APPENDIX 5.4:

DRAFT ESIA REPORT NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

EIA REPORT NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

EIA for Exploration Well Drilling in Block 5/6/7 off the South-West Coast

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

TotalEnergies EP South Africa Block 567 (TEEPSA) currently holds an Exploration Right over Block 5/6/7. Since the first granting of the Exploration Right, two previously approved seismic surveys have been undertaken. Based on an analysis of acquired seismic data, TEEPSA is proposing to drill up to a maximum of 5 wells within an area of interest to further explore for hydrocarbons in the Block.

Before the proposed project can commence, TEEPSA requires approval (called "Environmental Authorisation") from the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy. As part of the process of applying for Environmental Authorisation, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process must be undertaken. SLR Consulting (South Africa) (SLR) has been appointed to undertake and manage the EIA process.

2. LOCATION OF EXPLORATION DRILLING AREA

The area of interest for drilling is 10 000 km^2 in extent and is located offshore roughly between Cape Town and Cape Agulhas, approximately 60 km from the coast at its closest point and 170 km at its furthest, in water depths between 700 m and 3 200 m (**Figure 1**).

3. HOW CAN YOU BE INVOLVED IN THE EIA?

SLR has compiled a draft EIA Report, which is currently available for review and comment. This Non-Technical Summary (**also available in Afrikaans and isiXhosa**) is being distributed as a basis for notification and to facilitate your comment on the proposed project, impact assessment and proposed mitigation.

You can be involved by:

- Reading or listening (audio version) to this Non-Technical Summary (which is available via email or WhatsApp). Full report is also available electronically for review on the SLR and data free websites and at various public locations.
- Attending virtual and in-person public meetings. Please contact SLR for the specific details.
- Sending comments, questions or concerns to SLR. For comments to be included in the final EIA Report, they should reach SLR by **no later than 7 December 2022.**

SLR's contact details (including Tel., SMS, WhatsApp and website details) are provided at the end of this document.

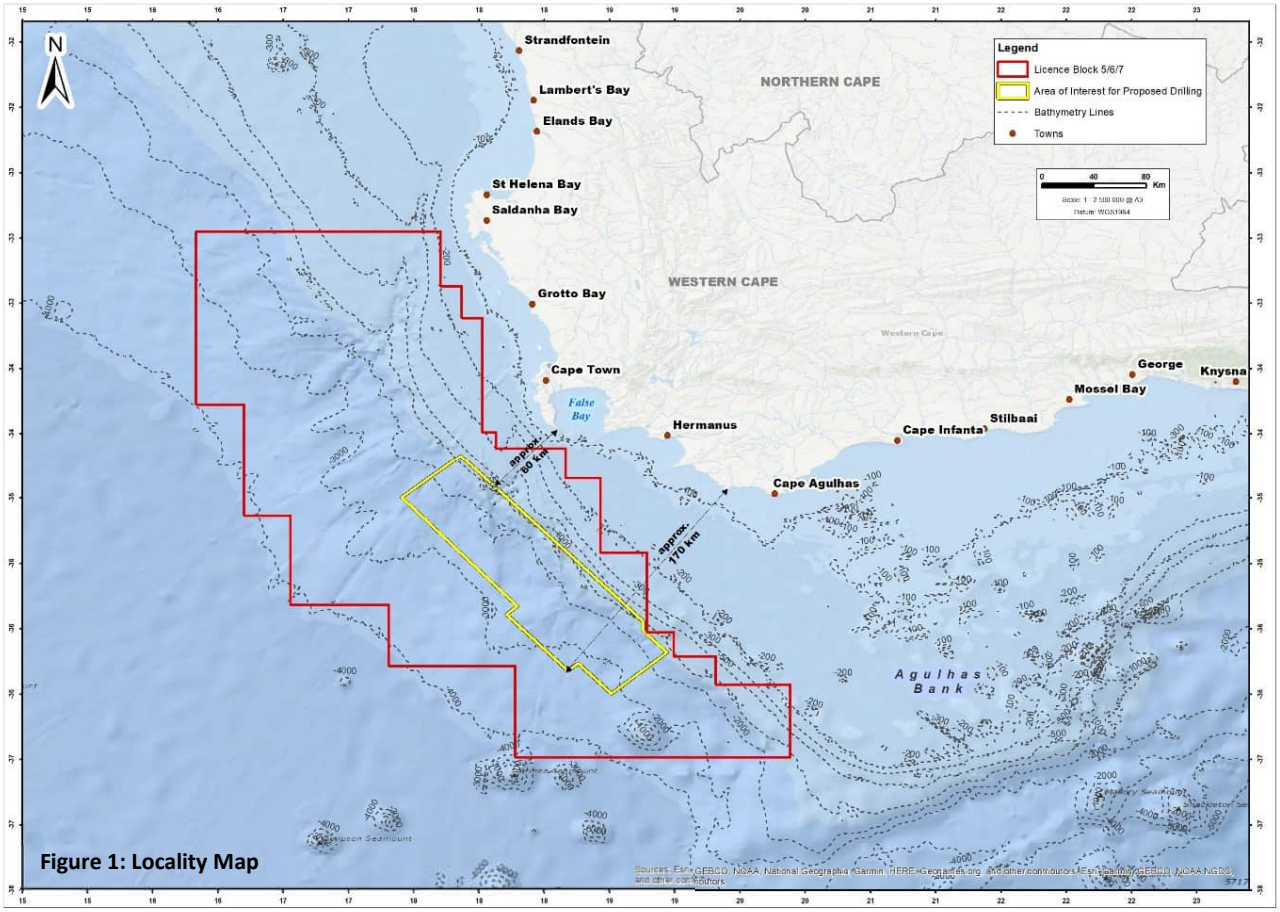


Figure 1: Locality Map

4. PROJECT'S NEED AND DESIRABILITY

South Africa, like the rest of the world, is vulnerable to climate change. There is thus global concern of the need to reduce carbon emissions and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. However, the rapid transition to carbon neutrality presents a potential risk to economic growth and sustainable development. As such, South Africa has committed to a just transition in achieving net-zero emissions and a climate resilient society, whereby the need to reduce emissions is balanced with the need to grow the economy and create jobs. In this regard, South African Government policy currently promotes the use of natural gas as part of the energy mix up to 2030 to serve as a transition to a carbon-neutral goal and provide the flexibility required to complement renewable energy sources. This is in line with international policy documents (e.g., International Energy Agency, 2021: Net Zero by 2050), which recognises the need for natural gas in the energy mix in the pathway to net-zero emissions by 2050.

The proposed exploration project could potentially lead to South Africa optimising its own indigenous resources contributing to its identified oil and gas needs until 2050, rather than having to mainly import, where South Africa currently imports nearly all its crude oil requirements. It will not, however, influence on South Africa's reliance on hydrocarbons and their contribution to the countries' energy mix. These aspects are influenced by South Africa's energy and climate change related policy, the financial costs of the various energy sources and consumer choices in this regard. Although the national and international strategic agreements, laws, policies and plans will be taken into consideration by the Competent Authority in the decision-making process, National strategic policy decisions relating to energy and climate change falls beyond the scope of this exploration project EIA.

Figure 2: Semi-submersible drilling unit
www.africaenergycorp.com

5. DESCRIPTION OF EXPLORATION WELL DRILLING

5.1 Number, Timing and Duration

- *Number of wells:* Up to 5 wells, depending on success of first drilling campaign.
- *Anticipated commencement:* Between 4th quarter 2023 and 2nd quarter of 2024.
- *Duration of drilling operation:* 3 to 4 months per well.

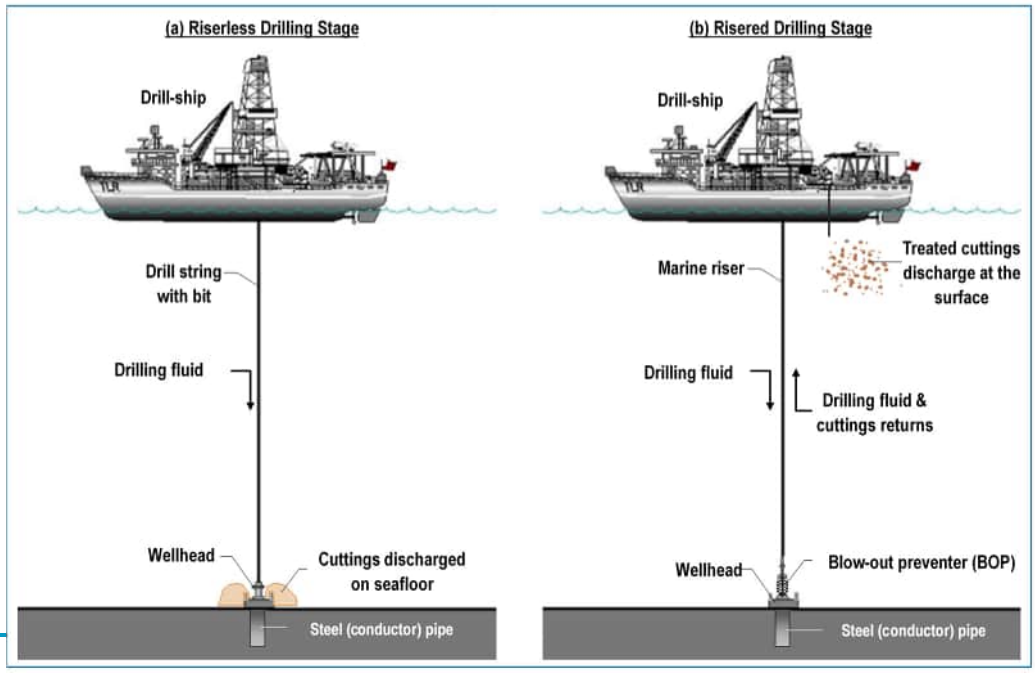
5.2 Exploration Drilling Logistics

- *Drilling Unit*: Drilling will be undertaken using either a semi-submersible drilling unit (**Figure 2**) or a drill-ship.
- *Support vessels*: The drilling unit will be supported by up to three vessels and helicopter transfers.
- *Logistics base:* The onshore logistics base will be located at the port in either Cape Town or Saldanha.

5.3 Drilling Operation

- *Final Drilling Site Selection:* This will be based on further analysis of the seismic data and a pre-drilling seabed survey of the target area.
- *Drilling Sequence or Stages:* A well is created by drilling a hole into the seafloor using a drill bit, which crushes the rock into small particles, called "cuttings". Depending on the stage of drilling (**Figure 3**), these cuttings are either (1) discharged onto the seafloor adjacent to the hole or (2) treated on the drilling unit before discharged overboard.
  After the hole is drilled, steel pipes are placed in the hole and permanently cemented into place to prevent it from collapsing.

Figure 3: Drilling stages



- *Well Testing:* Once the target depth is reached, a well may be tested if oil or gas is discovered. Flaring is undertaken during well testing to dispose of oil or gas in a safe and reliable manner through combustion (burning) in an open flame.
- *Well Sealing and Plugging*: Once testing is complete, the well is sealed with cement plugs and tested for integrity according to international best practices.

6. KEY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SENSITIVITIES

6.1 Physical Environment

Major seabed features on the continental shelf of the South-West Coast near the Area of interest include: Cape Canyon, Cape Point Canyon, Protea Seamount, Mount Marek and Brown's Bank (**Figure 4**).

6.2 Biological Environment

The South-West Coast supports a rich diversity of marine life including sensitive benthic habitats/species, plankton, fish and shark, turtles, seabirds and marine mammals (including whales, dolphins and seals).

The Area of Interest is dominated by ecosystems rated as 'Least Concern' (more than 80% of habitat good and fair), with only marginal overlap with the 'Vulnerable' (less than 80% of habitat good and fair) Cape Canyon habitat (**Figure 5**).

The approved Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Critical Biodiversity Area (CBAs) within the broad project area are shown in **Figure 6**. The area of interest avoids all MPAs, but has a 5.4% overlap with CBAs.

6.3 Socio-Economic Environment

The project's area of influence encompasses the entire approximate coastline that extends between Saldanha Bay and Cape Agulhas and extends into the Northern Cape, Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces.

Tourism is a central economic activity for the Western and Eastern Cape playing an important role in the economy of many of the towns along this coastal area.

Several fishing sectors operate off the South-West Coast, most of which fish inshore of the shelf break and thus inshore of the area of interest for drilling. **Table 1** shows the percentage overlap with the proposed drilling area.

Table 1: Fisheries overlap with the drilling area

Fishing sector	Overlap with drill area (% of national catch)
Overlap	
Demersal Trawl - **Figure 7**	0.27%
Demersal Longline (hake) - **Figure 8**	0.12%
Large Pelagic Longline - **Figure 9**	5.79%
Tuna Pole - **Figure 10**	13.74%
No Overlap	
Mid-Water Trawl	0%
Demersal Longline (shark)	0%
Small Pelagic Purse-Seine	0%
Traditional Line-Fish	0%
West Coast Rock Lobster	0%
South Coast Rock Lobster	0%
Squid Jig	0%
Small-Scale Fishing	0%
Beach-Seine and Gillnet Fisheries	0%
Mariculture, Aquaculture, Ranching and Coastal Harvesting	0%

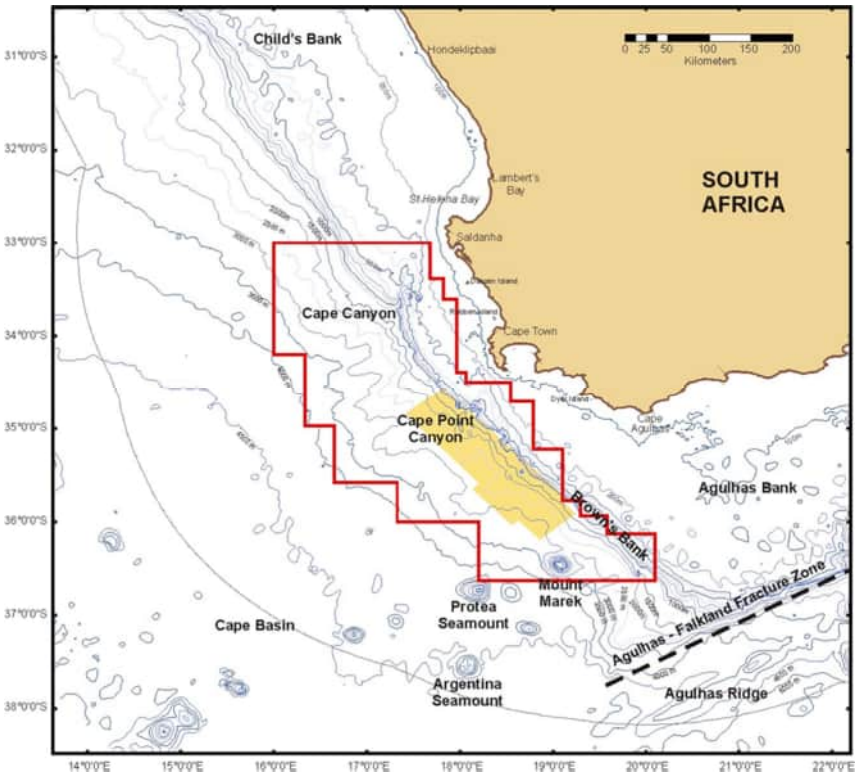


Figure 4: Seabed Features
(Source: Pisces)

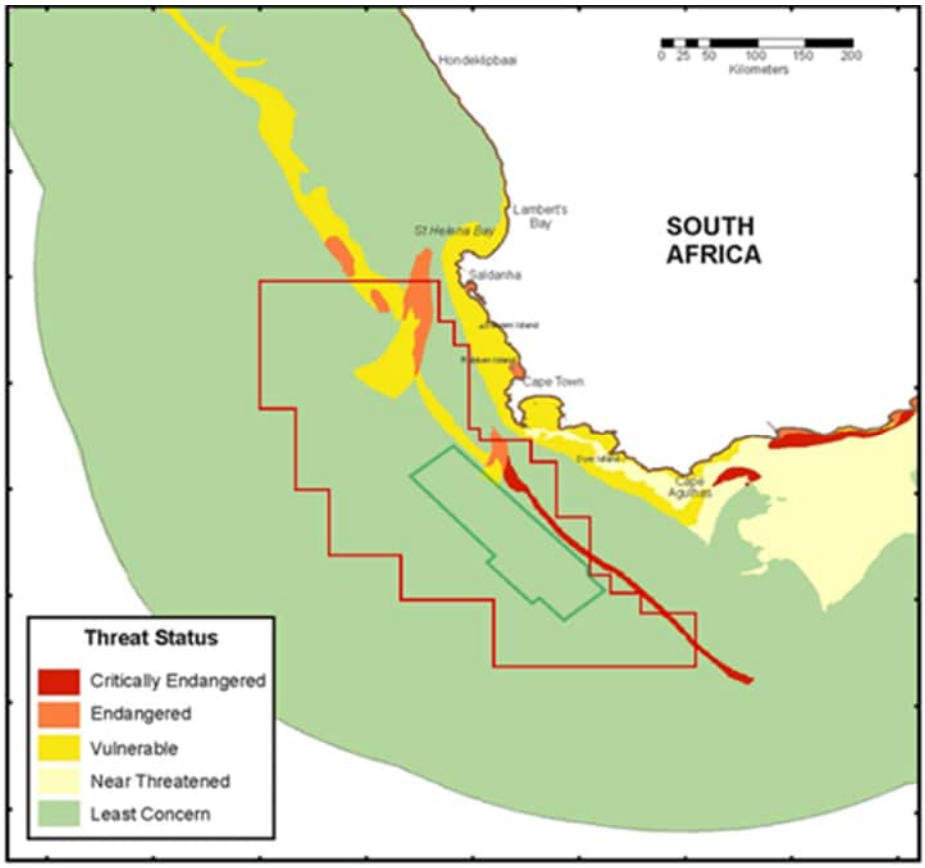


Figure 5: Ecosystem Threat Status (Adapted from Sink et al. 2019)

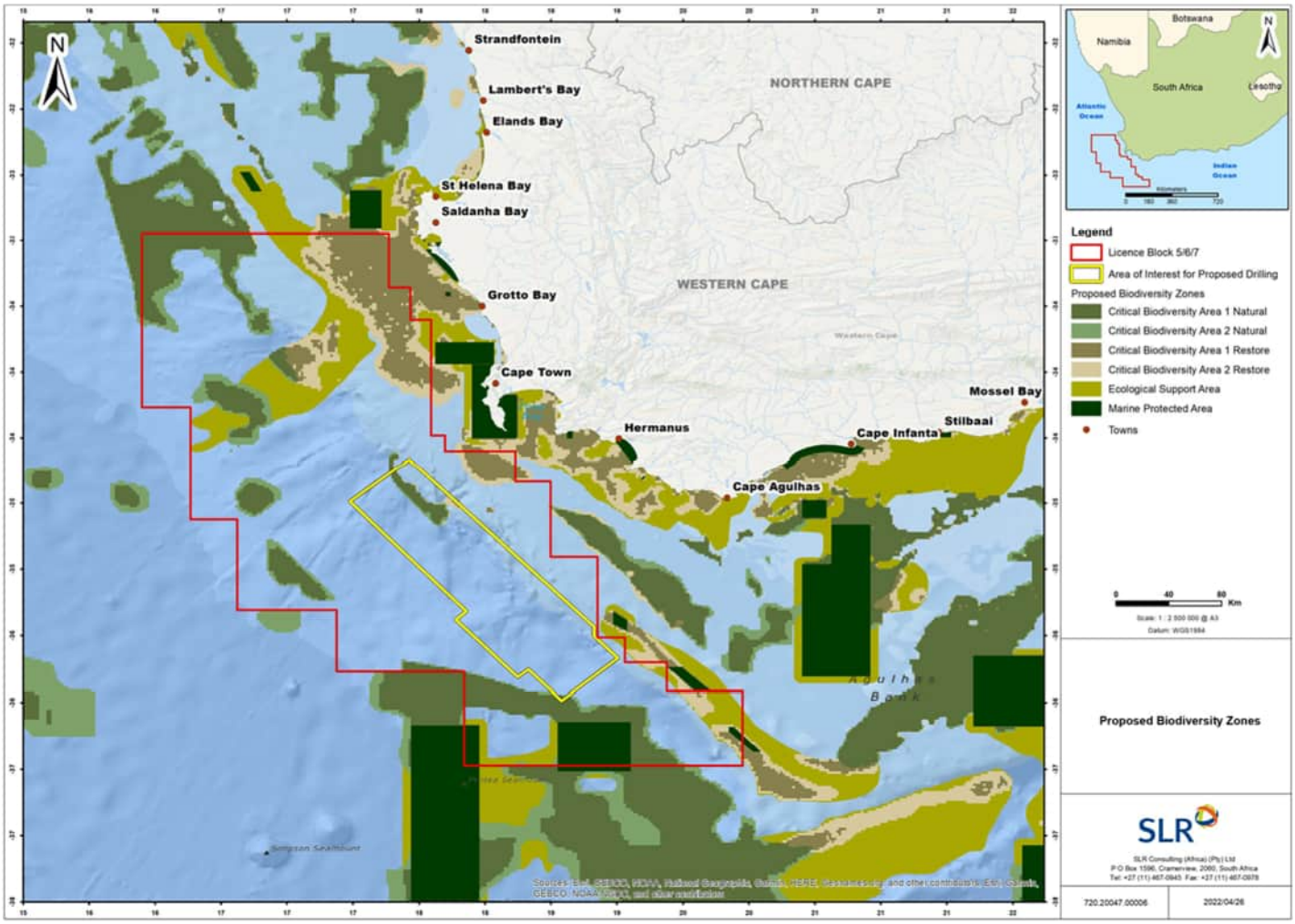


Figure 6: MPAs and CBAs (Source: Harris et al. 2022 (Version 1.2, April 2022)

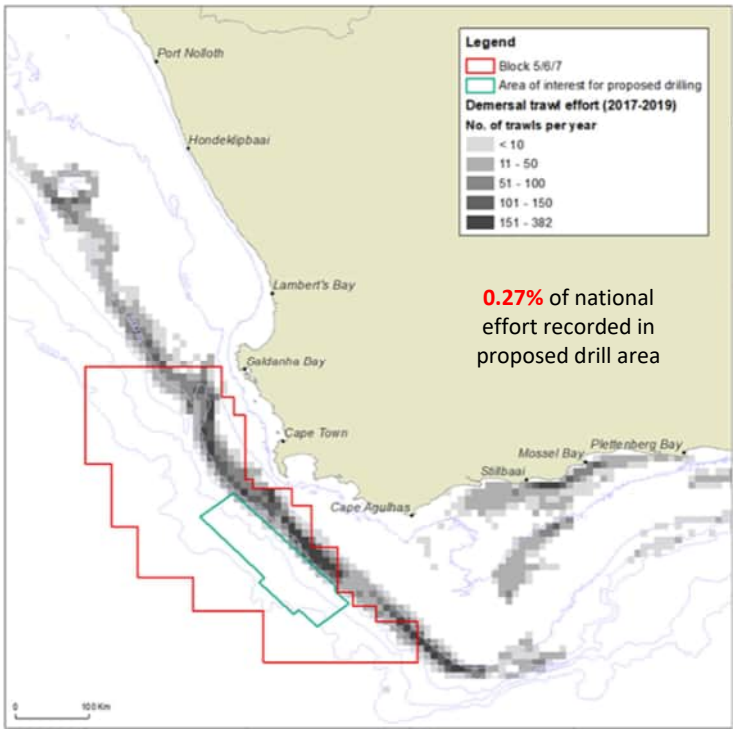


Figure 7: Demersal Trawl Effort (2017-2019) (Source: CapMarine)

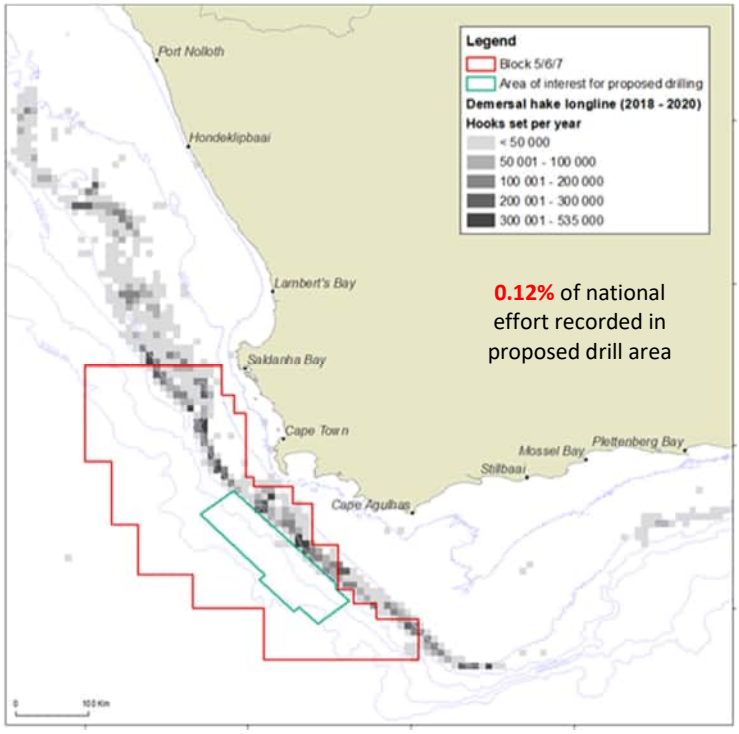


Figure 8: Hake Demersal Longline Effort (2018-2020) (Source: CapMarine)

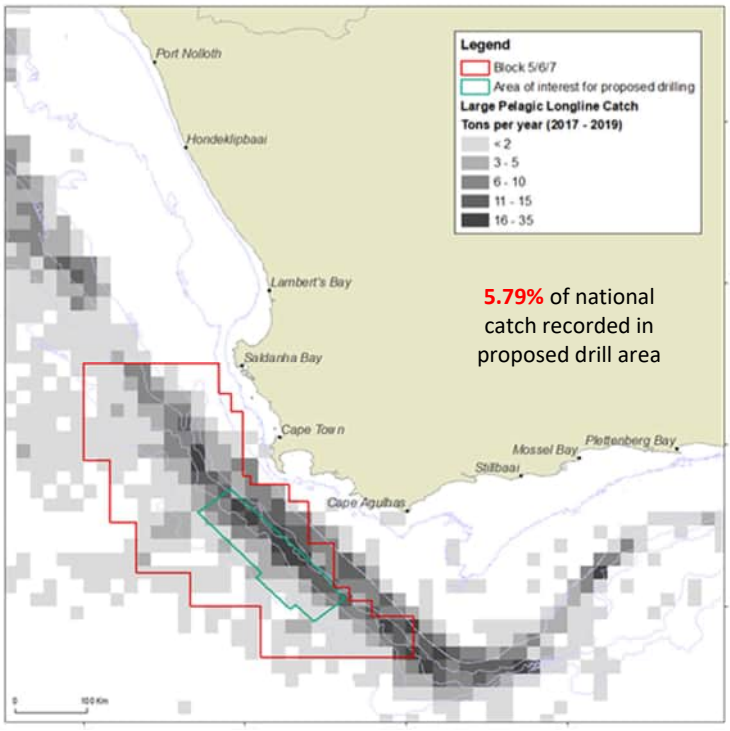


Figure 9: Large Pelagic Longline Catch (2017-2019) (Source: CapMarine)

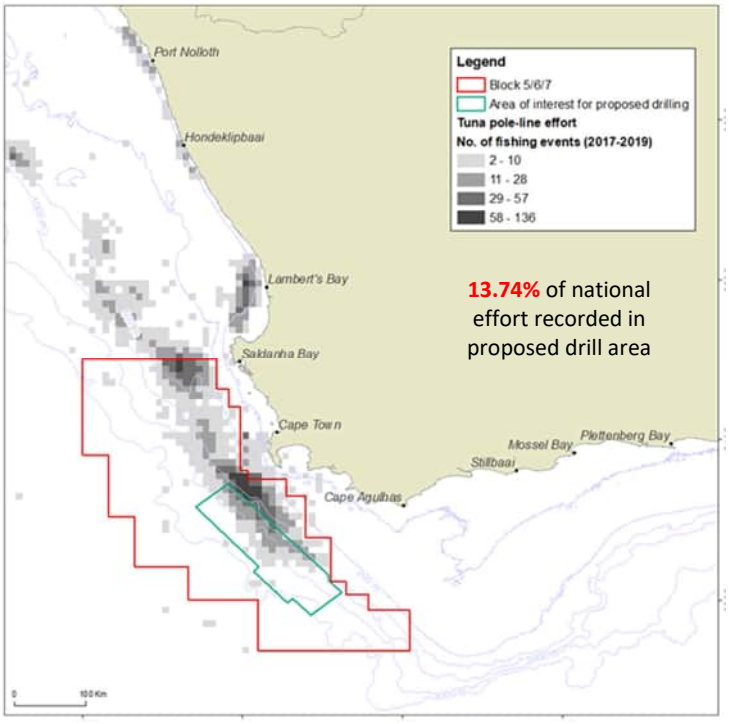


Figure 10: Tuna Pole Effort (2017-2019) (Source: CapMarine)

7. KEY IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

7.1 Normal Operations

Routine vessel emissions and discharges: The area of interest for drilling is located further than 60 km from shore and in a main marine traffic route that passes around southern Africa (see **Figure 11**), thus most of the impacts related to routine emissions and discharges are not unique to the project vessels, but common to the numerous vessels that pass through South African coastal waters on a daily basis. The dominant wind and current direction will also ensure that any emissions and discharges move mainly in a northly-westerly away from coast. Impacts are assessed as being **VERY LOW**.

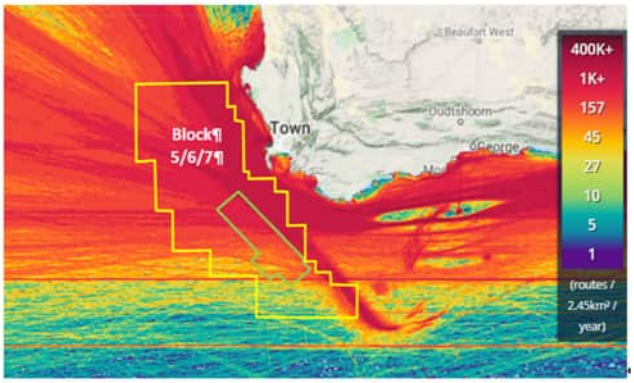


Figure 11: Major shipping routes off the South-West / South Coast (Source: www.marinetraffic.com)

Drilling discharges: The potentially most significant impact relates to the smothering of sensitive or potentially vulnerable benthic communities (hardgrounds) with drill cuttings. Although the area is largely associated with unconsolidated (loose) sediments, which are classified as 'Least Concern', the deposition footprint could potentially overlap with isolated hardgrounds in the area of interest. The deposition footprint extends up to 1.8 km from the drill site distributed mainly in a north-westerly direction due to the dominant currents, away from the more sensitive communities on the continental shelf edge. In order to mitigate this impact, it is recommended that drilling does not occur within 1 km of any hardgrounds identified during a pre-drilling site survey (using video). The 1 km buffer accommodates the area most of deposit and maximum smothering risk. Impact of smothering is **MEDIUM** and could last for up to 10-years due to weak bottom currents.

The environmental risk in the sediment due to toxic effects of the drilling fluids extends 5 km from drill site, mainly in a north-westly direction (see **Figure 12**), where there may be a reduction in abundance, biomass and diversity of fauna on the seabed. This impact is also considered to be **MEDIUM** with the avoidance of hardgrounds by more than 1 km and could last for up to 10-years.

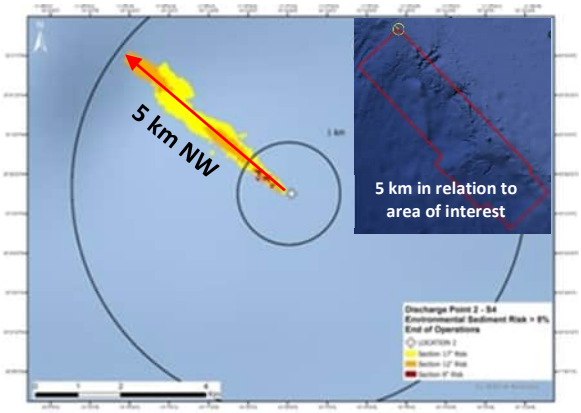


Figure 12: Environmental risk in the sediment showing the NW deposition footprint (Source: Livas 2022)

The environmental risk in the water column extends further (up to 52 km on seabed and 26 km at sea surface in a north-westerly direction - **Figure 13**), away from the more sensitive communities on the continental shelf edge. Although the risk in the water column extends further than in the sediment, it only lasts for up to 7.5 days due to rapid dilution. The north-westerly plume is generally directed away from inshore spawning grounds of key commercial species (e.g., hake, anchovy and sardine). Impacts on the water column are assessed as being **NEGLIGIBLE**.

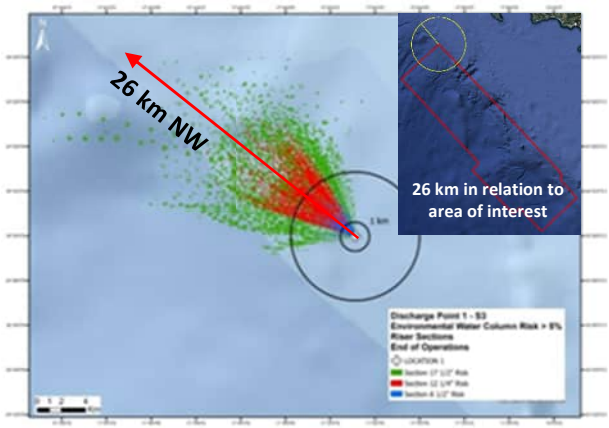


Figure 13: Environmental risk in the water column (at surface) showing the NW plume footprint (Source: Livas 2022)

Any impact on the marine ecosystem could in turn impact people's intangible cultural heritage, including ancestry / spirituality, livelihood, and sense of place. The sea is described as 'living' waters and is believed to play a critical role in spiritual and health management in indigenous groups specifically (First Peoples and Nguni). Certain stakeholder groups display a high regard of the sea due to their spiritual and cultural connection with the ocean and are directly reliant on the ocean and coast for their livelihood, and social and spiritual wellbeing. Although appropriate and substantive public participation efforts

and the possible implementation of ritual events will lessen the intensity of the impact for some people, the impact has been assessed as being **MEDIUM** for those who are categorically opposed to oil and gas exploration on spiritual or cultural grounds.

Comparing the potential impacts of drilling to existing, often unmitigated, impacts (e.g., seabed mining and commercial trawling / fishing), it can be argued that the proposed drilling is likely to have less of an impact on the seabed and, therefore, on cultural heritage practices involving the sea, than other existing activities.

Underwater noise: Underwater noise will be generated by the project vessels and during logging (vertical seismic profiling). Although vessel and drilling noise may disturb whales and dolphins up to 66 km, fish up to 5 km, and turtles up to 1.5 km from the source, it considered to be less of an issue as the area of interest is in a main marine traffic route and already experiencing elevated vessel noise compared to other areas outside the main traffic route. Impact of vessel noise on marine fauna is **VERY LOW**.

Noise modelling predicts that noise generated during logging (for up to 9 hrs) is estimated to cause disturbance of up to 2.2 km away from the source for whales and dolphins, up to 5 km for fish and 1.5 km for turtles. Key Southern Right whale's calving and nursing areas off the South-West Coast and major fish spawning areas fall outside of the zone of impact at distances well beyond those at which injury or disturbance is likely to occur. Impact of logging noise on marine fauna has been assessed as being **LOW**. Considering fishing, only four sectors overlap with the drilling area and zone of noise impact; namely demersal trawl, demersal long-line, large pelagic long-line and tuna pole sectors. Based on the historic catch and effort within the zone of impact, the impact on these sectors has been assessed as ranging from **VERY LOW to LOW**, assuming good communication and coordination with these sectors.

There is **NO IMPACT** on the other sectors, including the small-scale fisheries, as these sectors fall outside the estimated zones of impact for noise.

Safety exclusion zone: The implementation of the 500 m safety zone around the drilling unit (which is a legal requirement) will effectively exclude fishing from this area (3 - 4 months per well). Since the safety exclusion zone is less than the 2.2. km behavioural disturbance zone, the impact on fishing due to exclusion is similar to the impact assessed for noise above (**VERY LOW to LOW**).

Jobs and business opportunities: The majority of the workforce will comprise highly specialised skilled staff that will be provided by the drilling contractor. The demand for local content and local employment will be related to the use of local service providers for logistics, supply base, helicopters, refuelling, catering, goods, accommodation, and waste management. Up to 177 local people could be appointed on the proposed project for up to six months per well drilling campaign. The impact related to jobs and business opportunities is assessed as being positive, but **NEGLIGIBLE**.

7.2 Unplanned Events

The greatest environmental impact from offshore drilling is a major spill from a well blow-out. The probability of a well blow-out is, however, extremely unlikely. In a South Africa context, 358 wells have been drilled in the offshore environment to date and no well blow-outs have been recorded to date.

A major oil spill can severely impact the offshore marine and coastal environments, including community livelihoods, fishing, recreation, tourism, and marine ecology. The probability of a well blow-out occurring is, however, considered to be extremely unlikely.

Oil spill modelling shows that once oil reaches the surface it is distributed by prevailing winds and surface currents with the highest concentrations of rising oil being transported in a NW direction. Shoreline oiling (>1% oil surface probability) could occur between Gqeberha to north of the Namibian border. The section of coast at risk depends on the season is which drilling occurs, with the period June to August giving the greatest impacts, which will be avoided as far as possible. In the case of exploration wells drilled in a sequence covering this period, response needs to be enhanced.

Modelling also confirmed that the implementation of surface and subsea response reduces the maximum distances from the release point and the maximum shoreline likely to be oiled and associated shoreline oil concentrations

In the unlikely event of a large oil spill, assuming the worst-case scenario of coastal oiling, the residual impact has been assessed as being **HIGH to VERY HIGH**.

7.3 No-Go Alternative

The No-Go alternative means that South Africa will not be able to optimise the use of its own domestic oil and gas resources, should they exist, to assist in the transition to

the 2050 carbon neutrality targets. Below is a summary of what the No-Go alternative could mean for south Africa.

- In terms of electricity, current end user consumption trends suggest that demand for power will remain broadly constant and, if current trends continue, Eskom's aging coal plants (with their associated emissions) seems likely to remain unreliable and load shedding likely to continue.
- Eskom's heavy reliance on coal for electricity generation will keep South Africa's carbon emissions high and the meeting of 2050 targets will be challenging based on current transmission capacity issues and battery storage technologies, which will slow the transition to renewable electricity generation, as well as the intermittent nature of renewable supply (due reliance on sun and wind resources).
- As solar and wind are not presently viable sources of base-load power, South African uses diesel to operate its gas turbines to meet peak demand, not gas which is cheaper and less polluting than diesel. As South Africa shifts from coal to renewables, the reliance on these peaking power plants will increase.
- Eskom's increasing cost and high carbon emission power will continue to be a burden to the South African taxpayer.
- Unless other domestic fields are developed, South Africa's demand for gas and oil refined products will continue to be met by imports.
- Without a local domestic resource, South Africa will continue to purchase oil and gas on the open market on less favourable terms and at potentially higher prices, as is event due to the Ukraine-Russia conflict, which can limit supply as Europe tries to replace Russian gas. Potential supplies from northern Mozambique are presently facing political / military risks as a result of the Islamist insurgency.
- The trend of South African oil refinery closures will continue, which means the demand for oil refined products is likely to be met by increased imports. This again will expose South Africa to large price risk due to the international energy market and high levels of energy supply risk. Thus, exacerbating poverty and inequality.

South African domestic gas exploration offers an opportunity to seek an energy supply that could be competitively priced, produce relatively low carbon dispatchable power without the inherent weather risk of solar or wind generation (in the absence of utility scale batteries) and reduce South Africa's exposure to the highly volatile international energy markets (fluctuating price). Further to this, using a domestic resource will have a lower carbon footprint than importing from abroad and should not be seen to be in conflict with reaching carbon neutrality by 2050.

9. WHAT WILL HAPPEN NEXT?

- Please register on the project database and/or submit comments by **no later than 7 December 2022**.
- All comments received will be addressed in the final EIA Report.
- The final EIA Report will be submitted to the Competent Authority for decision-making where the application will either be approved or rejected.
- **If you are registered on the project database, you will be notified of the decision**.

SLR CONSULTING (SOUTH AFRICA) (PTY) LTD

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Date free website: https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567

OIB-VERSLAG NIETEGNIESE OPSOMMING

OIB vir eksplorasieboorgat in Blok 5/6/7 langs die suidweskus

1. PROJEKAGTERGROND EN -OORSIG

TotalEnergies EP South Africa Block 567 (TEEPSA) hou tans ’n Eksplorasiereg oor Blok 5/6/7. Twee voorheen goedgekeurde seismiese opnames is sedert die eerste toekenning van die Eksplorasiereg onderneem. Op grond van ’n ontleding van seismiese data wat gedoen is, stel TEEPSA voor om tot vyf boorgate binne ’n gebied van belang te sink om verder vir koolwaterstowwe binne die blok te eksploreer.

Voordat die voorgestelde projek kan begin, benodig TEEPSA goedkeuring (genaamd “Omgewingsmagtiging”) van die Departement van Minerale Hulpbronne en Energie. As deel van die proses om vir Omgewingsmagtiging aansoek te doen, moet ’n proses van Omgewings-impakbepaling (OIB) onderneem word. SLR Consulting (South Africa) (SLR) is aangestel om die OIB-proses te onderneem en te bestuur.

2. LIGGING VAN DIE GEBIED VAN EKSPLORASIE-BOORWERK

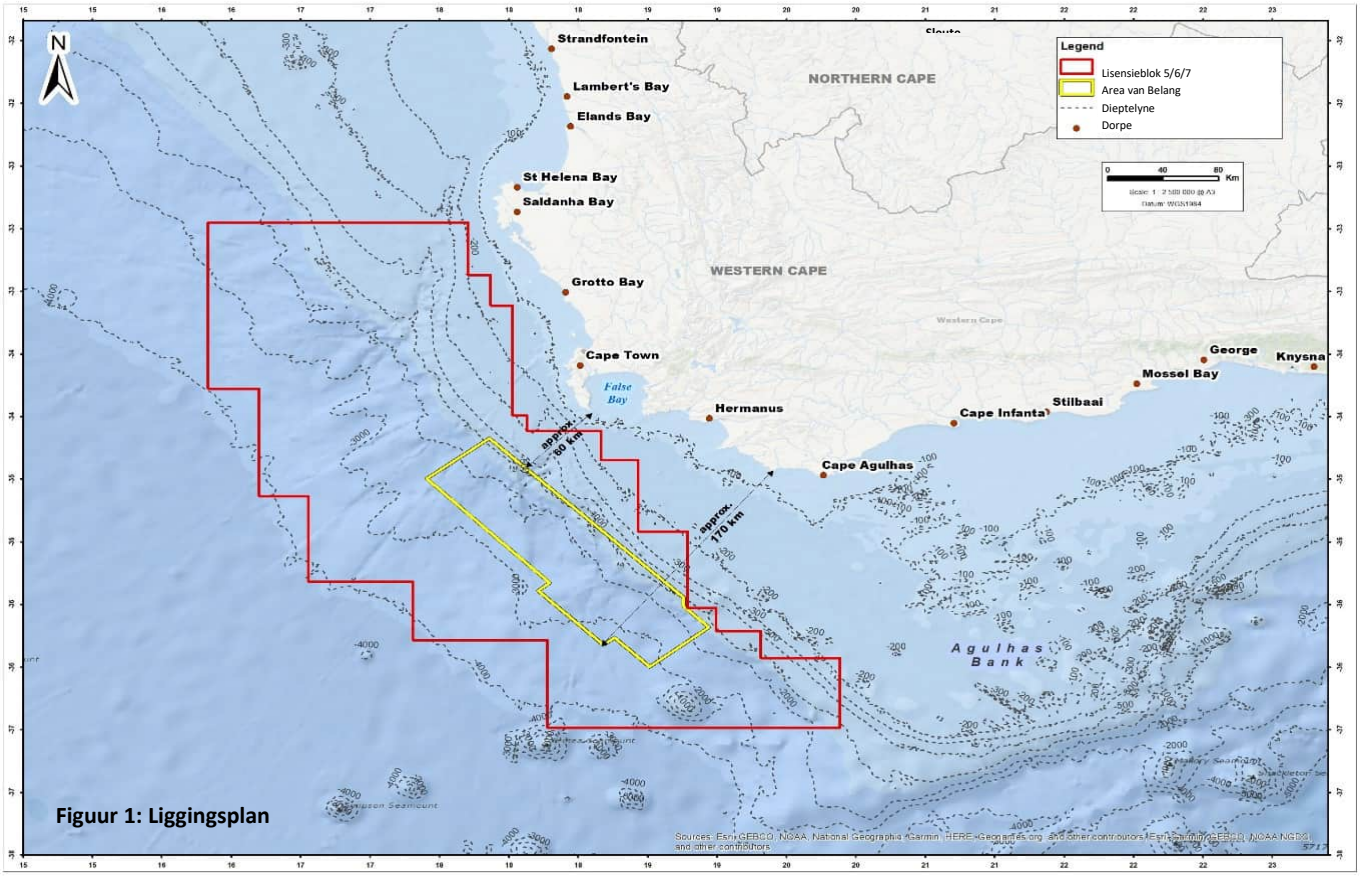
Die gebied van belang vir boorwerk is 10 000 km^2 groot en is aflandig, min of meer tussen Kaapstad en Kaap Agulhas, ongeveer 60 km van die kus by sy naaste punt en 170 by sy verste punt in waterdieptes tussen 700 m en 3 200 m geleë (**Figuur 1**).

SLR het ’n konsep OIB-verslag saamgestel wat tans vir oorsig en kommentaar beskikbaar is. Hierdie Nietegniese Opsomming (**ook beskikbaar in Engels en isiXhosa**) word uitgereik as ’n basis vir kennisgewing en om u kommentaar op die voorgestelde projek, impakbepaling en voorgestelde versagting te fasiliteer.

U kan betrokke raak deur:

- Hierdie Nietegniese Opsomming (beskikbaar per e-pos of WhatsApp) deur te lees of daarna te luister (klankopname). Die volledige verslag is ook vir oorsig op die SLR-webwerf en datavrye webwerwe en by verskeie openbare plekke beskikbaar.
- Virtuele en in-persoon openbare vergaderings by te woon. Skakel asseblief met SLR vir spesifieke besonderhede.
- Kommentaar, vrae of besorgdhede na SLR te stuur. Vir kommentaar om by die finale OIB-verslag ingesluit te word, moet dit SLR **teen nie later nie as 7 Desember 2022** bereik.

SLR se kontakbesonderhede (insluitend telefoonnommer, SMS-, WhatsApp- en webwerfbesonderhede) word aan die einde van hierdie dokument verskaf.



Figuur 1: Liggingsplan

4. BEHOEFTE AAN EN WENSLIKHEID VAN DIE PROJEK

Suid-Afrika is, soos die res van die wêreld, kwesbaar vir klimaatsverandering. Daar is dus globale besorgdheid oor die noodsaaklikheid om koolstofvrystellings te verminder en om teen 2050 koolstofneutraliteit te bereik. Die vinnige oorgang na koolstofneutraliteit skep egter ’n potensiële risiko vir ekonomiese groei en volhoubare ontwikkeling. As sulks is Suid-Afrika daartoe verbind om ’n billike oorgang na net-zero-vrystellings en ’n klimaat-veerkragtige samelewing te verseker, waarvolgens die noodsaaklikheid om vrystellings te verminder met die noodsaaklikheid om die ekonomie te laat groei en werk te skep, gebalanseer word. In hierdie verband bevorder die Suid-Afrikaanse regering se beleid tans die gebruik van aardgas as deel van die energie-mengsel tot 2030, om te dien as ’n oorgang na ’n koolstof-neutrale doelwit en om die nodige buigsaamheid ter aanvulling van bronne hernubare energie te bied. Dit stem ooreen met internasionale beleidsdokumente (bv. International Energy Agency, 2021: Net Zero by 2050) wat die noodsaaklikheid van aardgas in die energiemengsel op die pad na net-zero-vrystellings teen 2050 erken.

Die voorgestelde eksplorasieprojek kan moontlik daartoe lei dat Suid-Afrika sy eie inheemse bronne optimaliseer om tot sy geïdentifiseerde olie- en gasbehoeftes tot 2050 by te dra, eerder as om grootliks in te voer, aangesien Suid-Afrika tans byna al sy vereiste ru-olie invoer. Dit sal egter nie Suid-Afrika se afhanklikheid van koolwaterstowwe en die bydrae daarvan tot die land se energiemengsel beïnvloed nie. Hierdie aspekte word beïnvloed deur Suid-Afrika se beleid oor energie en klimaatsverandering, die finansiële koste van die verskillende energiebronne en verbruikerskeuses in hierdie verband. Hoewel die nasionale en internasionale strategiese ooreenkomste, wette, beleide en planne tydens die besluitnemingsproses deur die Bevoegde Owerheid in ag geneem sal word, val nasionale strategiese beleidsbesluite ten opsigte van energie en die klimaat buite die omvang van hierdie eksplorasieprojek se OIB.

Figuur 2: Semi-onderwaterbooreenheid www.africaenergycorp.com

5. BESKRYWING VAN EKSPLORASIEBOORWERK

5.1 Getal, tydsberekening en tydsduur

- *Getal boorgate:* Tot 5 boorgate, afhangende van die sukses van die eerste boorveldtog.
- *Verwagte aanvang:* Tussen die vierde kwartaal van 2023 en die tweede kwartaal van 2024.
- *Tydsduur van boorwerk:* 3 tot 4 maande per boorgat.

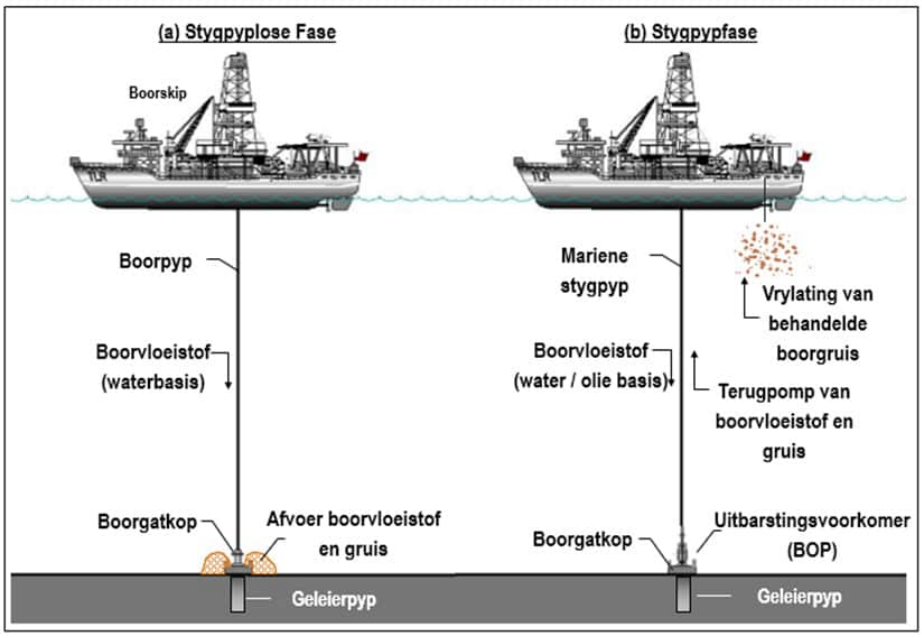
5.2 Logistiek van eksplorasieboorwerk

- *Booreenheid:* Boorwerk sal onderneem word deur eerder ’n semi-onderwaterbooreenheid (**Figuur 2**) of ’n boorskip te gebruik.
- *Ondersteuningsvaartuie:* Die booreenheid sal deur tot drie vaartuie en helikoptervervoer ondersteun word.
- *Logistieke basis:* Die aanlandige logistieke basis sal by die hawe in Kaapstad of Saldanhabaai geleë wees.

5.3 Boorwerk

- *Finale keuse van boorterrein:* Dit sal gegrond wees op verdere ontleding van die seismiese data en ’n opname van die seebodem voordat boorwerk in die teikengebied begin.
  Boorvolgorde of -stadiums: ’n Boorgat word geskep deur ’n gat in die seebodem met ’n boorpunt te boor, wat die rots in klein deeltjies genaamd “boorgruis” opbreek. Afhangende van die stadium van boorwerk (**Figuur 3**), word hierdie boorgruis óf (1) op die seebodem langs die gat afgevoer óf (2) op die booreenheid behandel voor dit oorboord afgevoer word. Nadat die gat geboor is, word staalpype in die gat geplaas en permanent in plek gesementeer om te voorkom dat dit ineenstort.

Figuur 3: Boorstadiums



- *Toetsing van boorgat:* Sodra die teikendiepte bereik word, kan 'n boorgat getoets word om vas te stel of olie of gas ontdek is. Opvlamming word tydens die toetsing van 'n boorgat gedoen om op 'n veilige en betroubare manier deur middel van verbranding in 'n oop vlam van olie of gas ontslae te raak.
- *Verseëling en opvulling van boorgat:* Sodra toetsing voltooi is, word die boorgat met sementproppe verseël en volgens internasionale beste praktyke vir integriteit getoets.

6. BELANGRIKSTE OMGEWING- EN SOSIO-EKONOMIESE SENSITIWITEIT

6.1 Fisiese omgewing

Noemenswaardige seebodemkenmerke op die vastelandsplat van die suidweskus naby die gebied van belang sluit die volgende in: Kaapcanyon, Kaappunt-canyon, Protea-seeberg, die berg Marek en Brown's Bank (**Figuur 4**).

6.2 Biologiese omgewing

Die suidweskus ondersteun 'n ryk diversiteit mariene lewe, insluitend sensitiewe bentiese habitatte/spesies, plankton, visse en haaie, skilpaaie, seevoëls en mariene soogdiere (insluitend walvisse, dolfyne en robbe).

Die gebied van belang word oorheers deur ekostelsels wat as van 'minste besorgdheid' (meer as 80% van die habitat is goed en redelik) beskou word, met slegs 'n geringe oorvleueling met die 'kwesbare' (minder as 80% van die habitat is goed en redelik) Kaapcanyon-habitat (**Figuur 5**).

Die goedgekeurde Mariene Beskermende Gebiede (MBG'e) en Kritiese Biodiversiteitsgebiede (KBG'e) binne die breër projekgebied word in **Figuur 6** aangedui.

Die gebied van belang vermy alle MBG'e, maar het 'n 5.4% oorvleueling met KBG'e.

6.3 Sosio-ekonomiese omgewing

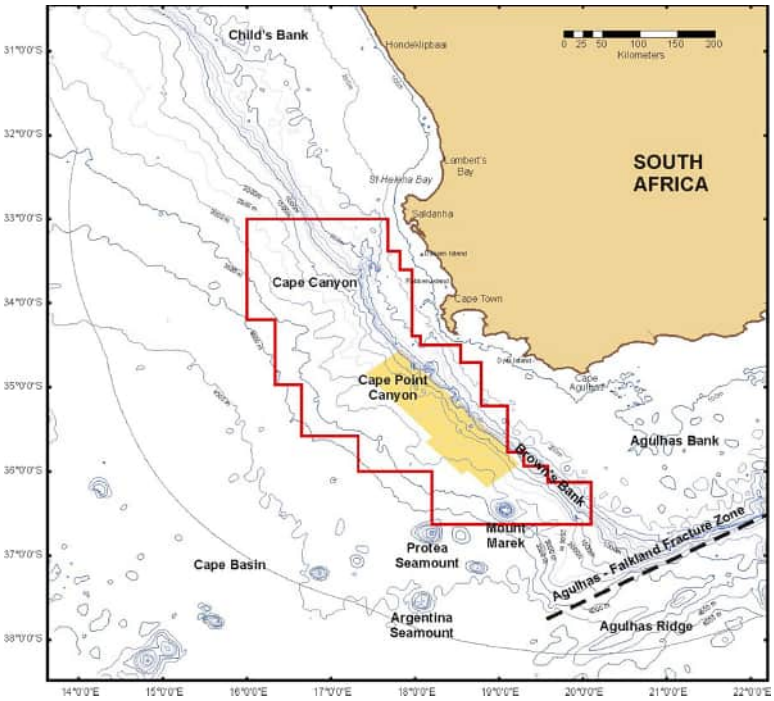
Die projek se gebied van invloed bestaan uit die hele benaderde kuslyn wat tussen Saldanhabaai en Kaap Agulhas en tot in die provinsies Noord-Kaap, Wes-Kaap en Oos-Kaap strek.

Toerisme is 'n sentrale ekonomiese aktiwiteit vir die Wes- en Oos-Kaap en speel 'n belangrike rol in die ekonomie van baie dorpe langs hierdie kusstreek.

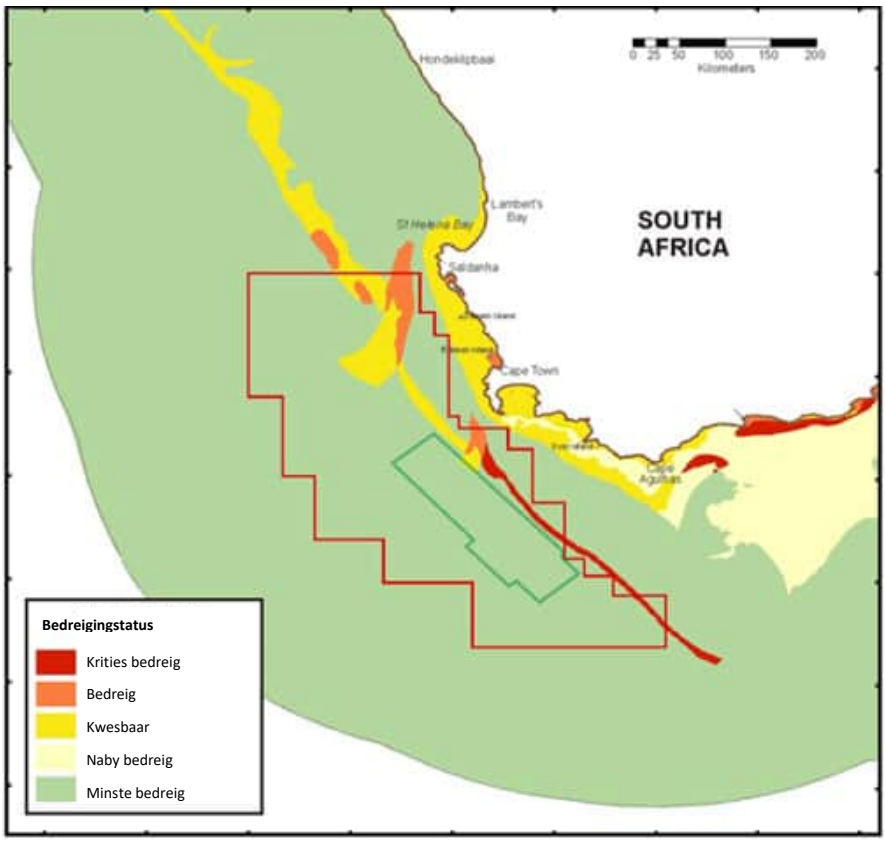
Talle vissektore is langs die suidweskus werksaam, waarvan die meeste langslandig van die platrand visvang en dus langslandig van die gebied van belang vir boorwerk is. **Tabel 1** dui die persentasie oorvleueling met die voorgestelde boorgebied aan.

Tabel 1: Visserye wat met die boorgebied oorvleuel

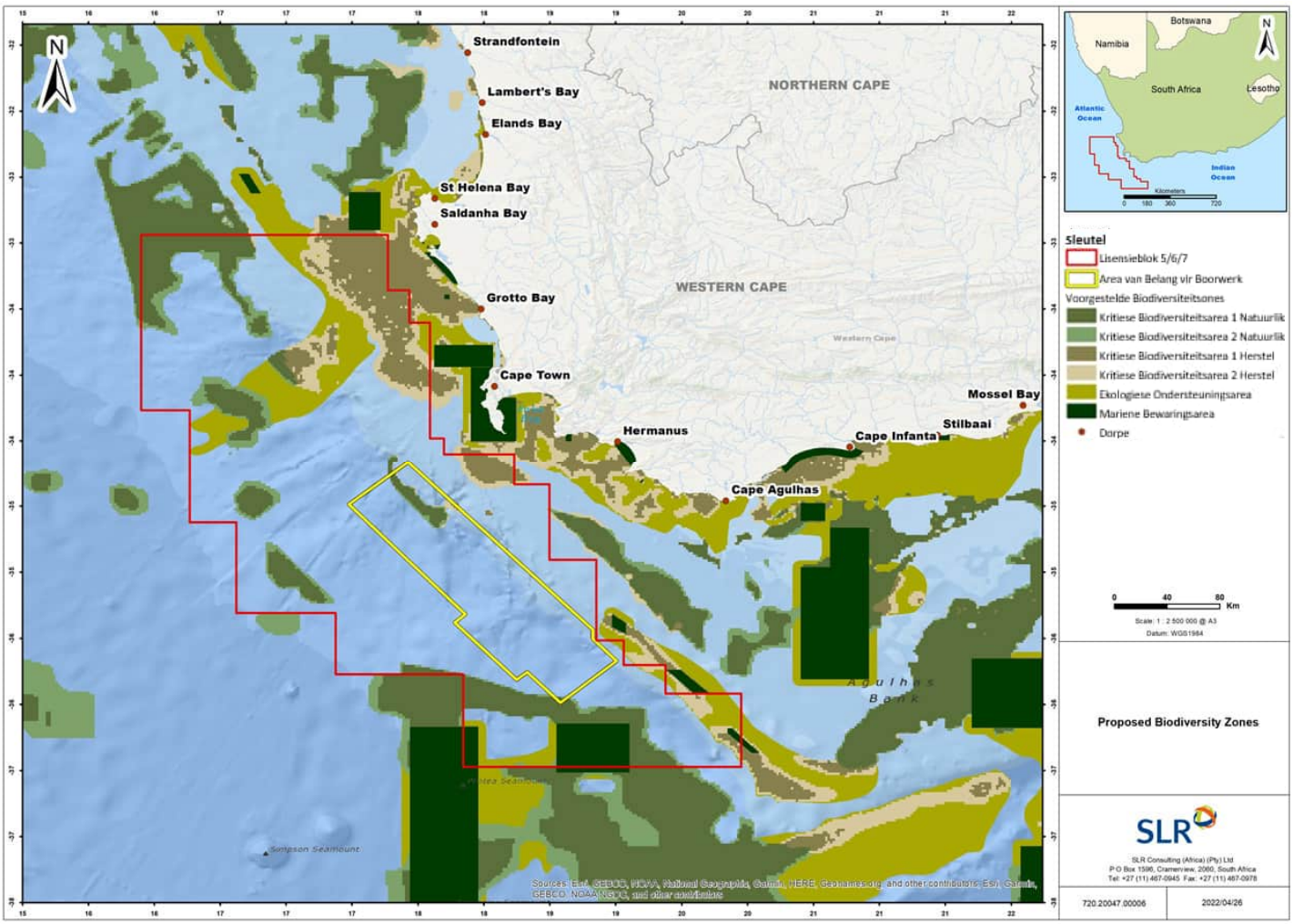
Visvangsektor	Oorvleuel met boorgebied (% van nasionale vangs)
Oorvleueling	
Demersale treil - **Figuur 7**	0.27%
Demersale langlyn (stokvis) - **Figuur 8**	0.12%
Groot pelagiese langlyn - **Figuur 9**	5.79%
Tunapaal - **Figuur 10**	13.74%
Geen oorvleueling nie	
Midwatertreil	0%
Demersale langlyn (haai)	0%
Klein pelagiese saknette	0%
Tradisionele lynvis	0%
Weskuskreef	0%
Suidkuskreef	0%
Inkvis-wipsifting	0%
Kleinskaalse vissery	0%
Strandsaknet- en kiefnetvissery	0%
Marikultuur, akwakultuur, boerdery en kus-oes	0%



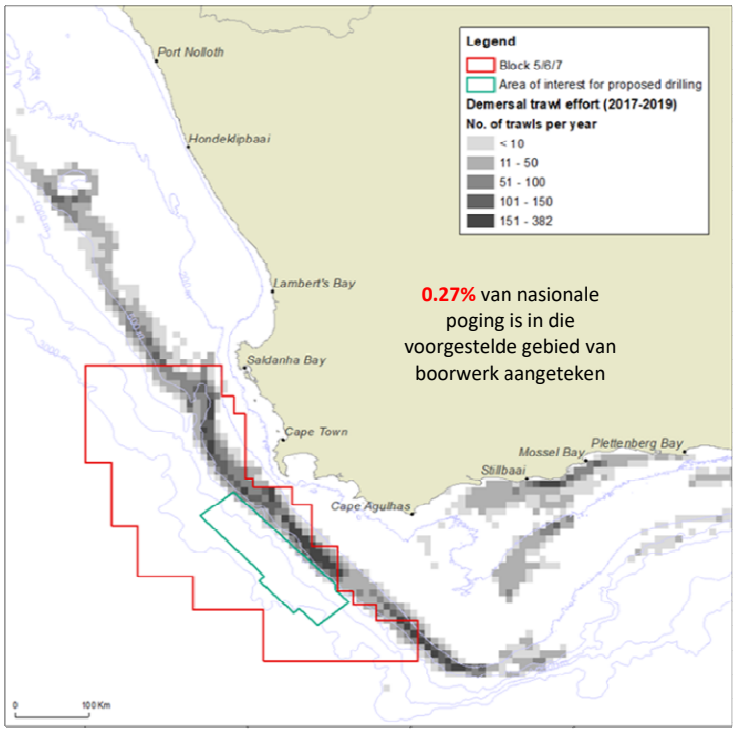
Figuur 4: Seebodemkenmerke
(Bron: Pisces)



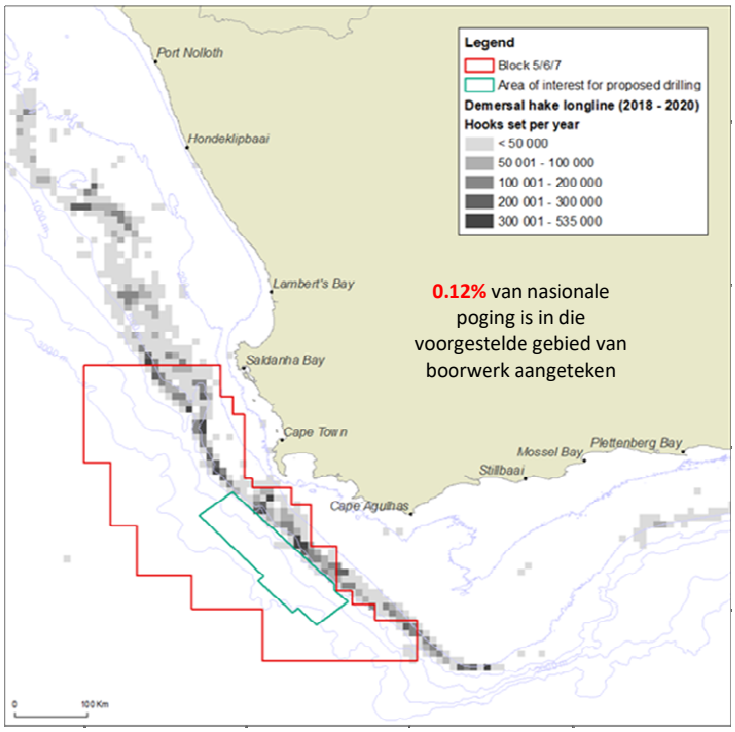
Figuur 5: Bedreigingstatus van ekostelsel (aangepas uit Sink et al.,



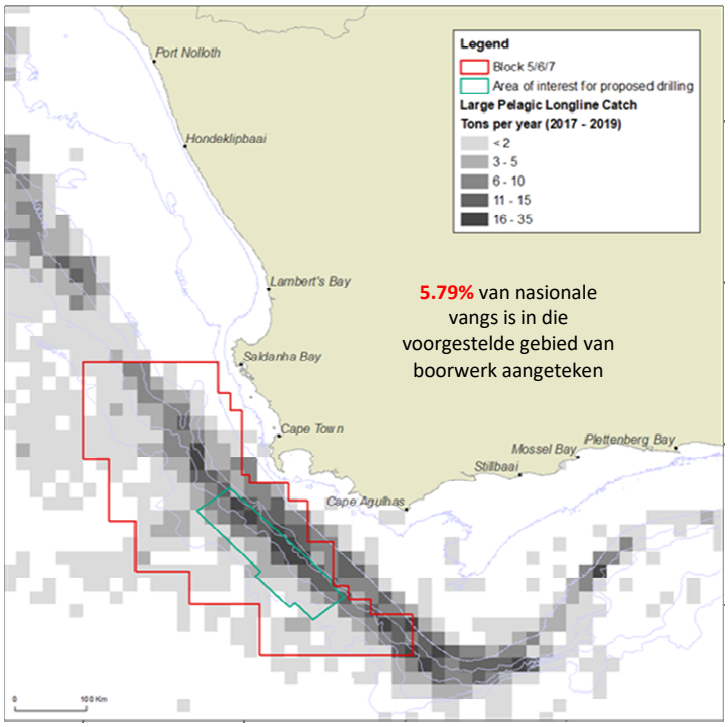
Figuur 6: MBG'e en KBG'e (Bron: Harris et al. 2022 (weergawe 1.2, April 2022)



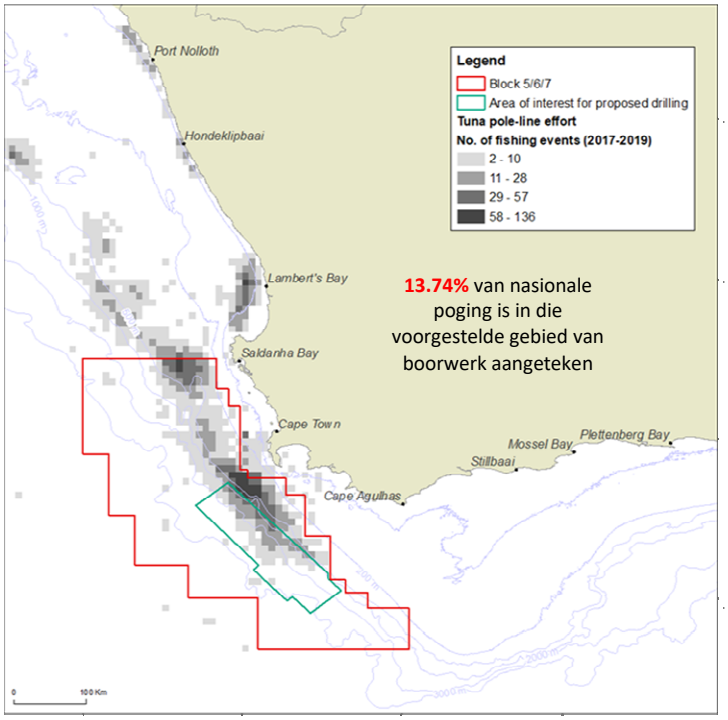
Figuur 7: Demersale treilpoging (2017-2019) (Bron: CapMarine)



Figuur 8: Stokvis- demersale treilpoging (2018-2020) (Bron: CapMarine)



Figuur 9: Groot pelagiese langlynvangs (2017-2019) (Bron: CapMarine)

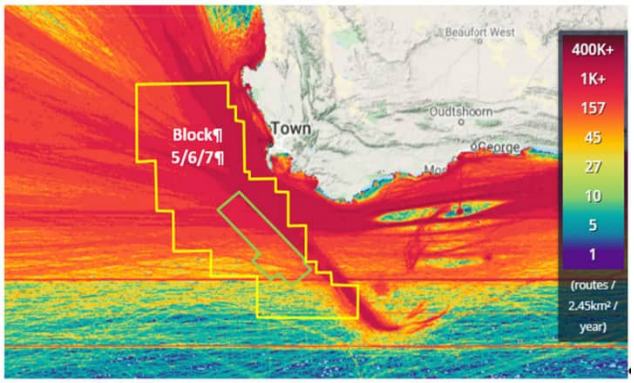


Figuur 10: Tunapaalpoging (2017-2019) (Bron: CapMarine)

7. BELANGRIKSTE BEVINDINGS VAN IMPAKBEPALING

7.1. Normale werksaamhede

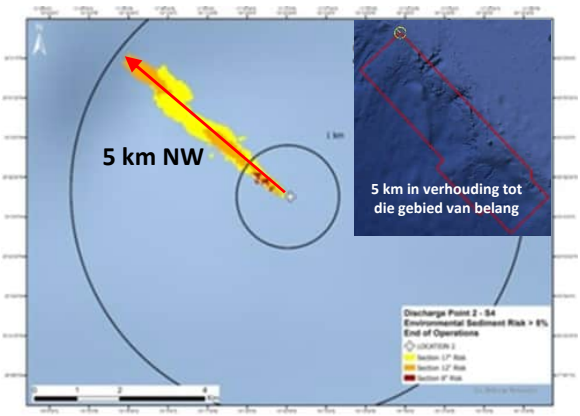
Roetine vaartuigvrystellings en -afvoere: Die gebied van belang vir boorwerk is verder as 60 km van die kus geleë en binne ’n hoof- mariene verkeersroete wat om Suider-Afrika strek (verwys na **Figuur 11**), en dus is die meeste van die impakte wat met roetine vrystellings en afvoere verband hou, nie uniek tot die projekvaartuie nie, maar algemeen tot die talle vaartuie wat daagliks deur Suid-Afrikaanse kuswaters beweeg. Die oorheersende wind- en stroomrigting sal ook sorg dat enige vrystellings en afvoere hoofsaaklik in ’n noordwestelike rigting weg van die kus beweeg. Impakte word as **BAIE LAAG** geëvalueer.



Figuur 11: Belangrikste skeepsroetes langs die suidwes-/suidkus (Bron: www.marinetraffic.com)

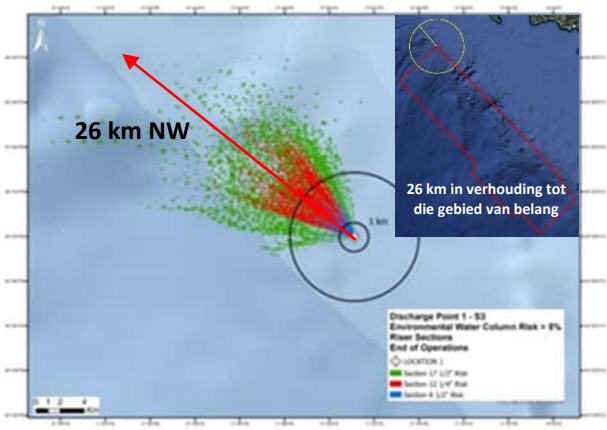
Boorafvoere: Die moontlik beduidendste impak hou verband met die versmoring van sensitiewe of potensieel kwesbare bentiese gemeenskappe (hardegrond) in boorgruis. Hoewel die gebied grootliks met ongekonsolideerde (los) sedimente gepaard gaan, wat as ‘minste besorgdheid’ geklassifiseer word, kan die afsettingsvoetspoor moontlik met geïsoleerde hardegrond in die gebied van belang oorvleuel. Die afsettings-voetspoor strek tot 1.8 km van die boorterrein, en versprei hoofsaaklik as gevolg van die oorheersende strome in ’n noordwestelike rigting, weg van die sensitiewer gemeenskappe op die vastelandsplatrand. Om hierdie impak te versag, word dit aanbeveel dat boorwerk nie plaasvind binne 1 km van enige hardegrond wat (met behulp van video) tydens ’n terreinopname voor boorwerk geïdentifiseer word nie. Die 1 km-buffer akkommodeer die meeste afsetting in die gebied en ’n maksimum risiko van versmoring. Die impak van versmoring is **MEDIUM** en kan as gevolg van swak bodem-strome tot 10 jaar duur.

Die omgewingsrisiko in die sediment weens toksiese effekte van die boorvloeistowwe strek 5 km van die boorterrein, hoofsaaklik in ’n noordwestelike rigting (verwys na **Figuur 12**), waar daar ’n afname in talrykheid, biomassa en diversiteit van fauna op die seebodem kan wees. Hierdie impak word ook as **MEDIUM** beskou met die vermyding van hardegrond met meer as 1 km en kan tot 10 jaar duur.



Figuur 12: Omgewingsrisiko in die sediment wat die NW afsettingsvoetspoor aandui (Bron: Livas 2022)

Die omgewingsrisiko in die waterkolom strek verder (tot 52 km op die seebodem en 26 km op die see-oppervlak in ’n noordwestelike rigting - **Figuur 13**), weg van die sensitiewer gemeenskappe op die vastelandsplatrand. Hoewel die risiko in die waterkolom verder strek as in die sediment, duur dit weens vinnige verdunning net tot 7.5 dae. Die noordwestelike pluim word oor die algemeen weg van langslandige kuitskietgebiede van belangrike kommersiële spesies (bv. stokvis, ansjovis en sardien) gelei. Impakte op die waterkolom word as **GERING** geëvalueer.



Figuur 13: Omgewingsrisiko in die waterkolom (op oppervlak) wat die NW pluimvoetspoor aandui (Bron: Livas 2022)

Enige impak op die mariene ekostelsel kan weer ’n impak op mense se ontasbare kultuurerfenis hê, insluitend afkoms/geestelikheid, lewensbestaan en pleksgevoel. Die see word beskryf as ‘lewende’ waters en daar word geglo dat dit ’n kritieke rol speel in geestelike en gesondheids-bestuur in veral inheemse groepe (eerste nasies en Nguni). Sekere belangegroepe toon ’n hoë agting vir die see weens hulle geestelike en kulturele verbintenis met die see, en is direk op die see en kus aangewese vir hulle bestaan, en maatskaplike en geestelike welstand. Hoewel geskikte en wesenlike pogings tot openbare deelname en die moontlike implementering van rituele gebeure die intensiteit van die impak vir sommige mense sal verminder, is die impak as **MEDIUM** geëvalueer vir diegene wat kategories op

geestelike of kulturele gronde teen olie- en gaseksplorasie gekant is.

As die potensiële impakte van boorwerk met bestaande, dikwels onversagte impakte (bv. seebodemmynbou en kommersiële treilvissery/visvang) vergelyk word, kan aangevoer word dat die voorgestelde boorwerk waarskynlik minder van ’n impak as ander bestaande aktiwiteite sal hê op die seebodem en dus op kultuur-erfenispraktyke wat die see behels.

Onderwatergeraas: Onderwatergeraas sal deur die projekvaartuie en tydens opnames (vertikale seismiese profielsamestelling) gegenereer word. Hoewel vaartuig- en boorgeraas ’n versteuring vir walvisse en dolfyne tot 66 km, visse tot 5 km, en skilpaaie tot 1.5 km vanaf die bron kan wees, word dit as ’n mindere kwessie beskou aangesien die gebied van belang in ’n hoof- mariene verkeersroete is en reeds verhoogde vaartuiggeraas ervaar in vergelyking met ander gebiede buite die hoofverkeersroete. Die impak van vaartuig-geraas op mariene fauna is **BAIE LAAG**.

Geraasmodellering voorspel dat geraas wat tydens opnames (vir tot 9 ure) gegenereer word, na raming versteuring tot 2.2 km weg van die bron vir walvisse en dolfyne, tot 5 km vir visse en 1.5 km vir skilpaaie sal veroorsaak. Die belangrike kalf- en kweekgebiede van die suidelike noordkaper langs die suidweskus en belangrike kuitskietgebiede van visse val buite die sone van impak op afstande wat baie verder is as dié waar besering of versteuring moontlik sal voorkom. Die impak van opnamegeraas op mariene fauna is as **LAAG** geëvalueer. Wat visvang betref, oorvleuel slegs vier sektore met die boorgebied en die sone van geraasimpak; naamlik die sektore demersale treil, demersale langlyn, groot pelagiese langlyn en tunapaal. Op grond van die historiese vangs en poging binne die sone van impak, is die impak op hierdie sektore as wisselend van **BAIE LAAG tot LAAG** geëvalueer, aangenome dat goeie kommunikasie en koördinasie met hierdie sektore plaasvind.

Daar is **GEEN IMPAK** op die ander sektore nie, insluitend die kleinskaalse visserye, aangesien hierdie sektore buite die geskatte sones van impak vir geraas val.

Veiligheidekslusiesone: Die implementering van die 500 m-veiligheidsone rondom die booreenheid (’n wetlike vereiste) sal visvang effektief by hierdie gebied uitsluit (3 - 4 maande per boorgat). Aangesien die veiligheids-eksklusiesone minder is as die 2.2 km gedrags-versteuringsone, is die impak op visvang as gevolg van eksklusie soortgelyk aan die impak wat hierbo vir geraas geëvalueer is (**BAIE LAAG tot LAAG**).

Werk- en besigheidsgeleenthede: Die meerderheid van die arbeidsmag sal uit hoogs gespesialiseerde, geskoolde personeel bestaan wat deur die boorkontrakteur voorsien word. Die vraag na plaaslike inhoud en plaaslike indiensneming sal verband hou met die gebruik van plaaslike diensverskaffers vir logistiek, voorsieningsbasis, helikopters, brandstofinname, spyseniering, goedere, verblyf en afvalbestuur. Tot 177 plaaslike mense kan vir tot ses maande per boorgatveldtog op die voorgestelde projek aangestel word. Die impak met betrekking tot werksgeleenthede en besigheidsgeleenthede word as positief maar **GERING** geëvalueer.

7.2 Onbeplande gebeure

Die grootste omgewingsimpak van aflandige boorwerk is ’n groot storting weens ’n boorgatuitblasing. Die moontlikheid van ’n boorgatuitblasing is egter uiters onwaarskynlik. In ’n Suid-Afrikaanse konteks is 358 boorgate tot op hede in die aflandige omgewing geboor en geen boorgatuitblasing is tot dusver aangeteken nie.

’n Groot oliestorting kan die aflandige mariene en kus-omgewings ernstig beïnvloed, insluitend gemeenskappe se lewensbestaan, visvang, ontspanning, toerisme en mariene ekologie.

Modellering van oliestorting dui aan dat sodra olie die oppervlak bereik, dit deur heersende winde en oppervlak-strome versprei word, met die hoogste konsentrasies stygende olie wat in ’n NW rigting vervoer word. Kus-oliebesmering (>1% waarskynlikheid van olie op die oppervlak) kan tussen Gqeberha tot noord van die Namibiese grens voorkom. Die gedeelte van die kus wat ’n risiko loop, hang af van die seisoen waarin boorwerk plaasvind, met die tydperk Junie tot Augustus wat die grootste impakte het en wat so ver moontlik vermy sal word. Ingeval eksplorasieboorgate geboor word in ’n volgorde wat hierdie tydperk dek, moet reaksie versterk word.

Modellering het ook bevestig dat die implementering van oppervlak- en ondersese reaksie die maksimum afstande vanaf die vrystellingspunt en die maksimum kuslyn wat waarskynlik met olie besmeer sal word, asook gepaardgaande kuslynoliekonsentrasies verminder.

In die onwaarskynlike geval van ’n groot oliestorting, aangenome dat die ergste scenario van kusoliebesmering voorkom, is die oorblywende impak as **HOOG tot BAIE HOOG** geëvalueer.

7.3 Geen-moontlikheid-alternatief

Die geen-moontlikheid-alternatief beteken dat Suid-Afrika nie in staat sal wees om die gebruik van sy eie binnelandse olie- en gasbronne, indien dit bestaan, te optimaliseer om met die oorgang na die 2050-teikens vir koolstofneutraliteit te help nie. Hieronder is ’n opsomming van wat die geen-moontlikheid-alternatief vir Suid-Afrika kan beteken.

- Wat elektrisiteit betref, dui huidige verbruikstendense van eindgebruikers daarop dat die vraag na krag in die algemeen konstant sal bly en, indien huidige tendense

voortduur, blyk dit of Eskom se verouderende steenkoolaanlegte (met hulle gepaardgaande vrystellings) waarskynlik onbetroubaar sal bly en dat beurtkrag waarskynlik sal voortduur.

- Eskom se sterk afhanklikheid van steenkool vir krag-opwekking sal Suid-Afrika se koolstofvrystellings hoog hou en die bereiking van 2050-teikens sal uitdagend wees gegewe die kwessies met huidige transmissie-kapasiteit en tegnologie vir batteryberging wat die oorgang na die opwekking van hernubare elektrisiteit sal vertraag, asook die onderbroke aard van hernubare voorsiening (weens afhanklikheid van son- en wind-bronne).
- Aangesien sonkrag en wind tans nie lewensvatbare bronne van basisladingkrag is nie, gebruik Suid-Afrika diesel om sy gasturbines te bedryf om in die spitsvraag te voorsien, en nie gas wat goedkoper en minder besoedelend as diesel is nie. Namate Suid-Afrika van steenkool na hernubare energie beweeg, sal die afhanklikheid van hierdie spitskragsentrales toeneem.
- Eskom se stygende koste en hoë koolstof-vrystellingskrag sal voortgaan om 'n las vir die Suid-Afrikaanse belastingbetaler te wees.
- Tensy ander binnelandse velde ontwikkeling word, sal Suid-Afrika se vraag na gas- en geraffineerde olie-produkte steeds deur invoere voorsien word.
- Sonder 'n plaaslike binnelandse hulpbron sal Suid-Afrika voortgaan om olie en gas op die ope mark teen minder gunstige voorwaardes en teen potensieel hoër pryse aan te koop, soos die geval is weens die Oekraïne-Rusland-konflik, wat die aanbod kan beperk namate Europa probeer om Russiese gas te vervang.

  Potensiële voorraad uit die noorde van Mosambiek ervaar tans politieke/militêre risiko's weens die Islamitiese oproerigheid.

- Die tendens van die sluiting van Suid-Afrikaanse olieraffinaderye sal voortduur, wat beteken dat die vraag na geraffineerde olieprodukte waarskynlik deur 'n toename in invoere voorsien sal word. Dit sal Suid-Afrika weer aan groot prysrisiko blootstel as gevolg van die internasionale energiemark en die hoë vlakke van risiko in energievoorsiening. En dit sal dus armoede en ongelykheid vererger.

Suid-Afrikaanse binnelandse gaseksplorasie bied 'n geleentheid om energie te voorsien wat mededingend geprys kan word, betreklik lae koolstof-versendbare krag sonder die inherente weerrisiko van sonkrag of wind-opwekking (in die afwesigheid van nutsskaalbatterye) kan produseer, en Suid-Afrika se blootstelling aan die hoogs wisselvallige internasionale energiemarkte (skommelende prys) kan verminder. Daarbenewens sal die gebruik van 'n binnelandse hulpbron 'n laer koolstofvoetspoor hê as invoere uit die buiteland, en dit moenie beskou word as om strydig met die bereiking van koolstofneutraliteit teen 2050 te wees nie.

9. WAT GEBEUR VOLGENDE?

- Registreer asseblief op die projekdatabasis en/of dien kommentaar in **teen nie later nie as 7 Desember 2022.**
- Alle kommentaar wat ontvang word, sal in die finale OIB-verslag behandel word.
- Die finale OIB-verslag sal aan die Bevoegde Owerheid voorgelê word vir besluitneming, en die aansoek sal óf goedgekeur óf afgekeur word.
- **Indien u op die projekdatabasis geregistreer is, sal u van die besluit in kennis gestel word.**

SLR CONSULTING (SOUTH AFRICA) (EDMS.) BPK.

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

1. IMVELAPHI NAMAGQABANTSHINTSHI EPROJEKTHI

I-TotalEnergies EP South Africa Block 567 (TEEPSA) ineLungelo Lokuhlola kwi-Bhloko 5/6/7. Ukususelela ekunikweni okukuqala iLungelo Lokuhlola, kuye kwenziwa uhlolo olubini lwemo yokushukuma komhlaba obeluvunyiwe ngaphambili. Ngokusekelwe kuhlahlelo lolwazi oluqokelelweyo lwemo yaphantsi komhlaba, i-TEEPSA iphakamisa ukubhola amaqula aya kuthi ga kwama-5 kummandla womdla ukuhlola iihydrokhabhoni kwi-Bhloko.

Ukuze le projekthi iphakanyiswayo iqalise, i-TEEPSA ifuna imvume (ebizwa ngokuba "sisiGunyaziso sokusiNgqongileyo") evela kwiSebe leZimbiwa naMandla. Njengenxalenye yokubhalisela isiGunyaziso sokusiNgqongileyo, kufanelwe kwenziwe inkqubo yoVavanyo lweMpembelelo lokusiNgqongileyo (EIA). I-SLR Consulting (South Africa) (SLR) imiselwe ukuba yenze ize alawule inkqubo ye-EIA.

2. UMMANDLA OZA KUBHOLWA

Ummandla womdla oza kubholwa umalunga nama-10 000 km^2 ubukhulu yaye ucebu kuhle kunxweme oluphakathi kweKapa ne-Cape Agulhas, malunga nama-60 km ukusuka kunxweme olukweyona ncam yawo ikufutshane ne-170 km kweyona ikude, kubunzulu bamanzi obuphakathi kwama-700 m nama-3 200 m (**Umfanekiso 1**).

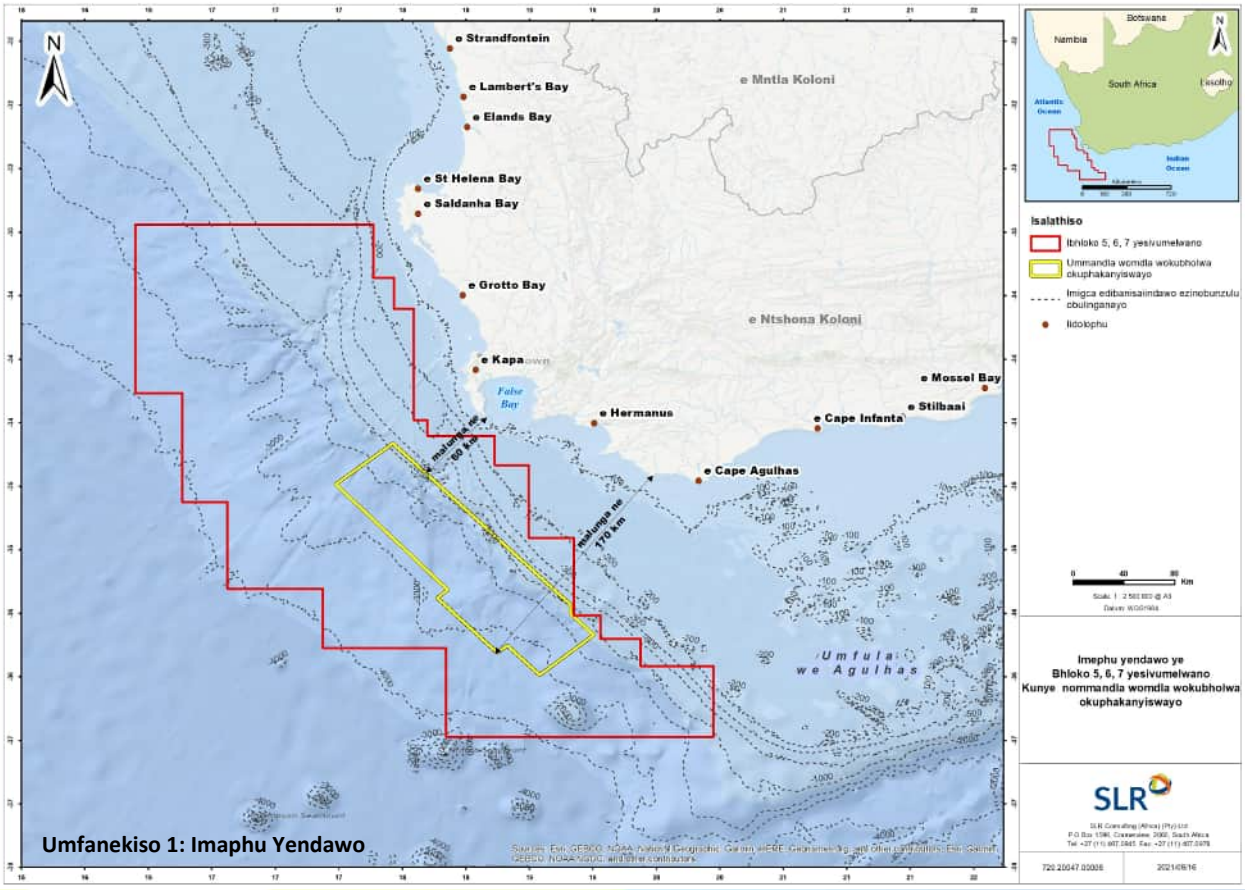
3. UNGABA NENXAXHEBA NJANI KWI-EIA?

I-SLR iqokelele iNgxelo eyilwayo ye-EIA, efumanekayo ngoku ukuba ihlolwe kuze kunikwe izimvo. Olu Shwankathelo Lungelolabugcisa (**lukwafumaneka ngesiBhulu nangesiXhosa**) luyasasazwa njengesiseko sokwazisa nokudlulisela izimvo zakho ngeprojekthi ecetywayo, impembelelo eza kuba nayo kuvavanyo nendlela enokuncitshiswa ngayo.

Unokuba nenxaxheba ngokuthi:

- Ufunde okanye uphulaphule (inguqulelo enesandi) olu Shwankathelo Lungelolabugcisa (olufumaneka nge-imeyile okanye i-WhatsApp). Ingxelo epheleleyo iyafumaneka nge-elektroniki ukuze iphononongwe kwi-SLR nakwiiwebhusayithi ezingafuni i-data nakwiindawo zikawonke wonke.
- Uye kwiintlanganiso zikawonkewonke ngokujoyina kwi-intanethi nangokuya buqu. Nceda uqhagamshelane ne-SLR ukuze ufumane iinkcukacha ezingqalileyo.
- Uthumele izimvo, imibuzo okanye iinkxalabo kwi-SLR. Ukuze izimvo ziqukwe kwiNgxelo ye-EIA yokuqukumbela, zifanele zithunyelwe kwi-SLR **ungekadluli umhla we- 7 kaDisemba 2022.**

Iinkcukacha zoqhagamshelwano ze-SLR (kuquka uMnxeba, i-SMS, i-WhatsApp neenkcukacha zewubhusaythi) zifumaneka ekugqibeleni kolu xwebhu.



Umfanekiso 1: Imaphu Yendawo

4. IIMFUNO NEMINQWENO YEPROJEKTHI

UMzantsi Afrika, njengamanye amazwe xa ewonke, usesichengeni sokutshintsha kwemozulu. Ngenxa yoko ehlabathini lonke kuxhalatyelwe ukuncitshiswa kwezinto ezikhupha ikhabhoni kuze athi efika u-2050 kube kungekho ngxaki yekhabhoni. Noko ke, inguqu ekhawulezileyo yokuphelisa ingxaki yekhaboni ingayingozi ekukhuleni kwezorhwebo nokukwazi ukuzimela. Ngenxa yoko, uMzantsi Afrika uzimisele ukwenza inguqu esesikweni ukushenxisa zinto ezenziwe ngabantu ngenjongo yemozulu, ukuze kuncitshiswe izinto ezikhupha ikhabhoni ngoxa kwangaxeshanye kukhuliswa ezorhwebo yaye kuveliswa imisebenzi. Kule nkalo, umgaqo-nkqubo kaRhulumente waseMzantsi Afrika ukhuthaza ukusetyenziswa kweegesi zemvelo njengenxalenye yomthombo wamandla ukuya kuthi ga ku-2030 ukufikelela inguqu yokunciphisa izinto ezikhupha ikhabhoni ukuze kuveliswe imithombo yamandla evuselelekayo. Oku kuhambelana namaxwebhu omgaqo-nkqubo wamazwe ngamazwe (umzekelo, i-International Energy Agency, 2021: Net Zero ngo-2050), eqonda imfuneko yegesi yendalo kumxube wamandla kwindlela eya ekukhutshweni kwe-net zero ngo-2050.

Iprojekthi yokuhlola ephakanyiswayo inokukhokelela kuMzantsi Afrika ekuphuculeni oovimba bawo bemveli abanegalelo kwiimfuno zayo zeoli negesi ezichongiweyo kude kube ngo-2050, kunokuba izithenge, apho uMzantsi Afrika uthenga khona phantse zonke iimfuno zawo ze-oyile ekrwada. Sekunjalo, ayisayi kuba nampembelelo engqalileyo ekuxhomekekeni koMzantsi Afrika kwiihydrokhaboni negalelo lazo kwimithombo yamandla yelizwe. Le miba iphenjelelwa ngumgaqo-nkqubo waseMzantsi Afrika wokutshintsha kwamandla nemozulu, iindleko zemali yemithombo eyahlukahlukeneyo nokhetho lwabathengi kule nkalo. Nangona izivumelwano ezicwangcisiweyo zikazwelonke nezamazwe ngamazwe, imithetho, imigaqo-nkqubo kunye nezicwangciso ziya kuthathelwa ingqalelo liGunya eliQinisekileyo kwinkqubo yokwenza izigqibo, izigqibo zomigaqo-nkqubo kaZwelonke ezinxulumene namandla nokutshintsha kwemozulu zidlulela ngaphaya kwemicelo-mngeni yaleprojekti yokuhlola ye-EIA.

5. INKCAZELO NGOKUBHOLWA KWEQULA ELIHLOLWAYO

5.1 Inani, Ixesha, Ubude Bexesha

- *Amanani amaqula:* Ukuya kuthi ga kumaqula ama-5, kuxhomekeka kwimpumelelo yobholo lokuqala.
- *Ixesha ekulindeleke kuqaliswe ngalo:* Phakathi kwe kota ye-4 ka-2023 nekota ye-2 ka-2024.
- *Ubude bomsebenzi wokubhola:* iinyanga ezi-3 ukuya kwezi-4 kwiqula ngalinye.

5.2 Amalungiselelo Obholo Lokuhlola

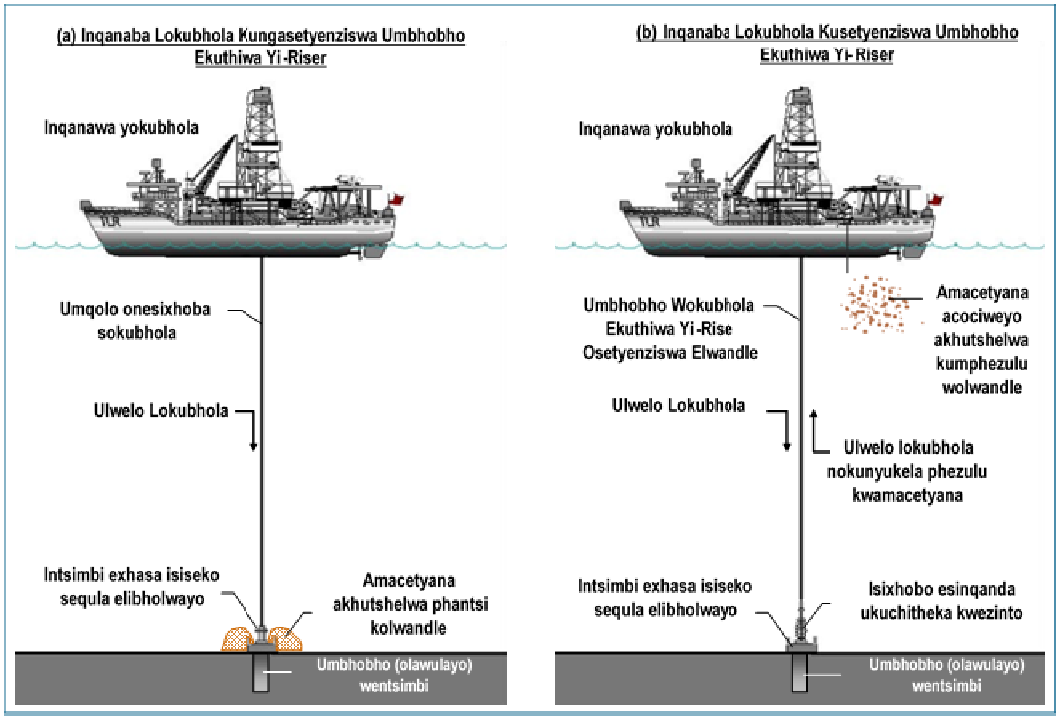
- *Isixhobo Sokubhola*: Kuza kubholwa kusetyenziswa isixhobo esingangeni ngokupheleleyo phantsi kwamanzi (**Umfanekiso 2**) okanye inqanwa yokubhola.
- *Iinqanawa ezixhasayo*: Isixhobo sokubhola siza kuxhaswa ziinqanawa eziya kuthi ga kwezintathu kunye nenqwelo-moya.
- *Indawo eziza kuhlala kuyo izinto eziza kusetyenziswa:* Izinto eziza kusetyenziswa elunxwemeni ziza kuhlala kwizibuko eliseKapa okanye e-Saldanha.

Umfanekiso 2: Isixhobo sokubhola esingangeni ngokupheleleyo phantsi kwamanzi
www.africaenergycorp.com

5.3 Inkqubo Yokubhola

- *Ukukhethwa Kwendawo Ekuza Kubholwa Kuyo:* Oku kuza kusekelwa kuhlahlelo olubhekele phaya lolwazi oluqokelelweyo lwemo yaphantsi komhlaba nobholo oluye lwenziwa ngaphambili phantsi kolwandle kwindawo ekujongwe ukubholwa kuyo.
- *Ulwandelelwano okanye Amanqanaba Okubhola:* Iqula lwenziwa ngokubhola umngxunya phantsi kolwandle kusetyenziswa isixhobo sokubhola, esicola amatye abe ngamaceba amancici abizwa ngokuba zi-“cuttings” (amacetyana). Kuxhomekeka kwinqanaba ekubholwa kulo (**Umfanekiso 3**), La macetyena (1) akhutshelwa phantsi kolwandle kufuphi nomngxunya okanye (2) acocwe kwisixhobo sokubhola ngaphambi kokukhutshelwa kumphezulu wolwandle. Emva kokubholwa komngxunya, kufakwa imibhobho yentsimbi ize ifakwe isamente ngokupheleleyo ukuze ingaphumi.
- *Uvavanyo lwequla:* Emva kokuba kufikelelwe kubunzulu obufunekayo, iqula lisenokuvavanywa ukuba kufumaneka ioli okanye igesi. Ukutshiswa kwenziwa ngexesha lovavanyo lwequla ukulahla ioli okanye igesi ngendlela ekhuselekileyo nethembekileyo ngomlilo (ukutshisa) kwilangatye elivulekileyo.
- *Ukutyinwa Nokuvalwa Kwequla*: Emva kokugqitywa kovavanyo, iqula liyatywinwa ngeeplagi zesamente neziye zavavanywa ukuqinisekisa ukuba zigqibelele ngokwendlela ekwenziwa ngayo kumazwe ngamazwe.

Umfanekiso 3: Amanqanaba okubhola



6. UKUPHAPHELA OKUSINGQONGILEYO EZENTLALO NOQOQOSHO

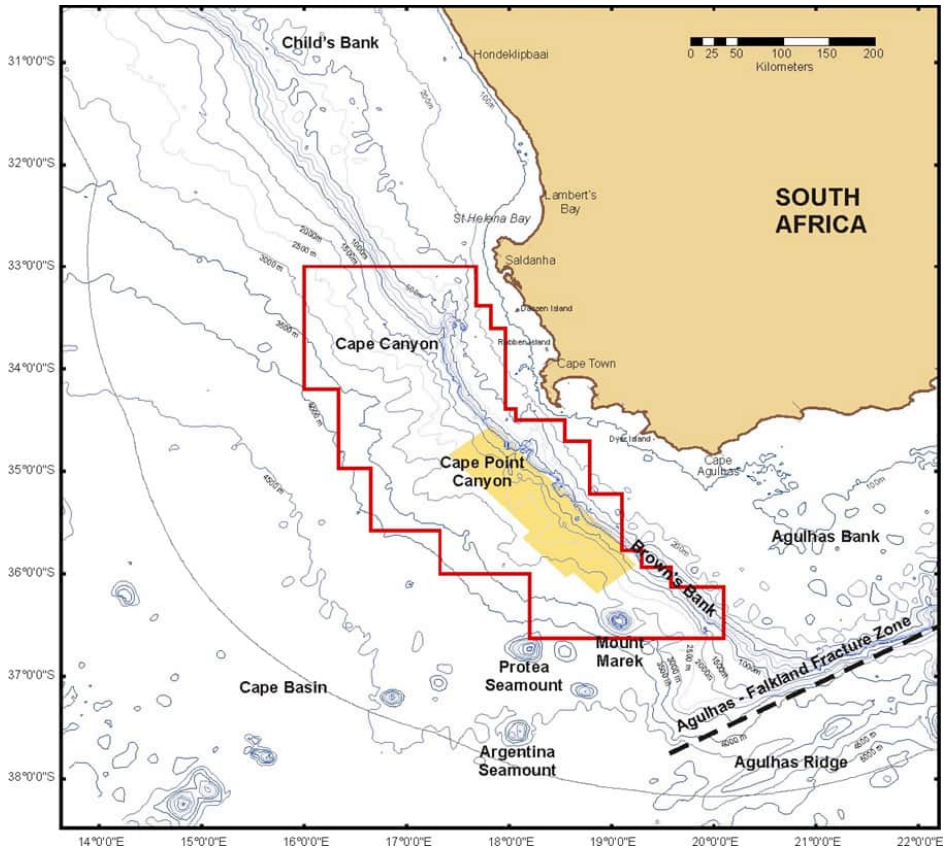
6.1 Okusingqongileyo Esikubonayo

Ezona zinto zingundoqo phantsi kolwandle kuNxweme oluseMzantsi-Ntshona kufuphi noMmandla obangela umdla ziquka: i-Cape Canyon, i-Cape Point Canyon, i-Protea Seamount, i-Mount Marek ne-Brown's Bank (**Umfanekiso 4**).

6.2 Indalo Esingqongileyo

UNxweme oluseMzantsi-Ntshona luxhasa izinto eziphila elwandle ezahlukahlukeneyo kuquka ezo zihlala kwinzulu yolwandle, ezingakwaziyo ukunyukela kumphezulu wolwandle, iintlanzi nookrebe, amafudo, iintaka zaselwandle nezilwanyana zaselwandle (kuquka iminenga, amahlengesi kunye nezinja zaselwandle (seals)).

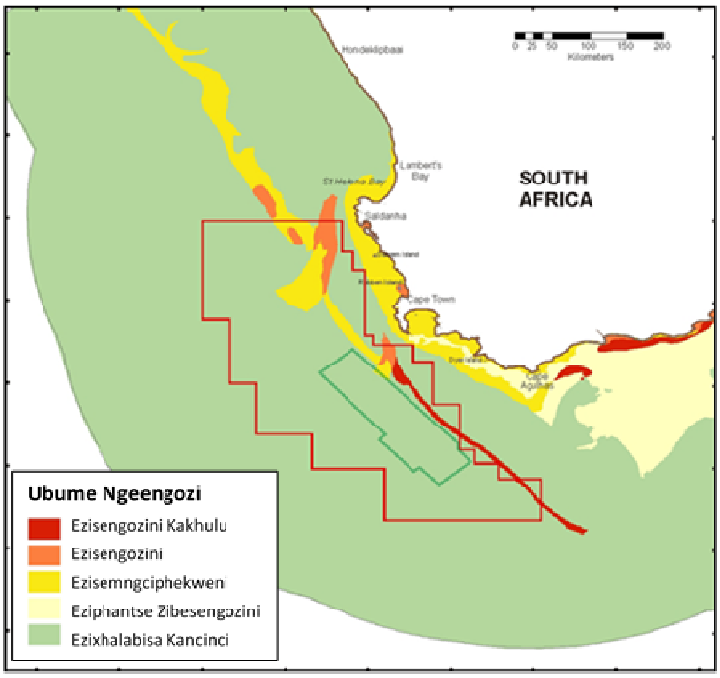
Umfanekiso 4: Iindawo Eziphantsi Kwamanzi (Umthombo: Pisces)



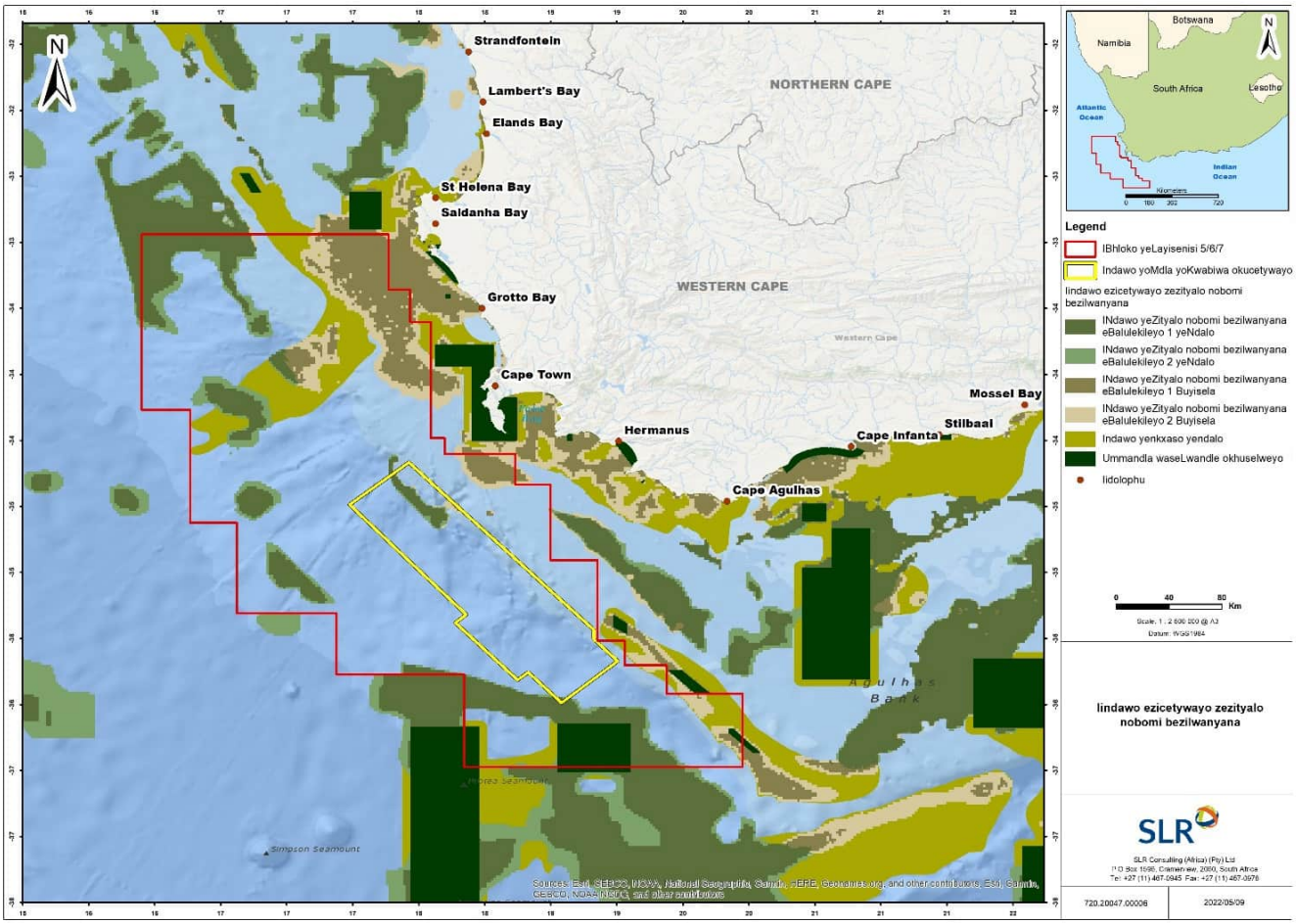
UmMandla Obangela Umdla uzaliswe ubukhulu becala ziinkqubo zendalo ubume bazo obuchazwa ngokuba 'Ezixhalabisa Kancinci,' (ngaphezu kwe-80% yeendawo zokuhlala ezintle nefanelekileyo) ize ibe nenxalenye nje encinci yezinto ezise-Cape Canyon 'Ezisengozini' (ngaphantsi kwe-80% yeendawo zokuhlala ezintle nezifanelekileyo) (**Umfanekiso 5**).

IMimandla Yolwandle Ekhuselweyo (MPAs) noMmandla Obalulekileyo Wezityalo nobomi bezilwanyana (CBAs) evunyiweyo kummandla omkhulu weprojekthi iboniswe **kuMfanekiso 6**. Ummandla obangela umdla uyaziphepha zonke i-MPAs, kodwa une-5.4% yokungqubana kwee-CBAs.

Umfanekiso 5: Ingozi Yobume Benkqubo Yendalo (Ngokusuka Kwi- Sink et al. 2019)



Umfanekiso 6: IiMPAs nee-CSAs (Umthombo: Harris *et al.* 2022 (Inguqulelo 1.2, Aprili 2022)



Ummandla weprojekthi ugubungela phantse lonke unxweme oluphakathi kwe-Saldanha Bay ne-Cape Agulhas uze udlulele kwiphondo lomNtla Koloni, leNtshona Koloni nelaseMpuma Koloni.

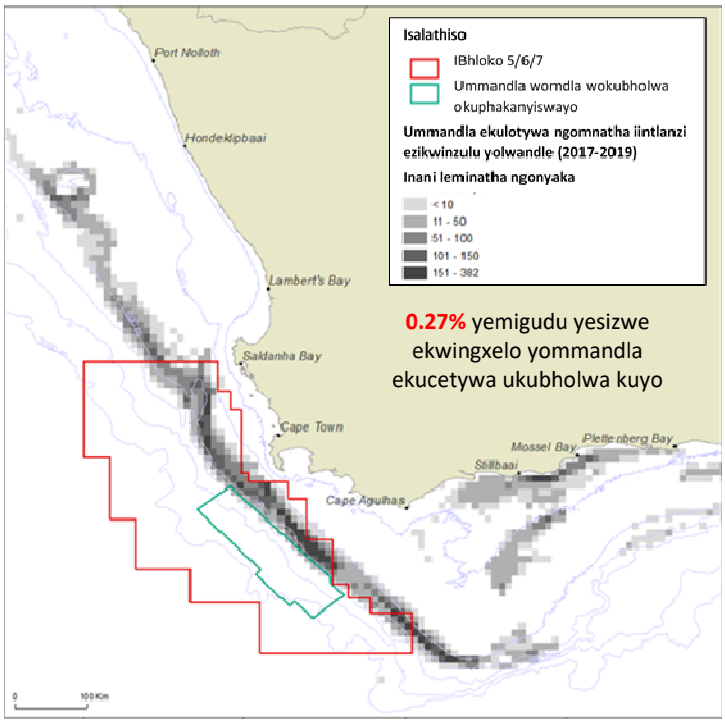
Ukhenketho ngundoqo kwezoqoqosho lwaseNtshona naseMpuma Koloni ibe ludlala indima ebalulekileyo kwiidolophu ezininzi ezikummandla wolu nxweme.

Amacandelo aliqela okuloba asebenza cebu kuhle noNxweme loMzantsi-Ntshona, uninzi lwawo aloba kwithambeka lonxweme nakunxweme elukummandla obangela umdla wokuba ubholwe. **Ibhokisi 1** ibonisa iipesenti ongqubana ngazo ummandla wokuloba nobholwayo.

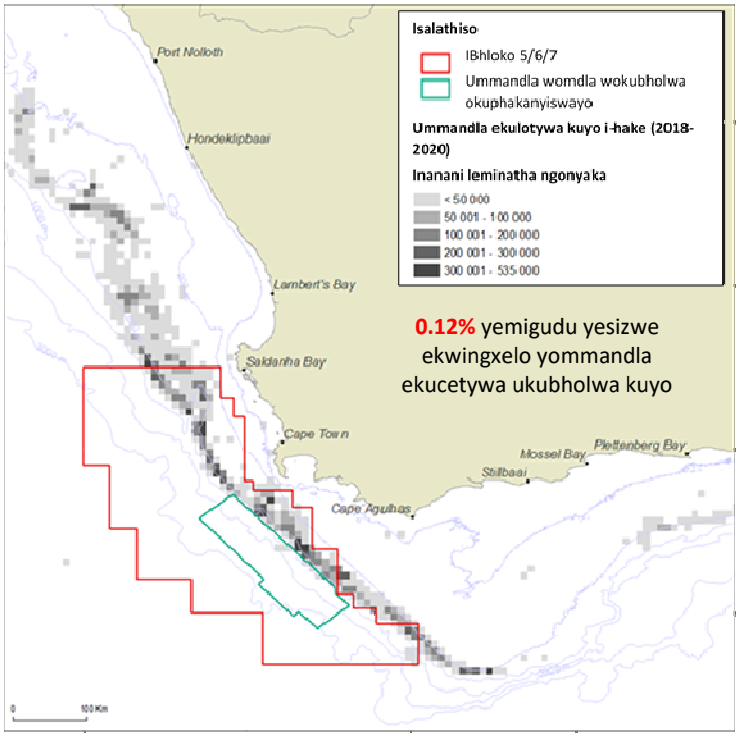
Ibhokisi 1: Ummandla wokuloba ongqubana nommandla obholwayo

Icandelo lokuloba	Ukungqubana nommandla obholwayo (% ezibanjiswa kwilizwe lonke)
Ukungqubana	
Ukulotywa Ngomnatha Kweentlanzi Ezikwinzulu Yolwandle - **Umfanekiso 7**	0.27%
Ukulotywa Kwentlanzi (i-hake) - **Umfanekiso 8**	0.12%
Ummndla Omkhulu Wokuloba Iintlanzi Ekuthiwa Zi-Pelagic - **Umfanekiso 9**	5.79%
Ukuloba I-Tuna Kusetyenziswa Intonga Yokuloba- **Umfanekiso 10**	13.74%
Ukungangqubani	
Ukuloba Ngommnatha Kumbindi Wamanzi Olwandle	0%
Ukuloba Iintlazi Ekuthiwa Zi-Demersal (ukrebe)	0%
Ukuloba Iintlanzi Ezincinci Ekuthiwa Zi-Palegic Ngomnatha Ekuthiwa Yi-Purse-Seine	0%
Ummandla Ekulotywa Iintlanzi Ngeentambo	0%
Unxweme OluseNtshona LweLobster Ezihlala Ematyeni	0%
Unxweme OluseMzantsi LweLobster Ezihlala Ematyeni	0%
Ukuloba Intlanzi I-Squid Kusetyenziswa I-Jig	0%
Ukuloba Ngomkhamo Omncinane	0%
Ukuloba Ngomnatha Ekuthiwa Yi-Beach-Seine Ne-Gillnet	0%
Ukuloba Iintlanzi Kwimimandla Eyahlukahlukeneyo	0%

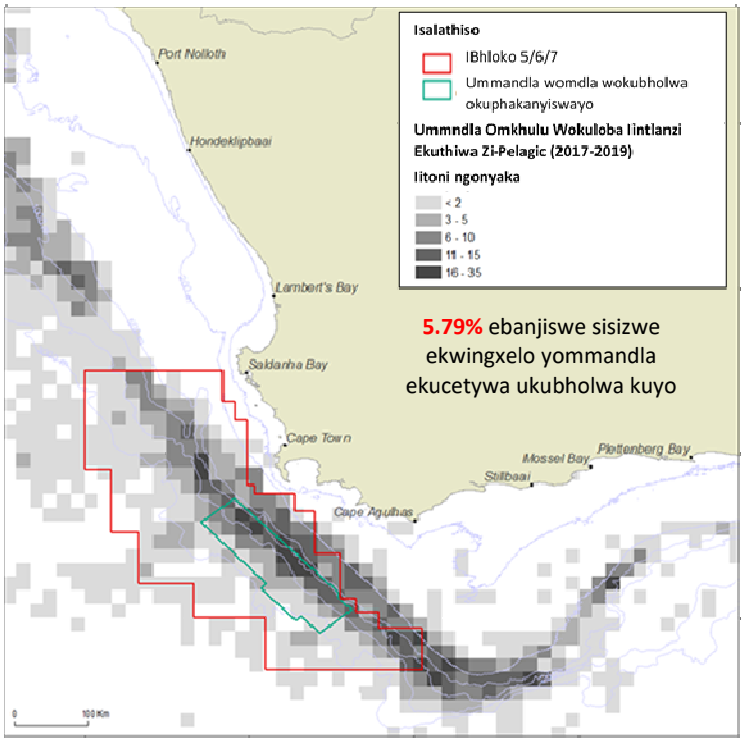
Umfanekiso 7: Ummandla Ekulotywa Ngomnatha Iintlanzi Ezikwinzulu Yolwandle (2017-2019) (Umthombo: CapMarine)



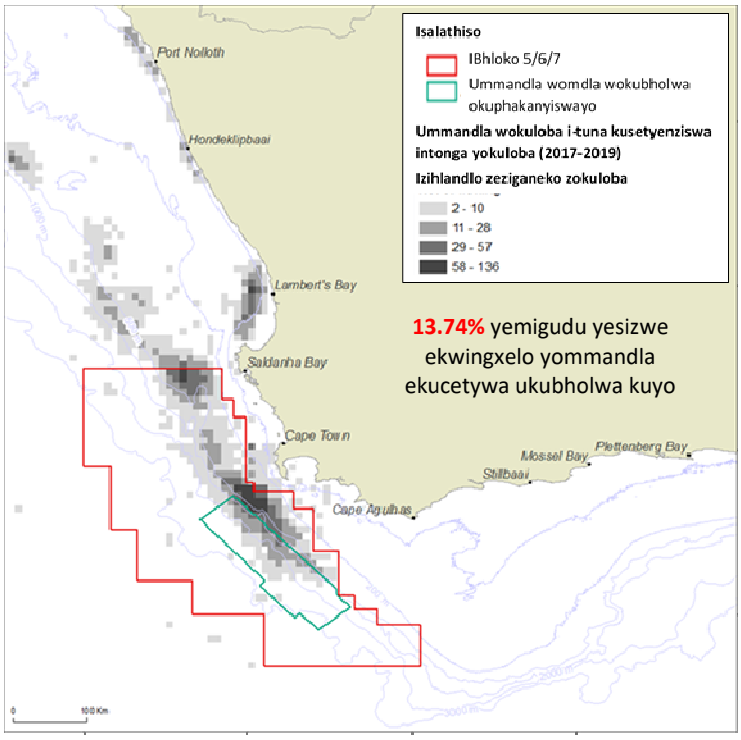
Umfanekiso 8: Ummandla Ekulotywa Kuyo I-Hake (2018-2020) (Umthombo: CapMarine)



Umfanekiso 9: Ummndla Wokuloba Iintlanzi Ekuthiwa Zi-Pelagic (2017-2019) (Umthombo: CapMarine)



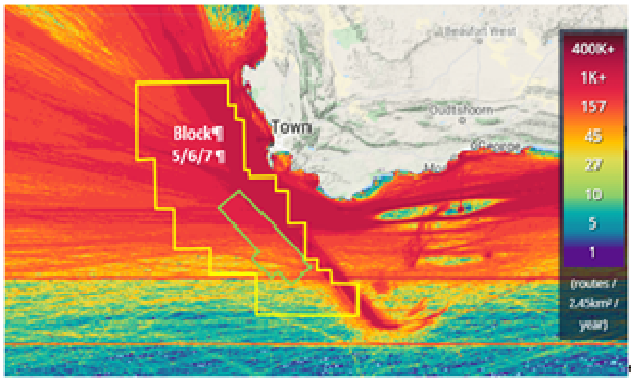
Umfanekiso 10: Ummandla Wokuloba I-Tuna Kusetyenziswa Intonga Yokuloba (2017-2019) (Umthombo: CapMarine)



7. IZINTO EZIYINTLOKO EZIFUNYANISWE ZINOKUCHAPHAZELEKA

7.1 Imisebenzi eqhelekileyo

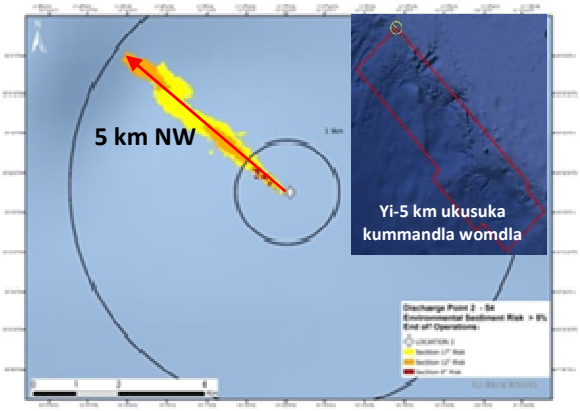
Ukukhutshwa kwenqanawa okuqhelekileyo kunye nokukhutshwa: Indawo ekunomdla wokuba kumbiwe kuyo ikummandla ongaphezulu kwe-60 km ukusuka elunxwemeni kunye nakwindlela ephambili yokuhamba ngolwandle edlula kumzantsi Afrika (jonga **Umfanekiso 11**), ngaloo ndlela uninzi lweempembelelo ezinxulumene nokukhutshwa okuqhelekileyo aziqhelekanga kwiinqanawa zeprojekthi, kodwa ziqhelekile kwiinqanawa ezininzi ezidlula elunxwemeni lwaseMzantsi Afrika imihla ngemihla. Umoya omkhulu kunye necala oya ngokulo ziza kuqinisekisa ukuba nawuphina umsi kunye nezinto eziphumayo ziya ngokuyintloko ngakwicala lakumntla-ntshona ukusuka kunxweme. Ukuchaphazeleka kufunyaniswe **KUPHANTSI KAKHULU.**



Umfanekiso 11: Iindlela eziyintloko ezihamba iinqanawa cebu kuhle noMzantsi-Ntshona/Unxweme LwaseMzantsi (Umthombo: www.marinetraffic.com)

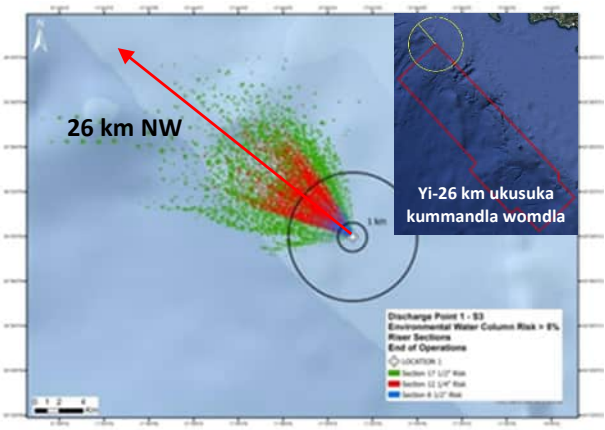
Izinto eziphuma xa kubholwa: Eyona mpembelelo inokuba yingozi inxulumene nokufikelela kwiindawo ezinobungozi okanye iindawo eziqinileyo ngesixhobo sokubhola. Nangona indawo inxulunyaniswa kakhulu nezinto ezingahlanganiswanga (ezikhululekileyo), ezichazwa ngokuba 'Ezixhalabisa Kancinci', ezi zinokuwelela kwiindawo ezilukhuni kummandla womdla. Ezi zinto zinokuya kutsho kumgama we-1.8 km ukusuka kwindawo ekubholwa kuyo zisasazeka ngokuyintloko kwicala lasemntla-ntshona ngenxa yemisinga elawulayo, kude neendawo eziyingozi kakhulu. Ukuze kuncitshiswe le mpembelelo, kucetyiswa ukuba ukubhola kungenziwa kwi-1 km yeendawo eziqinileyo ezibonwe ngexesha lokuhlola (kusetyenziswa ividiyo) ngaphambi kokubholwa kwendawo ekuza kubholwa kuyo. Ukugcina isithuba esikumgama we-1km ukuvuela indawo eziphantsi kwamanzi ezityhilizwe ngumoya. Impembelelo yoku **IPHAKATHI** kwaye ingahlala ukuya kwiminyaka eli-10 ngenxa yemisinga yomzantsi ebuthathaka.

Umngcipheko wendalo kwizinto eziphantsi kwamanzi ngenxa yeempembelelo ezinetyhefu zolwelo lokubhola zisusela kwiikhilomitha ezi-5 ukusuka kwindawo yokubhola, ngokuyintloko kwicala elikumntla-ntshona (jonga **Umfanekiso 12**), apho kunokuthi kubekho ukuncitshiswa kakhulu, izityalo nezilwanyana elwandle. Le mpembelelo ikwajongwa **NJEPHAKATHI** ibe iindawo eziqinileyo zinokuphetshwa ngaphezu kwe-1 km kwaye ingahlala ukuya kutsho kwiminyaka eli-10.



Umfanekiso 12: Umngcipheko wokusingqongileyo osibonisa izinto eziphantsi kwamanzi ezityhilizwe ngumoya ovela eMntla-ntshona (Umthombo: Livas 2022)

Umngcipheko wokusingqongileyo kwikholam yamanzi ubhekele phaya (ukuya kuthi ga kwi-52 km yomphantsi wolwandle kunye ne-26 km kumphezulu wolwandle kwicala lomntla-ntshona - Umfanekiso 13), kude neendawo ezintununtunu. Nangona ubungozi kwikholam yamanzi budlulela ngaphaya kwendawo enezinto ezityhilizwe ngumoya, buhlala ukuya kutsho kwiintsuku eziyi-7.5 ngenxa yokuhlanjululwa okwenza ngokukhawuleza. Impuphu esemantla-ntshona ngokuqhelekileyo ijoliswa kude neendawo zokuvelisa iintlobo eziphambili zorhwebo (umzekelo, i-hake, i-anchovy kunye ne-sardine). Impembelelo kwikholam yamanzi ichazwa NJENGENCINANE.



Umfanekiso 13: Umngcipheko wokusingqongileyo kwikholam yamanzi (kumphezulu) obonisa impuphu kuMntla-ntshona (Umthombo: Livas 2022)

Nayiphi na impembelelo kwindalo eselwandle inokuchaphazela ilifa lenkcubeko elingabonakaliyo labantu, kubandakanya umnombo/ ubumoya, ukuphila, kunye nendawo yokuphila. Ulwandle luchazwa njengamanzi 'aphilayo' futhi kukholelwa ukuba adlala indima ebalulekileyo kubumoya nasempilweni ngokhethekileyo kubantu bomthonyama (Okokuqala Abantu namaNguni). Amaqela athile abandakanyekayo abonisa inkathalo enkulu ngolwandle ngenxa yokunxibelelana kwabo ngokomoya kunye nenkcubeko kunye nolwandle kwaye bathembele ngqo kulwandle kunye nonxweme ekuphileni kwabo, kunye nentlalo-ntle yoluntu nangokomoya. Nangona iinzame ezifanelekileyo kunye nokuthatha inxaxheba koluntu kunye nokuphunyezwa okunokwenzeka kweziganeko zonqulo kuya kunciphisa ubukhulu bempembelelo kwabanye abantu, impembelelo iye yahlolwa yaza yabonwa **NJENGEPHAKATHI** kwabo bachasene nophando lweoli kunye negesi ngenxa yezizathu zokomoya okanye zenkcubeko.

Ukuthelekisa iimpembelelo ezinokubakho zokubhola kwimpembelelo ekhoyo, edla ngokunganciphiseki (umz., ukomba ngaphantsi elwandle kunye nokuloba ngenjongo zorhwebo), singakuthethelela ukubhola okuphakanyiswayo ngokuthi kunokuba nempembelelo encinane kulwandle kwaye, ngoko, kwizinto zemveli ezibandakanya ulwandle, kuneminye imisebenzi ekhoyo.

Ingxolo engaphantsi kwamanzi: Ingxolo engaphantsi kwamanzi iza kwenziwa ziinqanawa zeprojekthi naxa kusetyenzwa. Nangona ingxolo yenqanawa neyokubhola ingaphazamisa iminenga kunye namahlengesi ukuya kutsho kumgama we-66 km, iintlanzi ukuya kumgama we-5 km namfudo ukuya kwi-1.5 km ukusuka kumthombo, ithathwa njengento encinci njengoko indawo ekunomdla kuyo ikumzila omkhulu wendlela yolwandle kwaye sele ifumana ingxolo yenqanawa enkulu xa kuthelekiswa nezinye iindawo ezingaphandle komzila omkhulu wendlela. Impembelelo yengxolo yenqanawa kwizilwanyana zaselwandle **IPHANTSI KAKHULU**.

Uvavanyo lwengxolo luqikelela ukuba ingxolo eyenziwa ngexesha lokubhola (ukuya kuthi ga kwiyure ezi-9) kuqikelelwa ukuba iza kubangela ukuphazamiseka okufika kwi-2.2 km kude nomthombo kwiminenga namahlengesi, ukuya kwi-5 km kwiintlanzi ne-1.5 kumafudo. Iindawo eziyintloko ezizala kuyo iminenga cebu kuhle nonxweme oluseMzantsi-Ntshona kunye neendawo eziphambili ezizala kuzo iintlanzi ziwela ngaphandle kommandla weempembelelo kwimigama engaphaya kwale apho kunokwenzeka khona ukonzakala okanye ukuphazamiseka. Ifuthe lengxolo kwizilwanyana lifunyaniswe **LINGAPHANTSI.** Ngokuphathelele ukuloba, mane kuphela amacandelo angqubana nendawo ekubholwa kuyo kunye nommandla wempembelelo yengxolo; oko kukuthi apho kulotywa ngomnatha, ekulotywa ookrebe, ekulotywa ii-pelagic nendawo ekulotywa i-tuna. Ngokusekelwe kwimbali yokuloba kunye nemizamo kummandla wempembelelo, impembelelo kula macandelo ifunyaniswe **NJENGESEZANTSI KAKHULU UKUYA EZANTSI**, kucingwa ukuba kukho unxibelelwano oluhle kunye nokulungelelaniswa nala macandelo.

AYIKHO IMPEMBELELO kwamanye amacandelo, kuquka ukuloba okuncinci, njengoko la macandelo ewela ngaphandle kwemimandla eqikelelwayo yempembelelo.

Ummandla wokungabandakanywa kokhuseleko: Ukumiselwa kommandla we-500 m wokhuseleko ojikeleze indawo ekubholwa kuyo (okuyimfuneko esemthethweni) akuyi kuquka ukuloba kule ndawo (iinyanga ezi-3 - 4 kwiqula ngalinye). Ekubeni ummandla wokhuseleko ungaphantsi kwe-2.2 km. kummandla wokuphazamiseka, impembelelo ekulobeni ngenxa yommandla ongabandakanywayo ifana nempembelelo yengxolo engasentla (**ISEZANTSI KAKHULU UKUYA EZANTSI**).

Imisebenzi kunye namathuba oshishino: Uninzi lwabasebenzi iya kuba ngabasebenzi abanezakhono ezikhethekileyo abaya kubonelelwa yinkotrakthi yokubhola. Imfuneko yokusebenzisa izinto zasekuhlaleni kunye nengqesho yasekuhlaleni kuya kunxulumena nokusetyenziswa kwababoneleli beenkonzo zasekuhlaleni ukulungiselela izinto ezisisiseko, iinqwelo-moya, ukufaka amafutha, ukutya, iimpahla, indawo yokuhlala, kunye nokulawulwa kwenkunkuma. Ngabantu basekuhlaleni abanokuya kuthi ga kuwabayi-177 abanokuqeshwa kwiprojekthi ephakanyiswayo ukuya kuthi ga kwiinyanga ezintandathu kwiphulo lokubhola iqula ngalinye. Impembelelo enxulumene nemisebenzi kunye namathuba oshishino ifunyaniswe njengenokubakho, kodwa INCINANE.

7.2 Iziganeko Ezingacwangciswanga

Eyona mpembelelo inkulu yokusingqongileyo kubholo olwenziwa cebu kuhle nolwandle kukuchitheka okukhulu kweoli. Nangona kunjalo amathuba okuchitheka kweoli, abonakala engenakwenzeka kakhulu. Kwimeko yoMzantsi Afrika, amaqula angama-358 aye abholwa ngaselunxwemeni ukuza kuthi ga ngoku kwaye akukho ngxelo yokuchitheka kweoli ukuza kuthi ga ngoku.

Ukuchitheka kweoli eninzi kunokuchaphazela kakhulu izinto eziphila elwandle kunye nolwandle, kubandakanywa nokuphila koluntu, ukuloba, ukuzonwabisa, ukhenketho, kunye nokusingqongileyo kolwandle. Nangona kunjalo, amathuba okuchitheka kweoli, kuthathwa njengokungenakwenzeka kakhulu. Kwimeko yoMzantsi Afrika, amaqula angama-358 aye abholwa ngaselunxwemeni ukuza kuthi ga ngoku kwaye akukho ngxelo yokuchitheka kweoli ukuza kuthi ga ngoku.

Ukuchithwa kweoli kubonisa ukuba xa ioli ifikelela ngaphezulu isasazwa ngemimoya ekhoyo kunye nemisinga noxinzelelo oluphezulu ize ioli iye kwicala eliseMntla-ntshona. Ukuchitheka kweoli elunxwemeni (>1% yeoli kumphezulu) kunokwenzeka phakathi kweGqeberha ukuya kumntla womda waseNamibia. Icandelo lonxweme olusemngciphekweni lixhomekeke kwixesha apho ukubhola kwenzeka ngalo, kwaye ixesha langoJuni ukuya kuAgasti elinika impembelelo enkulu, liza kuphetshwa kangangoko kunokwenzeka. Kwimeko apho amaqula ahlolwayo ebholwa ebudeni beli xesha, kuza kufuneka kuqwalaselwe iziphumo.

I-Modelling ikwaqinisekisa ukuba okwenziwa ngaphezulu nangaphantsi kolwandle kunciphisa umgama omkhulu ukusuka kwindawo yokuchitheka kweoli nomgama omkhulu wendawo eneoli kunxweme.

Kwimeko engaqhelekanga yokuchitheka kweoli eninzi, kucingelwa imeko embi kakhulu yeoli kunxweme, impembelelo ifunyaniswe **NJENGEPHEZULU ukuya KWEPHEZULU KAKHULU**.

7.3 Imiqobo

Imiqobo ithetha ukuba uMzantsi Afrika awuyi kuba nako ukuphucula ukusetyenziswa kwezibonelelo zawo zeoli negesi, ukuba zikhona, ukunceda kutshintsho kwi-2050 olujolise ekuphuculeni ikhabhoni. Apha ngezantsi kukho isishwankathelo sokuba yintoni enye into enokuthethwa yimiqobo kuMzantsi Afrika.

- Ngokuphathalele umbane, izinto ezenzeka ngoku zibonisa ukuba ukufunwa kwamandla ombane kuya kuhlala kukhona ngokubanzi kwaye ukuba kuqhutyekwa kusenziwa izinto ngendlela ezinziwa ngayo, indawo zika-Eskom ezigugayo zamalahle enza umbane (kunye nezinto ezikhutshwayo ezinxulumene nawo) zibonakala ziya kuhlala zingenakuthenjwa ibe kungaqhubeka kukho ingxaki yombane.
- Ukuxhomekeka okukhulu kuka-Eskom kumalahle ukuvelisa umbane kuya kwenza uMzantsi Afrika uhlale ukupha ikhabhoni ephezulu kwaye ukufikelela ithagethi ka-2050 kuya kuba ngumngeni ngokusekelwe kwimicimbi yangoku yokuhambisa amandla kunye nobuchwepheshe bokugcina ibhetri, obuya kucutha ukutshintshela kamandla ombane ahlaziyekayo, kunye nohlobo oluthile lonikezelo oluhlaziyekayo (ngenxa yokuxhomekeka kwilanga kunye nemithombo yomoya).
- Njengoko ilanga nomoya zingeyiyo ngoku imithombo yombane, uMzantsi Afrika usebenzisa idizili ukusebenzisa iitanki zayo zegesi ukuhlangabezana neemfuno eziphezulu, kungekhona igesi exabiso liphantsi nengangcolisiyo njengedizili. Njengokuba uMzantsi Afrika utshintsha ukusuka kumalahle ukuya kumalahle ahlaziyiweyo, ukuxhomekeka kula mandla ombane uza kunyuka.
- Ukunyuka kweendleko zakwa-Eskom kunye namandla aphezulu okukhutshwa kwekhabhoni kuya kuqhubeka kuba ngumthwalo kubahlawuli berhafi baseMzantsi Afrika.
- Ngaphandle kokuba kuphuhliswe eminye imimandla yasekhaya, imfuno yoMzantsi Afrika yeemveliso

esulungekeleyo zegesi neoli iya kuqhubeka ifunyanwa kumanye amazwe.

- Ngaphandle koovimba basekhaya, uMzantsi Afrika uya kuqhubeka ukuthenga ioli negesi kwindawo efumaneka kuyo ngokwemiqathango engentle kunye namaxabiso ekunokwenzeka aphezulu, njengoko ngokusenzeka yesiganeko somlo we-Ukraine ne-Russia, nto leyo enokunciphisa ukufumaneka kwayo njengoko iYurophu izama ukubuyisa igesi yase-Russia. Izibonelelo ebezinokuvela kumntla weMozambique ngoku zijongene nobungozi bezopolitiko /bomkhosi ngenxa yokuvukela kwamaSilamsi.
- Umkhwa wokuvalwa kweoli esulungekileyo eMzantsi Afrika uya kuqhubeka, nto leyo ethetha ukuba imfuno yemveliso yeoli esulungekileyo iya kwaneliswa ngokuthenga kwamanye amazwe. Oku kuya kuphinda kubeka uMzantsi Afrika kumngcipheko wamaxabiso aphakamileyo ngenxa yentengiso yamandla yamazwe ngamazwe kunye namanqanaba aphezulu omngcipheko okufumaneka kombane. Ngaloo ndlela, kwandisa intlupheko nokungalingani.

Ukuhlolwa kwegesi yasekhaya yaseMzantsi Afrika kunika ithuba lokufuna unikezelo lwamandla olunokuthi lube nexabiso eliphantsi, luvelise amandla aphantsi ekhabhoni ngaphandle komngcipheko wemozulu welanga okanye umoya (ngokungabikho kweebhetri zesikali sombane) kwaye unciphise ukuchanabeka komzantsi Afrika kwiintengiso zamandla ombane zamazwe ngamazwe eziphakame kakhulu (amaxabiso aguqugugukayo). Ngaphezulu koku, ukusebenzisa imveliso zasekhaya kuya kuba nomlinganiselo ophantsi wekhabhoni kunokuba kuthengwe kwamanye amazwe kwaye akufunekanga kubonwe ngathi kungqubana nokufikelela umba wokungasebenzisi ikhabhoni ngo-2050.

9. YINTONI ELANDELAYO EZA KWENZEKA?

- Nceda ubhalise kuVimba Wenkcazelo WeProjekthi kunye / okanye ufake izimvo **ungekadluli umhla we-7 kaDisemba 2022**.
- Zonke izimvo ezifunyenweyo ziya kuqwalaselwa kwiNgxelo ye-EIA yokuqumbela.
- INgxelo ye-EIA iya kuthunyelwa kwiGunya Elifanelekileyo apho isicelo siya kuvunywa okanye sikhatywe.
- **Ukuba ubhalise kuvimba wenkcazelo weprojekthi uza kwaziswa ngesigqibo**.

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Iwebhusayithi engafuni idata: https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/TEEPSA-567

Ukuzibophelela kwe-SLR malunga nokhuselo lenkcazelo yomntu buqu:

Ngokudlulisela inkcazelo yakho yobuqu njengenxalenye yezimvo, uza kuqukwa kuvimba wenkcazelo wabo babandakanyekayo kule Projekthi, yaye uyavuma ukuba i-SLR isebenzise inkcazelo yakho ngokuvisisana noMthetho Wokhuselo Lwenkcazelo Yobuqu, wango-2013. Ngokubhaliswa kuvimba wolwazi weProjekthi, ugunyazisa i-SLR ukuba (1) igcine ize isebenzise iNkcazelo yakho Yobuqu njengenxalenye yovimba wolwazi loqhagamshelwano lwale kunye/okanye lwezinye ii-ESIA, (2) iqhagamshelane nawe malunga noku kunye/okanye ezinye iinkqubo ze-ESIA, (3) ixele inkcazelo yakho kumanye amaqela agunyazisiweyo ngenjongo ezisemthethweni, (4) iyiphicothe ngenjengo ezisemthethweni, (5) nokuba iyuquke kwimbalelwano ezifumaneka kwiiNgxelo ze-ESIA.

I-SLR ayisayi kusebenzisa iNkcazelo yakho Buqu, ngaphandle kwangendlela evunyelweyo okanye efunekayo kwiinkqubo ze-ESIA okanye njengoko kufuneka ngokoMthetho okanye yinkqubo karhulumente. I-SLR iya kusebenzisa amanyathelo okhuseleko asengqiqweni, nafanelekileyo ukuze ikhusele iNkcazelo yakho Buqu, nokuthintela ngokusengqiqweni nawuphi umonakalo, ilahleko, okanye ufikelelo olungagunyaziswanga okanye ukuxelwa kweNkcazelo yakho Buqu, ngaphandle kwangendlela olufunwa ngayo yinkqubo ye-ESIA okanye njengoko kufuneka kuwo nawuphi uMthetho okanye kwinkqubo karhulumente.