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South Africa's Natural Resource Conundrum

- Has one of the largest mineral deposits in the world
- However we are home many endemic species as well
- Leaving South Africa with a huge Conundrum at hand
- Mining in SA has been the main driving force behind the history and development of Africa's most advanced and richest economy
- In 2004 there were 993 registered mine, today there are about 1600 registered and active mines in South Africa



Definition

- **To mine:** is the mining of any mineral, in or under the earth, water or any residue deposit, whether by underground [**or**] gasification, open working or otherwise and includes any operation or activity incidental thereto, in, on or under the relevant mining area;’
- **‘Fracking’ or Hydrolic fracturing:** is the exploration and or production of onshore naturally occurring hydrocarbons that requires stimulation, including but not limited to hydrolic fracturing and or underground gasification, to extract, and any activity incidental thereto that may impact detrimentally on the water resource.

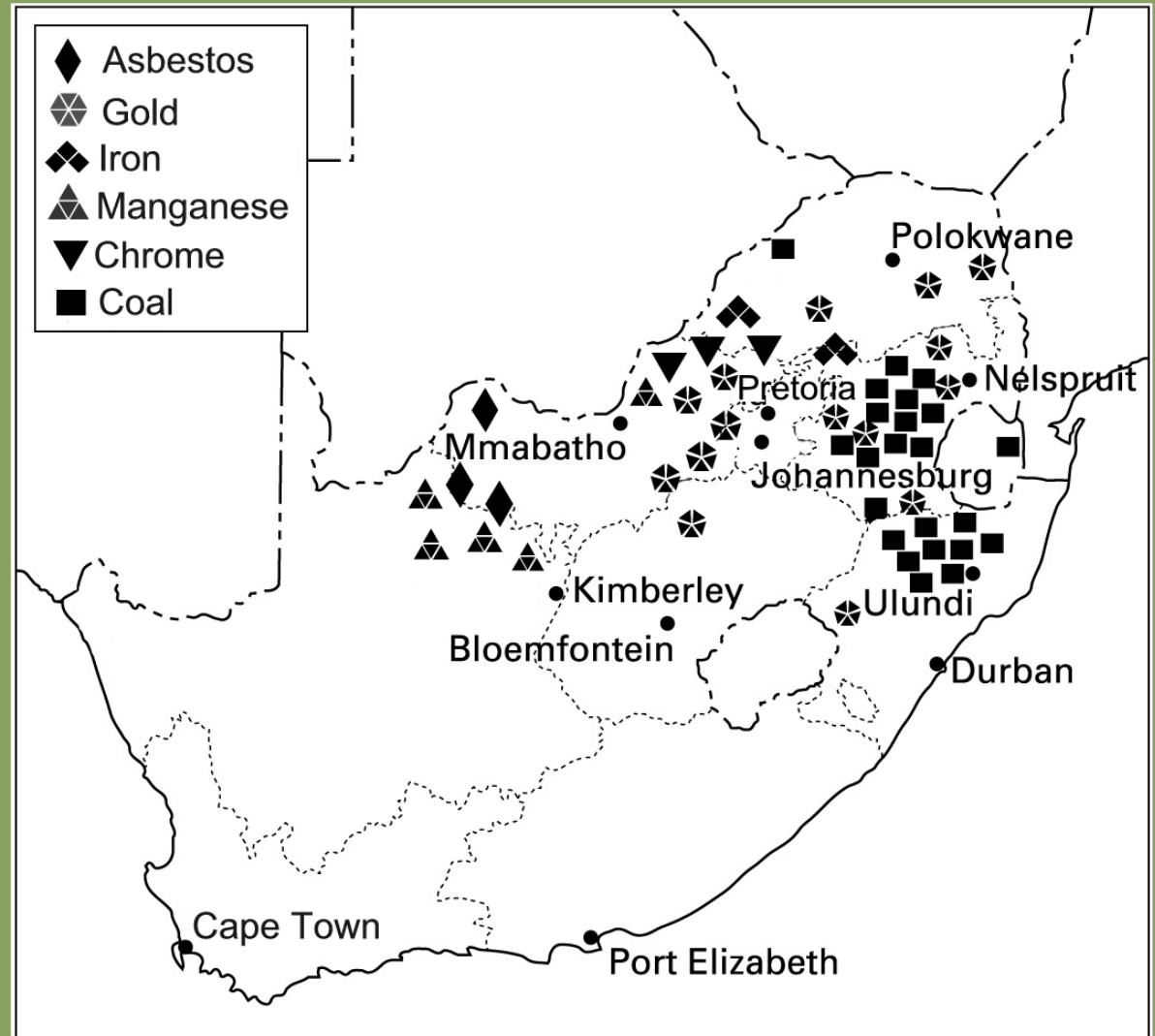


Image courtesy of Gold Fields

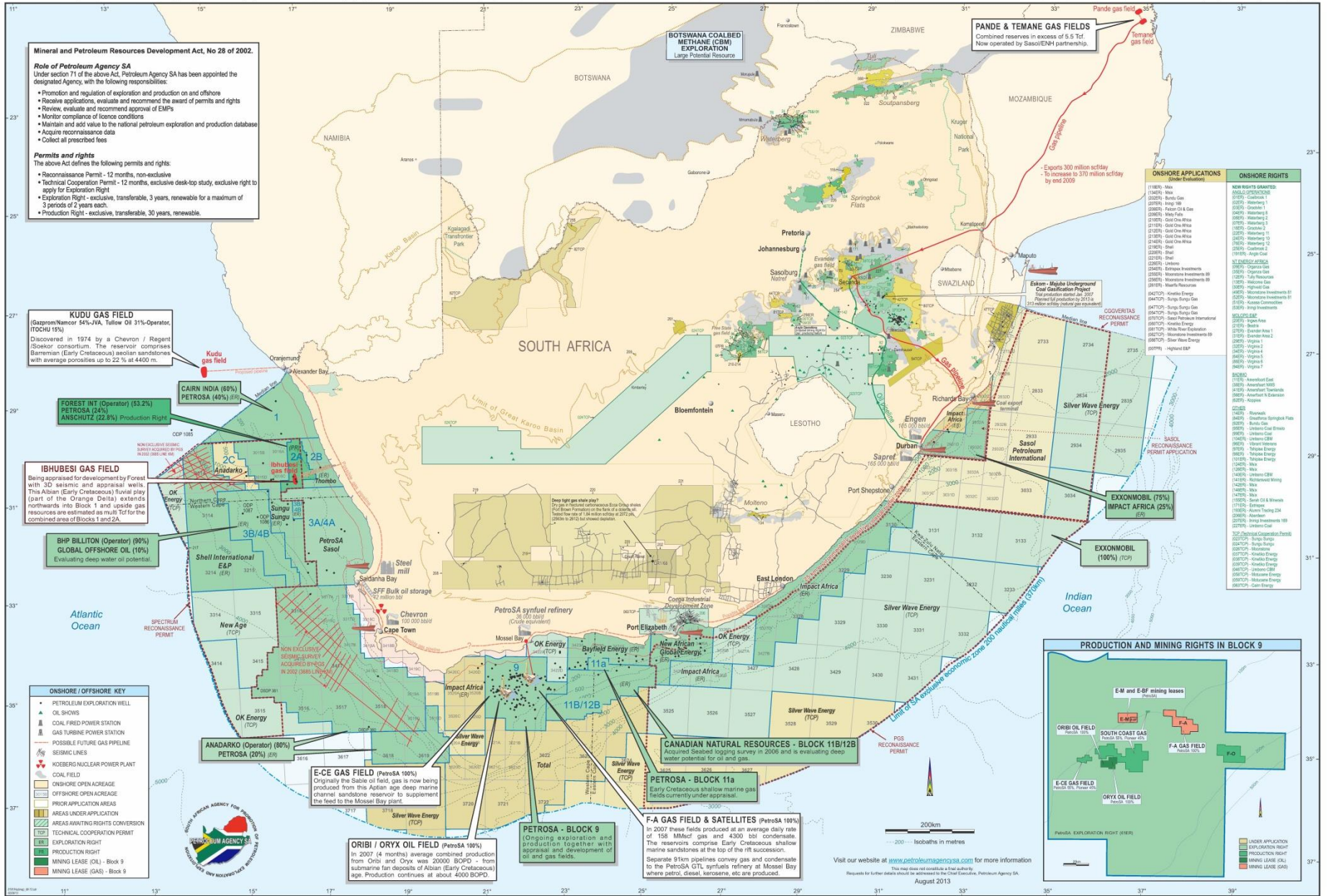


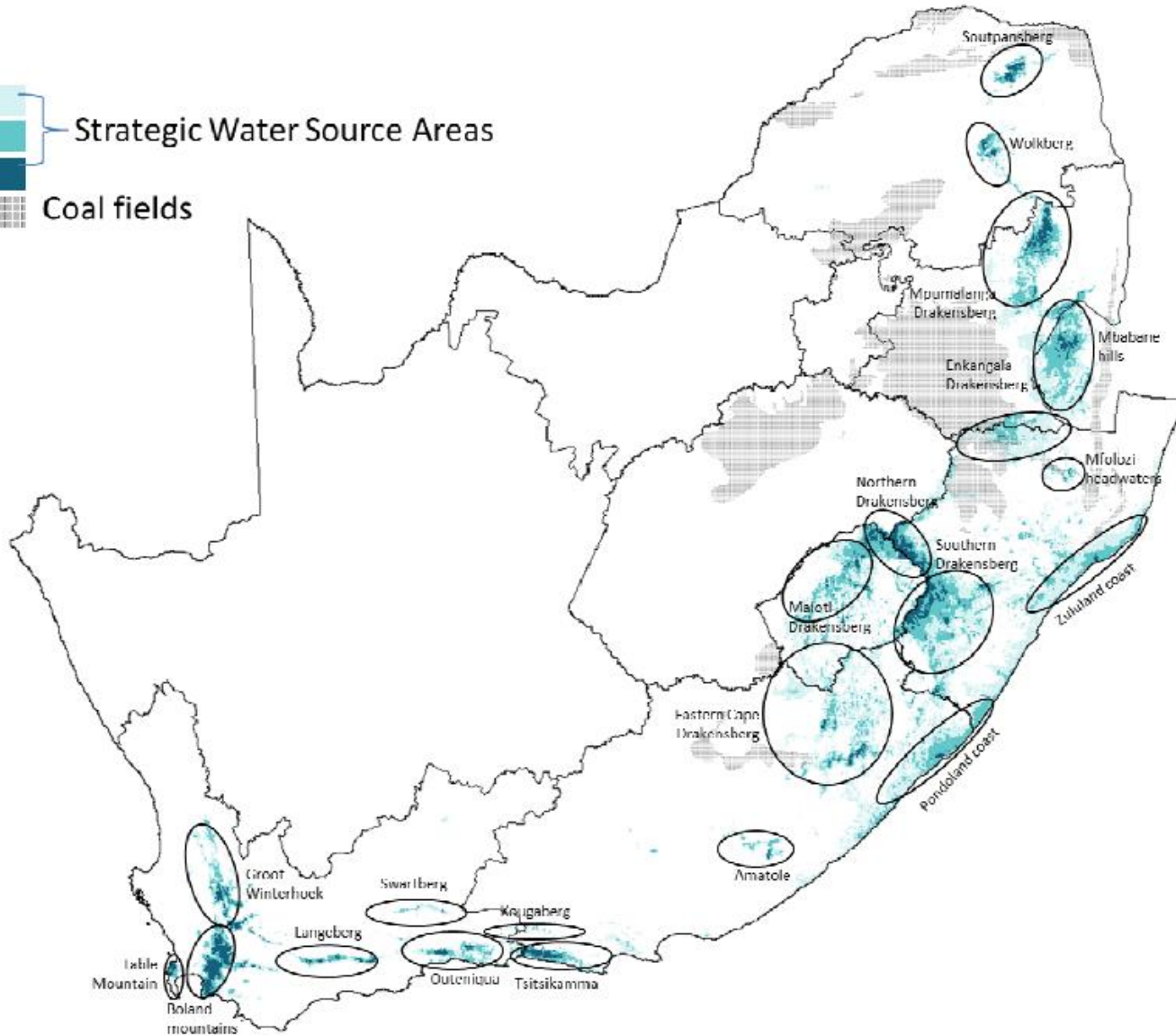
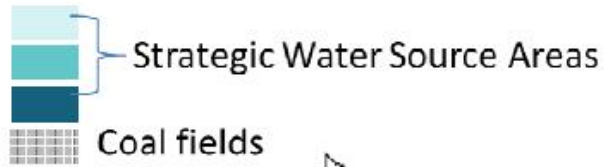
Mineral Deposits in South Africa

- South Africa has large deposits of minerals like
 - Gold
 - Iron
 - Coal
 - Platinum
 - Diamonds
- Most of which are distributed in northern SA



PETROLEUM EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA





Mining and Biodiversity

Mining Prohibited

Legally protected areas

- World heritage sites
- National Parks

Highest Risk for Mining

Highest Biodiversity Importance ,

- RAMSAR sites and NFEPA's

High Risk for mining

High Biodiversity importance

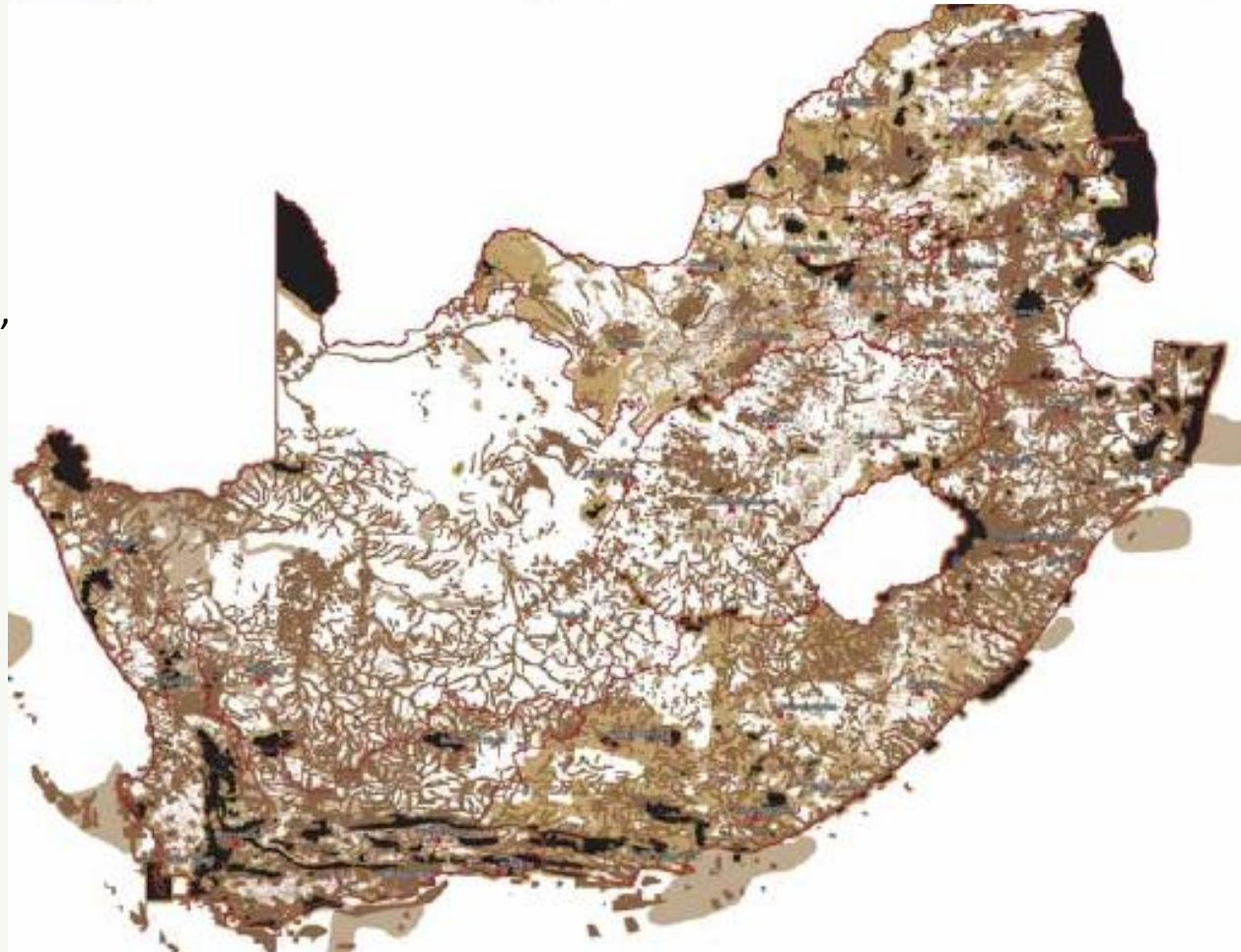
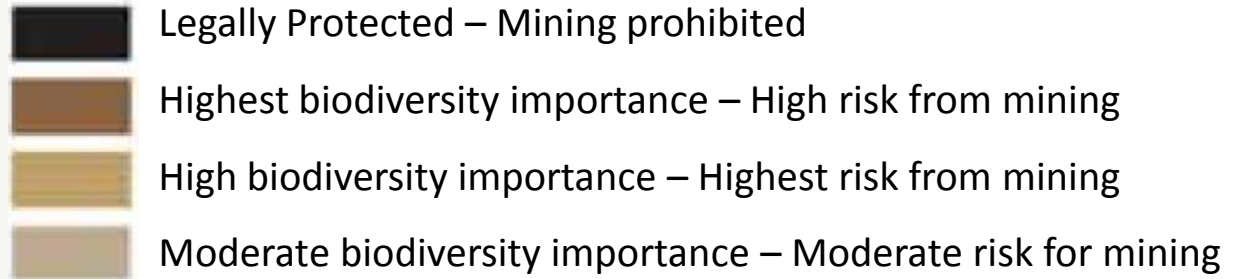
- PA buffers
- transfrontier CA

Moderate risk for mining

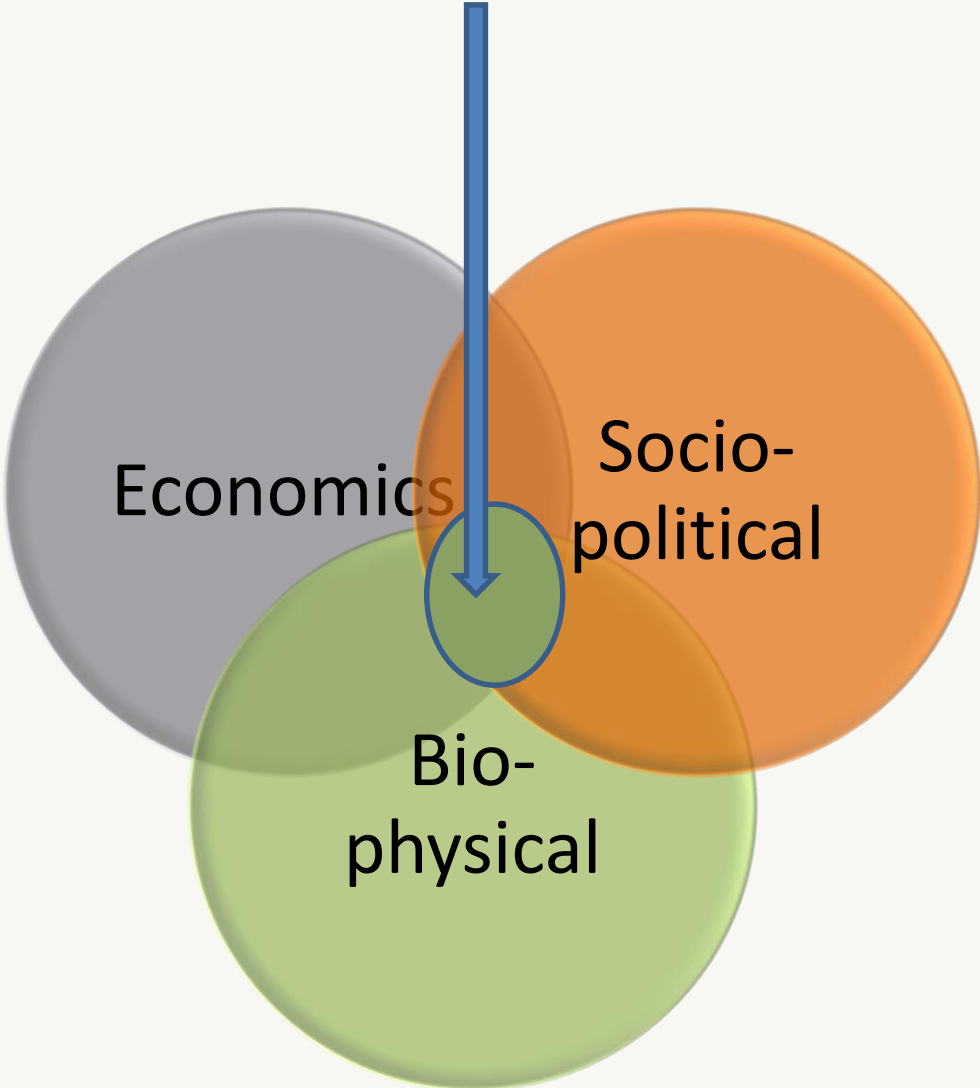
Moderate Biodiversity

Importance

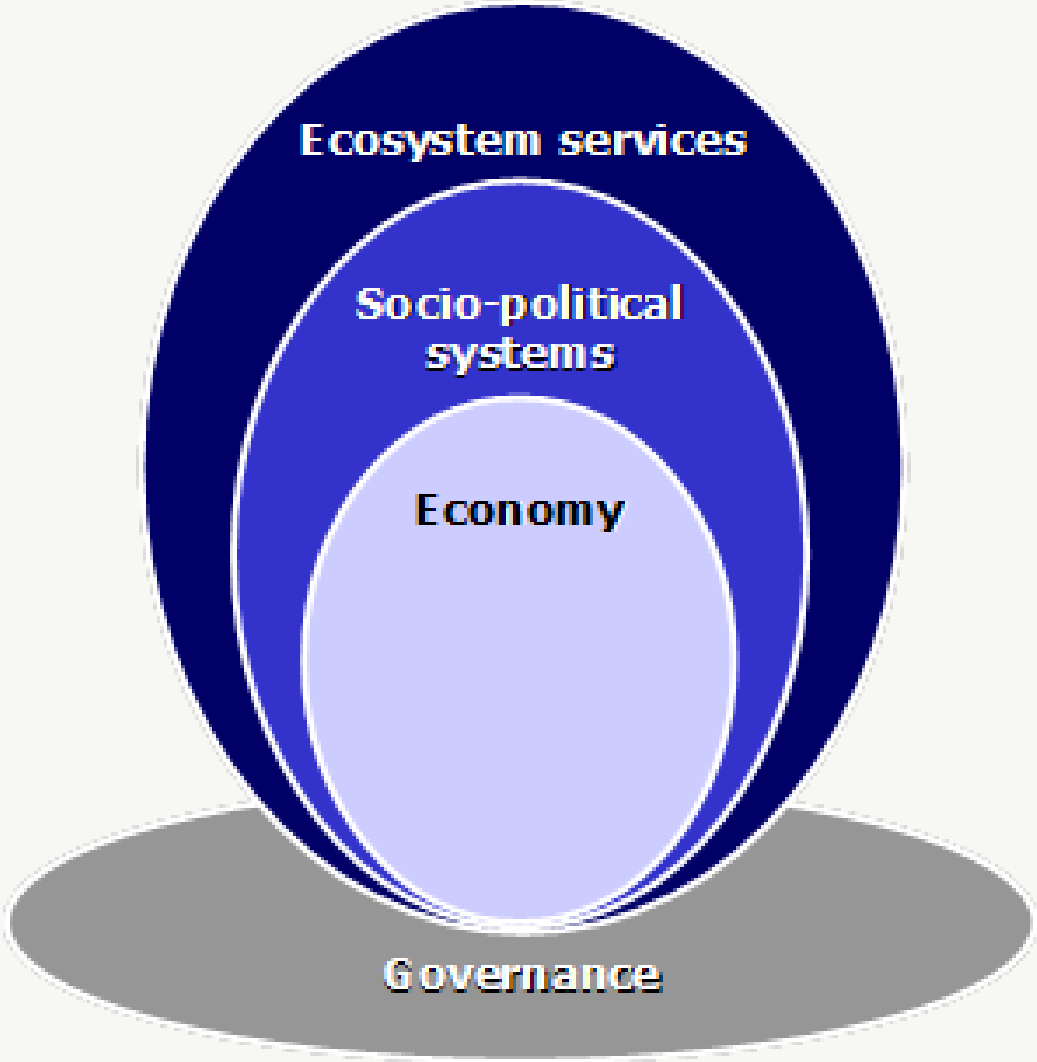
- ecological support areas
- Vulnerable ecosystem



Weak illustration of Sustainable Development?



Strong illustration of Sustainable Development



The 4 x spheres of government



Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act

- **MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT 28 OF 2002** came into effect in 1 May 2004
- All minerals placed under State custodianship, and eliminated all common law mineral rights
- With this new system the Minister of Mineral Resources is exclusively authorised to grant rights and permits relating to mining activities
 - MPRDA aims to expand opportunities for historically disadvantaged South Africans to enter the mineral industry



Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act

- *Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Act 49 of 2008 – Gazette No. 32151*
- *Effective June 2013*
- MPRDA regulates mining activities through authorisation of
 - Mining Right (Granted under Section 23(1))
 - Prospecting right (Granted under Section 17(1))
 - Mining Permits (Granted under Section 27(6))



Image courtesy of Gold Fields



Regulations for Petroleum Exploration and Production, 2015 - Government Notice R466, 3 June 2015.

Mineral and petroleum resources are the common heritage of all the people of South Africa and the State is the custodian thereof for the benefit of all South Africans.

The Minister must ensure the sustainable development of South Africa's mineral and petroleum resources within a framework of national environmental policy, norms and standards while promoting economic and social development.



Image courtesy of Gold Fields



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MPRDA

Section 5: Legal nature of prospecting right, mining right, exploration right or production right, and rights of holders thereof...

- (3) Subject to this Act, any holder of a prospecting right, a mining right, exploration right or production right may-
- a. enter the land to which such right relates together with his or her employees, and bring onto that land any plant, machinery or equipment and build, construct or lay down any surface, underground or under sea infrastructure which may be required for the purpose of prospecting, mining, exploration or production, as the case may be;



Continued

- (b) prospect, mine, explore or produce, ..., for his or her own account on or under that land for the mineral or petroleum for which such right has been granted:
- (c) remove and dispose of **any such mineral** found during the course of prospecting, mining, exploration or production, ...:
- (d) subject to the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), **use water from any natural spring, lake, river or stream, situated on, or flowing through, such land or from any excavation previously made and used for prospecting, mining, exploration or production purposes, or sink a well or borehole required for use relating to prospecting, mining, exploration or production on such land; and**
- (e) carry out **any other activity incidental to prospecting**, mining, exploration or production operations, which activity does not contravene the provisions of this Act.



5A. Prohibition relating to illegal act

No person may prospect for or remove, mine, conduct technical co-operation operations, reconnaissance operations, explore for and produce any mineral or petroleum or commence with any work incidental thereto on any area without—

- a. an environmental authorization (EA);
- b. a reconnaissance permission, prospecting right, permission to remove, mining right, mining permit, retention permit, technical co-operation permit, reconnaissance permit, exploration right or production right, and
- c. giving the landowner or lawful occupier of the land in question at least 21 days written notice.



Exploration Permits and Production Permits

- Issued by the Department of Mineral Resources under the Mineral Resources Petroleum Development Act No. 28 of 2002
- No exploration activities can occur without an exploration permit
- A Financial and Technical Ability Report is completed as part of the application



Exploration rights vs Production rights

- The main difference between an exploration right and production rights:
 - Exploration right: essentially a prospecting right – to assess where a petroleum resource may be and at what quantity
 - Production right: the activity of extracting the resource commercially
- Exploration right involves searching for minerals deposits whereas production involves the extraction of those minerals from the ground
- Reconnaissance Permit



Environmental Management & Authorisation

- The MRPDA has provision in Section 24 of the constitution
 - However so does NEMA
- There has been confusion in terms of which of the two departments is the Competent Authority (CA)

Current:

- All new mining applications fall under NEMA but the CA is DMR
- DEA is the appellate authority for decisions by DMR



IEM – Integrated Environmental Management

Purpose:

1. the **effects of activities** on the environment receive adequate consideration before actions are taken
2. adequate and appropriate opportunity for **public participation** in decisions that may affect the environment
3. the consideration of **environmental attributes** in management and decision making which may have a significant effect on the environment
4. integrates environmental considerations across all stages of the planning and development cycle (policies, programs, plans and projects)



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Environmental Rights

S 24 Constitution: everyone has the right to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that—

- prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
- promote conservation; and
- secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development



EIA – Anticipatory

- Provides information about potential impacts before a final decision is taken
- Entails possibility of imposing conditions which constrain harmful effects of development
- Enables mitigation of harmful environmental effects before harm occurs
- Effectiveness of anticipatory control by EIA relies upon it requiring the developer to demonstrate that a proposed project is acceptable – environmental & net societal welfare
- If that is not the case, must show how negative effects will be mitigated, and/or losses compensated for



Participatory

- Increasingly regarded as vehicle for enhancing public participation in environmental decision-making
- Facilitates qualitative inputs into decision-making
- Appropriate intervention to support / counter / balance scientific information about potential environmental effects
- Recognition of value of local knowledge and community input
- Proper and fair conduct of democratic govt
- Most effective way of ensuring that a project meets citizens' needs
- Legitimacy – attract less hostility if meaningfully engaged in decision-making
- Decisions are better when informed by local content



Impediments to EIA

- Independence vs Impartiality
- Reality check: decision-making operates within a political arena.
- Subject to norms and values of elected decision makers.
- Integration of environmental considerations assumes common understanding / shared philosophy by different sectors and stakeholders
- Sustainable development is elusive & ill-defined in terms of qualitative outcomes
- Local impacts vs national gains?



Impediments to EIA

- Lack of rationalisation – numerous linear decision-making processes
- Sectoral regulation
- The system is overwhelmingly reactive – it is geared towards **responding to specific project proposals** on *ad hoc* basis – to what extent does the IEM system inform environmental planning, sustainable natural resource management and wise land use?



Mine Closure

- Mines need to comply with section 24 of the Constitution
- This supersedes any other legislation
- Several Act are applicable including:
 - NEMA
 - NEM:AQA
 - National Water Act, 1998
- Upon mine closure, mining right or permit holder is responsible for any environmental liability



Environmental Authorizations Outside EIA

- In addition to environmental authorization in EIA, the following authorizations may also be necessary:
 - Mining: Prospecting Licence and Mining Permit/Licence
 - Integrated Water Use Licence
 - Waste Management Licences
 - Forest and Protected Trees Permit
 - Atmospheric Emission License
 - Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS) Permit
 - Cultural Heritage: Permit
 - Rezoning

**Regulations for Petroleum Exploration and
Production, 2015 - Government Notice R466 in
Government Gazette 38855 dated 3 June 2015.
Commencement date: 3 June 2015.**



2. Manner of lodging application and plan
3. Consultation with interested and affected persons
4. Application for reconnaissance permission
5. Application for prospecting right
6. Terms and conditions of prospecting right
7. Prospecting work programme
8. Progress report in respect of prospecting
9. Application for renewal of prospecting right
10. Application for mining right
11. Mining work programme
12. Terms and conditions for mining right
13. Application for renewal of mining right
14. Application for mining permit
15. Monthly returns with respect to mining or processing of minerals
16. Application for retention permit
17. Application for renewal of retention permit
18. Application for reconnaissance permit
19. Terms and conditions for reconnaissance permit
20. Reconnaissance work programme
21. Report in respect of reconnaissance activities
22. Supply of data in respect of reconnaissance
23. Application for technical co-operation permit
24. Terms and conditions for technical co-operation permit
25. Technical co-operation work programme
26. Report in respect of technical co-operation activities
27. Supply of data in respect of technical co-operation activities
28. Application for exploration right
29. Terms and conditions for exploration right
30. Exploration work programme
31. Reports in respect of exploration
32. Supply of data in respect of exploration
33. Application for renewal of exploration right
34. Application for production right
35. Terms and conditions for production right
36. Production work programme
37. Supply of data in respect of production
38. Application for renewal of production right
39. Regional Mining Development and Environmental Committees

Regulation 2: Manner of lodging application and plan

- a. the co-ordinates and spheroid (Clarke 1880/Cape Datum, WGS84/WGS84, WGS94/
- b. Hartebeesthoek94) of the land to which the application relates;
- c. the north point;
- d. the scale to which the plan has been drawn;
- e. the location and where applicable, the name and number of the land to which
- f. the application
- g. relates;
- h. the extent of the land to which the application relates:
- i. the boundaries of the land to which the application relates:
- j. surface structures and registered servitudes where applicable; and
- k. the topography of the land to which the application relates

63. Principles of pollution control and waste management

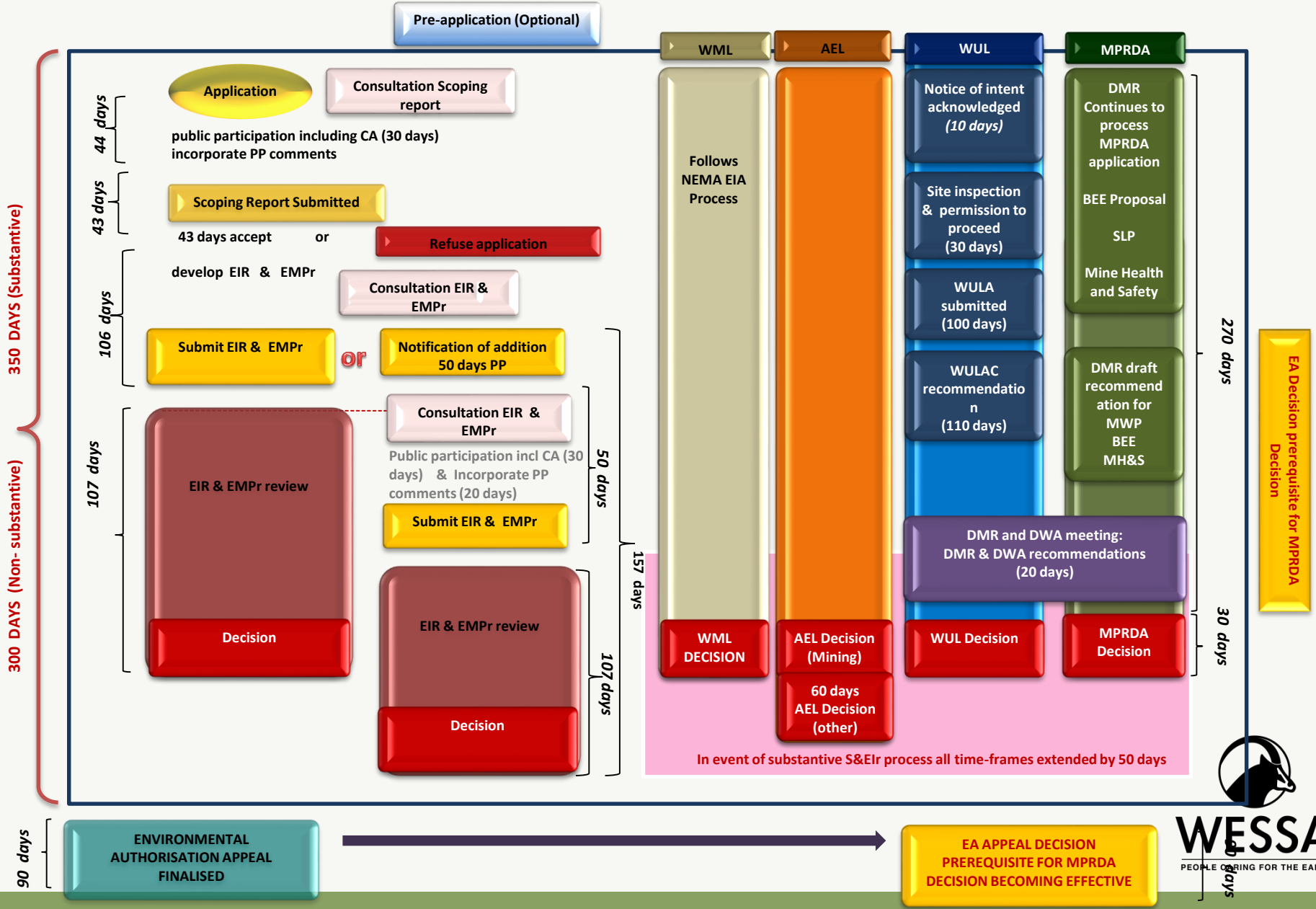
In accordance with applicable legislative requirements for pollution control and waste management, a holder of a mining right, prospecting right or mining permit in terms of the Act must –

- a. avoid the generation and production of pollution, waste and mine residue at source; or
- b. where the generation and production of pollution, waste and mine residue cannot altogether be avoided, it must be minimized, re-used or recycled; or
- c. where possible, dispose pollution, waste and mine residue in a responsible and sustainable manner.

Key Regulations -

Regulation	Reg No.
Consultation with I&APs	3
EIA	86
Water Resource Monitoring	88
Water Resource Protection	122
Water Use	123
Waste Management	125
Management of Spillage	126
Noise Control	129

S&EIR Process



IMPACT ASSESSMENT STAGES

Application

Scoping

Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental Management Programme

Inspections and compliance monitoring

Environmental Management System

Auditing and monitoring

Closure plans and rehabilitation

Increasing level of detail

Public Participation

STEPS IN THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Pre Application phase (September to November 2015)

Identify and inform IAPs & regulatory authorities of the proposed project (via direct consultation, newspaper advertisements, site notices, this document)

Receive issues and responses from IAPs.

Define outstanding issues and terms of reference for work to address potential impacts

Compile scoping report

Submit application to PASA (to NEMA)

Scoping phase (November – January 2016)

Make draft scoping report available for review by IAPs and other regulatory authorities.

Collect IAP comments, update Scoping Report and forward to decision making Authorities.

EIA and EMP phase (February to July 2016)

Undertake any specialist investigations.

Assess impacts of proposed project and compile EIA and EMP report.

Make this available to IAPs and regulatory authorities for review.

Host possible public-feedback meetings.

Collect IAP comments, update EIA and EMPr and forward to decision making Authorities.

Decision and Appeal

PASA to review EIA and EMPr and make a decision.

Notify IAPs and regulatory authorities.

Appeal process in terms of Appeal Regulations

Rhino Oil and Gas Exploration South Africa (Pty) Ltd

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROPOSED PETROLEUM EXPLORATION ON VARIOUS FARMS IN KWAZULU-NATAL (291 ER)

October 2015

Rhino Oil and Gas Exploration South Africa (Pty) Ltd BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON VARIOUS FARMS IN KWAZULU-NATAL (291 ER)

INTRODUCTION

Rhino Oil and Gas Exploration South Africa (Pty) Ltd has applied for an exploration right with the 79 of 1994 (Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 28 of 2002 (MPRODA)). Minerals included in the application are oil, gas, condensate, coal bed methane, helium and biogenic gas. The exploration area is broad and encompasses large parts of the central KwaZulu-Natal (see Figure 2). The initial 3-year exploration focussing on identifying a petroleum resource which may be located within suitable geological strata. Rhino Oil and Gas intends to undertake early-phase petroleum exploration focussing on identifying a petroleum resource which may be located within suitable geological strata. The purpose is to determine the presence of a petroleum resource which could be investigated further. The initial 3-year exploration work programme will be restricted to non-invasive techniques, seismic surveys and the drilling of less than 20 core boreholes. No hydraulic fracturing or fracking is proposed for this exploration.

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESS

Prior to the granting of an Exploration Right for the proposed project an environmental assessment process must be conducted and approved by PASA in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998 (NEMA). Rhino Oil and Gas will make an application to PASA for environmental authorisation. The 2012 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (GN R982 promulgated in terms of NEMA) are applicable as the application for an exploration right is activity 28 in Listing Notice 2 (GN R984). The EIA Regulations define the assessment process which includes a scoping phase, environmental impact assessment (EIA) phase and an environmental management programme (EMPr). Public participation is a key component of the environmental assessment process.

- SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR), an independent firm of environmental consultants, has been appointed by Rhino Oil and Gas Exploration South Africa (Pty) Ltd to manage the environmental assessment process. This document has been prepared by SLR to inform you about:
 - the environmental assessment process to be followed;
 - SLR's understanding of the possible environmental impacts; and
 - how you can have input into the environmental assessment.

Responses to this document can be submitted by means of the attached comments sheet, at the planned scoping meetings (see detail above) and/or through communication with SLR

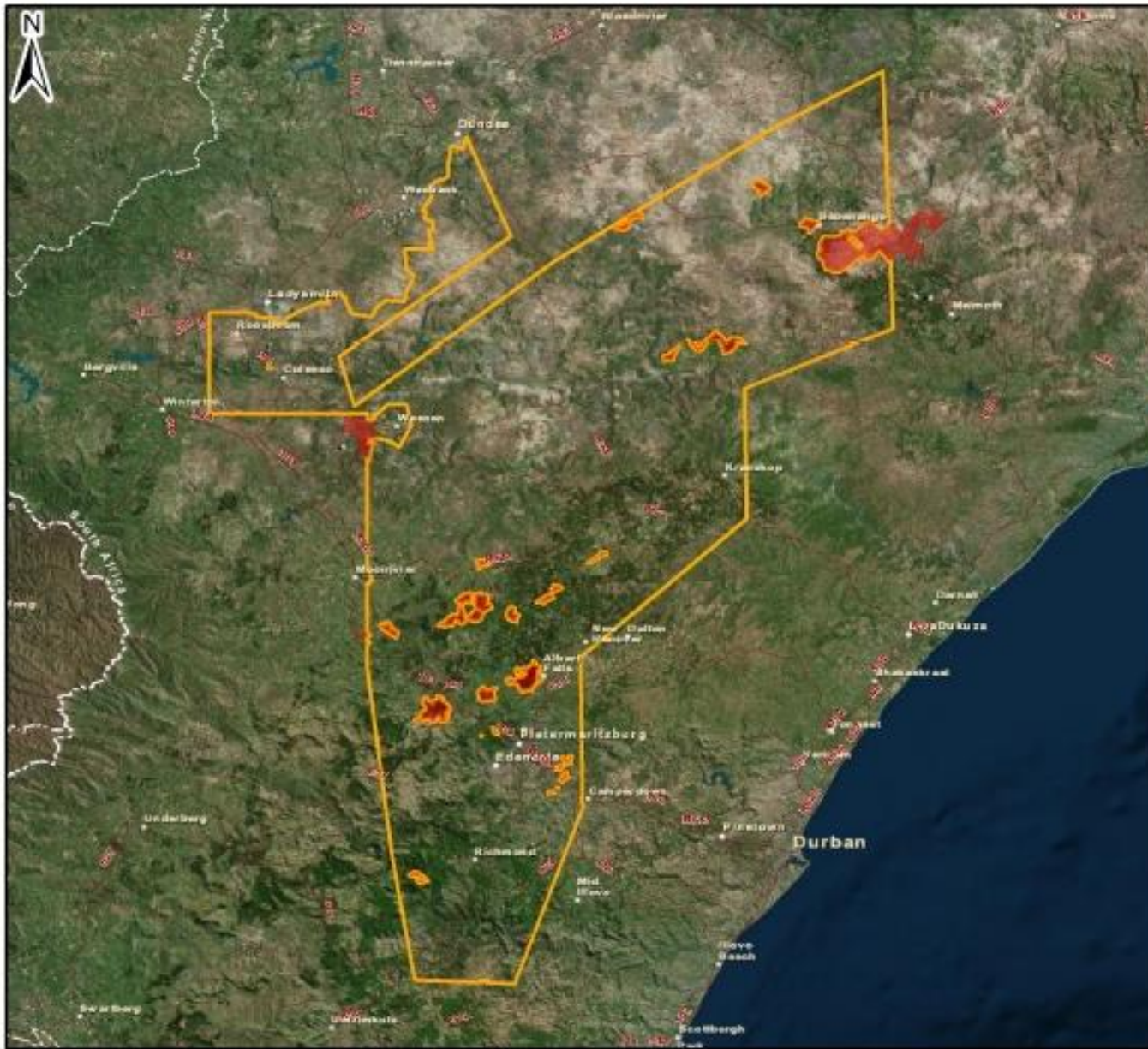
HOW TO RESPOND
 Matthew Hemming or Stella Moeketsse
 (011) 467 0945 (Tel) or (011) 467 0978 (Fax) or
mhemming@slrconsulting.com or smoeketsse@slrconsulting.com

Locations of the proposed exploration areas are shown on the map. Properties shown in red on the map are those included in the PASA reference list. Please ensure that the details are as follows:

The following public scoping meetings have been arranged, the details are as follows:

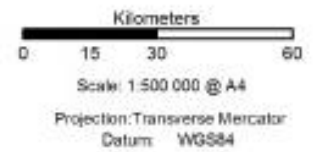
Date and Time	Venue
Monday 2 Nov at 09h30	Ashburton Public Hall
Monday 2 Nov at 14h30	Richmond Agricultural Hall
Monday 2 Nov at 14h30	Imvunolu Secondary School
Tuesday 3 Nov at 09h30	Lions River Polo Club
Tuesday 3 Nov at 14h30	Colenso Public Hall
Wednesday 4 Nov at 09h30	Mool River Country Club
Wednesday 4 Nov at 14h30	New Hanover Public Hall
Thursday 5 Nov at 09h30	Greytown Lodge Conference Hall
Thursday 5 Nov at 14h30	Mthembu Community Hall
Friday 6 Nov at 09h30	V.A Makhoba Hall
Friday 6 Nov at 14h30	Nkandla Public Hall
Saturday 7 Nov at 09h30	

You are invited to attend.



Legend

- Main Roads
- Protected Areas
- 291 ER



RHINO ONSHORE KZN

Figure

Regional Locality Map

SLR SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
 P.O. Box 1094, Craneview, 2090, South Africa
 Tel: +27 (11) 467-6845 Fax: +27 (11) 467-0976

723.18034.00005

October 2015

Extent of KZN EIA application for gas and petroleum exploration by Rhino Gas & Oil Exploration SA (Pty) LTD

Listing Notice GNR 984

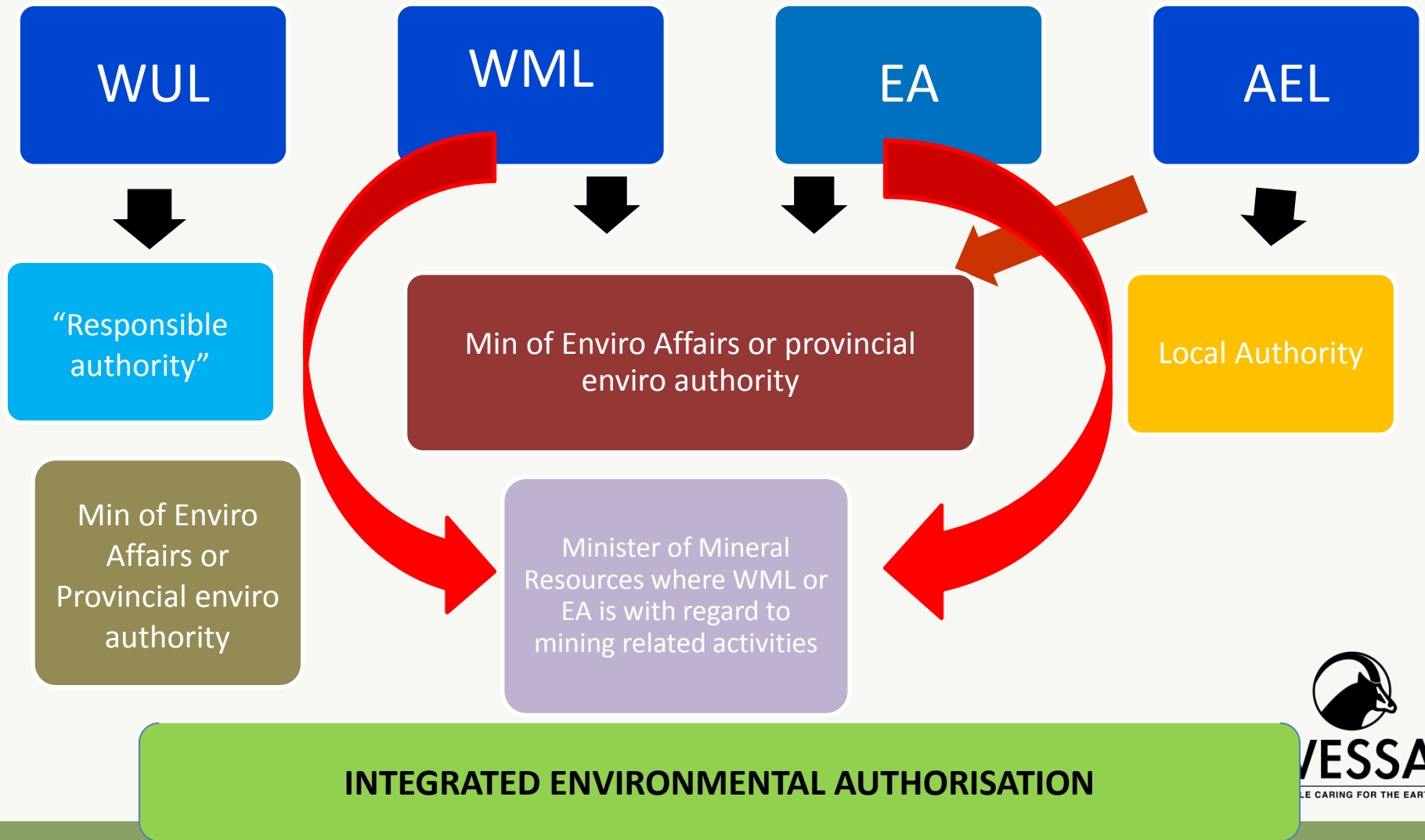
18.	Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires an exploration right as contemplated in section 79 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks.
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Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Act 49 of 2008 – Gazette No. 32151, No. 437 dated 21 April 2009. Commencement date of certain sections: 7 June 2013

79. Application for exploration right

- (1) Any person who wishes to apply to the Minister for an exploration right must lodge the application-
- (a) at the office of the designated agency;
 - (b) in the prescribed manner; and
 - (c) together with the prescribed non-refundable application fee.
- (2) The designated agency must, within 14 days of the receipt of the application, accept an application for an exploration right if—
no other person holds a technical co-operation permit, exploration right or production right for petroleum over the same land and area applied for.

Competent authorities in a nut shell

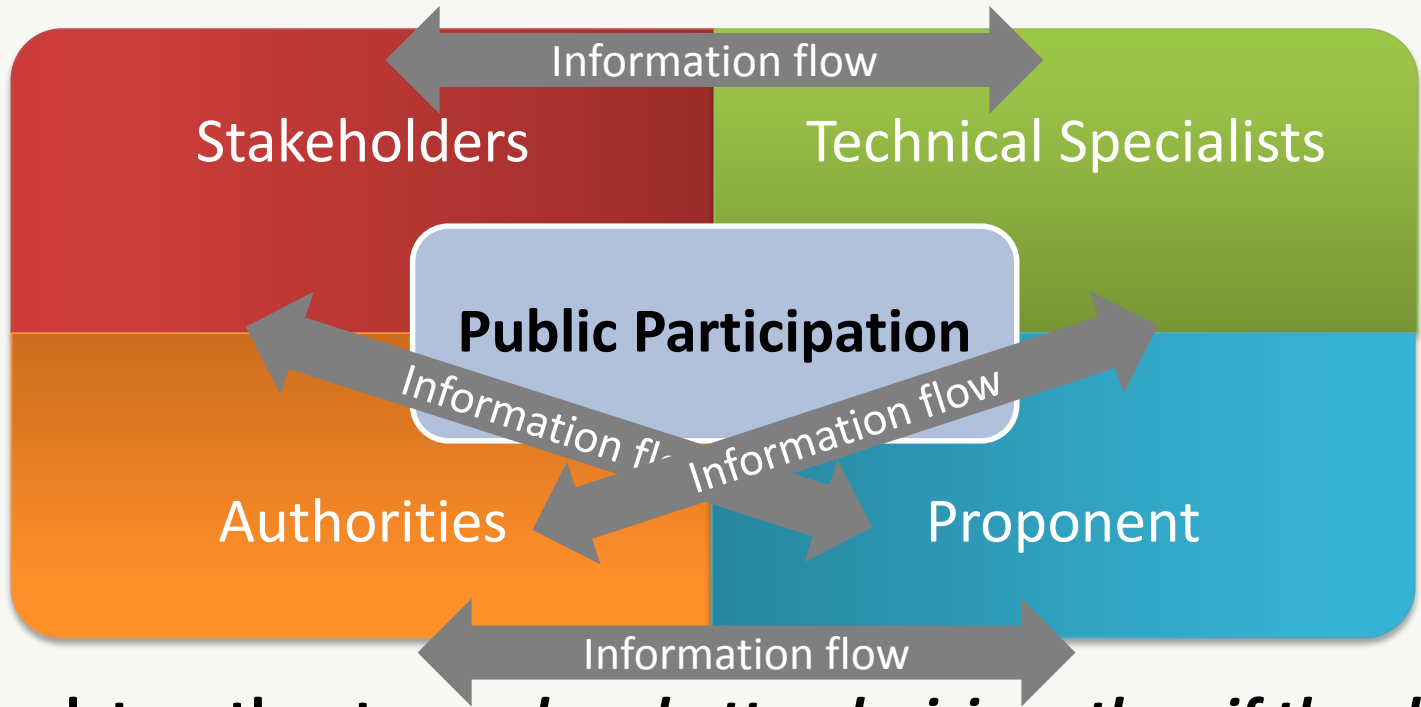


PUBLIC PARTICIPATION DEFINITION:

A process that involves all parties who may have an *interest* in a development or project, or be *affected* by it (I&APs). It can entail a wide range of activities from *providing information*, through *consultation* to *direct involvement of the public in the decision making process*.



Public Participation leads to a joint effort by:



... who work together to *produce better decisions than if they had acted independently*

Public participation informs and enriches decision making. This is its key role in EIA.

Who are Interested and Affected Parties?

DEFINITION:

Individuals, communities or groups, other than the proponent or the authorities, whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences.

Those people who will or may be directly impacted include:

- losing land or access to resources
- living within the area to be affected by smells or poor air quality
- traffic congestion, hazards, noise, dust
- water pollution
- Social impacts
- Sense of place



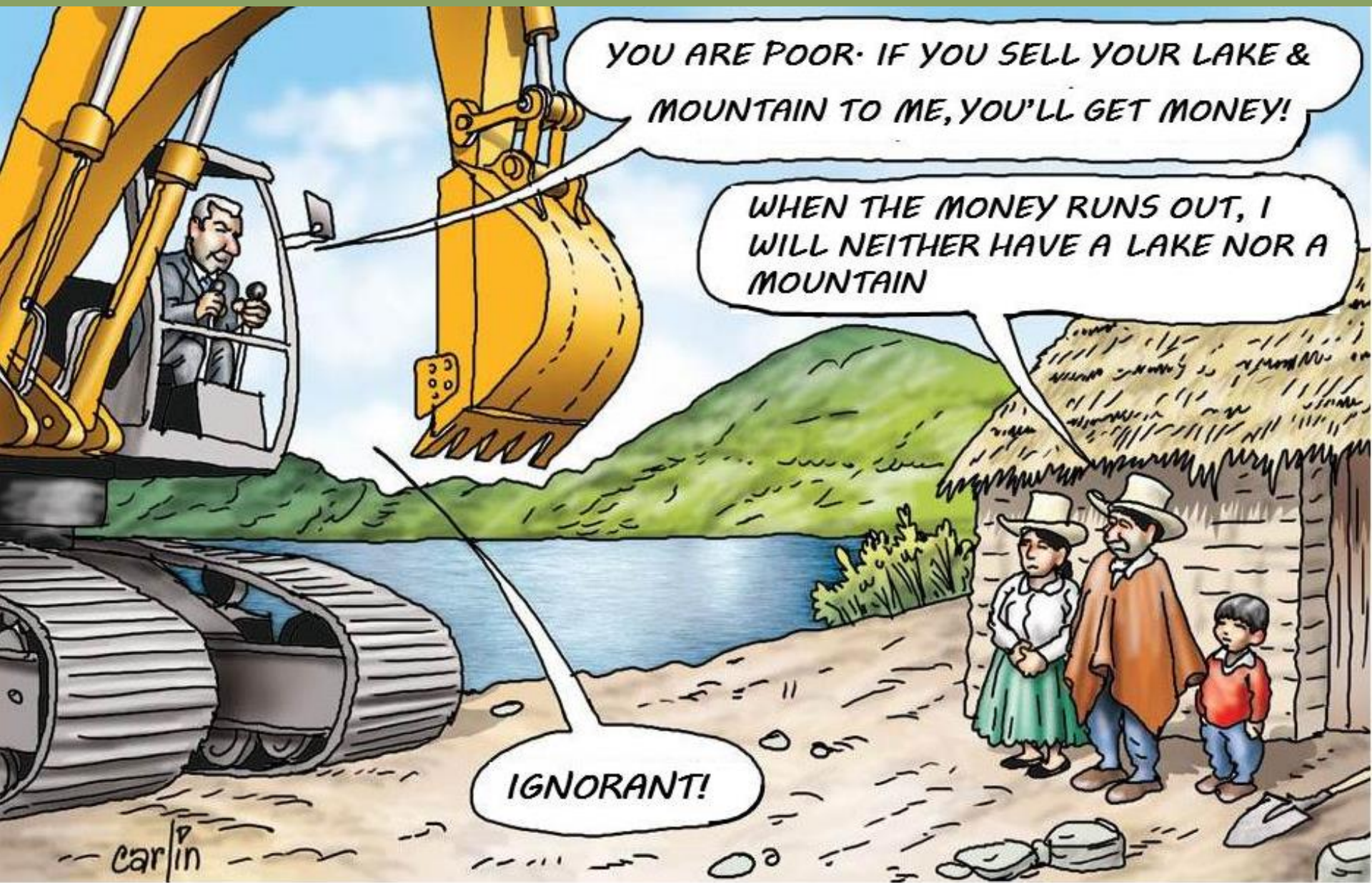


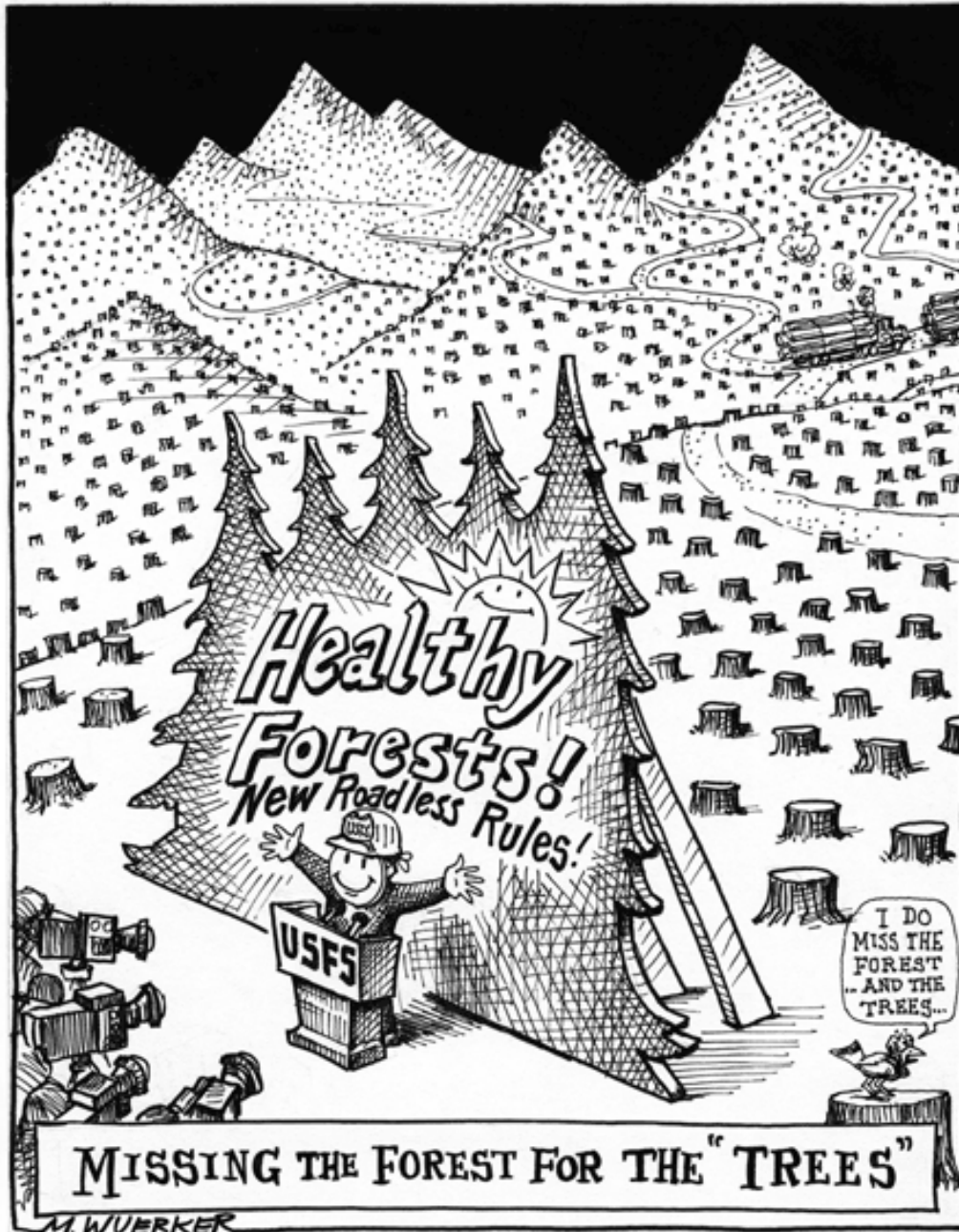
BOARD ROOM

OF COURSE THEY CAN PARTICIPATE- AS SOON AS OUR PLANNING IS OVER!



Sudha Das






MISSING THE FOREST FOR THE "TREES"

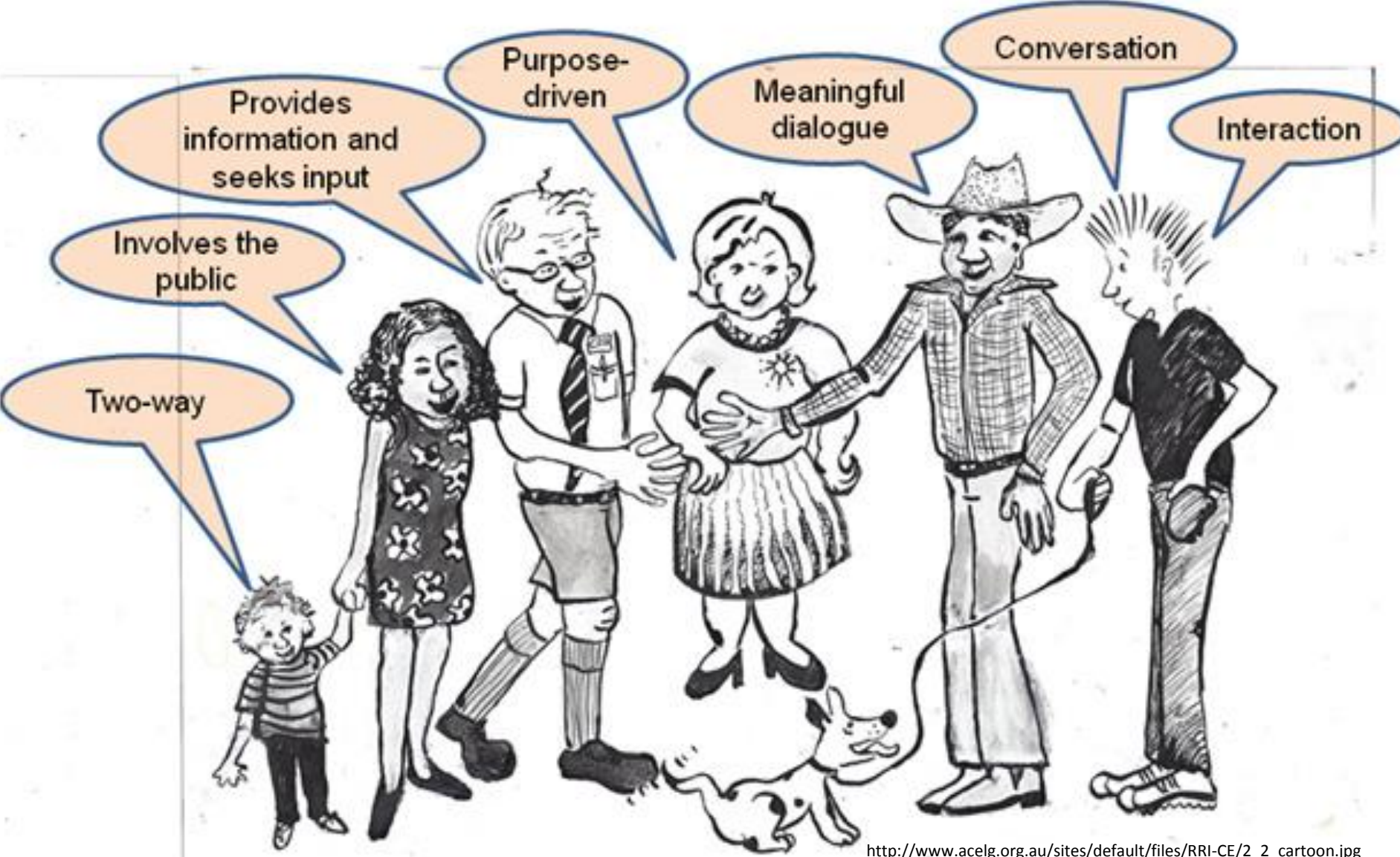
M. WUERKER

Public Participation Continuum in EIA

	Manipulate	Inform	Consult	Collaborate	Decision-making
Public's role	No participation	Become informed about decisions	Influence the decision	Strongly influence parts of the decision	Assume decision-making responsibility
Process objectives	Seek to manipulate attitudes	Improve awareness and understanding	Input before decision, two-way dialogue	As much agreement as possible before decision	Delegated responsibility
Some tools and techniques	Paid advertorials, editorials, feature stories, seminars	Brochures, newsletters, inserts, displays, exhibitions, briefings	Public meetings, focus groups, workshops, formal hearings	Problem-solving workshops, mediation, negotiation, joint management committees, advisory groups	Public private partnerships



PP Best Practice



EIA Public Participation Process

- Chapter 6- 39-44 of GNR 982 apply
- 41 - Must give notice to all potential I&APs by:
 - Advertising on site in prescribed manner
 - Giving written notice to landowners and occupiers of land in question
 - Placing advertisements in newspapers
 - Providing reasonable alternatives where necessary e.g. radio announcements in rural areas with low literacy.

Public Participation Process (41-44)

- 41 (2) Must give notice to all potential I&APs
- 41 (4)(a) the Notice board must be of a size at least 60cm by 42cm
- 44(2) Where a person is desiring but unable to access written comments as contemplated in sub-regulation (1) due to
 - (i) a lack of skills to read or write;
 - (ii) disability; or
 - (iii) any other disadvantage,reasonable alternative methods of recording comments must be provided for.

TIME FRAMES

- 3(3) No PPP during period 15 Dec – 05 Jan (unless under exceptional circumstances)
- 3(5) Where a prescribed timeframe is affected by one or more public holidays, the timeframe must be extended by the number of public holiday days falling within that timeframe

Public Participation Process

42(1a,b,c) I&AP register must include:

- I. All who have commented in writing or attended a public meeting
- II. All those who have applied to register as an I&AP
- III. All relevant organs of state

43(2) Anyone can have access to I&AP register

43(1) Any I&AP can comment in writing on an application provided that:

- I. It is within stipulated timeframe
- II. There is full disclosure of public, financial or business interest in the outcome of the application

Benefits of Public Participation (EIA)

- Leads to better decisions
- Builds public understanding
- Creates trust in decision-makers and their processes, leading to stable policies and enduring decisions
- Provides an early warning system
- Identifies local customs that could be barriers to implementation, with opportunities to adapt the activity before implementation begins
- Manages single-issue viewpoints through interactive process which allows a broad range of balancing perspectives and values
- Enriches decision-making through a diversity of opinion, local and traditional knowledge and collective wisdom

Benefits to EIA Practitioners

- Provides good basis for accountability
- Stakeholders contribute information and identify alternatives, concerns and solutions
- Quality of the EIA improves

Benefits to Decision-makers

PLANNING
FOR EFFECTIVE
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- Informed and improved decisions
- Development likely to be more sustainable
- Governance and the legitimacy of government will be improved

Benefits to Developers

- Access to local knowledge
- Save costs - key issues are identified up front and thus studies are focused
- Community relations improve
- Potential delays in decision-making reduced
- Developer's image and reputation enhanced

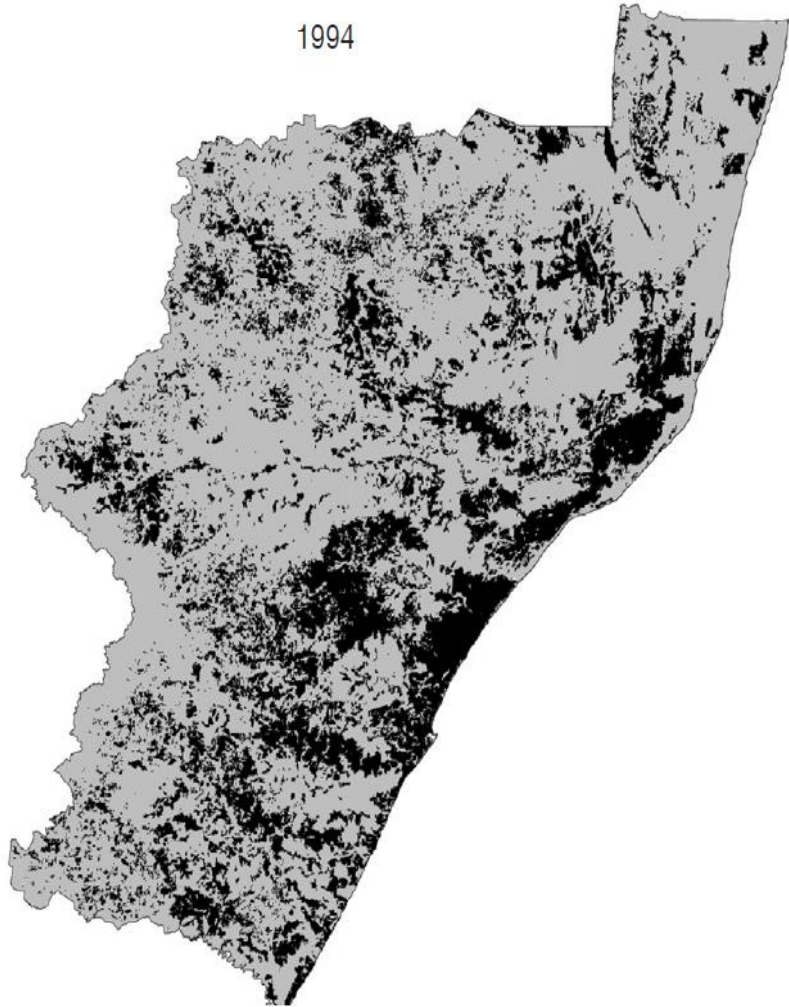
Benefits to Civil Society

- Capacity building through participation – learn more about life in your landscape
- Develops resilient landscapes
- Improves and strengthen networks
- Inputs can influence the development – towards sustainable development
- Exercise and protection of rights by participating

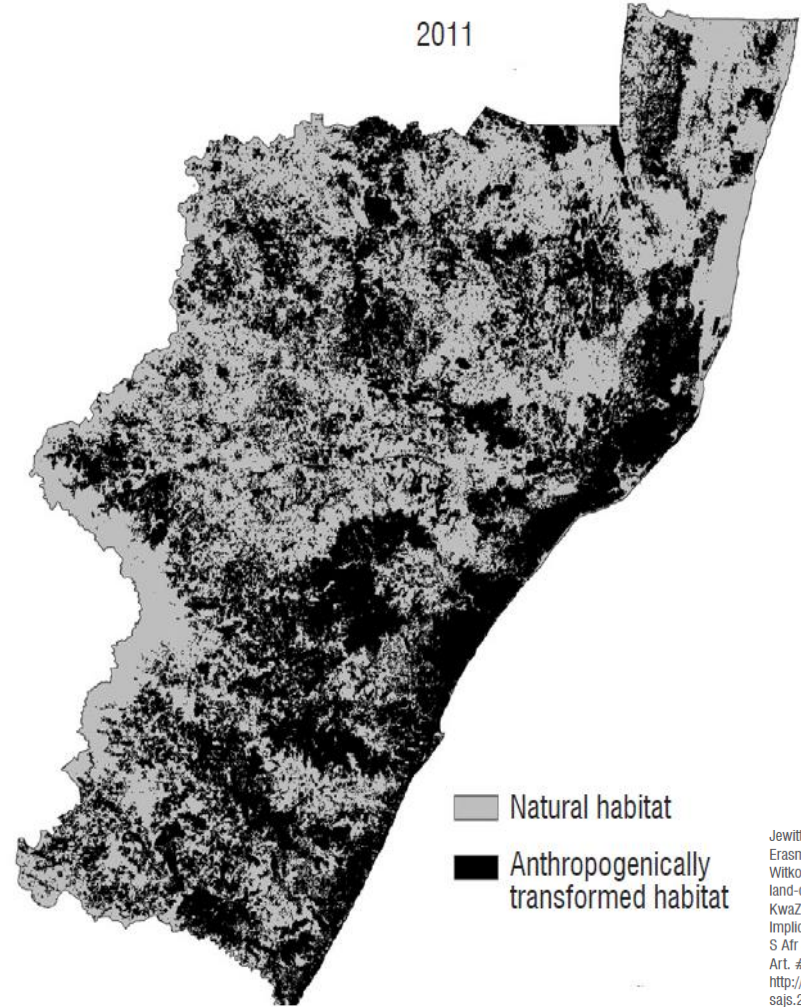
Barriers to effective Public Participation

- Inadequate explanations of background and technical material
- Trust deficiencies in process and people
- Perceived inability to influence issues
- Difficulty participating in technical discussions
- Inadequate minutes from meetings
- Type of meetings
- Overwhelming amounts of reading
- Lack of time to participate effectively
- Knowledge insecurities
- Not knowing ones Environmental Rights
- Cultural / Language barriers
- Resource and capacity constraints
- Effective recognition of sense of place

1994



2011



■ Natural habitat

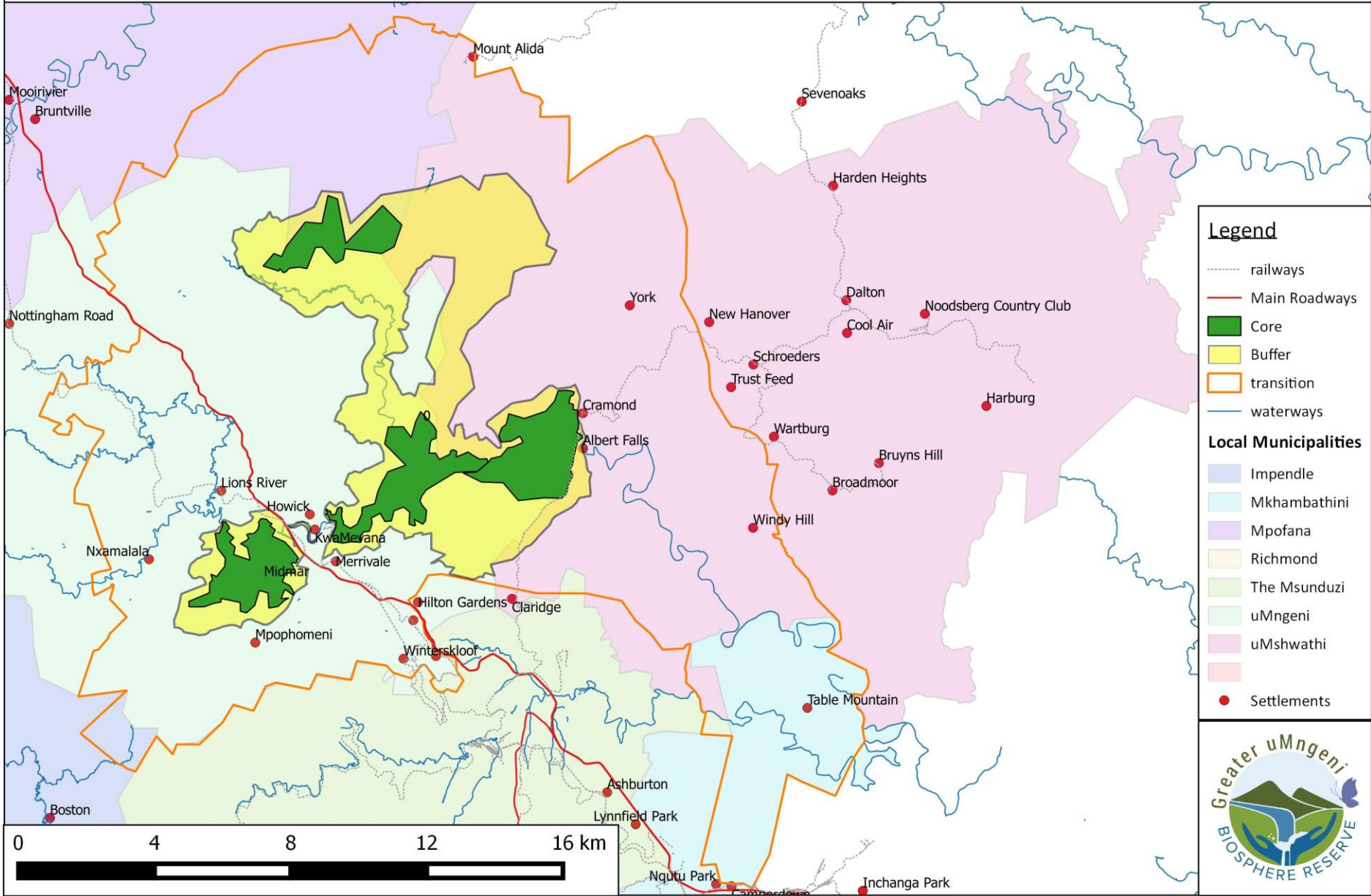
■ Anthropogenically transformed habitat

Jewitt D, Goodman PS, Erasmus BFN, O'Connor TG, Witkowski ETF. Systematic land-cover change in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa: Implications for biodiversity. *S Afr J Sci.* 2015;111(9/10), Art. #2015-0019, 9 pages. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17159/sajs.2015/20150019>



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Potential Area of the Greater uMngeni Biosphere Reserve Initiative

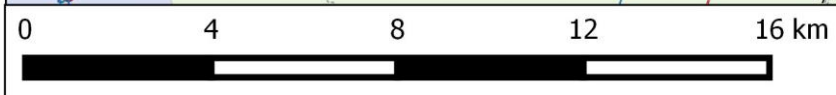


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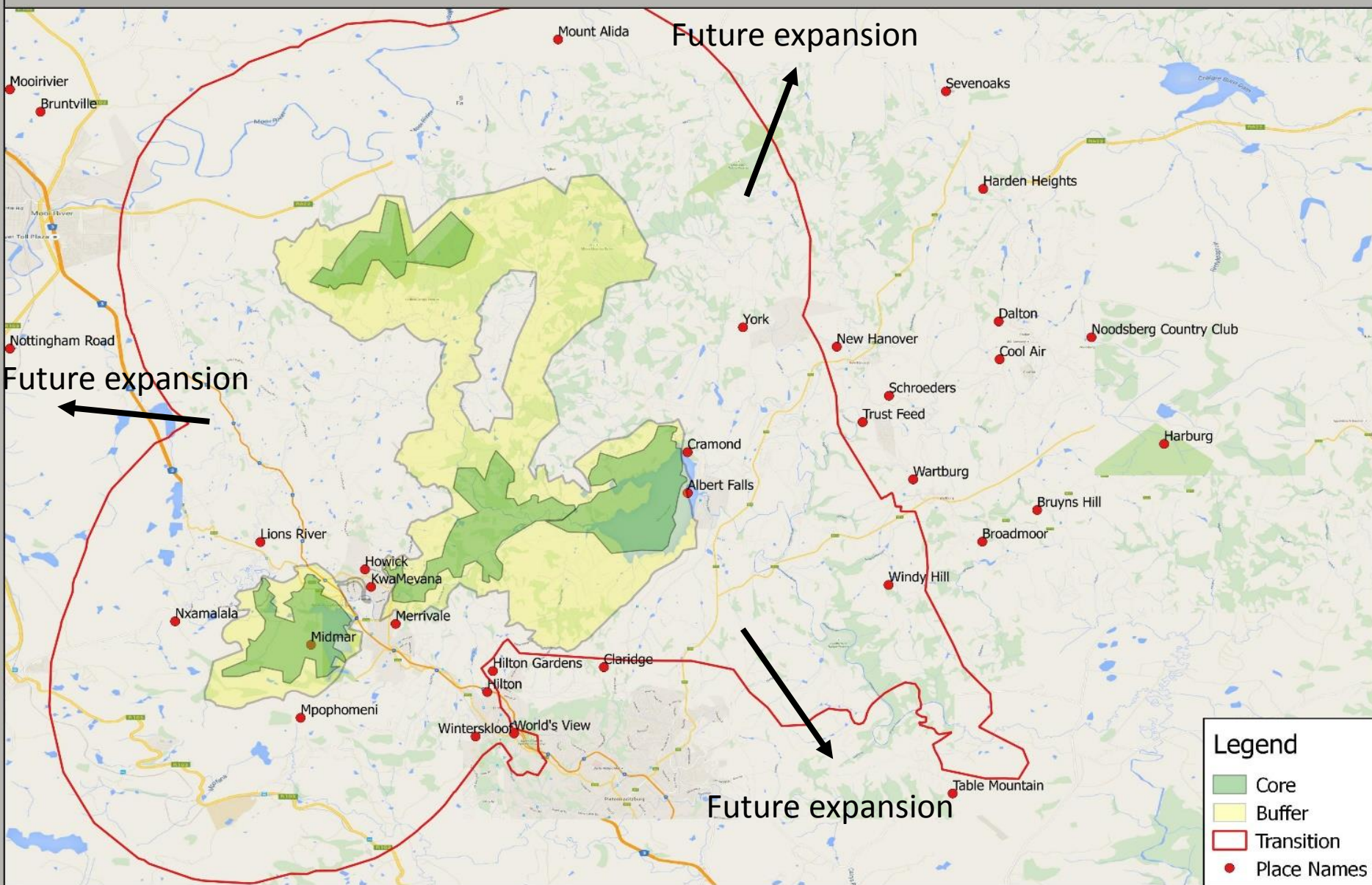
- railways
- Main Roadways
- Core
- Buffer
- transition
- waterways

Local Municipalities

- Impendle
- Mkhambathini
- Mpofana
- Richmond
- The Msunduzi
- uMngeni
- uMshwathi
- Settlements



Potential Area of the Greater uMngeni Biosphere Reserve Initiative





Rhino Resources Ltd.

A Global Energy Company

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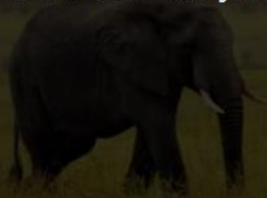
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Building Africa for the Future

Oil and gas will contribute greatly to the economic development of Africa in the next ten years.



Rhino Resources, Ltd.



WESSA

PEOPLE CARING FOR THE EARTH

Rhino Oil and Gas Exploration South Africa (Pty) Ltd
BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROPOSED PETROLEUM EXPLORATION ON
VARIOUS FARMS IN KWAZULU-NATAL (291 ER)
REGISTRATION AND RESPONSE FORM FOR INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

NAME			
ORGANISATION/FARM			
STREET OR POSTAL ADDRESS			
	POSTAL CODE		
WORK/ DAY TELEPHONE NUMBER	FAX NUMBER		
CELL PHONE NUMBER	E-MAIL		
PREFERRED CORRESPONDENCE (circle)	POST	FAX	EMAIL SMS
DATE	Signature		

DETAILS OF OTHER PEOPLE WHO OWN LAND IN THE AREA OR YOU FEEL SHOULD BE INFORMED:

PLEASE IDENTIFY YOUR INTEREST IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT:

PLEASE WRITE YOUR COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS HERE:

Register:

As individuals and as collective entities

Please return completed forms to:

Matthew Hemming or Stella Moeketse

(011) 467 0978 (Fax) or Po Box 1596, Cramerview 2060

mhemming@slrconsulting.com or smoeketse@slrconsulting.com

(use additional pages if required)

Please return completed forms to:
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 (011) 467 0978 (Fax) or Po Box 1596, Cramerview 2060
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Tips for effective participation!

- Clearly understand the process and your role within it
- Developers are entitled to promote their development ... and you are entitled to express your opinion – *engage in constructive dialogue!*
- Be open and seek solutions rather than being obstructive – *be assertive, not aggressive!*
- Some EIAs may require a long-term commitment from you – *consider this before you commit to the process*
- Listen effectively
- Be honest and polite
- Beware self-appointed representatives – *make sure you are represented by someone you trust!*

Add the Layers



Water

Agricultural land

Cost benefit

Net Job losses

Sense of place

Negative impacts on a Agri/tourism based economy

Cultural heritage impacts

Surface water

Water abstraction

Ground water

Aquifer impacts

Issues & Aspects Cont.

Hydrological	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Downstream & In-stream• Ground Water• Wetlands & Floodplains• Inflow vs Evaporation• Water use rights
Geological	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hazards & risks• Faults• Fill material / source material• Siltation & sedimentation
Climate & Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contribution
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HiV Aids• Spread of water borne diseases• Vector management & control
Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lifespan• Irrigation, Hydro-electric• Output

Procedural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has due process been followed • Are all applicable laws met • Time frames & Milestones
Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate notifications • All affected parties involved • Addressing issues raised • Accessibility of info
Alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catchment • Wall type & size • “No go” • Feasibility of alternatives
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stream Flow, Ecological reserve • Species rescue
Construction vs operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction site • Pollution (Noise, Air, Light, Haz Mat) • Monitoring & reporting • Roads, Pipelines & Canals • Releases

Add the support



- NGOs
- State entities
- Sector groups
- Civil society
- The Media
- Diverse
Fora

Tips contd....

- Make sure of your facts – *be credible!*
- Find out how your comments will be recorded and addressed e.g. minutes, recordings
- Communicate clearly – *use the regulations or other guidelines to support your points*
- Be as specific as possible e.g. “I am concerned about water.” needs to be defined much more clearly
- Check the independence and qualifications of the EAP – *the EAP must be independent of the developer (check websites for shareholdings)*
- Ensure that the specialists are respected in their fields of competence – *check websites, universities, institutions*
- Beware of SLAPP suits (Strategic Litigation Against Public Participation) – *know your rights, keep all correspondence, notify relevant government officials, get legal aid*

NEW – 16 Oct 2015

Government Gazette

- Fracking or Hydrolic fracturing has been added to the list of controlled activities in the National Water Act meaning any such activities will require a Water Use Licence

SEA of shale gas development in South Africa (May 2015)

- Assessment to provide an integrated assessment and decision-making framework to enable South Africa to establish effective policy, legislation and sustainability conditions under which shale gas development could occur.
- The SEA will consider both the exploration and production related activities of shale gas development across different scenarios in a holistic and integrated manner; and will include an assessment of all the material social, economic and biophysical risks and opportunities associated with the industry.
- The strategic environmental assessment (SEA) will be undertaken by a 'science council consortium', consisting of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and the Council for Geosciences (CGS).
- The SEA for shale gas development was formally commissioned in February 2015 and will be 24 months in duration. The study area will include regions of the Karoo Basin which currently have exploration rights applications pending in the Northern, Eastern and Western Cape Provinces.



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