	As per our conversation this afternoon, I appreciate your assistance and offer to put me in contact with your project manager in charge of Eni's Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa. Our partner company Aerios Global Aviation (AGA, with Head office based out of Cape Town International Airport and Heliport at Cape Town Harbour, has the highest accreditations and experience within the Oil and Gas industry. For your information please refer to website – www.aeriosglobal.co.za I look forward to your response.	22.01.2018	Thank you for your interest in this project. The information provided shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration. <i>Eni contact details were forwarded to stakeholder on 06/03/2018</i>	05.03.2018
Rob	Dean	LBH South Africa	In order to attend the public meeting please advise if I need to register or can I just pitch at the meeting in Durban on 7th February 2018?	23.01.2018	Thank you for your email. You are welcome to attend the meeting without registering as an I&AP. We would, however, recommend that you register, as then you will be added to our stakeholder database and be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	23.01.2018.

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Rob	Dean	LBH South Africa	Many thanks your email, I would like to register, how do I go about it?	23.01.2018	Thank you , you have been added to our stakeholders database.	29.01.2018
Jean	Harris	WildOceans	Please add WILDOCEANS as a stakeholder in this process. We also intend to attend this meeting.	24.01.2018	Thank you , you have been added to our stakeholders database.	29.01.2018
Judy	Bell	FrackFreesa	<p>Hi Lindsey</p> <p>It is extremely distressing to see that this project is carrying on despite the threat to the marine environment which supports our lives and livelihoods. The planet needs all the support we can provide at the moment, not carrying on with business as usual. Surely the Cape looming drought disaster sufficiently highlights the limits to growth? Please record the following in the comments register and address the issues raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of wells - is it legal to change the scope during the EIA? This is a significant increase! • The focus of the impact of seismic surveys has been only on the larger creatures in the sea. What about the other marine fauna and flora about which we know so little, but seem gungh ho to bliksem without a thought of the consequences to ecosystem functioning? • What does drilling for hydrocarbons mean in the context of a fossil free future and climate change commitments to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases • What say there is a spill while drilling or afterwards, when everyone has upped anchors and headed for shore? • How long will the wells remain a risk to the environment? Who and how will they be monitored for integrity? • Will the companies have to provide money up front into a fund? How much? How far will this go, when considering the scale and cost of hydrocarbon spills that have occurred around the world? 	24.01.2018	<p>The EIA application lodged with PASA in October 2017, along with the Draft Scoping Report released on 27 October 2017, were withdrawn on 7 November 2017. The EIA process was recommenced in January 2018 and a revised Scoping Report was released on 22 January 2018, and a new EIA application was lodged with PASA. As such the scope of the EIA was not changed but rather a new EIA process was started.</p> <p>Your concern around the impacts associated with seismic surveys is noted, however, this EIA process is for exploration drilling, which is a different process to seismic surveys, as described in Chapter 4.5 of the Scoping Report, 2018. The potential impacts associated with drilling activities will be assessed in the EIA Phase.</p> <p>Eni have indicated that they are currently developing an integrated strategy with the aim of making the transition towards a low-carbon energy futures. The strategy is divided into three main areas: reducing and offsetting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; a low-carbon portfolio; and a commitment to renewables. For the last point Eni is performing research on energy mix diversification and green businesses, development of Biofuels and green refinery and created an energy solution division for integrating renewables into the business model. (please refer to Eni's website for further information).</p> <p>Small spills on the deck of the drillship will be contained with the equipment on-board. Spills at sea will be immediately contained by the supply vessels, which host on-board offshore booms and skimmers, plus dispersants spraying systems and a small volume of dispersants for immediate response. Additional oil spill response equipment will be stored at the logistic base in a readily deployable state. In the unlikely case of larger spills, Eni has a contract with a global provider, Oil Spill Response Limited, which will intervene in 24-48 hours providing oil spill response equipment and oil spill dispersants. In case of loss of control of the well, Oil Spill Response Limited can mobilise a well sealing device (capping stack) from its base in Saldanha Bay, within the Country. Another capping stack can be provided by Wild Well Control from Singapore.</p> <p>All the drilling personnel are constantly trained to perform their activities as safely as possible. The personnel who fill key roles are selected based on their field experience, experience in the role and general skills and attitude. Weekly drills are performed to maintain rig crew training and capability to promptly react in case of anomalies and emergency situations, e.g., fire fighting, kick detection and well control, escape, gas release, man overboard rescue, etc.</p> <p>In the case of a serious emergency, a technical and logistic team is located onshore to support the off-shore crew at any time.</p> <p>Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for this project, this plan will need to be approved by the Department of Transport, DEA and PASA prior to drilling activities commencing.</p> <p>Once drilling is completed, the well will be plugged (sealed) and abandoned. The open hole section of a wellbore is abandoned by setting an open hole cement plug across/above the reservoir and with an additional cement plugs in open hole and into the casing. Plug testing confirm their integrity and prevent future leaks. A closure certificate will have to be approved by the relevant authorities after plugging and abandonment. In case of successful well's discovery, a temporary abandonment could be performed to allow future re-entry of the well in a safe manner. It is to be highlighted that also the temporary abandonment will involve setting of cement plugs inside the wellbore and testing them for integrity.</p> <p>Further information on the financial provision for closure and potential environmental damage will be provided in the EIA.</p>	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>• What about the marine protected areas? How will they (including the strategic Thukela Banks) be protected from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The impacts of seismic testing – what is considered a “sufficient” acoustic buffer zone? o The impacts of spills? 		<p>Although Block ER236 overlaps with the proposed Protea Banks MPA and the extension of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park MPA, there is no overlap of the drilling areas of interest with the proposed protection areas.</p> <p>It should be noted that sections of the original ER236 which overlapped with the existing iSimangaliso and Aliwal Shoal MPAs were relinquished during the Exploration Right renewal process in 2016 to avoid direct impacts to key areas for biodiversity.</p> <p>The potential impact on marine mammals will be assessed through a Marine Faunal Specialist Study and reported on in the EIA Report.</p> <p>The impact of underwater noise and vibrations on marine fauna will be assessed further in the EIA Report. This project is for Exploration Drilling, the impact of seismic surveys will therefore not be considered.</p> <p>The potential impacts associated with a spill will be explored further in the EIA through an Oil Spill Modelling Study.</p>	
			<p>Please note that Coastwatch has sent a letter to the DEA asking that seismic surveys become a listed activity requiring an Environmental Authorisation. Here is the petition: https://www.change.org/p/insist-the-dea-challenges-seismic-surveying-of-our-coastline/u/21072886 Please make sure that this petition is acknowledged and the precautionary principle applied accordingly.</p>		<p>Thank you, this is acknowledged. It is reiterated that this EIA process is for exploration drilling, which is a different process to seismic surveys, as described in Chapter 4.5 of the Draft Scoping Report, 2018.</p> <p>ERM apply the precautionary principle when undertaken an impact assessment.</p>	
Njabulo	Gumede	Trio Trading Services	<p>I hope this find you well and happy new year. My name is Njabulo Gumede, I'm the Managing Director of a small company (Ompisholo Shipping (Pty) Ltd.) I would like to know what is required of me to attend your presentation that is scheduled for the 6th of February 2018 in Richards Bay Library. I'm very much interested in attending.</p>	26.01.2018	<p>Thank you for the email. You been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed regarding public meetings to be held throughout the EIA process. Nothing is required for you to be able to attend the public meeting, you are welcome.</p>	05.03.2018
Frans	Van Der Walt	QS2000	<p>Thank you very much.</p> <p>At this stage due to a bit of a hectic diary, I can unfortunately only tentatively confirm my intention to attend the Public Meeting in Richards Bay on 06/02/2018.</p>	22.01.2018	<p>Thank you for the email. You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed of public meetings to be held throughout the EIA process.</p>	05.03.2018
Nerissa	Pillay	Ezemvelo Wildlife	<p>Many thanks for your email below. As per the Standard Operation Procedure of Ezemvelo's IEM Planning Division, please may I request a hardcopy of the new Draft Scoping report for comprehensive reviewing. Ezemvelo's courier and postage details are as follows:</p> <p>Addressee: Mr Andy Blackmore – Head IEM and Protected Area Planning Postal: P O Box 13053 Courier: Queen Elizabeth Park Cascades Cascades 3202 1 Peter Brown Drive Montrose 3201</p> <p>Fax: 033 - 845 1499 (5pg max.). Maps should not be faxed unless they are produced in black & white and have an appropriate key.</p>	24.01.2018	<p>It looks like the Eni report was addressed to Jennifer Olbers. Please let me know if we should send another version addressed to Andy Blackmore. Thanks.</p> <p><i>**Jennifer Olbers confirmed receipt of the Scoping Report and provided comments to ERM which have been included in the Report.</i></p>	24.01.2018
David	Watermayer	Private	<p>On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.</p>	05.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Daphne	Naslund	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	04.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Taylor	Fitzsimmons	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we STRONGLY object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!	05.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Angelique	Wallace	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we STRONGLY object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!	05.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Kwanele	Langa	Private	Registers as IAP	05.02.2018	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	06.02.2018
Fiona	Petersen	Private	I strongly object to you ruining our coast and harming sea life	05.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Elise	Templehoff	Private	Will there be no public meetings regarding this very important issue in Johannesburg? Many interested and affected parties stay in Johannesburg and Pretoria.	05.02.2018	Thank you for your interest in the Project. During the Scoping Phase of the EIA process, public participation activities have been focused around Durban and Richards Bay as this is where the potential impacts may be felt, and where many of our stakeholders are based. While Block ER236 extends along a large portion of the KZN coastline, the onshore logistics base will be located in either Richards Bay or Durban. Should it be determined that the public participation programme needs to be expanded, based on the outcomes of the impact assessment, this will be considered by the EIA team.	06.02.2018
P	Govender	Private	Durban meeting keep me posted	06.02.2018	Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA	06.02.2018

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Alison	Truscott	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	06.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Jennifer	Olbers	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) KZN	Please find acknowledgement of receipt attached.	07.02.2018	The acknowledgement has been received, thank you very much.	22.02.2018
Rosemarie	Bindon	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	07.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Mark	Beyl	Private	I refer to my previous letter on 8 November 2017. Kindly inform me what is the status of the exploration drilling of the above project is, and in particular when the interested and affected parties meeting will take place? Look forward to hear from you soon.	08.02.2018	The email sent on 8 November 2017 was missed in the inbox and as a result you were not included on the stakeholder database for the EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa . Please accept our apologies for this error. You have now been included on the database and will be kept informed throughout the process going forward. By way of an update, the revised draft Scoping Report was released for comment on 22 January 2018, and the comment period closes on the 22 February 2018. Public meetings were undertaken during this week (*the week of 5 February 2018), and the meeting in Port Shepstone took place this evening (8 February 2018), see details below. I have attached a copy of the presentation for your reference, there is a link to a video on Slide 15 which you will find here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c0bHP3yYVuk . Also attached is a copy of the draft Scoping Report (which is available on the project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia).	

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Mark	Beyl	Private	<p>1. We refer to the above matter, and more specifically to our telephonic conversation earlier today.</p> <p>2. We wish respond to the invitation to comment and attend to the public participation meetings on 13 November 2017, which has now been postponed to early next year.</p> <p>BRIEF BACKGROUND OF SADSAA & RBSBC</p> <p>3. Our organization, the SOUTH AFRICAN DEEP ANGLING SEA ORGANISATION ("SADSAA") is the national governing body of all recreational deep sea anglers in South Africa, is made up of all the geographical provinces, and in the provinces in turn is made up of various clubs, which has approximately 8000 members countrywide. Amongst our members are highly regarded marine scientists and biologists, which assist us with credible scientific data. Writer is the national environmental officer of SADSAA, and a member of the RBSBC.</p> <p>4. SADSAA's objectives relevant to the above issue is inter alia to liaise and co-operate with all levels of government, private enterprise and other concerned and/or interested bodies for the protection and/or conservation of marine fish, their habitats and food fish and/or sport fishing grounds.</p> <p>5. SADSAA is affiliated to various international organization's such as IGFA, the Billfish Foundation and International Light Tackle Association, and is also recognized by SASCOO.</p> <p>RBSBC</p> <p>6. This letter is also addressed to you on behalf of one of our constituent clubs, the Richards Bay Ski Boat Club ("RBSBC"), which is affiliated to Zululand, and the latter is one of SADSAA's constituent provinces.</p> <p>7. RBSBC has a direct interest in the above intended exploration drilling as the area of interest is approximately 60 km from the Richards Bay Port, which will probably be used as a basis for the drilling vessels.</p> <p>INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES</p> <p>8. The RBSBC and SADSAA request to be awarded the status as interested and affected party in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), and we shall be pleased to receive confirmation as such.</p> <p>COMMENTS</p>	08.11.2017	<p>Timing around the exploration activities has not been confirmed and Page 53 of the Report states "The initial drilling activities are currently proposed in 2019, the time of year has not as yet been confirmed."</p> <p>In terms of a way forward, the comments that you have sent will be included in the comments and responses report as part of the final Scoping Report. You are also welcome to submit additional comments before the close of the comment period, 22 February 2018. Upon approval of the Scoping Report by Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA), ERM will complete the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and the draft EIA will be made available for a thirty (30) day comment period (this will likely be in May 2018). Once the Draft EIA has been released, there will be further public meetings to disclose the findings of the EIA.</p> <p>I will forward your letter on to Eni today so that they can review and understand the concerns of the SADSAA & RBSBC. I suggest as a first step, let's see if Eni can provide more clarity around the drilling schedule. From there we can see if a meeting between yourself, ERM and Eni is required. Please let me know if you have any further questions at this stage.</p> <p><i>**Eni have subsequently confirmed that the earliest the drilling is expected to start is late 2019 (November – December).</i></p> <p><i>Subsequent Response sent to relay this information:</i></p> <p>I have forwarded your letter on to Alessandro Gelmetti the MD for Eni South Africa and he has confirmed that the earliest the drilling is expected to start is late 2019 (November – December). I hope that this comes as good news to you.</p> <p>As I noted in the email below, SADSAA are welcome to submit additional comments before the close of the comment period, 22 February 2018. Please can I ask that if you send additional comments, that you send to me and to the dedicated project email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com That way there is less chance of an email being overlooked.</p>	08.02.2018
			<p>9. Naturally both SADSAA & the RBSBC will forward more detailed comments after the public participation meetings early next year, but in the main our current concerns are briefly set out hereinafter.</p> <p>10. SADSAA & the RBSBC is hosting an international Game & Bill Fish Tournament in February 2019, and your client's intended drilling is scheduled for late 2018 and early 2019.</p> <p>11. The area of interest is close to a renowned marlin and tuna fishing area and it is within the Agulhas current that flows southward following the shelf edge, that is believed to be the path of migratory bill and gamefish. To an extent these environmental concerns have been identified by yourselves, although not specifically bill and gamefish.</p> <p>12. Common sense dictates if it affects various fish species and mammals, it will affect Marlin, Tuna and game fishing. We are concerned the intended drilling causes the migratory fish to avoid the area of interest, which could result in little or no fish being caught, and notwithstanding a well-run tournament hosted by SADSAA and the RBSBC, any international participant will be loath to return to this venue.</p> <p>13. We look forward to your reply, as well as the new dates for the meeting once they are determined.</p>		See above response.	
Mark	Beyl	Private	<p>Firstly, yes the intended drilling now scheduled to be late 2019, is indeed good news, but obviously I require formal proof of that to submit to SADSAA.</p> <p>Secondly, because SADSAA was not invited to the Public participation meetings, it does not know the extent of the intended exploration.</p> <p>As such I request an in persona meeting with persons of authority at ENI, so that information can be supplied and perhaps more importantly we require the scientific data in support of the environmental impact on fish stocks, so that SADSAA can consider its position. Maybe when Mr Gelmetti attends Johannesburg, we can arrange such a meeting?</p>	13.02.2018	<p>We acknowledge your request for meeting to further understand the potential impact of the project on fish stocks. At present our specialists are conducting studies, so in terms of timing, we would be able to present this information in the EIA phase, which would most likely be around May.</p> <p>In terms of the extent of the exploration area of interest, please refer to Draft Scoping Report and presentation that sent through on 08 February 2018 for maps showing the Project Area.</p>	26.02.2018
Brenda	Grant	Dargle Conservancy	Please register the Dargle Conservancy as an interested and affected party in the above matter	09.02.2018	Thank you for the email. Dargle Conservancy has been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	22.02.2018

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Briege	Williams	SAHRA	<p>The South African Heritage Resources Agency would like to thank you for submitting the "Draft Scoping Report for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa". With regard to the Draft Scoping Report it is noted that it contains no mention of maritime and underwater cultural heritage such as shipwrecks. In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA), heritage resources, including any wreck being a vessel or aircraft or any part thereof older than 60 years are protected. They may not be disturbed without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority.</p> <p>The East coast of South Africa has historically been a very busy shipping channel and whilst there has been no shipwrecks positively identified directly in the exploration area there are three reports of ships being lost in the study area. Two of the reported wrecking's are those of the Nova Scotia (1942) and the Aelybryn (1943) which were both lost during the 2nd World War. Both vessels were torpedoed by German U-Boats with a great loss of life, especially the Nova Scotia who was transporting Italian internees when she was hit, resulting in the loss of 858 people. The Nova Scotia is known to have gone down in the northern part of the exploration area whilst the Aelybryn may lie to the east of the area, both would be considered war graves. Another well known vessel thought to have been wrecked in the area is that of the Waratah which went missing in July 1909, enroute from Durban to Cape Town, she disappeared with 211 passengers and crew aboard and no trace of her has ever been found.</p> <p>As the proposed exploration drilling is undergoing an Environmental Authorisation (EA) Application process and National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998 (NEMA), it is incumbent on the developer to ensure that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is done as per section 38(3) and 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA). This must include a maritime archaeology component and any other applicable heritage components. The HIA must be conducted as part of the EA Application in terms of NEMA and the 2017 NEMA EIA Regulations.</p> <p>Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header.</p>	13.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your comment. ERM will appoint a suitable qualified Heritage Consultant to undertake an HIA. The Scoping Report has been updated with the terms of reference for the HIA (refer to Chapter 8.3 of Final Scoping Report), and are provided below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the existing marine heritage characteristics within Block ER 236 and the areas of interest for well-drilling (eg distribution of ship wrecks). • An introduction presenting a brief background to the study and an appreciation of the requirements stated in the specific terms of reference for the study. • Details of the approach to the study where activities performed and methods used are presented. • Assessment of potential impacts on marine heritage using prescribed impact rating methodology. • A description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge. • Recommendation of mitigation measures, where appropriate. 	This Report
Kwanele	Langa	Private	Large Oil Spill Contingency Plan in Environmental Management Programme. Ensure reasonably practicable compliance for ecological sustainability. Transparency Policy (community benefit) listed activities and careers.	14.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for this project, this plan will need to be approved by the Department of Transport, DEA and PASA prior to drilling activities commencing. Further information on the management of oil spills will be included in the EIA and EMP Report.</p>	22.02.2018
Ingrid	Nanni	SANBI	Please register me as an interested party in the Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa	14.02.2018	Thank you for the email. You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	22.02.2018
Elise	Templehoff	Private	Thank you, Charlene. To which website do I go? When will the scoping report be completed?	15.02.2018	<p>The Draft Scoping Report is complete and is available on the project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia</p> <p>Please let me know if you have any trouble downloading the report.</p>	15.02.2018
Naureen	Craig	Private	What about the whales? In your quest for wealth have you considered other creatures, including people????	19.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.</p>	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Janet	Solomon	Vanishing Present Productions	<p>I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned Scoping Report, especially considering the potential impact to the marine environment and shoreline that the proposed activities pose. Below you'll find my main areas of concern, which include, but are not limited to, the points made. Specifics to comments on seismic surveys, biodiversity and waste management await the release of the EIA and its annexes before further elucidation. It would be of value to have the following dealt with in the final EIA:</p> <p>1. INCIDENT MANAGEMENT</p> <p>Transparency is needed with regards to Oil Spill Response, Planning and Capacity necessary for public health and welfare and the marine and coastal environment. An annex to the EIA should include the blowout management protocol for Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) for this project. Included in this annex should be highlighted any deficit of technological expertise or resources or difficulty of effective co-ordination with all government or conservation agencies that have a statutory responsibility for some aspect of offshore oil and gas activities regarding incident management. The delegated National Incident Commander, along with the intended lines of responsibility for interagency efforts, should be made public information in this annex. The public needs assurance that incident management is fully informed, and has capacity to deal with, the latest technology, practices and risks associated with, and due to, the different geological and ocean environments being explored, prior to commencement of drilling.</p>	20.02.2018	<p>Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for this project, this plan will need to be approved by the Department of Transport, DEA and PASA prior to drilling activities commencing.</p> <p>All the drilling personnel are constantly trained to perform their activities as safely as possible. The personnel who fill key roles are selected based on their field experience, experience in the role and general skills and attitude. Weekly drills are performed to maintain rig crew training and capability to promptly react in case of anomalies and emergency situations, e.g., fire fighting, kick detection and well control, escape, gas release, man overboard rescue, etc.</p> <p>In the case of a serious emergency, a technical and logistic team is located onshore to support the off-shore crew at any time.</p> <p>Further, South Africa's National Contingency Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Pollution from Ships and Offshore Installations is an overall plan for South Africa, setting out the policies of the Department of Environmental Affairs and SAMSA, for the Department of Transport towards their responsibilities for preventing and combating pollution of the sea by oil. It provides an overview of the actions to be taken by SAMSA, DEA and other relevant Authorities in preparation for, and in the event or the threat of an oil spill, and outlines the formation of a Joint Response Committee.</p> <p>The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Department of Transport (DoT) through the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) are two key role players with regards to vessel-source marine pollution, and particularly oil pollution. Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) has a capping stack located in Saldanha Bay, which could be used in case of a well blow out. In addition they have stock piles of dispersant in Cape Town and which could be mobilised in the case of an emergency.</p> <p>Further information regarding oil spill response will be included in the EIA and EMPr.</p>	20.02.2018
			<p>2. LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR OIL SPILL REMEDIATION</p> <p>Further to 1. the Scoping Report makes no mention of what appropriate insurance safeguards Eni or Sasol have in place for remediation against oil spills and other environmental damages. Considering the serious toll a spill would have on safe recreation at beaches, healthy habitats for wildlife, industries such as tourism and fishing, the South African taxpayer and the general public, the EIA should produce proof of these insurance safeguards and a reasonable level of fiscal readiness for long term clean-up and reparation process, in the event of a major disaster.</p>		<p>Further information on the financial provision for closure and potential environmental damage will be provided in the EIA.</p>	
			<p>3. CLIMATE CHANGE</p> <p>The EIA requires a more thorough investigation with regards to climate change, rather than just implications of the project vessels. An assessment of the end output of the project, i.e. the expected barrel delivery, must be measured for its increase in carbon emissions to South Africa's peak, plateau and decline commitments to the global economy.</p>		<p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. Given that the scope of the project covers only exploration drilling the EIA will assess the impact to climate change from drilling ship, vessels and helicopter emissions, as well as estimated well emissions during well testing (of the appraisal well only). Given the stage of the project it is not possible to estimate expected barrel delivery at this time. If a discovery during explorative phase will be confirmed and a decision will be taken to move to the development phase, including production of the discovered natural resources, a further EIA will be required.</p>	
			<p>4. OPERATIONAL WASTE</p> <p>Not only must the drill cuttings' offshore treatment and discharge to sea be assessed for in terms of impact on seafloor/ benthic community, water column biology and expected dispersion, but also composition of these emissions and effluents regarding their toxicity, biodegradation, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons content, and metals content, need to be made public. In addition, an explanation as to how these toxins will be mitigated by the "natural dispersion, dilution and assimilative capacity of water" is required. Please also provide practicable steps in the EIA to prevent this 'dumping at sea' considering Eni's preferred option is to 'off-shore treat and discharge cuttings' given that that dumping permits are not required.</p>		<p>A drill cuttings dispersion modelling study will be undertaken in order to assess the impact to marine fauna. Information regarding the composition of the drilling fluids is provided in Chapter 4 of the Scoping Report. Further details will be provided in the EIA.</p> <p>Eni's waste management principle is to do the following; in the order of priority: reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat, dispose. A project specific Waste Management Plan (covering all wastes generated offshore and onshore) would be developed in accordance with MARPOL requirements, South African regulations and Eni's waste management guidelines. All vessels would have equipment, systems and protocols in place for prevention of pollution by oil, sewage and garbage in accordance with MARPOL 73/78.</p> <p>Further inform around waste and waste management will be included in the EIA Report and EMPr.</p>	

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>5. NOISE POLLUTION Please broaden your key species of concern to include Short-finned Pilot Whales and Cuvier's beaked whale since both acoustically sensitive species are vulnerable to anthropogenic noise pollution, and are resident in the region. The EIA should consider observations that show how they actively select the shelf-break edge, indicating that this is an important foraging area for these species. Consideration should also be made for elevated levels of nitrogen in deep diving whales making them more susceptible to anthropogenic disturbances. High levels of anthropogenic marine noise impact Short-finned Pilot Whales (Hohn et al. 2006). The mitigation of Vertical Seismic Profiling cannot simply be an issue of 'short duration'. These airguns are capable of inducing significant acoustic trauma. The use of airguns producing high decibels and amplitudes of sound in a marine environment requires mitigation. Please fully address the adverse effects of subsurface man-made noise and vibration during these operations. Noise emissions from drilling operations often produce noise that includes strong tonal components at low frequencies, including infra-sonic frequencies in some cases, thereby leading to potential disturbance, damage or interference to a variety of marine species. Please assess the full scale of this acoustic footprint including impacts caused by vibration through drill string and casing, vibration into the seabed and vibration of the drill bit.</p>		Your concern around the impacts associated with seismic surveys is noted, however, this EIA process is for exploration drilling, which is a different process to seismic surveys, as described in Chapter 4.5 of the Draft Scoping Report, 2018. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed further. The noise impact associated with drilling activities (including logs VSP) will be assessed in the EIA. As further clarification, vertical seismic profiles, performed with VSP tools during logging phase, are performed inside the wellbore and not in direct contact with sea water like during seismic campaigns with air guns, a different tool.	
			<p>6. AIR POLLUTION Gas flaring and venting must be mitigated during well testing and production operations to prevent emission of Co2, methane and other forms of gases which contribute to global warming causing climate change environmental degradation both at a local and global level. Ambient winds averaging 10 knots along this coastline may affect flaring efficiency and requires consideration. If gas must be flared, an accurate means to determine volume of gas flared, its emissions quantity and concentration must be agreed upon. An annual and public report of flaring volumes by Eni and Sasol would be required. Flaring negates commitments made by South Africa under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.</p>		Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. Given that the scope of the project covers only exploration drilling the EIA will assess the impact to climate change from drilling ship, vessels and helicopter emissions, as well as estimated well emissions during well testing (of the appraisal well only). Given the stage of the project it is not possible to estimate expected barrel delivery at this time. A further EIA will be required should the project continue to production. Air emissions from vessels and flaring will be quantified and included in the EIA report.	
			<p>7. LIGHT POLLUTION Operations at oil fields introduce considerable amounts of artificial light (e.g., electric lighting, gas flares) that can potentially affect ecological processes in the upper ocean, such as diel vertical migration of plankton. Artificial nightlight also attracts numerous species, including squid, large predatory fishes, and birds. Please evaluate for mitigation the effect of lights and the physical presence of ships on the movement of sensitive species.</p>		Potential impacts related to light pollution will be discussed in the EIA Report.	
			<p>8. PHYSICAL DAMAGE TO THE SEA FLOOR AND IMPORTANT HABITATS The disruption that drilling causes to the seafloor habitat and the benthic community was not adequately dealt with in the Scoping Report. Impacts of drilling on the seabed are not necessarily localised or short-term and must be assessed further. Cognisance must be taken of the hazards of drill cuttings disposal onto the seabed because they are often contaminated with drilling lubricants, synthetic-based drilling fluids (SBFs) and other non-aqueous drilling fluids (NAFs). The EIA must include mitigation against sediments contaminated with petroleum products, heavy metals and salts, which do not biodegrade and can accumulate in high concentrations affecting reproduction of marine life, and biomagnify toxic substances in the food chain.</p>		A drill cuttings dispersion modelling study has been commissioned as part of the EIA to determine the water column suspended sediment concentrations and the bottom accumulation of the drill cuttings (the "footprint") to assess potential impacts to aquatic and benthic organisms. Further information will be provided in the EIA with regards to the treatment and disposal of drill cuttings. All drilling operations will be undertaken in accordance with national and international regulations, standard and best practice.	
			<p>9. INVASIVE SPECIES Ships, drilling equipment and rigs are used and relocated all around the world. Negative impacts on native biodiversity from invasive species colonising drilling infrastructure should be mitigated.</p>		De- and re-ballasting of project vessels will only be undertaken in adherence to International Maritime Organisation (IMO) guidelines governing discharge of ballast waters at sea. The IMO states that vessels using ballast water exchange should, whenever possible, conduct such exchange at least 200 nm from the nearest land and in water of at least 200 m depth. Where this is not feasible, the exchange should be as far from the nearest land as possible, and in all cases a minimum of 50 nm from the nearest land and preferably in water at least 200 m in depth.	
			<p>10. BASELINE STUDIES NEEDED The occurrence of deep-water corals in Block ER 236 and the areas of interest are unknown. Therefore potential gains and/or losses at the inter- and intra-species levels; changes in species abundances; loss of habitat; loss of physical connectivity between habitats, and ecosystems and the unknown impacts on seabed features as well as undiscovered species are unaccounted for. Consequently, there is a need for planned, coherent, and consistent ecological data to inform this EIA to develop robust physical and biological baselines. The effectiveness of implemented mitigation measures with well-designed and consistent environmental monitoring is a critical next step.</p>		Baseline information has been gathered from existing sources. Prior to drilling, a Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV) survey will be undertaken to survey the seafloor for any potential obstacle or sensitive feature (including coral), the drill site would be relocated as needed. Further information will be provided on this in the EIA.	

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>11. TIMING OF IMPACT The timing of this exploratory drilling is critical for least possible impact on seasonal breeding, feeding and migrations. Best practice is to mitigate negative impacts of oil exploration on endangered marine life is to separate them in time, space, or both. There should be no leeway given in the proposed temporal window of this survey, except to reduce the schedule duration, given the degree of threat due to the survey area overlapping Humpback whale, Southern Right whale, sardine and critically endangered Leatherback and endangered Loggerhead turtle migration routes.</p>		A marine faunal specialist study will be undertaken as part of the EIA phase. This study will include mitigation measures, such as potential seasonal restrictions.	
			<p>10. WELL ABANDONMENT More information is required with regards to well abandonment and its mitigation. How will Eni and Sasol ensure monitoring will be carried out after production has ceased and throughout de-commissioning?</p>		<p>Once drilling is completed, the well will be plugged (sealed) and abandoned. The open hole section of a wellbore is abandoned by setting an open hole cement plug across/above the reservoir and with an additional cement plugs in open hole and into the casing. Plug testing confirm their integrity and prevent future leaks. A closure certificate will have to be approved by the relevant authorities after plugging and abandonment. In case of successful well's discovery, a temporary abandonment could be performed to allow future re-entry of the well in a safe manner. It is to be highlighted that also the temporary abandonment will involve setting of cement plugs inside the wellbore and testing them for integrity. It should be noted that this EIA covers exploration drilling only and does not assess the impact of well abandonment after production period because development and production phases are not included in this drilling campaign and EIA assessment.</p>	
Elise	Templehoff	Private	<p>To which website do I go? When will the scoping report be completed?</p>	15.02.2018	<p>The Draft Scoping Report is complete and is available on the project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia Please let me know if you have any trouble downloading the report.</p>	15.02.2018
Hoosen	Bobat	Private	<p>ERM A printed version of your presentation was not available at your Durban presentation. Kindly forward a copy of that draft report. Please register me interested party and send all future correspondence to me Thank you</p>	21.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email. You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process. The Draft Scoping Report is complete and is available on the project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia Please let me know if you have any trouble downloading the report. <i>A copy of the presentation was forwarded along with the Durban meeting minutes.</i></p>	26.02.2018
Salmaan	D	Private	<p>We rather have less wealth but more life! Our oceans are important! The risks of oil rigs is too high. Stop the oil rigs!</p>	21.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.</p>	This Report
	Schooling	Private	<p>On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.</p>	22.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Nicky	Koekermoer	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	22.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	This Report
Jennifer	Olbiers	KZN Ezemvelo	<p>Thank you for the opportunity for Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, the Provincial Biodiversity and Conservation Authority of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), to review and comment on the Scoping Report for the abovementioned application.</p> <p>It is stated upfront that, following from the review, there is concern that the activities proposed within the scoping do pose a serious and credible threat to marine biodiversity offshore of KZN, but we will reserve specific biodiversity comments until the EIA is released for this application. Ezemvelo would, however, appreciate a number of matters to be dealt with in further detail within the final EIA. These are outlined below:</p> <p>1. Jobs for the local communities of KZN: Thorough social studies on job creation and income generation for the local market and unskilled community members should be undertaken. In addition, the ratio and number of local jobs versus expatriate jobs to be created as a result of the exploratory phase should be made available. In the event of an accident or spill, either severe or minor, what would be the loss (or benefit) to the local communities, in terms of how existing jobs and livelihoods would be affected? In addition, how would the livelihoods of the local communities, including the tourism and environmental sectors, be compensated in the event of an accident or spill?</p> <p>2. Noise pollution: Please provide what appropriate mitigation measures are being implemented during the drilling phase to deal with noise pollution. A full report on the effect of noise related to drilling and shipping activities on marine fauna, both vertebrates and invertebrates, including resident and transient species is essential.</p> <p>3. Marine pollution: All discharges at sea, regardless of whether they are within MARPOL guidelines, need to be fully disclosed and explained in detail in terms of composition and dispersion. The general public do not have access to the MARPOL guidelines and regulations.</p> <p>4. Pollution to be discarded in landfills: Landfill sites are to be identified and confirmation obtained from the relevant municipalities or private companies that they will indeed accept such waste and are demonstrably able to effectively deal with it. The details of waste are to be fully disclosed and explained in detail in terms of composition and expected quantity.</p> <p>5. Light pollution: Please provide what appropriate mitigation measures for light pollution will be implemented during all phases of exploration. In addition, a full report on the effect of light related to all exploratory activities on marine fauna, both vertebrates and invertebrates, including resident and transient species is essential. Of particular concern, are those species which will be attracted out of their typical diurnal movements and behaviour.</p> <p>6. Biodiversity Offsets: What biodiversity offsets are being proposed for impacts of the infrastructure, anchors, pipelines, cuttings and other related by-products from exploratory activities. At a minimum, it is recommended that the habitats and species being impacted upon and potentially lost due to the exploratory activities are offset with possible protection in other areas within the South Africa Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). This would indicate a willingness, consideration and support by ENI/SASOL to South Africa's national and international environmental and climate obligations.</p>	22.02.2018	<p>As indicated in the Scoping Report it is anticipated that in the order of 10 local jobs will be created at this stage of the project. The project will use local labour as far as possible based on their existing skills and provide new employees with appropriate training. The temporary creation of local jobs and employment opportunities by this project and the associated possible positive impact on the economy is considered insignificant.</p> <p>Further information will be provided in the EIA regarding impacts associated with unplanned events such as an oil spill.</p> <p>Scoping determined that the underwater noise generated during the drilling works and the presence of vessels could lead to disturbances to marine habitats and fauna, especially to marine mammals and fish. The impact of underwater noise and vibrations on marine fauna will therefore be assessed further in the EIA Report, and feasible management measures will be included in the EMPr.</p> <p>Eni's waste management principle is to do the following; in the order of priority: reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat, dispose. A project specific Waste Management Plan (covering all wastes generated offshore and onshore) would be developed. Further information around wastes generated and waste management will be included in the EIA Report.</p> <p>Eni's waste management principle is to do the following; in the order of priority: reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat, dispose. A project specific Waste Management Plan (covering all wastes generated offshore and onshore) would be developed. Further information around waste and waste management will be included in the EIA Report.</p> <p>The potential impact associated with light pollution will be discussed in the EIA Report.</p> <p>Based on our current understanding of the potential impacts to biodiversity of normal operation, no biodiversity offsets are being considered at this time.</p>	23.02.2018

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>7. Emergency Response Plan: A full and detailed emergency response plan, together with named South African stakeholders and partners, is essential. This document needs to be completed and made available to the general public, prior to any commencement of exploratory drilling.</p>		<p>Eni will produce a detailed Oil Spill Contingency and Response Plan, which will provide information on the management of spills should they occur. This plan will need to be approved by the Department of Transport, DEA and PASA prior to drilling activities commencing. Eni have confirmed that this plan can be disclosed as required.</p> <p>South Africa's National Contingency Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Pollution from Ships and Offshore Installations is an overall plan for South Africa, setting out the policies of the Department of Environmental Affairs and SAMSA, for the Department of Transport towards their responsibilities for preventing and combating pollution of the sea by oil. It provides an overview of the actions to be taken by SAMSA, DEA and other relevant Authorities in preparation for, and in the event of the threat of an oil spill, and outlines the formation of a Joint Response Committee.</p> <p>Further information on the management of oil spills will be included in the EIA and EMPr.</p>	
			<p>8. Compliance and law enforcement The current KZN economy and government infrastructure do not allow for adequate offshore marine compliance and law enforcement. There are no consistent and active dedicated patrols taking place with the EEZ off KZN. How do ENI/SASAOL propose to engage with authorities in terms of law enforcement and compliance in terms of their activities?</p>		<p>As part of the Exploration Right agreement (as well as requirements that will be incorporated into the EIA/EMPr) Eni/Sasol will be required to audit compliance with the requirements of the EMPr. Results of the audits will be submitted to PASA.</p>	
			<p>9. Drilling vessel positioning/anchoring: The three drilling vessel alternatives need to be expanded upon in terms of full disclosure of structure and impacts related to each so that appropriate comments on the alternatives can be made and the true and full benefits/disadvantages weighed up.</p>		<p>Further information on the three alternative drilling vessel types can be provided in the EIA report. An explanation of the motivation for the use of a drill ship is currently provided in Chapter 4 of the Scoping Report.</p>	
			<p>10. Alien species: What mitigation measures will ENI/SASOL ensure to prevent the potential effects of alien species from their drilling and support vessels being brought into South African waters?</p>		<p>De- and re-ballasting of project vessels will only be undertaken in adherence to International Maritime Organisation (IMO) guidelines governing discharge of ballast waters at sea. The IMO states that vessels using ballast water exchange should, whenever possible, conduct such exchange at least 200 nm from the nearest land and in water of at least 200 m depth. Where this is not feasible, the exchange should be as far from the nearest land as possible, and in all cases a minimum of 50 nm from the nearest land and preferably in water at least 200 m in depth.</p>	
			<p>11. Precautionary principle: While it may be currently assumed that coelacanths may not be resident within the canyons in the area of question, there has not been enough research to fully understand the movement of this species. There is still a possibility of the presence of coelacanths in affected canyons. With this said, a precautionary principle / risk adverse approach should be applied. In addition, vulnerable marine ecosystems, which host a number of sensitive species and microhabitats, have been reported in close proximity of the southern proposed exploratory area. Therefore, again, the precautionary principle, enshrined in NEMA, should be applied in this cases such as these.</p>		<p>ERM, together with the appointed specialists will apply the precautionary principle when undertaking the EIA. Eni have indicated that no drilling activities will be undertaken in the canyons.</p>	
			<p>12. Timing - Ecological processes: Given the short period of the exploratory drilling phase, the timing of these activities should be cognisant and not coincide with the migration of various "high profile" species through the proposed drilling areas. The table below indicates the months of occurrence of various species which would be greatly affected by the infrastructure and exploratory activities, see table below showing the timeframes of four significant biological processes and migrations which occur off the east coast of SA. Table 1. Time frames of significant biological processes occurring off the east coast of South Africa.</p>		<p>A marine faunal specialist study will be undertaken as part of the EIA phase. This study will include mitigation measures, such as potential seasonal restrictions.</p>	
			<p>13. Language, comprehension and access: The EIA and related notifications should all be translated into isiZulu and scientific jargon must be avoided in order for all affected parties and stakeholders to be adequately informed of ENI/Sasol's intentions. In addition, all notification and documents are to be made available to the general public, via local and regional press and social media.</p>		<p>Chapter 6 of the Scoping Report documents the public engagement ERM recognise that there is a need to make EIA documentation available in isiZulu. All newspaper adverts placed have been translated into isiZulu and placed in Zulu newspapers: the Isolezwe and Ilanga in isiZulu.</p> <p>The Draft Scoping Report Executive Summary was translated into isiZulu and made available to the public. As requested during Scoping phase, during the EIA phase disclosure a isiZulu translator will be available to support communication between parties.</p>	

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>14. Environmental and benthic data: At the Public Participation Meetings, ENI committed to collaborate with South African based institution/s by sharing and allowing participation in the monitoring, benthic assessments and gathering of physical and environmental data. This will assist South African marine scientists to gain a better understanding of the offshore environment and the impact of these activities. ENI/SASOL should have a duly signed Memorandum of Agreement / Memorandum of Understanding in place, with a relevant institution, before the exploratory phase commences, together with adequate funding being made available to South African researchers for these purposes.</p>		As far as possible Eni will share physical and environmental gathered with South African based institutions. This will be further discussed going forward once the decision has been made to go ahead with exploration drilling.	
			<p>15. Proof of Insurance: ENI/SASOL should produce relevant documentation from insurance companies / underwriters regarding potential spills, blowout or accidents, prior to commencement of exploration activities.</p>		Further information on the financial provision for closure and potential environmental damage will be provided in the EIA.	
			<p>16. Specialist studies: The required marine fauna and fisheries studies need to also identify and include what information and science is lacking in the proposed areas. At the Public Participation Meetings, it was reported that the oil spill and drill cutting modelling will be undertaken by ERM and sent to an independent reviewer. This should be sent to a clearly independent review panel and not a single reviewer, as this could be seen as potential bias.</p>		<p>ERM has appointed specialists to undertake the following studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc); • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>As per the NEMA EIA Regulations, both the EAP and specialists are required to be independent and sign declarations stating as such. Both the Marine Fauna and Fisheries assessments will be undertaken by subcontractors (Pisces and CapMarine).</p> <p>A peer review of the oil spill modelling study will be undertaken by PRDW, an independent specialist.</p> <p>A new Table 8.1 Specialist Qualifications has been included in the Scoping report to provide details on the specialists.</p>	
			<p>17. Terms of Reference: A full terms of reference from ENI/SASOL to ERM is to be included in the EIA.</p>		ERM have been appointed by Eni to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed project in terms of the National Environmental Management Act and associated regulations.	
			<p>18. Long term maintenance and monitoring: Information on the responsibilities, details and costs of long term monitoring, assessment and maintenance of the well sites, regardless of abandonment, should be clarified and these activities should be ongoing.</p>		<p>Once drilling is completed, the well will be plugged (sealed) and abandoned. The open hole section of a wellbore is abandoned by setting an open hole cement plug across/above the reservoir and with an additional cement plugs in open hole and into the casing. Plug testing confirm their integrity and prevent future leaks. A closure certificate will have to be approved by the relevant authorities after plugging and abandonment. In case of successful well's discovery, a temporary abandonment could be performed to allow future re-entry of the well in a safe manner. It is to be highlighted that also the temporary abandonment will involve setting of cement plugs inside the wellbore and testing them for integrity.</p>	
			<p>19. Table 7.1 - summary of impact sources and receptors: The table is counter-intuitive, flawed in terms of real impacts and should be improved upon to reflect scenarios of varying degrees of severity. One of the many flaws in this table is the absence of any impact to the Seabed Features and Geology by exploratory activities.</p>		The table is merely a tool to identify potential interactions and is not meant to depict degrees of severity. The significance of impacts will be assessed in the EIA phase.	
Hoosen	Bobat	Bobats Wealth Solution	Please register me as an interested party Send me all notices of meetings etc	22.02.2018	Thank you for your email. You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.02.2018
Jared	Evans	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling.	22.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Catherine	Lea	Private	Due to the negative Environmental impact that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly disagree and object with ALL offshore exploration and / or drilling.	22.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.	This Report
Jonathan	Caramanus	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling.	22.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Timothy	Lubbe	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling	22.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Taneal	O'Sullivan	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling.	22.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Jody	Carlson	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I STRONGLY OBJECT to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling.	22.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Melita	Steele	Greenpeace	<p>Greenpeace Africa is an independent environmental campaigning organization with a vision of 'an Africa where people live in harmony with nature in a peaceful state of environmental and social justice'. Our mission is to work with others to foster environmental consciousness whereby Africa's people seek social and economic prosperity in ways that protect the environment for the benefit of humans, the planet and the future. In South Africa, we campaign for a just transition away from coal and nuclear power, towards renewable energy and energy efficiency. We do not accept any money from government or corporations, and environmental and social justice is at the core of our work.</p> <p>As a civil society organisation, and citizens, working towards the achievement of environmental and social rights, environmental and energy justice in our communities across South Africa, Greenpeace Africa would like to lodge our strong opposition to the granting of the authorisation for the proposed drilling programme by Eni and Sasol, for not four by six wells. Greenpeace Africa is confused about why the South African government would even entertain the applications by these controversial companies for offshore oil exploration drilling programmes.</p> <p>Any move to allow oil drilling in the area will put the biodiversity of the Kwa-Zulu Natal coastline and the tourism that relies so heavily on the area's rich marine life - at risk, while also creating the potential for oil spills off the coast of South Africa. Putting the interests of companies like Eni and Sasol first will only create the perception that the South African government does not have the best interests of South Africans at heart.</p> <p>Greenpeace believes that harmful seismic studies and potential oil spills are reason enough to steer clear of oil drilling off the coast of South Africa, but this is especially true given the escalating global movement for a shift away from fossil fuels in the face of catastrophic climate change. South Africa is already the largest emitter on the African continent, and the current water crisis makes it clear that climate change is a clear and present danger. This country cannot afford to support fossil fuels in any way, shape or form, and that includes oil drilling off the coast. Sasol (along with Eskom) is one of the two biggest emitters in South Africa, and the company should not be investing in more fossil fuel production, but should instead be fundamentally changing its business model. Italian oil company Eni has a very controversial and questionable background, with the company facing alleged international corruption charges, as exposed by Global Witness. https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/oil-gas-and-mining/shell-eni-company-executives-face-corruption-charges/ The question is, why is the South African government inviting such questionable companies into South African waters?</p> <p>It is entirely likely that seismic testing could have a significant impact on marine life in the proposed drilling areas. Whales and dolphins can be injured and possibly killed because of seismic testing, which can also have impacts on sea turtles and fish. Clearly, there is always the potential for an oil spill, which would have a catastrophic impact on sea life in the area. We call on the Department of Mineral Resources to respect the public opposition that has already been voiced, and to reject the applications out of hand.</p>	22.02.2018	<p>The project motivation is provided in Chapter 3 of the EIA. The South African Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, One of Operation Phakisa's aims is to unlock the economic potential of South Africa's oceans. In this regard four priority sectors have been selected as new growth areas in the ocean economy, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine transport and manufacturing activities, such as coastal shipping, trans-shipment, boat building, repair and refurbishment; • Offshore oil and gas exploration; • Aquaculture; and • Marine protection services and ocean governance. <p>As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed further. The decision to grant or refuse Environmental Authorisation lies with the competent authority, DMR. An oil spill modelling exercise will be undertaken during the EIA phase to determine the fate and transport of a potential spill.</p> <p>This is an issue that falls within the remit of national government legislation and policy. This EIA process is based on an activity anticipated by Government. The South African White Paper on the Energy Policy (1998) is the overarching policy document which has guided and continues to guide future policy and planning in the energy sector. As outlined in the Ministerial foreword to the White Paper, fossil fuels play a central role in the socio-economic development of the country, while at the same time providing the necessary infrastructural economic base for the country to become an attractive host for foreign investments in the energy sector. The white paper states that 'Government will ensure the optimal and environmentally sustainable exploration and development of the country's natural oil and gas resources to the benefit of all' and undertakes to 'ensure private sector investment and expertise in the exploitation and development of the country's oil and gas resources'. The successful exploitation of these natural resources would contribute to the growth of the economy and relieve pressure on the balance of payments.</p> <p>Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector.</p> <p>It is reiterated that this EIA process is for exploration drilling, which is a different process to seismic surveys, as described in Chapter 4.5 of the Draft Scoping Report, 2018. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed further. The decision to grant or refuse Environmental Authorisation lies with the competent authority, DMR.</p>	This Report
Bruce	Blake	Private	<p>On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.</p>	23.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Margaret	Stella	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	23.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Megan	De Oliveira	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, as well as to tourism in the areas, people don't want to sit on the beach looking at this off shore. I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling. Please find this email as my written objection to any offshore exploration and drilling, seismic activity included.	23.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.	This Report
ED	Devitt	Private	Object most strongly	23.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Jenny	Burton	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	23.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Megan	Muller	Santam	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil. Please take note of our objection accordingly.	23.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.	This Report

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Sal	Roux	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Garth	Bester	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Kim	Verburgh	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Sander	Verburgh	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Jane	Downey	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Brigitte	Lawrie	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Lou	Jacobs	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Gavin	Roberts	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Chad	Wheeler	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Delyse	Ramos	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil. We must think of our children's future, as well as all the generations to come. A very wise saying of Native Americans is: "When the last tree has been cut down, the last fish caught, the last river poisoned, only then will we realise that one cannot eat money." If you have a conscience please consider future generations.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Ewan	Bell	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Timothy	Crookes	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Hein	van Hilten	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	2018.02.26	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Ione and Rob	Bowman	Private	We totally and completely object to offshore drilling. This will have devastating consequences to the marine life.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Caroline	van Hilten	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	26.02.2019	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report

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Trish	du Preez	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Annie	Koulountis	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
George	Watson	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
M.C	Henderson	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Imraan	Bux	Private	I am opposed to any sort of drilling on our coast. I am not convinced of your reasoning and your rational.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report

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Jenny	Evans	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	27.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.	This Report
Brent	Coetsee	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	27.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
John	Broderick	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	27.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Mark	Beyl	Private	Thank you for the e-mail, the contents whereof have been noted. The fact of the matter remains that SADSAA was not aware of the public participation meeting, and consequently did not attend. It has thus very little information to base its comments on (other than those concerns addressed to you in November 2017).SADSAA is being prejudiced, in that an area which is being used for Marlin and Tuna Fishing will be subjected to exploration drilling albeit now towards the end of 2019, and our rights in this regard is being reserved in toto. SADSAA has at its council meeting on 23 February 2018 resolved to obtain quotations for a scientific study of our own to provide us with credible scientific data on the effect of exploration on recreational fishing. We again repeat our request for a meeting to obtain more information from ENI, and would not like to wait until May 2018 for the EIA to consider our position.	27.02.2018	I acknowledge receipt of your email. ERM has sent a copy of the Scoping Report and the public presentation which was shared at the meetings which took place from 6 - 8 February 2018. At this stage, SADSAA has had access to the same level of information as the other stakeholders, and since the specialist studies, and environmental impact assessment have not yet been complete, ERM has no new information to share. Further consultation with the SADSAA will be undertaken to discuss the potential impacts and mitigations. The public meetings held provided no additional information to that provided in the Draft Scoping Report, SADSAA's opportunity to engage and comment on the proposed project has not been prejudiced and comments received have been documented and responded to. Telephonic conversations have been held and additional engagement will be undertaken.	27.02.2018
Marthina	Broderick	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	27.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.	This Report
Dexter	Biyela	Private	Attached to this mail please find my registration sheet. I would sincerely appreciate to be provided with information and reports pertaining to the EIA for Exploration Drilling in Richards Bay. I also have a keen interest to partake in the Specialist Studies once a go ahead is given.	27.02.2018	Thank you for your kind request. Please note that the Specialist Studies Team has been appointed for the project already. You have been added to our stakeholders database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	28.02.2018

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Colleen	Crookes	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	27.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Athol	Lawrence	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	28.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Sam	Dwyer	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	28.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Shelley	de Beer	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	28.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Lorraine	Johnson	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	28.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Vivienne	V	Private	<p>thank you for this opportunity to respond...basically any future developments regarding the exploration of coal, gas, oil etc definitely DOES NOT HAVE THE FUTURE OF THIS EARTH & US, THE PEOPLE, & OUR BEST INTERESTS in the right place!!!! we all are very aware in this 21st century the damage this has caused and we should all be saying NO!!!! the alternatives have more than proven themselves and that is what should be explored.....there is more than enough sun, wind, waves of the sea etc for sustainable living,...</p> <p>so lets make the right choices for this century and our futures!!!! and be SUSTAINABLE IN ITS TRUE SENSE!!!</p> <p>Besides the fact that globally we should not be extracting the last available fossil fuels at huge cost, but instead putting that money to developing sustainable renewable energy options..... South Africa has more than enough sun, wind, waves etc for sustainable living. These alternatives have more than proven themselves.</p> <p>Moreover the Bluff, whom I represent, relies heavily on tourism – including large numbers of local day visitors. Our Ward is branded as the Whale Ward with a Whale Festival held annually. Our deep concern is the impact of the seismic testing not only the whales but our coastal marine life.</p> <p>The exploration of coal, gas, oil etc is definitely NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF OUR EARTH & US - THE PEOPLE.</p> <p>We all are very aware - in this 21st century - of the damage this has caused, especially climate change and we should all be saying NO!!!!</p> <p>So let's make the right choices for this century and our futures!!!</p> <p>please let it also be noted that the Bluff, whom I represent, relies heavily on tourism – including large numbers of local day visitors. Our Ward is branded as the Whale Ward with a Whale Festival held annually. Our deep concern is the impact of the interference not only of the whales but our coastal marine life.</p> <p>many thanks</p>	28.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged.</p> <p>Eni have indicated that they are currently developing cleaner fuels in its Green Refinery Project (please refer to Eni's website for further information). The development of renewable energy sources in the Countries in which Eni operates is a key element in the Company's strategy to move the business model towards a low-carbon scenario.</p> <p>As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	28.02.2018
Marie	Roos	Private	<p>On behalf of JM Krugel and E Krugel</p> <p>On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.</p>	28.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	This Report
Ashley	Phillips	Private	<p>On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.</p>	01.03.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	This Report
Kendyl	Le Roux	CoastWatch KZN	<p>Coastwatch, in collaboration with the abovementioned organisations, has reviewed the draft document and we raise the following issues which we believe need to be addressed;</p> <p>1) A desktop marine impact assessment is insufficient to provide adequate information for the placing of the wells. The deep ocean, especially on the KwaZulu-Natal coast is extremely data deficient and thus data is likely to be gleaned from numerous historic studies, none of which are likely to have been undertaken in the area of interest itself or within a reasonably recent timeframe thus allowing for the use of appropriate current technologies. We would expect that at least a brief physical survey to be undertaken in order to verify conclusions drawn by the desk top study. In addition, this information and imagery should be made available to the public to ensure transparency.</p>	01.03.2018	<p>Baseline information has been gathered from existing sources. Prior to drilling an Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV) survey will be undertaken to survey the seafloor for any potential obstacle or sensitive feature (including coral), the drill site would be relocated as needed. Further information will be provided on this in the EIA.</p>	This report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			2) Please could you provide the Terms of Reference for all specialist studies to be included in the EIA report so that we are able to assess the scope of the studies being undertaken, particularly with regards to the marine specialist component.		The Terms of Reference for all specialist studies have been included in <i>Chapter 8</i> of the Scoping Report.	
			3) Will the applicant be restricted to a certain drilling time, in terms of when drilling may occur and for how long. Will drilling occur during the whale migration, turtle nesting and hatching, or during the sardine run and will the impacts of this be explored in the marine assessment. This is a particular concern for migratory species such as birds which follow the sardine run have been known to be adversely affected by drilling platforms.		A marine faunal specialist study will be undertaken as part of the EIA phase. This study will include mitigation measures, such as potential seasonal restrictions.	
			4) The KwaZulu-Natal coastline is notorious for rough seas and this raises a concern of the ability of the drilling ship to handle extreme conditions, such as "freak waves".		Sea conditions are taken into account when planning the drilling of the well and the Agulhus current has been and will be considered closely. The drilling ship is built and designed to operate in harsh weather conditions, in particular waves, wind, current, compensating up and down movements and loads. The positioning of the unit is guarantee by redundancy stability and positioning control equipment, including thrusters and GPS sensors. The weather is constantly monitored, in particular every day (and at different times of the day). Weather forecasts are analysed by the crew in order to plan the rig activity accordingly. If the weather is particularly poor, the rig is able to physically disconnect the riser from the wellhead and move to a safer location. In doing this the drilling activity is temporarily suspended in the safest way and the BOP closed as a precaution. Finally, it should be noted that a drilling ship, as a vessel, has a marine crew and captain on board 24 hours per day to guarantee the safety of personnel and the vessel.	
			5) Is there a clean-up plan in place should the blow out preventer fail?		Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for this project, this plan will need to approved by the Department of Transport, DEA and PASA prior to drilling activities commencing. All the drilling personnel are constantly trained to perform their activities as safely as possible. The personnel who fill key roles are selected based on their field experience, experience in the role and general skills and attitude. Weekly drills are performed to maintain rig crew training and capability to promptly react in case of anomalies and emergency situations, e.g., fire fighting, kick detection and well control, escape, gas release, man overboard rescue, etc. In the case of a serious emergency, a technical and logistic team is located onshore to support the off-shore crew at any time. Further, South Africa's National Contingency Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Pollution from Ships and Offshore Installations is an overall plan for South Africa, setting out the policies of the Department of Environmental Affairs and SAMSA, for the Department of Transport towards their responsibilities for preventing and combating pollution of the sea by oil. It provides an overview of the actions to be taken by SAMSA, DEA and other relevant Authorities in preparation for, and in the event or the threat of an oil spill, and outlines the formation of a Joint Response Committee The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Department of Transport (DoT) through the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) are two key role players with regards to vessel-source marine pollution, and particularly oil pollution. Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) has a capping stack located in Saldanha Bay, which could be used in case of a well blow out. In addition they have stock piles of dispersant in Cape Town and which could be mobilised in the case of an emergency. Further information on management of oil spills will be provided in the EIA and EMPr.	
			6) Who will be responsible for monitoring and maintenance of the capped wells into the future should the drilling not detect deposits worth exploiting. It is felt that regular monitoring of the wells is required to ensure that no leaks occur that may cause adverse impacts to the environment.		Once drilling is completed, the well will be plugged (sealed) and abandoned. The open hole section of a wellbore is abandoned by setting an open hole cement plug across/above the reservoir and with an additional cement plugs in open hole and into the casing. Plug testing confirm their integrity and prevent future leaks. A closure certificate will have to be approved by the relevant authorities after plugging and abandonment. In case of successful well's discovery, a temporary abandonment could be performed to allow future re-entry of the well in a safe manner. It is to be highlighted that also the temporary abandonment will involve setting of cement plugs inside the wellbore and testing them for integrity.	

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			<p>Please note that these comments pertain only to the exploration drilling outlined in this report and that in the event of a positive result a new EIA process would then be required as per the regulations prior to commercial extraction.</p> <p>Furthermore, while it is noted that it is not under the control of the applicant, CoastWatch is concerned with Petroleum Agency South Africa's ability to act as both the promoters of the oil and gas industry as well as the adjudicators in these decisions. It is felt that this should be the role of the Department of Environmental Affairs, whose mandate it is to ensure that the environment is not harmful to the health and wellbeing of the citizens of South African and to protect the environment for the benefit of present and future generations.</p>		<p>Eni would investigate the options associated with hydrocarbon production, including application for a Production Right, which would require an associated EIA process if it is determine that extraction is viable.</p> <p>Your comment regarding PASA's role is noted.</p>	
Michelle	Macdonald	Private	<p>On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.</p>	01.03.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, you objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.</p>	This Report
Hoosen	Bobat	Private	<p>ENI/ERM I am a private citizen, born and raised in Durban. I am doing this out of love of nature and our environment. Our coastline is the proverbial 'Goose that has laid the golden egg'... destroy it and East coast SA is doomed! I attach my presentation which I meant to present at the Austerville meeting. I will go through each slide and make comments. Slide 1 Your map of the area affected shows the KZN coast with three little dots ie. Richards Bay, Durban and Port Shepstone as being the only affected area. This map trivializes the whole project as if only 3 places affected. Actually the entire eastern seaboard from Kosi mouth to around East London is affected. You do not even show the Transkei coastline which is under threat with your area off Port Shepstone. Shockingly, your map does not even show all the major rivers, wetlands, little towns and villages along the east coast. What kind of an EIA process. Very shoddy. In case you ERM, is not aware, this is one of the most biodiverse marine environments in the world. Slide 2 shows South Africa mapthis is what you should have shown first and then move on to show area by affected area, taking area by area.</p>	04.03.2018	<p>Thank you for your email. At the Scoping Stage, the maps presented are high level, intended to orientate the reader. The Scoping Report maps do not provide much detail of land based features as the project and associated area of interest is located over 60 km offshore. Updated, more detailed maps will be presented in the EIA Report to show findings of specialist studies and highlight locations where potential impacts may occur. .</p>	This report
			<p>Slide 3 shows a detailed stretch of the coast from Kosi to ST Lucia lighthouse...this is the iSimangaliso wetland park, South Africa's first World Heritage site since 1999. This is 280 km of pristine coastline and includes 3 of South Africa's RAMSAR sites. Did you go and present to the Tonga people of Kosi who have done sustainable subsistence fishing here for over 700 years. Did you present to the custodians of Lake Sibaya, a Ramsar site. Did you present to KZN Wildlife who the custodians of the RAMSAR sites. Have you presented to the board of the iSimangaliso Wetland park?</p>		<p>ERM has not presented the Project to the Tonga or Kosi people specifically, however, the iSimangaliso Wetland Park are registered stakeholders. ERM selected meeting locations based on the geographical location of the areas of interest, locations of registered I&APs and the interest shown in the project. The distance of the proposed project offshore (approximately 60 km at the closest point) and the likely minimal impacts on coastal communities during normal operations were taken into consideration in deciding on meeting locations.</p> <p>The potential impact of the project on fishing will be explored in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by David Japp and Sarah Wilkinson of CapMarine. The potential impact of the project on marine fauna will be assessed in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by Andrea Pulfrich of Pisces Environmental Services.</p>	
			<p>Slide 4..this is Sodwana Bay within iSimangaliso Wetland Park Did you present to the local community there, who rely on the marine environment for their livelihood? This stretch has 3 of South Africa's world renowned reefs. It is the most important area for turtle nesting. Turtles are already under threat of extinction, probably in 35/50 years time. The hatchlings swim out to join the Agulhas current 10/20 kms offshore, thereafter they are carried south by the Agulhas current. YOUR drilling area is smack in their paths. Sodwana is the home of the only known living Coelacanth, a truly pre-historic creature. Your drilling area off Richards Bay is far too close to the deepwater canyons that they inhabit. Sound travels greater distances underground than in the open air or underwater.</p>		<p>ERM has not presented the Project in Sodwana Bay, however, the iSimangaliso Wetland Park are registered stakeholders. ERM selected meeting locations based on the geographical location of the areas of interest, locations of registered I&APs and the interest shown in the project. The distance of the proposed project offshore (approximately 60 km at the closest point) and the likely minimal impacts on coastal communities during normal operations were taken into consideration in deciding on meeting locations.</p> <p>The potential impact of the project on fishing will be explored in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by David Japp and Sarah Wilkinson of CapMarine. The potential impact of the project on marine fauna will be assessed in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by Andrea Pulfrich of Pisces Environmental Services.</p>	

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			Slide 5 is a quote by Nelson Mandela. A very profound quote, recognizing the importance of the park. An oil spill in this area would be catastrophic. It is horrific to think that you are trying to plunder this area.		The potential impacts associated with a spill will be explored further in the EIA through an Oil Spill Modelling Study. A specialist oil spill modelling study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills. Eni will develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan prior to drilling commencement. In addition Eni will prepare a detailed Emergency Response Plan and Strategy prior to drilling activities. The contents of this plan will be considered in the EIA. Eni is a Participant Member of Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL), an international industry-funded cooperative which exists to respond to oil spills wherever in the world they may occur. OSRL have a stacking cap currently located and stored in Saldanha Bay, South Africa.	
			Slide 6 : ERM Please read this slide carefully. This is a Marine protected area!!!! Operation Phakisa, which you and ENI so glibly quote has in fact extended the marine protected 54 km offshore at Kosi mouth and up to 93km off St Lucia lighthouse.		Although Block ER236 overlaps with the proposed Protea Banks MPA and the extension of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park MPA, there is no overlap of the drilling areas of interest with the proposed protection areas. It should be noted that sections of the original ER236 which overlapped with the existing iSimangaliso and Aliwal Shoal MPAs were relinquished during the Exploration Right renewal process in 2016 to avoid direct impacts to key areas for biodiversity.	
			Slide 7 shows distribution of mangroves on the east coast. Mangroves are an integral and unique part of our coast. The heavier concentration in the Transkei area would be under massive threat. You do not even show the Transkei on your map. Did you present to the communities south of Port Shepstone eg Mntu, Msikaba, Port ST Johns etc. ?		ERM has not presented the Project to stakeholders south of Port Shepstone. ERM selected meeting locations based on the geographical location of the areas of interest, locations of registered I&APs and the interest shown in the project. The distance of the proposed project offshore (approximately 60 km at the closest point) and the likely minimal impacts on coastal communities during normal operations were taken into consideration in deciding on meeting locations. The potential impact of the project on the marine environment will be explored in the EIA.	
			Slide 8 refers to an annual pelagic event that has played out over millions of years, the Sardine run. Acknowledged the world over as the "Greatest Shoal" on earth. Already under threat by pollution and global warming.... An oil spill would be a disaster of epic proportions....for the sardines, a multitude of marine species eg whales, dolphins, seals, dozens of fish species, birdlife and humans.		The potential impact of the project on fishing will be explored in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by David Japp and Sarah Wilkinson of CapMarine. The potential impact of the project on marine fauna will be assessed in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by Andrea Pulfrich of Pices Environmental Services.	
			Slide 8 shows the major currents off SA. Our main interest is the Agulhas current....where your drilling rigs would be located. In fact this map you ERM, should be showing to interested parties. It would show how an oil spill would be carried by this Agulhas current, which moves up to 3 meters per second....in 12 hours a spill could be over 100 kmsand depending on winds at that time any easterlies, south easterly or a south westerly would drive it onshore. Disaster.		The potential impacts associated with a spill will be explored further in the EIA through an Oil Spill Modelling Study. A specialist oil spill modelling study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills and the findings will be presented in the EIA Report.	
			Slide 9 the potential disaster. The deepwater Horizon spill is still being felt 7 years later. ERM All you are aiming to do is rubber stamp this EIA as quickly and quietly as possible so as to meet your deadline before the concession expires. This presentation is just one aspect of the potential threat of this drilling. I attended both the Tropicana and Austerville meetings. I was surprised by your firms arrogance, the impatience of the facilitator.		ERM is obliged to comply with the timeframes stipulated in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GNR R982/2014). The Regulations allow for 44 days in which to complete a Scoping Report from the date of submission of the Application to PASA, this includes a 30 day comment period.	

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			All the tech info by ENI does not matter because ENI CANNOT GUARANTEE THAT THERE WILL NEVER BE A SPILL. Period. Your EIA process is extremely flawed.		<p>Eni cannot guarantee that there will never be a spill. However, Eni will use the latest technology, industry highest standards and procedures, quality check and audit for contractors capabilities, services and tools, training and certification of staff and contractors to prevent spills and blowouts, refer to Chapter 4.5 of the Scoping Report for further detail.</p> <p>Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for this project, this plan will need to be approved by the Department of Transport, DEA and PASA prior to drilling activities commencing.</p> <p>All the drilling personnel are constantly trained to perform their activities as safely as possible. The personnel who fill key roles are selected based on their field experience, experience in the role and general skills and attitude. Weekly drills are performed to maintain rig crew training and capability to promptly react in case of anomalies and emergency situations, e.g., fire fighting, kick detection and well control, escape, gas release, man overboard rescue, etc. In the case of a serious emergency, a technical and logistic team is located onshore to support the off-shore crew at any time.</p> <p>Further, South Africa's National Contingency Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Pollution from Ships and Offshore Installations is an overall plan for South Africa, setting out the policies of the Department of Environmental Affairs and SAMSA, for the Department of Transport towards their responsibilities for preventing and combating pollution of the sea by oil. It provides an overview of the actions to be taken by SAMSA, DEA and other relevant Authorities in preparation for, and in the event or the threat of an oil spill, and outlines the formation of a Joint Response Committee</p> <p>The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Department of Transport (DoT) through the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) are two key role players with regards to vessel-source marine pollution, and particularly oil pollution. Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) has a capping stack located in Saldanha Bay, which could be used in case of a well blow out. In addition they have stock piles of dispersant in Cape Town and which could be mobilised in the case of an emergency.</p>	
Desmond	D'Sa	SDCEA	<p>The South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) is a non-governmental Organisation with a coalition of 16 community and environmental organisations concerned with environmental justice and sustainable development in South Durban and Kwa Zulu Natal. There are numerous concerns that we have risen regarding the Oil and Gas Exploration activities proposed for our coast and find many discrepancies glaring throughout all the processes thus far concerning these activities.</p> <p>Kwa Zulu Natal is a hugely popular place and tourist destination because of the cities warm subtropical climate and extensive beautiful beaches. Healthy oceans are critically important to marine life and to coastal communities whose economies rely on tourism, fishing and recreational activities. Opening up new offshore areas to drilling, risks permanent damage to our oceans and beaches without reducing our dependence on oil.</p>	05.03.2018	This comment/background is noted.	This document
			<p><u>Appointment and the Role of Independent Consultants</u></p> <p>The developer must appoint a consultant as per the Environmental Impact Assessment EIA regulations to ensure that the public meetings they intend holding are independent and unbiased. Terms of reference of the independent consultant must be circulated to all stakeholders including Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP).</p> <p>General Requirements for EAPs and Specialists according to NEMA 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)</p> <p>1) An EAP and a specialist, appointed in terms of regulation 12(1) or 12(2), must—</p> <p>(a) be independent</p> <p>(b) have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments or undertaking specialist work as required, including knowledge of the Act, these Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;</p> <p>(c) ensure compliance with these Regulations;</p> <p>(d) perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the application;</p> <p>(e) take into account, to the extent possible, the matters referred to in regulation 18 when preparing the application and any report, plan or document relating to the application; and</p> <p>(f) disclose to the proponent or applicant, registered interested and affected parties and the competent authority all material information in the possession of the EAP and where applicable, the specialist, that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing—</p> <p>(i) any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority in terms of these Regulations; or</p> <p>(ii) the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by the EAP or specialist, in terms of these Regulations for submission to the competent authority; unless access to that information is protected by law, in which case it must be indicated that such protected information exists and is only provided to the competent authority.</p>		<p>ERM has been appointed by Eni to conduct an EIA process in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) for their proposed Exploration Drilling project in ER236, offshore South Africa.</p> <p>ERM is a privately owned company registered in South Africa. ERM has no financial ties to, nor is ERM a subsidiary, legally or financially, of Eni. Remuneration for the services by the Proponent in relation to this EIA is not linked to an approval by the decision-making authority. Furthermore, ERM has no secondary or downstream interest in the development.</p> <p>The role of the environmental consultants is to provide credible, objective and accessible information to government and other stakeholders, so that an informed decision can be made about whether the project should proceed or not.</p> <p>The ERM team selected for this project possesses the relevant expertise and experience to undertake this EIA. As such, ERM has signed the legally required declaration of independence to function as an objective Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).</p> <p>Four specialist studies have been identified to be undertaken as part of the EIA process (Marine Fauna, Fisheries, Drill Cuttings Dispersion Modelling and Oil Spill Modelling). The Marine Fauna and Fisheries studies will be undertaken by Pisces Environmental Services and CapMarine respectively and the Drill Cuttings and Oil Spill Modelling by an ERM specialist team. All specialists are required to sign an independence declaration as a component of the specialist work. In addition the Oil Spill Modelling will be peer reviewed by an independent peer reviewer, PRDW, experienced in undertaking modelling studies in the South African marine environment. The Terms of Reference for the studies are provided in Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report.</p>	

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			<p><u>The Role of Experts</u></p> <p>The consultant together with the developer must first identify through the process, the experts that will be required for the research that will provide a professional platform. The terms and references must also include the appointment jointly agreed by all stakeholders an independent review of the expert's knowledge to diffuse any conflict. The experts must be independent from the consultants. Appointed consultants cannot be deemed and appointed as experts for this project. The consultants must only identify and give their independent opinion, which must include impacts that will affect people and the natural environment. The appointed experts must have a history of independent thinkers and extensive experience in this field. They must not have done any previous work for the same consultant and developer in any country.</p>		<p>ERM has been appointed as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner in terms of the NEMA EIA regulations. The ERM team selected for this project possesses the relevant expertise and experience to undertake this EIA. As such, ERM has signed the legally required declaration of independence to function as an objective Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP). See CVs of the core team in Annex A of the Scoping Report.</p> <p>Four specialist studies have been identified to be undertaken as part of the EIA process (Marine Fauna, Fisheries, Drill Cuttings Dispersion Modelling and Oil Spill Modelling). The Marine Fauna and Fisheries studies will be undertaken by Pisces Environmental Services and CapMarine respectively and the Drill Cuttings and Oil Spill Modelling by an ERM specialist team. All specialists are required to sign an independence declaration as a component of the specialist work. In addition the Oil Spill Modelling will be peer reviewed by an independent peer reviewer, PRDW, experienced in undertaking modelling studies in the South African marine environment. The Terms of Reference for the studies are provided in Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report.</p>	
			<p><u>Public Participation</u></p> <p>Advertising:</p> <p>The independent consultants must advertise the development to the I&AP through local media, mainstream print, electronic media as well as community radio in all languages specifically English, IsiZulu and Xhosa. All users and affected people must be contacted and informed. There must also be notification by way of the distribution of pamphlets throughout the affected areas, using the knock and drop method, to reach as many people as possible. [Only some mainstream media] and no knock and drop was done excluding a vast population who survive on the sea.</p> <p>According to Department of Environmental Affairs (2017), All potential I&APs have a right to be informed early and in an informative and proactive way regarding proposals that may affect their lives or livelihoods. Early communication can aim to build trust among participants, allow more time for public participation, and improve community analysis and increases opportunities to modify the proposal in regards to the comments and information gathered during the Public Participation Process.</p> <p>The level of public participation must be at a minimum be informed by –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the scale of anticipated impacts of the proposed project; • the sensitivity of the affected environment and the degree of controversy of the project; and • the characteristics of the potentially affected parties. <p>Notification of a proposal to all I&APs may be given through a number of methods including fixing of notice boards, providing written notice, placing advertisements etc. ERM, ENI and Sasol admitted that they did not advertise the meeting of the 6th, 7th, &8th of February 2018 which was held in Richards Bay, Durban and Port Shepstone. They admitted that these meetings were not identified with and they only contacted people that were in their mailing list. In the meeting in Port Shepstone only 4 people showed up because there was no advertising at all in Port Shepstone.</p>		<p>The public consultation process for the Scoping Phase was designed based on the EIA regulations and the location of the areas of interest for drilling (two areas within ER236 roughly in line with Richards Bay and Port Shepstone); in addition the onshore logistics base will be located in either Richards Bay or Durban. At the Scoping stage, meetings were planned for these areas as it is where the potential impacts may be felt, and where many of our stakeholders are based. Should it be determined that the public participation programme needs to be expanded, based on the outcomes of the impact assessment, this will be considered by the EIA team.</p> <p>As described in Chapter 6 of the Scoping Report the following steps have been taken to notify stakeholders of the project and EIA process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder database compiled of authorities (local and provincial), Non-Governmental Organisations, neighbouring landowners, fisheries and other key stakeholders. This database was based on previous project databases for similar projects (both ERM's and other consultancies) and included more than 150 stakeholders. It should be noted that Eastern Cape governmental stakeholders are included on the database and the municipal managers of each municipality along the KZN coastline. • A Background Information Document was developed to give initial project information. This was placed on the website and distributed to all stakeholders on the database. • Initial advertising - The project was advertised in four newspapers: The Mercury and Zululand Observer in English and the Isolezwe and Ilanga in isiZulu. The dates of distribution were as follows: The Mercury – 18 September 2017; The Zululand Observer – 18 September 2017; Ilanga (advert in isiZulu) – 21 September 2017; Isolezwe (advert in isiZulu) – 21 September 2017 • Site notices have been placed at the following locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o eThekweni Municipality libraries: Durban North; Durban Central Lending; Amanzimtoti; Warner Beach; Isipingo Beach; Umkomaas; and Tongaat Beach; o uMhlathuze Local Municipality: o Richards Bay Municipality; and o Richards Bay Library; o Entrance to the Port of Richards Bay. • The draft Scoping Report was released for public comment on 22 January 2018. o An advert was published as follows: The Mercury – 22 January 2018; The Zululand Observer – 22 January 2018; Ilanga (advert in isiZulu) – 22 January 2018; Isolezwe (advert in isiZulu) – 22 January 2018 o Notifications have been sent to all stakeholders on the database and the report was made available online and in the following libraries: Durban Public Library; Richards Bay Public Library; Port Shepstone Public Library • During the Scoping Phase public meetings have been held as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 6 February 2018, Richards Bay; 7 February 2018, Durban; 8 February 2018, Port Shepstone 	

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			<p>Hosting of the Public Meeting: Public meetings must be hosted in venues that are suitable and accessible to the public. Transport must be provided for if people have to travel as many affected people do not have vehicles of their own. The timing of the public meeting must be held when most people are available to attend and not only suit the developer's time and availability. They must allow for sufficient time for the communities to come and gain insight of the proposed project and not rush off and close the meetings because they have another appointment as was done at the Tropicana Hotel in Durban. The presentation of the meeting must be done in layman's terms and there must be professional translation on the outset of the meeting. They left out huge gaps for the public meetings because they did not advertise in all areas especially a huge area along the Indian Ocean. According to the consultants, the reason being for the lack of advertising in all areas was due to the fact that they were overwhelmed with work. As the Indian Ocean stretches across quite a substantial number of small towns and cities there should have been more public meeting in every coastal town. There was an absence of the Sasol shareholder, and their presentations and responses were done by the consultants who could not answer to any questions put forward to the joint development. A request to the consultants of why SASOL was not present was not responded to. The groups present residents stated must be present. We also wish to know if the commercial fishing industry has been consulted as they too have a vested interest in activities that could either (a) limit their freedom of the sea or (b) impact negatively on sea harvests.</p>		<p>In response to concerns raised with regards to the meetings (and consistent with the response compiled in the SDCEA letter dated 27 February 2018):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertising and notification – the meeting was advertised in the four newspapers indicated in the line above and an invitation was sent to the entire stakeholder database. Which now consists of more than 200 stakeholders. • The timing of the meeting (available from 4pm, 5.30pm presentation start time) allowed people representing in an official capacity (government or professionally) to attend at 4 pm as part of their work day and private individuals to attend after typical working hours. • The meeting locations were selected based on the geographical location of the areas of interest and coastal communities, locations of registered I&APs and the interest shown in the project. • The team facilitating the meeting had English, Afrikaans, and isiZulu language capability. It is acknowledged that although a member of the ERM team is a Zulu speaker and was able to provide translation, a professional isiZulu translator would be preferable and will be made available for subsequent meetings. <p>With regards to Sasol's attendance at the meetings and as communicated during the meeting, Sasol holds the right to explore Block ER236 together with Eni. Eni is the operator of the block with 40% participating interest. Sasol holds the remaining 60%. The relationship between Eni and Sasol are regulated by a Joint Operating Agreement (JOA), which defines the role, responsibilities and the modus-operandi of each partner. Eni in its role of operator has the responsibility to run the studies, analysis and operations required to assess the hydrocarbon potential of the Exploration Right. Sasol is contributing both financially and in the decision making process for the definition of the technical work program.</p> <p>The commercial fishing industry have been included in notifications regarding the project and will be further consulted during the EIA process.</p>	
			<p>Report Back Meeting: The report back meeting was held on the 28th of February at the Austerville Civic Centre in Durban. At this meeting interested and affected communities were angry as the consultants failed to address the 20 page concerns raised at a previous meetings and the manner in which the entire participation was been conducted and the undermining nature from the majority shareholder of the ER236 oil and gas exploration activities which is Sasol who we requested previously to be in attendance at the public meeting. This complete disregard was unacceptable and therefore we as the community feel that the developers and consultants want to get away with a tick box exercise rather than engaging in meaning fully participation. A formal request was previously made by the SDCEA and other groups that the government departments responsible for this project which is the Department of Mineral Resources, department of Environmental Affairs and Petroleum Agency of South Africa should have also been present to present on how permission was granted on Seismic testing to Eni and Sasol to explore the shores of Kwa Zulu Natal.</p>		<p>The purpose of the follow up meeting was to provide additional responses to queries raised during the Durban Public Meeting on 7 February 2018. A full written response was also provided (letter dated 27 February 2018) and the intention was to present the response to SDCEA and those from the community attending the meeting. Unfortunately we were prevented from presenting the responses during the meeting, copies of the letter were however distributed at the meeting and is included as an Annex to this report.</p> <p>With regards to Sasol's attendance at the meetings and as communicated during the meeting, Sasol holds the right to explore Block ER236 together with Eni. Eni is the operator of the block with 40% participating interest. Sasol holds the remaining 60%. The relationship between Eni and Sasol are regulated by a Joint Operating Agreement (JOA), which defines the role, responsibilities and the modus-operandi of each partner. Eni in its role of operator has the responsibility to run the studies, analysis and operations required to assess the hydrocarbon potential of the Exploration Right. Sasol is contributing both financially and in the decision making process for the definition of the technical work program.</p> <p>The request for authority attendance was communicated to the competent authority.</p>	
			<p>Background Information Document The back-ground information document was requested at the TROPICANA hotel to be provided in English and ISIZULU however a few copies were made available in English, isiZulu. A further request that these documents including the scoping document must be given well in advance and in addition to ISIZULU, English, XHOSA must be included. It must be simple and easy for the community to understand and grasp the impact of the development. The developer must be prepared to answer questions and respond to the community. The identified impacts must come through the scoping or the background meetings that are identified and raised by the I&AP and communities. All issues raised by the affected communities must be tested and all expert opinions sought after. A review mechanism must be developed and review experts chosen and paid for by the developer.</p>		<p>A Background Information Document was provided at the start of the process to all those on our stakeholder database and to all stakeholders who requested a copy, it was also available on the project website. When the Draft Scoping Report was distributed in January 2018 we indicated that an isiZulu copy of the Executive Summary could be made available on request. At the Public Meeting in Durban on 7 February 2018 there was a request made by stakeholders for a translation, which was done. This translated version was distributed to stakeholders via an email notification and copies were sent to the SDCEA office as requested.</p> <p>A description of the impacts identified is provided in Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. These were summarised during the presentation. Motivations for the exclusion of certain impacts from a full impact assessment are provided in Table 7.3.</p>	
			<p>The Proposed Development All the options including alternatives must be investigated and considered as this forms part of crucial information and must not be left out. All information must be fully accessible, open and transparent. This includes all documentation between Sasol and Eni, documentation between the government and the initiators of the project and documentation between ERM and Sasol.</p>		<p>A description of alternatives considered is included in Section 4.8 of the Scoping Report. Eni will discuss with the authorities and other relevant parties regarding making the other documentation referred to available for review. Certain information in these documents is confidential, in which case as per the regulations Eni will provide copies to the authorities.</p>	

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			<p><u>International Conventions and Treaty Commitments South Africa</u></p> <p>The international Conventions and Treaty Commitments of South Africa must be included as part of the investigation by the appointed consultants. South Africa has signed the Paris Agreement on climate change to reduce its emissions that contribute and this must be factored and the science must be placed before the regulator. "The Agreement is a comprehensive framework which will guide international efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to meet all the associated challenges posed by climate change. It signals the change in pace towards the low carbon development from 2020 onwards through commitments of countries in ambitious national plans called Nationally Determined Contributions" (DEA, 2016). South Africa's commitment must be adhered to and there must be an obligation that if this development exacerbates and violates the commitment therefore the decision must not be approved.</p>		<p>Additional information on the international conventions and treaties applicable to the project will be included in the legal section of the EIA Report.</p> <p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. Given that the scope of the project covers only exploration drilling the EIA will assess the impact to climate change from drilling ship, vessels and helicopter emissions, as well as estimated well emissions during well testing.</p>	
			<p><u>Impacts of Offshore Oil and Gas Drilling</u></p> <p>Impact on the communities, people and environment: When oil spills occur they can bring catastrophic harm to marine life and devastating losses for local businesses. Even routine exploration and drilling activities bring harm to many marine species. Expanded offshore drilling poses the risk of oil spills ruining our beaches, bringing harm to those who live, work and vacation along the coasts, as well as harming habitats critical to plants and animal species. Oil spills can quickly traverse vast distances. Exploration of oil and gas presents multiple forms of environmental degradation. Oil pollution also damages fishing equipment and pollutes drinking water in wells. Oil spills and waste dumping have also seriously damaged agricultural land. Long term effects include damage to soil fertility and agricultural productivity, which in some cases can last for decades. Economically, the costs of those products become exorbitant given the law of supply and demand. The negative impact of environmental consequences of the oil industry activities are mainly localized within the host communities. However, some of the effects have trans-boundary implications. Gas flaring is a contributing factor to global warming and these are risks no community is willing to take especially South Durban and the communities all along the KZN coastline from the north to the South given the fact that this area is already a marginalized and affected group of communities that experience these kind of environmental disasters more often than a residential area should or ever at all.</p>		<p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. A specialist oil spill study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills. Please note, although oil spill modelling and mitigation measures associated with impacts relating to major oil spills will be undertaken as part of the EIA, Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP) closer to the time of possible drilling once all details (exact location, time, vessel, shore base) are confirmed. This plan will need to be approved by the Department of Transport, DEA and PASA prior to drilling activities commencing. The results of the EIA studies will be included in the OSCP. In fact the OSCP Detailed Plan describing identified scenarios, roles, responsibilities and techniques to respond to any occurring oil spill. Oil Spill modelling for the evaluation of potential oil spill consequences are included within the plan</p> <p>Flaring will only occur if well testing is conducted on the appraisal well and will be limited to the duration of the well test. Estimated emissions to air from flaring during well testing quantified during the EIA process and presented in the EIA report. Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report.</p>	
			<p>Impact on fisherfolk: These developments and projects will not only cause catastrophic destruction with the above-mentioned impacts but will also destroy livelihoods to over 50 000 subsistence fisher folk who eke out a living daily. When seismic tests are conducted, they clearly have an impact on marine life. The fish are either killed or forced to leave the area. There will be no fish for the subsistence fishermen, who fish areas all along the coast. This impact will increase poverty and lead to more people joining unemployment line. Thereby increasing to the millions of people who are unemployed and this development will require specific skills which the majority of the population do not possess therefore there is no job creation in these projects. In the public participation process, this group of marginalised fisherfolk must be given notice and opportunity to comment and voice their concerns.</p>		<p>The potential impact of the project on fishing will be explored in EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by David Japp and Sarah Wilkinson of CapMarine. ERM has developed a public participation process appropriate to the nature and scale of the project. Refer to Section 6.6 of the Scoping Report for more detailed information.</p>	
			<p>Emissions to air: The oil and gas industry is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions as well as toxic volatile organic compounds (VOCs), VOC in combination with NOx contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone and is a known causal agent of acid rain. The atmospheric pollution will have measurable impacts on the surrounding ocean but also become potentially entrapped in air masses moving towards the coastline where it will be deposited as acid rain. The drilling of wells and production process require vast amounts of energy usually provided by the burning of gas and diesel. The impact of this activity needs to be accurately assessed in terms of tons of fuel burnt and hydrocarbons released. Assuming that oil or gas is discovered then this would no doubt need to be flared off until such time as it can be capped and processed. During this time vast quantities of particulate matter and volatile organic compounds will be released into the atmosphere, indeed continuing throughout the production process. In addition the associated fugitive emissions from retrieved product is an additional source of toxic pollutants as the venting from either onsite (barge/tanker) or onshore (storage tanks and pipeline valves) must be evaluated. The carbon generated from flaring will also add to the existing problem and create added negative consequences in terms of climate change.</p>		<p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. Given that the scope of the project covers only exploration drilling the EIA will assess the impact to climate change from the drilling ship, vessels and helicopter emissions, as well as estimated well emissions during well testing (of the appraisal well only). Air emissions will be quantified and documented in the EIA report. There will be no retrieved product stored or transported.</p>	

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			<p>Physical Effects of Offshore Oil Rigs:</p> <p>Any floating platform will attract pelagic fish and seabirds as well as certain marine mammal species. A consequence of this for seabirds is that bird mortality has been associated with physical collisions with the rigs especially at night, as well as incineration by the flare. Birds settling on the water surrounding the rig may come in contact with oil residues and leaks leading to their death following contact with such pollutants. Fish aggregating around the drilling rig may be exposed to high levels of pollutants which are then biomagnified up the food chain ending up in apex predators such as sharks and marine mammals such as dolphins and toothed whales. It has long been suspected that drilling activity around oil rigs in the Gulf of Mexico is associated with elevated levels of mercury in fish.</p>		<p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. The proposed drilling will be undertaken by a drilling ship. The ship will only be at the drill site temporarily (max drilling time of 1 well is 71 days) and potential impacts associated with fish aggregation and potential bird mortality will be limited. During the top hole drilling with sea water and cement job, chemicals used are classified as environmental compatible including avoidance of mercury content.</p>	
			<p>South African Coastline:</p> <p>Our coastline is recognised as being one of the most hostile and formidable to shipping. Large freak waves, storms and the presence of a year round strong (4 knot) north-south current all spell trouble for any stationary vessel anchored in place. The impact of the dynamic Agulhas current and its vital role in important biological processes must be evaluated. The positioning of the rig is fairly and squarely within this current that is in effect the highway for fish and mammal species travelling down the Eastern seaboard of South Africa to the nutrient rich and breeding grounds of the Agulhas bank. Anything that occurs off KZN coastline will end up being swept to the Agulhas such is the inevitable nature of the current. It will not simply disperse over the vastness of the ocean as you are effectively discharging hazardous waste into a fast flowing offshore river. In addition it is suspected that the south flowing Agulhas current is of critical importance to the spawning patterns of many fish species that move northwards inshore up our coastline with larval formations carried south by the current. Allowing the presence of ecologically destructive drilling and oil/gas extraction is foolhardy and flies in the face of the precautionary principle.</p> <p>Cyclones and intense Cold Fronts:</p> <p>Due to global warming the likelihood of tropical cyclone formations drifting further southwards has vastly increased. Tropical cyclones feed off warm water masses and statistically will be enhanced by the presence of elevated and sustained water temperatures. Contemplated now is that oil and gas drilling rigs will be sited along a potential cyclone track. But this is not the Bay of Mexico which has a relatively benign water mass. We are talking about an area of the earth's ocean that is well known amongst shipping for being both violent and unpredictable. In addition, during winter ferocious cold front polar systems sweep up our coastline generating long deep period swell systems. These systems encounter the south flowing Agulhas current with consequences usually expressed in the appearance of enormous open ocean swells. Ships have simply disappeared (Waratah) and in some cases had their bows sheared off by the force of these waves. How then will these rigs survive significant storms events without environmental mishap?</p>		<p>Sea conditions are taken into account when planning the drilling of the well and the Agulhas current has been and will be considered closely. The drilling ship is built and designed to operate in harsh weather conditions, in particular waves, wind, current, compensating up and down movements and loads. The positioning of the unit is guaranteed by redundancy stability and positioning control equipment, including thrusters and GPS sensors. The weather is constantly monitored, in particular every day (and at different times of the day). Weather forecasts are analysed by the crew in order to plan the rig activity accordingly. If the weather is particularly poor, the rig is able to physically disconnect the riser from the wellhead and move to a safer location. In doing this the drilling activity is temporarily suspended in the safest way and the BOP closed as a precaution. Finally, it should be noted that a drilling ship, as a vessel, has a marine crew and captain on board 24 hours per day to guarantee the safety of personnel and the vessel.</p> <p>An oil spill modelling study is being undertaken as part of the EIA to understand the fate and transport of a potential oil spill.</p>	
			<p>Health, safety and rescue considerations:</p> <p>In this context consider that the drilling operation lies beyond the rescue envelope of traditional South African rescue services. South Africa simply does not have any capability or capacity to provide long distance rescue effort and certainly not in the weather conditions likely to precipitate a disaster. For example we have no existing offshore rescue craft capable of providing a rapid response. The NSRI is strictly inshore and the Naval capability virtually non-existent. Furthermore, it is not the navy's role to provide standby services for private institutions. In addition aerial support also requires specialist aircraft that South Africa simply does not possess. The key limitations are restrictions placed on aviation flying over water meaning that specialist aircraft would be required. Where and what are these and who will fund them? Where will they be based? Would they really be able to respond in time in order to assist in event of ecological or human calamity? Consider what occurred on Piper Alpha...and there you had state of the art first world facilities whereas in South Africa things are significantly more third world. The odds therefore that a plant upset could become a runaway uncontrolled event impacting on both life and the environment are therefore significantly greater than the norm of rigs in the 1st World North Sea or Gulf of Mexico where, as we know, enormous ecological harm has been wreaked by this industry despite the proximity of state of the art rescue and repair facilities.</p>		<p>Please note, oil spill modelling and mitigation measures associated with impacts relating to major oil spills will be undertaken as part of the EIA. An emergency evacuation plan and an oil spill contingency plan (OSCP) will be developed closer to the time of possible drilling once all details (exact location, time, vessel, shore base) are confirmed. The results of the EIA studies will be incorporated into the OSCP. The OSCP Detailed Plan describes identified scenarios, roles, responsibilities and techniques to respond to any occurring oil spill. Oil Spill modelling for the evaluation of potential oil spill consequences are included within the plan.</p> <p>The Oil Spill Contingency and Response Plan must be submitted to the relevant South Africa Department (PASA) for approval before the start of any drilling operation, so not only international but also local requirements will be taken into consideration. The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Department of Transport (DoT) through the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) are two key role players with regards to vessel-source marine pollution, and particularly oil pollution.</p> <p>Eni's approach was to join international consortiums for main equipment and to develop in-house technologies to improve the intervention capability. Eni is a member of Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) who will be contracted to provide oil spill emergency response equipment. OSRL has a capping stack located in Saldanha Bay, which could be used in case of a well blow out. In addition they have stock piles of dispersant, which could be mobilised in the case of an emergency. Additional equipment can be brought in as needed.'</p>	

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			<p>Agulhas Current: The Agulhas current has many unique features. There are little understood but regular upwelling events are associated with either (a) the strength/velocity of the current (b) its unexplained meanderings (c) its collision with undersea topographic features - all of which lead to the potential that constituents of the offshore water column are pushed inshore to the beaches. Consequently, in the event of an offshore rig disaster there is a distinct possibility that the southward bound current will provide a mechanism to drive the toxic consequences of the oil and gas industry into our nearshore waters and indeed even onto our beaches. This is an invariable fact of the Agulhas Current that sweeps along our coast with regular gyres (reverse currents) spinning off inshore meaning toxic by-products can be expected to be deposited along our sensitive shoreline including Marine protected Areas, sensitive breeding colonies (penguins/seals) and primary fish recruitment areas (Agulhas banks). No area of our Eastern coastline would be spared.</p>		<p>Please see a detailed response above regarding the vessel design and stability. Sea conditions are taken into account when planning the drilling of the well and the Agulhas current has been and will be considered closely. An oil spill modelling study is being undertaken as part of the EIA. The historical meteorocena data, including Agulhas current, are included in the models.</p>	
			<p>Impacts of Drilling: Discharges from drilling consist mainly of crushed material from the borehole (cuttings) and chemicals used during the operation. In addition brought to the surface is "produced water" that will contain trace elements of oil assuming oily condensate is discovered. This requires evaluation. With regard to the drill cuttings it is not known what alternatives are proposed or whether the cheapest option of discharge into the nearby ocean is the only option being considered. For example is it not possible to inject everything back into suitable geological formations or take it to shore for further treatment. More drilling muds and fluids are discharged into the ocean during exploratory drilling than in developmental drilling because exploratory wells are generally deeper consequently this is a very real threat to the environment. Literature on the discharge of drill cuttings and associated drilling fluids indicate that it will cause the death of the benthic (bottom-living) organisms living in and on sediments covered by cuttings in the immediate vicinity of the discharge point. We therefore would demand that a full survey of such benthic biota is established prior to the drilling process and that this be monitored as to its state of health. It is also known that offshore rigs can dump tons of drilling fluid, metal cuttings, including toxic metals, such as lead chromium and mercury, as well as carcinogens, such as benzene, into the ocean all of which must be assessed. The prospect of a catastrophic spills and blowouts is a documented threat from offshore drilling operations and the near impossibility of introducing a successful capping of the blowout at the depths cited are of deep concern to us. We require significant detail to be presented on this aspect given the learnings of Deep Water Horizon disaster.</p>		<p>Chapter 7 of the Final Scoping Report identifies the impacts to be assessed in the EIA phase. This includes seawater and sediment quality degradation /contamination due to operational discharges and cuttings discharge. A Waste Management Plan will be prepared prior to drilling activities. A specialist modelling study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of the drill cuttings and muds.</p>	
			<p>The iSimangaliso Wetland Park The iSimangaliso Wetland Park is South Africa's very first World Heritage site since 1999 (Unesco), it is also the third largest protected area in South Africa. Nelson Mandela stated that "iSimangaliso must be the only place on the globe where the oldest land mammal (the rhinoceros) and the world's biggest terrestrial mammal (the elephant) share an ecosystem with the world's oldest fish (the coelacanth) and the world's biggest marine mammal (the whale)". The consultants are prone to making wild and unsubstantiated and absolutely unverifiable claims. Consider the following: <i>"The Goodlad Canyon differs significantly in morphology from those in Northern KZN, where coelacanths have been reported and therefore it is unlikely that coelacanths will be found here"</i>. How can they possibly state this? The first coelacanth was discovered in East London off the Chalumna River. No-one knows where it came from but it certainly did not swim there all the way from Sodwana bay in Northern Zululand. Almost no exploration has taken place in the deep canyons and offshore waters of KZN largely on account of access as there simply are no deep water submersibles available with which to do so, nor is there any funding. The discovery of the coelacanth off northern KZN was purely due to the inshore proximity of the canyon that allowed scuba divers the opportunity of witnessing them. By no stretch of the imagination can it be concluded that they therefore do not occur elsewhere in deep waters off our continental shelf. This statement is therefore entirely false and unprovable and one can only wonder why such bias would present itself in such a report when the coelacanth is considered to be "the most endangered order of animals in the world"1 One shudders to think what the impact on the coelacanth population has been due to the intensive seismic testing that has taken place in these areas during the</p>		<p>Eni have updated the northern area of interest to exclude the Goodlad Canyon as no drilling activity will occur in this canyon. Dr Andrea Pulfrich (marine specialist) based her conclusion about the likelihood of finding coelacanths in this canyon on the scientific evidence provided in the following publication: Wiles, E., Green, A., Watkeys, M., Jokat, W. & Krockner, R., 2013. The evolution of the Tugela Canyon and submarine fan: A complex interaction between margin erosion and bottom current sweeping, southwest Indian Ocean, South Africa. Marine and Petroleum Geology 44: 60-70. As stated in the scoping report these Canyons therefore differ significantly in morphology from those in northern KwaZulu-Natal, where coelacanths have been reported. Firstly, the canyon heads lack the amphitheatre-shaped head morphology. Secondly, they are located at far greater depth than the Sodwana canyons and lack connectivity to the shelf, and finally, they show no significant tributary branches (Wiles et al. 2013). Although terraces are present and may provide shelter in the form of caves and overhangs, they occur at depths (>1,500 m) well beyond those at which coelacanths have been recorded to date. ERM has added the following text to the Final Scoping Report "Evidence of deep water canyons at depths (>1,500 m) were found during a seismic survey conducted in the northern area of interest. The canyon was found to be in the centre of the area of interest (Figure 5.2). Due to the depth of the canyon coelacanths are unlikely to be present. No drilling will occur within the canyon."</p>	

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			<p>Effects of Offshore Oil Rigs:</p> <p>Offshore oil rigs may also attract seabirds at night due to their lighting and flaring and because fish aggregate near them. Bird mortality has been associated with physical collisions with the rigs, as well as incineration by the flare and oil from leaks. This process of flaring involves the burning off of fossil fuels which produces black carbon. Black carbon contributes to climate change as it is a potent warmer both in the atmosphere and when deposited on snow and ice. Drilling activity around oil rigs is suspected of contributing to elevated levels of mercury in Gulf of Mexico fish.</p>		<p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. The proposed drilling will be undertaken by a drill ship. The ship will only be at the drill site temporarily (max drilling time of 1 well is 71 days) and potential impacts associated with fish aggregation and potential bird mortality will be of limited duration and scope.</p>	
			<p><u>The Marine Ecosystem</u></p> <p>Exploratory drilling may impact marine mammals based on disturbance by sound emitted during drilling, during seismic profiling of the well, and from support vessels or aircraft. Drilling can also result in oil spills, which can affect marine mammals directly by contact, inhalation, or ingestion, or indirectly by affecting marine mammal prey or habitat.</p> <p>Seismic Survey Impacts:</p> <p>Seismic testing is still taking place and proved to be very negative toward marine life. The Oceana website reports that blasts from seismic air-guns, towed behind ships, are repeated every ten seconds, 24 hours a day, for days and weeks at a time. Sound travels more easily under water than through the air and the noise from a single seismic survey can travel tens of thousands of square kilometres. An article in the Canadian Journal of Zoology reports that seismic surveys increase noise levels to twice the normal level, and impact marine life. Such surveys disturb the communication, navigation and eating habits essential to the survival of marine wildlife. These sonic waves can also damage fish with air bladders, destroy marine wildlife eggs and larvae, and cause fish and other marine species to temporarily migrate away from the affected area. The effect of these blasts of sound on marine life is disturbing and can have catastrophic results: Seals have been found to display dramatic avoidance behaviour, a slower heart rate, ceasing feeding and hauling out of the ocean. Turtles have shown reduced hearing sensitivity at a distance of 1km from the blasts. There has been damage to fish ears at distances of 500m to several kilometres, a reduction of 40 – 80% of catch rates in the North Atlantic and increased embryonic mortality. Zooplankton, which are essential for the health and productivity of global marine ecosystems have suffered significant mortality and the impact has been observed at a range of 1,2km from the blasting sites. Impacts include temporary and permanent hearing loss, abandonment of habitat, disruption of mating and feeding, and even beach strandings and death. For whales and dolphins, which rely on their hearing to find food, communicate, and reproduce, being able to hear is a life or death matter. Whales simply stop "talking" to each other.</p>		<p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. This will include the impact of sound on marine fauna. The project does not involve the undertaking of a seismic survey, although during drilling a log called Vertical Seismic Profiling (VSP) could be undertaken. This activity would be performed in the hole and it will have a very limited duration. Further information will be provided in the EIA and the noise impacts will be assessed in the EIA and mitigation measures will be provided.</p>	
			<p>Impacts of Oil and Gas Drilling on Marine life:</p> <p>Sea birds are attracted to offshore drilling platforms by lights, burning flares and human food that can be scavenged. Birds are killed or injured after colliding with the structures, becoming contaminated with oil and related chemicals, and even being burned by flares. Birds' feathers can get coated with oil, preventing them from being able to keep warm and reducing their ability to float. Roughly 200,000 migratory birds are killed each year near offshore drilling rigs in the Gulf of Mexico. They often fly circles around platforms for hours at a time, exhausting themselves or colliding with platforms or other birds. Deep-divers, like the endangered sperm whale, spend large amounts of time resting at the surface of the ocean, increasing the risk of collision with vessels. Oil can affect survival or the reproductive success of marine mammals through exposure to hydrocarbons and by affecting distribution, abundance, or availability of prey. Increased vessel traffic around platforms may increase collisions with sea turtles. Sea turtles are difficult to sight from moving vessels and often rest on or just below the surface of the ocean.</p>		<p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. The proposed drilling will be undertaken by a drill ship. The ship will only be at the drill site temporarily (max drilling time of 1 well is 71 days) and potential impacts associated with fish aggregation and potential bird mortality will be of limited duration and scope.</p>	

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			<p><u>Alleged Commercial Advantage:</u> The consultant's to this process claim a project motivation based on economics. In the Project Motivation they state: "South Africa's current crude oil demand is over 600 000 barrels / day. South Africa currently imports approximately 70 percent of its liquid fuel, which comprises crude oil and finished products. The other approximately 30 percent is sourced from the local production of synfuels from coal and gas. Crude oil prices combined with the Rand/Dollar exchange rate therefore have major impact on fuel prices in South Africa." With respect this is all unproven.</p> <p>SASOL currently sources' gas from Mozambique but does not pass this "saving" onto us as consumers. Rather their cost of production falls but prices are set by virtue of the ubiquitous pricing mechanism that has been in place since the apartheid era, one that prices the domestic prices of fuels by reference to (a) international crude oil prices, (b) international supply and demand balances for petroleum products and (c) the Rand/US Dollar exchange rate.2 This means that there is absolutely no requirement for any producer of petroleum products to pass any such savings from home grown sources onto the consumer. Rather, given the fact that there is considerable secrecy regarding operating refiner input costs, there exists abundant opportunities to make windfall profits by processing locally extracted gas and oil whilst having a Government set international benchmark for refined product. The idea that the oil and gas industry would somehow pass these benefits on to the consumer is repugnant. Secondly, it is not clear what "increase in government revenues" they refer to? Again, there is enormous secrecy regarding any refiners input cost in terms of crude oil processing costs and how these are disclosed. It is however clear that the Government derives an enormous benefit from the fuel levy and pipeline transfer fees but these refers to the finished product and not the raw input. We therefore demand further clarity and exposition on these loosely cobbled statements as to economic benefit to South Africa besides that relating to reduced need for foreign exchange.</p>		<p>This statement included in the project motivation was obtained from the South African Department of Energy's website - http://www.energy.gov.za/files/petroleum_frame.html. This Exploration Phase project would not have any direct macro-economic benefit to South Africa and any long term benefit would only be felt should exploration be successful and production occur. Should production occur the government of South Africa would gain revenue through the part share in the production right, taxes and royalties. Destination of produced hydrocarbon to local market would reduce South Africa dependence on importation with direct benefit for the country. Should gas be discovered in commercial quantity its utilization for electricity production would help offsetting the current role of coal, contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gases.</p>	
			<p>Accountability of oil and gas industry: Our waters are rich in marine sea life and our fisheries and integral part of the SA economy that must be preserved, protected and nurtured for both current and future generations. The protection of our marine resource is also fundamental to South Africa's food security. Allowing what amounts to indiscriminate drilling by a single vested interest that will without fail lead to the introduction of toxic wastes and products whether from industrial accident or working process. Massive industrial upsets such as the BP Deep Horizon blowout in the Gulf of Mexico and the shocking consequences of oil releases (such as the Exxon Valdez) highlight the fragility of the oceans but also the lack of accountability of the oil and gas industry. This industrial grouping has shown that it is secretive, opaque in terms of communication and known to act irresponsibly and negligently in ecological matters. One need look no further than what has happened in the Nigeria Delta region to witness the results. This industry will not make pleasant bedfellows for neighbouring onshore communities nor for fisherfolk or our resurgent tourism industry. Imagine the scale of the dam should oil residues coat our shores from KZN through to Cape Town – as they will give the peculiarities of our coastal water movements.</p>		<p>This comment is noted.</p>	
			<p>Alternatives: No alternatives were investigated such as investments in renewable energy which desperately require.</p>		<p>This is an issue that falls within the remit of national government legislation and policy. This EIA process is based on an activity anticipated by Government. The South African White Paper on the Energy Policy (1998) is the overarching policy document which has guided and continues to guide future policy and planning in the energy sector. As outlined in the Ministerial foreword to the White Paper, fossil fuels play a central role in the socio-economic development of the country, while at the same time providing the necessary infrastructural economic base for the country to become an attractive host for foreign investments in the energy sector. The white paper states that 'Government will ensure the optimal and environmentally sustainable exploration and development of the country's natural oil and gas resources to the benefit of all' and undertakes to 'ensure private sector investment and expertise in the exploitation and development of the country's oil and gas resources'. The successful exploitation of these natural resources would contribute to the growth of the economy and relieve pressure on the balance of payments.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that renewable energy is an excellent alternative for the production of electricity, however as indicated by the Integrated Energy Plan (IEP, 2016) diversity of supply sources and primary sources of energy is a key objective of the South African government.</p> <p>Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector.</p>	

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			There is no social enhancement study presented in any of the documents we have come across so far and this is a crucial part of this type of activity and leaving it out simply gives us the clear indication that this is not taken seriously or properly considered. The social enhancement study must research into the jobs created by small businesses, fishing boats , tourism industry and all who use the Indian Ocean for major sporting and recreation events.		No social impact assessment has been included as the project will create only a limited number of jobs (as described in Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report). Further information will be provided in the EIA regarding impacts related to oil spills.	
			<p>Demands</p> <p>We as representatives of the community demand that...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There be a proper public participation process which includes sufficient advertising. 2. That all historical contexts of oil and gas drilling including incidents and the historical operations of the company must be looked at. 3. The accurate funding information must be made available. 4. That they indicate upfront how and for whom they will be creating employment opportunities for. 5. They give us with accurate and unaltered information when investigating the impacts of climate change. 6. They give us all information with regards to the work and incidents they did in Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Mozambique and the Ivory Coast. 7. They provide an emergency plan and how they are going to implement it if something happens. 8. They provide a social impact assessment of all the people "employed by the ocean" including fishing, commercial fishing, mariculture , tourism and recreation, shipping and transportation ,whale watching , ports and harbours, ship and boat building ,major recreation and sporting events, renewable energy production (wind and wave) and aquarium fishing. 9. They must provide a social impact study of how the livelihoods of fisherman will be affected and how they are going to compensate them and deal with it. 10. They must provide all the information they have about the coast and the seismic information. 11. They must look at impacts, of seismic surveys that have affected marine life, depletion of fish stock, expert knowledge, quota system of fish stock and the advice to produce fish. 12. They must look at marine life that are protected and that are currently in recovery and how this will impact it. 13. They investigate the semi static current of the waves, including the freak waves, tide impacts and aggressive waves considering that there has been quite a few in Durban and also investigation of the Mozambique current. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This is responded to in full in the above responses and details of the engagement process are provided in Chapter 6 of the Scoping Report. Some additional actions have been and will be taken going forward (as communicated in the response letter dated 27 February 2018). 2. A detailed response on Eni's Environmental Performance is provided in the response letter dated 27 February 2018 (see attached). 3. Please see additional information in the response to this query in the Port Shepstone meeting comments below. 4. As indicated previously a limited number of locals jobs (in the order of 10) will be created by the project. These jobs will be in either Durban or Richards Bay depending on the location of the shore base. Further detail is not available at this stage. 5. The impact to climate change from the drilling activity itself will be assessed in the EIA. 6. Please see the response provided by Eni in the response letter dated 27 February 2018 (see attached) with regards to Nigeria. No major work incidents have been recorded in the mentioned countries, please refer to this link where environmental and safety performance of overall Eni are published: https://www.eni.com/en_IT/sustainability.page 7. Further information on Emergency and Oil Spill response will be provided in the EIA and EMPr. 8. Due to the nature and scale of the project and the limited jobs a social impact assessment will not be undertaken. 9. An assessment of the potential impact related to an oil spill will be included in the EIA. 10. Baseline information has been presented in Chapter 5 of the Scoping Report. The results of the seismic survey have been licensed by Eni from the geophysical contractor and PASA. The information is not able to be made publically available. 11. A fisheries specialist study will be undertaken as part of the impact assessment. The project is for Exploration Drilling and the study will therefore not cover seismic survey impacts. 12. A marine faunal specialist study will be undertaken as part of the EIA process. 13. Please see the responses above regarding the consideration of the hydrodynamics and the drillship capabilities. 	
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. The terms of reference of the consultant and any experts that has been appointed. 15. Proper risk assessments be done by appointed experts 16. All specific targets must be provided including drilling, testing and chemical information 17. They investigate what kind of noise, the noise volume and noise impacts due to the development 18. They investigate the canyons, estuaries, wetlands and nurseries which serve as breeding grounds for South Africa's rich biodiversity. 19. The independent study that Sasol has conducted must be provided for. 20. Surveys must be done over a longer period of time 21. That they consider the no go option as an alternative <p>All the demands stated above need to be in the EIA process. There should be no flexibility and variance in this process. The consulting company cannot be providing expert opinions because their opinion will be biased. Desktop studies will not be acceptable as this can be construed as misinformation.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. ERM has been appointed to undertake an EIA for exploration drilling in terms of NEMA. The Terms of Reference for the specialist studies are provided in Chapter 8 of the Scoping Report. 15. An oil spill modelling specialist study will be undertaken. The assessment of the oil spill impact will include a discussion regarding the risk of occurrence. 16. Detailed project description information is provided in Chapter 4 of the Scoping Report. Additional information will be included in the Project Description in the EIA. 17. An assessment of the noise associated with exploration drilling will be undertaken in the EIA. 18. A detailed baseline description has been provided in Chapter 5 of the Scoping Report, some additional information will be included in the baseline chapter of the EIA. 19. It is unclear what independent Sasol study is being referred to here. 20. No marine baseline surveys have been conducted for this project, baseline information presented has been gathered through a desktop study. 21. The no-go option will be considered as an alternative. 	

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			<p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>In conclusion we find that there is no emergency plan drawn up in the case of a disaster such as an oil spill that we know will destroy the ocean marine life. Even if there is an emergency plan, could we still guarantee that absolutely no oil will be spilt? The Gulf of Mexico oil spill can be made an example of how important it is to have a disaster emergency plan and of how offshore oil and gas drilling causes detrimental effects to the ecosystem. We are under the impression that all tiers of Government are promoting the idea of allowing these activities to go ahead without proper and meaningful consultation with the public communities. This type of reaction from Government is contradictory because whilst they are promoting tourism with the main focus on the Sardine shoals, whales and dolphin sighting points, beautiful marine nurseries, various bird life and small B&Bs which thrive on our beautiful beaches and ocean, they are destroying or allowing the destruction of this beautiful ocean we have. It seems that the offshore oil and gas project will only benefit the elite and rich people of society whereby once again the poor gets dealt a raw deal.</p> <p>Therefore we object completely to these activities and the way it has been presented to the people and urge the Department of Minerals and Energy to reconsider and re start this entire public process and consultation and meaningfully engage with all stakeholders and affected communities.</p>		<p>As previously indicated an Oil Spill Contingency Plan will be prepared and submitted to the authorities for approval prior to drilling activities. Further detail on the contents of this plan will be provided in the EIA.</p> <p>The strategic decision to promote oil and gas is an issue that falls within the remit of national government legislation and policy. This EIA process is based on an activity anticipated by Government. The South African White Paper on the Energy Policy (1998) is the overarching policy document which has guided and continues to guide future policy and planning in the energy sector. As outlined in the Ministerial foreword to the White Paper, fossil fuels play a central role in the socio economic development of the country, while at the same time providing the necessary infrastructural economic base for the country to become an attractive host for foreign investments in the energy sector. The white paper states that 'Government will ensure the optimal and environmentally sustainable exploration and development of the country's natural oil and gas resources to the benefit of all' and undertakes to 'ensure private sector investment and expertise in the exploitation and development of the country's oil and gas resources'. The successful exploitation of these natural resources would contribute to the growth of the economy and relieve pressure on the balance of payments.</p>	
Phumla	Ngesi	Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA)	<p>Timelines associated with drilling of a first well are clear. Considering the applicant proposes to drill up to 6 wells, how long would it take for the applicant to drill subsequent wells? Clarity is necessary to avoid possible assumptions that all wells will be drilled at the same time or immediately after the completion of a first well.</p> <p>Shore Base infrastructure: The assessment should not be limited to offshore drilling activities but should include activities associated with the proposed drilling operations. For instance the draft scoping report indicates that the shorebase will have storage facilities, a possible mud plant and bunkering services – however no identification and assessment of potential impacts associated with the shore base activities have been undertaken. Thresholds of the storage facilities should also be indicated.</p> <p>Pre-drilling activities: what is the duration of the pre-drilling activities? (Pg29 4.5.1)</p> <p>Will the actual drilling positions be identified once the drill ship is on site or will it be done before mobilisation of rig on site? Clarity is necessary.</p> <p>Potential impacts associated with handling and transportation of NADFs and other hazardous substances should be identified and assessed, unless there is a compelling reason for not including such issues.</p> <p>The Scoping Report only makes reference to municipalities in Richard's Bay (King Cetshwayo and City of Umhlatuze) and Durban (EThekweni Metro) and no reference is made to Ugu District Municipality. The socio-economic issues associated with Ugu and other affected municipalities (if any omitted) must be assessed.</p> <p>Finalisation of Scoping Report for submission to the Petroleum Agency SA instead of DEA.</p> <p>Newspaper coverage: concerned that there could be limited coverage in Port Shepstone. The EAP needs to consider local newspapers such as South Coast Herald. Erection of site notices: The erection of site notices were only limited to eThekweni Municipality, and Umhlatuze Local Municipality. Distribution of site notices should be extended to the South Coast part of the application e.g. Port Shepstone area.</p> <p>Detailed information on the amount of excess cement to be disposed is necessary in order to establish whether the activity does not deserve further assessment.</p>	07.03.2018	<p>The drilling of one well will take approximately 71 days. This timing refers to each of the six wells proposed and not merely the first well. As indicated on page 1 of the Scoping Report, subsequent to the first well the time sequence of the possible additional wells will be dependent on the results of the first exploration well, and will not occur immediately after the drilling of the initial well. Wells will not be drilled at the same time.</p> <p>Additional information will be included in the EIA with regards to the shore base, including thresholds for storage facilities in terms of the EIA regulations. It is anticipated that the service infrastructure required to provide the necessary onshore support is currently in place at both the Port of Durban and Richards Bay and no additional onshore infrastructure would be necessary for this project. Likewise, no new facilities or construction would be needed for helicopter support.</p> <p>Once in position, the drillship will carry out its pre-drilling activities comprising seabed survey; remote operated vehicle (ROV) dive; positioning; beacon placement and dynamic positioning (DP) trials. These activities will be followed up with safety checks, drills, communication tests and drilling of the pilot hole. This will take approximately 9 days to complete.</p> <p>A drilling location will be identified prior to mobilisation of the drillship on the basis of the results of the analysis of available seismic data. Once on site, prior to start drilling operations, the drillship will undertake a Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV) survey to ensure that there are no seabed hazards or sensitivities at the selected location. Should any obstacles/sensitivities be identified the drilling location, the well would be relocated to a nearby location where no obstacles/sensitivities are located.</p> <p>Measures for the handling and transport of NADF's and hazardous substances will be included in the EIA. There will be no impacts associated with the handling and transport under normal operating conditions. The EIA will include further information on the management of small oil or chemical spills.</p> <p>As indicated in the Scoping Report the socio-economic baseline is focused on the local municipalities in which the onshore logistics base may be located (ie Richard's Bay (King Cetshwayo and City of Umhlatuze) and Durban (EThekweni Metro)) as most of the activities associated with the project will take place offshore, with the exception of activities associated with the onshore logistics base. Fisheries information is provided for a wider offshore area. Based on the specialist studies the scope of the baseline may be increased to cover areas potentially impacted by unplanned events.</p> <p>Error corrected.</p> <p>Additional advertising in 10 local newspapers along the coast will be undertaken during the EIA phase, this will include the South Coast Herald. Additional site notices will be placed in areas along the south coast.</p> <p>Based on comments received we have elected to include the assessment of the impact to marine fauna due to the disposal of excess cement in the impact assessment. An estimation of quantity of excess cement will be included in the EIA.</p>	This report

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			<p>Are there any anticipated suspension activities? If so, the assessment shall make provision for the suspension of the well – in this regard the potential impacts associated with this must be assessed and appropriate mitigation measures provided.</p>		<p>Suspension refers to when well operation is suspended without removing the well control, for example during waiting out of extreme weather. This is a standard operation and, prior of any disconnection of the marine riser from BOP and wellhead, the well will be suspended in the safest way according to international best practises.</p> <p>A different issue is when drilling has terminated and the well will be plugged (sealed) and abandoned according to a P&A programme developed as per company and international standards.</p> <p>The open hole section of a wellbore is abandoned by setting an open hole cement plug across/above the reservoir and with an additional cement plugs in open hole and into the casing. Plug testing confirm their integrity and prevent future leaks. A closure certificate will have to be approved by the relevant authorities after plugging and abandonment.</p> <p>In case of successful well's discovery, a temporary abandonment could be performed to allow future re-entry of the well in a safe manner. It is to be highlighted that also the temporary abandonment will involve setting of cement plugs inside the wellbore and testing them for integrity. Monitoring of permanently plug and abandoned wells is not a standard practice and is not required by international standards/regulation or by local South African legislation. For temporarily abandoned subsea wells, a program for visual observation with ROV shall be established.</p>	
			<p>Issues raised above concerning consultation must be catered for in the Plan of Study for EIA.</p>		<p>The Plan of Study included in Chapter 8 of the Scoping Report has been updated to include additional consultation activities.</p>	
			<p>The EIA Regulations require the assessment of impacts and risks identified to include the nature, significance and consequence of the risk; extent and duration; the probability of occurrence; <u>the degree to which the impact and risk can be reversed; the degree to which the impact and risk may cause irreplaceable loss of resources;</u> and the degree to which the impact and risk can be mitigated. The methodology prescribed in the plan of study does not make provision for the highlighted issues and must therefore be considered.</p>		<p>The EIA methodology in Chapter 8 of the Scoping Report has been updated to include the highlighted items.</p>	
			<p>Regulations for Financial Provisioning, 2015 requires the applicant to determine financial provision to undertake rehabilitation and remediation of the adverse environmental impacts of exploration operates through a detailed itemisation of all rehabilitation activities and costs, calculated based on the actual costs of implementation. The said determination must be carried out by a specialist(s). It is hence expected that the applicant appoints a specialist to determine financial provision for decommissioning and rehabilitation.</p>		<p>Additional text has been included on page 13 of the Scoping Report as follows:</p> <p><i>At the end of the operation (ie drilling and well completion), the well will be plugged and abandoned. This will involve setting cement plugs inside the wellbore and testing them for integrity. The BOP will be then retrieved at surface and the drillship and support vessels will depart the area .</i></p> <p><i>A decommissioning plan and financial provisions for decommissioning will be required and will be submitted to the Minister as part of the Environmental Authorisation application process. This will be undertaken by an appropriate specialist.</i></p>	

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Pre-application Phase						
Janet	Solomon	Vanishing Present Productions	Please may I register as an interested and affected party?	16.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	18.09.2017
Judy	Bell	Frackfreesa	Please would you notify all the IAP's where this block is located so that they know if this is a local issue for them or not. Please note this in your comments register in the documentation submitted to the authorities	15.09.2017	ERM distributed an initial notification email to all stakeholders on our I&AP Database on Friday 15 September. A Background Information Document was attached to the email which provides further information about the Project and includes a map on page 2. The map shows where Eni's exploration block (ER236) is located, as well as the area of interest for the exploration drilling. As such, people who have received the initial notification should be able to see where the Project is located and decide whether or not they wish to participate. The BID is also available to the Project website: http://www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia Please let me know if this addresses your query to your satisfaction.	18.09.2017
Judy	Bell	Frackfreesa	No it doesn't. They have to wade through a 2 mB document, which many do not open unless they see in the email (subject line preferably) that it is something in which they are interested or will be affected by it. People without airtime will not be able to open such a big attachment. It is not conducive to effective participation, which is a principle of NEMA.	18.09.2017	Thank you for raising your concerns. We are currently in the early phase of the EIA (pre-application and pre-Scoping) and as such there will be further communication to stakeholders on the database from the EIA team during the Scoping and EIA phases. In terms of ensuring effective participation we have, in addition to sending out the Background Information Document (BID) to our stakeholder database, placed newspaper adverts in four papers and we will be placing hard copies of the BID in the main Richards Bay and Durban libraries. Should you wish to receive a hard copy of the BID, please do let us know and we would be happy to send you one. Please do let us know should you have any additional queries.	18.09.2017
Jennifer	Oibers	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) KZN	Please may I register as an interested and affected party?	15.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	18.09.2017
Andre	Hector	Hacky Fishing (Pty) Ltd	Please register Hacky Fishing (Pty) Ltd as an interested and affected party. They hold fishing rights which are utilised in the proposed area.	18.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	
Sandy	Camminga	Richards Bay Clean Air Association (RBCAA)	The email below which was forwarded to me by a colleague has reference. Kindly register the Richards Bay Clean Air Association (RBCAA) as an Interested and Affected Party.	17.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	18.09.2017
Sean	O'Donoghue	Personal	Please add me as an I&AP.	18.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	18.09.2017
Janet	Cuthbertson	Suni Ridge	Phone call response to advert. Registered as an I&AP		Thank you for getting in touch with ERM re the EIA for exploration drilling within Block ER2356, you have been added to our stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process. Attached please find a copy of the Background Information Document, which provides further information about the Project and associated EIA. As discussed you are welcome to pass this email on to your contacts, and they can responded directly to us if they wish to register as an I&AP. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions.	18.09.2017
Percy	Langa	Richards Bay Industrial Development Zone	Please register the RBIDZ as an I&AP.	18.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.09.2017
Shanice	Gomes	South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA)	Please could you register me as an IAP	18.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.09.2017
Madimetja	Lephoto	Alectrona Consulting (Pty)Ltd	No Objection to the Project	18.09.2017		19.09.2017
Adrian	Nel	University of KZN	Please could you register me as an IAP	18.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.09.2017
Petrus	Viviers		Please could you register me as an IAP	19.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.09.2017
Chadley	Joseph	South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA)	Please could you register me as an IAP	19.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.09.2017
Sabine	Wintner	Kwazulu-Natal Sharks Board	Please register me as an I&AP for the Oil Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, South Africa.	19.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.09.2017
Duminsani	Myeni		Duminsanie would like to register for a proposed project. He is staying in Richards bay and his participation is two fold 1) for education and as a local citizen	19.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.09.2017

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Suvana	Alakram	Resident	This email is in response to the invitation to be registered as an I&AP for Exploration Drilling off the East coast of South Africa as advertised in the Zululand Observer. I am a resident of Richards Bay and being an environmentalist would be very interested to be part of the public participation process. I have an inherent love for the environment and would like to keep abreast on environmental issues in my area. I do have a qualification in environmental management and am currently unemployed. I would also like to get more exposure to the public participation process. Looking forward to hearing from you.	20.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	21.09.2017
Kevin	Cole	East London Museum	Attached the registration and comment sheet –EIA for the exploration drilling within Blocks ER236, Offshore of the East Coast, South Africa	20.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	21.09.2017
Lourens	Britz		Telephonic registration. Lourens would like to know when and where the first Public Participation meeting will be held		Thank you for registering as an I&AP for the above mentioned project. At this stage we anticipate that a public meeting will be held in November, following the release of the draft Scoping Report. As an I&AP, you will receive notification of the meeting.	
Riette	Bennett	Advantage Tours	Can I please kindly register as an affected party as I am a Boat Based Whale Watching legal Government permit holder from Department of Environmental Affairs Oceans and Coast.	21.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	
Debbie	Smith	Stokkiesdraai	Please find attached my registration form. It would appreciate , to be kept informed about your drilling venture on the East Coast.	23.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.09.2017
Alex and Ann	Paretas-Brosens	Kwalucia Enterprises (Pty)Ltd	Register as AP	23.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.09.2017
Adel	Scheidle	Avalone Guesthouse	Drilling not beneficial for marine which directly influences hospitality industry in St.Lucia, I am against the proposed drilling	24.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process. The impacts associated with drilling will be explored further in the EIA, and where adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures will be developed to manage these impacts.	26.09.2017
	Scheidle	Avalone Guesthouse	Against drilling. Beautiful coastline needs to be preserved for future generations	24.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process. The impacts associated with drilling will be explored further in the EIA, and where adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures will be developed to manage these impacts.	26.09.2017
Elsa	Karam		Property Owner, I Mrs H E Karam want to register as an interested And affected party against exploration of east coast of SA	24.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.09.2017
John	Field	Private	I am a resident of St.Lucia Estuary (1 Shadlaan), I will attach an article from new scientist that describes our concern.	25.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process. We acknowledge the receipt of the article which speaks to your concerns.	
Barend	Vorster	Fishermans Restaurant & Wave Dancer Charters	Register as IAP	25.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.09.2017
Caroline	Fox	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife	Please see attached my registration form to register as an I&AP for the proposed offshore drilling.	25.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.09.2017
Simphiwe	Mbonambi	Mbanambi Traditional Authority	Please could you register me as an IAP	26.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	27.09.2017
Norma	Patrick	POD and Icebwatch SA	Please could you register me as an IAP	26.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	27.09.2017
Eghard	Greyling	J.S Greyling Trust	Please could you register me as an IAP	26.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	27.09.2017
Siboniso	Mbense	iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority	The iSimangaliso Wetland Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, protected under international conventions and South African law. Its management authority the iSimangaliso Wetland Park Authority is charged with custody of this protected area which includes a large marine component. The applicable South African laws include among others the World Heritage Convention Act and the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003) (South African domestic law) and associated Regulations. As the authority mandated to protect and develop the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, a proclaimed World Heritage Site[1], the iSimangaliso is required by law[2] to ensure that development and activities happening within and adjacent to the Park do not negatively affect the Park's World Heritage values.	26.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process. The impacts associated with drilling will be explored further in the EIA, and where adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures will be developed to manage these impacts. As an I&AP you will have the opportunity to review and comment on the findings of the EIA, and raise concerns about the project.	27.09.2017
Deon	Steyn	Elephant Lake Group	Register as IAP	27.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	27.09.2017
Norma	Hall		keep me informed of what plans are being made off the East Coast of South Africa/St. Lucia as I highly object to this kind of activity which destroys our natural shoreline, fishing and Tourism in general in the area.	27.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	28.09.2017

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Jon	Marshall	Coastwatch KZN	Please include following email address when responding chris.wrightza@gmail.com; kendyllr@gmail.com; karini@gcs-sa.biz	28.09.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process, the email addresses provided have been added to our stakeholder database.	28.09.2017
Bonisile	Mthembu	Department of Education	Please could you register me as an IAP	02.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	02.10.2017
Donald	Pittindrigh	Indus Automation & Systems Intergration	Interested Party Application	05.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	05.10.2017
McDonald	Mutsvangwa		Registration as an I&AP for Richards bay exploration project	05.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	06.10.2017
John	Cawood		I would like to register as an interested and affected party please	05.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	06.10.2017
Sharin	Govender	Department:City Development	The City of uMhlathuze hereby registers its interest in the attached application. Please forward us the necessary reports as and when they are available so that we duly inform the EIA process. Please note that the information must be submitted in soft copy format. In doing so, kindly cc further correspondence to our Central Registry: creg@umhlathuze.gov.za	09.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process, the email addresses provided have been added to our stakeholder database. We will send soft copy reports to your office as they become available.	09.10.2017
Tamiyn	Jolly	Zululand Observer	The document doesn't state when the EIA process will begin. If it hasn't already begun, do you have a time frame for the process to begin?	03.10.2017	We are currently in the pre-application phase of the EIA, which means that we have notified stakeholders of the commencement of an EIA, but we have not yet submitted an EIA application form to the competent authority (which will be the Department of Mineral Resources (through the Petroleum Agency South Africa – PASA) in this case). We intend to submit an application to the DMR and release a draft Scoping Report in the next few months.	03.10.2017
			Is there a deadline by which people must register as interested and affected parties?	03.10.2017	Stakeholders are welcome to register as interested as affected parties at any point of the EIA process, there is no deadline. However, the earlier they register the better, in this way they can be part of the process from the beginning.	03.10.2017
Niall	Kramer	SAOGA	Please register me as an Interested party	09.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	09.10.2017
Desmond	D'Sa	South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA)	Please see our attached letter of our concerns and advice on your company's background document to explore for oil and gas off our coastline. (Concern letter attached) please include the following email address in reponse chadley@sdceango.co.za; samuel@groundwok.org.za; roc@tiscali.co.za, bobby@groundwork.org.za; adrian@adrianpole.co.za	09.10.2017	Noted and additional email addresses have been included in the stakeholder database.	Initial acknowledgement - 10.10.2017
			The drilling activities proposed, can be characterised as deep water will be near Marine Protected Areas which are detrimental to our ocean ecosystem. Deep water drilling is amongst the most hazardous and technically challenging of all drilling operations and presents unusually high risk of upset relative to onshore and/or shallow water drilling. This is a direct consequence of extreme depth and pressure accentuated by local factors such as current and weather.		The drilling area of interest is located almost 100 km from the closest MPA, iSimangaliso. Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. A specialist oil spill study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills.	
			The incidents of Piper Alpha in the North Sea (1988), the Texas City, Texas refinery explosion (2005), and the Macondo deepwater Gulf of Mexico blowout and spill in 2010 have made it abundantly clear that personnel safety and process safety cannot be treated interchangeably. In our view the inhospitable character of our offshore sea state, together with certainty of increasing cyclonic disturbances associated with global warming present's very serious hazards particularly as the offshore location is in known track of departing cyclonic systems originating in the Mozambique Channel. The distance offshore and the extreme depth poses technical considerations for our country. At this point is highly doubtful whether we have any capability to launch a sophisticated response capability as is possible in similar operations in North Sea or Gulf of Mexico where even there the incidents referred to above occurred. We also do not believe that there exists any capability at local South African level to cap a blowout or to launch an offshore rescue as the distance is simply beyond what the NSRI or maritime response is capable of. We ask therefore who exactly will be providing such services?		A specialist oil spill modelling study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills. Eni will develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan prior to drilling commencement. In addition Eni will prepare a detailed Emergency Response Plan and Strategy prior to drilling activities. The contents of this plan will be considered in the EIA. The capacity in South Africa for oil spill response will also be looked at in the EIA. Eni is a Participant Member of Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL), an international industry-funded cooperative which exists to respond to oil spills wherever in the world they may occur. OSRL have a stacking cap currently located and stored in Saldanha Bay, South Africa.	

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			<p>The drill site is located off the East coast of South Africa and squarely within the North/South Agulhas current. This means that in the event of an uncontrolled and unmitigated release of hydrocarbons that the potential for such hydrocarbons to pollute our entire coastline becomes very real. The impact will certainly not be limited to localised KZN area. The onsite consequences will therefore be determined by severity of the harm so caused together with current strength and direction. It is imperative therefore that appropriate and detailed sea current and weather modelling data be obtained and assessed as a minimum precaution and that this data is used to determine end consequence in event of spill or blow out prior to any grant of approval. A formal evaluation of the risk to the environment would be grossly defective without actual real time data on sea conditions generally relevant to the exploration zone and specific to the water column where the drilling is to take place. We do not believe this information exists at present time and we therefore request detail on how it will be obtained in order that considered decisions are made in accordance with principles espoused by NEMA, in particular the precautionary principle.</p>		<p>A specialist oil spill modelling study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills. Analysis will be performed over a historical dataset of metocean data. From the beginning of the activity daily forecast data of marine currents and winds will be available. The Terms of Reference for the Oil Spill Modelling Study is provided in Chapter 7 of the Draft Scoping Report.</p>	
			<p>With the base in Richards Bay, and the need to charter supplies from base to the drilling rig, supplies such as the diesel and drilling fluid could spill into the ocean causing great harm to the ecosystem. We therefore would wish to enquire that given the fact that the South African coastline is regarded by mariners as notoriously dangerous and unpredictable how safe ship to rig transfers of fuels ,consumables and personnel will take place.</p>		<p>The EIA and associated spill modelling will investigate and simulate this possible scenario, and also identify any measures to reduce the risks of spills and to mitigate any potential impacts which will be provided in the Environmental Management Programme in the EIA.</p>	
			<p>It is noted that the drill site is a significant distance offshore which by implication makes timeous intervention in event of mishap very problematic. The form of mishap such as in a spill or blowout presents not only in the form of obvious environmental outcomes but also in directly negative consequences to workers health and safety in form of fire with death by explosion and burns the leading cause of documented death according to the Oil and Gas Producers Association (OGP). How will such incidents be managed?</p>		<p>Eni will prepare a detailed Emergency Response Strategy and Plan prior to drilling activities. The contents of this plan will be considered in the EIA.</p>	
			<p>Again, noting the distance from shore we wish to enquire how workers would be evacuated from such a rig in the event of accident necessitating such action. Specifically it is our view that offshore airborne rescue capability and assistance would not be possible given the limitation and restriction placed on aircraft operating offshore our waters. This technical safety detail must be provided.</p>		<p>Eni will prepare a detailed Emergency Response Strategy and Plan prior to drilling activities. In addition to helicopters, a stand-by vessel will be always be in the vicinity of the drillship. The contents of this plan will be considered in the EIA.</p>	
			<p>It is common cause that a drilling rig will create negative externalities related to the "normal operation" of the rig itself. Such polluting activities that have not, and must, be defined relate to the quantity and toxicity of drilling muds, brine wastes, deck runoff water and flow line and pipeline leaks. Drilling muds and produced water are disposed of daily by offshore rigs. Offshore rigs also dump tons of drilling fluid, metal cuttings, including toxic metals, such as lead chromium and mercury, as well as carcinogens, such as benzene, into the ocean. The quantity of these substances and resultant impact on neighboring environment must be assessed.</p>		<p>Chapter 7 of the Draft Scoping Report identifies the impacts to be assessed in the EIA phase. This includes seawater and sediment quality degradation /contamination due to operational discharges and cuttings discharge. A Waste Management Plan will be prepared prior to drilling activities.</p>	
			<p>The SDCEA represents close to twelve thousand subsistence fishermen whose livelihoods depend on the ocean. For most of them, fishing is their only means of income. There will be a depletion in fish stocks in the area which will cause a devastating impact in the subsistence fisher folk's livelihood.</p>		<p>The potential impact of the project on fishing will be explored in EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by David Japp and Sarah Wilkinson of CapMarine.</p>	
			<p>With the majority of the East coast of South Africa (Richards Bay to Mossel Bay) earmarked for seismic testing by PGS, the coast might be under tremendous stress if both these proposals are accepted. There is therefore a distinct potential for compounding of environmental insults from a multiplicity of sources. This is a concern for all that depend on the ocean as a means of living. The area under consideration is also a known deep water fishing area with vessels operating out of Richards Bay. The concerns and interests of this user group must be fully examined. In addition the downstream and seashore impacts of spills on the order of the Deep Water horizon incident can have huge untold impacts of the regional and national economy. Included here are the subsistence fisherfolks, the small business who use the ocean, the hotel industry, the tourism industry of South Africa could be threatened.</p>		<p>The timing of the PGS survey and these proposed drilling activities will be decided on by PASA when it assesses the different exploration activities. The potential impact of the project on fishing will be explored in EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by David Japp and Sarah Wilkinson of CapMarine.</p>	
			<p>Public participation is one of the most important aspects of the environmental authorisation process. It is considered so important that it is the only requirement for which exemption cannot be given. This is because people have a right to be informed about potential decisions that may affect them and to be afforded an opportunity to influence those decisions. Effective public participation also facilitates informed decision making by the competent authority and may result in better decisions as the views of all parties are considered.</p>		<p>This is noted. Please see our responses regarding the public consultation process below.</p>	

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			<p>Consultants need to make a more valued impact during an EIA project process, such as advertising an EIA notice in the local newspaper, making sure that all Zulu speaking individuals are also catered for. Notification must also be given through local community and major radio stations and proof must be provided that the consultants have done so. The experts and scientists who conducted the studies must be at the meetings to present their own work, the consultant should not be speaking on their behalf. Notification must be given in all communities from the border of Mozambique up until Mossel Bay. And public participation meetings must be held in all communities from Kosi Bay to Mossel Bay. The consultants must ensure that every local councillor and interested and affected party is informed and the information is easily available to them.</p>		<p>ERM are of the view that public participation is a vital part of the EIA process. Thank you for your suggestions around engagement, we would like to note the following:</p> <p>The project was advertised in four newspapers; The Mercury and Isolezwe (in Zulu) with distribution around Durban, and The Zululand Observer and Ilanga Newspaper (in Zulu), with distribution around Richards Bay. ERM will continue to advertise the availability of reports and public meetings in these four papers throughout the EIA process.</p>	
			<p>Therefore, the public participation process needs to be conducted thoroughly, with notices going into all local newspaper publications, Zulu, Afrikaans and English. Since the proposed drilling will affect all those in the coastal communities, public meetings must be held in venues on the coast, knock and drop pamphlets delivered to local fishing shops, fishing clubs, surfing clubs, BnB's and small businesses who eke a livelihood from the ocean. An independent facilitator must be appointed for the public meetings. And an independent scientific study by independent scientist not attached to the EAP must be done on the potential impacts the project will have.</p>		<p>ERM will hold public meetings during the EIA phase to disclose the findings of the EIA. Public participation activities have been focused around Durban and Richards Bay at this stage as it is where the potential impacts may be felt, and where many of our stakeholders are based. While Block ER236 extends along a large portion of the KZN coastline, the area of interest for drilling is an area within the Block roughly in line with Richards Bay; the onshore logistics base will be located in either Richards Bay or Durban. Meetings for the Scoping Phase will be held in Richards Bay and Durban, should it be determined that the public participation programme needs to be expanded, based on the outcomes of the impact assessment, this will be considered by the EIA team.</p> <p>ERM has distributed a notification email and Background Information Document to authorities within local+F175 municipalities along the KNZ coast. We will continue to keep them informed as the EIA progresses.</p> <p>ERM has appointed an independent facilitator to be present at the public meetings. We are considering the attendance of certain specialists at the EIA meetings to explain their findings and answer questions.</p> <p>ERM has appointed specialists to undertake the following studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc); • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>As per the NEMA EIA Regulations, both the EAP and specialists are required to be independent and sign declarations stating as such. Both the Marine Fauna and Fisheries assessments will be undertaken by subcontractors (Pisces and CapMarine).</p> <p>A peer review of the oil spill modelling study will be undertaken by PRDW, an independent specialist.</p>	
			<p>Effective communication is key in the EIA Process. It ensures all registered interested and affected parties are properly notified of public hearings, all information concerning the exploration project is distributed to all parties and all parties are kept in the loop of all the different process within the EIA.</p> <p>Therefore it is important that information is communicated and circulated to all parties timely and efficiently. This will ensure all parties have enough time to comment and send through their concerns and issues regarding the exploration project.</p>		<p>ERM are committed to effective and timeous communication with stakeholders. Comment periods on draft reports will be 30 days as per the requirements of NEMA and the EIA Regulations.</p>	
			<p>We need independent research done by appointed independent scientist not linked to the EAP on the impacts of this project in regard to people's livelihoods, quality of life and a cost base analysis done on how fishermen's livelihoods will be directly impacted. The tourism industry will suffer severely with the pollution of beaches and unsightly infrastructure from offshore oil rigs erected in our oceans.</p> <p>Must include the loss of food security, employment, and local businesses and how this will impact on their aquaculture and sustainability.</p>		<p>ERM has not appointed a social specialist at this stage. The project will be located at least 60 km from the shoreline and will not be visible from the shore. It is anticipated that it would take up to 71 days to drill one well. Given the location and temporary nature of the project, it is not anticipated that the project will have an adverse effect on local tourism and recreational operators along the coast. The potential impact of the project on local fisheries will be explored through a fisheries study as part of the EIA.</p>	
			<p>We require a copy of the emergency plan of how they will respond to possible disasters such as oil spills and rig explosions. The plan must be detailed as to what communities in danger must do in an event of disaster, where they must go to and what numbers they need to call in such an event. Is there a designated task team in case of emergencies such as spillages and explosions? Do they have the necessary equipment to handle these situations?</p>		<p>A specialist oil spill modelling study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills. Based on this Eni will prepare an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan and Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP) to address appropriate responses to accidental releases of hydrocarbons associated with the proposed offshore drilling. Eni will have the necessary equipment for emergency and oil spill responses both at the drilling site and logistics base. Eni is also Participant Member with OSRL, a global provider for oil spill response resources and services. The OSCP will be addressed in the EIA report.</p>	

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			<p>The health of people who depend on fish for sustenance and for those who only eat a fish based diet will be affected as it is known and experienced that the contamination will affect the fish we eat through oil leakages and toxic waste dumping. The affected fish will carry hydrocarbons that is poisonous for human consumption.</p> <p>The South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) is a non-governmental Organisation with a coalition of 16 community and environmental organisations concerned with environmental justice and sustainable development in south Durban and eThekweni (the broader Durban municipal area). There are numerous concerns that we have risen regarding the Oil and Gas Exploration activities proposed for our coast. Therefore we request that all the information in the EIA process be couriered to our offices timely as it will give us sufficient time to provide comments in response. All information must be provided to interested and affected parties all along the entire Indian Ocean coastline</p> <p>A case study around the Deep Water Horizon incident was presented in the letter received from SDCEA (refer to Annex B)</p> <p>Taking this disaster into consideration, this shows that even at an international level, anything could happen. What if the same events that took place in the Gulf of Mexico were to occur here, with the exploration rig just a near 62km's from the shore. This is why we have cause for concern for this proposed project.</p>		<p>The potential impact of the project on fishing will be explored in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by David Japp and Sarah Wilkinson of CapMarine. The potential impact of the project on marine fauna will be assessed in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by Andrea Pulfrich of Pices Environmental Services.</p> <p>ERM will deliver electronic copies (on a CD) of draft reports to SDCEA as they become available. During the EIA process Interested and Affected Parties as per our database (which will be continually updated during the process) will be notified of the availability of information.</p> <p>This concern is noted. As per the above responses a specialist oil spill modelling study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills. Eni will develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan prior to drilling commencement.</p>	
Imke	Summers		Please may you register me as an IAP on the EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, Offshore of the East Coast, South Africa	10.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	11.10.2017
Samuel	Chademana	Groundwork	We would like to register as an interested and affected party on this application, Kindly advise on how to proceed. Please see attached and we will be submitting comments shortly	11.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	11.10.2017
Jacquette	Adamson	Exigent Environmental	Register as I&AP	11.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	13.10.2017
Dee	Fischer	Department of Environmental Affairs	Register as a stakeholder for the EIA for offshore exploration.	19.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	19.10.2017
2017 Scoping Phase						
Khalid	Mather	KZN Environmental Network	The proposed off-shore drilling at the already embattled coast of Richards Bay poses yet another risk to the well-being of the ecological integrity of the North Coast. Oil spillages and oil-slick sand are a common site across Richards Bay beaches, heavily impeding indigenous efforts to derive a living from the sea. The drilling poses an assortment of documented pollution risks including kinetic, atmospheric, noise and oil pollution. The proposed area is also within 50Km of an ecologically vulnerable zone identified by the National Biodiversity Assessment. I have personally confirmed this utilizing shape-file data from SANBI.	30.10.2017	Potential impacts related to both operational activities and unplanned events will be assessed in the EIA Report. This will include potential impacts relating to atmospheric and marine pollution and will include consideration of impacts to protected areas, sensitive species and habitats.	This Report
Fred	Kockott	Roving Reporters	<p>Roving Reporters is following up on ENI Offshore Drilling Scoping Report for the exploration drilling programme on the KwaZulu-Natal coast (www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia) and will appreciate it if you could assist with these queries below. Please could Environmental Resources Management (ERM) advise whether it has received any formal objections to the proposed drilling programme so far, and if possible, provide an account of what the principle objections are.</p> <p>As I read it, if the environmental authorisation is granted as per the planned EIA schedule, Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) will be drilling for oil and gas reserves within a 1,840 km2 area stretching from Port Shepstone in the south to St Lucia in the north within nine to ten months from now.</p> <p>Please advise whether the EIA approval process gives ERM sufficient time to properly assess:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the risk of oil/gas blows arising from offshore drilling operations 	06.11.2017	<p>ERM has received a number of comments from stakeholders. All comments received in relation to the EIA for Exploration Drilling within Block ER2356 are captured in this Comments and Responses Report, which will be updated throughout the EIA process and made available to the public at various stages of the EIA process.</p> <p>The EIA process may be concluded within 12 to 15 months, however, the timeframe for the commencement of the project is dependent on a number of other factors, such as the availability of the drill ship.</p> <p>To clarify, this EIA is for the drilling of exploration wells only, and another permitting process would need to be undertaken should it be determined that full-scale production is viable.</p> <p>It should also be noted that although ER236 stretches from Port Shepstone in the south to St Lucia in the north, drilling will only be undertaken within the areas of interest as indicated in Figure 1.1 of the Scoping Report.</p> <p>An oil spill modelling study has been commissioned as part of the EIA, which will look at the likely consequences of a spill arising from the project. The timeframe for an EIA is sufficient to allow such a study to be completed. In addition a peer review of the oil spill modelling study will be undertaken.</p>	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>2. significant environmental impacts that the offshore drilling will cause, including:</p> <p>2.1 SEA FLOOR DEGRADATION</p> <p>2.2 SEDIMENT POLLUTION: generation of vast plumes of sediment arising from the "disposal of cuttings to the seafloor and overboard during drilling" which, as the scoping report states, will "disturb the marine habitats, benthic communities and marine fauna present in the area". ERM states that this issue will be assessed further in the EIR process, including "a discussion around the treatment and base fluid content of these muds and cuttings prior to disposal". Please explain what is meant by a discussion, and what, if any legal enforcement measures would be in place to prevent unnecessarily destructive environmental practices by the drilling operators.</p>		<p>A drill cuttings dispersion modelling study has been commissioned as part of the EIA to determine the water column suspended sediment concentrations and the bottom accumulation of the drill cuttings (the "footprint") to assess potential impacts to aquatic and benthic organisms. Further information will be provided in the EIA with regards to the treatment and disposal of drill cuttings. All drilling operations will be undertaken in accordance with national and international regulations, standard and best practice.</p>	
			<p>2.3 EFFLUENT POLLUTION: High levels of pollution arising from wastewater and operational discharges from the drillship/s and other project vessels with possible lasting impact on fish life, marine mammals and turtles. The scoping report states that this impact will be assessed further in the EIR "including a discussion around the mitigation of this impact" by ensuring all vessel discharges are compliant with "MARPOL 73/78 Annex I, Annex V and Annex IV". Please could you explain in layman terms what this exactly means and in a way that the envisaged pollution impact will be fully understood by people living along this coast, including subsistence and commercial fishermen.</p>		<p>Operational emissions from the drillship would be similar in scale to those from a similar size ocean-going vessel. The potential impacts related to the operational discharges will be discussed and assessed in the EIA.</p>	
			<p>2.4 NOISE POLLUTION: Noise generated by drillship/s "could lead to disturbances to marine habitats and fauna, especially to marine mammals and fish". Please advise how the impact of underwater noise will be assessed and by whom in the further EIA process.</p>		<p>The noise impact associated with drilling activities will be assessed by the ERM team with input from specialists as needed.</p>	
			<p>2.5 CLIMATE CHANGE: The scoping report states that "there are climate change implications from the burning of fossil fuels by the project vessels". For context, please provide our readers an idea of how much fossil is consumed in gas/oil explorations and whether Sasol and ENI are investing in developing cleaner fuels for the future.</p>		<p>Further information on fuel consumption and related atmospheric emissions and climate change impacts will be discussed and assessed in the EIA. Operational emissions from the drillship would be similar in scale to those from a similar size ocean-going vessel.</p> <p>Eni have indicated that they are currently developing cleaner fuels in its Green Refinery Project (please refer to Eni's website for further information).</p>	
			<p>2.6 MARINE PROTECTED AREAS: The scoping report states the Block ER236 overlaps with the proposed Tugela Banks, Protea Banks, Aliwal Shoal and iSimangaliso Wetland Park marine protected areas, but says there is "no overlap of the area of interest with proposed protection areas"? Please explain what "no overlap of the area of interest" means in this case.</p>		<p>The area of interest refers to the portion of Block ER2356 in which Eni has identified as desirable to drill exploration wells. While Block ER2356 extends from Port Shepstone to St Lucia, and intersects with the proposed Protea Banks MPA and the extension of the iSimangaliso MPA, the part of the Block where Eni proposes to drill exploration wells, does not infringe on these areas, as shown in Figure 5.19 of the Draft Scoping Report, January 2018.</p> <p>It should be noted that sections of the original ER236 which overlapped with the existing iSimangaliso and Aliwal Shoal MPA's were relinquished during the Exploration Right renewal process in 2016.</p>	

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>2.7 COELACANTH POPULATIONS: The scoping report states that although the southern point of the area of interest overlaps with a portion of the Goodlad Canyon, it is "unlikely that coelacanths will be found here" as this canyon "differs significantly in morphology from those in northern KZN, where coelacanths have been reported". Please advise whether any marine scientist/s involved in recent coelacanth research can back this assertion. ERM also states that seismic data indicates that there are deep water canyons present in the centre of the area of interest. This appears to nullify the earlier comment about coelacanth populations not being affected. In addressing this question, please advise whether ERM, Eni or Sasol has commissioned any recent marine science research to map out the rich, biodiverse marine habitats within the area of interest. The comment that the "occurrence of deep water corals in Block ER236 and the area of interest are unknown" appears to indicate that no such research has been done.</p>		<p>There have been no baseline studies of the canyons in the area of interest. However, the following publication: <i>Wiles, E., Green, A., Watkeys, M., Jokat, W. & Krockner, R., 2013. The evolution of the Tugela Canyon and submarine fan: A complex interaction between margin erosion and bottom current sweeping, southwest Indian Ocean, South Africa. Marine and Petroleum Geology 44: 60-70.</i> studied the morphology of the canyon and Andrea Pulfrich (marine specialist) has based her conclusion on this evidence. As stated in the report these Canyons therefore differ significantly in morphology from those in northern KwaZulu-Natal, where coelacanths have been reported. Firstly, the canyon heads lack the amphitheatre-shaped head morphology. Secondly, they are located at far greater depth than the Sodwana canyons and lack connectivity to the shelf, and finally, they show no significant tributary branches (Wiles et al. 2013). Although terraces are present and may provide shelter in the form of caves and overhangs, they occur at depths (>1,500 m) well beyond those at which coelacanths have been recorded to date.</p> <p>ERM has added the following text to the Draft Scoping Report "Evidence of deep water canyons at depths (>1,500 m) were found during a seismic survey conducted in the northern area of interest." "Due to the depth of the canyon coelacanths are unlikely to be present."</p> <p>In addition Eni can confirm that no drilling activity will occur in the Goodlad Canyon.</p>	
			<p>2.8 IMPACT ON WHALES: The scoping report mentions that 36 species of cetaceans are likely to be found within Block ER236, including the Antarctic Blue whale is critically endangered, the Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin, fin whale and sei whale (endangered), the Ifafi-Kosi Bay subpopulation of the Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphin, Sperm whale and Bryde's whale (vulnerable). It also states Block ER236 lies within the migratory route of Humpback and Southern Right whales but does not provide any specific detail on the impact that offshore drilling is likely have on these migrations and potential long-term impact on cetacean populations on the East Coast.</p>		<p>The potential impact of the project on marine mammals will be explored in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by specialist Andrea Pulfrich of Pisces Environmental Services.</p>	
			<p>2.9 Further to above, please could ERM provide an account of the surveys took place - and over what period - to determine the presence of oil and gas reserves in Block ER236, and what the outcomes of these surveys were, including the estimated value of the gas/oil reserves that Sasol and ENI plan to tap into.</p>		<p>A multi-client 2D seismic survey was undertaken over the entire ER236 in 2013 and 2014 under an approved EMPr by PASA to identify the potential areas of interest. A further multi-client 3D seismic survey was undertaken in 2016 by a geophysical contractor (Schlumberger-Western Geco) under a specific Reconnaissance Permit granted by PASA, over a portion of the Durban basin which also include the central part of block ER236. Eni and Sasol have decided to licence the data relevant to ER236 from the geophysical contractor to further clarify the northern area of interest.</p>	

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>Although this might not be relevant to the Offshore Drilling Scoping Report, Roving Reporters established last year seismic surveys for gas and oil on the KwaZulu-Natal coast extended into the whale migratory period last year. This earned the wrath of leading marine scientists who accused the petroleum industry of renegeing on an agreement made through Operation Phakisa that seismic surveys would not occur during the period June to November. Coincidentally, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife marine ecologist, Jennifer Olbers, states that the highest number of whale strandings were recorded on the KZN coast last year. I would appreciate ERM's comment on the associated concerns that Olbers raises in a presentation reviewing global literature on the effects of seismic surveys. This research, says Olbers, states that seismic blasts can interrupt the communication, reproduction, navigation and eating habits essential to the survival of marine life, including whales, dolphins, turtles and fish and even plankton.</p> <p>"In the best case, marine mammals manage to escape from the noise in time. But in the worst case, the extreme sound pressure causes blood vessels to rupture and deafness. In a study of stranded/entangled animals in Florida, USA, researchers found that between 36-57% of bottlenose dolphins and rough-toothed whales had profound hearing loss, implying that impaired hearing could have led to their stranding/entanglement. In addition to this, it is suggested that even if impacts are fatal, only 2% of all whale or dolphin carcasses are detected and recovered. Such massive under-reporting of cetacean mortalities could be hiding very severe impacts. Currently, in South Africa, there is a lacuna in the mining legislation regarding reconnaissance surveys and their environmental authorisation pertaining to seismic surveys, effectively allowing these activities to occur without environmental input and potentially ignoring the harmful effects to the environment. Seismic surveys pose an unacceptable risk to marine fauna (at an individual and population level), the full extent of which will not be understood until long after the harm has occurred."</p> <p>The questions arises: Do Sasol/ENI intend to conduct / commission further seismic surveys during the exploratory drilling phase?</p> <p>Lastly, on blowout risks, while the scoping report acknowledges obvious disastrous marine pollution consequences - and health and safety risks – it provides no risk assessment. Please could ERM advise, based on its experience in the field and studies it has conducted, how often blowouts of oil/gas occur in other drilling explorations around the world.</p> <p>In addressing the above queries, we would appreciate if ERM (or Sasol/ENI) could also summarise in 100 - 200 words what benefits are expected to arise from the proposed exploration drilling programme, or more specifically: Who will ultimately benefit the most and at what cost to the environment?</p>		<p>Seismic campaigns are performed prior to drilling activities as it is necessary to determine possible reservoir targets. Currently Eni/Sasol have no plans to operate any seismic campaign in South Africa. They could however license new data acquired by geophysical contractors who operate in terms of Reconnaissance Permits granted by DMR/PASA subsequent to the undertaking of an environmental assessment process.</p> <p>In particular, a new multi-client 2D-3D seismic survey is proposed by another geophysical contractor (PGS) along the Eastern coast of South Africa in early 2018, and this has been assessed in a separate environmental process. Eni and Sasol are currently assessing their interest in licensing the portion of 3D multiclient data which may cover the southern portion of the block.</p> <p>Your concern around the impacts associated with seismic surveys is noted, however, this EIA process is for exploration drilling, which is a different process to seismic surveys, as described in Chapter 4.5 of the Draft Scoping Report, 2018.</p>	
					A well blow-out is an unplanned event, the risk and impact of which will be assessed further in the EIA.	
					The need and desirability of the project are discussed in Chapter 3 of the Draft Scoping Report, January 2018.	
Sharin	Govender	City of uMhlatuze	My previous correspondence with regards to this process refers. Please ensure that all communication is sent to me as well.	09.11.2017	I can confirm that you are on our stakeholder database, however your email was captured with a typo, which is why you did not receive the latest communication. Please accept our apologies, the error has been amended.	09.11.2017
Fiona	McCarthy	Starlite Aviation Opera	Please could you provide me with a draft scoping report for the above project. I understand that the public meeting has been moved to January 2018 but would like to read up on the project prior to this meeting.	11.11.2017	The draft Scoping Report which was released in October has been withdrawn and a revised Scoping Report will be released next year prior to the meetings. The October version of the Scoping Report is subject to change and I would recommend waiting until the revised report is release so that you are preparing with the latest information.	14.11.2017
Matthew	Hemming	Private	Please register me as an I&AP. I am a resident of KZN.	10.11.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	10.11.2017
Jennifer	Olbers	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Scientific Services	Please note that my details have been captured incorrectly in Annexb1 and Annexb4. Please see signature below and update your records/documentation.	30.10.2017	Thank you for letting us know, please accept our apology. We have corrected your details in the stakeholder database.	This Report
Frans	Van der Walt	QS2000	Why am I not receiving these notifications ? I thought I had confirmation that I am registered as I&AP ? (I received this from Sandy Camminga – similarly to the original notice of the meeting !)	09.11.2017	Please accept our apology, it appears that you were omitted from the mailing list on error. I can confirm that you are now on the stakeholder database and that you will receive notification going forward.	09.11.2017
Samuel	Chademana	Groundwork	I was wondering why has ENI decided to change the scope of their application? What were the reasons given?	09.11.2017	Eni are looking at additional information that may inform the location of their exploration wells. Any changes will be presented in the revised Scoping Report.	10.11.2017
Cheryl	Smart	Advocates Group Seven North	Would you please register me as an I&AP?	13.11.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	15.11.2017
Willem	Hofland	Private	In am using this temporary email as I am having issues in sending from my normal Outlook 2010's sending function. Please however continue to use my normal email address willem@hofland.co.uk People register me as an interested party and keep me fully informed	13.11.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	15.11.2017
Nuala	Gage	Intertek Industry Services	Please, register Intertek Industry Services as an interested party.	06.12.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	06.12.2017

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Clive	Reid	SynergyWorldWideLogistics	We are a ships agent and oil & gas contractors (customs clearing and forward agents) and we would certainly be interested in representing principles in our fields and exposure. jason@synergyports.co.za	06.12.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	06.12.2017
Enrico	Ganter	Falconmere (Pty)Ltd	Register Falconmere (Pty) Ltd as an interested party	06.12.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	06.12.2017
Andrew	Dippenaar	PetroSA	Please register me as an interested party for the ENI/Sasol EIA.	14.12.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	14.12.2017
Nicole	Joubert	Lovemore Bro's Machine Movers and Riggers	I believe the public meeting has been moved out to Jan/Feb 2019. I request that we be documented as an interested party to obtain relevant information	09.01.2018	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	09.01.2018
Paul	Phelan	Private	Please register me as an Interested and Affected Party	26.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.10.2017
Anne	Louw	ICM People South Africa	I would like to register our company as an I&AP for the Block ER236 East Coast of SA exploratory drilling please.	01.11.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	01.11.2017
Tamlyn	Jolly	Zululand Observer	Please can you add me to your list of interested and affected parties, to ensure I get all correspondence relating to this?	26.10.2017	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.10.2017
Nontsundu	Ndonga	City of uMhlathuze	The City of uMhlathuze has reviewed the above report in respect of the proposed exploration drilling. We submit the following comments for due consideration: The Municipality notes the issues identified in terms of Marine and Socio Economic Impacts, and shall reserve further comment until the relevant specialist studies have been conducted. The strategic nature of the project in terms of Government's Phakisa Programme within the Ocean Economy warrants alignment with strategic planning initiatives driven at a regional and local scale. To this end, the Municipality requests a meeting with project proponents to understand the initiative at a macro scale. To facilitate such engagement with the Municipality, the project applicant is hereby requested to contact Ms. Sharin Govender of the office of the Deputy Municipal Manager: City Development on Tel.: 035 9075174; Mobile: 0824504187; or email: Sharin.Govender@umhlathuze.gov.za.	22.12.2017	Your comment is noted. You are invited to attend the public meeting on 06 February 2018, at the Premier Hotel at 17:00. After the first round of public meetings, there will be a further round of public meetings during the EIA phase comment period. During both sessions or by email you are welcome to provide further requests for clarification. In addition ERM will be in contact to possibly arrange a separate meeting with the City of uMhlathuze if possible and desired. Noted, Sharin Govender has been included on the Stakeholder Database.	This Report
2018 Scoping Phase						
Anne	Louw	ICM people	Kindly confirm if there has been any update yet regarding the below? If, not yet, please advise more or less when you expect to have an update?	11.01.2018	We are currently in the process of updating the Scoping Report and anticipate that it will be released in the next two weeks. We will notify stakeholders when the Draft Scoping Report is available for comment and advise them of the dates and venues for the public meetings.	15.01.2018
Cheryl	Smart	Advocates Group Seve	Please confirm that I am still registered as an interested party? I look forward to your response	22.01.2018	Yes you are still registered and should be receiving a notification email with regard to the availability of the Draft Scoping Report shortly.	22.01.2018
Shaun	Roseveare	Ukimate Aviation	We are a well established helicopter company with bases in Johannesburg and Cape Town. We have been advised that there will be exploratory drilling on block ER236 this year and we would like to offer our helicopters to support the crew changes. Please can you advise the contact person we can speak to at ERI / Sasol for us to quote on the helicopter deployments.	22.01.2018	Thank you for your interest in this project. The information provided shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration.	05.03.2018
Raymond	Kramer	Pacifico Group	As per our conversation this afternoon, I appreciate your assistance and offer to put me in contact with your project manager in charge of Eni's Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa. Our partner company Aerios Global Aviation (AGA, with Head office based out of Cape Town International Airport and Heliport at Cape Town Harbour, has the highest accreditations and experience within the Oil and Gas industry. For your information please refer to website – www.aeriosglobal.co.za I look forward to your response.	22.01.2018	Thank you for your interest in this project. The information provided shall be forwarded to Eni for consideration. <i>Eni contact details were forwarded to stakeholder on 06/03/2018</i>	05.03.2018
Rob	Dean	LBH South Africa	In order to attend the public meeting please advise if I need to register or can I just pitch at the meeting in Durban on 7th February 2018?	23.01.2018	Thank you for your email. You are welcome to attend the meeting without registering as an I&AP. We would, however, recommend that you register, as then you will be added to our stakeholder database and be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	23.01.2018.

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Rob	Dean	LBH South Africa	Many thanks your email, I would like to register, how do I go about it?	23.01.2018	Thank you , you have been added to our stakeholders database.	29.01.2018
Jean	Harris	WildOceans	Please add WILDOCEANS as a stakeholder in this process. We also intend to attend this meeting.	24.01.2018	Thank you , you have been added to our stakeholders database.	29.01.2018
Judy	Bell	FrackFreesa	<p>Hi Lindsey</p> <p>It is extremely distressing to see that this project is carrying on despite the threat to the marine environment which supports our lives and livelihoods. The planet needs all the support we can provide at the moment, not carrying on with business as usual. Surely the Cape looming drought disaster sufficiently highlights the limits to growth? Please record the following in the comments register and address the issues raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of wells - is it legal to change the scope during the EIA? This is a significant increase! • The focus of the impact of seismic surveys has been only on the larger creatures in the sea. What about the other marine fauna and flora about which we know so little, but seem gungh ho to bliksem without a thought of the consequences to ecosystem functioning? • What does drilling for hydrocarbons mean in the context of a fossil free future and climate change commitments to reduce our emissions of greenhouse gases • What say there is a spill while drilling or afterwards, when everyone has upped anchors and headed for shore? • How long will the wells remain a risk to the environment? Who and how will they be monitored for integrity? • Will the companies have to provide money up front into a fund? How much? How far will this go, when considering the scale and cost of hydrocarbon spills that have occurred around the world? 	24.01.2018	<p>The EIA application lodged with PASA in October 2017, along with the Draft Scoping Report released on 27 October 2017, were withdrawn on 7 November 2017. The EIA process was recommenced in January 2018 and a revised Scoping Report was released on 22 January 2018, and a new EIA application was lodged with PASA. As such the scope of the EIA was not changed but rather a new EIA process was started.</p> <p>Your concern around the impacts associated with seismic surveys is noted, however, this EIA process is for exploration drilling, which is a different process to seismic surveys, as described in Chapter 4.5 of the Scoping Report, 2018. The potential impacts associated with drilling activities will be assessed in the EIA Phase.</p> <p>Eni have indicated that they are currently developing an integrated strategy with the aim of making the transition towards a low-carbon energy futures. The strategy is divided into three main areas: reducing and offsetting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; a low-carbon portfolio; and a commitment to renewables. For the last point Eni is performing research on energy mix diversification and green businesses, development of Biofuels and green refinery and created an energy solution division for integrating renewables into the business model. (please refer to Eni's website for further information).</p> <p>Small spills on the deck of the drillship will be contained with the equipment on-board. Spills at sea will be immediately contained by the supply vessels, which host on-board offshore booms and skimmers, plus dispersants spraying systems and a small volume of dispersants for immediate response. Additional oil spill response equipment will be stored at the logistic base in a readily deployable state. In the unlikely case of larger spills, Eni has a contract with a global provider, Oil Spill Response Limited, which will intervene in 24-48 hours providing oil spill response equipment and oil spill dispersants. In case of loss of control of the well, Oil Spill Response Limited can mobilise a well sealing device (capping stack) from its base in Saldanha Bay, within the Country. Another capping stack can be provided by Wild Well Control from Singapore.</p> <p>All the drilling personnel are constantly trained to perform their activities as safely as possible. The personnel who fill key roles are selected based on their field experience, experience in the role and general skills and attitude. Weekly drills are performed to maintain rig crew training and capability to promptly react in case of anomalies and emergency situations, e.g., fire fighting, kick detection and well control, escape, gas release, man overboard rescue, etc. In the case of a serious emergency, a technical and logistic team is located onshore to support the off-shore crew at any time.</p> <p>Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for this project, this plan will need to be approved by the Department of Transport, DEA and PASA prior to drilling activities commencing.</p> <p>Once drilling is completed, the well will be plugged (sealed) and abandoned. The open hole section of a wellbore is abandoned by setting an open hole cement plug across/above the reservoir and with an additional cement plugs in open hole and into the casing. Plug testing confirm their integrity and prevent future leaks. A closure certificate will have to be approved by the relevant authorities after plugging and abandonment. In case of successful well's discovery, a temporary abandonment could be performed to allow future re-entry of the well in a safe manner. It is to be highlighted that also the temporary abandonment will involve setting of cement plugs inside the wellbore and testing them for integrity.</p> <p>Further information on the financial provision for closure and potential environmental damage will be provided in the EIA.</p>	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>• What about the marine protected areas? How will they (including the strategic Thukela Banks) be protected from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The impacts of seismic testing – what is considered a “sufficient” acoustic buffer zone? o The impacts of spills? 		<p>Although Block ER236 overlaps with the proposed Protea Banks MPA and the extension of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park MPA, there is no overlap of the drilling areas of interest with the proposed protection areas.</p> <p>It should be noted that sections of the original ER236 which overlapped with the existing iSimangaliso and Aliwal Shoal MPAs were relinquished during the Exploration Right renewal process in 2016 to avoid direct impacts to key areas for biodiversity.</p> <p>The potential impact on marine mammals will be assessed through a Marine Faunal Specialist Study and reported on in the EIA Report.</p> <p>The impact of underwater noise and vibrations on marine fauna will be assessed further in the EIA Report. This project is for Exploration Drilling, the impact of seismic surveys will therefore not be considered.</p> <p>The potential impacts associated with a spill will be explored further in the EIA through an Oil Spill Modelling Study.</p>	
			<p>Please note that Coastwatch has sent a letter to the DEA asking that seismic surveys become a listed activity requiring an Environmental Authorisation. Here is the petition: https://www.change.org/p/insist-the-dea-challenges-seismic-surveying-of-our-coastline/u/21072886</p> <p>Please make sure that this petition is acknowledged and the precautionary principle applied accordingly.</p>		<p>Thank you, this is acknowledged. It is reiterated that this EIA process is for exploration drilling, which is a different process to seismic surveys, as described in Chapter 4.5 of the Draft Scoping Report, 2018.</p> <p>ERM apply the precautionary principle when undertaken an impact assessment.</p>	
Njabulo	Gumede	Trio Trading Services	<p>I hope this find you well and happy new year.</p> <p>My name is Njabulo Gumede, I'm the Managing Director of a small company (Ompisholo Shipping (Pty) Ltd.) I would like to know what is required of me to attend your presentation that is scheduled for the 6th of February 2018 in Richards Bay Library.</p> <p>I'm very much interested in attending.</p>	26.01.2018	<p>Thank you for the email. You been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed regarding public meetings to be held throughout the EIA process. Nothing is required for you to be able to attend the public meeting, you are welcome.</p>	05.03.2018
Frans	Van Der Walt	QS2000	<p>Thank you very much.</p> <p>At this stage due to a bit of a hectic diary, I can unfortunately only tentatively confirm my intention to attend the Public Meeting in Richards Bay on 06/02/2018.</p>	22.01.2018	<p>Thank you for the email. You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed of public meetings to be held throughout the EIA process.</p>	05.03.2018
Nerissa	Pillay	Ezemvelo Wildlife	<p>Many thanks for your email below.</p> <p>As per the Standard Operation Procedure of Ezemvelo's IEM Planning Division, please may I request a hardcopy of the new Draft Scoping report for comprehensive reviewing. Ezemvelo's courier and postage details are as follows:</p> <p>Addressee: Mr Andy Blackmore – Head IEM and Protected Area Planning Postal: P O Box 13053 Courier: Queen Elizabeth Park Cascades Cascades 3202 1 Peter Brown Drive Montrose 3201</p> <p>Fax: 033 - 845 1499 (5pg max.). Maps should not be faxed unless they are produced in black & white and have an appropriate key.</p>	24.01.2018	<p>It looks like the Eni report was addressed to Jennifer Olbers. Please let me know if we should send another version addressed to Andy Blackmore. Thanks.</p> <p><i>**Jennifer Olbers confirmed receipt of the Scoping Report and provided comments to ERM which have been included in the Report.</i></p>	24.01.2018
David	Watermayer	Private	<p>On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.</p>	05.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Daphne	Naslund	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	04.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Taylor	Fitzsimmons	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we STRONGLY object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!	05.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Angelique	Wallace	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we STRONGLY object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!	05.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Kwanele	Langa	Private	Registers as IAP	05.02.2018	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the stakeholder database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	06.02.2018
Fiona	Petersen	Private	I strongly object to you ruining our coast and harming sea life	05.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Elise	Templehoff	Private	Will there be no public meetings regarding this very important issue in Johannesburg? Many interested and affected parties stay in Johannesburg and Pretoria.	05.02.2018	Thank you for your interest in the Project. During the Scoping Phase of the EIA process, public participation activities have been focused around Durban and Richards Bay as this is where the potential impacts may be felt, and where many of our stakeholders are based. While Block ER236 extends along a large portion of the KZN coastline, the onshore logistics base will be located in either Richards Bay or Durban. Should it be determined that the public participation programme needs to be expanded, based on the outcomes of the impact assessment, this will be considered by the EIA team.	06.02.2018
P	Govender	Private	Durban meeting keep me posted	06.02.2018	Thank you for your email. We have received your comments, which, together with a response from the Project Team will be included in the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to PASA	06.02.2018

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Alison	Truscott	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	06.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Jennifer	Olbiers	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) KZN	Please find acknowledgement of receipt attached.	07.02.2018	The acknowledgement has been received, thank you very much.	22.02.2018
Rosemarie	Bindon	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	07.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Mark	Beyl	Private	I refer to my previous letter on 8 November 2017. Kindly inform me what is the status of the exploration drilling of the above project is, and in particular when the interested and affected parties meeting will take place? Look forward to hear from you soon.	08.02.2018	The email sent on 8 November 2017 was missed in the inbox and as a result you were not included on the stakeholder database for the EIA for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa . Please accept our apologies for this error. You have now been included on the database and will be kept informed throughout the process going forward. By way of an update, the revised draft Scoping Report was released for comment on 22 January 2018, and the comment period closes on the 22 February 2018. Public meetings were undertaken during this week (the week of 5 February 2018), and the meeting in Port Shepstone took place this evening (8 February 2018), see details below. I have attached a copy of the presentation for your reference, there is a link to a video on Slide 15 which you will find here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c0bHP3yYVuk . Also attached is a copy of the draft Scoping Report (which is available on the project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia).	

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Mark	Beyl	Private	<p>1. We refer to the above matter, and more specifically to our telephonic conversation earlier today.</p> <p>2. We wish respond to the invitation to comment and attend to the public participation meetings on 13 November 2017, which has now been postponed to early next year.</p> <p>BRIEF BACKGROUND OF SADSAA & RBSBC</p> <p>3. Our organization, the SOUTH AFRICAN DEEP ANGLING SEA ORGANISATION ("SADSAA") is the national governing body of all recreational deep sea anglers in South Africa, is made up of all the geographical provinces, and in the provinces in turn is made up of various clubs, which has approximately 8000 members countrywide. Amongst our members are highly regarded marine scientists and biologists, which assist us with credible scientific data. Writer is the national environmental officer of SADSAA, and a member of the RBSBC.</p> <p>4. SADSAA's objectives relevant to the above issue is inter alia to liaise and co-operate with all levels of government, private enterprise and other concerned and/or interested bodies for the protection and/or conservation of marine fish, their habitats and food fish and/or sport fishing grounds.</p> <p>5. SADSAA is affiliated to various international organization's such as IGFA, the Billfish Foundation and International Light Tackle Association, and is also recognized by SASCOO.</p> <p>RBSBC</p> <p>6. This letter is also addressed to you on behalf of one of our constituent clubs, the Richards Bay Ski Boat Club ("RBSBC"), which is affiliated to Zululand, and the latter is one of SADSAA's constituent provinces.</p> <p>7. RBSBC has a direct interest in the above intended exploration drilling as the area of interest is approximately 60 km from the Richards Bay Port, which will probably be used as a basis for the drilling vessels.</p> <p>INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES</p> <p>8. The RBSBC and SADSAA request to be awarded the status as interested and affected party in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), and we shall be pleased to receive confirmation as such.</p> <p>COMMENTS</p>	08.11.2017	<p>Timing around the exploration activities has not been confirmed and Page 53 of the Report states "The initial drilling activities are currently proposed in 2019, the time of year has not as yet been confirmed."</p> <p>In terms of a way forward, the comments that you have sent will be included in the comments and responses report as part of the final Scoping Report. You are also welcome to submit additional comments before the close of the comment period, 22 February 2018. Upon approval of the Scoping Report by Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA), ERM will complete the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and the draft EIA will be made available for a thirty (30) day comment period (this will likely be in May 2018). Once the Draft EIA has been released, there will be further public meetings to disclose the findings of the EIA.</p> <p>I will forward your letter on to Eni today so that they can review and understand the concerns of the SADSAA & RBSBC. I suggest as a first step, let's see if Eni can provide more clarity around the drilling schedule. From there we can see if a meeting between yourself, ERM and Eni is required. Please let me know if you have any further questions at this stage.</p> <p><i>**Eni have subsequently confirmed that the earliest the drilling is expected to start is late 2019 (November – December).</i></p> <p><i>Subsequent Response sent to relay this information:</i></p> <p>I have forwarded your letter on to Alessandro Gelmetti the MD for Eni South Africa and he has confirmed that the earliest the drilling is expected to start is late 2019 (November – December). I hope that this comes as good news to you.</p> <p>As I noted in the email below, SADSAA are welcome to submit additional comments before the close of the comment period, 22 February 2018. Please can I ask that if you send additional comments, that you send to me and to the dedicated project email: eni.offshore.eia@erm.com That way there is less chance of an email being overlooked.</p>	08.02.2018
			<p>9. Naturally both SADSAA & the RBSBC will forward more detailed comments after the public participation meetings early next year, but in the main our current concerns are briefly set out hereinafter.</p> <p>10. SADSAA & the RBSBC is hosting an international Game & Bill Fish Tournament in February 2019, and your client's intended drilling is scheduled for late 2018 and early 2019.</p> <p>11. The area of interest is close to a renowned marlin and tuna fishing area and it is within the Agulhas current that flows southward following the shelf edge, that is believed to be the path of migratory bill and gamefish. To an extent these environmental concerns have been identified by yourselves, although not specifically bill and gamefish.</p> <p>12. Common sense dictates if it affects various fish species and mammals, it will affect Marlin, Tuna and game fishing. We are concerned the intended drilling causes the migratory fish to avoid the area of interest, which could result in little or no fish being caught, and notwithstanding a well-run tournament hosted by SADSAA and the RBSBC, any international participant will be loath to return to this venue.</p> <p>13. We look forward to your reply, as well as the new dates for the meeting once they are determined.</p>		See above response.	
Mark	Beyl	Private	<p>Firstly, yes the intended drilling now scheduled to be late 2019, is indeed good news, but obviously I require formal proof of that to submit to SADSAA.</p> <p>Secondly, because SADSAA was not invited to the Public participation meetings, it does not know the extent of the intended exploration.</p> <p>As such I request an in persona meeting with persons of authority at ENI, so that information can be supplied and perhaps more importantly we require the scientific data in support of the environmental impact on fish stocks, so that SADSAA can consider its position. Maybe when Mr Gelmetti attends Johannesburg, we can arrange such a meeting?</p>	13.02.2018	<p>We acknowledge your request for meeting to further understand the potential impact of the project on fish stocks. At present our specialists are conducting studies, so in terms of timing, we would be able to present this information in the EIA phase, which would most likely be around May.</p> <p>In terms of the extent of the exploration area of interest, please refer to Draft Scoping Report and presentation that sent through on 08 February 2018 for maps showing the Project Area.</p>	26.02.2018
Brenda	Grant	Dargle Conservancy	Please register the Dargle Conservancy as an interested and affected party in the above matter	09.02.2018	Thank you for the email. Dargle Conservancy has been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	22.02.2018

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Briege	Williams	SAHRA	<p>The South African Heritage Resources Agency would like to thank you for submitting the "Draft Scoping Report for Exploration Drilling within Offshore Block ER236, KZN, South Africa". With regard to the Draft Scoping Report it is noted that it contains no mention of maritime and underwater cultural heritage such as shipwrecks. In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA), heritage resources, including any wreck being a vessel or aircraft or any part thereof older than 60 years are protected. They may not be disturbed without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority.</p> <p>The East coast of South Africa has historically been a very busy shipping channel and whilst there has been no shipwrecks positively identified directly in the exploration area there are three reports of ships being lost in the study area. Two of the reported wrecking's are those of the Nova Scotia (1942) and the Aelybryn (1943) which were both lost during the 2nd World War. Both vessels were torpedoed by German U-Boats with a great loss of life, especially the Nova Scotia who was transporting Italian internees when she was hit, resulting in the loss of 858 people. The Nova Scotia is known to have gone down in the northern part of the exploration area whilst the Aelybryn may lie to the east of the area, both would be considered war graves. Another well known vessel thought to have been wrecked in the area is that of the Waratah which went missing in July 1909, enroute from Durban to Cape Town, she disappeared with 211 passengers and crew aboard and no trace of her has ever been found.</p> <p>As the proposed exploration drilling is undergoing an Environmental Authorisation (EA) Application process and National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998 (NEMA), it is incumbent on the developer to ensure that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is done as per section 38(3) and 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA). This must include a maritime archaeology component and any other applicable heritage components. The HIA must be conducted as part of the EA Application in terms of NEMA and the 2017 NEMA EIA Regulations.</p> <p>Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header.</p>	13.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your comment. ERM will appoint a suitable qualified Heritage Consultant to undertake an HIA. The Scoping Report has been updated with the terms of reference for the HIA (refer to Chapter 8.3 of Final Scoping Report), and are provided below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the existing marine heritage characteristics within Block ER 236 and the areas of interest for well-drilling (eg distribution of ship wrecks). • An introduction presenting a brief background to the study and an appreciation of the requirements stated in the specific terms of reference for the study. • Details of the approach to the study where activities performed and methods used are presented. • Assessment of potential impacts on marine heritage using prescribed impact rating methodology. • A description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge. • Recommendation of mitigation measures, where appropriate. 	This Report
Kwanele	Langa	Private	Large Oil Spill Contingency Plan in Environmental Management Programme. Ensure reasonably practicable compliance for ecological sustainability. Transparency Policy (community benefit) listed activities and careers.	14.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for this project, this plan will need to be approved by the Department of Transport, DEA and PASA prior to drilling activities commencing. Further information on the management of oil spills will be included in the EIA and EMP Report.</p>	22.02.2018
Ingrid	Nanni	SANBI	Please register me as an interested party in the Environmental Impact Assessment for Exploration Drilling within Block ER236, off the East Coast of South Africa	14.02.2018	Thank you for the email. You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	22.02.2018
Elise	Templehoff	Private	Thank you, Charlene. To which website do I go? When will the scoping report be completed?	15.02.2018	<p>The Draft Scoping Report is complete and is available on the project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia</p> <p>Please let me know if you have any trouble downloading the report.</p>	15.02.2018
Naureen	Craig	Private	What about the whales? In your quest for wealth have you considered other creatures, including people????	19.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.</p>	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Janet	Solomon	Vanishing Present Productions	<p>I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned Scoping Report, especially considering the potential impact to the marine environment and shoreline that the proposed activities pose. Below you'll find my main areas of concern, which include, but are not limited to, the points made. Specifics to comments on seismic surveys, biodiversity and waste management await the release of the EIA and its annexes before further elucidation. It would be of value to have the following dealt with in the final EIA:</p> <p>1. INCIDENT MANAGEMENT</p> <p>Transparency is needed with regards to Oil Spill Response, Planning and Capacity necessary for public health and welfare and the marine and coastal environment. An annex to the EIA should include the blowout management protocol for Eni South Africa BV (Eni), and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) for this project. Included in this annex should be highlighted any deficit of technological expertise or resources or difficulty of effective co-ordination with all government or conservation agencies that have a statutory responsibility for some aspect of offshore oil and gas activities regarding incident management. The delegated National Incident Commander, along with the intended lines of responsibility for interagency efforts, should be made public information in this annex. The public needs assurance that incident management is fully informed, and has capacity to deal with, the latest technology, practices and risks associated with, and due to, the different geological and ocean environments being explored, prior to commencement of drilling.</p>	20.02.2018	<p>Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for this project, this plan will need to be approved by the Department of Transport, DEA and PASA prior to drilling activities commencing.</p> <p>All the drilling personnel are constantly trained to perform their activities as safely as possible. The personnel who fill key roles are selected based on their field experience, experience in the role and general skills and attitude. Weekly drills are performed to maintain rig crew training and capability to promptly react in case of anomalies and emergency situations, e.g., fire fighting, kick detection and well control, escape, gas release, man overboard rescue, etc.</p> <p>In the case of a serious emergency, a technical and logistic team is located onshore to support the off-shore crew at any time.</p> <p>Further, South Africa's National Contingency Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Pollution from Ships and Offshore Installations is an overall plan for South Africa, setting out the policies of the Department of Environmental Affairs and SAMSA, for the Department of Transport towards their responsibilities for preventing and combating pollution of the sea by oil. It provides an overview of the actions to be taken by SAMSA, DEA and other relevant Authorities in preparation for, and in the event or the threat of an oil spill, and outlines the formation of a Joint Response Committee.</p> <p>The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Department of Transport (DoT) through the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) are two key role players with regards to vessel-source marine pollution, and particularly oil pollution. Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) has a capping stack located in Saldanha Bay, which could be used in case of a well blow out. In addition they have stock piles of dispersant in Cape Town and which could be mobilised in the case of an emergency.</p> <p>Further information regarding oil spill response will be included in the EIA and EMPr.</p>	20.02.2018
			<p>2. LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR OIL SPILL REMEDIATION</p> <p>Further to 1. the Scoping Report makes no mention of what appropriate insurance safeguards Eni or Sasol have in place for remediation against oil spills and other environmental damages. Considering the serious toll a spill would have on safe recreation at beaches, healthy habitats for wildlife, industries such as tourism and fishing, the South African taxpayer and the general public, the EIA should produce proof of these insurance safeguards and a reasonable level of fiscal readiness for long term clean-up and reparation process, in the event of a major disaster.</p>		<p>Further information on the financial provision for closure and potential environmental damage will be provided in the EIA.</p>	
			<p>3. CLIMATE CHANGE</p> <p>The EIA requires a more thorough investigation with regards to climate change, rather than just implications of the project vessels. An assessment of the end output of the project, i.e. the expected barrel delivery, must be measured for its increase in carbon emissions to South Africa's peak, plateau and decline commitments to the global economy.</p>		<p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. Given that the scope of the project covers only exploration drilling the EIA will assess the impact to climate change from drilling ship, vessels and helicopter emissions, as well as estimated well emissions during well testing (of the appraisal well only). Given the stage of the project it is not possible to estimate expected barrel delivery at this time. If a discovery during explorative phase will be confirmed and a decision will be taken to move to the development phase, including production of the discovered natural resources, a further EIA will be required.</p>	
			<p>4. OPERATIONAL WASTE</p> <p>Not only must the drill cuttings' offshore treatment and discharge to sea be assessed for in terms of impact on seafloor/ benthic community, water column biology and expected dispersion, but also composition of these emissions and effluents regarding their toxicity, biodegradation, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons content, and metals content, need to be made public. In addition, an explanation as to how these toxins will be mitigated by the "natural dispersion, dilution and assimilative capacity of water" is required. Please also provide practicable steps in the EIA to prevent this 'dumping at sea' considering Eni's preferred option is to 'off-shore treat and discharge cuttings' given that that dumping permits are not required.</p>		<p>A drill cuttings dispersion modelling study will be undertaken in order to assess the impact to marine fauna. Information regarding the composition of the drilling fluids is provided in Chapter 4 of the Scoping Report. Further details will be provided in the EIA.</p> <p>Eni's waste management principle is to do the following; in the order of priority: reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat, dispose. A project specific Waste Management Plan (covering all wastes generated offshore and onshore) would be developed in accordance with MARPOL requirements, South African regulations and Eni's waste management guidelines. All vessels would have equipment, systems and protocols in place for prevention of pollution by oil, sewage and garbage in accordance with MARPOL 73/78.</p> <p>Further inform around waste and waste management will be included in the EIA Report and EMPr.</p>	

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>5. NOISE POLLUTION Please broaden your key species of concern to include Short-finned Pilot Whales and Cuvier's beaked whale since both acoustically sensitive species are vulnerable to anthropogenic noise pollution, and are resident in the region. The EIA should consider observations that show how they actively select the shelf-break edge, indicating that this is an important foraging area for these species. Consideration should also be made for elevated levels of nitrogen in deep diving whales making them more susceptible to anthropogenic disturbances. High levels of anthropogenic marine noise impact Short-finned Pilot Whales (Hohn et al. 2006). The mitigation of Vertical Seismic Profiling cannot simply be an issue of 'short duration'. These airguns are capable of inducing significant acoustic trauma. The use of airguns producing high decibels and amplitudes of sound in a marine environment requires mitigation. Please fully address the adverse effects of subsurface man-made noise and vibration during these operations. Noise emissions from drilling operations often produce noise that includes strong tonal components at low frequencies, including infra-sonic frequencies in some cases, thereby leading to potential disturbance, damage or interference to a variety of marine species. Please assess the full scale of this acoustic footprint including impacts caused by vibration through drill string and casing, vibration into the seabed and vibration of the drill bit.</p>		Your concern around the impacts associated with seismic surveys is noted, however, this EIA process is for exploration drilling, which is a different process to seismic surveys, as described in Chapter 4.5 of the Draft Scoping Report, 2018. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed further. The noise impact associated with drilling activities (including logs VSP) will be assessed in the EIA. As further clarification, vertical seismic profiles, performed with VSP tools during logging phase, are performed inside the wellbore and not in direct contact with sea water like during seismic campaigns with air guns, a different tool.	
			<p>6. AIR POLLUTION Gas flaring and venting must be mitigated during well testing and production operations to prevent emission of Co2, methane and other forms of gases which contribute to global warming causing climate change environmental degradation both at a local and global level. Ambient winds averaging 10 knots along this coastline may affect flaring efficiency and requires consideration. If gas must be flared, an accurate means to determine volume of gas flared, its emissions quantity and concentration must be agreed upon. An annual and public report of flaring volumes by Eni and Sasol would be required. Flaring negates commitments made by South Africa under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.</p>		Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. Given that the scope of the project covers only exploration drilling the EIA will assess the impact to climate change from drilling ship, vessels and helicopter emissions, as well as estimated well emissions during well testing (of the appraisal well only). Given the stage of the project it is not possible to estimate expected barrel delivery at this time. A further EIA will be required should the project continue to production. Air emissions from vessels and flaring will be quantified and included in the EIA report.	
			<p>7. LIGHT POLLUTION Operations at oil fields introduce considerable amounts of artificial light (e.g., electric lighting, gas flares) that can potentially affect ecological processes in the upper ocean, such as diel vertical migration of plankton. Artificial nightlight also attracts numerous species, including squid, large predatory fishes, and birds. Please evaluate for mitigation the effect of lights and the physical presence of ships on the movement of sensitive species.</p>		Potential impacts related to light pollution will be discussed in the EIA Report.	
			<p>8. PHYSICAL DAMAGE TO THE SEA FLOOR AND IMPORTANT HABITATS The disruption that drilling causes to the seafloor habitat and the benthic community was not adequately dealt with in the Scoping Report. Impacts of drilling on the seabed are not necessarily localised or short-term and must be assessed further. Cognisance must be taken of the hazards of drill cuttings disposal onto the seabed because they are often contaminated with drilling lubricants, synthetic-based drilling fluids (SBFs) and other non-aqueous drilling fluids (NAFs). The EIA must include mitigation against sediments contaminated with petroleum products, heavy metals and salts, which do not biodegrade and can accumulate in high concentrations affecting reproduction of marine life, and biomagnify toxic substances in the food chain.</p>		A drill cuttings dispersion modelling study has been commissioned as part of the EIA to determine the water column suspended sediment concentrations and the bottom accumulation of the drill cuttings (the "footprint") to assess potential impacts to aquatic and benthic organisms. Further information will be provided in the EIA with regards to the treatment and disposal of drill cuttings. All drilling operations will be undertaken in accordance with national and international regulations, standard and best practice.	
			<p>9. INVASIVE SPECIES Ships, drilling equipment and rigs are used and relocated all around the world. Negative impacts on native biodiversity from invasive species colonising drilling infrastructure should be mitigated.</p>		De- and re-ballasting of project vessels will only be undertaken in adherence to International Maritime Organisation (IMO) guidelines governing discharge of ballast waters at sea. The IMO states that vessels using ballast water exchange should, whenever possible, conduct such exchange at least 200 nm from the nearest land and in water of at least 200 m depth. Where this is not feasible, the exchange should be as far from the nearest land as possible, and in all cases a minimum of 50 nm from the nearest land and preferably in water at least 200 m in depth.	
			<p>10. BASELINE STUDIES NEEDED The occurrence of deep-water corals in Block ER 236 and the areas of interest are unknown. Therefore potential gains and/or losses at the inter- and intra-species levels; changes in species abundances; loss of habitat; loss of physical connectivity between habitats, and ecosystems and the unknown impacts on seabed features as well as undiscovered species are unaccounted for. Consequently, there is a need for planned, coherent, and consistent ecological data to inform this EIA to develop robust physical and biological baselines. The effectiveness of implemented mitigation measures with well-designed and consistent environmental monitoring is a critical next step.</p>		Baseline information has been gathered from existing sources. Prior to drilling, a Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV) survey will be undertaken to survey the seafloor for any potential obstacle or sensitive feature (including coral), the drill site would be relocated as needed. Further information will be provided on this in the EIA.	

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>11. TIMING OF IMPACT The timing of this exploratory drilling is critical for least possible impact on seasonal breeding, feeding and migrations. Best practice is to mitigate negative impacts of oil exploration on endangered marine life is to separate them in time, space, or both. There should be no leeway given in the proposed temporal window of this survey, except to reduce the schedule duration, given the degree of threat due to the survey area overlapping Humpback whale, Southern Right whale, sardine and critically endangered Leatherback and endangered Loggerhead turtle migration routes.</p>		A marine faunal specialist study will be undertaken as part of the EIA phase. This study will include mitigation measures, such as potential seasonal restrictions.	
			<p>10. WELL ABANDONMENT More information is required with regards to well abandonment and its mitigation. How will Eni and Sasol ensure monitoring will be carried out after production has ceased and throughout de-commissioning?</p>		<p>Once drilling is completed, the well will be plugged (sealed) and abandoned. The open hole section of a wellbore is abandoned by setting an open hole cement plug across/above the reservoir and with an additional cement plugs in open hole and into the casing. Plug testing confirm their integrity and prevent future leaks. A closure certificate will have to be approved by the relevant authorities after plugging and abandonment. In case of successful well's discovery, a temporary abandonment could be performed to allow future re-entry of the well in a safe manner. It is to be highlighted that also the temporary abandonment will involve setting of cement plugs inside the wellbore and testing them for integrity. It should be noted that this EIA covers exploration drilling only and does not assess the impact of well abandonment after production period because development and production phases are not included in this drilling campaign and EIA assessment.</p>	
Elise	Templehoff	Private	To which website do I go? When will the scoping report be completed?	15.02.2018	The Draft Scoping Report is complete and is available on the project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia Please let me know if you have any trouble downloading the report.	15.02.2018
Hoosen	Bobat	Private	ERM A printed version of your presentation was not available at your Durban presentation. Kindly forward a copy of that draft report. Please register me interested party and send all future correspondence to me Thank you	21.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email. You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process. The Draft Scoping Report is complete and is available on the project website: www.erm.com/eni-exploration-eia Please let me know if you have any trouble downloading the report.</p> <p><i>A copy of the presentation was forwarded along with the Durban meeting minutes.</i></p>	26.02.2018
Salmaan	D	Private	We rather have less wealth but more life! Our oceans are important! The risks of oil rigs is too high. Stop the oil rigs!	21.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.</p>	This Report
	Schooling	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	22.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Nicky	Koekermoer	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	22.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	This Report
Jennifer	Olbers	KZN Ezemvelo	<p>Thank you for the opportunity for Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, the Provincial Biodiversity and Conservation Authority of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), to review and comment on the Scoping Report for the abovementioned application.</p> <p>It is stated upfront that, following from the review, there is concern that the activities proposed within the scoping do pose a serious and credible threat to marine biodiversity offshore of KZN, but we will reserve specific biodiversity comments until the EIA is released for this application. Ezemvelo would, however, appreciate a number of matters to be dealt with in further detail within the final EIA. These are outlined below:</p> <p>1. Jobs for the local communities of KZN: Thorough social studies on job creation and income generation for the local market and unskilled community members should be undertaken. In addition, the ratio and number of local jobs versus expatriate jobs to be created as a result of the exploratory phase should be made available. In the event of an accident or spill, either severe or minor, what would be the loss (or benefit) to the local communities, in terms of how existing jobs and livelihoods would be affected? In addition, how would the livelihoods of the local communities, including the tourism and environmental sectors, be compensated in the event of an accident or spill?</p> <p>2. Noise pollution: Please provide what appropriate mitigation measures are being implemented during the drilling phase to deal with noise pollution. A full report on the effect of noise related to drilling and shipping activities on marine fauna, both vertebrates and invertebrates, including resident and transient species is essential.</p> <p>3. Marine pollution: All discharges at sea, regardless of whether they are within MARPOL guidelines, need to be fully disclosed and explained in detail in terms of composition and dispersion. The general public do not have access to the MARPOL guidelines and regulations.</p> <p>4. Pollution to be discarded in landfills: Landfill sites are to be identified and confirmation obtained from the relevant municipalities or private companies that they will indeed accept such waste and are demonstrably able to effectively deal with it. The details of waste are to be fully disclosed and explained in detail in terms of composition and expected quantity.</p> <p>5. Light pollution: Please provide what appropriate mitigation measures for light pollution will be implemented during all phases of exploration. In addition, a full report on the effect of light related to all exploratory activities on marine fauna, both vertebrates and invertebrates, including resident and transient species is essential. Of particular concern, are those species which will be attracted out of their typical diurnal movements and behaviour.</p> <p>6. Biodiversity Offsets: What biodiversity offsets are being proposed for impacts of the infrastructure, anchors, pipelines, cuttings and other related by-products from exploratory activities. At a minimum, it is recommended that the habitats and species being impacted upon and potentially lost due to the exploratory activities are offset with possible protection in other areas within the South Africa Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). This would indicate a willingness, consideration and support by ENI/SASOL to South Africa's national and international environmental and climate obligations.</p>	22.02.2018	<p>As indicated in the Scoping Report it is anticipated that in the order of 10 local jobs will be created at this stage of the project. The project will use local labour as far as possible based on their existing skills and provide new employees with appropriate training. The temporary creation of local jobs and employment opportunities by this project and the associated possible positive impact on the economy is considered insignificant.</p> <p>Further information will be provided in the EIA regarding impacts associated with unplanned events such as an oil spill.</p> <p>Scoping determined that the underwater noise generated during the drilling works and the presence of vessels could lead to disturbances to marine habitats and fauna, especially to marine mammals and fish. The impact of underwater noise and vibrations on marine fauna will therefore be assessed further in the EIA Report, and feasible management measures will be included in the EMPr.</p> <p>Eni's waste management principle is to do the following; in the order of priority: reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat, dispose. A project specific Waste Management Plan (covering all wastes generated offshore and onshore) would be developed. Further information around wastes generated and waste management will be included in the EIA Report.</p> <p>Eni's waste management principle is to do the following; in the order of priority: reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, treat, dispose. A project specific Waste Management Plan (covering all wastes generated offshore and onshore) would be developed. Further information around waste and waste management will be included in the EIA Report.</p> <p>The potential impact associated with light pollution will be discussed in the EIA Report.</p> <p>Based on our current understanding of the potential impacts to biodiversity of normal operation, no biodiversity offsets are being considered at this time.</p>	23.02.2018

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			<p>7. Emergency Response Plan: A full and detailed emergency response plan, together with named South African stakeholders and partners, is essential. This document needs to be completed and made available to the general public, prior to any commencement of exploratory drilling.</p>		<p>Eni will produce a detailed Oil Spill Contingency and Response Plan, which will provide information on the management of spills should they occur. This plan will need to be approved by the Department of Transport, DEA and PASA prior to drilling activities commencing. Eni have confirmed that this plan can be disclosed as required.</p> <p>South Africa's National Contingency Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Pollution from Ships and Offshore Installations is an overall plan for South Africa, setting out the policies of the Department of Environmental Affairs and SAMSA, for the Department of Transport towards their responsibilities for preventing and combating pollution of the sea by oil. It provides an overview of the actions to be taken by SAMSA, DEA and other relevant Authorities in preparation for, and in the event of the threat of an oil spill, and outlines the formation of a Joint Response Committee.</p> <p>Further information on the management of oil spills will be included in the EIA and EMPr.</p>	
			<p>8. Compliance and law enforcement The current KZN economy and government infrastructure do not allow for adequate offshore marine compliance and law enforcement. There are no consistent and active dedicated patrols taking place with the EEZ off KZN. How do ENI/SASAOL propose to engage with authorities in terms of law enforcement and compliance in terms of their activities?</p>		<p>As part of the Exploration Right agreement (as well as requirements that will be incorporated into the EIA/EMPr) Eni/Sasol will be required to audit compliance with the requirements of the EMPr. Results of the audits will be submitted to PASA.</p>	
			<p>9. Drilling vessel positioning/anchoring: The three drilling vessel alternatives need to be expanded upon in terms of full disclosure of structure and impacts related to each so that appropriate comments on the alternatives can be made and the true and full benefits/disadvantages weighed up.</p>		<p>Further information on the three alternative drilling vessel types can be provided in the EIA report. An explanation of the motivation for the use of a drill ship is currently provided in Chapter 4 of the Scoping Report.</p>	
			<p>10. Alien species: What mitigation measures will ENI/SASOL ensure to prevent the potential effects of alien species from their drilling and support vessels being brought into South African waters?</p>		<p>De- and re-ballasting of project vessels will only be undertaken in adherence to International Maritime Organisation (IMO) guidelines governing discharge of ballast waters at sea. The IMO states that vessels using ballast water exchange should, whenever possible, conduct such exchange at least 200 nm from the nearest land and in water of at least 200 m depth. Where this is not feasible, the exchange should be as far from the nearest land as possible, and in all cases a minimum of 50 nm from the nearest land and preferably in water at least 200 m in depth.</p>	
			<p>11. Precautionary principle: While it may be currently assumed that coelacanths may not be resident within the canyons in the area of question, there has not been enough research to fully understand the movement of this species. There is still a possibility of the presence of coelacanths in affected canyons. With this said, a precautionary principle / risk adverse approach should be applied. In addition, vulnerable marine ecosystems, which host a number of sensitive species and microhabitats, have been reported in close proximity of the southern proposed exploratory area. Therefore, again, the precautionary principle, enshrined in NEMA, should be applied in this cases such as these.</p>		<p>ERM, together with the appointed specialists will apply the precautionary principle when undertaking the EIA. Eni have indicated that no drilling activities will be undertaken in the canyons.</p>	
			<p>12. Timing - Ecological processes: Given the short period of the exploratory drilling phase, the timing of these activities should be cognisant and not coincide with the migration of various "high profile" species through the proposed drilling areas. The table below indicates the months of occurrence of various species which would be greatly affected by the infrastructure and exploratory activities, see table below showing the timeframes of four significant biological processes and migrations which occur off the east coast of SA. Table 1. Time frames of significant biological processes occurring off the east coast of South Africa.</p>		<p>A marine faunal specialist study will be undertaken as part of the EIA phase. This study will include mitigation measures, such as potential seasonal restrictions.</p>	
			<p>13. Language, comprehension and access: The EIA and related notifications should all be translated into isiZulu and scientific jargon must be avoided in order for all affected parties and stakeholders to be adequately informed of ENI/Sasol's intentions. In addition, all notification and documents are to be made available to the general public, via local and regional press and social media.</p>		<p>Chapter 6 of the Scoping Report documents the public engagement ERM recognise that there is a need to make EIA documentation available in isiZulu. All newspaper adverts placed have been translated into isiZulu and placed in Zulu newspapers: the Isolezwe and Ilanga in isiZulu.</p> <p>The Draft Scoping Report Executive Summary was translated into isiZulu and made available to the public. As requested during Scoping phase, during the EIA phase disclosure a isiZulu translator will be available to support communication between parties.</p>	

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>14. Environmental and benthic data: At the Public Participation Meetings, ENI committed to collaborate with South African based institution/s by sharing and allowing participation in the monitoring, benthic assessments and gathering of physical and environmental data. This will assist South African marine scientists to gain a better understanding of the offshore environment and the impact of these activities. ENI/SASOL should have a duly signed Memorandum of Agreement / Memorandum of Understanding in place, with a relevant institution, before the exploratory phase commences, together with adequate funding being made available to South African researchers for these purposes.</p>		As far as possible Eni will share physical and environmental gathered with South African based institutions. This will be further discussed going forward once the decision has been made to go ahead with exploration drilling.	
			<p>15. Proof of Insurance: ENI/SASOL should produce relevant documentation from insurance companies / underwriters regarding potential spills, blowout or accidents, prior to commencement of exploration activities.</p>		Further information on the financial provision for closure and potential environmental damage will be provided in the EIA.	
			<p>16. Specialist studies: The required marine fauna and fisheries studies need to also identify and include what information and science is lacking in the proposed areas. At the Public Participation Meetings, it was reported that the oil spill and drill cutting modelling will be undertaken by ERM and sent to an independent reviewer. This should be sent to a clearly independent review panel and not a single reviewer, as this could be seen as potential bias.</p>		<p>ERM has appointed specialists to undertake the following studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc); • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>As per the NEMA EIA Regulations, both the EAP and specialists are required to be independent and sign declarations stating as such. Both the Marine Fauna and Fisheries assessments will be undertaken by subcontractors (Pisces and CapMarine).</p> <p>A peer review of the oil spill modelling study will be undertaken by PRDW, an independent specialist.</p> <p>A new Table 8.1 Specialist Qualifications has been included in the Scoping report to provide details on the specialists.</p>	
			<p>17. Terms of Reference: A full terms of reference from ENI/SASOL to ERM is to be included in the EIA.</p>		ERM have been appointed by Eni to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed project in terms of the National Environmental Management Act and associated regulations.	
			<p>18. Long term maintenance and monitoring: Information on the responsibilities, details and costs of long term monitoring, assessment and maintenance of the well sites, regardless of abandonment, should be clarified and these activities should be ongoing.</p>		<p>Once drilling is completed, the well will be plugged (sealed) and abandoned. The open hole section of a wellbore is abandoned by setting an open hole cement plug across/above the reservoir and with an additional cement plugs in open hole and into the casing. Plug testing confirm their integrity and prevent future leaks. A closure certificate will have to be approved by the relevant authorities after plugging and abandonment. In case of successful well's discovery, a temporary abandonment could be performed to allow future re-entry of the well in a safe manner. It is to be highlighted that also the temporary abandonment will involve setting of cement plugs inside the wellbore and testing them for integrity.</p>	
			<p>19. Table 7.1 - summary of impact sources and receptors: The table is counter-intuitive, flawed in terms of real impacts and should be improved upon to reflect scenarios of varying degrees of severity. One of the many flaws in this table is the absence of any impact to the Seabed Features and Geology by exploratory activities.</p>		The table is merely a tool to identify potential interactions and is not meant to depict degrees of severity. The significance of impacts will be assessed in the EIA phase.	
Hoosen	Bobat	Bobats Wealth Solution	Please register me as an interested party Send me all notices of meetings etc	22.02.2018	Thank you for your email. You have been registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	26.02.2018
Jared	Evans	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling.	22.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Catherine	Lea	Private	Due to the negative Environmental impact that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly disagree and object with ALL offshore exploration and / or drilling.	22.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.	This Report
Jonathan	Caramanus	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling.	22.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Timothy	Lubbe	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling	22.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Taneal	O'Sullivan	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling.	22.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Jody	Carlson	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I STRONGLY OBJECT to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling.	22.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report

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Melita	Steele	Greenpeace	<p>Greenpeace Africa is an independent environmental campaigning organization with a vision of 'an Africa where people live in harmony with nature in a peaceful state of environmental and social justice'. Our mission is to work with others to foster environmental consciousness whereby Africa's people seek social and economic prosperity in ways that protect the environment for the benefit of humans, the planet and the future. In South Africa, we campaign for a just transition away from coal and nuclear power, towards renewable energy and energy efficiency. We do not accept any money from government or corporations, and environmental and social justice is at the core of our work.</p> <p>As a civil society organisation, and citizens, working towards the achievement of environmental and social rights, environmental and energy justice in our communities across South Africa, Greenpeace Africa would like to lodge our strong opposition to the granting of the authorisation for the proposed drilling programme by Eni and Sasol, for not four by six wells. Greenpeace Africa is confused about why the South African government would even entertain the applications by these controversial companies for offshore oil exploration drilling programmes.</p> <p>Any move to allow oil drilling in the area will put the biodiversity of the Kwa-Zulu Natal coastline and the tourism that relies so heavily on the area's rich marine life - at risk, while also creating the potential for oil spills off the coast of South Africa. Putting the interests of companies like Eni and Sasol first will only create the perception that the South African government does not have the best interests of South Africans at heart.</p> <p>Greenpeace believes that harmful seismic studies and potential oil spills are reason enough to steer clear of oil drilling off the coast of South Africa, but this is especially true given the escalating global movement for a shift away from fossil fuels in the face of catastrophic climate change. South Africa is already the largest emitter on the African continent, and the current water crisis makes it clear that climate change is a clear and present danger. This country cannot afford to support fossil fuels in any way, shape or form, and that includes oil drilling off the coast. Sasol (along with Eskom) is one of the two biggest emitters in South Africa, and the company should not be investing in more fossil fuel production, but should instead be fundamentally changing its business model. Italian oil company Eni has a very controversial and questionable background, with the company facing alleged international corruption charges, as exposed by Global Witness. https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/oil-gas-and-mining/shell-eni-company-executives-face-corruption-charges/ The question is, why is the South African government inviting such questionable companies into South African waters?</p> <p>It is entirely likely that seismic testing could have a significant impact on marine life in the proposed drilling areas. Whales and dolphins can be injured and possibly killed because of seismic testing, which can also have impacts on sea turtles and fish. Clearly, there is always the potential for an oil spill, which would have a catastrophic impact on sea life in the area. We call on the Department of Mineral Resources to respect the public opposition that has already been voiced, and to reject the applications out of hand.</p>	22.02.2018	<p>The project motivation is provided in Chapter 3 of the EIA. The South African Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, One of Operation Phakisa's aims is to unlock the economic potential of South Africa's oceans. In this regard four priority sectors have been selected as new growth areas in the ocean economy, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine transport and manufacturing activities, such as coastal shipping, trans-shipment, boat building, repair and refurbishment; • Offshore oil and gas exploration; • Aquaculture; and • Marine protection services and ocean governance. <p>As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed further. The decision to grant or refuse Environmental Authorisation lies with the competent authority, DMR. An oil spill modelling exercise will be undertaken during the EIA phase to determine the fate and transport of a potential spill.</p> <p>This is an issue that falls within the remit of national government legislation and policy. This EIA process is based on an activity anticipated by Government. The South African White Paper on the Energy Policy (1998) is the overarching policy document which has guided and continues to guide future policy and planning in the energy sector. As outlined in the Ministerial foreword to the White Paper, fossil fuels play a central role in the socio-economic development of the country, while at the same time providing the necessary infrastructural economic base for the country to become an attractive host for foreign investments in the energy sector. The white paper states that 'Government will ensure the optimal and environmentally sustainable exploration and development of the country's natural oil and gas resources to the benefit of all' and undertakes to 'ensure private sector investment and expertise in the exploitation and development of the country's oil and gas resources'. The successful exploitation of these natural resources would contribute to the growth of the economy and relieve pressure on the balance of payments.</p> <p>Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector.</p> <p>It is reiterated that this EIA process is for exploration drilling, which is a different process to seismic surveys, as described in Chapter 4.5 of the Draft Scoping Report, 2018. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed further. The decision to grant or refuse Environmental Authorisation lies with the competent authority, DMR.</p>	This Report
Bruce	Blake	Private	<p>On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.</p>	23.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Margaret	Stella	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	23.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Megan	De Oliveira	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, as well as to tourism in the areas, people don't want to sit on the beach looking at this off shore. I strongly object to ALL offshore exploration and/or drilling. Please find this email as my written objection to any offshore exploration and drilling, seismic activity included.	23.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.	This Report
ED	Devitt	Private	Object most strongly	23.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Jenny	Burton	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	23.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Megan	Muller	Santam	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil. Please take note of our objection accordingly.	23.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Sal	Roux	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Garth	Bester	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Kim	Verburgh	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Sander	Verburgh	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Jane	Downey	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Brigitte	Lawrie	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Lou	Jacobs	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Gavin	Roberts	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Chad	Wheeler	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Delyse	Ramos	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil. We must think of our children's future, as well as all the generations to come. A very wise saying of Native Americans is: "When the last tree has been cut down, the last fish caught, the last river poisoned, only then will we realise that one cannot eat money." If you have a conscience please consider future generations.	25.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report

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Ewan	Bell	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Timothy	Crookes	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Hein	van Hilten	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	2018.02.26	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Ione and Rob	Bowman	Private	We totally and completely object to offshore drilling. This will have devastating consequences to the marine life.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Caroline	van Hilten	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	26.02.2019	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Trish	du Preez	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Annie	Koulountis	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
George	Watson	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
M.C	Henderson	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Imraan	Bux	Private	I am opposed to any sort of drilling on our coast. I am not convinced of your reasoning and your rational.	26.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Jenny	Evans	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, I strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	27.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.	This Report
Brent	Coetsee	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	27.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
John	Broderick	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	27.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Mark	Beyl	Private	Thank you for the e-mail, the contents whereof have been noted. The fact of the matter remains that SADSAA was not aware of the public participation meeting, and consequently did not attend. It has thus very little information to base its comments on (other than those concerns addressed to you in November 2017).SADSAA is being prejudiced, in that an area which is being used for Marlin and Tuna Fishing will be subjected to exploration drilling albeit now towards the end of 2019, and our rights in this regard is being reserved in toto. SADSAA has at its council meeting on 23 February 2018 resolved to obtain quotations for a scientific study of our own to provide us with credible scientific data on the effect of exploration on recreational fishing. We again repeat our request for a meeting to obtain more information from ENI, and would not like to wait until May 2018 for the EIA to consider our position.	27.02.2018	I acknowledge receipt of your email. ERM has sent a copy of the Scoping Report and the public presentation which was shared at the meetings which took place from 6 - 8 February 2018. At this stage, SADSAA has had access to the same level of information as the other stakeholders, and since the specialist studies, and environmental impact assessment have not yet been complete, ERM has no new information to share. Further consultation with the SADSAA will be undertaken to discuss the potential impacts and mitigations. The public meetings held provided no additional information to that provided in the Draft Scoping Report, SADSAA's opportunity to engage and comment on the proposed project has not been prejudiced and comments received have been documented and responded to. Telephonic conversations have been held and additional engagement will be undertaken.	27.02.2018
Marthina	Broderick	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	27.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.	This Report
Dexter	Biyela	Private	Attached to this mail please find my registration sheet. I would sincerely appreciate to be provided with information and reports pertaining to the EIA for Exploration Drilling in Richards Bay. I also have a keen interest to partake in the Specialist Studies once a go ahead is given.	27.02.2018	Thank you for your kind request. Please note that the Specialist Studies Team has been appointed for the project already. You have been added to our stakeholders database and will be kept informed throughout the EIA process.	28.02.2018

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Colleen	Crookes	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	27.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Athol	Lawrence	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	28.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Sam	Dwyer	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	28.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Shelley	de Beer	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	28.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report
Lorraine	Johnson	Private	On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.	28.02.2018	Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.	This Report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
Vivienne	V	Private	<p>thank you for this opportunity to respond....basically any future developments regarding the exploration of coal, gas, oil etc definitely DOES NOT HAVE THE FUTURE OF THIS EARTH & US, THE PEOPLE, & OUR BEST INTERESTS in the right place!!!! we all are very aware in this 21st century the damage this has caused and we should all be saying NO!!!! the alternatives have more than proven themselves and that is what should be explored.....there is more than enough sun, wind, waves of the sea etc for sustainable living,...</p> <p>so lets make the right choices for this century and our futures!!!! and be SUSTAINABLE IN ITS TRUE SENSE!!!</p> <p>Besides the fact that globally we should not be extracting the last available fossil fuels at huge cost, but instead putting that money to developing sustainable renewable energy options..... South Africa has more than enough sun, wind, waves etc for sustainable living. These alternatives have more than proven themselves.</p> <p>Moreover the Bluff, whom I represent, relies heavily on tourism – including large numbers of local day visitors. Our Ward is branded as the Whale Ward with a Whale Festival held annually. Our deep concern is the impact of the seismic testing not only the whales but our coastal marine life.</p> <p>The exploration of coal, gas, oil etc is definitely NOT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF OUR EARTH & US - THE PEOPLE.</p> <p>We all are very aware - in this 21st century - of the damage this has caused, especially climate change and we should all be saying NO!!!!</p> <p>So let's make the right choices for this century and our futures!!!</p> <p>please let it also be noted that the Bluff, whom I represent, relies heavily on tourism – including large numbers of local day visitors. Our Ward is branded as the Whale Ward with a Whale Festival held annually. Our deep concern is the impact of the interference not only of the whales but our coastal marine life.</p> <p>many thanks</p>	28.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged.</p> <p>Eni have indicated that they are currently developing cleaner fuels in its Green Refinery Project (please refer to Eni's website for further information). The development of renewable energy sources in the Countries in which Eni operates is a key element in the Company's strategy to move the business model towards a low-carbon scenario.</p> <p>As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	28.02.2018
Marie	Roos	Private	<p>On behalf of JM Krugel and E Krugel</p> <p>On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.</p>	28.02.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	This Report
Ashley	Phillips	Private	<p>On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.</p>	01.03.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, your objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of this EIA.</p>	This Report
Kendyl	Le Roux	CoastWatch KZN	<p>Coastwatch, in collaboration with the abovementioned organisations, has reviewed the draft document and we raise the following issues which we believe need to be addressed;</p> <p>1) A desktop marine impact assessment is insufficient to provide adequate information for the placing of the wells. The deep ocean, especially on the KwaZulu-Natal coast is extremely data deficient and thus data is likely to be gleaned from numerous historic studies, none of which are likely to have been undertaken in the area of interest itself or within a reasonably recent timeframe thus allowing for the use of appropriate current technologies. We would expect that at least a brief physical survey to be undertaken in order to verify conclusions drawn by the desk top study. In addition, this information and imagery should be made available to the public to ensure transparency.</p>	01.03.2018	<p>Baseline information has been gathered from existing sources. Prior to drilling an Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV) survey will be undertaken to survey the seafloor for any potential obstacle or sensitive feature (including coral), the drill site would be relocated as needed. Further information will be provided on this in the EIA.</p>	This report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			2) Please could you provide the Terms of Reference for all specialist studies to be included in the EIA report so that we are able to assess the scope of the studies being undertaken, particularly with regards to the marine specialist component.		The Terms of Reference for all specialist studies have been included in <i>Chapter 8</i> of the Scoping Report.	
			3) Will the applicant be restricted to a certain drilling time, in terms of when drilling may occur and for how long. Will drilling occur during the whale migration, turtle nesting and hatching, or during the sardine run and will the impacts of this be explored in the marine assessment. This is a particular concern for migratory species such as birds which follow the sardine run have been known to be adversely affected by drilling platforms.		A marine faunal specialist study will be undertaken as part of the EIA phase. This study will include mitigation measures, such as potential seasonal restrictions.	
			4) The KwaZulu-Natal coastline is notorious for rough seas and this raises a concern of the ability of the drilling ship to handle extreme conditions, such as "freak waves".		Sea conditions are taken into account when planning the drilling of the well and the Agulhus current has been and will be considered closely. The drilling ship is built and designed to operate in harsh weather conditions, in particular waves, wind, current, compensating up and down movements and loads. The positioning of the unit is guarantee by redundancy stability and positioning control equipment, including thrusters and GPS sensors. The weather is constantly monitored, in particular every day (and at different times of the day). Weather forecasts are analysed by the crew in order to plan the rig activity accordingly. If the weather is particularly poor, the rig is able to physically disconnect the riser from the wellhead and move to a safer location. In doing this the drilling activity is temporarily suspended in the safest way and the BOP closed as a precaution. Finally, it should be noted that a drilling ship, as a vessel, has a marine crew and captain on board 24 hours per day to guarantee the safety of personnel and the vessel.	
			5) Is there a clean-up plan in place should the blow out preventer fail?		Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for this project, this plan will need to approved by the Department of Transport, DEA and PASA prior to drilling activities commencing. All the drilling personnel are constantly trained to perform their activities as safely as possible. The personnel who fill key roles are selected based on their field experience, experience in the role and general skills and attitude. Weekly drills are performed to maintain rig crew training and capability to promptly react in case of anomalies and emergency situations, e.g., fire fighting, kick detection and well control, escape, gas release, man overboard rescue, etc. In the case of a serious emergency, a technical and logistic team is located onshore to support the off-shore crew at any time. Further, South Africa's National Contingency Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Pollution from Ships and Offshore Installations is an overall plan for South Africa, setting out the policies of the Department of Environmental Affairs and SAMSA, for the Department of Transport towards their responsibilities for preventing and combating pollution of the sea by oil. It provides an overview of the actions to be taken by SAMSA, DEA and other relevant Authorities in preparation for, and in the event or the threat of an oil spill, and outlines the formation of a Joint Response Committee The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Department of Transport (DoT) through the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) are two key role players with regards to vessel-source marine pollution, and particularly oil pollution. Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) has a capping stack located in Saldanha Bay, which could be used in case of a well blow out. In addition they have stock piles of dispersant in Cape Town and which could be mobilised in the case of an emergency. Further information on management of oil spills will be provided in the EIA and EMPr.	
			6) Who will be responsible for monitoring and maintenance of the capped wells into the future should the drilling not detect deposits worth exploiting. It is felt that regular monitoring of the wells is required to ensure that no leaks occur that may cause adverse impacts to the environment.		Once drilling is completed, the well will be plugged (sealed) and abandoned. The open hole section of a wellbore is abandoned by setting an open hole cement plug across/above the reservoir and with an additional cement plugs in open hole and into the casing. Plug testing confirm their integrity and prevent future leaks. A closure certificate will have to be approved by the relevant authorities after plugging and abandonment. In case of successful well's discovery, a temporary abandonment could be performed to allow future re-entry of the well in a safe manner. It is to be highlighted that also the temporary abandonment will involve setting of cement plugs inside the wellbore and testing them for integrity.	

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			<p>Please note that these comments pertain only to the exploration drilling outlined in this report and that in the event of a positive result a new EIA process would then be required as per the regulations prior to commercial extraction.</p> <p>Furthermore, while it is noted that it is not under the control of the applicant, CoastWatch is concerned with Petroleum Agency South Africa's ability to act as both the promoters of the oil and gas industry as well as the adjudicators in these decisions. It is felt that this should be the role of the Department of Environmental Affairs, whose mandate it is to ensure that the environment is not harmful to the health and wellbeing of the citizens of South African and to protect the environment for the benefit of present and future generations.</p>		<p>Eni would investigate the options associated with hydrocarbon production, including application for a Production Right, which would require an associated EIA process if it is determine that extraction is viable.</p> <p>Your comment regarding PASA's role is noted.</p>	
Michelle	Macdonald	Private	<p>On account of the adverse effect that this project will have on the ocean, marine life, our environment and our living conditions, we strongly object to offshore exploration and/or drilling for oil.</p>	01.03.2018	<p>Thank you for your email, you objection is acknowledged. As part of the EIA, the adverse effects drilling activities may have on the marine environment will be explored and assessed. The following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Fauna – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact to marine fauna (eg whales, turtles, seabirds etc). • Fishing – an assessment of the proposed Projects' impact on fishing activities in the area. • Marine Heritage - a desktop Heritage Impact Assessment which will include a maritime archaeology component. • Oil spill– modelling to identify the predicted dispersion of oil in an unplanned event. • Dispersion modelling – a dispersion simulation of drill cuttings during drilling activities. <p>Given the nature of the project (offshore), and limited timeframe for the drilling activities, a socio-economic impact study will not be undertaken as part of the ESIA.</p>	This Report
Hoosen	Bobat	Private	<p>ENI/ERM I am a private citizen, born and raised in Durban. I am doing this out of love of nature and our environment. Our coastline is the proverbial 'Goose that has laid the golden egg'... destroy it and East coast SA is doomed! I attach my presentation which I meant to present at the Austerville meeting. I will go through each slide and make comments. Slide 1 Your map of the area affected shows the KZN coast with three little dots ie. Richards Bay, Durban and Port Shepstone as being the only affected area. This map trivializes the whole project as if only 3 places affected. Actually the entire eastern seaboard from Kosi mouth to around East London is affected. You do not even show the Transkei coastline which is under threat with your area off Port Shepstone. Shockingly, your map does not even show all the major rivers, wetlands, little towns and villages along the east coast. What kind of an EIA process. Very shoddy. In case you ERM, is not aware, this is one of the most biodiverse marine environments in the world. Slide 2 shows South Africa mapthis is what you should have shown first and then move on to show area by affected area, taking area by area.</p>	04.03.2018	<p>Thank you for your email. At the Scoping Stage, the maps presented are high level, intended to orientate the reader. The Scoping Report maps do not provide much detail of land based features as the project and associated area of interest is located over 60 km offshore. Updated, more detailed maps will be presented in the EIA Report to show findings of specialist studies and highlight locations where potential impacts may occur. .</p>	This report
			<p>Slide 3 shows a detailed stretch of the coast from Kosi to ST Lucia lighthouse...this is the iSimangaliso wetland park, South Africa's first World Heritage site since 1999. This is 280 km of pristine coastline and includes 3 of South Africa's RAMSAR sites. Did you go and present to the Tonga people of Kosi who have done sustainable subsistence fishing here for over 700 years. Did you present to the custodians of Lake Sibaya, a Ramsar site. Did you present to KZN Wildlife who the custodians of the RAMSAR sites. Have you presented to the board of the iSimangaliso Wetland park?</p>		<p>ERM has not presented the Project to the Tonga or Kosi people specifically, however, the iSimangaliso Wetland Park are registered stakeholders. ERM selected meeting locations based on the geographical location of the areas of interest, locations of registered I&APs and the interest shown in the project. The distance of the proposed project offshore (approximately 60 km at the closest point) and the likely minimal impacts on coastal communities during normal operations were taken into consideration in deciding on meeting locations.</p> <p>The potential impact of the project on fishing will be explored in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by David Japp and Sarah Wilkinson of CapMarine. The potential impact of the project on marine fauna will be assessed in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by Andrea Pulfrich of Pisces Environmental Services.</p>	
			<p>Slide 4..this is Sodwana Bay within iSimangaliso Wetland Park Did you present to the local community there, who rely on the marine environment for their livelihood? This stretch has 3 of South Africa's world renowned reefs. It is the most important area for turtle nesting. Turtles are already under threat of extinction, probably in 35/50 years time. The hatchlings swim out to join the Agulhas current 10/20 kms offshore, thereafter they are carried south by the Agulhas current. YOUR drilling area is smack in their paths. Sodwana is the home of the only known living Coelacanth, a truly pre-historic creature. Your drilling area off Richards Bay is far too close to the deepwater canyons that they inhabit. Sound travels greater distances underground than in the open air or underwater.</p>		<p>ERM has not presented the Project in Sodwana Bay, however, the iSimangaliso Wetland Park are registered stakeholders. ERM selected meeting locations based on the geographical location of the areas of interest, locations of registered I&APs and the interest shown in the project. The distance of the proposed project offshore (approximately 60 km at the closest point) and the likely minimal impacts on coastal communities during normal operations were taken into consideration in deciding on meeting locations.</p> <p>The potential impact of the project on fishing will be explored in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by David Japp and Sarah Wilkinson of CapMarine. The potential impact of the project on marine fauna will be assessed in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by Andrea Pulfrich of Pisces Environmental Services.</p>	

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			Slide 5 is a quote by Nelson Mandela. A very profound quote, recognizing the importance of the park. An oil spill in this area would be catastrophic. It is horrific to think that you are trying to plunder this area.		The potential impacts associated with a spill will be explored further in the EIA through an Oil Spill Modelling Study. A specialist oil spill modelling study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills. Eni will develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan prior to drilling commencement. In addition Eni will prepare a detailed Emergency Response Plan and Strategy prior to drilling activities. The contents of this plan will be considered in the EIA. Eni is a Participant Member of Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL), an international industry-funded cooperative which exists to respond to oil spills wherever in the world they may occur. OSRL have a stacking cap currently located and stored in Saldanha Bay, South Africa.	
			Slide 6 : ERM Please read this slide carefully. This is a Marine protected area!!!! Operation Phakisa, which you and ENI so glibly quote has in fact extended the marine protected 54 km offshore at Kosi mouth and up to 93km off St Lucia lighthouse.		Although Block ER236 overlaps with the proposed Protea Banks MPA and the extension of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park MPA, there is no overlap of the drilling areas of interest with the proposed protection areas. It should be noted that sections of the original ER236 which overlapped with the existing iSimangaliso and Aliwal Shoal MPAs were relinquished during the Exploration Right renewal process in 2016 to avoid direct impacts to key areas for biodiversity.	
			Slide 7 shows distribution of mangroves on the east coast. Mangroves are an integral and unique part of our coast. The heavier concentration in the Transkei area would be under massive threat. You do not even show the Transkei on your map. Did you present to the communities south of Port Shepstone eg Mntu, Msikaba, Port ST Johns etc. ?		ERM has not presented the Project to stakeholders south of Port Shepstone. ERM selected meeting locations based on the geographical location of the areas of interest, locations of registered I&APs and the interest shown in the project. The distance of the proposed project offshore (approximately 60 km at the closest point) and the likely minimal impacts on coastal communities during normal operations were taken into consideration in deciding on meeting locations. The potential impact of the project on the marine environment will be explored in the EIA.	
			Slide 8 refers to an annual pelagic event that has played out over millions of years, the Sardine run. Acknowledged the world over as the "Greatest Shoal" on earth. Already under threat by pollution and global warming.... An oil spill would be a disaster of epic proportions....for the sardines, a multitude of marine species eg whales, dolphins, seals, dozens of fish species, birdlife and humans.		The potential impact of the project on fishing will be explored in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by David Japp and Sarah Wilkinson of CapMarine. The potential impact of the project on marine fauna will be assessed in the EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by Andrea Pulfrich of Pices Environmental Services.	
			Slide 8 shows the major currents off SA. Our main interest is the Agulhas current....where your drilling rigs would be located. In fact this map you ERM, should be showing to interested parties. It would show how an oil spill would be carried by this Agulhas current, which moves up to 3 meters per second....in 12 hours a spill could be over 100 kmsand depending on winds at that time any easterlies, south easterly or a south westerly would drive it onshore. Disaster.		The potential impacts associated with a spill will be explored further in the EIA through an Oil Spill Modelling Study. A specialist oil spill modelling study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills and the findings will be presented in the EIA Report.	
			Slide 9 the potential disaster. The deepwater Horizon spill is still being felt 7 years later. ERM All you are aiming to do is rubber stamp this EIA as quickly and quietly as possible so as to meet your deadline before the concession expires. This presentation is just one aspect of the potential threat of this drilling. I attended both the Tropicana and Austerville meetings. I was surprised by your firms arrogance, the impatience of the facilitator.		ERM is obliged to comply with the timeframes stipulated in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GNR R982/2014). The Regulations allow for 44 days in which to complete a Scoping Report from the date of submission of the Application to PASA, this includes a 30 day comment period.	

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			All the tech info by ENI does not matter because ENI CANNOT GUARANTEE THAT THERE WILL NEVER BE A SPILL. Period. Your EIA process is extremely flawed.		<p>Eni cannot guarantee that there will never be a spill. However, Eni will use the latest technology, industry highest standards and procedures, quality check and audit for contractors capabilities, services and tools, training and certification of staff and contractors to prevent spills and blowouts, refer to Chapter 4.5 of the Scoping Report for further detail.</p> <p>Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for this project, this plan will need to be approved by the Department of Transport, DEA and PASA prior to drilling activities commencing.</p> <p>All the drilling personnel are constantly trained to perform their activities as safely as possible. The personnel who fill key roles are selected based on their field experience, experience in the role and general skills and attitude. Weekly drills are performed to maintain rig crew training and capability to promptly react in case of anomalies and emergency situations, e.g., fire fighting, kick detection and well control, escape, gas release, man overboard rescue, etc. In the case of a serious emergency, a technical and logistic team is located onshore to support the off-shore crew at any time.</p> <p>Further, South Africa's National Contingency Plan for the Prevention and Combating of Pollution from Ships and Offshore Installations is an overall plan for South Africa, setting out the policies of the Department of Environmental Affairs and SAMSA, for the Department of Transport towards their responsibilities for preventing and combating pollution of the sea by oil. It provides an overview of the actions to be taken by SAMSA, DEA and other relevant Authorities in preparation for, and in the event or the threat of an oil spill, and outlines the formation of a Joint Response Committee</p> <p>The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Department of Transport (DoT) through the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) are two key role players with regards to vessel-source marine pollution, and particularly oil pollution. Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) has a capping stack located in Saldanha Bay, which could be used in case of a well blow out. In addition they have stock piles of dispersant in Cape Town and which could be mobilised in the case of an emergency.</p>	
Desmond	D'Sa	SDCEA	<p>The South Durban Community Environmental Alliance (SDCEA) is a non-governmental Organisation with a coalition of 16 community and environmental organisations concerned with environmental justice and sustainable development in South Durban and Kwa Zulu Natal. There are numerous concerns that we have risen regarding the Oil and Gas Exploration activities proposed for our coast and find many discrepancies glaring throughout all the processes thus far concerning these activities.</p> <p>Kwa Zulu Natal is a hugely popular place and tourist destination because of the cities warm subtropical climate and extensive beautiful beaches. Healthy oceans are critically important to marine life and to coastal communities whose economies rely on tourism, fishing and recreational activities. Opening up new offshore areas to drilling, risks permanent damage to our oceans and beaches without reducing our dependence on oil.</p>	05.03.2018	This comment/background is noted.	This document
			<p><u>Appointment and the Role of Independent Consultants</u></p> <p>The developer must appoint a consultant as per the Environmental Impact Assessment EIA regulations to ensure that the public meetings they intend holding are independent and unbiased. Terms of reference of the independent consultant must be circulated to all stakeholders including Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP).</p> <p>General Requirements for EAPs and Specialists according to NEMA 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998)</p> <p>1) An EAP and a specialist, appointed in terms of regulation 12(1) or 12(2), must—</p> <p>(a) be independent</p> <p>(b) have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments or undertaking specialist work as required, including knowledge of the Act, these Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;</p> <p>(c) ensure compliance with these Regulations;</p> <p>(d) perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the application;</p> <p>(e) take into account, to the extent possible, the matters referred to in regulation 18 when preparing the application and any report, plan or document relating to the application; and</p> <p>(f) disclose to the proponent or applicant, registered interested and affected parties and the competent authority all material information in the possession of the EAP and where applicable, the specialist, that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing—</p> <p>(i) any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority in terms of these Regulations; or</p> <p>(ii) the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by the EAP or specialist, in terms of these Regulations for submission to the competent authority; unless access to that information is protected by law, in which case it must be indicated that such protected information exists and is only provided to the competent authority.</p>		<p>ERM has been appointed by Eni to conduct an EIA process in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) for their proposed Exploration Drilling project in ER236, offshore South Africa.</p> <p>ERM is a privately owned company registered in South Africa. ERM has no financial ties to, nor is ERM a subsidiary, legally or financially, of Eni. Remuneration for the services by the Proponent in relation to this EIA is not linked to an approval by the decision-making authority. Furthermore, ERM has no secondary or downstream interest in the development.</p> <p>The role of the environmental consultants is to provide credible, objective and accessible information to government and other stakeholders, so that an informed decision can be made about whether the project should proceed or not.</p> <p>The ERM team selected for this project possesses the relevant expertise and experience to undertake this EIA. As such, ERM has signed the legally required declaration of independence to function as an objective Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).</p> <p>Four specialist studies have been identified to be undertaken as part of the EIA process (Marine Fauna, Fisheries, Drill Cuttings Dispersion Modelling and Oil Spill Modelling). The Marine Fauna and Fisheries studies will be undertaken by Pisces Environmental Services and CapMarine respectively and the Drill Cuttings and Oil Spill Modelling by an ERM specialist team. All specialists are required to sign an independence declaration as a component of the specialist work. In addition the Oil Spill Modelling will be peer reviewed by an independent peer reviewer, PRDW, experienced in undertaking modelling studies in the South African marine environment. The Terms of Reference for the studies are provided in Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report.</p>	

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			<p><u>The Role of Experts</u></p> <p>The consultant together with the developer must first identify through the process, the experts that will be required for the research that will provide a professional platform. The terms and references must also include the appointment jointly agreed by all stakeholders an independent review of the expert's knowledge to diffuse any conflict. The experts must be independent from the consultants. Appointed consultants cannot be deemed and appointed as experts for this project. The consultants must only identify and give their independent opinion, which must include impacts that will affect people and the natural environment. The appointed experts must have a history of independent thinkers and extensive experience in this field. They must not have done any previous work for the same consultant and developer in any country.</p>		<p>ERM has been appointed as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner in terms of the NEMA EIA regulations. The ERM team selected for this project possesses the relevant expertise and experience to undertake this EIA. As such, ERM has signed the legally required declaration of independence to function as an objective Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP). See CVs of the core team in Annex A of the Scoping Report.</p> <p>Four specialist studies have been identified to be undertaken as part of the EIA process (Marine Fauna, Fisheries, Drill Cuttings Dispersion Modelling and Oil Spill Modelling). The Marine Fauna and Fisheries studies will be undertaken by Pisces Environmental Services and CapMarine respectively and the Drill Cuttings and Oil Spill Modelling by an ERM specialist team. All specialists are required to sign an independence declaration as a component of the specialist work. In addition the Oil Spill Modelling will be peer reviewed by an independent peer reviewer, PRDW, experienced in undertaking modelling studies in the South African marine environment. The Terms of Reference for the studies are provided in Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report.</p>	
			<p><u>Public Participation</u></p> <p>Advertising:</p> <p>The independent consultants must advertise the development to the I&AP through local media, mainstream print, electronic media as well as community radio in all languages specifically English, IsiZulu and Xhosa. All users and affected people must be contacted and informed. There must also be notification by way of the distribution of pamphlets throughout the affected areas, using the knock and drop method, to reach as many people as possible. [Only some mainstream media] and no knock and drop was done excluding a vast population who survive on the sea.</p> <p>According to Department of Environmental Affairs (2017), All potential I&APs have a right to be informed early and in an informative and proactive way regarding proposals that may affect their lives or livelihoods. Early communication can aim to build trust among participants, allow more time for public participation, and improve community analysis and increases opportunities to modify the proposal in regards to the comments and information gathered during the Public Participation Process.</p> <p>The level of public participation must be at a minimum be informed by –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the scale of anticipated impacts of the proposed project; • the sensitivity of the affected environment and the degree of controversy of the project; and • the characteristics of the potentially affected parties. <p>Notification of a proposal to all I&APs may be given through a number of methods including fixing of notice boards, providing written notice, placing advertisements etc. ERM, ENI and Sasol admitted that they did not advertise the meeting of the 6th, 7th, &8th of February 2018 which was held in Richards Bay, Durban and Port Shepstone. They admitted that these meetings were not identified with and they only contacted people that were in their mailing list. In the meeting in Port Shepstone only 4 people showed up because there was no advertising at all in Port Shepstone.</p>		<p>The public consultation process for the Scoping Phase was designed based on the EIA regulations and the location of the areas of interest for drilling (two areas within ER236 roughly in line with Richards Bay and Port Shepstone); in addition the onshore logistics base will be located in either Richards Bay or Durban. At the Scoping stage, meetings were planned for these areas as it is where the potential impacts may be felt, and where many of our stakeholders are based. Should it be determined that the public participation programme needs to be expanded, based on the outcomes of the impact assessment, this will be considered by the EIA team.</p> <p>As described in Chapter 6 of the Scoping Report the following steps have been taken to notify stakeholders of the project and EIA process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder database compiled of authorities (local and provincial), Non-Governmental Organisations, neighbouring landowners, fisheries and other key stakeholders. This database was based on previous project databases for similar projects (both ERM's and other consultancies) and included more than 150 stakeholders. It should be noted that Eastern Cape governmental stakeholders are included on the database and the municipal managers of each municipality along the KZN coastline. • A Background Information Document was developed to give initial project information. This was placed on the website and distributed to all stakeholders on the database. • Initial advertising - The project was advertised in four newspapers: The Mercury and Zululand Observer in English and the Isolezwe and Ilanga in isiZulu. The dates of distribution were as follows: The Mercury – 18 September 2017; The Zululand Observer – 18 September 2017; Ilanga (advert in isiZulu) – 21 September 2017; Isolezwe (advert in isiZulu) – 21 September 2017 • Site notices have been placed at the following locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o eThekweni Municipality libraries: Durban North; Durban Central Lending; Amanzimtoti; Warner Beach; Isipingo Beach; Umkomaas; and Tongaat Beach; o uMhlathuze Local Municipality: o Richards Bay Municipality; and o Richards Bay Library; o Entrance to the Port of Richards Bay. • The draft Scoping Report was released for public comment on 22 January 2018. o An advert was published as follows: The Mercury – 22 January 2018; The Zululand Observer – 22 January 2018; Ilanga (advert in isiZulu) – 22 January 2018; Isolezwe (advert in isiZulu) – 22 January 2018 o Notifications have been sent to all stakeholders on the database and the report was made available online and in the following libraries: Durban Public Library; Richards Bay Public Library; Port Shepstone Public Library • During the Scoping Phase public meetings have been held as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 6 February 2018, Richards Bay; 7 February 2018, Durban; 8 February 2018, Port Shepstone 	

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			<p><u>Hosting of the Public Meeting:</u> Public meetings must be hosted in venues that are suitable and accessible to the public. Transport must be provided for if people have to travel as many affected people do not have vehicles of their own. The timing of the public meeting must be held when most people are available to attend and not only suit the developer's time and availability. They must allow for sufficient time for the communities to come and gain insight of the proposed project and not rush off and close the meetings because they have another appointment as was done at the Tropicana Hotel in Durban. The presentation of the meeting must be done in layman's terms and there must be professional translation on the outset of the meeting. They left out huge gaps for the public meetings because they did not advertise in all areas especially a huge area along the Indian Ocean. According to the consultants, the reason being for the lack of advertising in all areas was due to the fact that they were overwhelmed with work. As the Indian Ocean stretches across quite a substantial number of small towns and cities there should have been more public meeting in every coastal town. There was an absence of the Sasol shareholder, and their presentations and responses were done by the consultants who could not answer to any questions put forward to the joint development. A request to the consultants of why SASOL was not present was not responded to. The groups present residents stated must be present. We also wish to know if the commercial fishing industry has been consulted as they too have a vested interest in activities that could either (a) limit their freedom of the sea or (b) impact negatively on sea harvests.</p>		<p>In response to concerns raised with regards to the meetings (and consistent with the response compiled in the SDCEA letter dated 27 February 2018):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertising and notification – the meeting was advertised in the four newspapers indicated in the line above and an invitation was sent to the entire stakeholder database. Which now consists of more than 200 stakeholders. • The timing of the meeting (available from 4pm, 5.30pm presentation start time) allowed people representing in an official capacity (government or professionally) to attend at 4 pm as part of their work day and private individuals to attend after typical working hours. • The meeting locations were selected based on the geographical location of the areas of interest and coastal communities, locations of registered I&APs and the interest shown in the project. • The team facilitating the meeting had English, Afrikaans, and isiZulu language capability. It is acknowledged that although a member of the ERM team is a Zulu speaker and was able to provide translation, a professional isiZulu translator would be preferable and will be made available for subsequent meetings. <p>With regards to Sasol's attendance at the meetings and as communicated during the meeting, Sasol holds the right to explore Block ER236 together with Eni. Eni is the operator of the block with 40% participating interest. Sasol holds the remaining 60%. The relationship between Eni and Sasol are regulated by a Joint Operating Agreement (JOA), which defines the role, responsibilities and the modus-operandi of each partner. Eni in its role of operator has the responsibility to run the studies, analysis and operations required to assess the hydrocarbon potential of the Exploration Right. Sasol is contributing both financially and in the decision making process for the definition of the technical work program.</p> <p>The commercial fishing industry have been included in notifications regarding the project and will be further consulted during the EIA process.</p>	
			<p><u>Report Back Meeting:</u> The report back meeting was held on the 28th of February at the Austerville Civic Centre in Durban. At this meeting interested and affected communities were angry as the consultants failed to address the 20 page concerns raised at a previous meetings and the manner in which the entire participation was been conducted and the undermining nature from the majority shareholder of the ER236 oil and gas exploration activities which is Sasol who we requested previously to be in attendance at the public meeting. This complete disregard was unacceptable and therefore we as the community feel that the developers and consultants want to get away with a tick box exercise rather than engaging in meaning fully participation. A formal request was previously made by the SDCEA and other groups that the government departments responsible for this project which is the Department of Mineral Resources, department of Environmental Affairs and Petroleum Agency of South Africa should have also been present to present on how permission was granted on Seismic testing to Eni and Sasol to explore the shores of Kwa Zulu Natal.</p>		<p>The purpose of the follow up meeting was to provide additional responses to queries raised during the Durban Public Meeting on 7 February 2018. A full written response was also provided (letter dated 27 February 2018) and the intention was to present the response to SDCEA and those from the community attending the meeting. Unfortunately we were prevented from presenting the responses during the meeting, copies of the letter were however distributed at the meeting and is included as an Annex to this report.</p> <p>With regards to Sasol's attendance at the meetings and as communicated during the meeting, Sasol holds the right to explore Block ER236 together with Eni. Eni is the operator of the block with 40% participating interest. Sasol holds the remaining 60%. The relationship between Eni and Sasol are regulated by a Joint Operating Agreement (JOA), which defines the role, responsibilities and the modus-operandi of each partner. Eni in its role of operator has the responsibility to run the studies, analysis and operations required to assess the hydrocarbon potential of the Exploration Right. Sasol is contributing both financially and in the decision making process for the definition of the technical work program.</p> <p>The request for authority attendance was communicated to the competent authority.</p>	
			<p><u>Background Information Document</u> The back-ground information document was requested at the TROPICANA hotel to be provided in English and ISIZULU however a few copies were made available in English, isiZulu. A further request that these documents including the scoping document must be given well in advance and in addition to ISIZULU, English, XHOSA must be included. It must be simple and easy for the community to understand and grasp the impact of the development. The developer must be prepared to answer questions and respond to the community. The identified impacts must come through the scoping or the background meetings that are identified and raised by the I&AP and communities. All issues raised by the affected communities must be tested and all expert opinions sought after. A review mechanism must be developed and review experts chosen and paid for by the developer.</p>		<p>A Background Information Document was provided at the start of the process to all those on our stakeholder database and to all stakeholders who requested a copy, it was also available on the project website. When the Draft Scoping Report was distributed in January 2018 we indicated that an isiZulu copy of the Executive Summary could be made available on request. At the Public Meeting in Durban on 7 February 2018 there was a request made by stakeholders for a translation, which was done. This translated version was distributed to stakeholders via an email notification and copies were sent to the SDCEA office as requested.</p> <p>A description of the impacts identified is provided in Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. These were summarised during the presentation. Motivations for the exclusion of certain impacts from a full impact assessment are provided in Table 7.3.</p>	
			<p><u>The Proposed Development</u> All the options including alternatives must be investigated and considered as this forms part of crucial information and must not be left out. All information must be fully accessible, open and transparent. This includes all documentation between Sasol and Eni, documentation between the government and the initiators of the project and documentation between ERM and Sasol.</p>		<p>A description of alternatives considered is included in Section 4.8 of the Scoping Report. Eni will discuss with the authorities and other relevant parties regarding making the other documentation referred to available for review. Certain information in these documents is confidential, in which case as per the regulations Eni will provide copies to the authorities.</p>	

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			<p><u>International Conventions and Treaty Commitments South Africa</u> The international Conventions and Treaty Commitments of South Africa must be included as part of the investigation by the appointed consultants. South Africa has signed the Paris Agreement on climate change to reduce its emissions that contribute and this must be factored and the science must be placed before the regulator. "The Agreement is a comprehensive framework which will guide international efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to meet all the associated challenges posed by climate change. It signals the change in pace towards the low carbon development from 2020 onwards through commitments of countries in ambitious national plans called Nationally Determined Contributions" (DEA, 2016). South Africa's commitment must be adhered to and there must be an obligation that if this development exacerbates and violates the commitment therefore the decision must not be approved.</p>		<p>Additional information on the international conventions and treaties applicable to the project will be included in the legal section of the EIA Report.</p> <p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. Given that the scope of the project covers only exploration drilling the EIA will assess the impact to climate change from drilling ship, vessels and helicopter emissions, as well as estimated well emissions during well testing.</p>	
			<p><u>Impacts of Offshore Oil and Gas Drilling</u> Impact on the communities, people and environment: When oil spills occur they can bring catastrophic harm to marine life and devastating losses for local businesses. Even routine exploration and drilling activities bring harm to many marine species. Expanded offshore drilling poses the risk of oil spills ruining our beaches, bringing harm to those who live, work and vacation along the coasts, as well as harming habitats critical to plants and animal species. Oil spills can quickly traverse vast distances. Exploration of oil and gas presents multiple forms of environmental degradation. Oil pollution also damages fishing equipment and pollutes drinking water in wells. Oil spills and waste dumping have also seriously damaged agricultural land. Long term effects include damage to soil fertility and agricultural productivity, which in some cases can last for decades. Economically, the costs of those products become exorbitant given the law of supply and demand. The negative impact of environmental consequences of the oil industry activities are mainly localized within the host communities. However, some of the effects have trans-boundary implications. Gas flaring is a contributing factor to global warming and these are risks no community is willing to take especially South Durban and the communities all along the KZN coastline from the north to the South given the fact that this area is already a marginalized and affected group of communities that experience these kind of environmental disasters more often than a residential area should or ever at all.</p>		<p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. A specialist oil spill study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of unplanned hypothetical oil spills. Please note, although oil spill modelling and mitigation measures associated with impacts relating to major oil spills will be undertaken as part of the EIA, Eni will be required to develop an Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP) closer to the time of possible drilling once all details (exact location, time, vessel, shore base) are confirmed. This plan will need to be approved by the Department of Transport, DEA and PASA prior to drilling activities commencing. The results of the EIA studies will be included in the OSCP. In fact the OSCP Detailed Plan describing identified scenarios, roles, responsibilities and techniques to respond to any occurring oil spill. Oil Spill modelling for the evaluation of potential oil spill consequences are included within the plan</p> <p>Flaring will only occur if well testing is conducted on the appraisal well and will be limited to the duration of the well test. Estimated emissions to air from flaring during well testing quantified during the EIA process and presented in the EIA report. Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report.</p>	
			<p>Impact on fisherfolk: These developments and projects will not only cause catastrophic destruction with the above-mentioned impacts but will also destroy livelihoods to over 50 000 subsistence fisher folk who eke out a living daily. When seismic tests are conducted, they clearly have an impact on marine life. The fish are either killed or forced to leave the area. There will be no fish for the subsistence fishermen, who fish areas all along the coast. This impact will increase poverty and lead to more people joining unemployment line. Thereby increasing to the millions of people who are unemployed and this development will require specific skills which the majority of the population do not possess therefore there is no job creation in these projects. In the public participation process, this group of marginalised fisherfolk must be given notice and opportunity to comment and voice their concerns.</p>		<p>The potential impact of the project on fishing will be explored in EIA in an independent specialist study to be undertaken by David Japp and Sarah Wilkinson of CapMarine. ERM has developed a public participation process appropriate to the nature and scale of the project. Refer to Section 6.6 of the Scoping Report for more detailed information.</p>	
			<p>Emissions to air: The oil and gas industry is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions as well as toxic volatile organic compounds (VOCs), VOC in combination with NOx contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone and is a known causal agent of acid rain. The atmospheric pollution will have measurable impacts on the surrounding ocean but also become potentially entrapped in air masses moving towards the coastline where it will be deposited as acid rain. The drilling of wells and production process require vast amounts of energy usually provided by the burning of gas and diesel. The impact of this activity needs to be accurately assessed in terms of tons of fuel burnt and hydrocarbons released. Assuming that oil or gas is discovered then this would no doubt need to be flared off until such time as it can be capped and processed. During this time vast quantities of particulate matter and volatile organic compounds will be released into the atmosphere, indeed continuing throughout the production process. In addition the associated fugitive emissions from retrieved product is an additional source of toxic pollutants as the venting from either onsite (barge/tanker) or onshore (storage tanks and pipeline valves) must be evaluated. The carbon generated from flaring will also add to the existing problem and create added negative consequences in terms of climate change.</p>		<p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. Given that the scope of the project covers only exploration drilling the EIA will assess the impact to climate change from the drilling ship, vessels and helicopter emissions, as well as estimated well emissions during well testing (of the appraisal well only). Air emissions will be quantified and documented in the EIA report. There will be no retrieved product stored or transported.</p>	

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			<p>Physical Effects of Offshore Oil Rigs:</p> <p>Any floating platform will attract pelagic fish and seabirds as well as certain marine mammal species. A consequence of this for seabirds is that bird mortality has been associated with physical collisions with the rigs especially at night, as well as incineration by the flare. Birds settling on the water surrounding the rig may come in contact with oil residues and leaks leading to their death following contact with such pollutants. Fish aggregating around the drilling rig may be exposed to high levels of pollutants which are then biomagnified up the food chain ending up in apex predators such as sharks and marine mammals such as dolphins and toothed whales. It has long been suspected that drilling activity around oil rigs in the Gulf of Mexico is associated with elevated levels of mercury in fish.</p>		<p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. The proposed drilling will be undertaken by a drilling ship. The ship will only be at the drill site temporarily (max drilling time of 1 well is 71 days) and potential impacts associated with fish aggregation and potential bird mortality will be limited. During the top hole drilling with sea water and cement job, chemicals used are classified as environmental compatible including avoidance of mercury content.</p>	
			<p>South African Coastline:</p> <p>Our coastline is recognised as being one of the most hostile and formidable to shipping. Large freak waves, storms and the presence of a year round strong (4 knot) north-south current all spell trouble for any stationary vessel anchored in place. The impact of the dynamic Agulhas current and its vital role in important biological processes must be evaluated. The positioning of the rig is fairly and squarely within this current that is in effect the highway for fish and mammal species travelling down the Eastern seaboard of South Africa to the nutrient rich and breeding grounds of the Agulhas bank. Anything that occurs off KZN coastline will end up being swept to the Agulhas such is the inevitable nature of the current. It will not simply disperse over the vastness of the ocean as you are effectively discharging hazardous waste into a fast flowing offshore river. In addition it is suspected that the south flowing Agulhas current is of critical importance to the spawning patterns of many fish species that move northwards inshore up our coastline with larval formations carried south by the current. Allowing the presence of ecologically destructive drilling and oil/gas extraction is foolhardy and flies in the face of the precautionary principle.</p> <p>Cyclones and intense Cold Fronts:</p> <p>Due to global warming the likelihood of tropical cyclone formations drifting further southwards has vastly increased. Tropical cyclones feed off warm water masses and statistically will be enhanced by the presence of elevated and sustained water temperatures. Contemplated now is that oil and gas drilling rigs will be sited along a potential cyclone track. But this is not the Bay of Mexico which has a relatively benign water mass. We are talking about an area of the earth's ocean that is well known amongst shipping for being both violent and unpredictable. In addition, during winter ferocious cold front polar systems sweep up our coastline generating long deep period swell systems. These systems encounter the south flowing Agulhas current with consequences usually expressed in the appearance of enormous open ocean swells. Ships have simply disappeared (Waratah) and in some cases had their bows sheared off by the force of these waves. How then will these rigs survive significant storms events without environmental mishap?</p>		<p>Sea conditions are taken into account when planning the drilling of the well and the Agulhas current has been and will be considered closely. The drilling ship is built and designed to operate in harsh weather conditions, in particular waves, wind, current, compensating up and down movements and loads. The positioning of the unit is guaranteed by redundancy stability and positioning control equipment, including thrusters and GPS sensors. The weather is constantly monitored, in particular every day (and at different times of the day). Weather forecasts are analysed by the crew in order to plan the rig activity accordingly. If the weather is particularly poor, the rig is able to physically disconnect the riser from the wellhead and move to a safer location. In doing this the drilling activity is temporarily suspended in the safest way and the BOP closed as a precaution. Finally, it should be noted that a drilling ship, as a vessel, has a marine crew and captain on board 24 hours per day to guarantee the safety of personnel and the vessel.</p> <p>An oil spill modelling study is being undertaken as part of the EIA to understand the fate and transport of a potential oil spill.</p>	
			<p>Health, safety and rescue considerations:</p> <p>In this context consider that the drilling operation lies beyond the rescue envelope of traditional South African rescue services. South Africa simply does not have any capability or capacity to provide long distance rescue effort and certainly not in the weather conditions likely to precipitate a disaster. For example we have no existing offshore rescue craft capable of providing a rapid response. The NSRI is strictly inshore and the Naval capability virtually non-existent. Furthermore, it is not the navy's role to provide standby services for private institutions. In addition aerial support also requires specialist aircraft that South Africa simply does not possess. The key limitations are restrictions placed on aviation flying over water meaning that specialist aircraft would be required. Where and what are these and who will fund them? Where will they be based? Would they really be able to respond in time in order to assist in event of ecological or human calamity? Consider what occurred on Piper Alpha...and there you had state of the art first world facilities whereas in South Africa things are significantly more third world. The odds therefore that a plant upset could become a runaway uncontrolled event impacting on both life and the environment are therefore significantly greater than the norm of rigs in the 1st World North Sea or Gulf of Mexico where, as we know, enormous ecological harm has been wreaked by this industry despite the proximity of state of the art rescue and repair facilities.</p>		<p>Please note, oil spill modelling and mitigation measures associated with impacts relating to major oil spills will be undertaken as part of the EIA. An emergency evacuation plan and an oil spill contingency plan (OSCP) will be developed closer to the time of possible drilling once all details (exact location, time, vessel, shore base) are confirmed. The results of the EIA studies will be incorporated into the OSCP. The OSCP Detailed Plan describes identified scenarios, roles, responsibilities and techniques to respond to any occurring oil spill. Oil Spill modelling for the evaluation of potential oil spill consequences are included within the plan.</p> <p>The Oil Spill Contingency and Response Plan must be submitted to the relevant South Africa Department (PASA) for approval before the start of any drilling operation, so not only international but also local requirements will be taken into consideration. The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Department of Transport (DoT) through the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) are two key role players with regards to vessel-source marine pollution, and particularly oil pollution.</p> <p>Eni's approach was to join international consortiums for main equipment and to develop in-house technologies to improve the intervention capability. Eni is a member of Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) who will be contracted to provide oil spill emergency response equipment. OSRL has a capping stack located in Saldanha Bay, which could be utilised in case of a well blow out. In addition they have stock piles of dispersant, which could be mobilised in the case of an emergency. Additional equipment can be brought in as needed.'</p>	

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			<p>Agulhas Current: The Agulhas current has many unique features. There are little understood but regular upwelling events are associated with either (a) the strength/velocity of the current (b) its unexplained meanderings (c) its collision with undersea topographic features - all of which lead to the potential that constituents of the offshore water column are pushed inshore to the beaches. Consequently, in the event of an offshore rig disaster there is a distinct possibility that the southward bound current will provide a mechanism to drive the toxic consequences of the oil and gas industry into our nearshore waters and indeed even onto our beaches. This is an invariable fact of the Agulhas Current that sweeps along our coast with regular gyres (reverse currents) spinning off inshore meaning toxic by-products can be expected to be deposited along our sensitive shoreline including Marine protected Areas, sensitive breeding colonies (penguins/seals) and primary fish recruitment areas (Agulhas banks). No area of our Eastern coastline would be spared.</p>		<p>Please see a detailed response above regarding the vessel design and stability. Sea conditions are taken into account when planning the drilling of the well and the Agulhas current has been and will be considered closely. An oil spill modelling study is being undertaken as part of the EIA. The historical meteorological data, including Agulhas current, are included in the models.</p>	
			<p>Impacts of Drilling: Discharges from drilling consist mainly of crushed material from the borehole (cuttings) and chemicals used during the operation. In addition brought to the surface is "produced water" that will contain trace elements of oil assuming oily condensate is discovered. This requires evaluation. With regard to the drill cuttings it is not known what alternatives are proposed or whether the cheapest option of discharge into the nearby ocean is the only option being considered. For example is it not possible to inject everything back into suitable geological formations or take it to shore for further treatment. More drilling muds and fluids are discharged into the ocean during exploratory drilling than in developmental drilling because exploratory wells are generally deeper consequently this is a very real threat to the environment. Literature on the discharge of drill cuttings and associated drilling fluids indicate that it will cause the death of the benthic (bottom-living) organisms living in and on sediments covered by cuttings in the immediate vicinity of the discharge point. We therefore would demand that a full survey of such benthic biota is established prior to the drilling process and that this be monitored as to its state of health. It is also known that offshore rigs can dump tons of drilling fluid, metal cuttings, including toxic metals, such as lead chromium and mercury, as well as carcinogens, such as benzene, into the ocean all of which must be assessed. The prospect of a catastrophic spills and blowouts is a documented threat from offshore drilling operations and the near impossibility of introducing a successful capping of the blowout at the depths cited are of deep concern to us. We require significant detail to be presented on this aspect given the learnings of Deep Water Horizon disaster.</p>		<p>Chapter 7 of the Final Scoping Report identifies the impacts to be assessed in the EIA phase. This includes seawater and sediment quality degradation /contamination due to operational discharges and cuttings discharge. A Waste Management Plan will be prepared prior to drilling activities. A specialist modelling study will be undertaken in order to understand the fate and transport of the drill cuttings and muds.</p>	
			<p>The iSimangaliso Wetland Park The iSimangaliso Wetland Park is South Africa's very first World Heritage site since 1999 (Unesco), it is also the third largest protected area in South Africa. Nelson Mandela stated that "iSimangaliso must be the only place on the globe where the oldest land mammal (the rhinoceros) and the world's biggest terrestrial mammal (the elephant) share an ecosystem with the world's oldest fish (the coelacanth) and the world's biggest marine mammal (the whale)". The consultants are prone to making wild and unsubstantiated and absolutely unverifiable claims. Consider the following: <i>"The Goodlad Canyon differs significantly in morphology from those in Northern KZN, where coelacanths have been reported and therefore it is unlikely that coelacanths will be found here".</i> How can they possibly state this? The first coelacanth was discovered in East London off the Chalumna River. No-one knows where it came from but it certainly did not swim there all the way from Sodwana bay in Northern Zululand. Almost no exploration has taken place in the deep canyons and offshore waters of KZN largely on account of access as there simply are no deep water submersibles available with which to do so, nor is there any funding. The discovery of the coelacanth off northern KZN was purely due to the inshore proximity of the canyon that allowed scuba divers the opportunity of witnessing them. By no stretch of the imagination can it be concluded that they therefore do not occur elsewhere in deep waters off our continental shelf. This statement is therefore entirely false and unprovable and one can only wonder why such bias would present itself in such a report when the coelacanth is considered to be "the most endangered order of animals in the world"1 One shudders to think what the impact on the coelacanth population has been due to the intensive seismic testing that has taken place in these areas during the</p>		<p>Eni have updated the northern area of interest to exclude the Goodlad Canyon as no drilling activity will occur in this canyon. Dr Andrea Pulfrich (marine specialist) based her conclusion about the likelihood of finding coelacanths in this canyon on the scientific evidence provided in the following publication: Wiles, E., Green, A., Watkeys, M., Jokat, W. & Krockner, R., 2013. The evolution of the Tugela Canyon and submarine fan: A complex interaction between margin erosion and bottom current sweeping, southwest Indian Ocean, South Africa. Marine and Petroleum Geology 44: 60-70. As stated in the scoping report these Canyons therefore differ significantly in morphology from those in northern KwaZulu-Natal, where coelacanths have been reported. Firstly, the canyon heads lack the amphitheatre-shaped head morphology. Secondly, they are located at far greater depth than the Sodwana canyons and lack connectivity to the shelf, and finally, they show no significant tributary branches (Wiles et al. 2013). Although terraces are present and may provide shelter in the form of caves and overhangs, they occur at depths (>1,500 m) well beyond those at which coelacanths have been recorded to date. ERM has added the following text to the Final Scoping Report "Evidence of deep water canyons at depths (>1,500 m) were found during a seismic survey conducted in the northern area of interest. The canyon was found to be in the centre of the area of interest (Figure 5.2). Due to the depth of the canyon coelacanths are unlikely to be present. No drilling will occur within the canyon."</p>	

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			<p>Effects of Offshore Oil Rigs:</p> <p>Offshore oil rigs may also attract seabirds at night due to their lighting and flaring and because fish aggregate near them. Bird mortality has been associated with physical collisions with the rigs, as well as incineration by the flare and oil from leaks. This process of flaring involves the burning off of fossil fuels which produces black carbon. Black carbon contributes to climate change as it is a potent warmer both in the atmosphere and when deposited on snow and ice. Drilling activity around oil rigs is suspected of contributing to elevated levels of mercury in Gulf of Mexico fish.</p>		<p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. The proposed drilling will be undertaken by a drill ship. The ship will only be at the drill site temporarily (max drilling time of 1 well is 71 days) and potential impacts associated with fish aggregation and potential bird mortality will be of limited duration and scope.</p>	
			<p><u>The Marine Ecosystem</u></p> <p>Exploratory drilling may impact marine mammals based on disturbance by sound emitted during drilling, during seismic profiling of the well, and from support vessels or aircraft. Drilling can also result in oil spills, which can affect marine mammals directly by contact, inhalation, or ingestion, or indirectly by affecting marine mammal prey or habitat.</p> <p>Seismic Survey Impacts:</p> <p>Seismic testing is still taking place and proved to be very negative toward marine life. The Oceana website reports that blasts from seismic air-guns, towed behind ships, are repeated every ten seconds, 24 hours a day, for days and weeks at a time. Sound travels more easily under water than through the air and the noise from a single seismic survey can travel tens of thousands of square kilometres. An article in the Canadian Journal of Zoology reports that seismic surveys increase noise levels to twice the normal level, and impact marine life. Such surveys disturb the communication, navigation and eating habits essential to the survival of marine wildlife. These sonic waves can also damage fish with air bladders, destroy marine wildlife eggs and larvae, and cause fish and other marine species to temporarily migrate away from the affected area. The effect of these blasts of sound on marine life is disturbing and can have catastrophic results: Seals have been found to display dramatic avoidance behaviour, a slower heart rate, ceasing feeding and hauling out of the ocean. Turtles have shown reduced hearing sensitivity at a distance of 1km from the blasts. There has been damage to fish ears at distances of 500m to several kilometres, a reduction of 40 – 80% of catch rates in the North Atlantic and increased embryonic mortality. Zooplankton, which are essential for the health and productivity of global marine ecosystems have suffered significant mortality and the impact has been observed at a range of 1,2km from the blasting sites. Impacts include temporary and permanent hearing loss, abandonment of habitat, disruption of mating and feeding, and even beach strandings and death. For whales and dolphins, which rely on their hearing to find food, communicate, and reproduce, being able to hear is a life or death matter. Whales simply stop "talking" to each other.</p>		<p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. This will include the impact of sound on marine fauna. The project does not involve the undertaking of a seismic survey, although during drilling a log called Vertical Seismic Profiling (VSP) could be undertaken. This activity would be performed in the hole and it will have a very limited duration. Further information will be provided in the EIA and the noise impacts will be assessed in the EIA and mitigation measures will be provided.</p>	
			<p>Impacts of Oil and Gas Drilling on Marine life:</p> <p>Sea birds are attracted to offshore drilling platforms by lights, burning flares and human food that can be scavenged. Birds are killed or injured after colliding with the structures, becoming contaminated with oil and related chemicals, and even being burned by flares. Birds' feathers can get coated with oil, preventing them from being able to keep warm and reducing their ability to float. Roughly 200,000 migratory birds are killed each year near offshore drilling rigs in the Gulf of Mexico. They often fly circles around platforms for hours at a time, exhausting themselves or colliding with platforms or other birds. Deep-divers, like the endangered sperm whale, spend large amounts of time resting at the surface of the ocean, increasing the risk of collision with vessels. Oil can affect survival or the reproductive success of marine mammals through exposure to hydrocarbons and by affecting distribution, abundance, or availability of prey. Increased vessel traffic around platforms may increase collisions with sea turtles. Sea turtles are difficult to sight from moving vessels and often rest on or just below the surface of the ocean.</p>		<p>Potential impacts related to the proposed project will be assessed in the EIA as per Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report. The proposed drilling will be undertaken by a drill ship. The ship will only be at the drill site temporarily (max drilling time of 1 well is 71 days) and potential impacts associated with fish aggregation and potential bird mortality will be of limited duration and scope.</p>	

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			<p><u>Alleged Commercial Advantage:</u> The consultant's to this process claim a project motivation based on economics. In the Project Motivation they state: "South Africa's current crude oil demand is over 600 000 barrels / day. South Africa currently imports approximately 70 percent of its liquid fuel, which comprises crude oil and finished products. The other approximately 30 percent is sourced from the local production of synfuels from coal and gas. Crude oil prices combined with the Rand/Dollar exchange rate therefore have major impact on fuel prices in South Africa." With respect this is all unproven.</p> <p>SASOL currently sources' gas from Mozambique but does not pass this "saving" onto us as consumers. Rather their cost of production falls but prices are set by virtue of the ubiquitous pricing mechanism that has been in place since the apartheid era, one that prices the domestic prices of fuels by reference to (a) international crude oil prices, (b) international supply and demand balances for petroleum products and (c) the Rand/US Dollar exchange rate.² This means that there is absolutely no requirement for any producer of petroleum products to pass any such savings from home grown sources onto the consumer. Rather, given the fact that there is considerable secrecy regarding operating refiner input costs, there exists abundant opportunities to make windfall profits by processing locally extracted gas and oil whilst having a Government set international benchmark for refined product. The idea that the oil and gas industry would somehow pass these benefits on to the consumer is repugnant. Secondly, it is not clear what "increase in government revenues" they refer to? Again, there is enormous secrecy regarding any refiners input cost in terms of crude oil processing costs and how these are disclosed. It is however clear that the Government derives an enormous benefit from the fuel levy and pipeline transfer fees but these refers to the finished product and not the raw input. We therefore demand further clarity and exposition on these loosely cobbled statements as to economic benefit to South Africa besides that relating to reduced need for foreign exchange.</p>		<p>This statement included in the project motivation was obtained from the South African Department of Energy's website - http://www.energy.gov.za/files/petroleum_frame.html. This Exploration Phase project would not have any direct macro-economic benefit to South Africa and any long term benefit would only be felt should exploration be successful and production occur. Should production occur the government of South Africa would gain revenue through the part share in the production right, taxes and royalties. Destination of produced hydrocarbon to local market would reduce South Africa dependence on importation with direct benefit for the country. Should gas be discovered in commercial quantity its utilization for electricity production would help offsetting the current role of coal, contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gases.</p>	
			<p>Accountability of oil and gas industry: Our waters are rich in marine sea life and our fisheries and integral part of the SA economy that must be preserved, protected and nurtured for both current and future generations. The protection of our marine resource is also fundamental to South Africa's food security. Allowing what amounts to indiscriminate drilling by a single vested interest that will without fail lead to the introduction of toxic wastes and products whether from industrial accident or working process. Massive industrial upsets such as the BP Deep Horizon blowout in the Gulf of Mexico and the shocking consequences of oil releases (such as the Exxon Valdez) highlight the fragility of the oceans but also the lack of accountability of the oil and gas industry. This industrial grouping has shown that it is secretive, opaque in terms of communication and known to act irresponsibly and negligently in ecological matters. One need look no further than what has happened in the Nigeria Delta region to witness the results. This industry will not make pleasant bedfellows for neighbouring onshore communities nor for fisherfolk or our resurgent tourism industry. Imagine the scale of the dam should oil residues coat our shores from KZN through to Cape Town – as they will give the peculiarities of our coastal water movements.</p>		<p>This comment is noted.</p>	
			<p>Alternatives: No alternatives were investigated such as investments in renewable energy which desperately require.</p>		<p>This is an issue that falls within the remit of national government legislation and policy. This EIA process is based on an activity anticipated by Government. The South African White Paper on the Energy Policy (1998) is the overarching policy document which has guided and continues to guide future policy and planning in the energy sector. As outlined in the Ministerial foreword to the White Paper, fossil fuels play a central role in the socio-economic development of the country, while at the same time providing the necessary infrastructural economic base for the country to become an attractive host for foreign investments in the energy sector. The white paper states that "Government will ensure the optimal and environmentally sustainable exploration and development of the country's natural oil and gas resources to the benefit of all" and undertakes to 'ensure private sector investment and expertise in the exploitation and development of the country's oil and gas resources'. The successful exploitation of these natural resources would contribute to the growth of the economy and relieve pressure on the balance of payments.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that renewable energy is an excellent alternative for the production of electricity, however as indicated by the Integrated Energy Plan (IEP, 2016) diversity of supply sources and primary sources of energy is a key objective of the South African government.</p> <p>Government, through Operation Phakisa, is seeking to grow the country's ocean economy through several industrial sectors, including the promotion of the oil and gas sector.</p>	

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			There is no social enhancement study presented in any of the documents we have come across so far and this is a crucial part of this type of activity and leaving it out simply gives us the clear indication that this is not taken seriously or properly considered. The social enhancement study must research into the jobs created by small businesses, fishing boats , tourism industry and all who use the Indian Ocean for major sporting and recreation events.		No social impact assessment has been included as the project will create only a limited number of jobs (as described in Chapter 7 of the Scoping Report). Further information will be provided in the EIA regarding impacts related to oil spills.	
			<p>Demands</p> <p>We as representatives of the community demand that...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There be a proper public participation process which includes sufficient advertising. 2. That all historical contexts of oil and gas drilling including incidents and the historical operations of the company must be looked at. 3. The accurate funding information must be made available. 4. That they indicate upfront how and for whom they will be creating employment opportunities for. 5. They give us with accurate and unaltered information when investigating the impacts of climate change. 6. They give us all information with regards to the work and incidents they did in Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Mozambique and the Ivory Coast. 7. They provide an emergency plan and how they are going to implement it if something happens. 8. They provide a social impact assessment of all the people "employed by the ocean" including fishing, commercial fishing, mariculture , tourism and recreation, shipping and transportation ,whale watching , ports and harbours, ship and boat building ,major recreation and sporting events, renewable energy production (wind and wave) and aquarium fishing. 9. They must provide a social impact study of how the livelihoods of fisherman will be affected and how they are going to compensate them and deal with it. 10. They must provide all the information they have about the coast and the seismic information. 11. They must look at impacts, of seismic surveys that have affected marine life, depletion of fish stock, expert knowledge, quota system of fish stock and the advice to produce fish. 12. They must look at marine life that are protected and that are currently in recovery and how this will impact it. 13. They investigate the semi static current of the waves, including the freak waves, tide impacts and aggressive waves considering that there has been quite a few in Durban and also investigation of the Mozambique current. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This is responded to in full in the above responses and details of the engagement process are provided in Chapter 6 of the Scoping Report. Some additional actions have been and will be taken going forward (as communicated in the response letter dated 27 February 2018). 2. A detailed response on Eni's Environmental Performance is provided in the response letter dated 27 February 2018 (see attached). 3. Please see additional information in the response to this query in the Port Shepstone meeting comments below. 4. As indicated previously a limited number of locals jobs (in the order of 10) will be created by the project. These jobs will be in either Durban or Richards Bay depending on the location of the shore base. Further detail is not available at this stage. 5. The impact to climate change from the drilling activity itself will be assessed in the EIA. 6. Please see the response provided by Eni in the response letter dated 27 February 2018 (see attached) with regards to Nigeria. No major work incidents have been recorded in the mentioned countries, please refer to this link where environmental and safety performance of overall Eni are published: https://www.eni.com/en_IT/sustainability.page 7. Further information on Emergency and Oil Spill response will be provided in the EIA and EMPr. 8. Due to the nature and scale of the project and the limited jobs a social impact assessment will not be undertaken. 9. An assessment of the potential impact related to an oil spill will be included in the EIA. 10. Baseline information has been presented in Chapter 5 of the Scoping Report. The results of the seismic survey have been licensed by Eni from the geophysical contractor and PASA. The information is not able to be made publically available. 11. A fisheries specialist study will be undertaken as part of the impact assessment. The project is for Exploration Drilling and the study will therefore not cover seismic survey impacts. 12. A marine faunal specialist study will be undertaken as part of the EIA process. 13. Please see the responses above regarding the consideration of the hydrodynamics and the drillship capabilities. 	
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. The terms of reference of the consultant and any experts that has been appointed. 15. Proper risk assessments be done by appointed experts 16. All specific targets must be provided including drilling, testing and chemical information 17. They investigate what kind of noise, the noise volume and noise impacts due to the development 18. They investigate the canyons, estuaries, wetlands and nurseries which serve as breeding grounds for South Africa's rich biodiversity. 19. The independent study that Sasol has conducted must be provided for. 20. Surveys must be done over a longer period of time 21. That they consider the no go option as an alternative <p>All the demands stated above need to be in the EIA process. There should be no flexibility and variance in this process. The consulting company cannot be providing expert opinions because their opinion will be biased. Desktop studies will not be acceptable as this can be construed as misinformation.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. ERM has been appointed to undertake an EIA for exploration drilling in terms of NEMA. The Terms of Reference for the specialist studies are provided in Chapter 8 of the Scoping Report. 15. An oil spill modelling specialist study will be undertaken. The assessment of the oil spill impact will include a discussion regarding the risk of occurrence. 16. Detailed project description information is provided in Chapter 4 of the Scoping Report. Additional information will be included in the Project Description in the EIA. 17. An assessment of the noise associated with exploration drilling will be undertaken in the EIA. 18. A detailed baseline description has been provided in Chapter 5 of the Scoping Report, some additional information will be included in the baseline chapter of the EIA. 19. It is unclear what independent Sasol study is being referred to here. 20. No marine baseline surveys have been conducted for this project, baseline information presented has been gathered through a desktop study. 21. The no-go option will be considered as an alternative. 	

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			<p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>In conclusion we find that there is no emergency plan drawn up in the case of a disaster such as an oil spill that we know will destroy the ocean marine life. Even if there is an emergency plan, could we still guarantee that absolutely no oil will be spilt? The Gulf of Mexico oil spill can be made an example of how important it is to have a disaster emergency plan and of how offshore oil and gas drilling causes detrimental effects to the ecosystem. We are under the impression that all tiers of Government are promoting the idea of allowing these activities to go ahead without proper and meaningful consultation with the public communities. This type of reaction from Government is contradictory because whilst they are promoting tourism with the main focus on the Sardine shoals, whales and dolphin sighting points, beautiful marine nurseries, various bird life and small B&Bs which thrive on our beautiful beaches and ocean, they are destroying or allowing the destruction of this beautiful ocean we have. It seems that the offshore oil and gas project will only benefit the elite and rich people of society whereby once again the poor gets dealt a raw deal.</p> <p>Therefore we object completely to these activities and the way it has been presented to the people and urge the Department of Minerals and Energy to reconsider and re start this entire public process and consultation and meaningfully engage with all stakeholders and affected communities.</p>		<p>As previously indicated an Oil Spill Contingency Plan will be prepared and submitted to the authorities for approval prior to drilling activities. Further detail on the contents of this plan will be provided in the EIA.</p> <p>The strategic decision to promote oil and gas is an issue that falls within the remit of national government legislation and policy. This EIA process is based on an activity anticipated by Government. The South African White Paper on the Energy Policy (1998) is the overarching policy document which has guided and continues to guide future policy and planning in the energy sector. As outlined in the Ministerial foreword to the White Paper, fossil fuels play a central role in the socio economic development of the country, while at the same time providing the necessary infrastructural economic base for the country to become an attractive host for foreign investments in the energy sector. The white paper states that 'Government will ensure the optimal and environmentally sustainable exploration and development of the country's natural oil and gas resources to the benefit of all' and undertakes to 'ensure private sector investment and expertise in the exploitation and development of the country's oil and gas resources'. The successful exploitation of these natural resources would contribute to the growth of the economy and relieve pressure on the balance of payments.</p>	
Phumla	Ngesi	Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA)	<p>Timelines associated with drilling of a first well are clear. Considering the applicant proposes to drill up to 6 wells, how long would it take for the applicant to drill subsequent wells? Clarity is necessary to avoid possible assumptions that all wells will be drilled at the same time or immediately after the completion of a first well.</p> <p>Shore Base infrastructure: The assessment should not be limited to offshore drilling activities but should include activities associated with the proposed drilling operations. For instance the draft scoping report indicates that the shorebase will have storage facilities, a possible mud plant and bunkering services – however no identification and assessment of potential impacts associated with the shore base activities have been undertaken. Thresholds of the storage facilities should also be indicated.</p> <p>Pre-drilling activities: what is the duration of the pre-drilling activities? (Pg29 4.5.1)</p> <p>Will the actual drilling positions be identified once the drill ship is on site or will it be done before mobilisation of rig on site? Clarity is necessary.</p> <p>Potential impacts associated with handling and transportation of NADFs and other hazardous substances should be identified and assessed, unless there is a compelling reason for not including such issues.</p> <p>The Scoping Report only makes reference to municipalities in Richard's Bay (King Cetshwayo and City of Umhlatuze) and Durban (EThekweni Metro) and no reference is made to Ugu District Municipality. The socio-economic issues associated with Ugu and other affected municipalities (if any omitted) must be assessed.</p> <p>Finalisation of Scoping Report for submission to the Petroleum Agency SA instead of DEA.</p> <p>Newspaper coverage: concerned that there could be limited coverage in Port Shepstone. The EAP needs to consider local newspapers such as South Coast Herald. Erection of site notices: The erection of site notices were only limited to eThekweni Municipality, and Umhlatuze Local Municipality. Distribution of site notices should be extended to the South Coast part of the application e.g. Port Shepstone area.</p> <p>Detailed information on the amount of excess cement to be disposed is necessary in order to establish whether the activity does not deserve further assessment.</p>	07.03.2018	<p>The drilling of one well will take approximately 71 days. This timing refers to each of the six wells proposed and not merely the first well. As indicated on page 1 of the Scoping Report, subsequent to the first well the time sequence of the possible additional wells will be dependent on the results of the first exploration well, and will not occur immediately after the drilling of the initial well. Wells will not be drilled at the same time.</p> <p>Additional information will be included in the EIA with regards to the shore base, including thresholds for storage facilities in terms of the EIA regulations. It is anticipated that the service infrastructure required to provide the necessary onshore support is currently in place at both the Port of Durban and Richards Bay and no additional onshore infrastructure would be necessary for this project. Likewise, no new facilities or construction would be needed for helicopter support.</p> <p>Once in position, the drillship will carry out its pre-drilling activities comprising seabed survey; remote operated vehicle (ROV) dive; positioning; beacon placement and dynamic positioning (DP) trials. These activities will be followed up with safety checks, drills, communication tests and drilling of the pilot hole. This will take approximately 9 days to complete.</p> <p>A drilling location will be identified prior to mobilisation of the drillship on the basis of the results of the analysis of available seismic data. Once on site, prior to start drilling operations, the drillship will undertake a Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV) survey to ensure that there are no seabed hazards or sensitivities at the selected location. Should any obstacles/sensitivities be identified the drilling location, the well would be relocated to a nearby location where no obstacles/sensitivities are located.</p> <p>Measures for the handling and transport of NADF's and hazardous substances will be included in the EIA. There will be no impacts associated with the handling and transport under normal operating conditions. The EIA will include further information on the management of small oil or chemical spills.</p> <p>As indicated in the Scoping Report the socio-economic baseline is focused on the local municipalities in which the onshore logistics base may be located (ie Richard's Bay (King Cetshwayo and City of Umhlatuze) and Durban (EThekweni Metro)) as most of the activities associated with the project will take place offshore, with the exception of activities associated with the onshore logistics base. Fisheries information is provided for a wider offshore area. Based on the specialist studies the scope of the baseline may be increased to cover areas potentially impacted by unplanned events.</p> <p>Error corrected.</p> <p>Additional advertising in 10 local newspapers along the coast will be undertaken during the EIA phase, this will include the South Coast Herald. Additional site notices will be placed in areas along the south coast.</p> <p>Based on comments received we have elected to include the assessment of the impact to marine fauna due to the disposal of excess cement in the impact assessment. An estimation of quantity of excess cement will be included in the EIA.</p>	This report

Name	Surname	Organisation	Comment	Comment Received	Response	Response Sent
			<p>Are there any anticipated suspension activities? If so, the assessment shall make provision for the suspension of the well – in this regard the potential impacts associated with this must be assessed and appropriate mitigation measures provided.</p>		<p>Suspension refers to when well operation is suspended without removing the well control, for example during waiting out of extreme weather. This is a standard operation and, prior of any disconnection of the marine riser from BOP and wellhead, the well will be suspended in the safest way according to international best practises.</p> <p>A different issue is when drilling has terminated and the well will be plugged (sealed) and abandoned according to a P&A programme developed as per company and international standards.</p> <p>The open hole section of a wellbore is abandoned by setting an open hole cement plug across/above the reservoir and with an additional cement plugs in open hole and into the casing. Plug testing confirm their integrity and prevent future leaks. A closure certificate will have to be approved by the relevant authorities after plugging and abandonment.</p> <p>In case of successful well's discovery, a temporary abandonment could be performed to allow future re-entry of the well in a safe manner. It is to be highlighted that also the temporary abandonment will involve setting of cement plugs inside the wellbore and testing them for integrity. Monitoring of permanently plug and abandoned wells is not a standard practice and is not required by international standards/regulation or by local South African legislation. For temporarily abandoned subsea wells, a program for visual observation with ROV shall be established.</p>	
			<p>Issues raised above concerning consultation must be catered for in the Plan of Study for EIA.</p>		<p>The Plan of Study included in Chapter 8 of the Scoping Report has been updated to include additional consultation activities.</p>	
			<p>The EIA Regulations require the assessment of impacts and risks identified to include the nature, significance and consequence of the risk; extent and duration; the probability of occurrence; <u>the degree to which the impact and risk can be reversed; the degree to which the impact and risk may cause irreplaceable loss of resources;</u> and the degree to which the impact and risk can be mitigated. The methodology prescribed in the plan of study does not make provision for the highlighted issues and must therefore be considered.</p>		<p>The EIA methodology in Chapter 8 of the Scoping Report has been updated to include the highlighted items.</p>	
			<p>Regulations for Financial Provisioning, 2015 requires the applicant to determine financial provision to undertake rehabilitation and remediation of the adverse environmental impacts of exploration operates through a detailed itemisation of all rehabilitation activities and costs, calculated based on the actual costs of implementation. The said determination must be carried out by a specialist(s). It is hence expected that the applicant appoints a specialist to determine financial provision for decommissioning and rehabilitation.</p>		<p>Additional text has been included on page 13 of the Scoping Report as follows:</p> <p><i>At the end of the operation (ie drilling and well completion), the well will be plugged and abandoned. This will involve setting cement plugs inside the wellbore and testing them for integrity. The BOP will be then retrieved at surface and the drillship and support vessels will depart the area .</i></p> <p><i>A decommissioning plan and financial provisions for decommissioning will be required and will be submitted to the Minister as part of the Environmental Authorisation application process. This will be undertaken by an appropriate specialist.</i></p>	

Annex C2

ERM Response Letter to SDCEA

**Environmental
Resources
Management**

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27 February 2017
Att: Desmond D'SA
South Durban Community Environmental Alliance
PO Box 211150
Bluff 4036
Durban
Kwazulu-Natal

Sent via email: desmond@sdceango.co.za

Your ref: *Eni ER236 Exploration Drilling EIA Stakeholder Engagement*
Our ref: *0414229*

Dear Mr D'Sa,

Re: Eni Exploration Drilling Additional Responses to Queries and Concerns Raised During the Scoping Public Meeting in Durban

This letter has been compiled in response to queries and concerns raised during the public meeting held in Durban on 7 February 2018. During the meeting it was communicated that Eni South Africa BV (Eni) and Environmental Resources Management (ERM) did not provide sufficient response to the queries and concerns raised due to time pressure. A follow up meeting has been scheduled for Wednesday 28 February 2018 to respond in more detail.

This letter has been prepared as an input to assist in preparation for the scheduled follow up meeting. It addresses issues related to:

- 1) The background to the proposed project;
- 2) The role of ERM and the independence of specialists;
- 3) An overview of the stakeholder engagement process for the EIA process;
- 4) Concerns raised about the exclusion in the Scoping exercise of certain issues from the EIA process;
- 5) Approaches to potential oil spills; and
- 6) Eni's environmental performance.

Important concerns of a general nature were raised at the public meeting in Durban relating to government policy, strategic concerns relating to potential future extraction of oil/gas and its impact on climate change, and impacts related to possible future operations should the process proceed that far. These fall outside the scope of this EIA process as they are of a general nature. We welcome these issues being raised and they

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Company Registration Number
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Directors
Claudio Bertora
Urmilla Bob (Non-Executive)
Linda Kumbemba
Tania Swanepoel
Marinda Rasmussen

**A member of the Environmental
Resources Management Group**

will be included in the comments and responses report to be submitted to the authorities, however we will not be addressing these in further detail.

We have prepared the following detailed responses which we will present at the meeting and which we hope address your comments and concerns.

1) PROPOSED PROJECT

Although it is likely you are aware of this information, a brief summary of the proposed project location and activities is provided here for information purposes.

Eni, and Sasol Africa Limited (Sasol) hold an Exploration Right off the East Coast of South Africa. Eni and Sasol are considering the possibility of conducting an exploration drilling programme in Block ER236 (12/3/236) to assess the commercial viability of the hydrocarbon reservoir for future development.

The proposed project includes the drilling of six wells in deep water in ER236:

- Four wells in the northern area (roughly in line with Richards Bay, but more than 60 kms offshore) in water depths ranging between 1,500 m and 2,100 m.
- Two wells within the southern area (roughly in line with Port Shepstone, but also more than 60 kms offshore), in water depth ranging between 2,600 m and 3,000 m.

The number of wells and where they will be drilled within the specified areas is still to be determined. The success (if valuable hydrocarbon is discovered) of the first well in each area will also determine whether or not subsequent wells are drilled.

The drilling of the first exploration well is planned for late 2019.

2) ERM AND SPECIALIST INDEPENDENCE

ERM is a privately owned company registered in South Africa. ERM has no financial ties to, nor is ERM a subsidiary, legally or financially, of Eni. Remuneration for the services by the Proponent in relation to this EIA is not linked to an approval by the decision-making authority. Furthermore, ERM has no secondary or downstream interest in the development.

The role of the environmental consultants is to provide credible, objective and accessible information to government and other stakeholders, so that an informed decision can be made about whether the project should proceed or not.

The ERM team selected for this project possesses the relevant expertise and experience to undertake this EIA. As such, ERM has signed the legally required declaration of independence to function as an objective Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).

Four specialist studies have been identified to be undertaken as part of the EIA process (Marine Fauna, Fisheries, Drill Cuttings Dispersion Modelling and Oil Spill Modelling). The Marine Fauna and Fisheries studies will be undertaken by Pisces Environmental Services and CapMarine respectively and the Drill Cuttings and Oil Spill Modelling by an ERM specialist team. All specialists are required to sign an independence declaration as a component of the specialist work. In addition the Oil Spill Modelling will be peer reviewed by an independent peer reviewer, PRDW, experienced in undertaking modelling studies in the South African marine environment.

3) SUMMARY OF THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

Introduction

Many of your comments reference the stakeholder engagement process and we would like to provide a summary of the actions that have been taken during the process thus far. It should be noted at this stage that we are currently in the Scoping phase of the EIA process and as such there will be an additional opportunity to comment (and attend public meetings) during the next (EIA) phase of the project.

Public participation is required for an Environmental Authorisation process in terms of the EIA Regulations ¹.

Public participation during EIA's in South Africa is required by the the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) ². More detail is included in the Public Participation Guideline ³ from the Department of Environmental Affairs. This guideline requires that the scope of engagement be determined based on a number of factors, including the scope and scale of potential impacts, characteristics of potentially affected parties, sensitivity of environment and controversy of the project.

Our approach to engagement was based on these regulations and guidelines. It is important to note that adjustments can be made depending on the results of the specialist studies and responses during the initial stages of engagement.

(1) GN R.982 (December 2014, as amended)

(2) Act 107 of 1998, as amended

(3) GN 807: Guideline 7: Public Participation in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (Department of Environmental Affairs, 10 October 2011)

Below is a summary of the engagement undertaken thus far, followed by responses to concerns raised and a proposal for future engagement.

Stakeholder Engagement

In order to engage stakeholders, the following actions were carried out:

- Stakeholder database compiled of authorities (local and provincial), Non-Governmental Organisations, neighbouring landowners, fisheries and other key stakeholders. This database was based on previous project databases for similar projects (both ERM's and other consultancies) and included more than 150 stakeholders. It should be noted that Eastern Cape governmental stakeholders are included on the database and the municipal managers of each municipality along the KZN coastline.
- A Background Information Document was developed to give initial project information. This was placed on the website and distributed to all stakeholders on the database.
- Initial advertising - The project was advertised in four newspapers; The Mercury and Zululand Observer in English and the Isolezwe and and Ilanga in isiZulu. The dates of distribution were as follows:
 - The Mercury - 18 September 2017
 - The Zululand Observer - 18 September 2017
 - Ilanga (advert in isiZulu) - 21 September 2017
 - Isolezwe (advert in isiZulu) - 21 September 2017
- Site notices have been placed at the following locations:
 - eThekweni Municipality libraries:
 - Durban North;
 - Durban Central Lending;
 - Amanzimtoti;
 - Warner Beach;
 - Isipingo Beach;
 - Umkomaas; and
 - Tongaat Beach.
 - uMhlathuze Local Municipality;
 - Richards Bay Municipality; and
 - Richards Bay Library.
 - Entrance to the Port of Richards Bay.
- The draft Scoping Report was released for public comment on 22 January 2018.
 - An advert was published as follows:
 - The Mercury - 22 January 2018
 - The Zululand Observer - 22 January 2018
 - Ilanga (advert in isiZulu) - 22 January 2018
 - Isolezwe (advert in isiZulu) - 22 January 2018
 - Notifications have been sent to all stakeholders on the database and the report was made available online and in the following libraries:

- Durban Public Library
- Richards Bay Public Library
- Port Shepstone Public Library
- *It should be noted that an earlier version of the Draft Scoping Report was released for comment on 27 October 2017. Due to a change in project scope, a notification was sent out on 7 November 2017 to notify stakeholders that the report would be re-released for a full 30 day comment period in early 2018.
- During the Scoping Phase public meetings have been held as follows:
 - 6 February 2018, Richards Bay
 - 7 February 2018, Durban
 - 8 February 2018, Port Shepstone

Public Meetings

As identified above in addition to the written disclosures of the draft Scoping Report, a series of meetings were held to increase engagement with potentially interested and affected parties.

Numerous concerns have been raised with regards to the meetings:

- Advertising and notification – the meeting was advertised in the four newspapers indicated above and an invitation was sent to the entire stakeholder database. Which now consists of more than 200 stakeholders.
- The timing of the meeting (available from 4pm, 5.30pm presentation start time) allowed people representing in an official capacity (government or professionally) to attend at 4 pm as part of their work day and private individuals to attend after typical working hours.
- The meeting locations were selected based on the geographical location of the areas of interest and coastal communities, locations of registered I&APs and the interest shown in the project.
- The team facilitating the meeting had English, Afrikaans, and isiZulu language capability. It is acknowledged that although a member of the ERM team is a Zulu speaker and was able to provide translation, a professional isiZulu translator would be preferable and will be made available for subsequent meetings.

Way Forward

In order to address concerns raised with regards to the process we propose to modify the scope of the engagement process as follows:

Immediate steps:

- Translate the summary of the Draft Scoping Report into isiZulu and distribute to all Interested and Affected Parties on the stakeholder database.

- Extend the comment period for an additional week to Thursday 1 March 2018 in order to allow stakeholders to review the isiZulu version of the summary.
- Undertake a follow up meeting with yourselves (SDCEA) to respond to concerns raised where there was insufficient time to do so during the public meeting. This meeting is planned for the 28th February 2018. Note that a record of the meeting will be included in the Final Scoping Report which **must** be submitted to the authorities on or before 8 March 2018.

EIA Consultation:

- Additional advertising in local newspapers in communities along the coast. It is proposed that adverts will be placed in at least 10 additional local papers, including in the Eastern Cape.
- Radio notifications in English and Zulu are under consideration.
- isiZulu translation at meetings in KZN.
- EIA Phase meetings to be held in Richards Bay, Durban and Port Shepstone as before, with additional meetings depending on interest shown and stakeholder registration in other locations. Should there be an issue with access to meetings by registered I&APs this can be discussed on a case-by-case basis and alternative measures implemented. Furthermore, we would value discussion on appropriate venues for meetings to allow for greater participation.
- We will aim to make presentations accessible to meeting participants through the use of plain language and clear explanations of technical content.

4) CONCERNS RAISED ABOUT THE EXCLUSION IN THE SCOPING EXERCISE OF CERTAIN ISSUES FROM THE EIA PROCESS

As described in *Chapter 7* of the Draft Scoping Report, the assessment process included two steps:

- Screening to determine which activities (e.g., drilling the well; movement of vessel, disposal of waste) may interact with environmental and social resources and receptors (e.g., water quality, marine fauna, fisheries, local economy).
- Scoping to determine if the interaction has the potential for significant effects.

Based on this some impacts were identified for further assessment in the EIA.

Concerns were raised during the Durban public meeting and it was indicated that no impacts should be screened out.

The text below provides more detail on each of the interactions/possible impacts that were screened out during the Scoping Process (Screening and Scoping) and provides the motivation for not assessing them further:

- **Impact to Community Health, Safety and Security due to interactions with foreign/migrant workers** - although Scoping determined that the project will employ workers during all the phases of the project, due to the nature of the work, the majority of the employees onboard the drillship will be expatriate staff who may transit through Durban or Richards Bay for a short period of time. Shore base employees are likely to be mainly current employees of existing logistics companies based in these areas.
- **Positive impact to local employment and associated income generation during the drilling activities** - Eni has estimated that in the order of 10 jobs will be created for locals by this project. The project will use local labour as far as possible based on their existing skills and provide new employees with appropriate training. The temporary creation of local jobs and employment opportunities by this project and the associated possible positive impact on the economy is considered insignificant.
- **Positive impact to local economy due to trade with local suppliers (e.g., for food, water, hotels, waste disposal, etc.)** - scoping determined that the project will result in trade with local suppliers for food, fuel, water, hotel, waste treatment and other supplies. This may result in a limited, short-term positive impact.
- **Degradation of air quality** - a reduction in air quality from the vessel and helicopter activities, power generation and bunkering are not expected to be significant in a regional context, or to cause human health impacts due to the temporary nature of the project, the well mixed air-shed of the offshore environment and the distance of the project site to shore. The drilling rig's power generators will be equipped with emissions abatement system as prescribed by international standards. A summary of air emissions will be presented in the EIA report and control measures for reduction in air quality will be presented in the Environmental Management Programme.
- **Impact to Community Health, Safety & Security due to noise from helicopters** - the noise generated by helicopters for crew transfers will be over the Port of Richards Bay or Durban, helicopters will not fly over residential areas.
- **Increase in disposal of wastes generated by the project activities at onshore disposal sites** - the project will result in an increase in waste generated in the area. Wastes will be transported by vessels to the onshore supply base in Richards Bay or Durban for temporary storage prior to off-site disposal. Solid non-hazardous waste will be disposed of at a suitably licensed waste facility. Hazardous wastes

will be treated/ disposed of at a licensed waste treatment/ disposal facility

- **Impact due to fresh water supply on the vessels and at the shorebase** - water will be provided via a reverse osmosis plant onboard the project vessels, and where required bottled water may be provided. Therefore this impact was considered not significant and will not be assessed further. Water stored at the onshore base for water supplies for the limited number of onshore staff will be sourced from the local municipality and will not have a significant impact.
- **Marine pollution due to discharge during well clean-up and well testing**-- after drilling activities are complete, in case of well testing will be confirmed for appraisal wells, hydrocarbon and fluids will be flared. Possible concentrations of residual contaminant in seawater would be anticipated to return to background levels rapidly. Control measures related to the discharge during well clean-up and well-testing will be included in the Environmental Management Programme.
- **Pollution due to well logging (logging while drilling (LWD) and vertical seismic profiling (VSP))** - LWD and VSP activities will be conducted inside the well in a closed system composed by the well itself, riser, rig. Standard industry mitigation measures will be implemented, therefore there will be no interaction with the external marine environment. This impact was considered not significant and will not be assessed further.
- **Marine pollution due to disposal of excess cement** - the cementing of the casing (steel pipe) into the well is required to ensure the safety of the well and avoid a blowout and oil spill. The presence of excess cement slurry that has already been mixed is unavoidable during operation and it will be disposed of overboard to avoid damages to lines, cement unit and tanks. The amount of excess slurry will be minimised as far as possible. Seawater quality would be expected to return to background levels rapidly and therefore have limited impacts on marine fauna.
- **Physical disturbance of the seabed by drilling activity** - the impact of drilling on the seabed will be very localised and short-term. In particular the highest disturbance will be during the first drilled section (conductor pipe and surface drilling) in which return of drilling cuttings and cement will be directly to the seabed. In the next drilling phases, the only disturbance is the dispersion of drilling cuttings. The dispersion of cuttings will be simulated with a specific software and results will be included in the EIA report.
- **Visual impact of the drillship during drilling** - The drillship will be located more than 60 km offshore and therefore is unlikely to be seen from the shore.
- **Community and workforce health and safety due to well abandonment** - at the end of operations wells drilled will be plugged and abandoned. Given that the water is deep, it is therefore not

anticipated that the abandoned wells will have any impact on navigation or fishing.

- **Introduction of alien invasive species due to support and supply vessel ballasting** - de- and re-ballasting of project vessels will only be undertaken in adherence to International Maritime Organisation (IMO) guidelines governing discharge of ballast waters at sea. The IMO states that vessels using ballast water exchange should, whenever possible, conduct such exchange at least 200 nm from the nearest land and in water of at least 200 m depth. Where this is not feasible, the exchange should be as far from the nearest land as possible, and in all cases a minimum of 50 nm from the nearest land and preferably in water at least 200 m in depth.

Employment Opportunities

A recurring item of discussion during the meeting was that of employment opportunities. As discussed above and in *Chapter 7* of the Draft Scoping Report local job creation linked to the proposed exploration drilling activities is negligible due to the specialised nature of the work and the short duration of the activities. It is acknowledged that minimal job opportunities would be available for local people at this stage, but Eni has committed to ensuring local contractors are used wherever feasible. This EIA does not consider possible future employment opportunities associated with production activities.

Climate Change

Comments regarding the impact to climate change were made during the public meeting. Given that the scope of the project covers only exploration drilling the EIA will assess the impact to climate change from drilling ship, vessels and helicopter emissions, as well as estimated well emissions during welltesting.

5) *POTENTIAL OIL SPILL*

One of the key issues raised and a key impact to be assessed is that of a potential oil spill.

The following response was provided by Eni regarding the management of oil spills:

'The potential for oil spill and blow out is something that is simulated and assessed by Eni from the start of projects, during the impact assessment analysis and the design phase of well. Eni adopts several and different prevention measures to avoid/prevent the occurrence of negative events, including: preparation of written programs and procedures, quality check and audit for contractors capabilities, services and tools, training and certification of staff and

contractors. In addition other activities are carried out to describe identified scenarios, roles, responsibilities and techniques to respond to and manage any occurring oil spill/blow out events and mitigate impacts; those include qualification and training of personnel, studies such as blowout study and modelling, Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP).

This multiple system of preventing actions/mitigation tools has been also consolidated by Eni after years (decades) of commitment in excellence of operations and successful results in drilling activity, in particular for new wells. Eni demonstrates excellent HSE record, including zero blow-out and well accidents for a thirteenth consecutive year and limited operation-related spills. Eni applies best industry standard (eg API, ISO, Norsok) and industry working groups (eg. IMO, IOGP) best practice; Eni applies the most stringent safety standards to protect people, assets and the environment.

Please note, although oil spill modelling and mitigation measures associated with impacts relating to major oil spills will be undertaken as part of the EIA, the OSCP will be developed closer to the time of possible drilling once all details (exact location, time, vessel, shore base) are confirmed. The results of the EIA studies will be included in the OSCP. In fact the OSCP Detailed Plan describing identified scenarios, roles, responsibilities and techniques to respond to any occurring oil spill. Oil Spill modelling for the evaluation of potential oil spill consequences are included within the plan.

The Oil Spill Contingency and Response Plan must be submitted to the relevant South Africa Department (PASA) for approval before the start of any drilling operation, so not only international but also local requirements will be taken into consideration. The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Department of Transport (DoT) through the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) are two key role players with regards to vessel-source marine pollution, and particularly oil pollution.

Eni's approach was to join international consortiums for main equipment and to develop in-house technologies to improve the intervention capability. Eni is a member of Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) who will be contracted to provide oil spill emergency response equipment. OSRL has a capping stack located in Saldanha Bay, which could be used in case of a well blow out. In addition they have stock piles of dispersant, which could be mobilised in the case of an emergency. Additional equipment can be brought in as needed.'

6) ENI ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Your comments about Eni and the company's environmental performance are noted. Most of the comments are with reference to issues that are beyond the scope of the EIA process.

Regarding your comments Eni provided the following in response:

'Eni, in its desire for a sustainable growth, strongly believe that in its business, attention shall be paid to the health and safety of its people and local communities, to the protection of the environment and of territory and to the continuous improvement of quality in processes, services and products. Therefore in all the activities and within all onshore and offshore areas where it operates, Eni always impose the highest environmental, health and safety standards. Eni responds to such evidence with management and control tools and measures to prevent and reduce the risk of impact on the environment and on the health of the community, adopting the best technologies and engaging people who are constantly trained and prepared.

Eni recognizes the scientific evidence presented in the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report and the urge to limit the rise of global temperature below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels. To this end Eni is carrying out an integrated climate strategy to mitigate its impact on the climate and reduce the risks associated with climate change that has already produced significant results. Eni has three pillars: reducing climate-altering emissions, promoting the use of natural gas for power generation and a commitment to renewable energy.

Eni as an organisation is committed to playing an active role in decarbonising the energy system by accompanying the transition toward greener energy solutions by promoting the substitution of coal and oil with natural gas that is the fossil fuel with the lowest carbon content. Reduction of CO₂ and fugitive methane emissions in operated assets are also main targets for Eni. The reduction of GHG emissions is sustained by a strategy focused on natural gas utilization. In 2016 the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) ranked ENI top of the major oil and gas companies in the Climate A List.

Eni has partnerships and collaborations with several universities, International NGOs and Institutions who are leaders in biodiversity conservation. Eni operates according to internationally recognized best practices, such as World Bank PS6, in order to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services from the first exploration stages.

Eni has also created the Energy Solutions Department to integrate renewable sources in the business model. Eni supports the need to introduce a carbon price for the GHG emissions at a global level to discourage higher emissions options and to stimulate investments in low carbon technologies. The development of renewable energy sources in the Countries in which Eni operates is a key element in the Company's strategy to move the business model towards a low-carbon scenario.'

With regards to questions about the Oil Spills in the Niger Delta, these impact on the production of all oil companies operating in the area, and they affect the environment as well as the safety, security, and health of people in the region. In order to prevent sabotage and bunkering activities, and in addition to measures already implemented to mitigate and prevent explosions / theft of hydrocarbons (caused by third parties) and losses due to operational spills, Eni has taken further measures: reinforced security and surveillance of the pipelines with greater involvement of the communities concerned; improved relations with

the communities; cutting edge devices have been installed such as Vibroacoustic Pipeline Monitoring System, and Computational Pipeline Monitoring that allow real-time detection of leaks; intensification of the preventive maintenance campaign for the lines (sectional replacement), the valves, and the points previously repaired after theft/sabotage events.

In the event of a spill, Eni/NAOC's in-house response team mobilizes for confirmation and verification of spill site. The spread of spill is contained by deploying containment measures. The leaking facility is either isolated/shut down or depressurized as applicable repairs are carried out. Following containment and repairs, the impacted site is cleaned up and a post clean up inspection is conducted with Government regulatory agencies where soil sampling and analysis of site are carried out.

Since March 2014 Eni/NAOC has set up a constantly updated web site that transparently disseminates oil spill event information as well as response and remediation measures.

7) OTHER COMMENTS

The company's position regarding the alleged corruption case in Nigeria and the ongoing proceedings remains that there was no inappropriate conduct by any Eni company or its staff. Eni is confident that the proceedings will confirm the correctness and integrity of its conduct in the acquisition of OPL 245.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Thank you for your inputs during the public meetings during the week of 6 February 2018, effective engagement is an important part of the process and we will strive to ensure that stakeholders are engaged in a meaningful and appropriate way. As indicated previously we will hold a follow up meeting with SDCEA and related stakeholders to respond to the points as indicated above, namely the following:

- The role of ERM and the independence of specialists;
- An overview of the stakeholder engagement process for the EIA process;
- Concerns raised about the exclusion in the Scoping exercise of certain issues from the EIA process;
- Approaches to potential oil spills; and
- Eni's environmental performance.

Annex C3

Meeting Minutes

**Meeting
minutes**

**Environmental
Resources
Management**

Subject/Ref 0414229: Scoping Phase Public Meeting - Eni South
Africa's Offshore Exploration Drilling: Scoping Phase
Public Meeting

Venue Premier Hotel, Richards Bay

Date of Meeting 06 February 2018

Present See below and attached attendance register

Building 32
1st Floor
The Woodlands Office Park
Woodlands Drive
Woodmead, 2148



A public meeting was held at the Premier Hotel, where the following agenda was followed:

1. Welcome and Introduction
2. Introduction to Eni and ERM
3. Project Overview
4. EIA Process Summary
5. Discussion
6. Way Forward

The following Eni and ERM team members were present at the meeting

Name	Role
David Shandler	Independent Facilitator
Alessandro Gelmetti	Eni South Africa Managing Director
Marilia Cioni	Regional Media Advisor/Press Officer, Eni
Fabrizio Pecoraro	Sustainability Department, Eni
Claire Alborough	Project Manager, ERM

Attached as annexures are copies of presentation material presented to the meeting in items 2, 3 and 4 of the agenda. Below is a record of the discussion as conducted in item 5 of the agenda.

Meeting
minutes

Record of Discussion held at Public Meeting

I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
Gavin Anderson	Gavin stated that the Scoping Report does not indicate that a marine archaeologist study will be undertaken for this project. It is his understanding that an HIA will be required for the project and he emphasised that if the project does not do one it will be a problem.	Claire	We have submitted the report to SAHRA and they have not as yet indicated that an HIA will be necessary, however we will follow up on this.
Freya van der Wid	Freya queried how the vessel manages extreme events.	Alessandro	Alessandro responded to say that accidents are very rare and largely avoidable, e.g., Macondo. He went on to say that the vessel is designed to manage strong currents, winds, waves, etc., however in the case of an extreme weather event, e.g., hurricane, the vessel is able to safely disconnect from the sea bed and move to a place of safety.
Vumani Ndlovu (TNPA)	Vumani noted that spills would be a concern and he would like to understand how consultation would be done along the coast where spills may occur. He indicated that he would like to understand upfront how oil spill management would be undertaken for the Project. He further indicated that it would be advisable for the Project to present to the disaster management advisory forum at the uMhlatuze Municipality. NGOs and stakeholders should also be given the opportunity to understand how oil spills will be managed.	Alessandro/Claire	Alessandro indicated that an Oil Spill Contingency Plan would be developed prior to drilling and that this plan would need to be approved by the authorities (PASA, SAMSA, Department of Transport). This plan would cover measures to manage small, medium and large spills. Claire stated that the EIA phase consultation would be extended to cover areas potentially affected by oil spills and that a meeting with the uMhlatuze municipality has been discussed and would be arranged to take place during the EIA phase consultation.
Sandy Camminga (Coastwatch)	Sandy indicated that the country (and City) has limited capacity to deal with disasters and has a slow reaction time, e.g., the large container ship that came aground and spilled plastic pellets which polluted a large part of the coastline. She wanted to know how they would manage with a large oil spill.	Alessandro	Alessandro indicated that Eni would manage oil spills themselves (in consultation with the authorities) and that spills are managed differently depending on their size (small spills are dealt with by the vessel; and medium spills by the vessel and equipment from the shorebase). Eni will have a contract with Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) and in the event of a large spill OSRL would mobilise with personnel and equipment to manage the spill. OSRL have a base in Saldanha Bay, with one of four available capping stacks in the world.
Sharin Govender	Sharin indicated that the uMhlatuze Municipality are interested in the project and feel it is important for them to	Claire	Claire indicated that a meeting with the municipality would be arranged during the EIA phase consultation period.

Meeting
minutes

I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
(uMhlatuze Municipality)	<p>understand the local level planning needs for a project such as this, including linkages to onshore and future developments that could occur. The municipality would like to be strategically prepared if needed. She also stated that she is aware that it is likely premature for this sort of planning.</p> <p>She indicated that this project has links to the gas to power project which should be co-ordinated, both from a spatial and timing perspective.</p>		
	Sharin requested clarity on whether the competent authority was just PASA.	Claire	Claire responded that the competent authority is the Department of Mineral Resources, but that they have delegated authority to PASA to deal with the EIA processes for oil and gas projects. The DMR still have ultimate sign off on the Environmental Authorisations.
	Sharin stated that she was concerned about possible impacts to tourism due to impacts on marine life, as well as impacts of sonar. The other concern she raised was that of coastal erosion which is a big concern along the coast in the area.	Claire	Claire responded to say that impact to marine fauna will be assessed in the EIA phase. She further indicated that the project does not involve the use of sonar and that coastal erosion or deposition will not occur based on the type of activity proposed and the distance from shore. Any cuttings to be disposed would disperse very rapidly.
	Sharin asked what would happen if after drilling the first well if nothing was found.	Alessandro	Alessandro indicated that given the two areas of interest (north and south) it is possible that if a dry well was drilled in one area Eni may still drill another well in the other area. However, it would be unlikely for them to drill additional wells in an area of interest if the first well in that area was dry. If the first well is however successful then an appraisal well would be drilled to identify the size and flow rate of the discovery. If additional wells to those covered in the EIA are needed then another EIA would need to be done.
	Sharin stated that given the gas-to-power situation there is an interest in things being done at a reasonable speed. The gas-to-power project is currently stalled due in part to the cost of gas contracts. An alternative source of gas is required.		Noted

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minutes

I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
Keith Harvey (RBIDZ)	<p>Keith stated that in the oil and gas industry the chances of success are not high, only 1 out of 8 wells are successful. A bet is being taken and he stated that this should be promoted. He used the example of drilling in Norway where numerous wells were drilled and were all dry. The majority of ships/companies left but one continued drilling and was eventually successful.</p> <p>He stated that he hoped the Blow out Preventer (BOP) was not the same as in Macondo and that Eni must be sure not to take any shortcuts with HSE related issues.</p> <p>Keith queried how many helicopter trips per day would be needed.</p>	Alessandro	Alessandro responded to state that the BOP (and many other safety aspects) has been improved since Macondo and that Eni are focussed on HSE and will not take any shortcuts.
Mike Patterson (Chamber of Commerce)	<p>Mike stated that in his view this would be good for Richards Bay and that Eni should do the project if they can as it would be a “win-win”. He provided some information on the gas-to-power project and the discussions around a potential pipeline from Mozambique. He did, however, state that the timing would be critical for a project like this.</p> <p>Mike went on to emphasise that it is critical that Eni take into consideration the sea conditions (Agulhas current) and stated that any spill would spread down the coast due to the nature of the current.</p>	Alessandro	<p>The statement regarding timing is understood and depending on how the process progresses Eni intend to move as quickly as they can.</p> <p>Sea conditions are taken into account when planning the drilling of the well and the Agulhas current has been and will be considered closely. An oil spill modelling study is being undertaken as part of the EIA.</p>
Dave Savides	Dave asked how extraction would be undertaken if oil/gas is found - would lots of wells then be drilled.	Alessandro	Alessandro responded to say that should oil and/or gas be found Eni would undertake careful planning to ensure that a minimum of wells would be drilled. The appraisal well is critical in this planning process. Eni do not want to drill too many wells, given that one well costs 60 – 70 million dollars to drill.
Sandy	Sandy indicated that Coastwatch are concerned about marine life and wanted to understand what would be a no-go? She also asked for the specialists to be present at the EIA meeting to present the results of the their specialist study.	Claire	A marine faunal specialist study will be undertaken to understand and assess the impact of the proposed project on marine life. Claire went on to state that generally a project would have been no-go’ed earlier in the process and not at the end,

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minutes

I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
			however a no-go decision can be made by the government during the decision making process. If feasible specialists will come to the EIA meetings to present their results.
Vumani	Vumani indicated that Transnet would like to understand expectations from the outset and asked that the project be presented early for alignment purposes. This would include aspects such as waste management. Vessel traffic is also something to consider.	Alessandro	Alessandro responded to indicate that a logistics study would be undertaken to understand the capacity at the Port and potential requirements. He further stated that Eni would engage early with TNPA to ensure alignment.
Sandy	<p>Sandy indicated that the marine faunal study needs to look at the impact of noise on humpback whales. She further queried whether the project had considered the MPAs and were the areas of interest not overlapping MPAs (or proposed MPAs)?</p> <p>She then queried what would happen after the well is drilled.</p>	Claire/ Alessandro	<p>Claire responded to state that the marine faunal study will consider noise impacts. A map of ER236 overlapping the current and proposed MPAs was shown and the fact that the areas of interest do not intersect with any current or proposed MPAs. Alessandro went on to indicate that Eni had as far as possible relinquished the parts of ER236 that overlapped with current or proposed MPAs.</p> <p>Alessandro indicated that after plugging and abandoning the well Eni would need to obtain a closure certificate (the same as mining) to prove that there is no further liability. Should the wells be successful Eni would need to apply for a production right before progressing.</p>

**Meeting
minutes**

**Environmental
Resources
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Subject/Ref 0414229: Scoping Phase Public Meeting - Eni South Africa's Offshore Exploration Drilling: Scoping Phase Public Meeting

Venue Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, Durban

Date of Meeting 07 February 2018

Present See below and attached attendance register

Building 32
1st Floor
The Woodlands Office Park
Woodlands Drive
Woodmead, 2148



A public meeting was held at the Gooderson Tropicana Hotel, where the following information was presented:

1. Welcome and Introduction
2. Introduction to Eni and ERM
3. Project Overview
4. EIA Process Summary
5. Discussion
6. Way Forward

The following Eni and ERM team members were present at the meeting

Name	Role
David Shandler	Independent Facilitator
Alessandro Gelmetti	Eni South Africa Managing Director
Marilia Cioni	Regional Media Advisor/Press Officer, Eni
Fabrizio Pecoraro	Sustainability Department, Eni
Claire Alborough	Project Manager, ERM
Ingeborg McNicoll	Project Partner, ERM
Khosi Dlamini	Project Consultant, ERM

Attached as annexures are copies of presentation material presented to the meeting in items 2, 3 and 4 of the agenda. Below is a record of the discussion as conducted in item 5 of the agenda.

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minutes

Record of Discussion held at Public Meeting

	I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
1	Desmond D'Sa (SDCEA)	<p>Desmond D'Sa raised initial objections to the process, these included concerns regarding the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a lack of advertising of the meetings • Regarding notification of all I&APs (e.g. surf clubs, hostels etc) – who was notified and invited? • The presentation was too technical and confusing for the audience to understand. • The location and timing of the meeting was not appropriate • Holding three meetings in three days is too rushed • Zulu speakers were not catered for; there was no formal translation/translator or translation of the scoping report 	Claire Alborough	<p>The meetings were advertised in four newspapers two weeks previously (the project was advertised previously in the same newspapers). Notifications were sent out to all those on the stakeholder database which is provided in the Scoping Report. The three locations were selected based on the location of the project and potential impacts associated with the project (e.g. possible location of shore base). Depending on the results of the impact assessment the engagement will be expanded as necessary.</p>
2	Khalid Mather (Wildlands)	<p>Khalid presented Jennifer Oblers presentation on seismic survey impacts to meeting attendees. The following concerns were raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impacts of noise and vibrations on marine organisms • The impacts relating to seasonality such as whales migration route, turtles in current etc. • The disposal of 'sludge' produced by process • Drilling is close to sensitive areas (MPA's) 	Claire Alborough	<p>It was clarified that this project is not a seismic survey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise impacts will be considered during the EIA phase. • Seasonality will be taken into consideration when proposing mitigations. • Waste disposal will be further elaborated on in the EIA. • The proposed areas of interest do not overlap with current or proposed MPA's.
3	Vusi Zweli (UMH)	<p>Vusi indicated that he did not feel stakeholders were notified of the process and that he is used to being listened to. He indicated that he was concerned regarding the language issue and that the translation was insufficient. He stated that they want black people, presenting the project in our own language. He further indicated that he is worried that Eni as a foreign company are going to take South Africa's</p>		<p>Responses to EIA process concerns included in line 12 and to questions regarding the strategic motivation for the project and benefits of the project in line 13.</p>

Meeting
minutes

	I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
		resources. (Note that this comment was translated from Zulu during the meeting).		
4	Fred Kockott (Roving Reporters)	What do you hope to discover? What will you do about the request for translation into Zulu?	Alessandro Gelmetti	It is unknown at this stage. It could be either oil or gas or a combination. Translation of documentation will be discussed and we will provide feedback.
5	Njabulo Ndwandwe	<p>Njabulo indicated that in his view SA is somewhere that foreign people just take take take. This project will have limited employment and it will be risky employment. Eni has come from Italy to 'move the earth' and will leave SA with the negative effects. He queried if Eni had considered the people on the coast, including impacts on people and the environment. He then stated that people are tired of promises of employment that do not occur. 'Leave the land alone.' He indicated that a bottom up approach would be preferable and that Eni/ERM should listen to the people.</p> <p>The number of meetings was criticised, and he indicated that in his view meetings should also have been held in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tugela Mouth • Cape Vidal • St Lucia • Kosi Mouth • Umkomaas • Transkei coast <p>It was noted that the impact on the sardine run needs to be discussed.</p> <p>A further comment was made regarding the use of inhouse ERM specialist people to do studies is a problem. Referee and decision maker.</p>		<p>*It should be noted that people were given the opportunity to speak, but due to the length of the comments and discussion time not all comments were immediately responded to. A consolidated response was provided by Alessandro Gelmetti of Eni and Claire Alborough of ERM. It was agreed that a further meeting would be convened to discuss certain of the issues raised which required further response.</p> <p>Responses to EIA process concerns included in line 12 and to questions regarding the strategic motivation for the project and benefits of the project in line 13.</p>

Meeting
minutes

	I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
6	Vusi Zweli	<p>Vusi stated that the news presented is devastating. He stated that Eni currently works in several countries in Africa and employs many people but queried how many of these jobs are for local people. He went on to state that there are no employment opportunities associated with the project. He indicated that although Eni may have worked in other areas in Africa, they are now in KZN and things are different here. He criticised the meeting and stated that the person doing the translation was not an interpreter.</p> <p>He also queried whether or not all stakeholders have been consulted (such as King Zwelintini).</p>		<p>Responses to EIA process concerns included in line 12 and to questions regarding the strategic motivation for the project and benefits of the project in line 13.</p>
7	Desmond D'Sa	<p>Desmond had the following queries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the advantages and disadvantages of the project. The disadvantages have not been presented. Would advantages just be jobs? • Where are you planning to discharge wastes and will this have an impact on the community or the environment? <p>He criticised the process, indicating the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hostels and people in Umlazi were not notified of the project. • The presentation was too technical. <p>He went on to state that this project will bring no jobs for the people but they will be the ones who are impacted negatively. There is nothing Eni can help us with.</p> <p>He went on to state that Libyans benefitted when Gadaffi was around. Anger about the proposed project was expressed.</p>		<p>Responses to EIA process concerns included in line 12 and to questions regarding the strategic motivation for the project and benefits of the project in line 13.</p>

Meeting
minutes

	I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
8	Mvuzo Ntombela	<p>Mvuzo indicated that in his view there is an issue with surveys (studies) that will not be done and that should the surveys not be done ERM would have failed in the EIA.</p> <p>He went on to state that given the 70 day operation and the skills needed no local people can be employed. He said that it is the same story as others who have come before, jobs are promised but none are realised.</p> <p>He indicated that there is an issue with the public participation and stated that everyone at the meeting was only there because of one person, and if it was not for him they would not have known about the process. He noted that many people do not know how to use the internet. Disagrees with the entire process.</p>		Responses to EIA process concerns included in line 12 and to questions regarding the strategic motivation for the project and benefits of the project in line 13.
9	Alice Thomson (Earthlife Africa)	<p>Alice made a presentation on behalf of Earthlife Africa, she started by stating that the droughts in South Africa caused by climate change should be a wake up call for all of us. Crops are failing, cattle are dying and people are going to have to start queueing for water. Climate change is happening because of projects and companies like this. This is a fight for our lives.</p> <p>There is a carbon bubble, an amount of carbon that cannot be used if we want to stay under the 2 degrees of warming committed to under the Paris agreement. We cannot afford to extract more than 20 percent of existing reserves. The remaining 80 percent must stay below the ground if we are to avoid catastrophic climate change, so why explore for more.</p> <p>By exploring you are betting that the government will not stick to the climate change agreement.</p>		Responses to EIA process concerns included in line 12 and to questions regarding the strategic motivation for the project and benefits of the project in line 13.

Meeting
minutes

	I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
		<p>She indicated to Eni that their presence in host countries should have improved conditions, but this has not been shown. In Nigeria Eni have had explosions, 193 oil spills in 2015, that is 4 every week. Eni explore and impact on fragile areas (eg Artic). It has been shown that people get sick, there is reduced fishing and therefore food. Although there has been a 50 year oil boom in Nigeria 80 percent of people still live on less than \$2 per day.</p> <p>Eni and Shell have also been implicated in a corruption deal in Nigeria and are still under trial in Italy. We don't want this company in South Africa.</p> <p>She ended off by indicating that language interpretation is key, and stated that the meeting was not good enough.</p>		
10	Sizwe Shiba	<p>Sizwe started out by stating that the people are expecting jobs from these sorts of projects, companies come here and promise jobs, but these are not realised.</p> <p>Sizwe stated that this project and Eni are here because of capitalism and that he hates capitalism because companies and people only think of themselves and they are willing to kill for profit. He went on to state 'you are capitalists'.</p> <p>He indicated that the people have paid a lot and have had enough. He accused the team of not presenting the disadvantages and indicated that he felt only the minority of people are being consulted on the project not the communities. He stated that the damages caused by the project will be paid by the people and that that is why we they fighting. He stated that their forefathers were robbed,</p>		Responses to EIA process concerns included in line 12 and to questions regarding the strategic motivation for the project and benefits of the project in line 13.

Meeting
minutes

	I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
		<p>uneducated black people were taken advantage of but that they are now aware of what is happening.</p> <p>He finished off by stating: 'I don't hate you as people, but this project will have a bad impact on the community.'</p>		
11	Desmond D'Sa	<p>Desmond repeated a number of his concerns related to the EIA process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project was only advertised in some media and newspapers but not in all. • Only some people know about the project, but not all people and that ERM had failed to gather people, such as the surfers, tourism and fishing clubs and that based on that the meeting should be null and void. • The location of the meeting in a hotel is not appropriate as not all people can attend. • There is a lack of professional translation at the meeting. • Meetings have been rushed. • No colour copies were provided to the people. This is a violation of the regulations. There has been no access to the information, you have failed to provide it to us. <p>Based on the above Desmond stated that the meeting is not legal and that people have been undermined. He indicated that there is concern around the process and that it is unfair.</p> <p>He then went on to indicate that people in KZN already have jobs in tourism and you are going to destroy that with this project.</p> <p>He pointed out that Eni's growth and projects in Africa are shown but the damage to people, poverty,</p>		Responses to EIA process concerns included in line 12 and to questions regarding the strategic motivation for the project and benefits of the project in line 13.

Meeting
minutes

	I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
		<p>and lack of upliftment are not shown. Have African countries benefitted from Eni? Show us the benefits.</p> <p>Desmond asked Eni why they do not rather just invest in renewables and use their money for good and create jobs.</p> <p>He stated that the people have been bitten once too often and do not trust Eni. He asked: 'Sasol are your partner, why aren't they here? Sasol doesn't create jobs in SA. What have they invested?'</p> <p>He followed up by indicated to Eni that in Africa they have caused damage to the coastline, but they do not exploit the coastline of the EU. 'You have already exhausted your own coastline in Italy, so now you come here. If we show you evidence, will you back out?'</p> <p>Desmond indicated to ERM that in his view ERM experts cannot be used during the process, as ERM cannot be the referee and player. Equally PASA should also not be referee and player, however he acknowledged that that was something outside of the scope of the EIA.</p> <p>He went on to state that issues that have been excluded are important to him and other stakeholders and should be discussed further and not left out of the EIA. He stated that their coastline is beautiful and needs to be properly investigated and not destroyed.</p> <p>It was indicated that emergencies/disasters were presented as a small thing in the presentation, but no information on how the project would deal with emergencies. He then stated that Eni must already</p>		

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minutes

	I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
		<p>have the information and not want to share it with stakeholders. He stated that they will fight for information.</p> <p>Desmond indicated that the project has been presented as if it is only a small project, but it is a humungous problem. He stated that the people will only see what the impact is once all the marine life is gone. 'We need natural fish, not fake fish from a farm. We are free people, don't put us in cages and make the project look small.'</p> <p>He ended off stating that the process followed was flawed and that they will challenge it.</p>		
12			Claire Alborough	<p>Claire provided responses to concerns raised during the discussion period:</p> <p><i>Meeting Locations</i> As previously indicated during the presentation the locations for the meetings were chosen based on the geographical location of the areas of interest and where the potential impacts will likely be felt (eg shore base in either Richards Bay or Durban).</p> <p><i>Identification of Stakeholders</i> A stakeholder database was developed at the start and included stakeholders who were involved in previous processes, government departments, fishing organisations, NGO's, municipalities.</p> <p><i>Advertising</i> The availability of the Scoping Report and the details of the meetings were advertised in 4 newspapers in both Zulu and English. Notices were placed in libraries and municipal offices along the coast. Copies of the report are available in the Durban, Port Shepstone and Richards Bay libraries.</p>

Meeting
minutes

	I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
				<p>Modifications to the process will be considered based on the results of the specialist studies and responses received from stakeholders in other areas. We will certainly organise translation for future meetings.</p> <p><i>Scoping of Potential Issues/Impacts</i> With regards to issues screened out during the Scoping phase. The majority of these were screened out due to the very limited time and scale of the currently proposed project. There is further information on each aspect in Chapter 6 of the Scoping Report.</p> <p><i>Specialist Studies and Independence</i> Four specialist studies are proposed (marine fauna, fishing, oil spill modelling, cuttings dispersion modelling). The oil spill modelling will be undertaken by an ERM specialist team and will be peer reviewed. It should also be noted that ERM have been appointed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act as the Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner and have had to sign a declaration of independence. The specialists will each have to do the same.</p>
13			Alessandro Gelmetti	<p>Alessandro provided the following response to concerns raised by meeting attendees:</p> <p><i>Strategic Project Motivation</i> As indicated in the presentation, the government of South Africa is promoting the exploration for oil and gas to potentially improve the country's security of supply and diversify the energy mix. Eni and Sasol took the decision to participate and has been granted an Exploration Right by the government.</p> <p><i>Benefits</i></p>

Meeting
minutes

	I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
				<p>The proposed exploration drilling project is limited in time and there will be no or limited benefit at this stage. This would of course change should a commercial discovery be made. The long-term benefits could be great and could include reduction in imports of hydrocarbons, employment opportunities.</p> <p>Eni is not here to take South Africa's resources; in any event it makes sense for any oil/gas found to be supplied in South Africa. South Africa needs energy and needs to reduce the use of coal for electricity.</p> <p>Alessandro then asked the stakeholders to assist with improving the presentation of information.</p>
14	Desmond D'Sa /Vusi Zweli	<p>It was suggested that the presentation should be in Zulu using a scholar who could make sure it is at the level people can understand. The presentation and documentation should be made simpler to understand.</p> <p>Certain aspects of the presentation should also be explained in more detail – eg why issues screened out.</p>		Thank you for your suggestions.
15	Desmond D'Sa	Desmond indicated that they insist on another meeting in their own community as the team failed to answer their questions due to time concerns. He stated that the meeting should be stopped in for the team to do further research and come to present.	David Shandler	David noted that certain participants were not happy with the responses and indicated that many questions and concerns were raised. He stated that another meeting would certainly be held during the EIA process and further discussions and responses to queries will be provided.

**Meeting
minutes**

**Environmental
Resources
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Subject/Ref 0414229: Scoping Phase Public Meeting - Eni South
Africa's Offshore Exploration Drilling

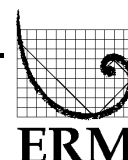
Venue Port Shepstone Country Club

Date of Meeting 08 February 2018

Present See below and attached attendance register

Building 32
1st Floor
The Woodlands Office Park
Woodlands Drive
Woodmead, 2148

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Facsimile
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A public meeting was held at the Port Shepstone Country Club, where the following agenda was followed:

1. Welcome and Introduction
2. Introduction to Eni and ERM
3. Project Overview
4. EIA Process Summary
5. Discussion
6. Way Forward

The following Eni and ERM team members were present at the meeting

Name	Role
David Shandler	Independent Facilitator
Alessandro Gelmetti	Eni South Africa Managing Director
Marilia Cioni	Regional Media Advisor/Press Officer, Eni
Fabrizio Pecoraro	Sustainability Department, Eni
Claire Alborough	Project Manager, ERM
Khosi Dlamini	Project Consultant, ERM

Meeting
minutes

Record of Discussion held at Public Meeting

I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
Allan Carly	<p>What is the 500m exclusion zone?</p> <p>How thick is the steel casing?</p>	Alessandro	<p>The 500m exclusion is required by law and it is only around the drilling vessel during drilling activities.</p> <p>The largest casing at the top has a diameter of 36 inches (hole size 42"), whereas the smallest casing at the bottom has a diameter of 9.5 inches. Casing wall thickness varies depending on the casing size and range on average from 7 to 15 mm.</p>
John Irvin	<p>How is this project funded?</p> <p>Has the possibility of a freak wave over the East Coast of Africa been taken into account? Vessels have been snapped in half.</p>	Alessandro	<p>The project is being funded by both Eni and Sasol.</p> <p>Eni have looked at the hydrodynamics of the marine environment in the area already and prior to drilling would ensure the hydrodynamic information is available.</p>
Desmond D'Sa	<p>What is the source for the funding? Is it coming from the company itself or is it sourced from external financial institutions? What is the external source?</p>	Alessandro	<p>Financing of the drilling will be largely through the company's own sources with some borrowings. These resources include financial assets, credit lines and a variety of other types of financing, obtainable at competitive costs through the banking system and capital markets.. No funding is sourced from international or regional multilateral development financial institutions like World Bank, Africa Development Bank, etc</p>
Jennifer Olbers	<p>Will the drilling location be narrowed down in the EIA process?</p> <p>When the decision regarding the drilling is done, will I&APs be informed?</p> <p>Has seismic data already been acquired?</p> <p>What is the diameter of the well?</p>	Claire/ Alessandro	<p>No the whole area of interest will be assessed in the EIA.</p> <p>Yes, I&APs will be informed prior to the undertaking of drilling.</p> <p>In the northern area of interest the seismic has already been undertaken by a geophysical contractor under a Reconnaissance permit. In the southern area the seismic survey information is still to be acquired from another contractor.</p>

Meeting
minutes

I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
	<p>Will there be concurrent drilling in all 6 wells?</p> <p>Will there be benthic assessments done before and after drilling activities commence.</p>		<p>This varies and reduces in size as the well gets deeper. A detailed response was provided in the first line above.</p> <p>The wells will be drilled one at a time.</p> <p>A benthic assessment with marine sampling is not planned for during the EIA process. There will however be a Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV) survey done before and after the drilling. Eni have developed a new kind of Autonomous Underwater Vehicle which could potentially take water and sediment samples to look at the benthic environment.</p>
Phila Ntombela	<p>Phila indicated that the migration of people from other countries to South Africa is a big issue in the country. He expressed the view that Nigerians are running away from their country because of the mess made by companies like Eni.</p> <p>He further expressed concern regarding the representation of the public or communities in these meetings. He stated that the EAP will merely say that they have been here and the community says yes.</p>		The comment is noted
Desmond D'Sa	<p>Desmond stated that Eni is responsible for the malpractice as well as oil spills in various African countries including Nigeria and Mozambique.</p> <p>He indicated that no job opportunities are presented along the Durban coastline.</p> <p>The Public Participation Process is a flawed process as it is not reaching the masses. Many areas along the coast have not been considered in this process and many people are worried about this project.</p>	<p>Alessandro</p> <p>Claire</p>	<p>This comment is noted.</p> <p>It was confirmed during the presentation that only a limited number of local jobs will be created during this stage of the project.</p> <p>Claire indicated that the Public Participation process was developed based on the location of the proposed drilling areas - the northern area is broadly in line with Richards Bay and the southern area with Port Shepstone. The project proponent is also considering having their land base in Durban.</p>

Meeting
minutes

I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
	<p>Desmond went on to state that many people would be affected by the degradation of the coastline resulting from the project. Fisheries are also affected.</p> <p>It is requested that the Scoping Report be translated into isiZulu.</p> <p>ERM is both the facilitator of the project and doing the associated studies, which would imply a bias. He indicated that the peer review mentioned should be outside of ERM.</p> <p>Desmond asked why impacts have been excluded from the assessment and stated that ERM should be open and do the research and studies. For example regarding jobs and air quality.</p> <p>There is a potential of waste impacts on the coast.</p>		<p>Both and marine fauna and fisheries specialist study will be undertaken as part of the EIA process. During normal operations it is not anticipated that any impact would occur to the coastline.</p> <p>Claire responded to indicate that the Executive Summary of the Scoping Report is being translated into isiZulu and will be distributed.</p> <p>ERM has hired independent specialists to conduct specialist studies. ERM is only tasked with conducting modelling assessments. The oil spill modelling will be peer reviewed. The peer review will be conducted by a company outside of ERM but would be contracted by ERM.</p> <p>The issues scoped out in the scoping report were merely identified as issues that due to the short time scale and the limited scope of the project would not have a significant effect on the environment.</p> <p>Wastes and waste disposal will be dealt with in the EIA.</p>

Meeting
minutes

I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
Paddy Norman	<p>Paddy stated that although oil exploration is dangerous, it does not mean that it cannot be done. He had a number of questions for the project team.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Has the project team made use of previous seismic data? 2. Is the data used in selecting the boreholes available in the EIA? 3. The Constitution makes mention of “informed consent” 4. Will there be deflections on the wells? 5. Would you list the chemicals you will use in the EIA? 6. The entire hole in its depth must be sealed after abandonment – will this be done? 7. Drilling activities weaken the area of impact, there is a potential of high pressure water seeping in after the well has been abandoned. There is a potential of other problems arising once the well has been abandoned. Will there be monitoring and follow ups done every few years after capping the well? 8. How much insurance does Eni have? 	Alessandro	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alessandro indicated that Eni has acquired previous speculative seismic data undertaken over the exploration area. 2. No, this will not be in the EIA. Noted. In order to get access to data, an individual would need to pay a licence fee to the owner of the speculative seismic data 3. Informed consent is not required in terms of NEMA. NEMA requires ‘public participation’. 4. No, there are not anticipated to be deflections in the wells. 5. Yes, the chemicals used will be listed in the EIA, some of which are in fact included in the Scoping Report. 6. Yes, the length of the well will be sealed off with cement in segments, as per industry standard requirements. 7. Wells will be abandoned after plugging. Monitoring the wells is not standard practice. 8. Insurance is required in terms of NEMA for the closure of the well. There will also be insurance required by PASA. A large scale emergency cannot be fully insured, however this would be financed off Eni’s balance sheet.
Desmond D’Sa	<p>Desmond queried which insurers are used by Eni.</p> <p>He went on to state that the “no-go option” must be assessed and also indicate the impact it will have on tourism.</p>	Alessandro/Claire	<p>Alessandro indicated that this information would be provided once confirmed.</p> <p>Claire responded to state that the no-go option will be assessed as part of the EIA.</p>
Paddy Norman	<p>Paddy had the following additional questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will an emergency plan be made available to the public? 2. Will a different EIA from the one developed during Exploration be conducted for the Production phase? 3. Will the casing go all the way down? 	Alessandro/Claire	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An Oil Spill Contingency Plan is required to be approved by the government prior to drilling activities. The approval process does not require public engagement to our knowledge. 2. Yes, another EIA would need to be done should the exploration drilling be successful. 3. Alessandro provided a full description of how a well is drilled and cased/cemented.

Meeting
minutes

I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
	<p>4. Specialist studies: Will onsite surveys be done? Given the migratory path just one year of surveys wouldn't be enough. Please provide detail of what the studies will not cover. This is important as things change, e.g., the coastline hasn't recovered after a storm in 2007. There is a lack of detailed baseline information.</p> <p>5. Blow out Preventer (BOP): Has the BOP been designed to suit aggressive conditions? 'BOPs are wonderful things until they go wrong.'</p> <p>6. How are the borehole locations related to the marine protected and shipping areas?</p> <p>7. In your studies, have you considered noise volumes and frequencies?</p> <p>8. No-go option: In the EIA please detail the positive and negative impacts of the no-go option.</p> <p>9. As part of the Public Participation process, an advert was supposed to be released in a local newspaper</p> <p>10. Have the specialists considered the coelacanths in the canyons?</p> <p>11. Will drilling occur during migration periods?</p> <p>12. Where will the product be going once drilled?</p>		<p>4. Claire responded to indicate that primary data collection is not proposed for this project. The Terms of References for the specialist studies are included in the Scoping Report.</p> <p>5. Alessandro responded that often the disasters are in fact due to human error and not equipment failure. Eni does not have a history of spills during exploration and are also not wanting to destroy the environment. The BOP is tested before and during operations to ensure proper functioning. The Macondo tragedy helped the industry to design new methods and tools to manage large disasters, e.g., a capping stack becoming available at a base in Saldanha Bay.</p> <p>6. They are located outside of current and proposed MPAs. Some shipping areas could be affected, but given the short time frame and the notification requirements this is unlikely to be an impact.</p> <p>7. Noise impacts will be assessed in the EIA.</p> <p>8. More information will be provided on the no-go option in the EIA.</p> <p>9. Advertisements were placed in local and provincial newspapers, however as discussed a more suitable paper for this specific area has now been identified.</p> <p>10. The specialist has discussed the possibility of coelacanths in the canyons. No drilling will take place in the canyons.</p> <p>11. Mitigation measures will be provided in the EIA and one may include the exclusion of certain time periods. This will be confirmed in the EIA.</p> <p>12. Given the stage of the project Eni is not able to say where the product would go, however it would make sense for it to stay in South Africa and supply local power generation and industry.</p> <p>13. Local employment during the exploration phase will be very limited, however this would change should the project go to development.</p>

Meeting
minutes

I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
	<p>13. Will there be local employment? How many local employment opportunities are anticipated?</p> <p>14. Will there be training provided for the locals to equip them for job opportunities?</p> <p>15. Will Eni consider local procurement?</p> <p>16. The peer review should be undertaken by a distinctly independent party</p> <p>17. What is PASA's vested interest in this? PASA are not independent.</p> <p>18. How long is the transition from high carbon to green gas meant to last? 60 years?</p> <p>19. Will there be carbon footprint offsets for this project?</p>		<p>14. Yes, in case of successful exploration results and progress to development and production, training would be provided.</p> <p>15. Local procurement is seen as a priority by Eni.</p> <p>16. Peer review of oil spill modelling is to be undertaken by PRDW.</p> <p>17. Comment noted.</p> <p>18. Alessandro responded to indicate that there is a strong motivation from Eni to move toward that, but acknowledged that it could take time.</p> <p>19. No, there will not be any carbon footprint offsets for this project, namely the exploration drilling.</p>
Desmond D'Sa	<p>Desmond stated that it seems as if a low carbon economy is not a priority and that the Paris agreement has not even been considered. Projects like this should be part of that discussion. There should be a commitment to move to that as soon as possible. This sort of project will block the progress of this country. From a moral and ethical standpoint this should not be done. Eni should be committing to renewables, not extracting more fossil fuels.</p>	Alessandro	<p>Alessandro responded to say that Eni agrees the world needs to move to a greener economy but that changing a company takes time. Three years ago Eni started a new division to do research and development on energy solutions. Eni is already using solar energy to run compressors in Ghana for example and are committed to doing what they can to move toward a greener economy.</p>

Meeting
minutes

I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
Samuel Chademana	<p>Samuel had a number of questions for the project team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is there a possibility of scoping beyond the areas specified in the scoping report? Are the impacts of all scoped areas included? 2. What are the time periods of the entire project? 3. What are the exclusion zones? 4. Will climate change be assessed as part of the specialist studies? 5. What is Eni's level of liability in this project should anything happen? <p>There is no justification for the proposed activities from an environmental perspective. In future, meetings should be held in a more appropriate venue for all stakeholders.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impacts that will extend outside of the areas of interest and/or ER236 will be assessed. The Scoping Report does not exclude areas from assessment it merely limits where the drilling can take place. 2. The drilling of one well will take approximately 60 – 70 days. The entire time period in which drilling could take place over a period of a few years due to the nature of exploration drilling. 3. The 500m exclusion zone is a temporary exclusion around the drilling vessel during drilling activities only. 4. Climate change will be assessed during the EIA. This will be based on vessel emissions only. 5. Eni would be liable for clean up. <p>These comments are noted.</p>
Allan Carly	Advertising for the proposed project and the public meeting was very poor.	Claire	Thank you for the comment. This has been noted and advice regarding advertising for the next stage has been given.
Phila Ntombela	<p>Natural disasters have always been blamed on God, e.g., the tsunami in China. No responsibility is taken by the companies involved in causing the climate change. Governments just protect them and hide what they have done. How do we know you did not cause a tsunami from water rising in the borehole.</p> <p>There is a lack of awareness and knowledge about the company in question and their activities could cause a dramatic impact.</p>		This comment is noted.
Desmond D'Sa	Information regarding Eni and its history should be made available to the public.		This comment is noted.

Meeting
minutes

I&AP Name	I&AP Comment/Question	Project Team Name	Project Team Response
Paddy Norman	<p>The area in question has the highest potential for seismic activity in South Africa. Have the specialists picked this up?</p> <p>Will the project team be able to send through a hard copy of the EIA once done?</p>		<p>Seismic activity will be considered in the design of the well.</p> <p>Distribution of hard copies can be discussed. A copy will be available in the Port Shepstone Library.</p>
Mvuzo Ntombela	<p>Mvuzo firstly said that the venue selected for the public meeting is an issue and excludes certain people. He asked for a better venue to be considered next time. He said that his comments are not to be taken personally but that he wants to be the voice of the voiceless. He then went on to ask that the EIA be transparent and clear so that they can understand what is proposed and what the impacts are.</p>	Claire	This comment is noted and the venue for the EIA meeting will be reconsidered.
Jennifer Olbers	Will there be another public meeting held for the EIA phase?	Claire	Yes
John Irvin	John stated that in his opinion Eni sound like a responsible company but he is concerned that if exploration were successful that leaders and authorities won't know what to do with funds when they receive them. In his view they should be educated on how to manage the funds.	Alessandro	Alessandro responded that Eni always commit to dealing with the government, i.e., not with third parties. Income to the government will accrue from tax and royalties.
Desmond D'Sa	Desmond stated that companies such as Eni are only concerned with making profits, and the wealth is all taken to their home country. Nothing will benefit South Africa, they create a limited amount of job opportunities and take the oil. For example, Mozambique is worse off than before.		This comment is noted.

Meeting minutes**Environmental Resources Management**

Subject/Ref 0414229

Venue Austerville Community Hall: 6 Percy Johnston Rd, Wentworth, Durban, 4052

Date of Meeting 28 February 2018

Date 2 March 2018

Building 32
1st Floor
The Woodlands Office Park
Woodlands Drive
Woodmead, 2148
T: +27 11 798 4300
F: +27 11 804 2289
<http://www.erm.com>



A follow up meeting requested by the SDCEA was held at the Austerville Community Hall on 28 February 2018. The aim of this meeting was to provide clarity on some of the issues and concerns raised during the Public meeting held at the Tropicana Hotel in Durban on 7 February 2018.

The Agenda of this follow up meeting was as follows:

- Welcome and Introduction
- Project Background
- Response to Concerns Raised
- Way Forward

The attendees from the project team included:

Name	Role
David Shandler	Independent Facilitator
Bongi Shinga	Independent Translator
Alessandro Gelmetti	South Africa Managing Director, Eni
Marilia Cioni	Regional Media Advisor/Press Officer, Eni
Fabrizio Pecoraro	Sustainability Department, Eni
Ingeborg McNicoll	Project Partner, ERM
Claire Alborough	Project Manager, ERM
Khosi Dlamini	Project Consultant, ERM

Copies of the isiZulu Draft Scoping Report Executive Summary and the SDCEA response letter are attached as appendices.

Meeting
minutes

Record of Discussion held at Public Meeting

Stakeholder Name	Comments/Questions	Responses
Desmond D'Sa	<p>Desmond stated that there are many Zulu speakers in the room who have not received the isiZulu translated document. Similarly, Many English speakers did not receive a copy of the English written document.</p> <p>Desmond indicated that he/they need an explanation about Sasol's involvement in this project and why they were not present at the meeting.</p>	<p>David indicated that 50 copies of the isiZulu Scoping Report Executive Summary were distributed and some additional English copies were available (these were then distributed to those who needed them). 50 copies of the response letter in English were also available and more can be provided on request.</p> <p>David indicated that Alessandro would present further detail in terms of Eni and Sasol's involvement and explain their different roles.</p>
Vusi Zweli	<p>Vusi stated that they would like to make a proposal to get together as a community to discuss the answers and asked if they could just listen to the answers and then present a joint response.</p>	<p>David indicated that this was up to them and they could propose the method for providing replies.</p>
Desmond D'Sa	<p>Desmond indicated that they would like to see the contract agreement between Eni and Sasol to get an idea of who would be liable in case of damages, as well as the agreement between Eni, Sasol and the government.</p>	<p>These requests were noted.</p>
Stakeholder	<p>A stakeholder asked: 'Are we expected to accept the agenda as it is, or can we be given room to change it? We would like to propose that Eni, the Facilitator and ERM leave the room to give the community an opportunity to discuss a way forward.'</p>	<p>David responded that the agenda could be amended as required.</p>
Hoosen Bobat	<p>Will individuals be given an opportunity to comment on this project?</p> <p>Is this meeting meant to be a platform for ERM and Eni to present the decision already made, or is this a decision-making meeting?</p>	<p>David indicated that this is up to the attendees of the meeting. They could ask questions or make comment individually or collectively.</p> <p>David responded to say that the meeting is intended as part of the Scoping Phase of the EIA to merely present information and gather comments and respond to questions.</p>
Bobby Peek	<p>Bobby stated that 60% of this project is owned by Sasol and wanted to know why they are not attending this meeting.</p>	<p>This request is noted. Sasol are not the operator of ER236 in terms of the agreement between Eni and Sasol and are therefore not responsible for obtaining permits, including applying for and being involved in the EIA.</p>

Meeting
minutes

Stakeholder Name	Comments/Questions	Responses
	<p>We would like to see the contractual agreement between Sasol and Eni. If the contract has expired, was there a renewal process? We would like to get detail and a record of that renewal process.</p> <p>There is a need for an independent facilitator in these meetings who will not be biased.</p>	<p>Alessandro responded during the presentation to provide detail on the renewal process undertaken.</p> <p>David indicated that a different facilitator can be used if required. This would need to be agreed by all.</p>
Desmond D'Sa	<p>Desmond indicated that they want Sasol here to answer to these questions. He questioned whether it was possible to proceed without Sasol being present. Eni, ERM, the facilitator and translator were asked to leave to give the community an opportunity to discuss a way forward.</p>	<p>ERM, Eni, the facilitator and translator left the room as requested and then returned when invited back.</p>
Vusi Zweli	<p>The participants reported that they wished to accord respect to the representatives of Eni and ERM so as to allow them to present the information they had come to present.</p> <p>* Thereafter presentations on Eni, the project and the EIA process were given. Subsequent discussion and contributions from participants did not allow for the responses to the issues and questions raised in the earlier meeting in Durban to be presented.</p>	
Bobby Peek	<p>Bobby relayed the following requests/demands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants required everything from the meeting to be said in writing; and they would put their responses in writing. • The participants requested that Sasol attend the next meeting. • The participants requested that the DEA and/or the DMR attend the next meeting. • The participants requested that the permit as well as the extension granted be made available to the public. 	<p>These requests were acknowledged and noted and it was reiterated that the response letter distributed included written responses to the issues raised during the previous Durban meeting. All comments and queries will be documented and included in the Final Scoping Report.</p>
Desmond D'Sa	<p>Desmond stated that the issue around Sasol's role in this project and their presence in these meeting was raised during the meeting in Durban, however, the response letter that had been provided makes no mention of Sasol.</p> <p>He therefore questioned the purpose of this meeting as the key partner in the project (Sasol) was not present.</p>	<p>Alessandro responded to indicated that originally Sasol was the holder of the exploration right. In December 2014, Eni created a joint venture with Sasol into the project. This venture was beneficial where funds are concerned and it also provided Sasol with the technical support needed to execute the project. Eni became the operator of the block and are therefore responsible for technical and permitting aspects of the project.</p>

Meeting
minutes

Stakeholder Name	Comments/Questions	Responses
Stakeholder	A stakeholder noted that consideration be given to having audio in the next meeting so that people can hear.	The suggestion was acknowledged.
Khalid Mather	<p>Khalid had the following queries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where is PASA based? • Was the community included in the process undertaken when granting Eni a permit? • Where was the seismic information obtained? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claire responded that PASA are based in Cape Town. • The Exploration Right process does not involve public engagement. • Alessandro responded to indicate that seismic data are required to understand where to drill but that this project is for the exploration drilling activities only. Seismic data is being obtained through geophysical contractors who operator in terms of separate reconnaissance permits.
Bobby	<p>Bobby stated that the consultants know that the EIA process is flawed. He went on to state that these consultants will go back to government and report that they followed the legislated procedure as required. What the community needs is a written document of all the meetings held, the issues raised, as well as responses.</p> <p>Eni needs to come back with Sasol to help answer to some of these questions as well. It is also requested that the government attend the next meeting.</p>	<p>David indicated that the meetings have and will all be documented and included with the Final Scoping Report. It was also noted that responses to comments and queries from the previous Durban meeting were documented in a letter sent to SDCEA prior to this meeting.</p> <p>These requests are noted and will be communicated to the relevant parties.</p>
Hoosen Bobat	<p>Hoosen presented his questions and concerns regarding the proposed project. He stated that Block ER236 affects more places along the coast than those which it had been decided to have meetings at. Amongst those areas is the important Isimangaliso Marine Protected Area. ER236 is right in the middle of the Agulhas current. The coelacanths are also affected – what plan do you have to manage this? Have you considered the Turtles in Sodwana Bay?</p>	<p>Due to the early closing of the meeting there was no opportunity to provide a verbal response to Hoosen.</p> <p>Note that responses to similar queries are included in the SDCEA response letter distributed to all meeting attendees and attached to these meeting minutes. This includes information on the consultation process followed and the motivation for the meeting locations chosen. A marine faunal study will be undertaken to determine potential impacts to sensitive species and areas.</p>
Stakeholder	<p>It was stated that this meeting should end. Eni should come back with the DMR as well as Sasol.</p>	<p>The meeting was closed. Note that the detailed responses prepared were not able to be presented to the attendees.</p>

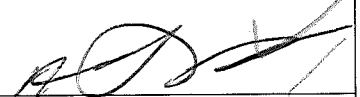
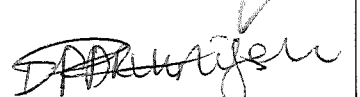


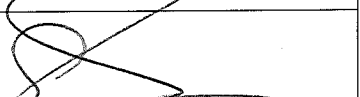



Annex D

Attendance Registers

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date 28 February 2018

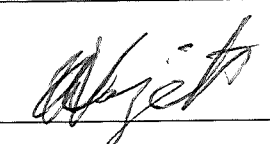

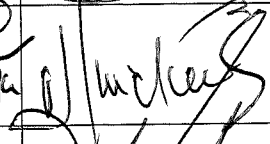




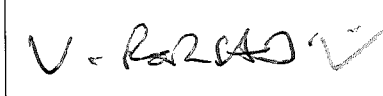
Location Ausbuille, Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Organisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
AROO CHETTY	UAPW	0787704014	ROSENEAT 4	-	
Isabella Flavia ARUMUGAM	UAPW	0726129016	43 Strelitzia crescent	-	
NANCY MUNSAMBI	UAPW	0629911351	ROSENEAT 11	-	
Evelyn R.	UAPW	0840630413	21 Peinon Ross Umhlanga	-	
Renee KISTON	UAPW	0840630413	22 Peinon Ross Umhlanga	-	
P. CHETTY	UAPW	0747141940	60 ELA GLE ROSS Umhlanga	-	
M. PILLAGY	KZUSFF	0622163452	111 KLS. CHATS WORLD	-	
Eugene P. KICK	KZUSFF	0781951693	47 Road. 747.	-	

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date 28-02-2018



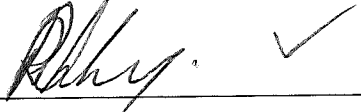
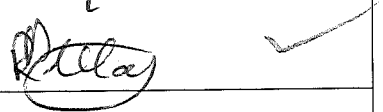
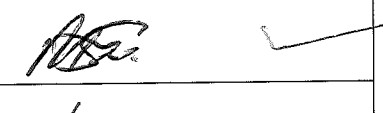
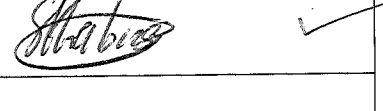

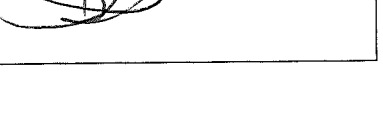
Location DURBAN

Title, First name & Surname	Organisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
ABD OOL WAHAB	KZN FISHING FORUM	0617352198	24 CHICORY RD CROSSMERE CANTONMENT 4092	-	
SOOBANMANG MOODLEY	KZN'S FF	0763758573	4 Umbrella Palm Lane UNIT 11 CAPE	-	
DATA NAICKER	ISI SISA	0826736667	53 HIMAYAS DRIVE BRISBANE	dayanadickere@hotmail.co.za	
MOOBSSAMY MANICKAM	KZ 1/77	0627082158	14 CHICORY RD	14 CHICORY	
BEKAMAZ CHETTY	KZ OFF F	4097021	15 UMBRELLA PALM LANE	-	
LEE NAIDOO	"	0744676902	30 CORIANDER COFFE ROSSMERE CHATS	-	
KHAN AKBAR	"	0760846661	170 CROSSMERE	-	
V PERIAS	"	0744676902	25 UNIVERSAL CRES.	-	

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date 28 February 2018





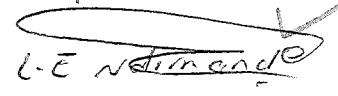

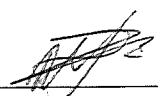

Location Austerville, Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Orangisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
<u>DAVID ALAN</u> <u>SIYAN/KULU</u>	KZM FISHING Forum	0747364004	3, HIGHT TERRACE MORTON C/WORTH	-	
M.A. NICKER.	A.P.W.D.	0834671886	8 SWALLOW RD NEOTHAKEN UMKONAS	N/A	
L PILLAY	"	"	"	N/A	
R. Pillay	"	0848857571	94 LOTUS DRIVE UMKONAS	N/A	
M. Shabano	A.P.W.D.	0630473726	Maj/STRO RD NUMBER. 4209	N/A	
S. MITHWA	"	0780203811	N/A	N/A	
K Pillay	APWD	0619796277	PO BOX 10529 UMKONAS 4170	N/A	
<u>SIDIA</u> <u>MOTHE</u>	"	0739416542	"		

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date 28 Feb 2018

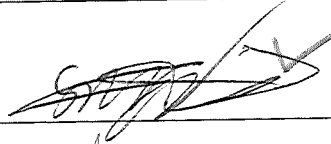

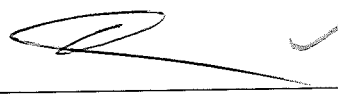

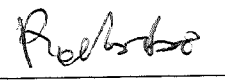



Location Austerville, Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Orangisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
K.G. Mlonguwa	B.P. w. D	0736610662	AXI	A/A	
M. Sani Jundile	-	063 750 7233		Slia@gmail.com	
Thulani Mkhize	UBH	0540703575		-	
N. Sibeko	UBH	0742436088	-	-	
Lindokuhle Ndumande	L.E.	0734081728	N/A	N/A	
Ngeobo phethokuhle	P.X.N	0782710751	N/A	N/A	
Ngeobo Mandisa	M.V	0719135500	N/A	N/A	
Luya Bhenqwa	K.K.	0710889543	N/A	N/A	

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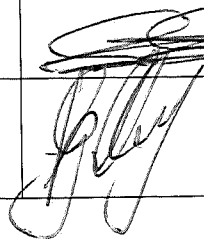
Location Austerville, Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Orangisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
Hill Smanolo	KK	0729312222		3698	
Mxumalo Lohani	Z.Z	N/A		0765	
Zamisa Scebii	G.Z	N/A		3710	
Ishuzwayo Sakhile	K.Z			3714	
Mbambo/Senzo	V.N	0633625591		7153	
SHOAB NABEE	KZM	0744402895	45 ARTFIELD PLACE, Newlands West	shoabnabee786@gmail.com	
MOHEMED NABEE	K.Z.N	0834555248	45 ARTFIELD PLACE GARDEN FIELD Newlands west	MNABEE786@gmail.com	
Banaiswa	KZ N	0733461101		3709	

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Date 28 February 2018







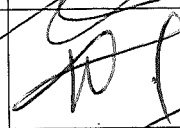

Location Austerville, Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Organisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
Shorge S Rudo	N/A	N/A	3718		
Mr. Santoso	N/A	N/A	3718		
M. Rambhaduray	Poor Flat Swirls Assoc.	03550893	-	rambhadursigm@ gmail.com	
FINDZ	N/A	0744619771	-	-	
KEEGAN	N/A	0740179744	-	-	
Y. Wood Perf.	N/A	084423845	-	-	
SHARIE STRAIO	N/A	0726007373	-	-	
G. PULLAY	N/A	0742324144	-	-	

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date 28 February 2018

Location Austerville

Title, First name & Surname	Organisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
Roxetty	KZN	031 500 3469	PHX	-	
Kennie	KZN	0749980592	Phoenix	-	
Chris	KZN AF	0781447184	PHX	n/a	
Bram	KZN AF	"	PHX	N/A	
Kerwin	KZN	0625191636	"	N/A	
Vincent	KZN	084855530	PHX	N/A	
Kevin	K-ZN	0781447184	P.H.X	N/A	
Muel	KZN	0840957184	PHX	N/A	

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Date 28 February 2018


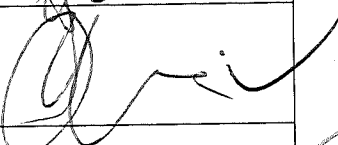



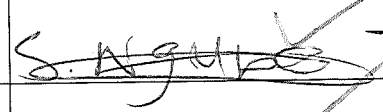
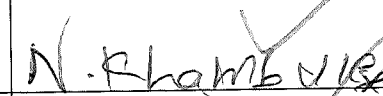

Location Austerville, Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Organisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
M. M. M. M.		0746752561	12. Smoiled	-	[Signature]
D. GANESH		0314893139	14 CORRIANT	-	[Signature]
D. GOVINDAR	KZN	0813279538			[Signature]
MR. N.O. JAMES	SADPCA	0751916707	1 BENICE PL.	-	[Signature]
S. KHAN	KZTI	0712688835	162 ORANGE AVE	-	[Signature]
[Signature]	UMKONQAS FISHERS FORUM	0832631237	25221 - UMKONQAS		[Signature]
RIAZ KHAN	KZN Substans fishing	0812531157	CHATS WORTH.		[Signature]
Sankelo Ntombela	U.B.H	0842311420	K.M.T	Sankelo Ntombela@gmail.com	S.S. Ntombela

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date 28 February 2018

Location Austerville, Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Organisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
MUSA NZUZA		071 9657870			
SIZWE DAMINI		062 323 660			
Sibulelo Mageswana		0711914679			
<u>Nkomo Khole</u>		083 7401 568			
SPHELELE NOLELA	MAYINE	0604728274	Umlazi	SPHELELE BUTHELEZI @G.MAIL.COM	
Skhobane Ngubo	Mayine	061350044	Umlazi		
Nonsikelelo Khambule	Mayine	0726901132	Umlazi		
Ntombenhle Kihumalo	Mayime	0745718938	Umlazi		

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date 28 Feb 2018

Cynthia



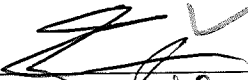


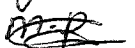


Location Austerville, Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Organisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
Mgobbo Nhlashile	Mayine	-	uMlazi	-	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓
Mazwi	Mayine	0710615018	Umlazi	mazwi.zwide@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓
Mzwandile Mkhize	Mayine	-	Umlazi	-	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓
Strombiso Ngobo	Mayine	0744006170	Umlazi	strombisanca@uwi-	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓
Mlondi Shishane	Mayine	0626690142	Umlazi	-	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓
<i>[Signature]</i>	Mayine	0819421038	Umlazi	shishane@uwi-	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓
Zakhele Ndojela	Mayine	0740120465	Umlazi	-	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓
Anneline Turpin	LRC	031-3017572		anneline@lrc.org.za	<i>[Signature]</i> ✓

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Date 28 Feb 2018



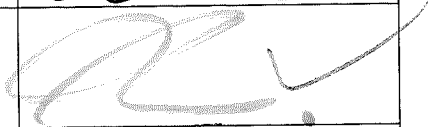
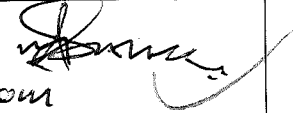
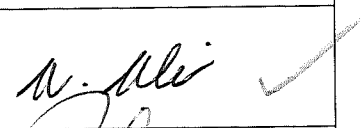
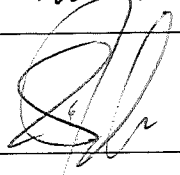


Location Austerville, Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Organisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
Simone Gray	LRC	031 301 7572		Simoneg@lrc.org.za	 ✓
Haasem Bobat. Auriate.		083 786 5983		haasem@bobats.co.za	 ✓
KHALID MATHER	WILD LANDS	084 678 2409		Khalidm@wildlands.co.za	 ✓
David Hollowes	gWash	083 262 4922		d.hollowes@telkomsa.net	 ✓
⁴⁰⁸ Vusi Zweni	UBH	071 075 9182		vusizweni@yha.co.za	 ✓
PHUMLANI MPOFANA	-	0745366867		Mpoanaphumlani	 ✓
TAH MBUTHO	-	066 215 3961		TAHOSIE MBUTHO	 ✓
Ndumiso Binyase	-	063 887 7375		Ndurh Binyase N. Binyase	 ✓

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Date 28 Feb 2018


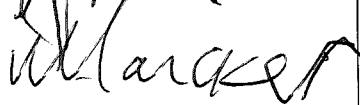



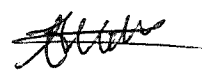


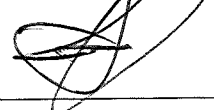
Location Austerville, Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Orangisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
Mthobisi	MLAZ	076462230		-	
D. S. S.	SOLCA	0839826939		desude@stcango.com	
Richard Lotterio	SOLAA	086908521	2A WEST ROAD		
MOHAMMED ASLAM SITALK	ADMIN	0842177861	122 SAFFRON DE SITALCROSS	mashackmadar@gmail.com	
ARSHAD ALI		0817063777		mmaliashrafi@gmail.com	
ROOVEN SUBRAMANIAM	KZN fishing	0848719985	4 Sunflower Rd CROSSMOOR CHATSWORTH	roovenSubRAMANIAM@gmail.com	
Mohammed Ali		0817063777	122 SAFFRON DE SITALCROSS	mmaliashrafi@gmail.com	
P. MOONSAMY.	KZN. AF	0636733832			

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date 28 Feb 2018




Location Austerville, Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Orangisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
Roy Raghunathan	KZN FIK	0603538369	10 WATKINS Pt. Phoenix		
MUNSAM NAICKER	u	0855619971	u		
Sreen.	u	0719149167	Phoenix		
Vijay		-	-	-	
Carsten Matthew		0644086260			
Sibusiso Ncobo	KZN	0730893712			
BRENTON Pillay	KZN	062592008			
VIJAY	KZN	-			

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date 28 Feb 2018

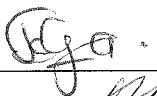
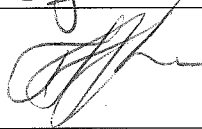


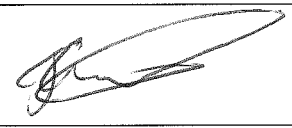




Location Austerville, Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Orangisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
MNEKSI Maphumulo	KZN	081 832 933			
Thabane/KAZIS	KZN	-	-	-	
B. Gunda	KZN	0728329949	-	-	

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Date 06/02/2018

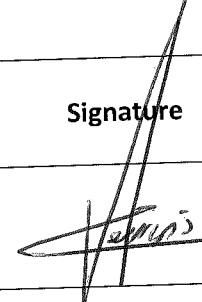
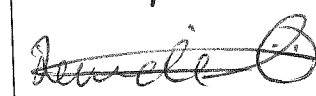



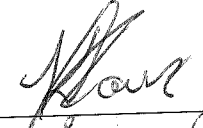
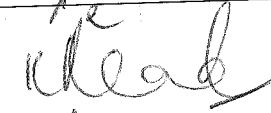

Location Richards Bay

Title, First name & Surname	Organisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
MR Kwanale Langa	Private	082 830 6386	PO BOX 20 Empangeni, 3880	21110737@dutalife.co.za	
MR VUMANI NDOVU	TRANSPORT NPA	051 081 8635	Box 151 Richards Bay	vumani.ndovu2@trams.net.net	
DAVE SAVIDGE	Coastwatch ZULULAND OBSERVER	072 392 0511	Box 102027 Middelburg 3901	dave@zob.co.za	
SANDY CAMMING	Coastwatch Richards Bay Clean Air ASS	083 515 2384	PO BOX 21229 R Bay	camming@1africa.com	
Freya van de Wied	freelance guide biologist (MSc) also on behalf of Advantage w/w	071 392 6815	PO Box 365 3936 St Lucia	freya.wave@gmail.com	
Kerth Harvey	RBID2	082 748 5071	PRIVATE BOX X1005 Richards Bay 3900	kerth.harvey@rbid2.co.za	
Sharin Govender	City of uMhlatuze	082 450 4187	P/Bay X1004 R/Bay 3900	Sharin.Govender@umhlatuze.gov.za	
MICHAEL PATTERSON	Zuluana Commission OF Communities & Towns	082 444 2944		miche.patt2@gmail.com	

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date 07/02/2018

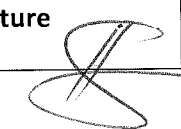


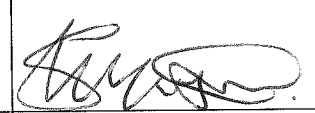




Location Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Orangisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
MR HART VERRISS	RBI Technical Solutions Int. (Pty) Ltd	0825724667 0319161987	PO Box 28 WARNER Borch 4140	hart@rbi-tech.co.za	
Mphathi Nxumalo	Daily News	0723249573	18 Osborne Street Greyville	mphathi.nxumalo@inl.co.za	
MARCEL COUGHLIN	SIP/LOW	0799974034			
PATRICK JAMES	SDEER	083239082	27 Woodville Rd		
Rachel Kramer	Wild Oceans	0829251569	Morningside Ridge, Morningside	RachelK@wildlands.co.za	
Kendyl Le Roux	Coastwatch	0844701932	7 Ipihi Rd	Kendyllr@gmail.com	
Karen Read	Earthlife	083 7831515	16 Dickens Rd Mt Vernon 4094	karen.lesley.read@gmail.com	
Desiree Moodley	Intertek Operations Mng	0849998576	13 Brand Rd Bered.	desiree.moodley@intertek.com	

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date _____





Location Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Orangisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
H. BOBAT	Private	083 7865983		hooser@bobcats.co.za	
SLINDILE MZANI	UBH	081 815 4250	Kwa-mathutla		
Siboniso MONTHELE		073 9416542	Kwa-mathutla		
Shungile MAKHANYA	UBH	0738259214	KMT		
Bongokile MBHELE	UBH	0632424860	KMT		
Mkanyiso DUMA	UBH		KMT		
Smanile Hill	UBH		KMT		
Sizwe H DUMINI	U.B.H	0627012466	K.M.T		

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date _____





Location Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Orangisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
Lindokuhle Sibeko (Mr.)	UBH	074 2436068	1606 Kwamakhutha 4126	kingmaziyal@gmail.com	
Thulani Mkhize	UBH	061 2157093	2100 Kwamakhutha 4126	thulanichris@gmail.com	
Chris Waspe	UKZN	082 5608813			
Amy Shurety	"	082 4578870		ashurety@gmail.com	
Ben Baskin	"				
	"				

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date _____



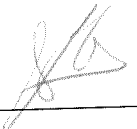




Location Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Orangisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
Lindokuhle Sibeko (Mr.)	UBH	0742436008	1606 Kwamakhutha 4126	kingmaziya@gmail.com	
Thulani Mkhize	UBH	0812157093	2100 Kwamakhutha 4126	thulanichris@gmail.com	
Chris Waspe	UKZN	082 5608813			
Amy Shurety	"	082 457 8870		ashurety@gmail.com	
Ben Barker	"				
Sam Hofmyr	"				

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date 07/02/2018


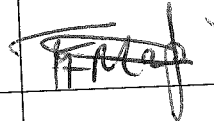



Location Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Organisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
Ursai Zwini	UBH	0710639688	70 Sanders Adelmeis, Pieter	ghadusainz@ @yahoo.com	
Deborah	SOLPA	0839826934	274 5th Dunelm Durban	desperado sdce@go.co.za	
JON MARSHALL	COASTWATCH	083 7032965	PO Box 2122 WESTVILLE 2012	jon@enviro CONSULT.CO.ZA	J. Marshall
Fred Kerst	Kevin Roovers Sunrise Tabernacle	083 2778997	20 St. Albans near Bona DBN 7001	fredk@ risingreporter.co.za	
U VENTER	PRUDE			uvsdesigns @gmail.com	
K. MATHER	WILDLANDS	084678 2409	P.O. Box 151 Stanger	Khalidmather@ gmail.com	
Mwazi Ntombela	UBH	078 391 7335	Kwa-Makhuthi	muzimovet@ gmail.com	
Khulekani Hlongwe		0734610662	Kwamekhuthi	N/A	

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date 07/02/2018









Location Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Orangisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
Phelelani Xulu	UBH	063890321			P. Mkhondo
Phila Ntombela	UBH	0786394280	997 KwaMakhutha		
Thokozani Maphumulo	UBH	0798702442 07495	1909 KwaMakhutha		
Luyanda Magwaza	-	-	1020 KwaMakhutha		
Ferrence Ntando	-	-	27 KwaMakhutha		
Samkele Ntombela	UBH	084231420	1972 K.M.T	Samkelesteven@g mail.com	S.S. Ntombela
Kolobe Mmonwe	KZN Sharks Board	0315660400	la Hermosa Dr	lucas@sharkco.za	

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Date 07/02/2018








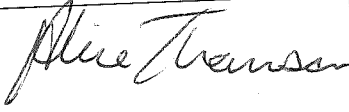
Location Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Orangisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
M. Ndwandwe	Magine	071 061 5018	Umlazi	mozwi zwide18@gmail.com	
M Shazi	Magine	-	Umlazi		
Mr Nkuthuko Myeza	Magine	061 255 8605	Umlazi	ntuthukomyeza15@gmail.com	
MR Shezi	Magine		Umlazi	-	
Mi Nkululeko Ngoboko	Magine	063 434 7722	Umlazi		
MR M Davela	Magine	074 020465	Umlazi	-	
MZIKHESENI MATHATHA	UMLAZI	0712525884	UMLAZI	-	
MISS SIBITO		0739416542	Mathutha	-	

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date 07/07/2018

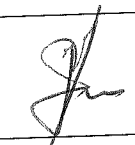




Location Durban

Title, First name & Surname	Orangisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
Mr Ben Brooker	UKZN	+27779579688	17801	brooken3ken@gmail.com	
Mr Silepe	-	064 365 2103	-	-	
Mr PATRICK FORBES	USC	078 458 6639		patrick.forbes@gb.co.za	
BENJAMIN ANDREW MUNISAMY	-	031 3002575	7 CATERHAM AVE PITOENI	-	
B Gwender		031 5072581	355 FREDON PITOENI	-	
Suzie SHABO	MADINE	078 13 90055	UMLAZI	Suzie Shabo@yahoo.com	
MUNISAMY WAICKER	SUBSTANCE FISHER MED	0835619977	PITOENI		
Alice Thomson	Earthlife Africa	0845643891	-	alice.tho@ispace.co.za	

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Date 08/02/2018



Location Port Shepstone

Title, First name & Surname	Orangisation/ Position	Telephone / Cellphone Numbers	Postal Address	Email Address	Signature
Mr. John IRVAN	BRANDICO CONSERVATION GROUP	039 695 2602 072 362 5632	P.O. Box 11939 Srs Park.	IRVAN@TELKOM SA.NRS	
Debra D SA	SDCEA	031-4661199 0839826934	PO BOX 22256	debrande@ sdcea-yb.za	
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