



Limestone Coast Grape and Wine Council (LCGWC)

Submission to Mining Act 1971 Review

24 February 2017.

1. Only 4.6% of SA land area is prime agricultural and cropping land, producing food, fibre and wine. This land should be protected as much as possible from activities that can damage the soils and extremely valuable aquifers that supply water to these farms, orchards and vineyards.
2. The LCGWC notes orchards, pasture, cultivated crops and vineyards are listed as "Exempt Land", in the 1971 Mining act and as such have the right of "Waiver of Exemption" or Refusal to allow mining.
3. Refusal to allow mining can progress to the ERD court , for consideration of making an order waiving the benefit of the exemption.
4. We would like to see, more consideration of the value of the land, the surrounding land and the loss of image or valuations of the existing businesses in the region, incorporated into the act, as well as consideration of any effects on water quality or availability.
5. In some instances the compensation offered for access is entirely inadequate, and is only payed to the owner of the land on which the activity is being conducted.
6. Climate change is already reducing the arable land area globally and areas such as the Limestone Coast. The geology and proximity to the southern ocean creates a natural winter rainfall capture and storage system that is unique in SA, and offers an inexpensive system to buffer drought years and a variable rainfall pattern. Allowing irrigated viticulture and agriculture to continue in dry years.



7. We would like to see a strengthening of land holders rights in highly productive areas such as the Limestone Coast.

Peter Bissell

Chair Limestone Coast Grape and Wine Council


