A public meeting were held at Hoedjiesbaai Hotel, Saldanha Bay 11 August 2016 to present the proposed Project.
A public meeting was held at the Hoedjiesbaai Hotel during which the following was presented:

- Welcome and Introduction
- EIA Process and Public Participation
- Project Motivation
- Project Description
- Key Impacts and Management Measures
  - Footprint impacts
  - Process impacts
  - Safety impacts
  - Socio-economic impacts
- Discussion (Question and Answers)
- Way forward

The following representatives from the Project team were present at the meeting:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gesie Theron</td>
<td>Saldanha Steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Holcroft</td>
<td>Saldanha Steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seth Olivier</td>
<td>IPCSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrian Venzo</td>
<td>IPCSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Shandler</td>
<td>ERM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephan van den Berg</td>
<td>ERM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadia Mol</td>
<td>ERM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lindsey Bungartz</td>
<td>ERM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Siya Dukashe</td>
<td>ERM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Questions</td>
<td>Responses</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene Du Toit:</td>
<td>Adrian Venzo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • The Municipality has developed a database for upskilling people in the area and has all unemployed people registered. This database should be sought from them as it is also current. | • It is the intention of the IPSCA to have a dual function academy of technicians and employers for the power plant.  
• The project will source this database. |
| Morgan Siwisa:                                 | Lindsey Bungartz                                                          |
| • How will the project address in-migration to the area and the social evils that may be linked to this. | • Unfortunately the Project cannot control people that are not associated with the project (ie those who enter the area looking for work), however, awareness campaigns and school programmes will be developed to assist in mitigating this impact along with the assistance of NGOs, the Local Municipality and Civic Organisations. |
| Eugene Du Toit:                                | Seth Olivier                                                              |
| • What is the definition of “locals” in the context of employment. | We have engaged with private groups and have discussed that construction will only start in a year after the EIA approval. Training of Saldanha locals is thus a possibility in the interim. |
| Keith Harrison (Avifauna)                      | Adrian Venzo                                                             |
| • The bird experts objective was to identify “flyways” but there seems to be no mention of that in the report. The new 400 kV line to Aurora substation was not discussed tonight. Eskom are wanting to put two new lines in. Will this be one of them? | • The transmission line forms the scope of a separate EIA.  
• Consideration is been given to upgrading the conductor on the existing line rather than developing a new line. |
| Keith Harrison                                 | Seth Olivier                                                              |
| • Dust deposition and build up in the area is a serious problem. The dust is getting transported all the way to Vredenburg. | • Dust emissions are due to mainly occur during the construction phase but mitigation measures are being put in place to reduce this impact.  
• The contractor will make use of dust suppression as stipulated in the EMP, however it is likely that some level of dust will still be generated during the construction phase. |
| Morgan Siwisa:                                 | Stephan van der Berg                                                      |
| • Dust shouldn’t be taken lightly in the area. There is currently an activist group challenging Transnet. Transnet has been around since 1973 and 43 yes later they’re still struggling will the dust. | • The Contractor will make use of dust suppression as stipulated in the EMP, however it is likely that some level of dust will still be generated during the construction phase. |
A record of attendance from the public meeting is provided in the following Pages
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Organisation Name</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</table>

**ATTENDANCE REGISTER**

11 August 2016

Public Meeting
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
<th>Fax Number</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Organisation Name</th>
<th>Organisation Code</th>
<th>Title, First name &amp; Surname</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael</td>
<td><a href="mailto:m@example.com">m@example.com</a></td>
<td>0272223456</td>
<td>0272223456</td>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Zeta Corporation</td>
<td>123456</td>
<td>Mr. John Doe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td><a href="mailto:s@example.com">s@example.com</a></td>
<td>0333333333</td>
<td>0333333333</td>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Alpha Corporation</td>
<td>789012</td>
<td>Ms. Jane Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rick</td>
<td><a href="mailto:r@example.com">r@example.com</a></td>
<td>0444444444</td>
<td>0444444444</td>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Beta Corporation</td>
<td>345678</td>
<td>Mr. Richard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lisa</td>
<td><a href="mailto:l@example.com">l@example.com</a></td>
<td>0555555555</td>
<td>0555555555</td>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Gamma Corporation</td>
<td>890123</td>
<td>Ms. Lisa</td>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
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**Attendence Register**

11 August 2016

Public Meeting
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**ATTENDANCE REGISTER**

11 August 2016

Public Meeting
A copy of the presentation given at the public meeting held on the 11 August 2016 is provided in the following pages.
Agenda

- Welcome and Introduction
- EIA Process and Public Participation
- Project Motivation
- Project Description
- Key Impacts and Management Measures
  - Footprint impacts
  - Process impacts
  - Safety impacts
  - Socio-economic impacts
- Discussion (Question and Answers)
- Way forward
Introduction

- Richard Holcroft (AMSA)
- Reinet van Zyl (AMSA)
- Gesie Theron (AMSA)
- Seth Olivier (IPCSA)
- Adrian Venzo (IPCSA)
- David Shandler (ERM)
- Stephan vd Berg (ERM)
- Lindsey Bungartz (ERM)
- Nadia Mol (ERM)
- Siya Dukashe (ERM)
**EIA Objective**

Full Scoping and EIA processes in terms of:

- National Environmental Management Act and EIA Regulations

**EIA Objectives**

- Assess possible positive and negative impacts identified
- Rate significance of the impacts
- Develop mitigation measures to manage negative impacts and enhance project benefits
- Enable informed decision making by DEA

---

**EIA Process**

- Draft ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIA) & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EIA Phone: 106 days)
  - Public Meetings 30 days
  - IEAP Comment Period 60 days

- Final ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIA) & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)
  - Grant or Refuse Authorization 40 days
  - Notify Applicants of Decision 5 days
  - Notification to All Registered 16 days
  - Appeal Period 14 days

- INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION (IEA): NAMA and INAMA
  - Appeal: 10 days
  - Appeal Period 30 days
Specialist Studies Undertaken

- Air Quality
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions / Climate Change Risk
- Noise
- Terrestrial Ecology (Fauna and Flora)
- Traffic
- Cultural Heritage and Palaeontology
- Socio-economic
- Quantitative Risk Assessment

Public Participation

- What about the marine environment?
- Will there be an impact on traffic?
- What will the impact be on flora and fauna?
- Will there be employment for local people?
- Concern around impacts from noise and air emissions
- Concern around pressure on municipal services
- Concern around impacts from noise and air emissions
- Some of the site falls within a CBA
- Concern around impacts from noise and air emissions
Further Comment

Touheeda Aspeling
Tel: 021 681 5400
Fax: 086 540 4072
Email: saldanhasteel.eia@erm.com
Postal address: Postnet Suite 90, Private Bag X12, Tokai, 7966
Project website: www.erm.com/saldanhasteel

Project Motivation
**Project Motivation**

- Saldanha Works is primarily export focused (East & West Africa) and faces tough competition from China, Japan and India
- Energy efficiency controlled cost through 2015, but is not enough for long term sustainability
- Secure, affordable, electricity through an independent gas fired power station would provide a solution
- ArcelorMittal South Africa & Saldanha Works has to be profitable to ensure sustainability, and maintain jobs and economic activity

---

**Project Description**

The world’s leading sustainability consultancy
Key Project Components

- Gas-fired power plant (~ 45 hectares)
- Natural gas pipeline (from port to site ~ 4.6 km)
- 132 kV transmission line to Saldanha Steel

Project Location
Power Plant

1 507MW installed capacity
- PHASE 1
  - 6 x Trent 60 DLE (low NOx) gas turbines
  - Open cycle and dedicated to supply ArcelorMittal
- PHASE 2
  - 3 x 435 MW SCC5 4000 F single shaft generating trains in combined cycle
  - To supply other users and feed onto the national grid

Gas Pipeline and Power Transmission

Gas Pipeline
- Buried underground (3 to 4 m deep)
- Approximately 4.6 km in length
- Servitude width between 30 and 36 m

Power Transmission
- Use existing 132kV line and servitude
- 200m interconnector
- 18m servitude
Other Project Components

- Initial electricity to be provided by 3 internal combustion generators running on liquid petroleum gas (LPG or propane) (stand-by emergency generators during operation)
- 500 kW solar panels on building roofs
- Access road and on-site concrete paved roads (8-12 m wide)
- Sea-water desalination / reverse osmosis plant
- 132kV & 400kV switchyard
- Rainwater treatment plant
- Fire suppression system

Other Project Components

- Sewage treatment plant
- Closed circuit air-cooling system
- Treated and untreated water tanks
- Other tanks for storage of concentrated and dilute sulphuric acid, ethylene glycol, ammonia
- Site security, fencing, surveillance and communications
Water Provision and Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Stage</th>
<th>Y1</th>
<th>Y2</th>
<th>Y3</th>
<th>Y4</th>
<th>Y5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction (m³)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,500</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation (m³)</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rain and storm water stored in 5 x 2000m³ interconnected water tanks

- Fresh water brought onto site via a road tanker
- Sea-water to be used in the zero liquid discharge desalination
- Reclaimed water from the site sewage plant

Employment

Construction Phase

- 450 employment positions at the peak of construction
  - Skilled labour: 58%
  - Semi-skilled labour: 20%
  - Unskilled labour: 22%

Operation Phase

- 95 employment positions
  - Skilled labour: 65 - 70%
  - Semi-skilled labour: 15 - 20%
  - Unskilled labour: 10 - 15%
Similar Example: Ankerlig Power Station

Impact Assessment and Management Measures
Specialist Studies Undertaken

- Air Quality
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions / Climate Change Risk
- Noise
- Terrestrial Ecology (Fauna and Flora)
- Traffic
- Cultural Heritage and Palaeontology
- Socio-economic
- Quantitative Risk Assessment

Identifying an Impact: Inputs and Outputs

Example of Gas-Fired Power Plant
Key Impacts and Management Measures

Process:
Step 1: Impact Prediction
Step 2: Evaluation of Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evaluation of significance</th>
<th>Sensitivity/Vulnerability/Importance of Resource/Receptor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude of Impact</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Minor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 3: Mitigation
Step 4: Residual Impacts

Key Impacts and Management Measures: Project Footprint

Impact on Flora

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Residual Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destruction/disturbance of flora during Construction</td>
<td>MINOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction/disturbance of flora during Operation</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Management Measures

- Pipeline construction corridor in High and Medium – High sensitivity areas to be minimised - less than 25m wide or 30m at most
- The approved development footprint in this area must be surveyed and clearly demarcated prior to any construction
- Search and rescue programme from the Medium – High and High sensitivity areas prior to construction - use of these plants in rehabilitation of disturbed corridor
- Rehabilitation of pipeline corridor with rescued material and additional species brought in
- Ongoing alien invasive plant removal within all corridors and on site

Baseline Conditions and Impact Description

- Saldanha Limestone Strandveld habitat surrounds the pipeline footprint which has been specifically aligned to avoid these areas
- Spreeuwal dune area - pipeline
Key Impacts and Management Measures: Project Footprint

**Impact on Fauna**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Residual Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of faunal habitat</td>
<td>MINOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat degradation for fauna</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Management Measures**

- Personnel should not be allowed to roam into the veld
- Waste and hazardous materials management
- All vehicles at the site to adhere to a low speed limit
- Environmental induction training
- Any dangerous fauna (snakes, scorpions etc) found must not be handled by the construction staff - ECO or other suitably qualified persons to remove the animals to safety
- Holes and trenches not to be left open for extended periods of time - only dug when needed for immediate construction
- Night lighting should be with low-UV emitting types which do not attract insects
- No fuelwood collection on site

- Some habitat will no longer be available for use as a result of transformation or the presence of permanent infrastructure. This potentially includes the habitat for:
  - five red-listed reptiles
  - two red data-listed mammals
  - one listed amphibian

**Impact Residual Impact**

- Avifauna habitat loss MINOR
- Disturbance to avifauna MINOR

**Key Management Measures**

- Measures to discourage nesting on power infrastructure if problematic
- No shooting, poisoning or harming of birds to control
- Birds already with eggs and chicks allowed to fledge chicks before nests removed
- Restricted site access
- Use of existing roads and enforcement of speed limits
- ECO to be notified of roosting, nesting or breeding sites to inform further action which may include avoiding the nests of there are eggs or chicks present
- Laydown areas to be as close to the site as possible
- Disturbance footprint to be restricted
- Existing roads to be utilised
- Briefing of site personnel

- Avifauna not considered unique, but expected occurrence of numerous priority species in the study area is expected and the nearby proximity of two IBAs the site is sensitive
- The habitat unit around the site is homogenous, and does not support a high diversity and abundance of bird species
- One bird SCC – the Black Harrier *Circus mauros* – was recorded in and is known to favour this habitat unit
- There are bird migrations on both sides of the coastline of SA, but the footprint of the plant is relatively small and will not impact on bird migration patterns as a result
- The study area has been subject to varying degrees of disturbance and degradation caused by agriculture and industry, due to its close proximity to the town of Saldanha
### Key Impacts and Management Measures: Process

#### Impact on Traffic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Residual Impact</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traffic impacts during construction</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic impacts during operation</td>
<td>MINOR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Management Measures**

- Signage and marshalling at the delivery yard and at the site entrance during construction
- A road condition survey prior to construction to gauge the damage to the road as a result of the intensive heavy traffic
- Planned turning lanes on the OP7644 are proposed for the development must be approved by the Road Authority
- Minibus taxi embayment should be provided on either side of the OP7644

- Two proposed access points to the site: the northern access which is proposed on the west of the power plant off the OP7644 and the southern access (and main access) into the development via a new access road off OP7644
- Traffic levels to increase in the area of the site during the construction phase of the project
- Additional vehicle movements during peak periods are anticipated to be 450 person trips during the peak hour, or 206 cars, 14 minibus taxis and two buses
- Anticipated truck traffic is likely to be in the order of 246 trucks per day or 20 trucks per hour which equates to one every three minutes
- During operation 177 person trips during the peak hour or 80 cars, the equivalent of five minibus taxis and one bus
- The LOS of the three intersections for both phases of the project will remain categorised as Level A

#### Impact on Air Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Residual Impact</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decreased ambient air quality during Construction and Decommissioning</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased ambient air quality during Operation</td>
<td>MINOR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Management Measures**

- Covering of vehicle loads
- Loading and unloading materials in wind-sheltered areas
- Speed restrictions on site
- Revegetation as soon as possible
- Spraying of roads to minimise dust
- Maintenance of vehicles and equipment
- Development and implementation of servicing programmes for all operational components of the facility
- Stocking of critical components to ensure the availability of spares in the event of mechanical faults

**Baseline Conditions and Impact Description**

**Construction**

- Sources of emissions are: vehicle dust entrainment, demolition, excavation, ground levelling and exhaust emissions from construction vehicles and equipment
- The construction and decommissioning activities are short lived and the pollutants are released close to ground level - limited dispersion
- SO₂, NO₂, PM10, CO and benzene - no exceedances of the NAAQS are expected

**Operation**

- Combustion of LNG resulting in NOₓ, CO and CO₂ emissions and some methane (CH₄)
- For all pollutants the predicted ambient concentrations are well below the respective NAAQS
Key Impacts and Management Measures: Process

Impact on Air Quality (cumulative)

Future projects may include but not be limited to:

- 1 500MW LNG power plant in the vicinity of the IDZ
- A chlorine, caustic soda and hydrochloric acid in Saldanha Bay
- A cement manufacturing plant to the east of the IDZ

Unlikely that cumulative effect will exceed the NAAQS for CO and NO2 in Saldanha Bay

Impact on Greenhouse Gas

Impact significance

- The magnitude of the Project’s GHG emissions, estimated to be 4 597 761 t CO2e annually
- Phase 2 uses combined cycle technologies and has a high thermal efficiency (and low emissions intensity both in terms of what is achievable for gas-fired power plants, and also when compared to coal-fired power plants)
- The emissions intensity of electricity generated by the power plant is a significant improvement on the average emissions intensity of Eskom’s plants
- The Project is being developed in line with South Africa’s energy policy, which (through the IRP 2010-2030) seeks to increase installed capacity to meet increasing demands on the grid, and initiate the development of South Africa’s gas economy

Key Management Measures

- Identify specific measures that can be implemented in order to maximise thermal efficiency and minimise GHG intensity over time
- Potential conversion of Phase 1 gas turbines to combined cycle in the future
- Development and implementation of a combined thermal efficiency and GHG management plan
- Use of solar PV and maximise future opportunities
Key Impacts and Management Measures: Process

Impact on Noise

Impact Description

Construction Phase

Operational Phase

- No exceedance of ambient guideline level (35 dBA) at any of the sensitive receptors during construction
- Noise impact will be 2500m from the development
- Change in ambient noise levels will be negligible during Phase 1 and low during Phase 2, with the 35 dBA ambient guideline being slightly exceeded (by less than 3 dBA) at two sensitive receptors
- Operational phase may impact on the ambient noise levels for an area of 3 000m from the Project site

Key Management Measures

- Implement embedded noise management design requirements
- Monitoring is proposed if there are noise complaints or if people settle closer than 2,000m from the site

Impact Residual Impact

Increase in ambient noise levels during Construction NEGLIGIBLE
Increase in ambient noise levels during Operation MINOR

Key Impacts and Management Measures: Safety & Risk

Quantitative Risk Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land use planning risk of propane generator during construction</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Individual risk as a result of propane generator during construction</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use planning risk of pipeline during operation</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use planning risk of propane generator during operation</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual risk during operation</td>
<td>MODERATE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Baseline Conditions and Impact Description

Level of Sensitivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inner Zone</th>
<th>Middle Zone</th>
<th>Outer Zone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The normal working public</td>
<td>DAA</td>
<td>DAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The general public at home</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>DAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Vulnerable members of the public (schools, hospitals, etc.)</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Large examples of No 3 &amp; large outdoor examples of No 2 (i.e. recreational areas)</td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>AA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ERMs
Key Impacts and Management Measures: Safety & Risk

Quantitative Risk Assessment

Individual Risk – Construction Phase – Outdoors and Indoors

Key Impacts and Management Measures: Safety & Risk

Land Use Planning - Operation
Key Impacts and Management Measures: Safety & Risk

Individual Risk - Operation

- Emergency response plan for the pipeline to be developed together with Local Authority
- All Natural Gas processing areas to be equipped with gas detectors that can initiate emergency shutdown of Natural Gas operations and even the pipelines if necessary
- All of the automatic safety systems shall be designed so that they can also be manually activated
- A Major Hazard Installation (MHI) risk assessment will be carried out after detailed designs have been completed, in accordance with the Major Hazard Installation regulations
- The pipelines will be designed to an international standard and South African standards
- Isolation valves to be located at least at either end of the pipelines but ideally at intervals such that in the event of a leak only small amounts of Natural Gas would be released
- Leak prevention systems will be installed, including leak detection systems

Baseline Conditions and Impact Description

- The pipelines to include an emergency shutdown system that will shut emergency isolation valves and depressurise the pipelines safely
- Areas of road crossing shall include specific protection measures to account for the weight from road traffic
- Off-loading of Propane shall be done on a fully-automated system to prevent overfilling and safety systems will be in place
- All installations to comply with the appropriate SANS Standard
- Recognised processes of hazard analysis processes to be completed (HAZOP, FMEA, SIL, LOPA etc.) prior to construction to ensure design and operational hazards have been identified and adequate mitigation has been considered
- Any amendments to the current design specifications are captured in amendments to the EIA and relevant specialist studies

Quantitative Risk Assessment

Key Management Measures

- Emergency response plan for the pipeline to be developed together with Local Authority
- All Natural Gas processing areas to be equipped with gas detectors that can initiate emergency shutdown of Natural Gas operations and even the pipelines if necessary
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Key Impacts and Management Measures: Socio-economic

**Socio-economic Impact**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Residual Impact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Creation, Skills Enhancement and Local Business Opportunities - Construction</td>
<td>MODERATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Creation, Skills Enhancement and Local Business Opportunities - Operation</td>
<td>MINOR</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Key Management Measures**

- Recruitment policy to prioritise the employment of South African and local residents (from the Local Municipality) and promote gender equity.
- All contractors will be required to recruit in terms of the Project’s recruitment policy.
- Meet with Local Municipality to access available skills/employment-seekers database for the area.
- Advertise job opportunities and criteria for skills and experience through local media ahead of recruitment.
- No employment to place at the entrance to the site.

**Impact Residual Impact**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts Associated with the Presence of a Workforce and Jobseekers - Construction</th>
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</thead>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact on Human Health due to Air Emissions and Dust Generation - Construction and Operation</th>
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<th>Increase in Nuisance Factors and Change in Sense of Place - Construction</th>
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<th>Risk to Workers’ H&amp;S due to Hazardous Activities - Construction and Operation</th>
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</table>

**Key Management Measures**

- Develop a workforce Code of Conduct for all workers directly related to the Project.
- Develop and implement SEP with Grievance Mechanism, including a grievance register to be updated and maintained.
- Develop and implement an HIV/AIDS policy and information document for all workers directly related to the Project.
- The ability to which visual impacts can be managed is limited by the size of the facility and the industry standards.
- Minimise the impact of lighting at night by:
  - Lighting should be limited to areas where it is required.
  - Lights should be directional and avoid light spillage.
  - Low-level lights should be used over flood lights along walkways.
- Comply with applicable South African legislation in terms of health and safety, and worker rights, including worker’s compensation for loss of income from an onsite incident.
- Workers provided with primary health care and basic first aid at construction camps/worksites.
- Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), training and monitoring as well as ongoing safety checks and safety audits.

**Skills Development and On-the-job Training**

- On-the-job performance and training monitored through performance reviews.
- Training needs identified and provided by the Project.
- Develop internal training ‘certification’ or reference letter for internal training.
- Training plans for permanent employees.
**Key Impacts and Management Measures: Socio-economic**

### Cultural Heritage Impact

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<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Residual Impact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impacts to Pre-colonial &amp; Colonial Archaeology</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts to buried Palaeontology</td>
<td>NEGLIGIBLE</td>
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</table>

#### Key Management Measures

- Training in the nature and value of palaeontological and archaeological finds to be provided to project staff and equipment operators
- Develop and implement a chance find procedure
- Sub-surface excavations to be monitored by a palaeontologist or archaeologist with appropriate palaeontological knowledge
- If human burials, archaeological or palaeontological materials are uncovered, work must be stopped and it must be reported to the ECO and Heritage Western Cape and the Saldanha Bay Local Municipality

### Socio-economic Impact (cumulative)

- The development of large scale industrial projects will result in increased direct and indirect employment during the construction and operation of each of the projects
- Uplift local employment directly and indirectly through the procurement of goods and services
- Expectations regarding economic development, employment and skills development will be high in the local community - if one developer does not meet expectations, there is the potential for all developers to be the target of this negative feedback

#### Key Management Measures

- An appointed specialist must access the find to determine if further study is required
- Appropriate a permits must be obtained from the SAHRA or HWC to remove any remains or fossils
- Any material recovered will be lodged in the Cenozoic collections of Iziko South African Museum

- Project alone is not expected to attract vast numbers of jobseekers, but multiple project may do so:
  - Pressure on infrastructure and services
  - Implications for community health and safety
  - Increased traffic
  - Sense of place

- Mitigation includes:
  - collaborative approach to training, employment and skills development for the local population
  - integrated traffic management plan
  - education and awareness campaigns in relation to health, safety and security
EIA Process: Way Forward

- Draft EIA Report has been released for comment
  - Comment can be submitted until 25 August
  - ERM will incorporate and respond to comments
  - ERM will submit final EIA Report to the DEA

Registered I&APs will be notified when:
- the report has been submitted to DEA
- environmental authorisation decision is received
Further Comment

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Thank you for your participation

Questions?

ANY QUESTIONS?