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Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility Expansion Project Scoping Report

Version - Final

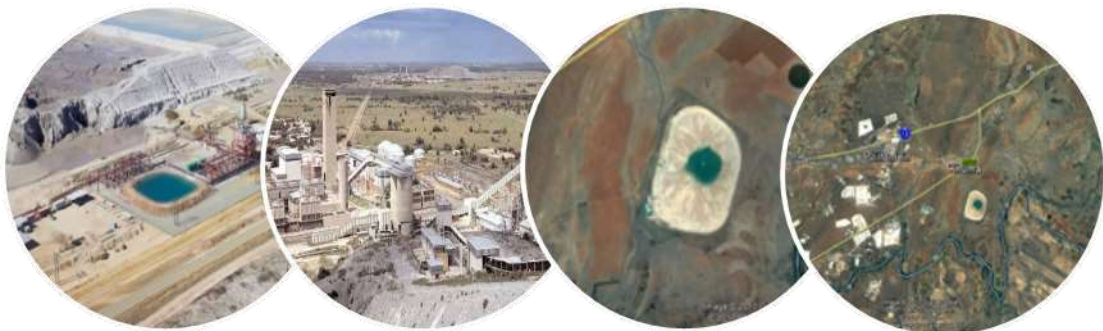
6 March 2020

Mine Waste Solutions (Pty) Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Mine Waste Solutions (MWS), also known as Chemwes (Pty) Ltd (Chemwes), has been in business since 1964, and conducts its operations over a large area of land to the east of Klerksdorp, within the area of jurisdiction of the City of Matlosana and JB Marks Local Municipalities (LM), which fall within the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (DM) in the North-West Province.

The Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) was designed with an operating life of 14 years, taking the facility to 2025, and total design capacity of 352 million tonnes. Subsequent to commissioning of the TSF, MWS was acquired by AngloGold Ashanti and tailings production target has increased by an additional 485 million tonnes, which will require operations to continue until 2042. The additional tailings therefore require expansion of the design life of the TSF.

This project entails the expansion of the current Kareerand TSF to accommodate the increased tailings and final design capacity, along with additional pump stations and pipelines. The TSF expansion is proposed on the western edge of the current facility, and the final height of the combined facility (both expansion and current) will be 122 m. The expansion footprint will add 380 hectares (ha) to the TSF and approximately 93 additional ha will be cleared for supporting infrastructure.

This TSF expansion requires an Integrated Environmental Assessment process under the National Environmental Management Act NEMA (Act 107 of 1998, as amended) and the National Environmental Management: Waste Act NEMWA (Act 59 of 2008, as amended).

Project Motivation

The expansion of the existing TSF will enable the reclamation of additional tailings dams and deposition of the tailings in an expanded facility complete with a geofabric liner and appropriate seepage mitigation measures reducing the total seepage into the Vaal River.

The project will support concurrent rehabilitation of the existing TSF and the expansion TSF, thereby reducing the risk of windborne dust and storm water management. Removing and consolidating the tailings in the KOSH area on a single mega tailings storage facility will in the long term, positively impact the surrounding environment and Vaal River.

Specialist studies have been commissioned to assess the impacts of the TSF expansion on identified aspects of biophysical and socio-economic receptors within the area. Mitigation, management, and rehabilitation designs will be informed by a team of specialists and engineers.

In addition, the extended Life of Mine (LoM) of the reclamation operations will create employment for a longer period and thus bring associated socio-economic benefits to the towns and settlements in the area.

Final Scoping Report

This Final Scoping Report provides a summary of the receiving environment and discusses the potential impacts on biophysical and socio-economic conditions within the study area. A Plan of Study for the EIA Phase indicates the specialist studies that have been identified to investigate the potential impacts generated by the TSF expansion.

Public Participation Process

A public announcement was published in November 2019, through advertisements, site notices and Background Information Documents. A stakeholder database has been compiled and will be updated as the process unfolds and as more Interested and Affected Parties (I&As) register.

All comments which will be received during the integrated application process will be captured in a Comments and Responses Report (CRR). The CRR will be updated on a continuous basis and will be presented to the authorities and other I&As together with the consultation and final reports as a full record of issues raised, including responses on how the issues were considered during the integrated application process.

The availability of the Draft Scoping Report was announced through advertisements and personal emails, notices at selected libraries and notification letters to registered I&As. A stakeholder meeting was held during the review period of the Draft Scoping Report. A record of the deliberations at the meetings is included as part of the CRR, which is available with this Final Scoping Report.

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CONTENTS OF THE SCOPING REPORT	RELEVANT SECTION IN THE REPORT
Details of - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The EAP who prepared the report; and ii. The expertise of the EAP, including a curriculum vitae 	Section 1.3
The location of the activity, including - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The 21 digit Surveyor General code for each cadastral land parcel; ii. Where available, the physical address and farm name; iii. Where the required information in terms of (i) and (ii) is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties; 	Section 1.2
A plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for at an appropriate scale, or, if it is - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A linear activity, a description and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken; or ii. On land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken 	Section 1.1
A description of the scope of the proposed activity, including - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All listed and specified activities triggered; ii. A description of the activities to be undertaken, including associated structures and infrastructure; 	Section 0
A description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process	Section 1.5
A motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location	Section 2.1
A full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred activity, site and location within the site, including - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Details of all alternatives to be considered; ii. Details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs; iii. A summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them; iv. The environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects; v. The impacts and risks identified for each alternative, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> aa. can be reversed; bb. may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and cc. can be avoided, managed or mitigated; vi. The methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives; vii. Positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community that may be affected focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects; viii. The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and level of residual risk; ix. The outcome of the site selection matrix; 	Sections 3 - 5, Section 7

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x. If no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such; and xi. A concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including preferred location of the activity 	
<p>A plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment process to be undertaken, including -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A description of the alternatives to be considered and assessed with the preferred site, including the option of not proceeding with the activity; ii. A description of the aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process; iii. Aspects to be assessed by specialists; iv. A description of the proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects, including aspects to be assessed by specialists; v. A description of the proposed method of assessing duration and significance; vi. An indication of the stages at which the competent authority will be consulted; vii. Particulars of the public participation process that will be conducted during the environmental impact assessment process; and viii. A description of the tasks that will be undertaken as part of the environmental impact assessment process; ix. Identify suitable measures to avoid, reverse, mitigate or manage identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored 	Section 6
<p>An undertaking oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The correctness of the information provided in the report; ii. The inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and interested and affected parties; and iii. Any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested and affected parties; 	Section 9
<p>An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to the level of agreement between the EAP and interested and affected parties on the plan of study for undertaking the environmental impact assessment;</p>	Section 9
<p>Where applicable, any specific information required by the competent authority; and</p>	N/A
<p>Any other matter required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.</p>	N/A

1 BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Mine Waste Solutions (MWS), also known as Chemwes (Pty) Ltd (Chemwes), has been in business since 1964, and conducts its operations over a large area of land to the east of Klerksdorp, within the area of jurisdiction of the City of Matlosana and JB Marks Local Municipalities (LM), which fall within the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (DM) in the North-West Province. The MWS Operations are located primarily to the south of the N12, east of the town of Stilfontein. The closest town is Khuma, located about 3km northwest of the facility, and other nearby towns include Stilfontein (10km from facility) and Klerksdorp (19 km from facility).

The operations at Mine Waste Solutions entail the reclamation and processing of gold mine tailings that were previously deposited on tailings storage facilities (TSFs) in order to extract gold and uranium. High pressure water cannons are used to slurry the tailings on the Source TSFs, then slurry is pumped by a number of pump stations and pipelines to the MWS Processing Plant (indicated in dark green in Figure 1-1), and the residues from the Processing Plants are pumped to the current Kareerand TSF (indicated in yellow in Figure 1-1). Once a TSF has been completely recovered, it is cleaned-up and rehabilitated. See Figure 1-1 for an overview of the existing infrastructure used for this process.

1.2 Brief Project Description

The current Kareerand TSF was designed with an operating life of 14 years, taking the facility to 2025, and total design capacity of 352 million tonnes. Subsequent to commissioning of the TSF, MWS was acquired by AngloGold Ashanti and tailings production target has increased by an additional 485 million tonnes, which will require operations to continue until 2042. The additional tailings therefore require expansion of the design life of the current Kareerand TSF.

This project entails the expansion of the current Kareerand TSF to accommodate the increased tailings and final design capacity, along with additional pump stations and pipelines from old source TSFs. The TSF expansion is proposed on the western edge of the current facility, and the final height of the combined facility (both expansion and current) will be 122 m. The expansion footprint will add 380 hectares (ha) to the current Kareerand TSF and approximately 93 additional ha will be cleared for supporting infrastructure. Figure 1-2 depicts the site layout of all additional infrastructure across the operational footprint, while Figure 1-3 depicts the TSF expansion and its associated infrastructure.

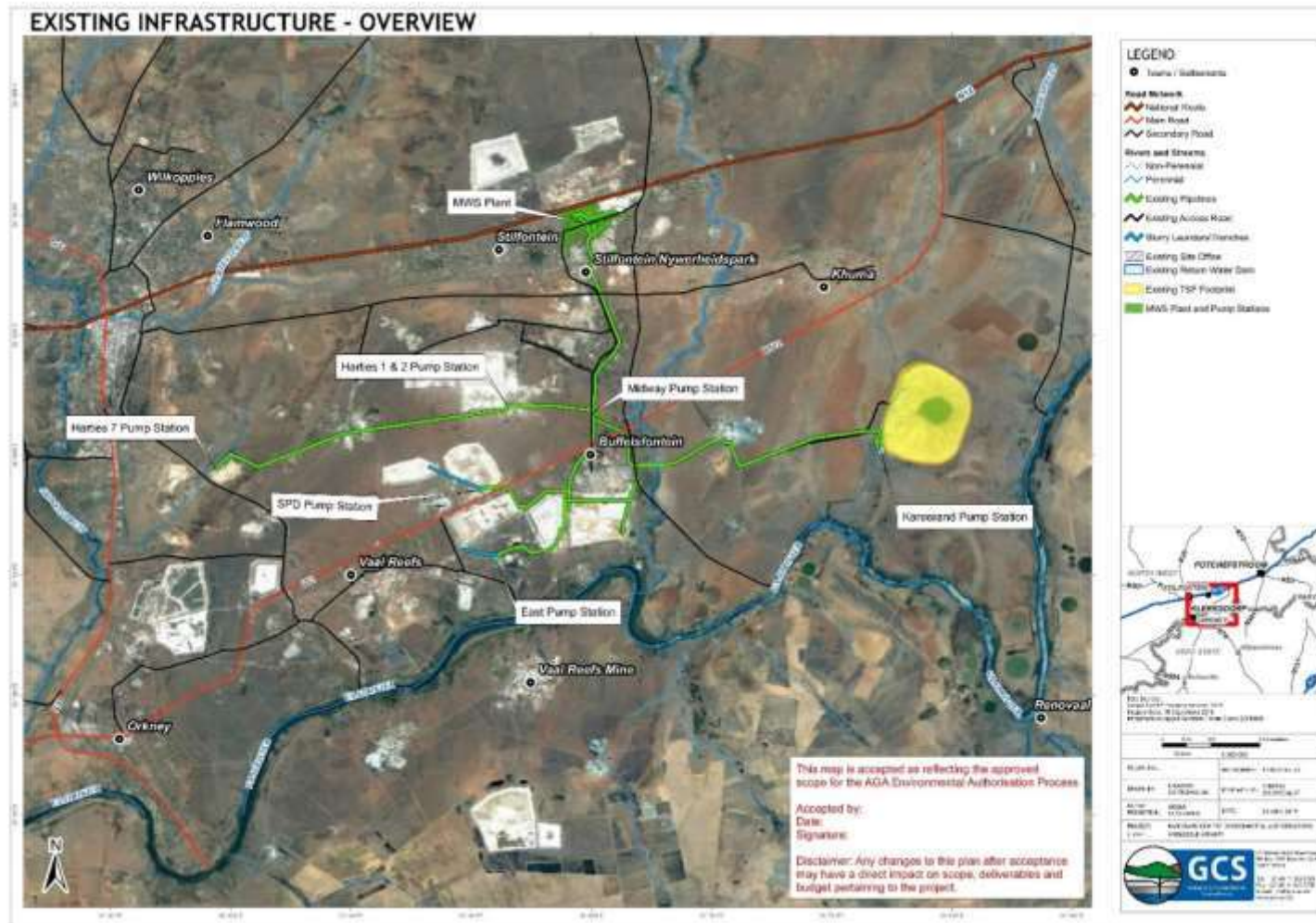


Figure 1-1: Existing Infrastructure servicing current Kareerand TSF

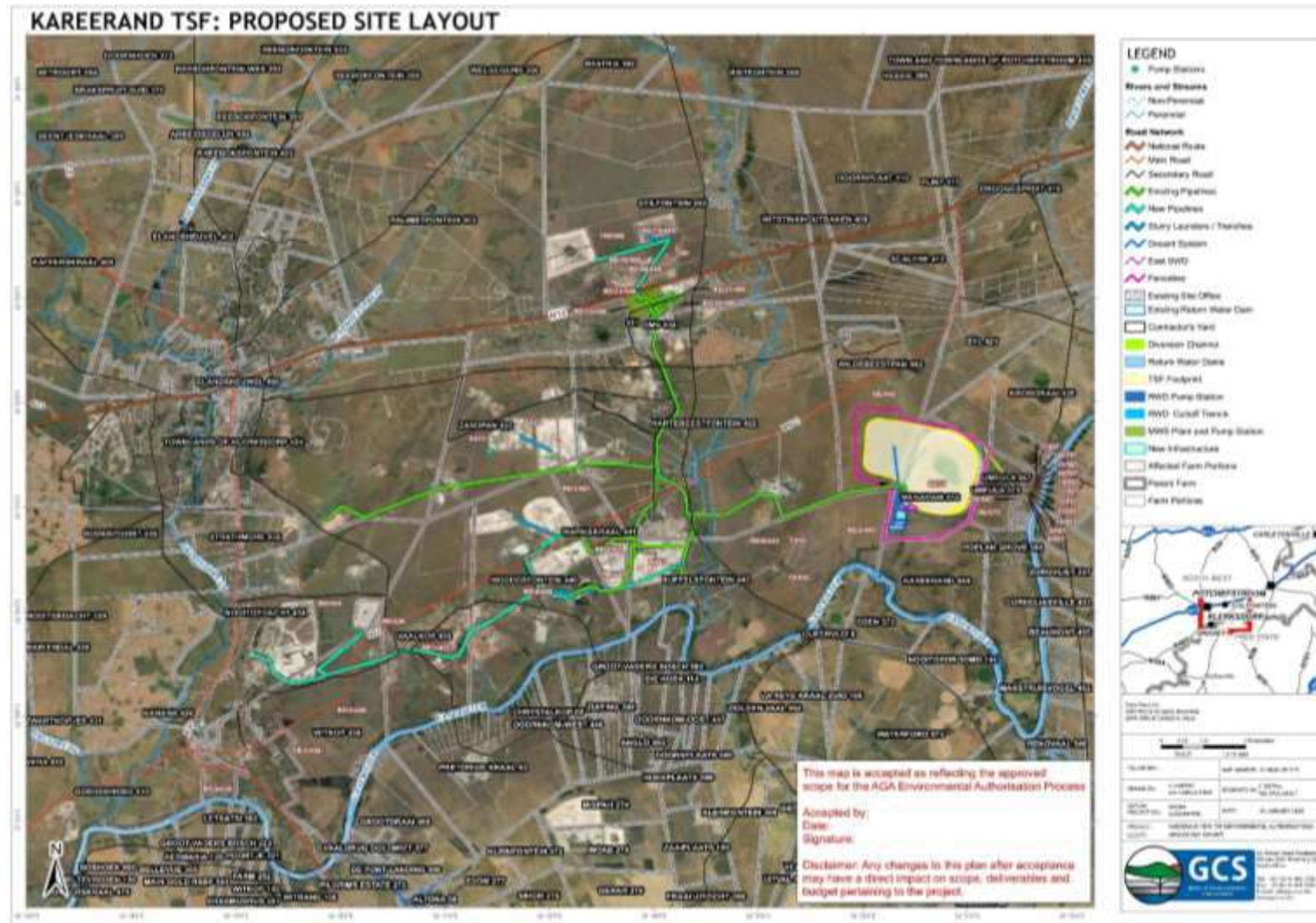


Figure 1-3: Kareerand TSF expansion site layout

1.3 Details of the Applicant and EAP

The details of the applicant are provided in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Name and Address of Applicant

ITEM	COMPANY CONTACT DETAILS
Company Name:	Mine Waste Solutions (Pty) Ltd
Company Representative:	Duran Archery
Contact Persons:	Nicky Strydom/Charl Human
Telephone No.:	011 637 6691/ 018 478 6519
Facsimile No.:	NA
E-mail Address:	nstrydom@anglogoldashanti.com chuman@anglogoldashanti.com
Postal Address:	Mine Waste Solutions, 3 Stilfontein Road, Stilfontein, 2551

GCS Water and Environment (Pty) Ltd (GCS) have been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAP) to undertake the environmental processes required to obtain approval for the proposed listed activities, as requested by the relevant competent authorities. The contact details of the EAP are provided in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Name and address of environmental assessment practitioner.

ITEM	COMPANY CONTACT DETAILS
Company Name:	GCS Water and Environment (Pty) Ltd
Company Representative:	Sharon Meyer
Telephone No.:	+27 (0)11 803 5726
Facsimile No.:	+27 (0)11 803 5745
E-mail Address:	sharonm@gcs-sa.biz
Postal Address:	PO Box 2597, Rivonia, 2128

1.4 Project Location

The proposed TSF expansion project is located in the western portion of the Witwatersrand Basin, approximately 160 kilometres (km) from Johannesburg in the North-West Province of South Africa. The Chemwes/MWS Operations are located primarily to the south of the N12, east of the town of Stilfontein. The closest town to the proposed expansion project is Khuma, located about 3km northwest of the TSF. Other nearby towns include Stilfontein (10km from TSF) and Klerksdorp (19km from facility). The project is situated in the City of Matlosana and JB Marks Local Municipalities, within the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (Figure 1-4).

The proposed expansion is located on various farm portions as detailed in Table 1.3 and depicted in Figure 1-3.

Table 1.3: Farm portions associated with the proposed Kareerand TSF expansion project.

PARENT FARM	FARM PORTION	AREA(HA)	OWNER
STILFONTEIN 408 IP	RE/10	241.47	CHEMWES PTY LTD
	RE/15	189.26	CHEMWES PTY LTD
	RE/21	66.66	CHEMWES PTY LTD
	RE/30	78.33	CHEMWES PTY LTD
	RE/31	118.8	CHEMWES PTY LTD
	RE/33	16.83	CHEMWES PTY LTD
	RE/66	254.79	CHEMWES PTY LTD
	140	197.73	CHEMWES PTY LTD
ZANDPAN 423 IP	3	777.88	TEMOTUO REHABILITATION CO
	4	627.72	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
NOOITGEDACHT 434 IP	200	1850.7	ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD
WITKOP 438 IP	RE/1	600.82	ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD
	RE/2	681.4	ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD
	RE/4	222.38	ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD
VAALKOP 439 IP	RE	332.12	ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD
	RE/3	1473.75	ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD
MODDERFONTEIN 440 IP	RE/4	2572.08	ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD
MAPAIKRAAL 441 IP	RE	144.91	ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI LTD
	RE/1	201.32	AFRICAN RAINBOW MINERALS LTD
	RE/2	120.82	ROCHA MARIA INES DA
WILDEBEESTPAN 442 IP	RE	1067.1	WILDEBEESTPAN (PORTION 9 & 10) COMMUNAL PROPERTY ASSOCIATION
BUFFELSFONTEIN 443 IP	RE/2	362.6	CHEMWES PTY LTD
	RE/6	362.04	CHEMWES PTY LTD
	7	2.2	CHEMWES PTY LTD
	9	326.8	CHEMWES PTY LTD
	15	601.09	CHEMWES PTY LTD
MEGADAM 574 IP	0	977.1	CHEMWES PTY LTD
UMFULA 567 IP	8	5.23	TWO PALMS TRUST
	9	5.18	TWO PALMS TRUST
	10	5.22	TWO PALMS TRUST
	11	5.17	TWO PALMS TRUST
	12	4.93	TWO PALMS TRUST
	13	4.66	TWO PALMS TRUST
	14	4.39	TWO PALMS TRUST
	15	4.19	TWO PALMS TRUST
	16	4.06	TWO PALMS TRUST
	17	4.00	TWO PALMS TRUST
	18	3.90	TWO PALMS TRUST
19	5.00	TWO PALMS TRUST	
UMFULA 575 IP	0	352.53	CHEMWES PTY LTD

1.5 Legislative Background

The policy and legislative context applicable to the Kareerand TSF expansion project is summarised in Table 1.4 and penalties applicable to non-compliance to the legislation are detailed in Table 1.5.

Table 1.4: Legislation and guidelines applicable to the TSF expansion project

LEGISLATION/ GUIDELINES	APPLICABILITY
<p>The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996)</p>	<p>The Constitution is the supreme act to which all other acts must speak to and sets out the rights for every citizen of South Africa and aims to address past social injustices. With respect to the environment, Section 24 of the constitution states that:</p> <p>“Everyone has the right:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; b) To have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Prevent pollution and ecological degradation; ii. Promote conservation; and iii. Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development”. iv.
<p>National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)</p>	<p>Framework law giving effect to the constitutional environmental right. Provides the framework for regulatory tools in respect of environmental impacts, including mining and mine closure. Section 24 of NEMA regulates environmental authorisations, with Sections 24P, 24Q, 24R and 24S being directly relevant to mine closure. Section 24P of NEMA sets out the requirements for financial provision for remediation of environmental damage, Section 24Q refers to the monitoring and performance assessments required for those holding an environmental authorization (thereby including permit holders who have been given a closure EA), Section 24R speaks specifically to environmental authorisation for mine closure and Section 24S establishes that residue stockpiles and deposits should be managed according to NEM:WA.</p> <p>Section 28(1) states that “Every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment must take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring, or, in so far as such harm to the environment is authorised by law or cannot reasonably be avoided or stopped, to minimise and rectify such pollution or degradation of the environment”.</p> <p><i>MWS will be responsible for the rehabilitation of the Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility and the expansion thereof, in accordance with the NEMA Regulations. MWS will be responsible for the Duty of Care of the affected receiving environment during the construction, operation, decommissioning and closure phases of the project.</i></p>

LEGISLATION/ GUIDELINES	APPLICABILITY
<p>National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA)</p>	<p>Regulates inter alia the duty of care, management, transport and disposal of waste including mining waste such as residue deposits and residue stockpiles. Furthermore, this Act regulates the rehabilitation of contaminated land and waste disposal facilities including mining waste facilities. Section 16(1) of the NEM:WA provides that:</p> <p>“A holder of waste must, within the holder’s power, take all reasonable measures to -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid the generation of waste and where such generation cannot be avoided, to minimise the toxicity and amounts of waste that are generated; b) reduce, re-use, recycle and recover waste; c) where waste must be disposed of, ensure that the waste is treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner; d) manage the waste in such a manner that it does not endanger health or the environment or cause a nuisance through noise, odour or visual impacts; e) prevent any employee or any person under his or her supervision from contravening this Act; and f) prevent the waste from being used for an unauthorised purpose.” <p>The NEM:WA also provides for a licensing regime specific to waste management activities. Category A activities require a BA process to be undertaken, whilst Category B activities require a S&EIR process to be undertaken.</p>
<p>National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) (NEM:AQA)</p>	<p>Regulates activities which may have a detrimental effect on ambient air quality including certain processes and dust generating activities such as tailings deposition. However, an Air Emissions License is not required.</p>
<p>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEM:BA)</p>	<p>Regulates the protection of biodiversity and the management of invasive species, including the use of alien and invasive species on mining sites. Section 73 speaks to duty of care with respect to listed invasive species and states that “A person authorised by permit in terms of section 71(1) to carry out a restricted activity involving a specimen of a listed invasive species must take all the required steps to prevent or minimise harm to biodiversity”. A permit will only be required should there be a direct impact to a conservation area or protected species.</p>
<p>Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1983 (CARA)</p>	<p>Regulates the eradication of weeds and invader plants, including those occurring on development sites.</p>

LEGISLATION/ GUIDELINES	APPLICABILITY
National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA)	<p>Regulates the protection of the water resources and the use of water, including on inter alia mining areas. Furthermore, the Act contains provisions relevant to mine closure with regard to water resource protection from pollution and environmental degradation.</p> <p>Section 19(1) states that “An owner of land, a person in control of land or a person who occupies or uses the land on which -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) any activity or process is or was performed or undertaken; or b) any other situation exists, <p>which causes, has caused or is likely to cause pollution of a water resource, must take all reasonable measures to prevent any such pollution from occurring, continuing or recurring.”</p>
The National Heritage Resources Act, (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA)	<p>Section 34(1) of NHRA states that “No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.” This needs to be taken into account when demolishing mine infrastructure.</p>
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA)	<p>The aim of SPLUMA is to provide a uniform system of spatial planning and land use management throughout the country. SPLUMA places emphases on the fundamental role municipal planning and municipalities have on effective spatial planning and development. In 2012, a judgement handed down by the Constitutional Court found that mining constitutes a land use and can only be conducted lawfully if the said activity corresponds with the purpose for which land has been zoned in terms of the application Town Planning/Land Use Management Scheme (the “Scheme”). Based on the above use is primarily governed by the applicable land use or zoning scheme and land may not be used in contravention of such a scheme. Despite any issued environmental authorisation, mining and associated activities can only be executed on land with the appropriate zoning permitting such activities.</p>
Guidelines	<p>Handbook of Guidelines for Environmental Protection, Chamber of Mines (CEM (SA)) (Chamber of Mines of South Africa, 1979)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 2/1979: The vegetation of residue deposits against water and wind erosion; <p>Volume 7: Statutory requirements for environmental management.</p>
	<p>Mine Residue - Code of Practice (SABS 0286:1998).</p>
	<p>Framework for the Management of Contaminated Land, DEA 2010.</p>
	<p>Mining and Biodiversity Guideline - Mainstreaming biodiversity into the mining sector, 2013 (DEA, DMR, CM, South African Mining and Biodiversity Forum and South African National Biodiversity Institute, 2013).</p>

LEGISLATION/ GUIDELINES	APPLICABILITY
	<p>Water Conservation and Water Demand Management (WC/WDM) Guideline for the Mining Sector in South Africa, June 2011 (DWA, 2011).</p> <p>Guideline Document for the implementation of Regulations on use of water for Mining and related activities aimed at the protection of Water Resources, Second Edition, May 2000.</p> <p>Best Practice Guidelines for Water Resource Protection in the South African Mining Industry (Department of Water Affairs, 2006):</p> <p>Series A: Best Practice (BP) Guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A2: Water Management for Mine Residue Deposits, July 2008; • A4: Pollution Control Dams, August 2007; <p>Series G: BP Guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G1: Storm Water Management, August 2006; • G2: Water and Salt Balances, August 2006; • G3: Water Monitoring Systems, July 2007; • G4: Impact Prediction, December 2008; • G5: Water Management Aspects for Mine Closure, December 2008; <p>Series H: BP Guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H1: Integrated Mine Water Management, December 2008; • H2: Pollution Prevention & Minimization of Impacts, July 2008; • H3: Water Reuse & Reclamation, June 2006; and • H4: Water Treatment, September 2007.

Table 1.5: Penalties applicable to non-compliances under the legislation tabulated above

LEGISLATION	SECTION	FINE
NEMA	Section 49A (1) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g)	Fine not exceeding R 10 million or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or both such fine and such imprisonment.
	Section 49A (1) (i), (j) or (k)	Fine not exceeding R 5 million, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 5 years. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction: fine not exceeding R 10 million, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years. Or in both instances to both such fine and such imprisonment.
	Section 49A (1) (h), (l), (m), (n) (o) or (p)	Fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or to both a fine and such imprisonment.
NWA	Section 15 and Item 31 of Schedule 4	<u>First conviction:</u> Fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 5 years, or both a fine and such imprisonment. <u>Second or subsequent conviction:</u> Fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or both a fine and such imprisonment.
NEM:WA	Section 67 (1) (a), (g) or (h)	Fine not exceeding R 10 million or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or both such fine and such imprisonment, <u>in addition to</u> other penalties that may be imposed in terms of NEMA.
	Section 67 (1) (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (i), (j), (k) or (l), and Section 67 (2) (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e)	Fine not exceeding R 5 million or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 5 years, or both such fine and such imprisonment, <u>in addition to</u> other penalties that may be imposed in terms of NEMA.
	Section 67 (1) (m)	Fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months or both a fine and such imprisonment.

1.6 Listed and specified activities

The Kareerand TSF expansion project triggers listed activities in terms of the NEMA, as contained in the amended 2014 EIA Regulations. The identified listed activities are presented in Table 1.6 and require that a Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process is followed in order to obtain the necessary Environmental Authorisation (EA) in terms of the NEMA.

The Kareerand TSF expansion project also triggers listed waste management activities in terms of the NEM:WA “List of waste management activities that have, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the environment”, and thus requires a Waste Management License (WML) (Table 1.7).

Table 1.6: NEMA Listed Activities triggered by the Kareerand TSF expansion project.

LISTING NOTICE	ACTIVITY NO	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PROJECT ACTIVITY WHICH TRIGGERS THE LISTED ACTIVITY:
Listing Notice 1: Government Notice R983 in Government Gazette 38282 of 4 December 2014 and amended by:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GN 327 GG 40772 20170407 w.e.f. 7 April 2017 GN 706 GG 41766 20180713 w.e.f. 13 July 2018 			
LN1	12	The development of- (i) dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area, exceeds 100 square metres; or (ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 square metres or more; where such development occurs- (a) within a watercourse; (b) in front of a development setback; or (c) if no development setback exists, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse.	New RWDs = 60.6Ha; will impact a small watercourse. Development of the TSF within the watercourse. Development of new pump stations
LN1	19	The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse.	TSF expansion will be conducted on the site of a small watercourse
LN1	24	The development of a road- (i) for which an environmental authorisation was obtained for the route determination in terms of activity 5 in Government Notice 387 of 2006 or activity 18 in Government Notice 545 of 2010; or (ii) with a reserve wider than 13.5 metres, or where no reserve exists where the road is wider than 8 metres.	The development of 8 m wide roads to the TSF. The combined distance of the new roads will be 11 km.
LN1	28	Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture, game farming, equestrian purposes or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: (i) will occur inside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 5 hectares; or	Commercial development which will occur on land that was used for agriculture; TSF and associated dams will be 473 ha in size, plus the footprint of the six (6) pump stations (unknown at this stage).

LISTING NOTICE	ACTIVITY NO	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PROJECT ACTIVITY WHICH TRIGGERS THE LISTED ACTIVITY:
		(ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare	
LN1	31	The decommissioning of existing facilities, structures or infrastructure for- (i) any development and related operation activity or activities listed in this Notice, Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or Listing Notice 3 of 2014.	During the first ten years of the expansion operation, some of the pump stations and associated infrastructure will be decommissioned.
LN1	46	The expansion and related operation of infrastructure for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, wastewater, return water, industrial discharge or slimes where the existing infrastructure- (i) has an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or (ii) has a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more; and (a) where the facility or infrastructure is expanded by more than 1 000 metres in length; or (b) where the throughput capacity of the facility or infrastructure will be increased by 10% or more.	Process water and slurry pipelines will range from 0.5 m to 0.6 m in diameter and pipeline network will be cumulatively expanded by approximately 30 km.
LN1	48	The expansion of- (i) infrastructure or structures where the physical footprint is expanded by 100 square metres or more.	The TSF expansion footprint will be approximately 380 Ha; expansion will occur over a small watercourse. RWD expansion.
Listing Notice 2: Government Notice R984 in Government Gazette 38282 of 4 December 2014 and amended by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GN 327 GG 40772 20170407 w.e.f. 7 April 2017 • GN 706 GG 41766 20180713 w.e.f. 13 July 2018 			
LN2	15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for- (i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.	The total footprint that will be cleared for the proposed project is approximately 473 + footprints of six (6) pump stations (unknown at this stage)

Table 1.7: NEM:WA Listed Activities triggered by the proposed project.

CATEGORY	ACTIVITY NO	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PROJECT ACTIVITY WHICH TRIGGERS WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY
B	(3)	The recovery of waste including refining, utilization, or co-processing of the waste at a facility that processes in excess of 100 tons of general waste per day or in excess of 1 ton of hazardous waste per day, excluding recovery that takes place as an integral part of an internal manufacturing process within the same premises.	Additional tailings will be processed and deposited on the new TSF.
B	(7)	The disposal of any quantity of hazardous waste to land.	The Kareerand TSF will cater to the disposal of tailings.
B	(11)	The establishment or reclamation of a residue stockpile or residue deposit resulting from activities which require a mining right, exploration right or production right in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).	Tailings will be reclaimed from existing old TSF's

2 SCOPE OF WORK

The aims of this Scoping Report are:

- Identify the relevant policies and legislation relevant to the activity;
- Motivate the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location and layout;
- Identify and confirm the preferred activity and technology alternative through an impact and risk assessment and ranking processes;
- Identify and confirm the preferred site, through a detailed site selection process, which includes an identification of impacts and risks inclusive of identification of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, and cultural aspects of the environment;
- Identify the key issues to be addressed in the assessment phase;
- Agree on the level of assessment to be undertaken; and
- Identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

2.1 Motivation

The expansion of the existing TSF will enable the reclamation of additional tailings dams and deposition of the tailings in an expanded facility complete with geofabric liner and appropriate seepage mitigation measures reducing the total seepage into the Vaal River.

The project will support concurrent rehabilitation of the current Kareerand TSF and the expansion, thereby reducing the risk of windborne dust and storm water management. Removing and consolidating the tailings in the KOSH area on a single tailings storage facility will in the long term, positively impact the surrounding environment and Vaal River.

Specialist studies have been commissioned to assess the impacts of the TSF expansion on identified aspects of biophysical and socio-economic receptors within the area. Mitigation, management, and rehabilitation designs will be informed by a team of specialists and engineers.

In addition, the extended Life of Mine (LoM) of the reclamation operations will create employment for a longer period and thus bring associated socio-economic benefits to the towns and settlements in the area.

3 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

3.1 TSF Site Selection

3.1.1 Risk Assessment

The project entails the expansion of the current Kareerand TSF as well as extension of pipelines and addition of infrastructure associated with the TSF expansion. Below is a summary of the site selection process for the expansion. The detailed risk assessment of alternatives will be presented in the EIA Report.

The scope of work covered by the site selection report (Golder, 2016) and the risk report (GCS, 2017) includes:

- Site selection and risk analysis on identified options;
- Identification and quantification of potential latent environmental risks related to post closure of each option;
- Discussion of risk management approaches; and
- Quantification of potential liabilities associated with management of the risks.

3.1.2 Site Options

3.1.2.1 Option 1

This site is located on the existing Buffelsfontein TSF footprint (shown in dark red in Figure 3-1). Site area is 300 Ha, can accommodate 230Mt, 70 m high at a deposition rate of 10Mt/a. Located on dolomite. Area required for expansion incorporates the current Buffelsfontein Gold Plant which is not owned by MWS.

3.1.2.2 Option 2

This site is located directly north of the existing MWS plant, on a TSF footprint area (shown in orange in Figure 3-1). Consists of 4 cells: 2a, b, c, and d; of which 2b is a greenfields site and 2c is an existing TSF, still to be reclaimed. The entire footprint area can accommodate 560Mt at 70m high at a deposition rate of 30 Mt/a. Located on dolomite. Land mostly owned by MWS.

3.1.2.3 Option 3

This site is located north of the existing MWS plant, on a greenfields area (shown in dark yellow in Figure 3-1). The entire footprint area can accommodate 560 Mt at 70m high at a deposition rate of 30 Mt/a. Located on dolomite. Land mostly owned by MWS.

3.1.2.4 Option 4

This site is a greenfields site located directly west of the current Kareerand TSF (shown in pale yellow in Figure 3-1). An area of 615 Ha is available, which caters for 456 - 584 Mt at a deposition rate of >30 Mt/a. The land is owned by and leased from the community. Site is not located on dolomite.

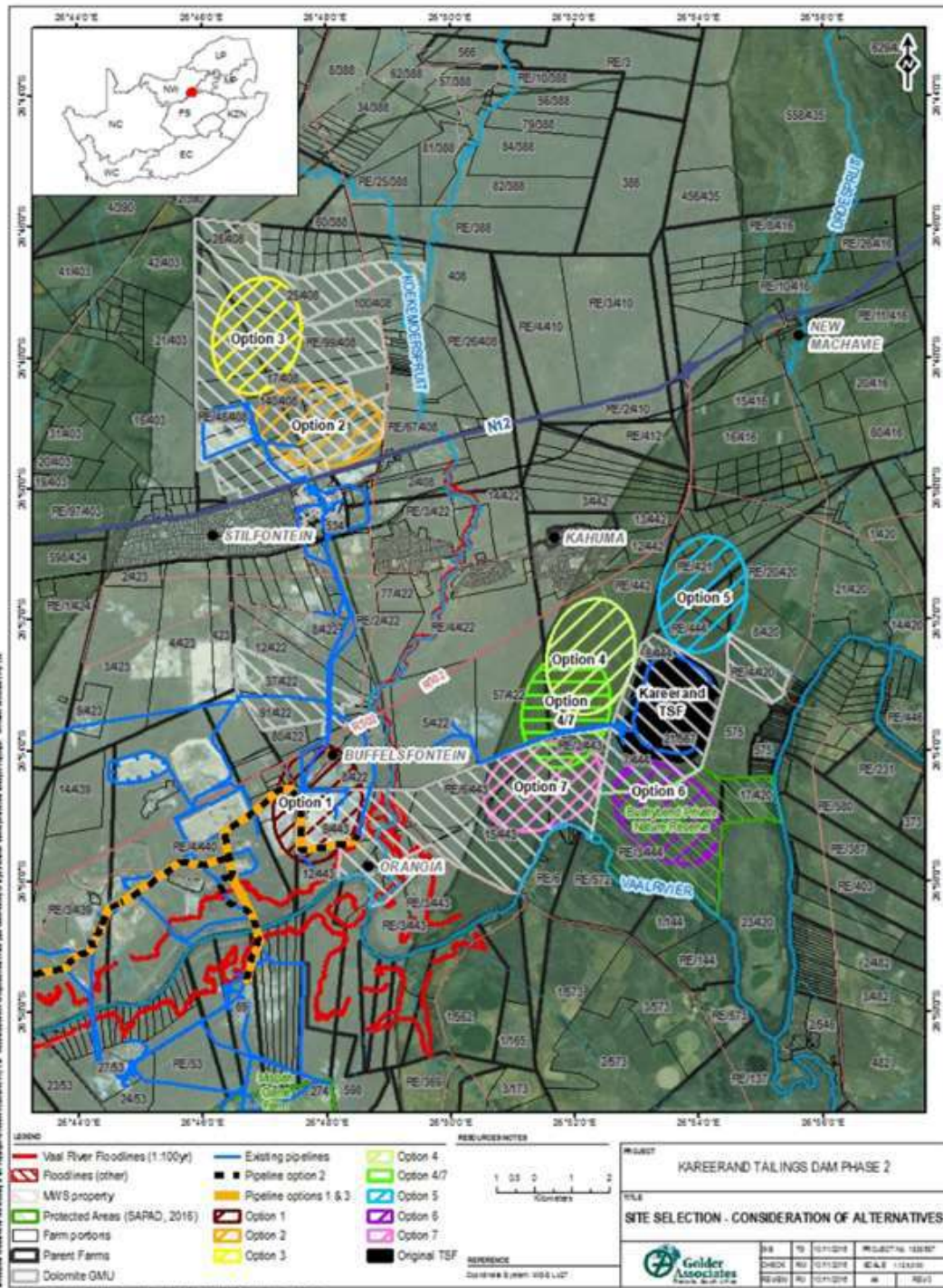


Figure 3-1: The seven alternatives investigated to identify the best site for the TSF expansion project (Golder Associates, 2016)

3.1.2.5 Option 5

This site is a greenfields site located north of the current Kareerand TSF (shown in blue in Figure 3-1). An area of 560 Ha is available. The land is owned by a private landowner. Site is not located on dolomite. The expected tonnages available at this site option were not calculated.

3.1.2.6 Option 6

This site is a greenfields site located directly to the south of the current Kareerand TSF (shown in purple in Figure 3-1). An area of 730 Ha is available. The land belongs to a private landowner. Site is not located on dolomite. The TSF footprint would be located within the 500 m buffer zone of the Vaal River. The expected tonnages available at this site option were not calculated.

3.1.2.7 Option 7

This site is a greenfields site located southwest of the current Kareerand TSF (shown in pink in Figure 3-1). An area of >510 Ha is available. The land belongs to MWS. Site is not located on dolomite. The TSF footprint would be located within the 500 m buffer zone of the Vaal River. The expected tonnages available at this site option were not calculated.

3.1.3 Site Alternative Risk Matrix

Using the matrix-based risk approach, identified risks were subjected to mitigation strategies to determine the possibility of reducing the risk rating. For certain aspects under assessment, risks were able to be mitigated, but for others- such as dolomite structures underneath the tailings facility- these risks had to be accepted.

In conclusion, two options (options 4 and 5) were identified as least disruptive according to the environment, social and technical criteria used. Thereafter, option 4 was chosen as the preferred site for the following reasons:

- Expansion to current facility, containing the impact to a single site, which makes it easier to manage and mitigate;
- Area is not underlain by dolomite;
- Land is on a 99-year lease to the applicant; and
- Existing infrastructure will be used by the expanded facility.

Risk focus needs to be placed on ownership. Negotiations with surface right owners is key in ensuring access to build the expanded facility.

4 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

The baseline environment is described within this Chapter. The baseline environment provides a status against which to assess the proposed project activities and potential impacts.

4.1 Geology

The site is underlain by the following geological units (Figure 4-1), as per the regional geological map “Far West Rand, 1:250 000, South African Geological Survey, 1981”:

- Vmd - Dolomite, chert and remnants of chert breccia;
- Vt - Ferruginous shale, hornfels, ferruginous quartzite;
- Vh - Andesitic lava, subordinate pyroclastic rocks, minor quartzite, shale and conglomerate;
- Vs - Ferruginous shale and quartzite;
- Vd - Quartzite and shale, ferruginous in places;
- Vdi - Diabase; and
- A - Alluvial deposits along Vaal River.

The western half of the proposed site is underlain by Andesitic Lava of the Pretoria Group of the Transvaal Sequence and the eastern part of the site by Diabase of the Hekpoort Formation. The Hekpoort Formation of the Pretoria Group is a sequence of basaltic lava turning to andesitic and tuff formations, as well as conglomerates. Andesite is an igneous, volcanic rock of intermediate composition (between basalt and felsite). It is porphyritic and consists of coarse crystals (phenocrysts) embedded in a granular or glassy matrix (groundmass). Diabase is an intrusive rock. Typically, these greenish coloured rocks occur in shaley horizons of the Transvaal Sequence at or near their contact with quartzite. The diabase sills vary in thickness from 1 - 300m. Chemical decomposition is usually far advanced and residual soils relatively deep.

The development of the soil profile is remarkably close to that of the Hekpoort andesites. These soils are highly expansive and susceptible to heave. The geological units, as described above, dip at an angle of about 50 degrees (°) in a south eastern direction. The strike of the geological units is north east to south west. Most of the faulting (a fault is a natural fracture that cuts through the rock) in the area trends in a south-west to north-east direction and is normal, with displacement both to the north and south of between 10 - 250 m. The geological map indicates a major fault zone that runs from south-west to north-east in the western part of the investigation area, approximately 1.5 km west of the proposed TSF expansion site.

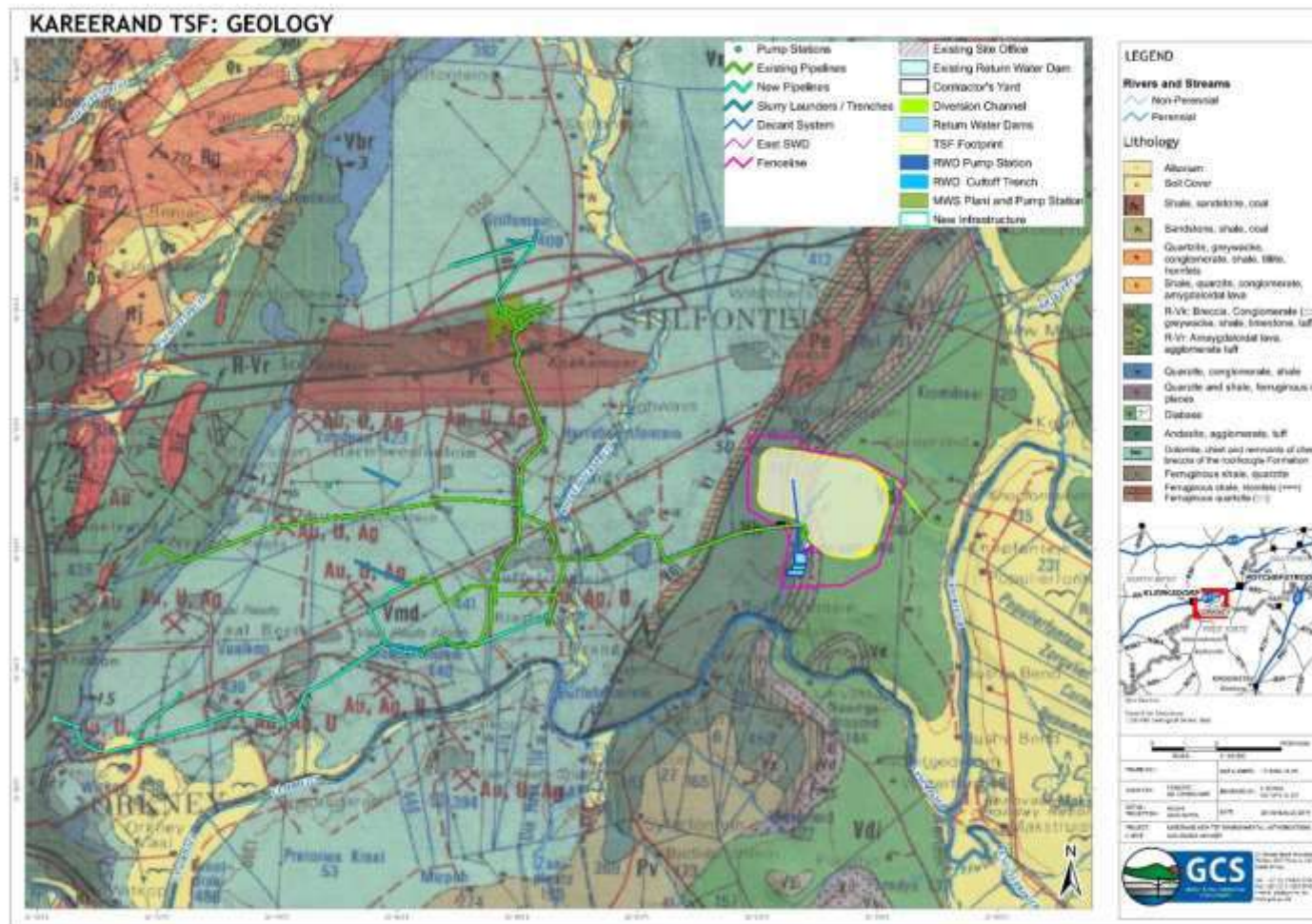


Figure 4-1: Map showing the geology underlying the proposed TSF expansion site

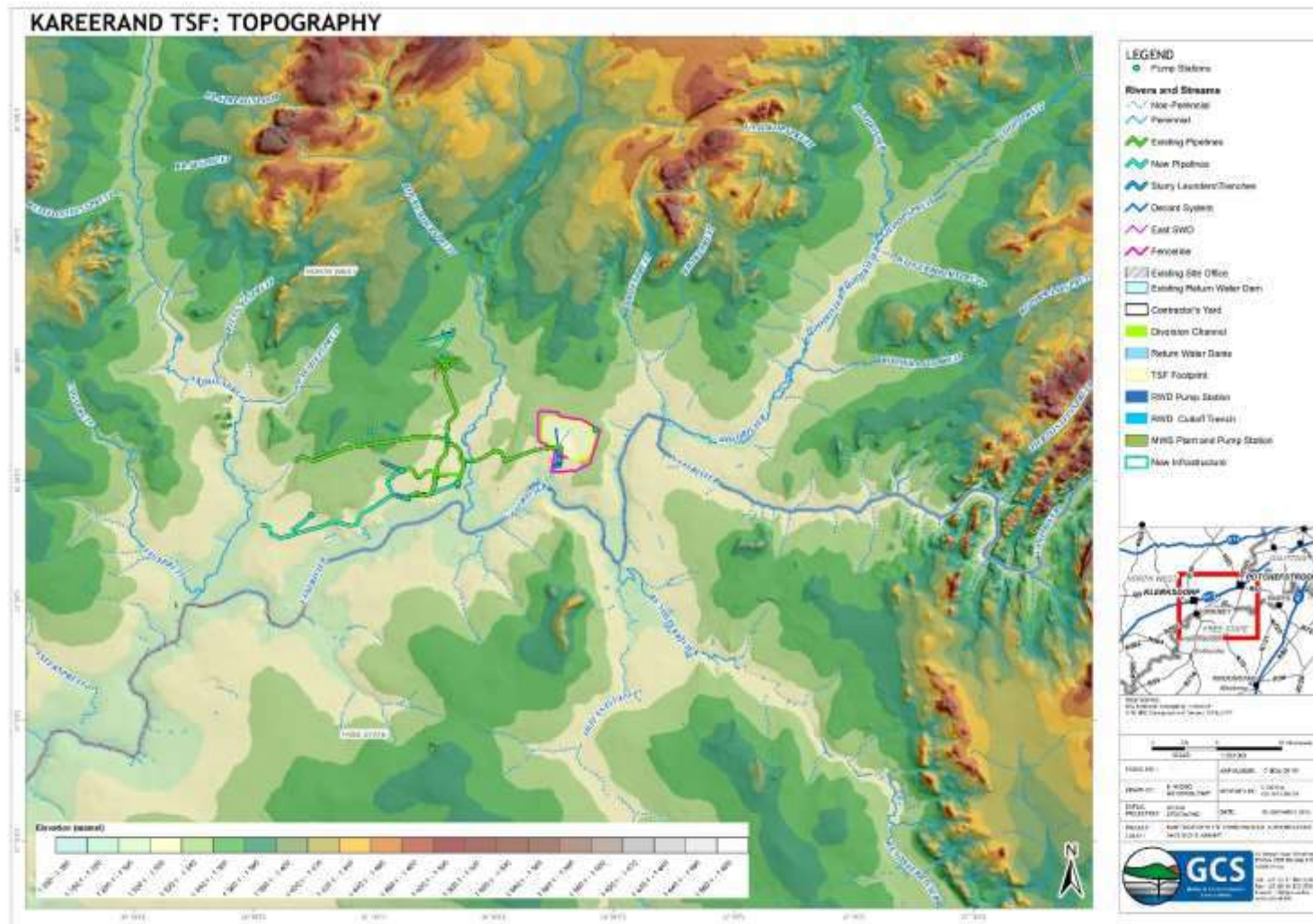


Figure 4-2: Map showing the topography of the area where the proposed TSF expansion is located

4.2 Topography

The regional elevation ranges between 1 350 metres above mean sea level (mamsl) in the north western part of the investigation area and 1 290 mamsl in the south and east, where the Vaal River flows in a westerly direction (Figure 4-2).

The study area is located within the quaternary catchments (C24A, C24B and C24H). The receiving water body for the proposed site is the Vaal River. The topography of this area does not vary significantly in height and is therefore suited to TSF construction.

4.3 Climate

4.3.1 Precipitation

Rainfall is important to air pollution studies since it represents an effective removal mechanism of atmospheric pollutants. Monthly rainfall obtained from the measured Klerksdorp station data is presented in Figure 4-3. Total annual rainfall from January 2016 to December 2016 amount to 479 mm.

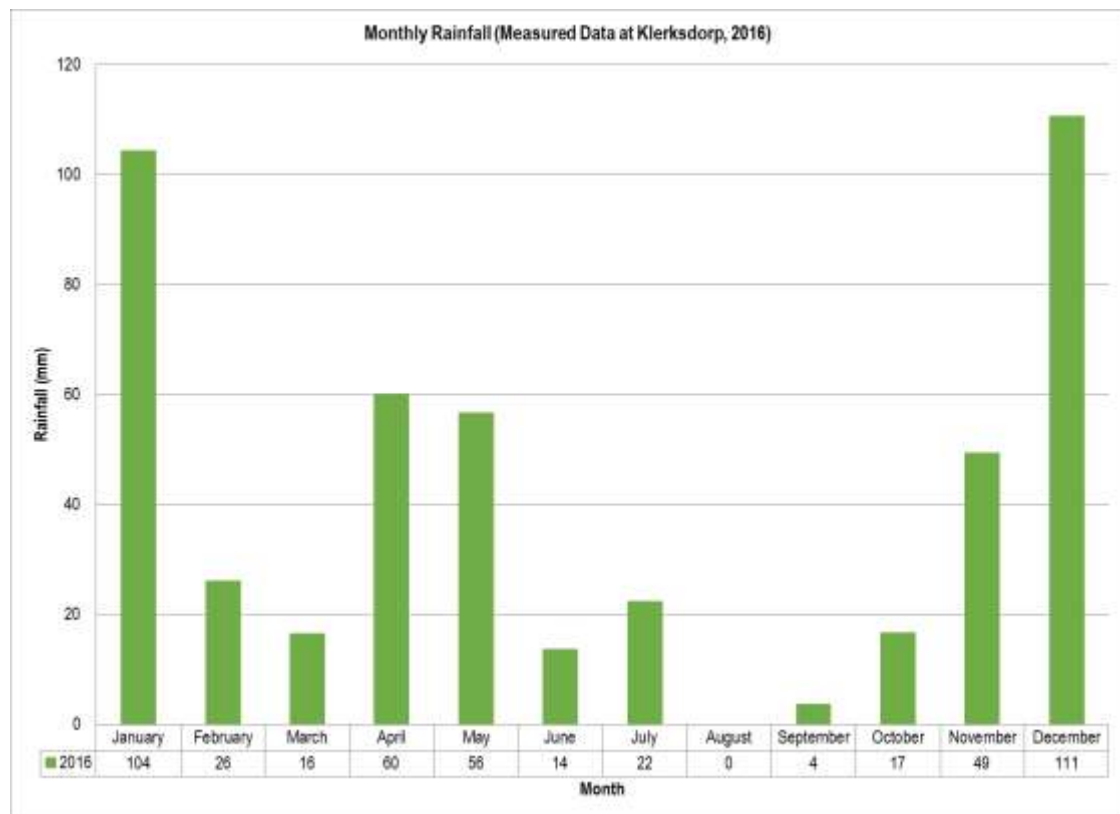


Figure 4-3: Monthly rainfall (Measured data at Klerksdorp, January 2016 to December 2016)

4.3.2 Temperature

Air temperature is important, both for determining the effect of plume buoyancy (the larger the temperature difference between the emissions plume and the ambient air, the higher the plume can rise), and determining the development of the mixing and inversion layers.

Monthly mean, maximum and minimum temperatures are given in Table 4-1. Diurnal temperature variability is presented in Figure 4-4. Temperatures ranged between -4 °C and 41 °C. The highest temperatures occurred in January and the lowest in June. During the day, temperatures increase to reach maximum at around 14:00 in the afternoon. Ambient air temperature decreases to reach a minimum at around 06:00 i.e. just before sunrise.

Table 4-1: Monthly temperature summary (WRF data, January 2014 to December 2016)

Monthly Minimum, Maximum and Average Temperatures (°C)												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Monthly Average	24	23	21	18	15	11	11	15	19	22	22	25
Hourly Maximum	41	37	35	34	30	27	25	32	35	37	38	39
Hourly Minimum	11	7	4	2	2	-4	-3	-3	1	1	4	12

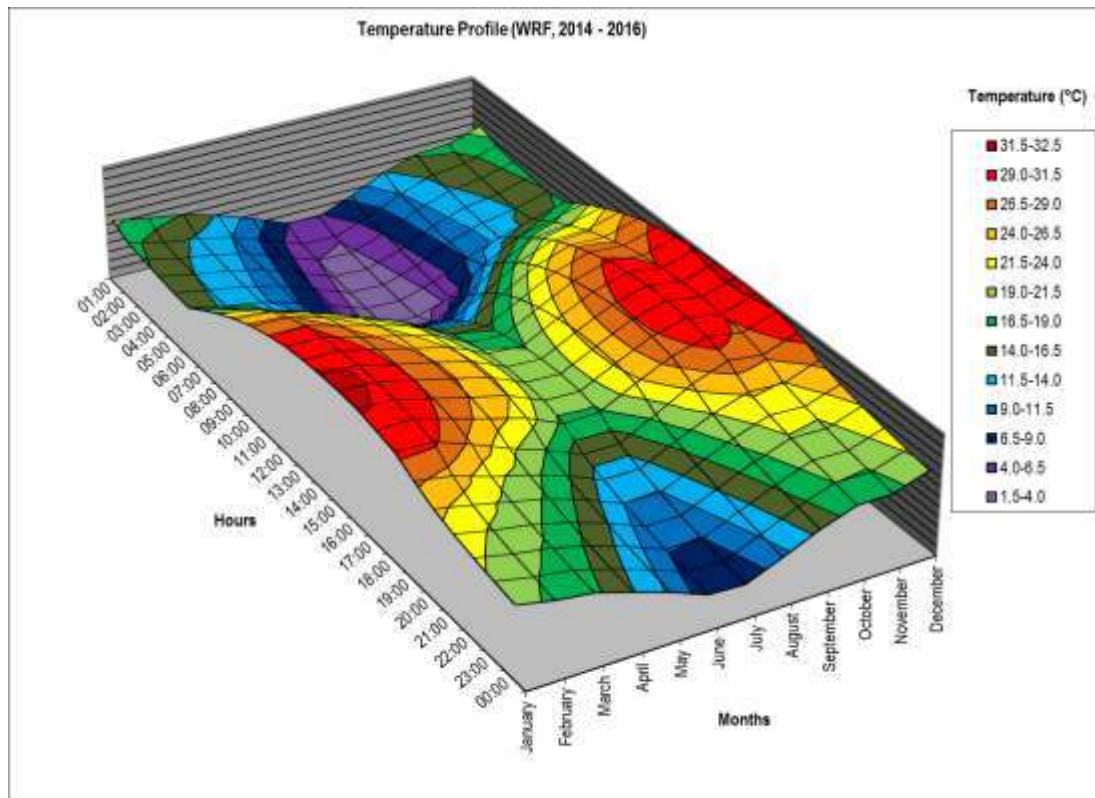


Figure 4-4: Diurnal temperature profile (WRF data, January 2014 to December 2016)

4.4 Soils, Land Use and Land Capability

4.4.1 Soil Types

The major soil types encountered include those of the orthic phase Hutton, Clovelly, Griffin, shallow Mispah and Glenrosa Form soils (**Figure 4-5**). These cover large parts of the surveyed area, while significantly large areas of structured and hydromorphic form soils associated with the Kromdraaispruit and its tributaries and the floodplains of the Vaal River on the southern boundary of the site have been identified. These soils vary from hydromorphic soils as extreme as deep Avalon and Pinedene to shallow Avalon, Bainsvlei, Westleigh, and Kroonstad Forms and highly structured Katspruit, along with gleycutanic and vertic Rensburg and Arcadia Forms.

4.4.2 Land Use

Land use in the area surrounding the proposed TSF expansion project consists mainly of agriculture, residential and mining (**Figure 4-6**).

4.4.3 Land Capability

The land capability of the area in question ranges from moderate to very poor-quality arable soils with areas of moderate to low economic potential, wilderness and wetlands. The strong correlation between soil depth and structure and the capability of the land is evident across the study area, with the shallow and sensitive soils being confined to low intensity grazing and wilderness-related activities such as game farming. Deeper and less sensitive soils are therefore utilized for better quality (higher density) grazing and some cultivation of annual crops. The land capability of the study area was classified into four classes: wetland, arable land, grazing land and wilderness (**Figure 4-7**).

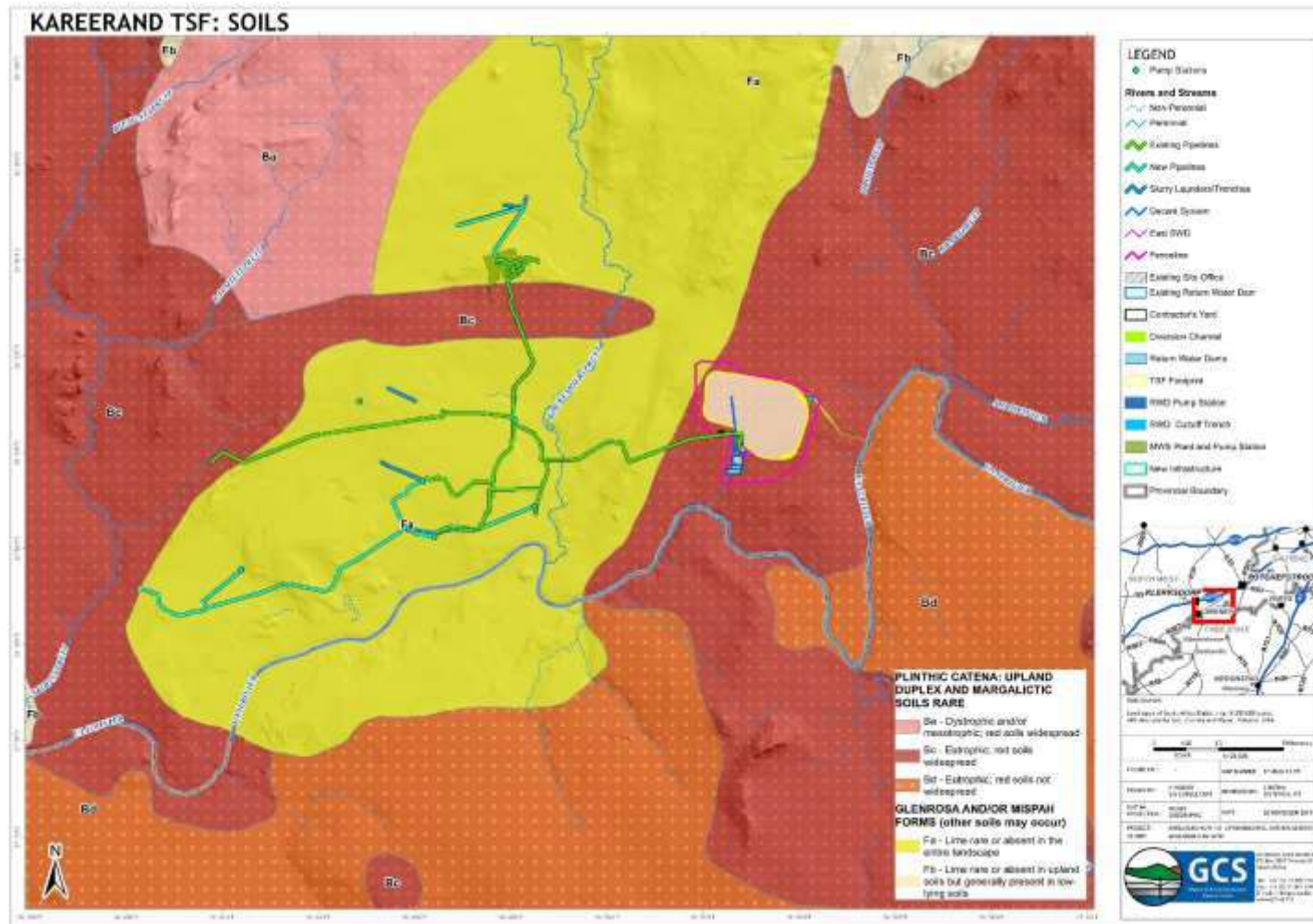


Figure 4-5: Map showing the soil forms of the area where the proposed TSF expansion is located

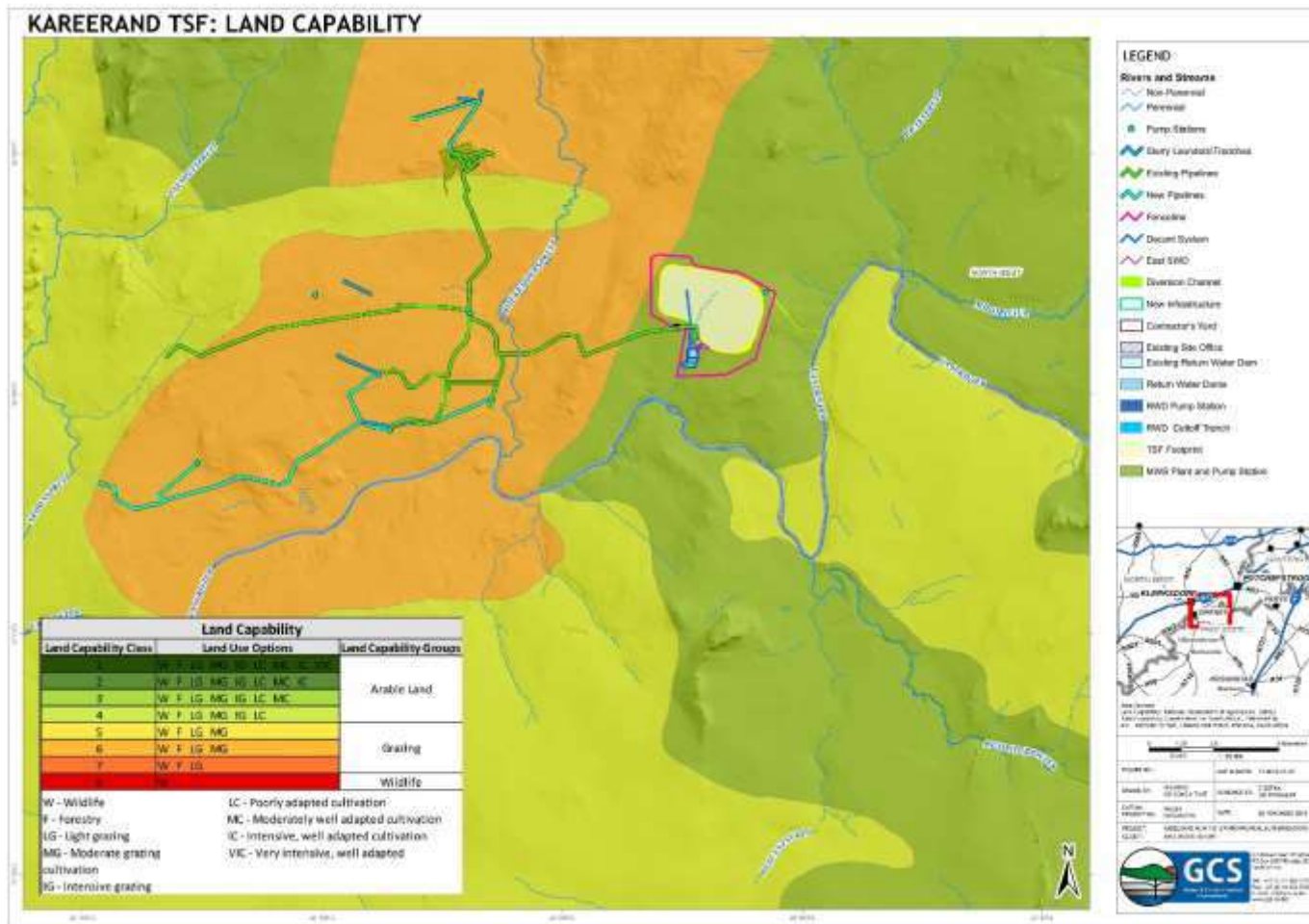


Figure 4-7: Map showing the land capabilities of the area where the proposed TSF expansion is located. The land capability increases from the red end of the scale (low) towards the dark green end (high).

4.5 Hydrology

The study area falls within quaternary catchments C24A, C24B, C24H and C23L (**Figure 4-8**). The Vaal River is situated approximately 1 km to the south of the proposed TSF expansion. According to the natural contour elevations, surface runoff from this site will naturally flow towards the Vaal River. There is a small non-perennial river that runs along the western side of the current TSF.

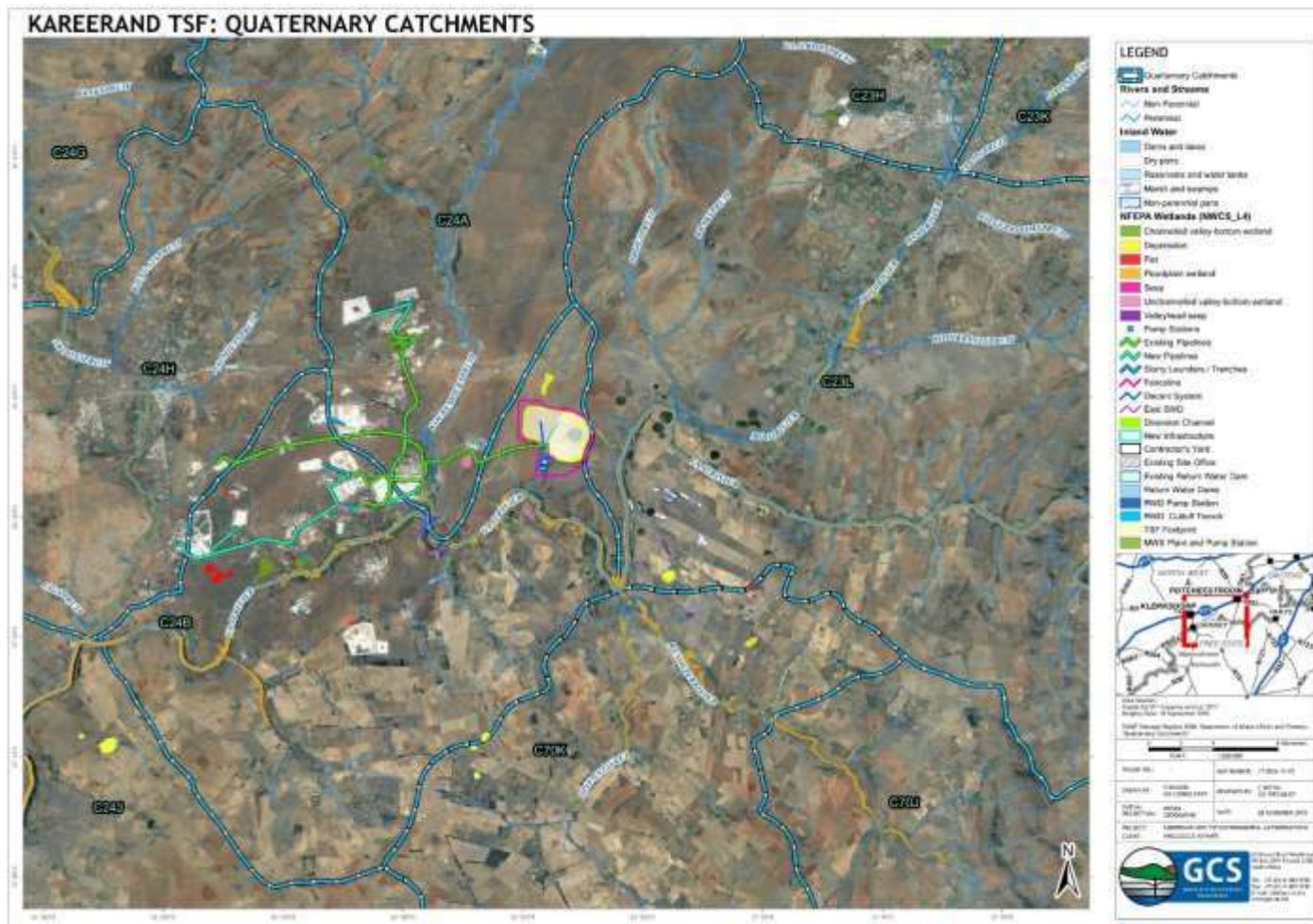


Figure 4-8: Map showing the quaternary catchment units within which the proposed TSF expansion is located

4.6 Geohydrology

4.6.1 Hydrocensus

The 2018 hydrocensus carried out as part of the existing TSF Water Use License study shows that 31 existing farm boreholes have been located within the surrounding area. Most of these sites are not in use; only the farms further to the north east, south east and the game farm (south west) have active boreholes. These active boreholes are mainly used for stock watering, irrigation and domestic use.

4.6.2 Geophysical Survey

Three types of geophysical applications were introduced between 2008 and 2017, specifically magnetic surveys, electromagnetic (EM) surveys and resistivity surveys. Approximately 35 km of EM and magnetic surveys were completed in October 2017 around the current Kareerand TSF.

4.6.3 Aquifer System

Site-specific hydrogeological conditions are presented in the recent geophysical survey and percussion drilling projects at the current Kareerand TSF. In summary, the local geology comprises geological zones alternating with heterogeneous zones of inter-layered rocks of both sedimentary and igneous origin. There is a clear differentiation between the underlying foundation conditions from east to west.

The rocks underlying the current Kareerand TSF are characterized by well-developed igneous layering (diabase sill). The competent (fresh) diabase is overlain by a 5 to 25 m weathered zone, while surficial unconsolidated sediments of clayey sand range between -1 to -3 m in thickness.

4.6.4 Drilling of observation and test boreholes

A total number of 58 test and observation boreholes have been drilled over the past 10 years.

The following basic deductions were made from drilling data:

- Boreholes were generally drilled to depths between 6 and 54 m below ground level (max 3 to 6 m into bedrock), weathering and change of lithology were considered;
- Penetration rates were measured during drilling. This supplies an indication of weathering, clay content, consistency of rock material (hard or soft) and fracturing;
- Field observed airlift yields were measured and range between 0 (dry) and 15 l/sec. Generally, boreholes drilled within shales, andesite and dolomites (dolomites only occur much further westwards) indicated dry to low airlift yields. Shale is a sedimentary rock that has high porosity but low permeability, therefore the

transmission of water will be low which will result in low storage (or low effective porosity) of water in the aquifer;

- Boreholes drilled within deep weathered diabase indicate medium to high airlift yields. These zones are usually known for their higher permeability and high storage characteristics.

4.6.5 Groundwater Levels

Groundwater level data was obtained from the drilled boreholes and the routine water monitoring data. The following can be derived from the available data:

- Groundwater levels were in the order of 15 to 20 m below ground level prior to deposition (GCS, 2008). Groundwater levels have increased by an average of 10 to 15 m downstream of the current Kareerand TSF over time which has reduced the thickness of the unsaturated zone.
- The areas further to the west, where andesite and dolomite intersect, indicated much deeper groundwater levels (>30 m) which have not changed significantly over time.

4.6.6 Groundwater Quality

Generally, elevated TDS and sulphate concentrations were observed within the direct vicinity of the current Kareerand TSF. The lab results indicate that generally calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) were dominant in most of the samples. Some parameters elevated above the target water quality guidelines (SANS) in some of the boreholes included chlorine (Cl), nitrate (NO₃), sodium (Na), iron (Fe), aluminium (Al) and manganese (Mn). Manganese occurred above target levels at most of the sites. Neutral pH levels were recorded at all sites.

4.6.7 Vaal River Water Quality

The up- and down-stream sulphate concentrations fluctuated with seasonal rainfall and were generally similar to each other (between 50 and 200 mg/l). Slightly elevated sulphate concentrations were measured in October/November of both 2016 and 2017.

4.6.8 Source Quality Aspects

The geochemical data and analyses conducted between 2008 and 2016 from the current Kareerand TSF suggest that seepage falls within a sulphate concentration range of 1500 to 4000 mg/l. Samples obtained from the existing and redundant Daggafontein Cyclone TSF on the East Rand of Gauteng (GCS, 2009), which is similar to the TSF in question on this site, indicated a maximum sulphate concentration of 4350 mg/l, a minimum pH of 4.5, with the main metals leached from the tailings including iron and manganese.

4.6.9 Source Quantity Aspects

Available data suggests that current seepage volumes from the current Kareerand TSF are in the order of 5000 to 7000 m³/day. A number of scavenger wells/inception boreholes have been drilled and equipped to intercept seepage from the TSF and returned to the pollution control dam.

4.6.10 Groundwater Monitoring

A comprehensive groundwater monitoring network is in place with both quarterly and bi-annual monitoring undertaken. The monitoring programme is revised on an annual basis.

4.7 Wetlands

The November 2017 site survey confirmed the presence of wetland habitat within the immediate area and along headwater drainage lines. Recorded wetland indicators included hydromorphic features, such as gleying, low chroma matrix colours, spots of iron depletion and mottling, while hydrophyte and hygrophyte species were also identified.

Natural wetlands were classified into four different types of hydro-geomorphic (HGM) units, while identified man-made wetlands were classified as artificial systems:

- Unchanneled valley bottom wetlands;
- Channeled valley bottom wetlands;
- Seep wetlands;
- Pan (depression) wetland; and
- Artificial wetlands.

4.8 Ecology

4.8.1 Fauna

With regards to red data species of the region, eighteen (18) species are predicted to be potential inhabitants of this area. Additionally, two (2) species are expected as likely inhabitants of the site. These include:

- Honey Badger (*Mellivora capensis*)
 - Near Threatened (NT);
 - Found in most major habitats in southern Africa;
 - Feeds on wide variety of food items, but insects, other invertebrates and rodents are most important; and
 - The diversity of habitat found in the area as well as the close proximity of the Vaal River creates a higher likelihood of occurrence of the species.
- Lesser Kestrel (*Falco naumanni*)
 - Vulnerable (VU);

- Found in open grassland, mainly on highveld, usually near towns or farms;
- Highly gregarious and often found in large flocks, feed mainly on insects and less often small birds, lizards and rodents;
- Does not breed in the southern African subregion, only important habitat requirements of the species in the subregion are associated with roosting and feeding; and
- Large trees found on the banks of the Vaal River are ideal roosting sites and diversity and quality of habitat found at the site is likely to provide more food items (both invertebrates and small vertebrates) - as a result it is estimated that the species is likely to occur at the site.

4.8.2 Flora

A large portion of proposed TSF site comprises the Rand Highveld Grassland vegetation type (Figure 4-9). This is a highly variable landscape with extensive sloping plains and a series of ridges slightly elevated over undulating surrounding plains. The vegetation is species rich with wiry, sour grassland alternating with low, sour shrubland on rocky outcrops and steeper slopes. Most common grasses on the plains belong to the genera *Themeda*, *Eragrostis*, *Heteropogon* and *Elionurus*. High diversity of herbs, many of which belong to the Asteraceae, is also a typical feature. The Rand Highveld Grassland vegetation type is classified as *Endangered*; it is poorly conserved in statutory reserves and in private reserves. Almost half of this vegetation type has been transformed by cultivation, plantations, urbanisation and dam-building. Cultivation may also have had an impact on the surface area of the unit where old lands are currently classified as grasslands in land cover classifications and poor land management has led to degradation of significant portions of the remainder of this unit.

4.8.3 Biodiversity

The North West Department: Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development (NWREAD) Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development has developed the North West Biodiversity Sector Plan (NW BSP) to indicate areas of conservation concern in the province. Two important maps have been developed: one for terrestrial biodiversity and the other for freshwater/aquatic biodiversity. The NW BSP divides the terrestrial ecosystems of the North West into four main categories:

- Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) - areas of high biodiversity value, needed to meet biodiversity targets. These areas should be maintained in natural or near natural state;
- Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) - these areas support CBAs, but are not essential for meeting conservation targets;

- Other Natural Areas - these areas have natural characteristics and perform a range of biological as well as ecological functions but have not been earmarked as priority areas for conservation; and
- Heavily Modified Areas - areas which have been drastically impacted and have had a significant or complete loss of natural habitat and ecological function.

According to the terrestrial NWBSP, the site crosses a terrestrial CBA2 (**Figure 4-10**) and some portions are listed as Ecological Support Areas (ESAs). The CBA2 and ESAs encompass important terrestrial features, including critical patches associated with threatened ecosystems, important habitat for fauna (including vultures), kloofs, hills and ridges, important bird areas, ecological corridors and corridor systems, and buffers for Protected Areas.

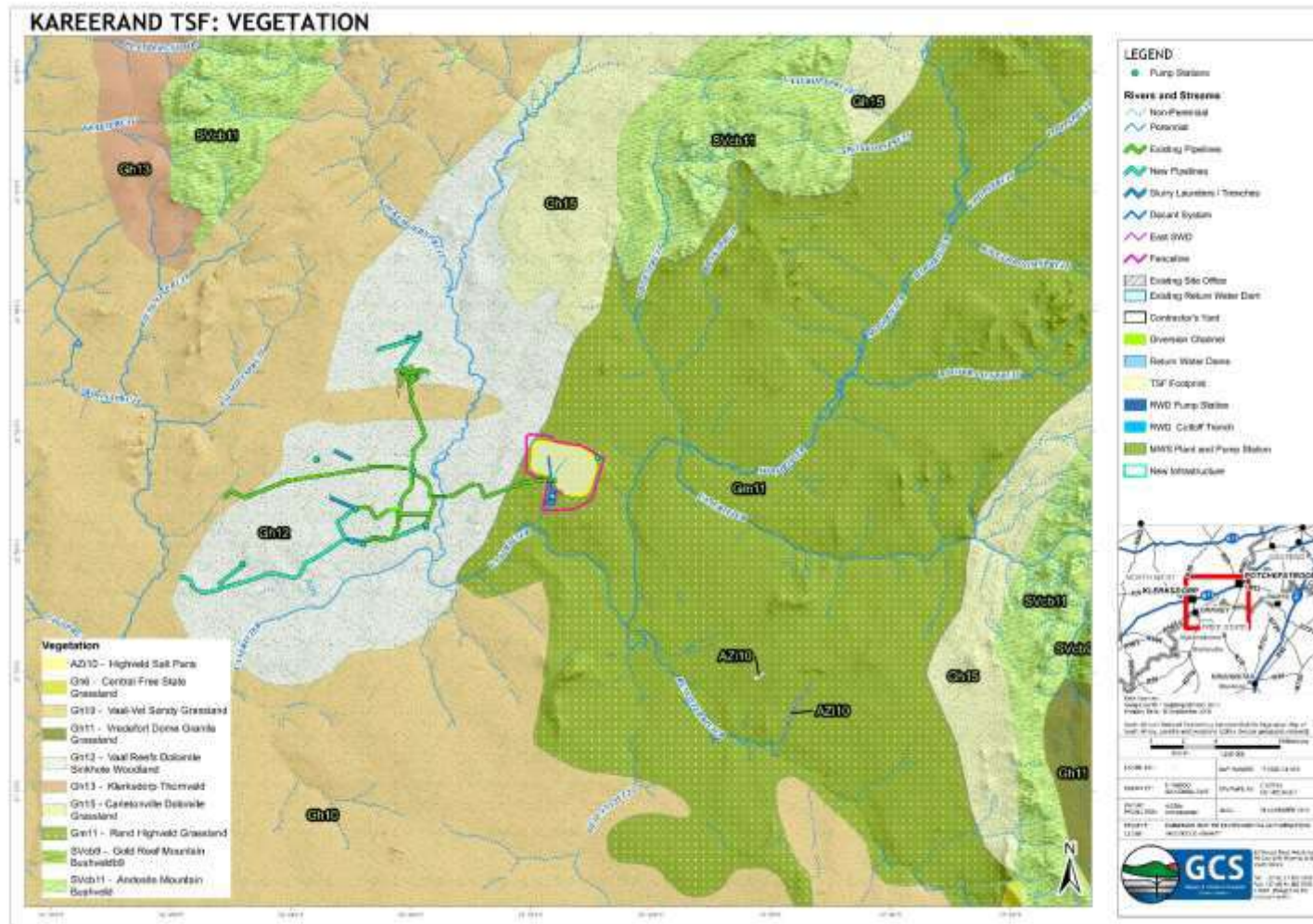


Figure 4-9: Vegetation types found surrounding the proposed TSF expansion site

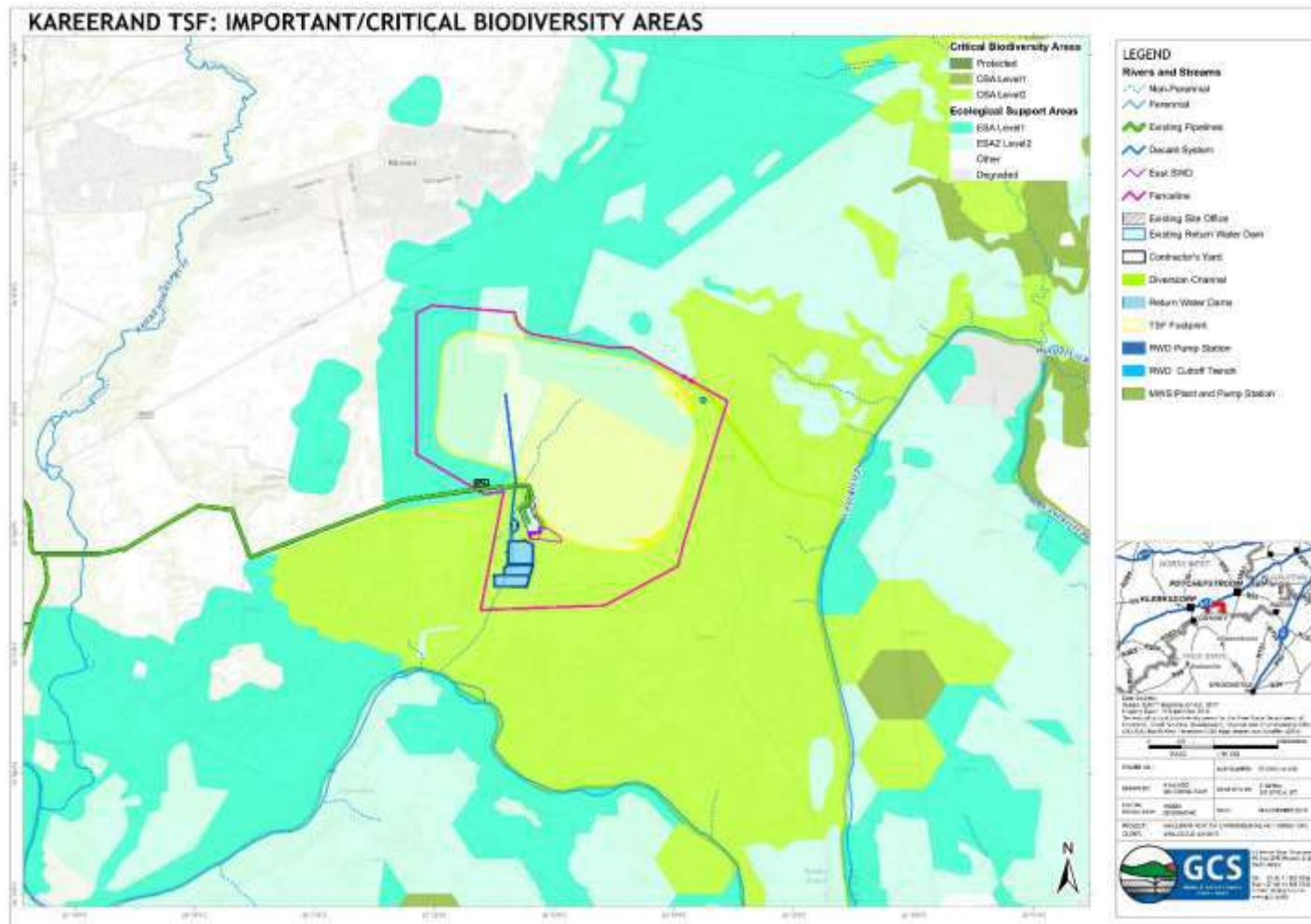


Figure 4-10: Biodiversity importance and NWBSP ecosystem classification of the proposed TSF expansion site

4.9 Air Quality

The study area for the baseline air quality includes a radius of approximately 5km from the edge of the current Kareerand TSF.

Air emissions during the current activities result from a variety of air emission sources which include material transfer, wheel entrainment, vehicle exhaust emissions and processing activities. Airborne particulates are the most significant of these emissions and may contain airborne particulate sizes up to about 100 micron in diameter. Particles of sizes larger than about 75 micron tend to deposit out of the plume relatively nearby their source of emission. Particles less than about 20 micron, on the other hand, can be carried for considerable distances before depositing out.

Dust emissions are produced from the mechanical movement of large volumes of material, as well as by the movement of mobile equipment and trucks, both within the areas being reclaimed and along the unsealed roadways adjacent to these areas.

4.9.1 Local Wind Field

The vertical dispersion of pollution is largely a function of the wind field. The wind speed determines both the distance of downward transport and the rate of dilution of pollutants. The generation of mechanical turbulence is similarly a function of wind speed, in combination with surface roughness (Tiwary & Colls, 2010). The period wind field and diurnal variability in the wind field is shown in Figure 4-11, while the seasonal variations are shown in Figure 4-12.

The wind field is dominated by winds from the north-northwest. The strongest winds (>6 m/s) occurred mostly from the north-west, north-north-west and north. Calm conditions occurred approximately 4% of the time, with the average wind speed over the period of 3.9 m/s. Wind speeds increased during the day with a slight decrease in calm conditions (from 4.5% during the day to 4% during the night). Strong winds in excess of 6 m/s occurred most frequently during spring months. Calm conditions occurred most frequently during autumn and winter months.

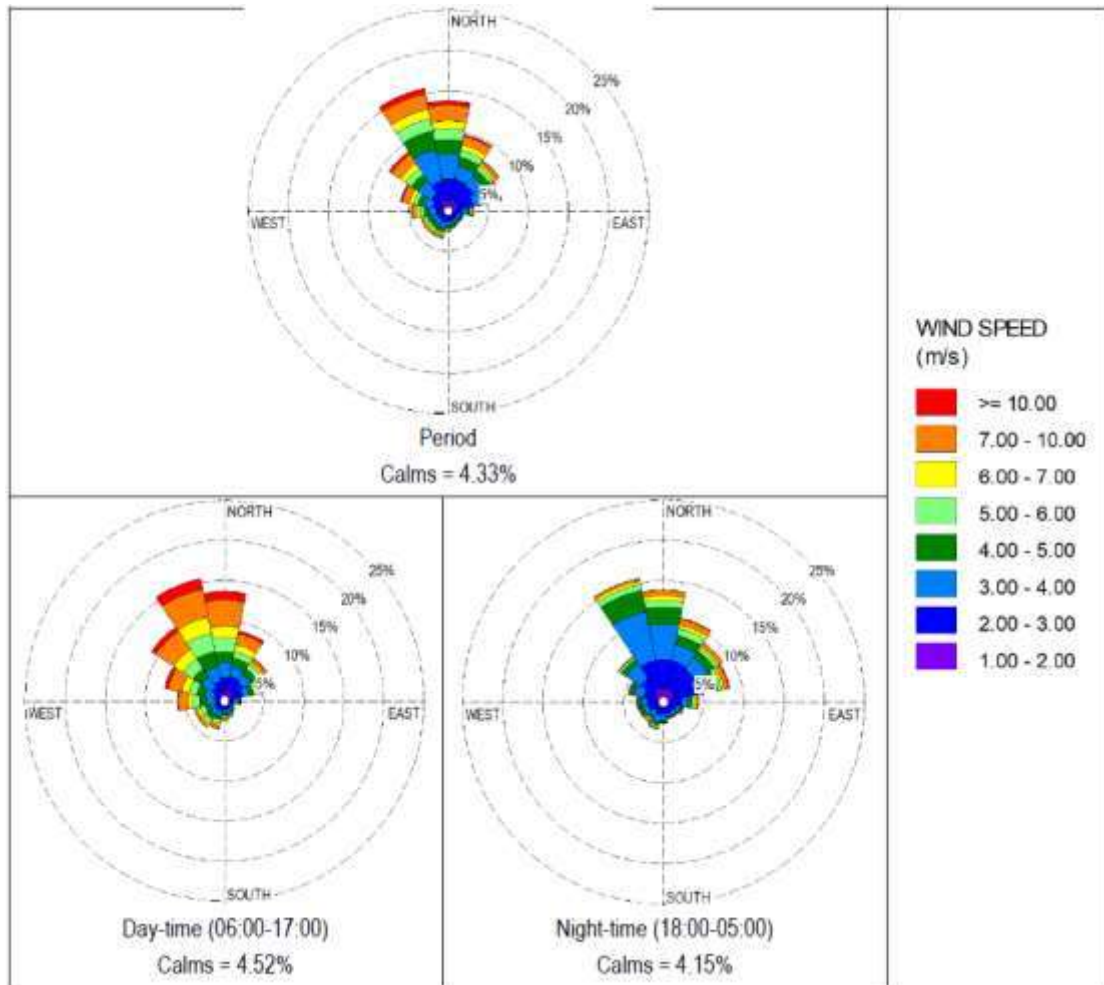


Figure 4-11: Period, day- and night-time wind roses (WRF data, January 2014 to December 2016).

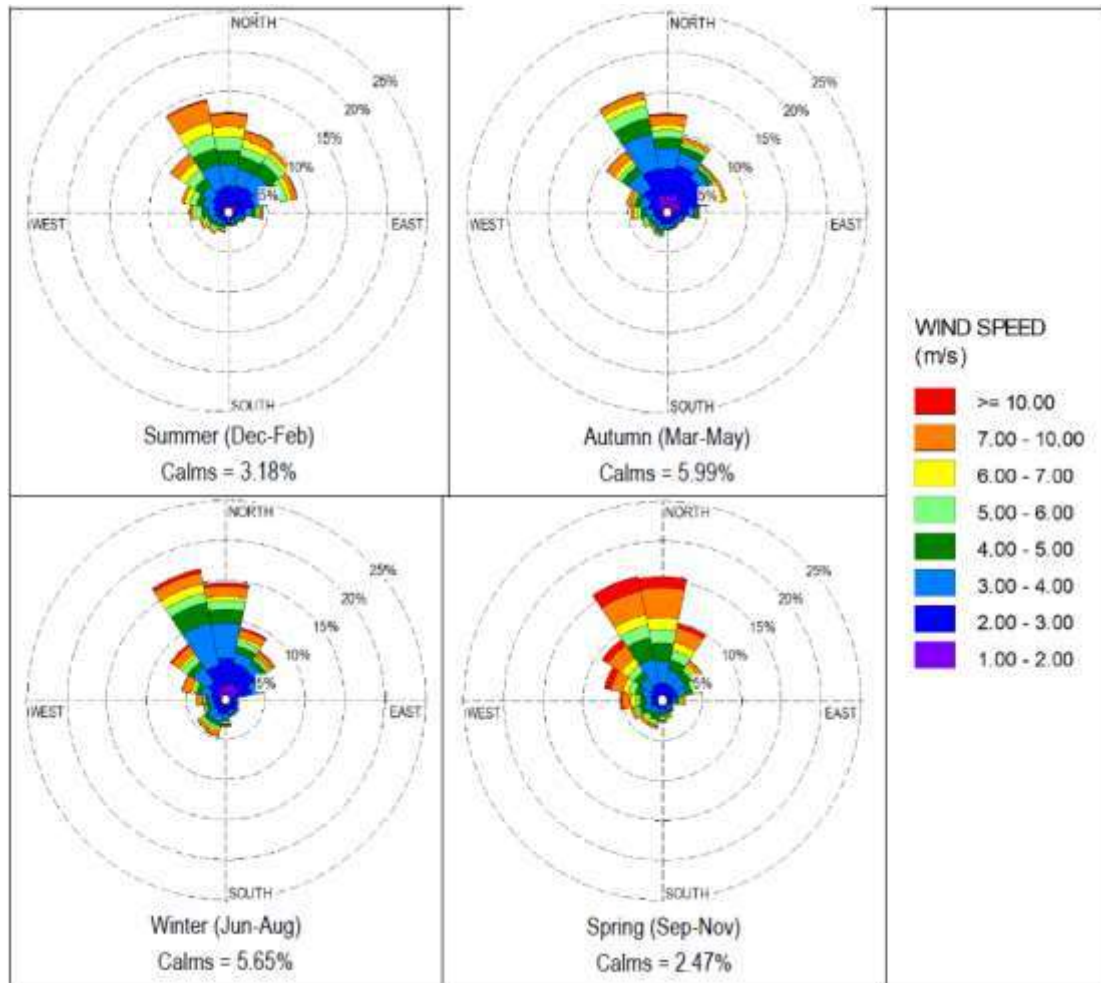


Figure 4-12: Seasonal wind roses (WRF data, January 2014 to December 2016).

4.9.2 Existing Air Quality

Only dustfall rates measured near the project site were available for analysis. The current air quality in the study area is mostly influenced by farming activities, domestic fires, vehicle exhaust emissions, and dust entrained by vehicles. These emission sources vary from activities that generate relatively coarse airborne particulates (such as farmland preparation, dust from paved and unpaved roads, and the mine sites) to fine PM (particulate matter) such as that emitted by vehicle exhausts, diesel power generators and processing operations.

4.10 Noise

In order to assess the existing noise climate in the area surrounding the current Kareerand TSF facility, ambient noise monitoring was conducted at four on-site locations (historical monitoring locations) and at three residential receptor locations surrounding the site (**Figure 4-13**).



Figure 4-13: Noise monitoring locations around the current Kareerand TSF.

Baseline monitoring indicated current day-time noise levels at all seven monitoring locations are compliant with the South African National Standards (SANS) guideline rating levels. The main sources of noise identified at the on-site locations were pumps, trucks, intermittent vehicles and activity of people with the highest LAeq (equivalent continuous sound pressure level) noise level recorded at KR01 (on site).

The R502 road is currently the main source of noise identified at both KR05 (Khuma) and KR06 (Hostel), while very quiet conditions were noted at KR07 (house south of the current Kareerand TSF site). Livestock and the R502 road were the dominant source of noise at the residential area (KR07). Noise levels at all other locations remained well below their respective guideline levels. Due to safety concerns at night, monitoring could not be undertaken at KR05 (Khuma) and KR06 (Hostel) and as such there is no night-time data to present for these locations.

4.11 Heritage sites

An archival and historical desktop study was undertaken to provide a historic framework for the project area and surrounding landscape. This was augmented by a study of available historical topographical maps and an assessment of previous archaeological and heritage studies completed for the study area and surrounding landscape.

The desktop study revealed that the study area is located in surroundings characterised by a long and significant history. Thereafter, fieldwork in the form of site walkthroughs were conducted as part of pre-feasibility resulting in the identification of 48 archaeological and heritage sites (**Figure 4-14**). These identified heritage sites are summarised in the table below (**Table 4.2**).

It is important to note that the desktop study and initial field investigation were carried out to inform the footprint and design of the proposed TSF expansion in order to avoid impact to these sites.

Table 4.2: Initial heritage sites identified.

SITE	DESCRIPTION	SIGNIFICANCE	CO-ORDINATES
AGA-MWS-HBF-5	Possible grave	High/Medium	S 26° 52' 56.09" E 26° 51' 23.98"
AGA-MWS-HBF-6	A rectangular stone structure (jackal proof fenced camp), brick-built reservoir	Low	S 26° 53' 08.54" E 26° 51' 19.72"
AGA-MWS-WBP-1	Rectangular cement foundation structure, possible dwelling, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 52' 54.12" E 26° 51' 48.07"
AGA-MWS-WBP-2	Brick-built reservoir with a drinking trough and number of irregularly shaped structures, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 52' 42.37" E 26° 51' 50.92"
AGA-MWS-WBP-3	Historic traditional homestead, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 52' 23.53" E 26° 51' 40.16"
AGA-MWS-WBP-4	Historic traditional homestead, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 52' 17.02" E 26° 51' 42.97"
AGA-MWS-WBP-5	Low density surface occurrence of Middle and Later Stone Age lithics	Medium	S 26° 52' 12.23" E 26° 51' 41.09"
AGA-MWS-WBP-6	Small cemetery	High/Medium	S 26° 52' 10.07" E 26° 51' 39.78"
AGA-MWS-WBP-7	Historic traditional homestead, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 52' 04.76" E 26° 51' 47.98"
AGA-MWS-WBP-8	Historic traditional homestead, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 51' 58.86" E 26° 51' 51.55"
AGA-MWS-WBP-9	Historic traditional homestead, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 51' 54.93" E 26° 51' 55.85"

SITE	DESCRIPTION	SIGNIFICANCE	CO-ORDINATES
AGA-MWS-WBP-10	Historic traditional homestead, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 51' 53.27" E 26° 51' 56.57"
AGA-MWS-WBP-11	Historic traditional homestead, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 51' 50.77" E 26° 51' 56.25"
AGA-MWS-WBP-12	Small cemetery	High/Medium	S 26° 51' 50.52" E 26° 51' 52.33"
AGA-MWS-WBP-13	Historic traditional homestead, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 51' 42.41" E 26° 52' 02.21"
AGA-MWS-WBP-14	Historic traditional homestead, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 51' 43.28" E 26° 52' 06.14"
AGA-MWS-WBP-15	Possible grave	High/Medium	S 26° 51' 40.55" E 26° 52' 05.56"
AGA-MWS-WBP-16	Two rectangular stone foundation structures, likely the dwellings of farmworkers, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 51' 37.74" E 26° 52' 24.42"
AGA-MWS-WBP-17	Poorly preserved remains of a farmstead	Low	S 26° 51' 41.72" E 26° 52' 22.36"
AGA-MWS-WBP-18	Four formally built stone features which may be graves	High/Medium	S 26° 51' 42.50" E 26° 52' 26.09"
AGA-MWS-WBP-19	Three possible graves	High/Medium	S 26° 51' 22.44" E 26° 53' 19.29"
AGA-MWS-KRD-1	Rectangular fenced area	High/Medium	S 26° 52' 55.50" E 26° 54' 40.70"
AGA-MWS-UMF-1	Rectangular stone foundation	Low	S 26° 53' 34.07" E 26° 55' 25.62"
AGA-MWS-UMF-2	Low density surface occurrence of Later Stone Age and Middle Stone Age lithics	Medium	S 26° 53' 35.51" E 26° 55' 20.77"
AGA-MWS-UMF-3	Historic farmstead	Low	S 26° 53' 38.44" E 26° 54' 53.49"
AGA-MWS-UMF-4	Medium-sized cemetery containing a total of 24 graves	High/Medium	S 26° 53' 19.98" E 26° 54' 43.74"
AGA-MWS-UMF-5	Extensive area which had been used as farm worker accommodation, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 53' 26.26" E 26° 54' 39.28"
AGA-MWS-MGD-1	Three rectangular stone enclosures	Low	S 26° 53' 52.3" E 26° 52' 32.9"
AGA-MWS-MGD-2	Densely overgrown stone concentrations	High/Medium	S 26° 53' 52.9" E 26° 52' 36.1"
AGA-MWS-MGD-3	Cemetery comprising four graves and two circular stone structures	High/Medium (graves), low (stone structures)	S 26° 53' 59.1" E 26° 52' 36.1"
AGA-MWS-MGD-4	Foundation remains of two stone structures, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 53' 57.6" E 26° 52' 32.3"
AGA-MWS-MGD-5	Extensive historic traditional homestead with two possible graves and possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 54' 13.3" E 26° 52' 33.8"
AGA-MWS-MGD-6	Historic traditional homestead, one possible grave and possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 54' 36.62" E 26° 52' 45.12"

SITE	DESCRIPTION	SIGNIFICANCE	CO-ORDINATES
AGA-MWS-MGD-7	Two attached stone concentrations with appearance of graves	High/Medium	S 26° 54' 28.37" E 26° 52' 45.85"
AGA-MWS-MGD-8	Possible grave	High/Medium	S 26° 54' 07.12" E 26° 52' 34.17"
AGA-MWS-MGD-9	Possible graves	High/Medium	S 26° 54' 16.06" E 26° 53' 39.93"
AGA-MWS-BFF-7	Cemetery comprising 29 graves.	High/Medium	S 26° 55' 01.6" E 26° 51' 30.3"
AGA-MWS-BFF-8	Lane of eucalyptus trees that was planted to create a wind break.	Medium	S 26° 54' 48.8" E 26° 51' 54.5"
AGA-MWS-BFF-9	Historic traditional homestead, possible grave and possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 53' 44.1" E 26° 52' 26.8"
AGA-MWS-BFF-10	Historic traditional homestead, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 53' 44.48" E 26° 52' 30.14"
AGA-MWS-BFF-11	Historic traditional homestead, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 53' 51.2" E 26° 52' 30.1"
AGA-MWS-BFF-12	Historic traditional homestead, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 53' 53.3" E 26° 52' 29.8"
AGA-MWS-BFF-13	Historic traditional homestead, possibility of stillborn babies' graves	High/Medium	S 26° 53' 54.6" E 26° 52' 29.7"
AGA-MWS-BFF-14	Low density surface occurrence of primarily Middle Stone Age lithics	Medium	S 26.901044 E 26.870856
AGA-MWS-BFF-15	Low density surface occurrence of Middle Stone Age lithics	Medium	S 26.907061 E 26.869061
AGA-MWS-BFF-16	Low density surface occurrence of Middle Stone Age lithics	Medium	S 26.910178 E 26.865273
AGA-MWS-BFF-17	Low density surface occurrence of Middle Stone Age lithics	Medium	S 26.908039 E 26.860179
AGA-MWS-BFF-18	Low density surface occurrence of Later Stone Age and Middle Stone Age lithics	Medium	S 26.904346 E 26.860307

4.12 Socio-Economic Conditions

The proposed TSF expansion project is located within Dr Kenneth Kaunda Local Municipality, midway between Potchefstroom JB Marks Local Municipality and Klerksdorp/Orkney (City of Matlosana Local Municipality- CMLM) in the North West and bordering the Free State south of the Vaal River. Greater Stilfontein forms part of the KOSH area (Klerksdorp, Orkney, Stilfontein, Hartebeesfontein) which is known for its proliferation of gold mines and is home to some of the most prominent gold mines in the world, as well as one of the oldest meteor impact sites in the world. It is a region with a rich and diverse natural and cultural heritage, with the potential for sustained economic growth.

The predominantly spoken language in the district is Setswana. In 2016, the JB Marks LM population was at 243 527 individuals with an average of 38 people per km², while the CMLM had a total population of 417 282 with a density of 123 persons per km² (92% of whom lived in urbanised areas, which included towns and mining villages). Population and household growth in the CMLM have slightly increased over time, with the average annual population growth between 2011 and 2016 being 1.04% and the average annual household growth between 1996 and 2016 being 3.46%.

As of 2011, Khuma's population totalled 45 895 individuals and 14 154 households, which totals approximately 10% of the total municipal population. Population figures indicate that on average, approximately one third of the population sector within all the wards is made up by youth. The gender profile is relatively balanced, with only a slightly higher percentage of women within most of the affected wards as well as the CMLM. In Ward 2 of the JB Marks LM there are significantly more males (58%) than females.

Education levels within the CMLM wards are concerning, as figures indicate levels lower than the average within the district and North West Province overall. In contrast, wards within the JB Marks LM are higher than those of the North West Province. There is a larger labour force (i.e. portion of the population aged 15-64 years that offer their services on the labour market) and higher unemployment rate in the CMLM in comparison to JB Marks LM. Ward 2 of JB Marks LM, within which the project is located, shows lower unemployment rates than those experienced in the greater JB Marks LM and much lower rates than in the City of Matlosana in general or in the wards of the municipality directly adjacent to the project.

Youth unemployment rate in the province is on average much higher than the general unemployment rate- in 2011, the national youth unemployment rate was approximately 49%, whereas the North West provincial rate was 41%. Youth unemployment is especially high in the CMLM (43%) while JB Marks LM is below the provincial rate at 32%.

4.13 Visual Assessment

4.13.1 Visual Topography

The topography of the surrounding environment includes semi-mountainous terrain, while the proposed development itself lies in a greater valley of this terrain. The elevation ranges from 1 250 to 1600 mamsl within a 10 km region of the proposed TSF expansion. Figure 4-15 provides a graphical illustration of the regional topography from a West to East and North to South cross-sectional view of the project area.

4.13.2 Vegetation affecting visual impact

Vegetation of the surrounding development is predominately composed of Grasslands. The majority of the infrastructure falls on the Rand Highveld Grassland with the remainder of the infrastructure, to the east, falling on the Vaal Reefs Dolomite Sinkhole Woodland. Figure 4-16 shows the view and vegetation looking towards the south and south east from receptor sites along the R502.

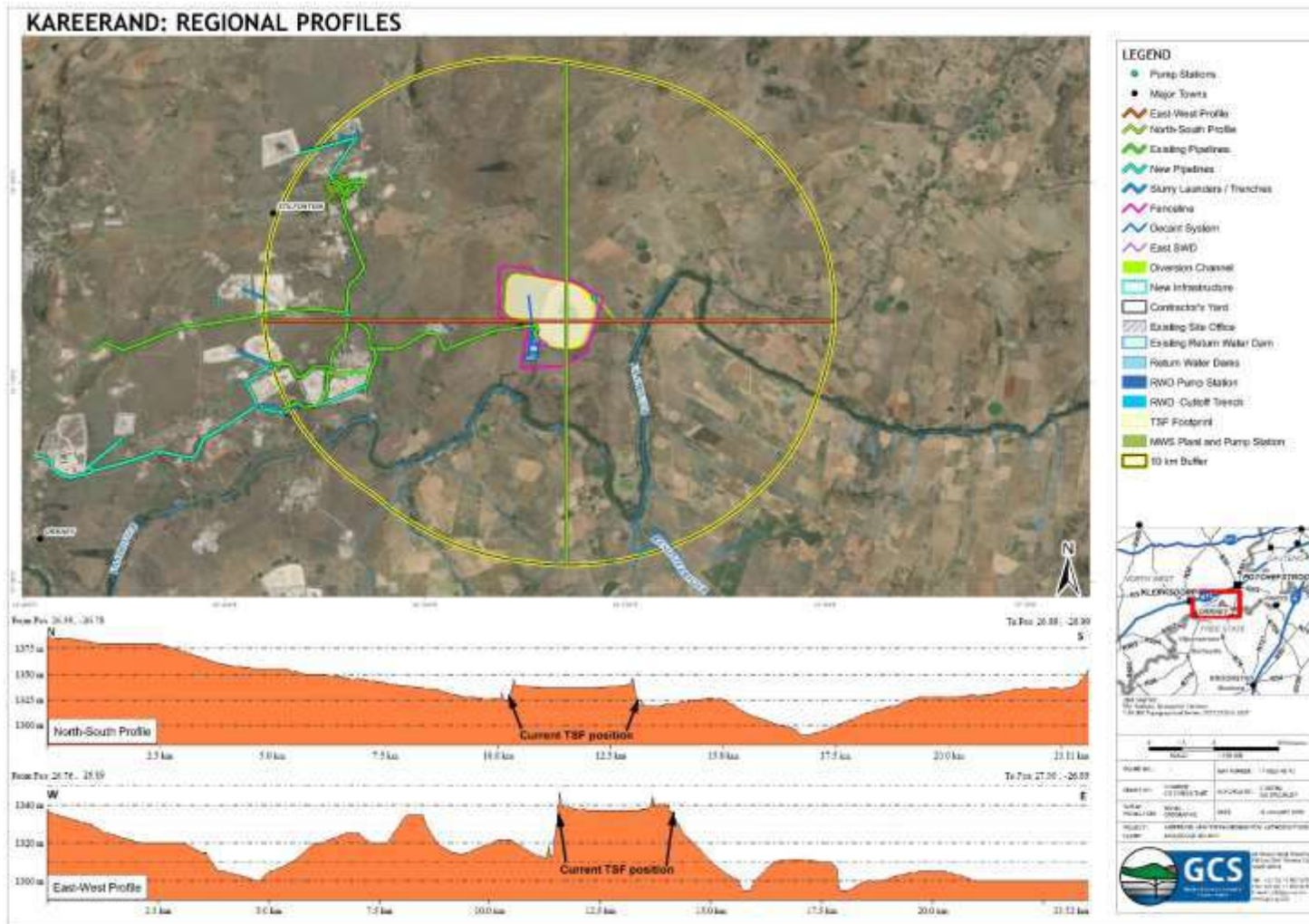


Figure 4-15:Regional cross section of the current Kareerand TSF

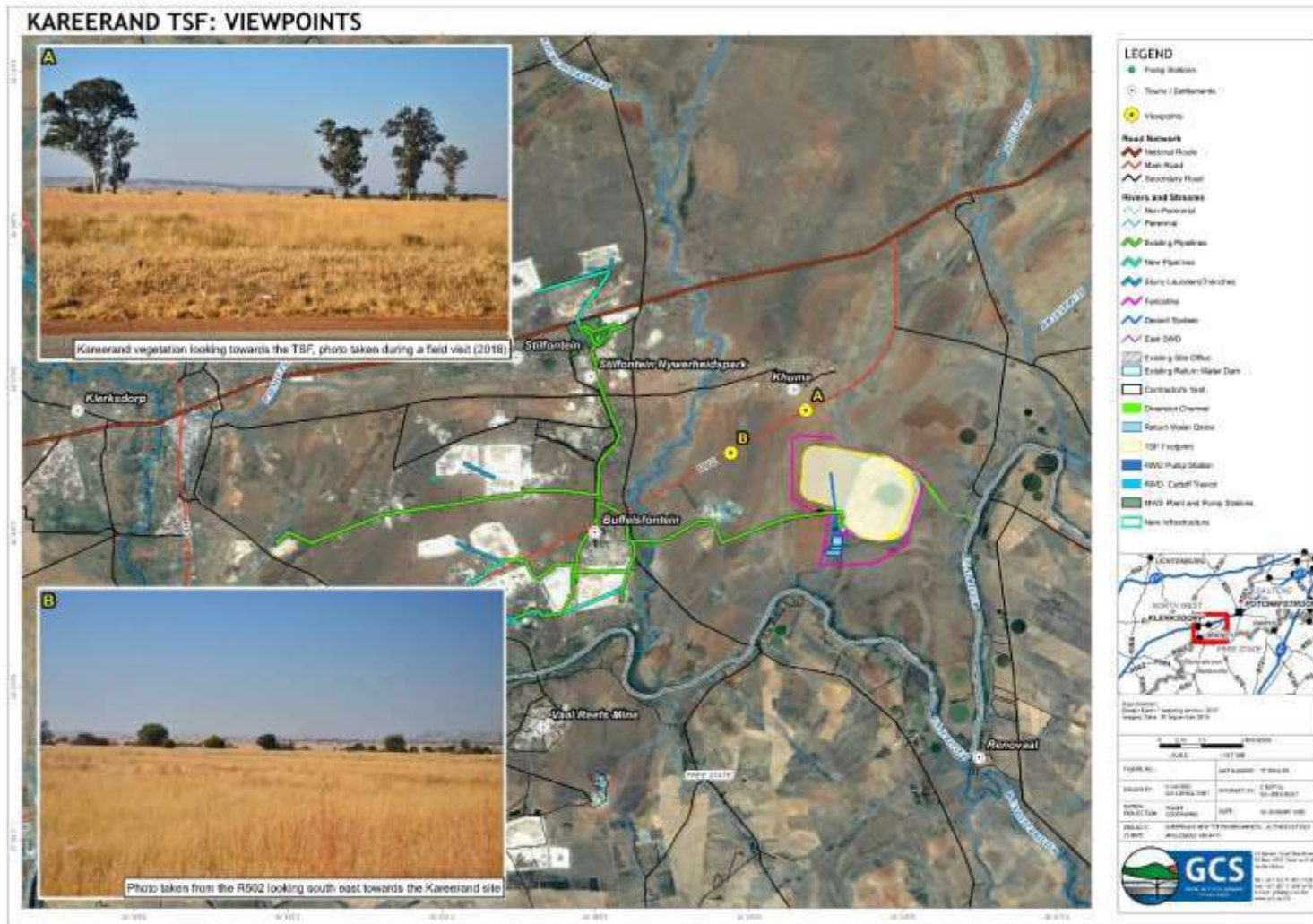


Figure 4-16: Photographs taken from the R502 to show viewpoints of the current Kareerand TSF.

4.13.3 Tourism

While there are no significant tourist attractions in the immediate vicinity of the proposed TSF expansion, there are numerous nature reserves, national parks and potential tourism points of interest that can be accessed with routes in the vicinity of the proposed TSF expansion. In particular, the N12 main route is the closest main road to the site, which links road users to the multiple nature reserves in the region. Figure 4-17 shows the regional nature reserves and tourism spots as per the Department of Environmental Affairs.

4.13.4 Sense of Place

As per the Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality IDP (2017/18-2021/22), the overarching principles that have been identified as important include:

- Improved service delivery;
- Financial stability / growth of GDP; and
- Enhanced revenue base.

One of the key development areas identified as part of the IDP includes the growth of its GDP. The reworking of the surrounding TSFs in the area is therefore in-line with the municipality's objectives. There are several nearby mining activities within the 10 km Potential Zone of Influence (PZI) of the proposed TSF expansion that contribute to its sense of place. The activities include: the Buffels Solar PV (2.75 km), Buffelsfontien waste rock dump (3.03 km), Tony Shaft (5.37 km), Nicolor Gold plant (6.46 km), Margaret Shaft (7.53 km), OMV Crushers (7.99 km), Scott Shaft (8.01 km), and Mine Waste Solutions processing plant (8.23 km). Given the current mining activities found in the landscape, the sense of place for the project area is defined as an area of medium to low scenic, cultural or historical significance.

5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

This section of the report documents the process which was and will be followed with respect to consultation of Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)/stakeholders and the Government Authorities.

5.1 Purpose of Public Participation

The most important objective of public participation is to provide sufficient and accessible information to potential Interested and Affected Parties ("I&APs") in an objective manner and to provide a platform for constructive participation in the application process, thereby assisting I&APs to:

- Gain an understanding of the Project, the various components and the potential impacts (positive and negative);
- Raise issues of concern and suggestions for enhanced benefits;
- Comment on reasonable alternatives;
- Verify that their issues have been recorded in the Comments and Responses Report ("CRR") and considered in investigations; and
- Contribute relevant local information and traditional knowledge to the process.

5.2 Public Consultation Process

This section provides a short summary of the various activities of the public consultation process to be undertaken in support of the application process.

5.2.1 Stakeholder database

A stakeholder database or list of I&APs was compiled and will be updated as the process unfolds and as more I&APs register. The database was compiled: a) using lists of contact details of previous applications in the area; b) using information provided by the applicant's community liaison officers; and c) including responses from I&APs.

The current I&AP database is attached as Appendix C to this Report. The I&AP database is the means through which information is conveyed to stakeholders as part of the announcement of the applications and the availability of the consultation and final reports as these become available for public review. For this Project, I&APs typically include the following:

- Owners or persons in control of the land where the proposed Project activities are to be undertaken ("Project Area");
- Occupiers of the property where the activities are to be undertaken;
- Owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the Project Area;
- Provincial (North-West) and local government (the City of Matlosana and JB Marks Local Municipalities which fall within the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality);

- Organs of state, other than the competent authorities, which are DMR and DWS, such as the North West Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department Public Works and Roads, SANRAL, etc. having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the proposed activities;
- Relevant residents' associations, agricultural unions, community based organisations, water user associations, and any catchment management authority and Non-Governmental Organisation ("NGOs");
- Media (local and regional - e.g. Klerksdorp Record);
- Environmental organisations, forums, groups and associations; and
- Private sector (businesses, industries) in the vicinity.

5.2.2 Announcement of the integrated application process

The integrated application process was announced to I&APs by means of the following:

- Advertisements (Appendix D to this Report) were published as follows:
 - Klerksdorp Record (1 November 2019);
 - City Press (3 November 2019); and
 - Potchefstroom Herald (31 October 2019).
- A Background Information Document ("BID") (Appendix E to this Report) was compiled and distributed as follows:
 - To all I&APs on the stakeholder database via email notifications on 1 November 2019 and as I&APs requested copies of the document in response to the advertisements published and the site notices placed; and
 - Per hand to those who were visited while the site notices were placed on 1 November 2019.
- Site notices were placed on 1 November 2019 all around the Project Area on main roads and at public places. Appendix F to this Report provides a description of the locations where the site notices were placed as well as a photo of each site notice placement.
- Telephonic notification to key I&APs and landowners.
- Placement of all notices and the BIDs on the GCS website (<http://www.gcs-sa.biz/documents/>). The GCS website is used to make documents electronically available to stakeholders. The website address was published in the advertisement, BIDs, site notices and all other communication.
- A Registration and Comment Sheet was distributed with every BID, inviting stakeholders to register as I&APs and to provide their comments on the proposed application (See Appendix E).

5.2.3 Comments and Responses Report

All comments which will be received during the integrated application process will be captured in a Comments and Responses Report (CRR). The CRR will be updated on a continuous basis

and will be presented to the authorities and other I&APs together with the consultation and final reports as a full record of issues raised, including responses on how the issues were considered during the integrated application process. The following versions of the CRR will be available:

- CRR Version 1: Submitted with the Draft Scoping Report. This version of the report captured comments and issues raised from the beginning of the announcement until 8 January 2020. Comments received after this date were captured in version 2 of the CRR;
- CRR Version 2: Submitted with the Final Scoping Report (Appendix G). This version of the report captures comments and issues raised from the beginning of the announcement until the end of the review period of the Draft Scoping Report (24 February 2020). Comments received after this date will be captured in version 3 of the CRR;
- CRR Version 3: Will be submitted with the Consultation Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Management Programme ("EIR/EMPr"); and
- CRR Version 4: Will be submitted with the Final EIAR/EMPr.

5.2.4 Review of the Draft Scoping Report

The announcement of the integrated application process also introduced the availability of the Draft Scoping Report for public review and comments. Specific further activities which were conducted in terms of the public participation process during the review of the Draft Scoping Report are described in this section. The Draft Scoping Report was available for public comment for a period of 30 days from 24 January to 24 February 2020. The Report was available as follows:

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Klerksdorp Public Library, Voortrekker Street, Klerksdorp Central (Tel: 018 487 8373)	
Stilfontein Biblioteek- Library, Somerset Drive, Stilfontein (Tel: 018 487 8291)	
Khuma Library, Ndlondlosi Street, Khuma, (Tel: 018 487 8652)	
Potchefstroom Public Library, 25 Wolmarans Street, Potchefstroom (Tel: 018 299	
Orkney Library, Patmore Street, Orkney (Tel: 018 473 0310)	
ELECTRONIC COPIES	
Website download	http://www.gcs-sa.biz/documents/
CD copy	On request to the public participation office
Hard copies and / or CDs	To all commenting authorities

See Appendix I for proof of delivery of the Draft Scoping Report to the public places listed above. The availability of the Report was announced via the publishing of advertisements (See Section 5.2.2 and Appendix D), in the BID (Appendix E) and on-site notices (Appendix F). E-mails with notification letters were sent to all I&APs registered on the stakeholder database, providing the direct link to an electronic version of the Draft Scoping Report and its appendices. At the stakeholder meeting, which was held on 5 February 2020, the availability of the Report and how stakeholders may access copies of the Report was communicated.

Advertisements to announce specifically the review period of the Draft Scoping Report, meetings to be held to review the report contents and to invite stakeholder comments were published as follows:

- Klerksdorp Record (23 January 2020)
- City Press (26 January 2020)
- Potchefstroom Herald (23 January 2020)
- Volksblad (23 January 2020)
- Kroonnuus (23 January 2020)

Proof of placement of the advertisements are included in Appendix D to this report.

5.2.5 Stakeholder meetings: Wednesday, 5 February 2020 at 10h00, Lost Treasure, Stilfontein

Stakeholders were invited to attend two stakeholder meetings during the review period of the Draft Scoping Report. The stakeholder meeting scheduled for 10h00 on Wednesday, 5 February 2020 took place, however the meeting which was scheduled for the same evening at 18h00 was cancelled due to threats of disruption. An SMS message was sent to all stakeholders on the database on 5 February 2020 before 15h00 to inform them of the cancellation. A record of the deliberations at the meeting which took place is included as part of the CRR - Version 2 (Appendix G). An attendance register of the meeting is included as part of Appendix J.

The purpose of the meeting was to announce the integrated application process, to present to stakeholders a summary of the Draft Scoping Report, and to obtain their views and comments on the information available. All attendees were reminded of the process being followed and of the opportunities to comment on the Final Scoping Report as well as on the reports to be compiled as part of the integrated regulatory process. The presentations prepared for delivery at the meetings were not delivered due to the disruptions experienced during the meeting, however, the presentations are attached as Appendix K.

A comprehensive list of authorities was developed during the Scoping Phase of the project. This list has been used to establish communication with the relevant authorities who are required to contribute to the environmental authorization process. All the authorities on the

developed list have been invited to become involved in the process. See Appendix I for proof of delivery of the DSR to the relevant authorities.

5.3 Review of the Final Scoping Report

The Final Scoping Report was submitted to the Competent Authority on 9 March 2020 and the Report is available to I&APs for their final comments from 9 March to 9 April 2020 for a 30-day period. Stakeholders were requested to provide their comments on the final reports directly to the DMR North-West Regional Office in a notification letter sent to them before the review of the Final Scoping Report commenced. Stakeholders were requested to copy their comments to the public participation office.

The availability of the Final Scoping Report and where copies of the Final Report can be obtained for review and comment was communicated in a notification letter to registered I&APs via email.

5.4 Public Participation During EIA Phase

Once the Scoping phase has been finalised and the Scoping Report is approved by the North-West Regional Office of the DMR, the EIA phase of the S&EIR process will begin. The main objectives of public participation during this phase will be a) to verify that stakeholder issues have been considered by the EIA Specialist Studies and in the reports, which will be compiled and b) to provide stakeholders the opportunity to comment on the findings of the EIR/EMPr Report and other associated reports, including the measures that have been proposed to enhance positive impacts and reduce or avoid negative ones. The public participation activities during the EIA phase of the integrated regulatory process will include:

- Email notifications to stakeholders to inform them of the opportunity to review the Draft EIR/EMPr and Waste Management License (WML) Report;
- The draft EIR/EMPr and WML reports will be made available for review. The same public places will be used to make the reports available as per the Scoping Phase (see Section 5.2.4);
- Advertisements to notify stakeholders of the availability of the draft reports will be published in the same newspapers used during the scoping phase;
- Stakeholder meetings will be held with stakeholders during the review period of the draft reports to provide them with the contents of the report for their comments and views;
- The final versions of the EIR/EMPr, WML and IWUL reports will also be made available to stakeholders once submitted to the different competent authorities; and
- The CRR will be kept updated with stakeholder comments and issues and responses will be included with the updated versions which will be made available as stated in Section 5.2.3.

5.5 Public Participation during Authorisation Phase

Once the Competent Authorities have provided information with regards to their decisions in terms of the integrated application process, their decisions and the detail thereof will be communicated to I&APs according to the conditions stipulated. I&APs will be made aware of their rights to appeal the decisions and the proposed process to follow in such regard. The legislative and required public participation activities will end once the appeal periods have lapsed.

6 PLAN OF STUDY FOR EIA

6.1 Aspects to be Assessed in Environmental Impact Assessment Process

Based on the outcome of the Scoping Phase, an EIA and an EMPr must be submitted to the competent authority, in this case the North-West Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) for consideration and approval.

The following specialist assessments will be undertaken:

- Ecology and Wetlands Assessment;
- Soils and Hydropedology Assessment;
- Air Quality Assessment;
- Noise Assessment;
- Heritage Assessment;
- Surface Water/Hydrology Assessment;
- Groundwater/Geohydrology Assessment;
- Socio-Economic Assessment;
- Visual Assessment;
- Health Risk Assessment; and
- Radiological Public Impact Assessment.

6.2 Proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects

6.2.1 Impact Assessment for proposed site

The assessment of potential impacts was addressed in a standard manner to ensure that a wide range of impacts were comparable. The ranking criteria and rating scales will be applied to all specialist studies for this project. The following methodology will be used to rank these impacts. Clearly defined rating and rankings scales (Table 6.1 - Table 6.7) will be used to assess the impacts associated with the proposed activities. The impacts identified by each specialist study and through public participation will be combined into a single impact rating table for ease of assessment.

Table 6.1: Severity or magnitude of impact.

Insignificant/non-harmful	1
Small/potentially harmful	2
Significant/slightly harmful	3
Great/harmful	4
Disastrous/extremely harmful/within a regulated sensitive area	5

Table 6.2: Spatial Scale - extent of area being impacting upon.

Area specific (at impact site)	1
Whole site (entire surface right)	2
Local (within 5km)	3
Regional/neighbouring areas (5km to 50km)	4
National	5

Table 6.3: Duration of activity.

One day to one month (immediate)	1
One month to one year (Short term)	2
One year to 10 years (medium term)	3
Life of the activity (long term)	4
Beyond life of the activity (permanent)	5

Table 6.4: Frequency of activity - how often activity is undertaken.

Annually or less	1
6 monthly	2
Monthly	3
Weekly	4
Daily	5

Table 6.5: Frequency of incident/impact - how often activity impacts environment.

Almost never/almost impossible/>20%	1
Very seldom/highly unlikely/>40%	2
Infrequent/unlikely/seldom/>60%	3
Often/regularly/likely/possible/>80%	4
Daily/highly likely/definitely/>100%	5

Table 6.6: Legal Issues - governance of activity by legislation.

No legislation	1
Fully covered by legislation	5

Table 6.7: Detection - how quickly/easily impacts/risks of activity on environment, people and property are detected.

Immediately	1
Without much effort	2

Need some effort	3
Remote and difficult to observe	4
Covered	5

Each identified impact will be assessed in terms of severity, spatial scale and duration (temporal scale). Consequence is then determined as follows:

$$\text{Consequence} = \text{Severity} + \text{Spatial Scale} + \text{Duration}$$

The risk of the activity is then calculated based on frequencies of the activity and impact, whether the activity is governed by legislation and how easily it can be detected:

$$\text{Likelihood} = \text{Frequency of Activity} + \text{Frequency of Impact} + \text{Legal issues} + \text{Detection}$$

The risk of each identified impact is then based on the product of consequence and likelihood.

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Consequence} \times \text{likelihood}$$

Impacts will be rated as either of high, moderate or low significance on the basis provided in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8: Impact significance ratings

SIGNIFICANCE RATING	CLASS (NEGATIVE IMPACT)	CLASS (POSITIVE IMPACT)
1 - 55	(L) Low Significance	(L) Low Significance
56 - 169	(M) Moderate Significance	(M) Moderate Significance
170 - 600	(H) High Significance	(H) High Significance

6.2.2 Risk Reporting Matrix

The Risk Reporting Matrix (Figure 6-1) is typically used to determine the level of risks identified and associated with a project or within a program. The level of risk for each root cause is reported as low (green), low moderate (yellow), high moderate (purple) or high (red). The purpose of a risk assessment process is to move risks from the top right (high risk) to the bottom left (low risk) as reflected in the risk map.

Risk Map Before Treatment			Consequence				
			Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Moderate 3	Major 4	Catastrophic 5
Likelihood	A	Almost Certain			17 32		
	B	Likely			11 14 27 29 34 35 36 37	9 13 19 28 30	
	C	Moderate		33	1 2 7 20 23 24 38	6 21	3
	D	Unlikely			5 16 18 22 26	4 25 31	8
	E	Rare				39	
			Low 0	Moderate 6	High 19	Extreme 11	

Figure 6-1: Illustrative risk map.

The level of likelihood of each root cause is established utilising specified criteria (Table 6.9). For example, if the root cause has an estimated five per cent probability of occurring, the corresponding likelihood is Rare (Level E).

Table 6.9: Likelihood categories of root causes.

LIKELIHOOD CATEGORY				
E	D	C	B	A
Rare	Unlikely	Moderate	Likely	Almost Certain
Highly unlikely to occur on this project	Given current practices and procedures, this incident is unlikely to occur on this project	Incident has occurred on a similar project	Incident is likely to occur on this project	Incident is very likely to occur on this project, possibly several times

The level and types of consequences of each risk are established utilising criteria such as those described in Table 6.10. For each type of consequence there is a description that relates to a specific consequence value. The results for each risk are then plotted in the corresponding single square on the Risk Reporting Matrix.

Table 6.10: Levels and types of consequences.

	CONSEQUENCES				
	1 - Insignificant	2 - Minor	3 - Moderate	4 - Major	5 - Catastrophic
Safety and Health	First Aid Case	Minor Injury, Medical Treatment Case with/or Restricted Work Case.	Serious Injury or Lost Work Case	Major or Multiple Injuries - permanent injury or disability	Single or Multiple Fatalities
Environment	No impact on baseline environment. Localized to point source. No recovery required	Localized within site boundaries. Recovery measurable within 1 month of impact	Moderate harm with possible wider effect. Recovery in 1 year	Significant harm with local effect. Recovery longer than 1 year.	Significant harm with widespread effect. Recovery longer than 1 year. Limited prospect of full recovery
Reputation	Localised temporary impact	Localised, short term impact	Localised, long term impact but manageable	Localised, long term impact with unmanageable outcomes	Long term regional impact
Business Impact	Impact can be absorbed through normal activity	An adverse event which can be absorbed with some management effort	A serious event which requires additional management effort	A critical event which requires extraordinary management effort	Disaster with potential to lead to collapse of the project

6.3 Terms of reference for the specialist studies

The following terms of reference will be utilized in appointing the specialist consultants to undertake detailed investigations to assess the significance of potential impacts to the receiving environment.

6.3.1 Ecology and Wetlands

6.3.1.1 Literature Review

Desktop information on the expected biodiversity of the project area, including expected vegetation communities must be obtained from relevant sources. In addition to information on expected species assemblages, the project area will be assessed in terms of the following:

- North West Biodiversity Sector Plan (NW BSP, 2015);
- Relevant SANBI GIS data regarding ecologically important and sensitive areas in terms of fauna will be incorporated where relevant.
- Whether the study area is situated within a Listed Ecosystem in terms of Section 52 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004) or in a vegetation that is classified as Vulnerable or Endangered;
- Whether any portion of the vegetation community in the project area is protected by legislation;

-
- The presence of suitable habitats for faunal or floral species of conservation concern;
 - Whether any portion of the project area contributes to important ecological processes such as ecological corridors, hydrological processes and whether important topographical features such as ridges are present in the project area; and
 - Whether rivers and wetlands in the project area are listed as Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (FEPAs) (SANBI, 2011).

6.3.1.2 *Baseline Surveys*

- Vegetation communities must be sampled using random stratified sampling. This method entails the mapping of vegetation units prior to the site visit and placing at random 5 - 10 sampling plots per vegetation unit to obtain a species list. Size of sample plots will fit the type of vegetation as per methods used in the compilation of VEGMAP. Each sample plot will be sampled using the Braun-Blanquet methodology (Westhoff and Van der Maarel, 1978).
- Terrestrial faunal surveys will include field assessments, direct sightings and indirect evidence (calls, scat, tracks, etc.) of fauna species must be recorded. Surrounding areas, up- and down-slope must be scanned as needed. Since fauna may not always be directly observed, the field survey must focus on identifying habitat and micro-habitats to determine the likelihood of habitat specialists occurring on site with focus on ecologically significant species. An assessment of likelihood of occurrence of ecologically significant species must be provided, based on site survey findings.
- An assessment and mapping of any sensitive areas in terms of fauna must be provided. Identification of areas of current and future potential threat to fauna species, with focus on ecologically significant species. The development of a fauna management and monitoring plan is required.
- The wetland areas must be delineated in accordance with the DWAF (2005) guidelines.

6.3.1.3 *Impact Assessment*

Once the baseline assessment has been completed the specialists will commence with the impact assessment. The significance of potential impacts on the above-mentioned attributes will be assessed using the GCS impact assessment matrix. Suitable and practically implementable mitigation measures will be identified, and the significance of potential impacts will be reassessed post mitigation.

6.3.2 *Soils and Hydropedology*

6.3.2.1 *Literature Review and Desktop Assessment*

- Review all existing and relevant previous soil reports compiled for the study area;
- From this assessment, gaps in the baseline information available will be identified and these will guide the site survey to ensure that these gaps are addressed with the new information; and

- In addition to this, aerial photography as well as broad soil and land capability classes as obtained from the Environmental Potential Atlas of South Africa (ENPAT) and the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) will be studied.

6.3.2.2 *Field Survey*

- A detailed soil survey based on a 1 hectare (ha) grid must be undertaken where the proposed footprint area, and a 100 metre (m) buffer zone around the proposed footprint, will be assessed.
- In areas of great soil form variety, more sample points should be evaluated in order to establish soil form boundaries.
- Observations must be made regarding soil form, texture, soil profile depth, presence of soil structure and slope of the area.

6.3.2.3 *Reporting*

- A Soil, Land Use and Land Capability Scoping Report must be compiled that describes the desktop study as well as the site survey, and adheres to the NEMA requirements.
- Once soil form groups have been outlined, the land capability classification of the area will be determined and mapped using the 2006 Guidelines of the ARC. Similarly, the agricultural potential of the study area must be assessed based on these guidelines, taking other agricultural potential calculation factors into consideration. The assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed project on the soil, land use and land capability properties of the project site must then be determined using the standard GCS risk rating methodology.

6.3.3 *Air Quality*

6.3.3.1 *Baseline Assessment*

A study of the receiving environment by referring to:

- Available ambient air quality data for NO₂, CO and PM (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and TSP). The available dust fallout and PM data from the monitoring network will be used;
- Identify air quality sensitive receptors; and
- Details on the physical environment i.e. meteorology (atmospheric dispersion potential), land use and topography.

6.3.3.2 *Impact Assessment*

- The compilation of an emissions inventory incl. the identification and quantification of all emissions associated with current and proposed operations.
 - The baseline will be based on the most recent air quality impact assessment data available (likely the 2014 Air Quality Baseline Assessment conducted by Airshed).

- The future operations will include the expansion of the TSF and associated activities.
- Atmospheric dispersion simulations of gaseous pollutants, PM10, PM2.5 and dust fallout for the operations reflecting highest daily and annual average concentrations and total daily dust deposition due to routine and upset emissions from the TSF expansion operations. Relevant metals will also be assessed. The US EPA approved AERMOD model will be used.
- Compliance and impact assessment by comparing ambient pollutant concentration levels to the relevant air quality requirements.
- The identification of air quality management and mitigation measures based on the findings of the compliance and impact assessment.

6.3.3.3 Reporting

- A specialist air quality impact assessment report.
- Assess and update if needed the ambient air quality monitoring programme.

6.3.4 Noise

The terms of reference, designed to best meet the project requirements are summarised below:

- Screening-level input into phase 1 of the assessment which will include identification of potential noise sources, sensitive receptors and relevant legislation applicable to the assessment;
- A baseline assessment of the current noise climate in the vicinity of the proposed development which includes baseline sound level monitoring within the receiving environment (receptors);
- Compilation of a comprehensive acoustic inventory to account for sources of noise associated with the proposed development;
- An acoustic modelling investigation to determine the impact of the noise associated with the proposed development;
- Submission of an Environmental Acoustic Impact Assessment Report, detailing all findings from the baseline assessment, acoustic inventory and acoustic modelling simulations; and
- Provision of recommendations on the scope of any mitigation measures that may be applied to reduce noise associated with the proposed development, if necessary.

6.3.5 Heritage

The scope of work comprises a background study and a Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed impact area. The objectives for the cultural and archaeological study must be:

- To obtain a good understanding of the overall archaeological and cultural heritage conditions of the area through a brief desktop study;

-
- To locate, identify, record, photograph and describe sites of archaeological and cultural importance;
 - Should any sensitive cultural heritage sites be identified, the specialist will be required to propose a way forward to avoid and mitigate impact to these sites;
 - Ensure that all requirements of the local South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) are met; and
 - Report on the results of the archaeological and cultural heritage survey adhering to minimum standards as prescribed by the SAHRA and approved by the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologist (ASAPA).

6.3.6 *Surface water*

The hydrological study must include the following:

- Description of the hydrological setting of the proposed TSF expansion;
- Water management and freeboard requirements;
- Water balance assessment;
- Return Water Dam sizing; and
- Stormwater and stream diversions.

6.3.7 *Groundwater*

The main objectives of the hydrogeological assessment are:

- To collate all the available and historical hydrogeological information;
- To supply a detailed situation analysis of the current Kareerand TSF in terms of the hydrogeological environment;
- To incorporate the proposed expansion footprint;
- To assess the risk on the groundwater resources and the Vaal River; and
- To make recommendations on the management of groundwater resources and design parameters of the proposed TSF expansion.

The scope of work can be listed as follows:

- Obtain and assess all available information and identify the critical parameters that will require specific management;
- Undertake a field program to assess the foundation geology and hydrogeology;
- To understand the water quality criteria as obtained from the existing and newly drilled boreholes and surface water sites;
- Incorporation of recent field work and recommendations to fill any identified gaps;
- Application of numerical groundwater modelling;
- Final report with recommendations.

6.3.8 *Socio-economic*

6.3.8.1 *Social Impact Assessment*

The SIA report for the Project must include the following:

- Literature review, data collection and high level stakeholder consultation;
- Scoping Report input and the determination of anticipated impacts (construction, operation, and closure phases);
- Environmental Impact Report input including a detailed impact assessment and rating of anticipated impacts (construction, operation, and closure phases); and
- A management plan applicable to anticipated social impacts.

6.3.8.2 *Economic Impact Assessment*

- Identify, predict and evaluate economic aspects of the environment that may be affected by the project activities and associated infrastructure; and
- Advise on the alternatives that best avoid negative impacts or allow to manage and minimise them to acceptable levels, while optimising positive effects.

6.3.8.3 *Site Visit*

GCS/MWS will contact the concerned surface owners and provide them with a description of the proposed project team, the dates of the proposed site assessments as well as the equipment to be used. Any special requests for access will be communicated, and the contact details of the surface owners will be provided to the specialist team. In the event that the proposed site visit dates change from what was presented originally, the deviations must be discussed and confirmed between the surface owner and specialist prior to the site visit.

Site visits/consultations can only be initiated once the final project schedule has been agreed to with MWS. This will be discussed directly with both the social and economic specialists directly once the schedule has been finalised.

6.3.9 *Visual*

6.3.9.1 : *GAP Analysis of Spatial Data Available*

Consolidating existing information and GIS data from existing information the applicant may have from previous environmental and engineering studies.

6.3.9.2 *Scoping Assessment*

- Identification of preliminary receptors from a desktop assessment;
- Identifying major risks during the desktop study by identifying sensitive visual receptors within the surrounding areas;
- Consolidation of existing information detailing the proposed operations; and

-
- Preliminary viewshed analysis to determine possible visual extent of the proposed TSF expansion and associated infrastructure.

6.3.9.3 Comprehensive Visual Impact Assessment

Extensive spatial analysis using a series of GIS techniques must be used for the visual impact assessment. Additionally, data obtained from the applicant as well as documentation captured in-house must be incorporated into the assessment and which will assist in an initial desktop study.

A series of independent spatial analysis operations must be conducted and integrated to arrive at a visual impact index. Each of these spatial analysis operations must be briefly described in the following sections.

- Regional Overview and Visual Character;
- Description of the Landscape Quality;
- Description of the Sense of Place;
- Description of the Visual Resource;
- Determine Visual Absorption Capability;
- Determine Visibility and Visual Exposure; and
- Recommendation of practical Mitigation Measures.

6.3.10 Health Risk Assessment

The purpose to this assessment will be to evaluate the risk of health impacts associated with potential pollutants introduced by the proposed expansion project. The approach would be to investigate relevant, high profile elements present in tailings, to determine human exposure to the elements in different media (e.g. air, water) specific to the Kareerand expansion project and quantify the potential risk of health effects.

6.3.11 Radiological Public Impact Assessment

The focus of this assessment will be on the radiation exposure contribution induced by the Kareerand Expansion Project. The approach that will be followed will be to determine a source term (release rate) of radioactivity to the environment, estimate the dispersion of released radioactivity into the environment, and evaluate the subsequent interaction of the public with the affected environmental media. Where necessary and justified, this assessment will be complemented by actual environmental measurements and observation to quantify the dose contribution to the public.

7 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Based on the investigation of the receiving environment, as well as the understanding of activities to be carried out for the construction and operation phases of the project, the potential impacts during the various phases of the operation will be identified and addressed in detail during the EIA phase. Potential impacts that have been identified at this stage are presented in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Preliminary impacts identified.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	SPECIALIST STUDY TO INVESTIGATE POTENTIAL IMPACT
Loss of floral species and habitat	Ecology and Wetlands Assessment
Impact to local wetlands and water bodies	Wetland Assessment
	Surface Water Assessment
Disturbance of soil profiles	Soil and Land Capability Assessment
Soil Pollution and Compaction	Soil and Land Capability Assessment
Loss of Agricultural Potential and Land Capability	Soil and Land Capability Assessment
Dust generation	Air Quality Assessment
	Social Impact Assessment
Pollution to Groundwater quality	Hydrogeological Assessment and Modelling
Erosion of soils and drainage lines	Air Quality Assessment and Modelling
	Hydrology Assessment
Effect on local communities	Socio-economic Assessment
	Noise Assessment
	Visual Assessment
	Air Quality Assessment
	Health Risk Assessment
	Radiological Public Impact Assessment
Erosion	Soil and Land Capability Assessment
	Surface Water Assessment
Change of Land Use and sense of place	Noise Assessment
	Visual Assessment
	Socio-Economic Assessment
	Rezoning Application
	Soils, Land Capability and Agricultural Potential Assessment
Effect on Cultural Heritage and Graves	Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment
	Socio-Economic Assessment

8 CONCLUSION

This Final Scoping Report outlines tasks undertaken in order to describe in detail the proposed development activities. In addition, this phase of the process facilitates the assessment of the baseline biophysical and socio-economic environment. In so doing, the Environmental Assessment Practitioner and the environmental team have been able to indicate what potential impacts may be of significance, warranting more detailed investigation within the EIA phase.

9 UNDERTAKING BY EAP

9.1 UNDERTAKING REGARDING CORRECTNESS OF INFORMATION

I, Sharon Meyer, herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the comments and inputs from stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties received since project announcement, have been correctly recorded in the report.



Signature of the EAP

Date: 4 March 2020

9.2 UNDERTAKING REGARDING LEVEL OF AGREEMENT

I, Sharon Meyer, herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the level of agreement with Interested and Affected Parties and stakeholders since announcement of the project, has been correctly recorded and reported herein.



Signature of the EAP

Date: 4 March 2020

APPENDIX A
EAP Declaration



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF EAP AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	12/12/20/
NEAS Reference Number:	DEA/EIA/
Date Received:	

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014

PROJECT TITLE

Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility Expansion Project Scoping Report

Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP): ¹	Sharon Meyer		
Contact person:	Sharon Meyer		
Postal address:	P O Box 2597 Rivonia		
Postal code:	2128	Cell:	076 993 2242
Telephone:	011 803 5726	Fax:	
E-mail:	sharonm@gcs-sa.biz		
Professional affiliation(s) (if any)	IAIAAsa		

Project Consultant:	As above		
Contact person:			
Postal address:			
Postal code:		Cell:	
Telephone:		Fax:	
E-mail:			

4.2 The Environmental Assessment Practitioner

I, Sharon Meyer, declare that –

General declaration:

I act as the independent environmental practitioner in this application;

I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;

I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;

I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;

I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;

I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 8 of the regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;

I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;

I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;

I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;

I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;

I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and

I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not

all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;

will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations; and

I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Disclosure of Vested Interest (delete whichever is not applicable)

I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014;

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'M. J. ...', written over a horizontal line.

Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

GCS Water and Environment (Pty) Ltd

Name of company:

06 March 2020

Date:

APPENDIX B
EAP CV



International Environmental Group Manager

PROFILE

Sharon joined GCS has over 18 years' experience as a Principal Environmental Assessment Practitioner within the consulting field. The work experience that she has ranges from small urban development projects to large projects with multi-national team input. She has worked on various projects and her focus has been on coal and diamond mining, industrial waste management and power generation projects. Sharon has focused on innovation in industrial waste management in the mining and electricity generation sectors. She has worked in power generation on coal fired power stations, combined cycle gas plants, wind and hydroelectric scheme projects. Sharon has worked on site and linear projects, managing biophysical and socio-economic impact assessments.

Sharon has skills and experience in the following areas:

- Project management
- Strategic environmental assessment
- Resource management and allocation
- Technical review
- Business development
- Impact assessment
- Conservation planning
- Sustainability reporting and auditing
- Environmental management and mitigation

Sharon has managed multi-disciplinary teams on projects of national and strategic importance, to comply with international funding requirements. She works closely with the client and authorities to identify practical and sustainable solutions to address business challenges.

Recent key project experience as Project Manager and Principal Environmental Assessment Practitioner includes the following projects:

- Medupi Power Station Flue Gas Desulphurisation Retrofit ESIA, Waste Management License and WULA, South Africa.
- Chitima Integrated Coal Power Project ESIA and RAP in Tete Province, Mozambique.
- Okatji Marble Mine Monitoring, Water Use Licensing and Authorisation, Namibia.
- Kendal Power Station Continuous Ash Disposal Facility ESIA, Waste Management License and WULA, South Africa.
- Richards Bay Combined Cycle Power Project EIA, South Africa.
- Koffiefontein Diamond Mine New Tailings Facility EIA, South Africa.
- Kangra Water Liability Assessment and Reporting for Closure, South Africa.

CORE SKILLS

- Project Management.
- Technical Report Writing.
- Technical Supervision and Review.
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.
- Client engagement.
- Stakeholder Engagement.
- Resource management and integration.
- Resettlement Action Plans and Livelihood Restoration Planning.

DETAILS

Qualifications

- BSc Zoology and Geography (University of Witwatersrand) 1999
- BSc Honours Environmental Management (University of Witwatersrand) 2000
- MSc Zoology and Environmental Education (University of Witwatersrand) 2007

Memberships

SACNASP - *Pr. Sci. Nat.*

International Association for Impact Assessment - Gauteng Branch Committee

Languages:

English (Excellent)

Afrikaans (Good)

Countries worked in:

South Africa
Mozambique
Namibia

Previous Experience

Year	Employer	Project description	Roles and responsibilities
November 2017- June 2018	Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Principal Environmental Consultant	Technical Report Writing Impact Assessment Project Management Technical Review Auditing and Monitoring Client Liaison Stakeholder Engagement Management and Coordination of Multi-Disciplinary Teams
September 2013 - October 2017	Zitholele Consulting (Pty) Ltd	Divisional Lead and Senior Environmental Scientist	Resource Allocation and Management Project Management Marketing Technical Review Technical Report Writing Impact Assessment Client Liaison Stakeholder Engagement Management and Co-ordination of Multi-Disciplinary Teams

Previous Experience

<p>September 2009 - August 2013</p>	<p>Envirokey Management Services CC</p>	<p>Director and Senior Scientist</p>	<p>Resource Allocation and Management Project Management Client Liaison Marketing Technical Review Impact Assessment Project Management Technical Report Writing Stakeholder Engagement</p>
<p>July 2007 - August 2009</p>	<p>Holgate, Meyer and Associates CC</p>	<p>Partner and Senior Environmental Scientist</p>	<p>Resource Allocation and Management Project Management Impact Assessment Marketing Technical Review Client Liaison Technical Report Writing Stakeholder Engagement</p>

Previous Experience

May 2005 - June 2007	Cymbian Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Consultant	Technical Report Writing Impact Assessment Project Management Stakeholder Engagement Client Liaison
May 2003 - April 2005	Oryx Environmental Consulting CC	Junior Environmental Consultant	Technical Report Writing Impact Assessment Environmental Management Planning Biodiversity Action Plans Strategic Environmental Management Plans
January 2001 - April 2003	Eskom Enterprises - TSI	Environmental Officer	Environmental Management Plans Animal Interaction Investigations Waste Management Committee Impact Assessment Technical Writing

APPENDIX C
Current I&AP database

Title	Last name	First name	Organisation	Position
Landowners and lawful occupiers (Directly Affected)				
	de Wit	Jan	Two Palms Trust	
	Janse Van Rensburg	Sarel Johannes	Chemwes (Pty) Ltd	
			Temotuo Rehabilitation Co	
			NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE RSA	
			AngloGold Ashanti Ltd	
			African Rainbow Minerals Ltd	
			Da Rocha Maria Ines	
			M Q M Prop (Pty) Ltd	
	Matsose	Fannie	WILDEBEESTPAN (PORTION 9 & 10) COMMUNAL PROPERTY ASSOCIATION	
Landowners and lawful occupiers of adjacent properties				
Mr	Johan	Fourie	ChubbyChick	
Mr	Hennie	Kruger	ChubbyChick	
Mr	Geoff	Allem		
Mr	Ben	Delpont		
Dr	Pieter	Groenewald		
Mr	Jaco	Steyn	SENWES / Hartbeesfontein Agric	
Ms	Sally			
Mr	Peter	Hill		
Mr	N	Marais		
Mr	Piet	Theron		
Mr	Johan	Kondos		
Mr	Carl	Crous		
Mr	Johann	Tempelhoff	NWU	
Mr	Etienne	Rood	Tims Haven / Harmony Gold	
Ms	Mercia	Whitehorn	Tims Haven	
Government Authorities				
Local Government				
Dr Kenneth Kaunda DM				
	Barei	Segotso-Mosiane	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	Executive Mayor
		Cllr F I Tagaree	Member of the Mayoral Committee	Finance & Debt
		PA: Yousuf Minty 8030/8031		
		Cllr M L Mojaki	Member of the Mayoral Committee	Corporate Services
		PA: Khotso Richard Moabi		
		Cllr N I Matetoane	Member of the Mayoral Committee	Transversal Issues
		PA: Bonolo Tedla		
		Cllr M F Nthaba	Member of the Mayoral Committee	Infrastructure
		PA: Thapelo Majelenane		
		Cllr T O Vilakazi	Member of the Mayoral Committee	Housing, Land & Rural
		PA: Babalwa Saxhanti		
		Cllr S D Montoedi	Member of the Mayoral Committee	Electrical Engineering
		PA: N Mondl 8735		
		Cllr S J Daemane	Member of the Mayoral Committee	Public Safety
		PA: Mojalefa Hani		
		Cllr P E Mabeli	Member of the Mayoral Committee	Sports, Arts & Culture
		PA: Puleng Chelane		
		Cllr N S Mendela	Member of the Mayoral Committee	Community & Health
		PA: Orapeleng 8763		
		Cllr T G Khoza	Member of the Mayoral Committee	Economic Growth & Market
		PA: Rondy Kiti		
	F Lephale	Environmental Management		
City of Matlosana				
	TSR	Nkhumise	City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp)	Municipal Manager
	E	Marumo	City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp)	Deputy Director in office of Municipal Manager
	B	Masibi	City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp)	Office of the Speaker
	J	Masilo	City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp)	Directorate: Municipal and Social Services
	T	Tsime	City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp)	Directorate: Macro City Planning and Development
	T	Pelesane	City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp)	Directorate: Civil Services and Human Settlement
	J	Davis	City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp)	Town Planning
	MJ	Masilo	City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp)	Community Services
	B	Sikhampula	City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp)	Parks and Development
	M	Mithi	City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp)	Chief Cleansing
	CK	Monatisa	City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp)	Administration
	TW	du Plessis	City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp)	Cleansing
	LD	Rambuwani	City of Matlosana (Klerksdorp)	Parksand Cemeteries
Mr		Mabeli	Ward Councillor Ward 31(Khuma)	
Mr	Fanie	Kloppers	Ward Councillor Ward 30 (Stilfontein)	
JB Marks				

Mr	Lebo	Ralekgetho	JB Marks Local Municipality (Ventersdorp / Potch)	Municipal Manager
Mr	Jack	Monnakgothu	JB Marks Local Municipality (Ventersdorp / Potch)	Head: Technical Services
Mr	William	Maphosa	JB Marks Local Municipality (Ventersdorp / Potch)	Head: Communication Services
Competent Authorities and Commenting Authorities				
Office of the Premier				
	Vuyisile	Ngesi	Office of the Premier: Spokesperson	
Land Claims Commissioner				
	Keabetswe	Mothupi	Office of the Regional Land Clams Commissioner: North West	
North West Department of Public Works and Roads				
Mr	Pakiso	Mothupi	HOD: Department Public Works and Roads	
	Dolly	Mogonediwa	Department Public Works and Roads (PA to Chief Director)	
	Katlego	Mogale	Department Public Works and Roads	
	Johan	van Wyk	Department Public Works and Roads	
North West Parks and Tourism Board				
	Phuti	Mahloko	North West Parks and Tourism Board	
North West Department of Agriculture and Rural Development				
Dr	Poncho	Mokaila	HOD: North West Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	
	Mohlalisi	Motshabi	North West Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	
	Portia	Krisjan	North West Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	
Department of Water and Sanitation				
Mr	Lutendo (Desmond)	Mutshaine	DWS	Production Scientist: Mine Water & Water quality Management (MW&WQM)
Mr	Bashan	Govender	DWS	
Ms	Candice	Enoch	DWS	
Ms	Koketso	Aphane	DWS	
Ms	Zimbini	Mazula	DWS	
Ms	Mogale	Matseba	DWS Forums	
Ms	Philimon	Khwinana	DWS Forums	
Mr	Bashan	Govender	DWS:Head Office	CD: Mine Water Management
Mr	Jurgo	van Wyk	DWS	Integrated Water Quality Management
Mr	Marius	Keet	DWS	CMA: Vaal Proto
Mr	Tseliso	Ntlii	Department of Water and Sanitation	Free State Province
Mr	Vernon	Blair	Department of Water and Sanitation	Free State Province
Mr	George	Nel	Department of Water and Sanitation	Free State Province
South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)				
Ms	Khumalo	Nokukhanya	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)	
Ms	Natasha	Higgitt	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)	
Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)				
Mr	Mahlangu	Lucas	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	
Department of Mineral Resources (DMR)				
Ms	Lorraine	Nobela	Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) - NW	
	Neo	Kgokong	Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) - NW	
	Phumudzo	Nethwadzi	Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) - NW	
	Chris	Tshisevhe	Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) - NW	
SANRAL				
Mr	Jan	Oliver	SANRAL	
Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (Detect)				
Mr	L	Tshikovhi	HOD: DETECT	
Ms	Lebo	Diale	Chief Director: Environmental Services	
North West Department of Social Development				
Ms	Dikeledi	Mothobi	HOD	
NNR (National Nuclear Regulator)				
Mr	PE	Mohajane		
NGOs/ CBOs/ Parastatals				
Ms	Shalene	Janse van Resnburg	Midvaal Water Company	
Ms	Mariette	Liefferink	Federation of Sustainable Environment (FSE)	
Mr	Boeta	du Toit	Agri North West	
			SenWes	
Mr	Janse	Rabie	Agri SA: SA Head Natural Resources	
Mr	Gregory	Smith	Agri SA: Assistant - Natural Resources	
Ms	Andrea	Campher	Agri SA: Disaster Management	
	John	Capel	Bench Marks Foundation	Executive Director
	Moses	Cloete	Bench Marks Foundation	Deputy Director
	Eric		Bench Marks Foundation	
	Bishop	Seoka	Bench Marks Foundation	
	Simo	Gumede	Bench Marks Foundation	

	Motlatsi	Makhetha	Dr KKDM Development Agency	
	Makoma	Lekalakala	Earthlife Africa	Branch coordinator
	Thabo		Earthlife Africa	Sustainable Energy & Livelihoods Project
	Louis	Stydom	Lawyers for Human Rights	
	Lindiwe	Khumalo	South African Human Rights Commission	CEO
	Isaac	Mangena	South African Human Rights Commission	Spokesperson
	Robert	Krause	Centre for applied legal studies	SLP commitments/transparency and, community engagement and awareness of corporate responsibilities
	Louis	Snyman	Centre for applied legal studies	
	Stuart		Socio-economic Rights Institute	
	Edward		Socio-economic Rights Institute	
	Thomas	du Toit	Save the Vaal	
	Stephina	Modau	Minerals Council SA	
Pressure Groups				
	Khuma Bantu Forum		Concerned Group	
	Jabulani	Latha	Khuma Concerned Community Movement (KCCM)	
	Mr Phatsoane		Black Business in Mining	
	Gabriel	Mashaba	Khuma	
	Pule	Mokoteli	Khuma	
General Interested and Affected Parties				
Mr	Nkosinathi Leornard	Qotwane	Nathis Works and Consultancy Services Pty Ltd	
Mr	K	Monnahela	Fresheners Multipurpose Co-Operative Pty Ltd	
Mr	M	Motloug	Fresheners Multipurpose Co-Operative Pty Ltd	
	Koketso	Moagi		
Mr	Phoka	Phatsoane		
Mr	Tlisane	Lesedi	General public	
Mr	Thato	Porogo	Khuma BusinessForum (KBF)	
Mr	Thabo	Tshabalala	Khuma BusinessForum (KBF)	
	Motau	Lekitlane	Khuma Community	
	Mabote	Ntaopane	Khuma Community	
Ms	Mercia	Whitehorn	Kromdraai	
	Burns	Kobue	Khuma Business	
	Toko	Mathabela	Khuma Business	
			Paradyskop	
Mr	Friedmann	Essrich	Landowner	
	Mpho	Magasa		
Libraries (Public Places for review of documents)				
			Klerksdorp Public Library	Voortrekker Street, Klerksdorp Central, (Tel: 018 487 8291)
			Khuma Library	Ndlondlosi Street, Khuma, (Tel: 018 487 8652)
			Potchefstroom Public Library	25 Wolmarans Street, Potchefstroom, (Tel: 018 299 5000)
			Stilfontein Library	Somerset Drive, Stilfontein (Tel: 018 487 8291)
			Orkney Library	Patmore Street, Orkney (Tel: 018 473 0310)
Media				
			Klerksdorp Rekord	
			Klerksdorp Midweek	
			Overvaal	

APPENDIX D
Advertisements



Hoërskool Klerksdorp het onlangs hul sportsterre vir die jaar vereer. Jaco Anderson en Zane van Staden is as sportseuns van die jaar aangewys en Kayla van der Bergh is die sportvrou van die jaar.



Ané Venter en Reghard Jooste is as Hoërskool Klerksdorp se kultuurmeisie en -seun vir die jaar aangewys.



Laerskool Goudkop se Duxleerders vir die derde kwartaal is aangewys. Hulle is Juan-Carlo Passano (graad 4 - 96,17%); Ruzanne Oosthuizen (graad 5 - 96,17%); Anchen Hodgson (graad 6 - 94,83%) en Ruven Jansen van Vuuren (graad 7 - 96%).



Laerskool Meiringspark se o/13 krieketspan het die Noordwesliga gewen. Hulle speel 20 wedstryde waarvan hulle net twee verloor. Die voorste lopiemarkers in die span is Eduard Dreyer (952 lopies en vat 39 paaltjies), Marneau Dreyer (841 lopies en vat 30 paaltjies) en Shawn Beukes (615 lopies en vat 26 paaltjies). Die span bestaan uit Manie Rousseau en Kenny Swart (afriegers), Marneau Dreyer, Eduan Jerling, Diwan Labuschagne, Tristan Maraba, Thlogi Mokatsane, Ronaldo Joubert, Bevan Morkel, Jonathan Botha, Eduard Dreyer, CJ Evert, Shawn Beukes, Ané Saunderson en Shaun du Plessis.



Laerskool Goudkop wen al hulle ligawedstryde en tree as Kosh-wenners uit die stryd. Hulle wen die Noordwes finale teen Laerskool Noordvaal met 8 paaltjies, om as Noordweswenners die jaar af te sluit. Die span is (agter) Lukas Davidtz (afrieger), Zaid Bekker, Nathan Hing, Divan Botha, Logan Botha, Dian Mostert (kaptein), Jhanco Janse van Rensburg, Piet White (afrieger), (voor) Ruben van der Merwe, Kyle Speelman, Ethan Botes, Zachary Smith, Dean Sammons en Dean van der Merwe.

VEILING - WOONHUIS & ONVERBETERDE ERF te WILKOPPIES, KLERKSDORP

In opdrag van die likwidadeurs van Autumn Star Trading 251 (Edms) Beperk (M150/19) sal ons die ondervermelde eiendomme verkoop

WOENSDAG, 13 NOVEMBER 2019
10:00 te LEWISSTR 16C

Eiendomme: 1) Gedeelte 3 van Erf 632 Wilkoppies Uitbr 11 (578²); 2) Gedeelte 8 van Erf 632 Wilkoppies Uitbr 11 (516m²) en 3) Gedeelte 11 van Erf 632 Wilkoppies Uitbr 11 (2073m²).

Gedeelte 3: (toegangspad); **Gedeelte 8:** onverbeterde eiendom. **Gedeelte 11:** woonhuis wat omgeskakel is in 6 x eenpersoon eenhede; 2 gemeenskaplike badkamers; onthaalvertrek, buitekamer / werkwinkel; 3 x motorhuise en 4 x motorafdakke.

VOORWAARDES: 10% van die koopprys en 5% kommissie plus BTW daarop is betaalbaar deur die KOPER by toeslaan van die bod. Balans teen registrasie, waarborg gelewer te word 30 dae na aanvaarding. Kopers moet 'n bewys van woonadres en identiteit beskikbaar hê.

Vir nadere besonderhede skakel:
Afslaer/ RUDI MÜLLER 082 490 7686
ANTON ENGELBRECHT 082 789 2772
Kantoor: 018 294 7391

Besoek ons webtuiste vir meer inligting asook die reëls van die veiling en die regulasies in terme van die Verbruikerswet: www.ubique.co.za



Afslaers
UBIQUE Auctioneers
www.ubique.co.za



NOTIFICATION OF AN APPLICATION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AMENDMENT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSE FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE KAREERAND TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY FOR MINE WASTE SOLUTIONS, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

GCS Ref. No: 17-0026

Mine Waste Solutions (MWS), also known as Chemwes (Pty) Ltd (Chemwes), collects and reprocesses mine tailings that were previously deposited on tailings storage facilities (TSFs) in order to extract gold and uranium. One such a facility is the Kareerand TSF which is situated to the east of Klerksdorp (19 km from facility), within the jurisdiction of the City of Matlosana and JB Marks Local Municipalities in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality in the North-West Province.

Kareerand TSF was designed with an operating life of 14 years, taking the facility to 2025 with a total design capacity of 352 million tonnes. Subsequent to commissioning of the TSF, MWS was acquired by AngloGold Ashanti in 2012 and tailings production target has increased by an additional 485 million tonnes, which will require operations to continue until 2042. The additional tailings therefore require extension of the design life of the TSF.

The integrated application is for the expansion of the current Kareerand TSF to accommodate the increased tailings, six additional pump stations (three main and three satellite) and approximately 30 km of pipelines. The TSF expansion is proposed on the western edge of the current facility, and the final height of the combined facility (both expansion and current) will be 122m. The expansion will add approximately 380 hectares to the TSF footprint, including support infrastructure. Infrastructure that will be constructed as part of the TSF expansion includes fences, access roads, a topsoil bund wall, stormwater diversion channels, delivery pipelines, solution trenches, collector sump, catchment paddocks, starter wall, drainage system, decant system, catwalk, energy dissipater, silt trap, stormwater dam, return water dams (RWDs), contractors yard, RWD emergency spillway, pump stations, process water/slurry pipelines and slurry launders.

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESS

GCS (Pty) Ltd, as the independent environmental practitioner (EAP), has been appointed by MWS to conduct the integrated process of a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) and Waste Management Licence (WML) Application. The following activities are applied for:

National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998): • Listing Notice 1 of 2014 (GN R983 as amended)- Activity 12, 16, 19, 24, 28, 31, 46, 48; • Listing Notice 2 of 2014 (GN R984 as amended)- Activity 15 and 16; and National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEM: WA) (Act 59 of 2008): • List of waste management activities that have, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the environment (GN 921, as amended)- Category B, Activity 3 and 7.

YOUR PARTICIPATION IS IMPORTANT

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to participate by providing comments and raising issues of concern regarding the proposed project. The Scoping Report will be available in January 2020 for review and comment. To register as an I&AP and to receive copies of documents please contact: GCS (Pty) Ltd: Anelle Lötter / Georgina Wilson, Tel: 011 803 5726, Fax: 011 803 5745, E-mail: anellel@gcs-sa.biz / georgina@gcs-sa.biz or Mail: P O Box 2597, Rivonia, 2128, <http://www.gcssa.biz/documents/>

Waterberg District Municipality
 VISION: "We are the best energy hub and ecotourism destination in Southern Africa"
 MISSION: "To invest in a constituency of talented human capital who are motivated and innovative to build a sustainable economy in the field of energy, minerals and eco-tourism for the benefit of all our communities"

CALL FOR TENDERS
 Waterberg District Municipality (WDM) invites service providers to submit tenders for the following projects:

Bid Number	Project Name/Description	Compulsory Briefing Session	Local Content Threshold	Closing Date	Technical Contact Person
WDM/2018/19-09	Re-Advert: Occupational Medical Examination and Diseases	08 November 2019 at 10h00 at the Waterberg District Municipality Council Foyer	N/A	06 December 2019 at 11h00	Mr Kenneth Mothata, tel. 014 718 3338 or email: kmothata@waterberg.gov.za
WDM/2019/20-09	Provision of Banking Services	08 November 2019 at 10h30 at the Waterberg District Municipality Council Foyer	N/A	17 January 2020 at 11h00	Mr Aubrey Nkhata, tel. 014 718 3344 or email: ankhat@waterberg.gov.za
WDM/2019/20-10	Instant Sampling Kits for Food and Water	08 November 2019 at 11h00 at the Waterberg District Municipality Council Foyer	N/A		Ms Tebogo Tshabalala, tel. 014 718 3325 or email: tshabalala@waterberg.gov.za
WDM/2019/20-11	Stack Monitoring Equipment	08 November 2019 at 11h30 at the Waterberg District Municipality Council Foyer	N/A	22 November 2019 at 11h00	Mr Vincent Raphunga, tel. 014 718 3386 or email: vrphunga@waterberg.gov.za
WDM/2019/20-12	Review of the Waterberg Spatial Development Framework	08 November 2019 at 12h00 at the Waterberg District Municipality Council Foyer	N/A		Mr Phattu Siebe, tel. 014 718 3362 or email: psiebe@waterberg.gov.za
WDM/2019/20-13	Supply and Delivery of Uniform and PPE	08 November 2019 at 12h30 at the Waterberg District Municipality Council Foyer	100%	06 December 2019 at 11h00	Mr Kenneth Mothata, tel. 014 718 3338 or email: kmothata@waterberg.gov.za

CANCELLATION OF TENDER
 WDM/2018/19-05: Review of WDM Air Quality Management Plan
 • THE PROJECT WAS CANCELLED
 • ADVERT DATE: 24 AND 26 FEBRUARY 2019
 • CLOSING DATE: 15 MARCH 2019
 Mr Stanley Koenale, tel. 014 718 3331 or email: skoenale@waterberg.gov.za

Tender documents are available and can be downloaded free of charge from the e-Tender portal (www.etenders.gov.za) or can be obtained at a non-refundable amount of R250.00 from the Municipality's offices from 07h45 to 15h30 (Monday to Friday) as from 04 November 2019. All proposals must be in a sealed envelope and marked with the Project Name, Project Number and the Closing Date and be deposited in the tender box of the WDM Council Building, Harry Gwala Street, Modimolle. The Tender Box is accessible 24 hours/7 days per week at the WDM Building. The compulsory briefing session will be held on the date, time and venue as indicated above.

Proposals will be evaluated on the basis of the PPPFA 80/20 point system and WDM Supply Chain Management Policy. No faxed or emailed proposals will be accepted. Interested Service Providers should submit proposals to the following address: The Municipal Manager, Waterberg District Municipality, Harry Gwala Street, Modimolle, 0510. Administrative queries relating to the tender may be addressed to the Divisional Manager: SCM on tel. 014 718 3350 / 014 718 3300 or email: kmakgobela@waterberg.gov.za and technical queries as per the contact person above.

M MALULEKA - MUNICIPAL MANAGER

GCS
 Water & Environmental Consultants

NOTIFICATION OF AN APPLICATION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AMENDMENT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSE FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE KAREERAND TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY FOR MINE WASTE SOLUTIONS, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

GCS Ref. No: 17-0026

Mine Waste Solutions (MWS), also known as Chemwes (Pty) Ltd (Chemwes), collects and reprocesses mine tailings that were previously deposited on tailings storage facilities (TSFs) in order to extract gold and uranium. The residue is then deposited on a single facility known as Kareerand TSF which is situated to the east of Klerksdorp (19 km from facility), within the jurisdiction of the City of Matlosana and JB Marks Local Municipalities in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality in the North West Province.

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 - List of waste management activities that have, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the environment (GN 921, as amended)-Category B, Activity 3 and 7.

YOUR PARTICIPATION IS IMPORTANT
 Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to participate by providing comments and raising issues of concern regarding the proposed project. The Scoping Report will be available in January 2020 for review and comment. To register as an I&AP and to receive copies of documents please contact:

GCS (Pty) Ltd: Anelle Lotter / Georgina Wilson, Tel: 011 803 5726, Fax: 011 803 5745, E-mail: anelle@gcs-sa.biz / georgina@gcs-sa.biz or Mail: P O Box 2597, Rivonia, 2128, http://www.gcs-sa.biz/documents/

TSHWANE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

TEDA: BID PPM 06/10/19: APPOINTMENT OF A TRANSACTIONAL ADVISOR ON DEVELOPMENT OF A BUSINESS PLAN FOR TSHWANE VERTICAL FARMING FACILITY PROJECT

The 80/20 preference point system will be applied to this tender. Bidders who are in the employ of the state will be disqualified automatically.

CLOSING DATE: 19 NOVEMBER 2019 AT 11:00 AM

Tender documents and Terms of Reference are obtainable on the e-tender and the TEDA website. Only bidders that submitted proof of a non-refundable deposit of R250, 00 will be accepted. Cash and Bank-guaranteed cheques will not be accepted. Proof of payment must be submitted together with bid documents. Name of bidder must reflect as reference.

Bidders who have disputed municipal accounts for rates and taxes and/or accounts for municipal or other services that are more than 30 days overdue will be disqualified. Municipal accounts for the last three months must be submitted together with the bid documents.

Should the bidder be renting in a leased property, both lessor and the lessee's agreement must be furnished together with the landlord's municipal account or statement Municipal account must be submitted together with the bid documents.

Submission of municipal accounts is applicable to sub-contracting service providers as well. Failure to comply with the above conditions will lead to disqualification.

Enquiries regarding technical terms of reference or bid documents must be referred to Mr Richard Ramolemi at 012 358 6539 or Richard.R@TSHWANE.GOV.ZA

Tender documents must be enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the applicable tender number, tender description and reference number, as well as the closing time and due date, and must be addressed to TEDA, Supply Chain Management, PO Box 11751, Zwartkop, Pretoria 0051. It must be placed in the tender box situated at the reception area on the 5th Floor, Anker Building, 1279 Mike Crawford Road, Centurion

The bid are accessed on the Website at www.etenders.gov.za

No briefing session will be held.

www.tshwane.gov.za Municipal Entity of the City of Tshwane

LHDA

Lesotho Highlands Development Authority
 Lesotho Highlands Water Project PHASE II

Procurement of Construction Contract

The Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP) is a multi-billion Maloti/Rand and bi-national project which was established by the treaty of 1986 signed between the governments of the Kingdom of Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa. The LHWP includes large scale civil engineering, socio-economic, public health and environmental disciplines. The Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (the implementing Authority of the LHWP) intends to procure the following Construction Contract:

Contract Number and Name	Availability of Documents	Date of COMPULSORY Briefing and Site Visit	Deadline for Submission
Contract LHDA No. 4005D: Installation of Telecommunication Infrastructure for Phase II	04 November 2019 to 02 March 2020	Briefing and Site Visit 28 November 2019 at 08:00	02 March 2020 at 14:00

COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS
 All Documents may be obtained during the periods indicated above at NO COST, from the Phase II project website <http://www.lhda.org.ls/tenderbulletin/>.

Alternatively, for a non-refundable fee of M1 000.00, the documents may be collected from Lesotho Highlands Development Authority, LHWP2 Project Management Unit, 9th Floor Lesotho Bank Tower, Kingsway Street, Maseru, Lesotho between the hours of 9:00 and 15:00 during the dates indicated above. Proof of payment to the LHDA account must be provided at the time of collection of document.

Banking details and specific information regarding this procurement can be obtained from LHDA's website: <http://www.lhda.org.ls/tenderbulletin/>.

MPUMALANGA PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

RE-INVITATION TO BID

The Mpumalanga Provincial Legislature is looking to appoint service providers to bid for the goods/services below:

BID NO.	DESCRIPTION	NON-REFUNDABLE COST	COMPULSORY BRIEFING SESSION	CLOSING DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF BIDS	CONTACT PERSONS
REF: MPL 5/1/3/1/1	Cleaning Services for the Legislature Building 1 for the period of 36 months				Mr A J Arendse at 013 766 1062 for technical issues OR Mr. D. Madonsela-Khanyani at 013 766 1111 for Supply chain Management
REF: MPL 5/1/3/1/2	Provision of Outsourced internal Audit services for the period of 36 months	R300.00	14 November 2019 At 09:00	3 December 2019 At 14:00	Ms Nomcebo Qwabe at 013 766 1415 for technical issues OR Mr. D. Madonsela-Khanyani at 013 766 1111 for Supply chain Management

The 80/20 Preferential Point System will be used as Evaluation Criteria:

- 80 points for price.
- 20 points for B-BBEE Status Level of Contributor

Bid documents will be available during working hours from 14 November 2019 at Legislature, address stated below

COMPULSORY BRIEFING SESSION WILL BE HELD AT LOWER GROUND FLOOR AT THE ADDRESS BELOW:

Bids are to be deposited in a tender box at the Mpumalanga Provincial Legislature, Building Number 1, Lower Ground Floor, Mpumalanga Government Complex, Building 1, Riverside Park, Government Boulevard, Mbombela/Nelspruit.

Human Settlements

Invitation to Bid
 Developers/Contractors and Professionals are hereby invited for:

Bid No.	Description	Bid Price	Evaluation Criteria	Briefing Session	Contact Details
DH01/18A	Supplementary of Pre-Qualified List of Turnkey - Design and Building Construction.	Bid documents can be downloaded for free on www.etenders.gov.za or be purchased from our offices at a cost of R50.00 each (non-refundable)	Functionality as per the bid document	N/A	Bid Documents Mr CT Mbombi/Mr DL Smith/ Ms Elna Kepadisa tel: (018) 388 2947/6/4435 email: ctmbombi@nwpg.gov.za email: dlsmith@nwpg.gov.za email: ekepadisa@nwpg.gov.za
DH 45/19	Establishment of Pre-Qualified List of Sites - Design and Install Internal Services of Low Cost Houses for a period of three years.	Bid documents can be downloaded for free on www.etenders.gov.za or be purchased from our offices at a cost of R50.00 each (non-refundable)	Functionality as per the bid document	N/A	Bid Documents Mr CT Mbombi/Mr DL Smith/ Ms Elna Kepadisa tel: (018) 388 2947/6/4435 email: ctmbombi@nwpg.gov.za email: dlsmith@nwpg.gov.za email: ekepadisa@nwpg.gov.za
DH 46/19	Establishment of Pre-Qualified List of Professional Services Providers in the Building Industry for a period of three years.	Bid documents can be downloaded for free on www.etenders.gov.za or be purchased from our offices at a cost of R50.00 each (non-refundable)	Functionality as per the bid document	N/A	Bid Documents Mr CT Mbombi/Mr DL Smith/ Ms Elna Kepadisa tel: (018) 388 2947/6/4435 email: ctmbombi@nwpg.gov.za email: dlsmith@nwpg.gov.za email: ekepadisa@nwpg.gov.za

The pre-qualification of this application will include functionality as per the bid document.

The minimum threshold for functionality for DH 01/18A AND DH 45/19 - EME will be 40 points; QSE and GENERIC will be 50 points AND for DH 46/19 will be 60 points and application that fail to achieve the minimum qualifying score will be disqualified. Only applicants that achieved the minimum qualifying score/percentage for functionality will be included in the pre-qualified list.

NB: Contractors who are already included in the existing departmental pre-qualified lists MUST NOT re-apply, but to submit renewable documentations, such as NHBRC, CIDB, B-BBEE, etc.

Note: Military Veterans and People Living with Disability are encouraged to apply

Documents will be available at the Department of Human Settlements, Craft Press Building, 27 James Watt Crescent, Industrial Site, Mafikeng.

Closing date: 22 November 2019

Department: Human Settlements North West Provincial Government REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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City Press

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Chapi Crapp

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OPEN MARKET LOG SALES
 1 APRIL 2020 to 31 MARCH 2021

All parties interested in Pine and Eucalyptus Logs are required to register for the above-mentioned process. Timber will be on offer from the KZN, Mpumalanga and Limpopo plantations.

A special invitation is directed to SMME's to participate. All interested parties must register before 29 November 2019.

Registration forms and more details can be obtained from: Noko Rammutla: Tel: 013 754 2849 Email: noko.rammutla@safcol.co.za

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TENDERS & AUCTIONS

L.E.G.A.L NOTICES



NOTIFICATION OF AN APPLICATION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AMENDMENT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSE FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE KAREERAND TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY FOR MINE WASTE SOLUTIONS, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

GCS Ref. No: 17-0026

Mine Waste Solutions (MWS), also known as Chemwes (Pty) Ltd (Chemwes), collects and re-processes mine tailings that were previously deposited on tailings storage facilities (TSFs) in order to extract gold and uranium. One such a facility is the Kareerand TSF which is situated to the east of Klerksdorp (19 km from facility), within the jurisdiction of the City of Matlosana and JB Marks Local Municipalities in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality in the North-West Province.

Kareerand TSF was designed with an operating life of 14 years, taking the facility to 2025 with a total design capacity of 352 million tonnes. Subsequent to commissioning of the TSF, MWS was acquired by AngloGold Ashanti in 2012 and tailings production target has increased by an additional 485 million tonnes, which will require operations to continue until 2042. The additional tailings therefore require extension of the design life of the TSF.

The integrated application is for the expansion of the current Kareerand TSF to accommodate the increased tailings, six additional pump stations (three main and three satellite) and approximately 30 km of pipelines. The TSF expansion is proposed on the western edge of the current facility, and the final height of the combined facility (both expansion and current) will be 122m. The expansion will add approximately 380 hectares to the TSF footprint, including support infrastructure. Infrastructure that will be constructed as part of the TSF expansion includes fences, access roads, a topsoil bund wall, stormwater diversion channels, delivery pipelines, solution trenches, collector sump, catchment paddocks, starter wall, drainage system, decant system, catwalk, energy dissipater, silt trap, stormwater dam, return water dams (RWDs), contractors yard, RWD emergency spillway, pump stations, process water/slurry pipelines and slurry launders.

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESS

GCS (Pty) Ltd, as the independent environmental practitioner (EAP), has been appointed by MWS to conduct the integrated process of a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) and Waste Management Licence (WML) Application. The following activities are applied for:

National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998):

- Listing Notice 1 of 2014 (GN R983 as amended)- Activity 12, 16, 19, 24, 28, 31, 46, 48;

- Listing Notice 2 of 2014 (GN R984 as amended)- Activity 15 and 16; and

National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEM: WA) (Act 59 of 2008):

- List of waste management activities that have, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the environment (GN 921, as amended)- Category B, Activity 3 and 7.

YOUR PARTICIPATION IS IMPORTANT

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to participate by providing comments and raising issues of concern regarding the proposed project. The Scoping Report will be available in January 2020 for review and comment. To register as an I&AP and to receive copies of documents please contact:

GCS (Pty) Ltd: Anelle Lötter / Georgina Wilson, Tel: 011 803 5726, Fax: 011 803 5745, E-mail: anellel@gcs-sa.biz / georgina@gcs-sa.biz or Mail: P O Box 2597, Rivonia, 2128, <http://www.gcs-sa.biz/documents/>

P533

VEILING !!!

VEILING – POTCHEFSTROOM

STUDENTE WOONSTELLE & WOONHUISE

DONDERDAG, 21 NOVEMBER 2019, soos aangedui
10:00 te WALTHOFF NR 12, HOFFMANSTR 84, DIE BULT (WOONSTEL)

Deeltitel eenheid 12, WALTHOFF SS168/2011, Potchefstroom Registrasie Afdeling IP, Noordwes: **Groot: 69m²** (Die kompleks is geleë naby aan die NWU)

Verbeterings: Woonstel met 2 balkonne, oopplan sitkamer/kombuis, 2 slaapkamers elk met en-suite badkamer. Onderdakparkering.

11:00 te CLASSIC OAKS NR 1, MEYERSTR 10, DIE BULT

Deeltitel eenheid 1, CLASSIC OAKS SS 3/2009, Potchefstroom, Registrasie Afdeling IP, Noordwes: **Groot: 77m²** en parkering 22m² (Ideaal geleë, 500m vanaf NWU hoofhek).

Verbeterings: Pragtige tuinwoonstel met 2 slaapkamers, 1 badkamer, oopplan leefarea, kombuis, gasstoof, houtvloere, lugreëling en pragtige tuintjie asook onderdakparkering van 22m². Die maandelikse huurinkomste is tans R10,000.00.

12:00 te JASMYNSTRAAT 11, GRIMBEEKPARK (WOONHUIS)

Erf 276, Grimbeekpark uitbr 6, Registrasie Afdeling IQ, Noordwes: Groot: 460 m²

Verbeterings: Woonhuis met 4 slaapkamers, 2 badkamers, sitkamer/onthaalarea, eetkamer, kombuis en afdak vir 2 voertuie (fondasie vir dubbelmotorhuis reeds voltooi). Die woonhuis is toegerus met 'n sonkrag geysers en lugreëlings asook 'n besproeiingstelsel.

13:00 te FREDERIKSTRAAT 27, BAILLIEPARK (WOONHUIS)

Erf 720 Bailliepark Uitbr 5, Registrasie Afdeling IQ, Noordwes: Groot: 1361 m²

Verbeterings: Goed versorgde woonhuis met 4 slaapkamers, 2 badkamers (een en-suite met hoofslaapkamer), sitkamer, eetkamer, gesinskamer, studeerkamer, groot kombuis, buitekamer met toilet en dubbel motorhuis. Die eiendom is toegerus met 'n koopkrugmeter en 'n alarmstelsel.

VOORWAARDES: 10% van die koopprys en 7,5% kommissie plus BTW daarop is betaalbaar deur die KOPER by toeslaan van die bod. Balans teen registrasie, waarborge gelewer te word 30 dae na aanvaarding. Kopers moet 'n bewys van woonadres en identiteit beskikbaar hê.

Vir nadere besonderhede skakel:

Afslaer/ RUDI MÜLLER 082 490 7686

ANTON ENGELBRECHT 082 789 2772

Kantoor: 018 294 7391

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VEILING – 2 X LANDBOUHOEWES HARPINGTON & TURFVLEI POTCHEFSTROOM op DONDERDAG, 7 NOVEMBER, soos aangedui

10:00 by Plot 81 Harpington

Ged 81 plaas Harpington 461, IQ – Groot: 8.5ha

Ligging: Ry vanaf Kruisstraat na Berts Bricks Skool, draai regs en volg pad tot waar teer ophou. Ry vir 800m en draai regs by 3de Laan en ry vir 400m, draai links by Bergstraat en ry vir 1.2km, ingang na eiendom aan regterkant

Verbeterings: Hoofwoning met 3 slaapkamers, badkamer, kombuis sitkamer, eetkamer, waskamer. Eskomkrag asook Solar eenheid; 2 x boorgate (1 toegerus). Verdere verbeterings: 2 slaapkamer woonstel; 4 x motorafdak / stoor.

12:00 by Turfvlei Hoewe nr 28 (1.7ha)

Ligging: Ry vir ± 1km verby Kleinplaas Pype op die Parys-pad, draai links op die eerste grondpad en volg ons rigting aanwysers (GPS: -26.7290538, 27.1354523).

Verbeterings: Stoor (± 90m²); toegeruste boorgat. Munisipale krag.

VOORWAARDES: 10% van die koopprys en 7,5% kommissie plus BTW daarop is betaalbaar deur die KOPER by toeslaan van die bod. Balans teen registrasie, waarborge gelewer te word 30 dae na aanvaarding. Kopers moet 'n bewys van woonadres en identiteit beskikbaar hê.

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Tenders



ERRATUM

Tender 59/2019: ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DIVISION

which was advertised on 17 October 2019 on Herald has been amended as follows:

1. The revised CIBB GRADING is 6EP
2. Compulsory Briefing Session will be held on 04 November 2019, 10:00 am at the Department Technical Services, Electricity, Luitingh Street, and Potchindustria. (Companies that have already attended the briefing on 21/10/2019 DO NOT NEED TO ATTEND AGAIN changes will be emailed to them)
3. CLOSING TIME AND DATE: 12:00pm on 29/11/2019

MR. L. RALEKGETHO
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Notice No. 109/2019

Tenders

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VILLAGERS TAKE ON KING DIKO

LUBABALO NGCUKANA

lubabalo.ngcukana@citypress.co.za

Angry villagers in Mount Frere, in the Eastern Cape, broke into the home of King Madzikane II Thandisizwe Diko - the husband of Khusela Diko, President Cyril Ramaphosa's spokesperson.

The residents of Ncunteni village - helped by local leaders of the EFF - broke through three gates at the Elundzini Royal Residence this week.

The residents were angry that King Diko had closed one of the main roads in the village more than eight years ago without their consent and had now erected a wall and gates across the road.

In September City Press reported that the residents wanted the road, which initially passed next to the royal residence, to be reopened after the king rerouted the road and fenced it to form part of his royal residence. When City Press visited the village last year there were men putting up a gate across what used to be part of the road.

This week angry residents - with EFF supporters - armed with garden spades, hammers and sticks, marched from the sports grounds of Ncunteni village to the royal residence where they demanded that the gate be opened.

Three policemen outside the gate ignored the residents' plea to accompany them to get the gate key. The residents started shoving and pushing the gate until it opened. When one of the policemen went to call for backup, the angry villagers, singing anti-Diko slogans, pulled down two more gates and fencing. The Diko family kept watch, although the king was not present.

The drama ended when police reinforcement arrived and told the angry protesters they would be shot at with rubber bullets if they did not leave the property.

Community leader Vusumzi Senteni said they had finally taken action after years of negotiations with the king, who vowed that the road would be opened "over my dead body".

Senteni said the community asked the EFF to intervene when the Umzimvubu Local Municipality failed to get the road reopened. The road is on municipal land and can be seen on the map of the area. He said the road was reopened, but only for two days before the May elections last year, when the community threatened not to vote. It was immediately closed a day after the elections, angering the community even more.

"So what we were doing here was to reclaim our road which is legal and is on the books of the municipality. We decided to involve the EFF after we had knocked on many different doors without success.

"What we have realised is that everybody is afraid to act against Diko because his wife works for the president," he said.

The king had previously told the community that the road would "never be opened", he said.

Musa Maliwa, a councillor at the Umzimvubu Local Municipality, said as EFF councillors they had tried several times to meet the king to discuss the road closure but they had not succeeded.

He said they had raised the issue with the top leadership of the municipality who had also failed to act against the king, adding that the king did not have the right to close a community road.



FURIOUS Villagers march - with EFF members - to the royal residence

PHOTO: LUBABALO NGCUKANA

“

We decided to involve the EFF after we had been knocking on many different doors without success

He said when they returned next time they would bring a tractor loader backhoe to enable them to pull down the walls across the road, including the fences, and remove the soil along the road.

Community elder Mhlatshini Mkhathshane said he was now 89 years old and had been using that road since he was a child until it was unilaterally closed by the king about eight years ago.

"He just closed the road without speaking to anyone. In fact, he does as he pleases in this village. He never consulted anybody. He is mistreating his subjects. There is nothing good in this village," he said.

Siviwe Myendeke, chairperson of the EFF in ward 17 in Mount Frere, said it was clear King Diko was not capable of leading his people.

"It is ironic that as a community we are usually the ones who close down roads when we protest but today we are crying to have a road reopened," he said.

When asked about the issue of the road and the allegations against her husband, Khusela Diko said she was not her husband's spokesperson and said the question should be directed at him.

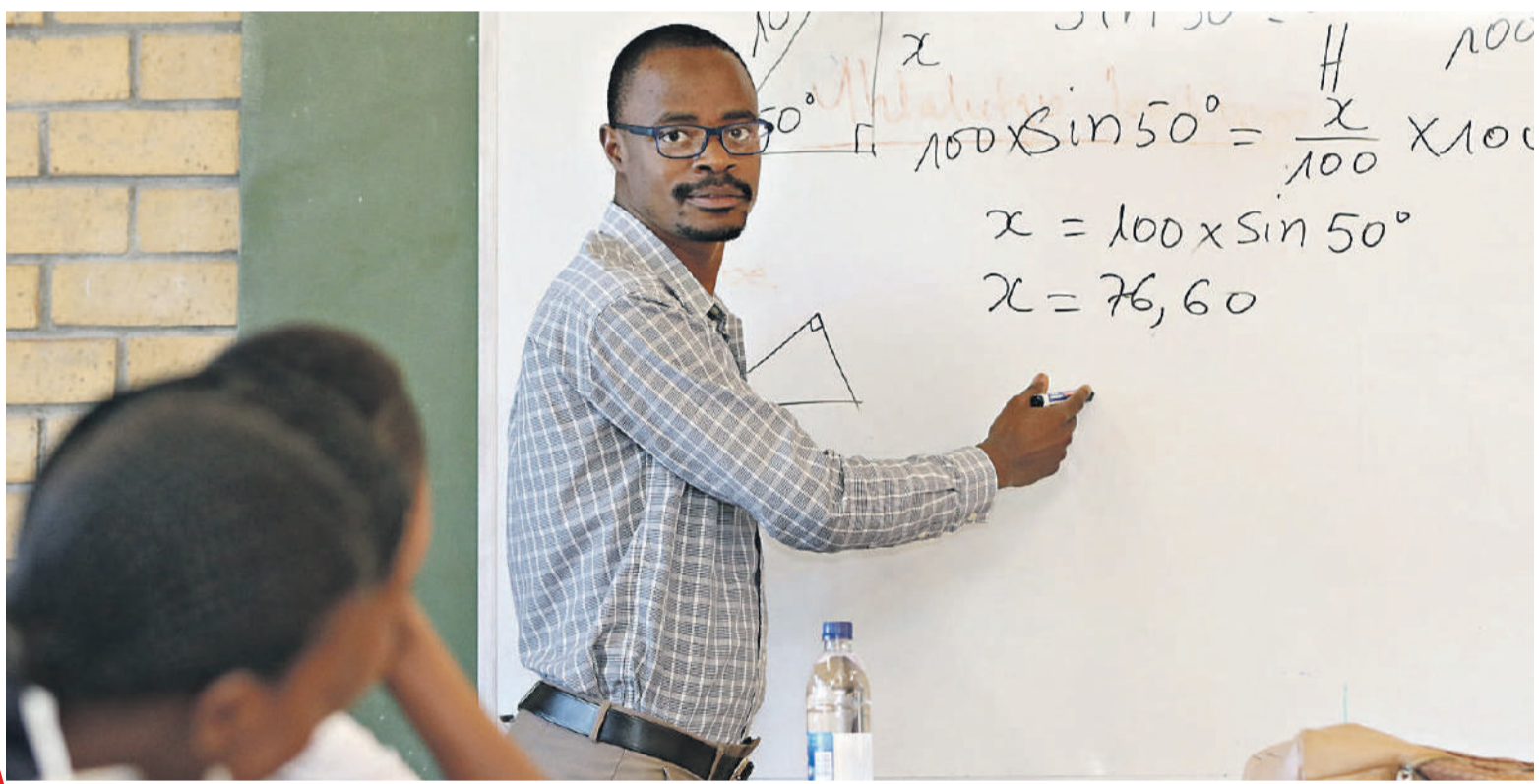
When contacted for comment this week, King Diko did not respond to a list of questions sent to him and instead referred all questions to the Umzimvubu Local Municipality, the EFF and the police.

"Although I am not aware of what the police said, let them [community members and the EFF] speak on the matter and you can talk to the municipality about the road since they are responsible for such," said King Diko.

Nokhanyo Zembe, spokesperson for the Umzimvubu municipality, said he was not aware of the protests but would follow up the matter this week and engage with the king in a bid to resolve the stalemate between him and the community.

MORE THAN 300 SCHOOLS DROP MATHS

Schools chasing **pass rates**, pupils preferring 'easier' maths literacy and scarcity of good teachers among reasons



TOUGH PROBLEM More pupils should be encouraged to study maths and the foundation for that should be laid early on in their schooling, teachers say

LANDI SLATTER
news@citypress.co.za

There are more than 300 schools in South Africa that no longer offer mathematics as a subject.

An association for Afrikaans mathematics teachers, Vereniging vir Afrikaanse Wiskunde-onderwysers (VAW), claims that it has obtained a list from the department of basic education itself that reveals this startling fact.

VAW is an initiative of trade union Solidarity. Most of these schools are quintile 1 to 3 schools, in other words, schools in poorer areas where people cannot afford to pay school fees, said Johan Koekemoer, the head of the VAW. Michael le Cordeur, head of the department of curriculum studies in the education faculty at Stellenbosch University, said that his own research had also revealed that some schools no longer offered mathematics.

This trend appears to be attributable to the fact that increasing numbers of pupils are choosing to take maths literacy rather than "pure" mathematics. "Children choose the easier option, namely maths literacy, when they make choices about subjects in Grade 10."

Last year there were 14 178 fewer pupils who took pure mathematics in matric, while the number taking maths literacy increasing by 6 362, compared to 2018.

The department of basic education did not respond to a request for comment sent by City Press' sister publication, Rapport.

Le Cordeur said a national mind shift was needed when it came to mathematics. Children were taught from a young age that "maths is hard" and that's why they avoided it. There was immense fanfare when the matric results are announced - when it was too late, he said. "We can't fix it in the last few weeks with study camps and extra classes."

Le Cordeur said part of the problem was also that pupils were "coached" for the mathematics exam and worked almost exclusively from old exam papers. "Little learning takes place."

Another factor contributing to the problem was a lack of exceptional, committed teachers.

Said Koekemoer: "Teachers who can offer mathematics are very quickly snapped up by the private sector. It's a cycle that actually has its roots in the fact that (public school) teachers are expected to work themselves to death for a relatively low wage."

Le Cordeur said he did not have figures, but that there was definitely a shortage of good mathematics teachers.

Chris Klopper, head of the Afrikaans teachers union SAOU, also said it did not have figures readily available.

"There are certainly enough teachers who call themselves mathematics teachers, but there definitely aren't enough with the necessary in-depth knowledge of the field who are able to convey a love of the subject, or to reduce 'mathematics anxiety'," he said.

According to the department of basic education, more than half of the students (54.6%) who wrote mathematics for matric managed to achieve only a 30% mark.

SA Democratic Teachers' Union general secretary Mugwena Maluleke told City Press that the situation was "disastrous".

"If we are going to be having schools that prioritise maths literacy over mathematics, this would confirm that our schools and the department are really obsessed with statistics rather than with our children, because it is about which province is number one."

"This drives the schools to offer simple subjects so that they are able to remain at the top, not looking at the quality of education and the future of our children," he said. He reiterated the need to encourage more pupils to do mathematics, saying this should be coupled with building a solid foundation for pupils from an early phase of their education.

EFF VOWS TO 'EAT ELEPHANT PIECE BY PIECE'

POLOKO TAU

poloko.tau@citypress.co.za

The outcome of the highly-contested Mamusa Local Municipality by-elections has brought a sigh of relief to the ANC, which took a risk when it agreed to the council's dissolution.

With the community facing daily struggles of water shortage, inconsistent collection of refuse, a problematic sanitation infrastructure and deep factions in the council, the governing party was not sure what to expect from the voters.

The party managed to retain eight of the wards it won in 2016. Two proportional representation (PR) seats were added to its tally to give it a total of 10 seats in the council. It lost one PR seat.

The biggest loser was the small party, the Forum for Service Delivery, which failed to retain any of the three PR seats it won in 2016.

Its loss benefited the EFF, which is now the main opposition party in the council after more than doubling its seats - from two PR

seats in 2016 to five this week. In reaction to the results, EFF leader Julius Malema took to Twitter to thank the party's supporters.

In what appeared to be a reference to next year's local government elections, he tweeted: "... on to the next battle. We will continue to eat the elephant piece by piece."

The Freedom Front Plus swapped a PR seat for a ward seat which it had grabbed from the DA in 2016, leaving the latter with a single PR seat from Wednesday's by-elections.

It could have gone either way for the governing party, but, after months of intensive campaigning and mobilising, the ANC emerged victorious in the municipality based in Schweizer Reneke in North West.

"The risk was out there for the ANC that it could completely lose power. But it is in the nature of the ANC to emerge out of the most difficult of circumstances," said Kenny Morolong, the spokesperson for the interim ANC provincial committee.

The North West government has had its hands full, dealing with a number of struggling municipalities placed under

administration. But Mamusa was the one the ANC was most worried about.

Gordon Kegakilwe, MEC for cooperative governance and traditional affairs, acknowledged that Mamusa needed the most intervention.

Kegakilwe said when other municipalities were welcoming administrators as part of the provincial government's interventions, Mamusa councillors were opposed to it.

"Councillors at Mamusa were fighting, literally dragging an administrator out of the office ... they blocked interventions."

"Members of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) were also chased away on their visit to the municipality. It was things such as these and more that left us with no choice but to push for dissolution," Kegakilwe said.

Morolong appeared to understand why the ANC's support had declined in recent by-elections. "It is not imperceptible that our support has significantly declined given the state of the municipality, the collapse of service delivery and the abdication of duties

by our councillors," he said.

Amid the election victory celebrations, the party is mindful of the decline in its support. There was a drop in the number of votes it got this week compared to what the party scored in 2016, with a decline recorded in five of the eight wards it won.

Meanwhile, Kegakilwe said his department would keep a close eye on Mamusa and would continue to provide assistance to ensure improved service delivery.

"Things can't change overnight now that the elections have passed. But all departments are going to support Mamusa, especially on water and sanitation matters."

"There is also, as mandated by the NCOP, going to be an investigation into what happened in the previous council and there will be consequences," he said.

The Mamusa council was dissolved for the first time late in 2004 and rescued from a near collapse when its bank balance was at about R115 000.

Now, 16 years later, the same problems were its undoing.

SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AMENDMENT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSE FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE KAREERAND TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY FOR MINE WASTE SOLUTIONS, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

GCS Ref. No: 17-0026

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Matlosana honours Class of 2019

Klerksdorp Record, Klerksdorp - The City of Matlosana in conjunction with Harmony Mine, Nashua



Top learners are Wesvalia's Imke Schamrel and Jennifer Dube from Tshedimosetso Secondary.

and the Department of Education honoured achievers with laptops, vouchers and certificates of excellence after their successes in the matric exam.

The awards function was held at Klerksdorp Recreation Centre on Friday 17 January.

Schools that achieved a 100% pass rate were Phakela Secondary, Hoërskool Wesvalia and Al-Huda Muslim School.

Hoërskool Klerksdorp, Thuto Tsebo Secondary, Lethasedi Combined, Kanana Secondary, Mafatlhosi Secondary, Chris Hani Secondary, Hoërskool Orkney, Borakanelo Secondary, Matlosane Secondary, Tshedimosetso Secondary, Hoërskool Schoonspruit, New Vision Secondary, Tsamma Secondary School, Gaenthone Secondary, Cocekani Comprehensive, Klerksdorp Technical High, Milner High, Hoërskool Stilfontein, Vuyani Mawethu Secondary, Klerksdorp Secondary, Overvaal Private School and Educators High obtained a pass rate of 80 to 99%.

The top ten learners who passed with exemption were each given a R20 000 bursary from Matlosana.

The two top learners from farm schools are Keletso Baas and Jabulani Phokela from Lethasedi Combined who received a R15 000 bursary each.

Imke Schamrel of Wesvalia walked away with the award of Top Performing Learner and received a R20 000 bursary and a laptop.

Jennifer Dube of Tshedimosetso Secondary was awarded the bursary for the top performing learner from a Historically Disadvantaged School and received R20 000 and a laptop.

Schamrel and Dube both thanked the municipality and sponsors for the event and assistance.

Matlosana Mayor Cllr Maetu Kgaile congratulated the Class of 2019 and reminded them that the community needs to be ready for the new era.

"Matlosana depends on your success, please go and make our province proud and represent us well. We will be looking forward to your graduation days," Mayor Kgaile

told them.

The event was graced by Education managers Simon Mokgotsi and Seokolo, North

West University Professor Barry Hanyane, MMCs Irene Mate-toane, Lobisa Mojaki, Farouk Tagaree and others.

Seven of the best

Klerksdorp Record, Klerksdorp - Curro Klerksdorp's top matric is 18-year-old Uzma Ahmed.

Uzma obtained distinctions in the following subjects: Accounting, Afrikaans first additional language, English home language, Life Orientation, Life Sciences, mathematics and Physical

Sciences.

It is no surprise that her favourite subject in school was accounting. She is heading for Pretoria where she has enrolled to study B Com Accounting Sciences at the University of Pretoria to become a chartered accountant.

Her advice to the Class of 2020 is to take notes in class and pay attention to what the teachers say.

"Do assignments as soon as possible, it makes it easier to cope. Revise the work you've done daily, it makes it easy to pick up on concepts you may be struggling with," she says.

Uzma played hockey at school and was a cricket scorer. She maintained an overall average in excess or higher than 80% throughout her school career. Her favourite memory of school was learning to sokkie for the school's play.



Uzma Ahmed is Curro's top matric for 2019.

Last week's report on Uzma Ahmed's matric results were incorrect due to a misunderstanding between us and the school. She indeed scored 7 A's and not 5 as reported. We apologise for the error and any inconvenience it may have caused.



Learners who received recognition at the matric awards function.

Big 5 for Funeka

Klerksdorp Record, Klerksdorp - Funeka Machangaza scored 5 distinctions in the 2019 matric exam making her New Vision Secondary School's top achiever.

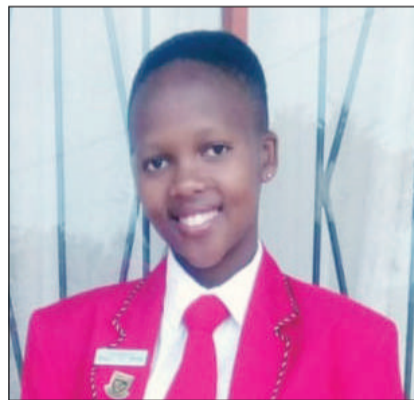
She plans on studying a BSc in Computer science at the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. Funeka describes herself as a problem solver who finds joy in working with numbers.

Her fondest memory from school is her first prize giving ceremony where a young Funeka was called to the stage to receive prize upon prize. "It surprised me because I didn't know at that time that I was capable. That day motivated me to work even harder," she said.

All the effort she put in academically paid off when she succeeded in becoming the school's dux learner last year. "2019 showed

me that dreams do come true. I was also chosen as the RCL in my class," she said.

If Funeka is not studying she is watching television on her phone. "Matric is not easy, but it can never be difficult if you are determined, dedicated, committed and willing to compromise your time for your studies," is her advice to the Class of 2020.



Funeka Machangaza received 5 A's.

VEILING - LUKSE WOONHUIS & ONVERBETERDE BESIGHEIDS- EN RESIDENSIËLE ERWE te FLIMIEDA, KLERKSDORP DINSdag, 18 FEBRUARIE 2020 10:00 te ELNASTR 12

Eiendomme:

- 1) **Residensieel:** 1) Erf 392 Flimieda (2234m²); 2) Erf 369 Flimieda (2587m²), 3) Erf 370 Flimieda (2175m²), 4) Erf 393 Flimieda (2744m²), 5) Erf 765 Flimieda (9554m²).
- 2) **Besigheidserwe:** 1) Erf 546 Flimieda (2293m²) en 2) Erf 547 Flimieda (2405m²)

Erf 392: Luukse (545m²) woonhuis, dubbelmotorhuis, dubbel skadunet afdak, sitkamer, TV-kamer, eetkamer, studeerkamer, sonstoep, aparte sonstoep, buite onthaalarea met buitestort, swembad, 4 x slaapkamers, 2 x badkamers (1 en-suite), ingangsportaal, binnetuin, kombuis en opwaskamer.

Woonstel: 1 X Slaapkamer met volledige badkamer, oopplan kombuis/eetkamer

VOORWAARDES: 10% van die koopprys en 7,5% kommissie plus BTW daarop is betaalbaar deur die KOPER by toeslaan van die bod. Balans teen registrasie, waarborge gelewer te word 30 dae na aanvaarding. Kopers moet 'n bewys van woonadres en identiteit beskikbaar hê.

Vir nadere besonderhede skakel:

Afslaer/ RUDI MÜLLER 082 490 7686

ANTON ENGELBRECHT 082 789 2772

Kantoor: 018 294 7391

Besoek ons webtuiste vir meer inligting asook die reëls van die veiling en die regulasies in terme van die Verbruikerswet: www.ubique.co.za



GCS SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AMENDMENT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSE FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE KAREERAND TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY FOR MINE WASTE SOLUTIONS, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

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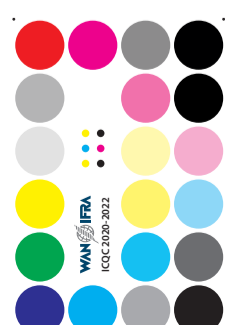
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Meer skole die wens vir 2021

Die jaar is goed op dreef, en met die heropening van die skole is almal slaggeerd vir die nuwe jaar – of ons behoort te wees...

Tog is daar steeds leerlinge oor Suid-Afrika heen wie se nuwe skooljaar nog nie kon begin nie.

Skole kan eenvoudig net nie al die leerlinge aanvaar nie.

Kroon nuus news **Hoofartikel**

“Onderrig is die kragtigste wapen wat ’n persoon kan gebruik om die wêreld te verander,” het Nelson Mandela gesê.

Die hoop is dat daar voor 2021 meer skole gebou sal word.



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Verruil klas vir plas

Lede van die Valsrivier-swemklub het in Desember hard geoefen (en baljaar). Hulle sien uit na vanjaar se swemseisoen. Die swemmers word deur Irene le Roux aferig. Foto: Verskaf

Vroueleraar 'n spesiale aanwinst vir kerk

Gera de Jager, Kroonstad:

Baie geluk aan dr. Suzanne van der Merwe (32), die eerste vroueleraar van die NG kerk Kroonstad-Noord, wat haar doktorsgraad verwerf het.

Ná vier jaar as predikant in Carnarvon, 'n klein Karoo-dorpie, het sy by Kroonstad-Noord haar doktorsgraad in praktiese teologie aan die Universiteit van Pretoria verwerf.

Haar graad sal met die gradeplegtigheid in April amptelik aan haar toegeken word.

Dr. Suzanne se hart is in haar werk, en met haar fyn, vroulike aanvoeling is sy intens betrokke by elke geleentheid wat sy

waarneem.

Al haar eerstes in die gemeente – die eerste doop, eerste begrafenis, eerste voorstelling van die belydenisklas – was vir ons en vir haar besonders en spesiaal.

Haar puik dienste word sorg-

vuldig voorberei en met oorgawe en meelewing aangrypend aangebied.

Ondanks struikelblokke en uitdagings het hierdie uitsonderlike vrou – klein van postuur, maar met 'n onwrikbare geloof en vertroue – deurgedruk en haar man gestaan.

In dieselfde tydperk dat sy met studieverlof was vir die voltooiing van haar proefskrif, was haar tweejarige dogtertjie, Marizanne, ernstig siek in die hospitaal en het haar man, Charl, as onderwyser by die Hoërskool Kroonstad ingestaan.

Vir haar ongelooflike getrouheid en wonderlike werk is ons as gemeenskap baie dankbaar.

My mening

Kroonnuus
Posbus 309
Kroonstad
9500

madli.grobbelaar@volksblad.com

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GELUKWAARTS - R420 000: 3 Bedr house, bath, lounge, kitchen
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MOREWAG GUEST HOUSE - R 1320 000: 5 complete rooms, 4 furniture included. Large 4 bedroom house, 2 bathrooms, lounge dining room, kitchen, study, 2 washrooms, pool braai area, borehole.
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TYPE	AREA	BEDR	BATHR	EXTRAS	RENT
House	Panorama	6	3	Pool & flat	R12 000
House	Panorama	3	2		R 5 800
House	Jordania	3	2		R 5 500
House	Kroonheuwel	3	2		R 5 500
House	Central	3	2		R 5 800
Townhouse	Central	3	2		R 6 000
Townhouse	Central	3	2,5		R 5 800
Flat	Central	2	1		R 4 200
Flat	Central	1	1		R 3 520
Flat	Central	1	1		R 3 300
Flat	Kroonheuwel	2	1		R 4 900
Flat	Morewag	1	1		R 3 300
Flat	Suidrand	1	1		R 3 300
Bachelor Flat	Central				R 3 100
Bachelor Flat	Morewag				R 2 900
Flat	Kroonheuwel	1		Pool	R 3 500
Flat	Kroonheuwel	2		Pool	R 4 900
Workshop	Business Premises			3 Offices	R 8 000
Building	Spacious 2 Show Rooms			Offices	R 7 200

DENISE 079 201 6020

TYPE	AREA	BEDR	BATHR	EXTRAS	RENT
House	Suidrand	1	1,5		R 4 400
Townhouse	Central	2	1		R 5 280
Townhouse	Central	3	2		R 6 000
Flat	Central	1	2		R 2 970
Flat	Central	2			R 3 900
Flat	Central	1			R 2 970
Flat	Industrial area	1			R 3 300
Bachelor Flat	Central				R 2 200
House	Farm	4	2		R 5 500

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Central	4	2	1	4 Bedr D/bi Story House with Yard	R5 850
Noordhoek	3	2	2	3 Bedr Home near High Schools	R 5 850

ROOMS

Central	1	1	0	Newly renovated rooms in town	R 1 500
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FLATS

Panorama	1	1	C/P	1 Bedr flat near Pnp Plaza	R 3 550
Suidrand	1	1	C/P	1 Bedr flat with yard w&i inc	R 3 450
Central Town	1	1		1 Bedr Flat near Pnp In town water Inc	R 2 350
Central Town	1	1	0	Bachlors Flat near S.A Timber	R 2 050
Panorama	1	1	C/P	1 Bedr fully furnished w&e Inc	R 4 250
Goedgedacht	1	1	0	Bachlors flat to rent with yard	R 2 250
Central Town	1	1	0	1 Bedr flat near Shoprite and Overland	R 2 850

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KANTOOR • 072 188 8603 • 056 213 4198

Kroon nuus news **Hoofartikel**

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Kontak Kroonnuus se ombudsman oor klagtes: Stuur alle klagtes, navrae of voorstelle oor die inhoud van die koerant aan ons ombudsman, George Claassen, by 083-543-2471 of 021-851-3232 of na george.claassen@media24.com.

Geen redaksionele materiaal of advertensie mag gereproduseer word sonder die toestemming van Media24 nie (artikel 12(7), Wet op Kopiereg 1978).

Persraad: Ons onderskryf die Etiese Kode van die Suid-Afrikaanse Druk- en Aanlynmedia, wat ons verbind om joernalistiek te beoefen wat gegrond is op die waarheid, wat akkuraat, regverdig, gebalanseerd is, en onafhanklik ingesamel is.

Kroonnuus, Kroonstad en omgewing se koerant, is in 1986 gestig. Die koerant word uitgegee deur die eienaar, Media24, en gedruk deur Paarl Coldset, Nelson Mandelarylaan 79, Bloemfontein.

NWU Varsitybekerspan 'n ewewig van ervaring en jeug

Wouter Pienaar

Die ervare kern van vanjaar se NWU Varsitybeker groep sal op die gevestigde skouers van die nuwe kaptein, Edmund Rheeder sowel as Wandi Mazibuko, AK Nela, Eugene Hare, Evardi Boshoff, Lungelo Gosa en Nkululeko Mcuma geplaas word.

Al hierdie spelers reeds 'n klompie jare Varsitybeker rugby gespeel. Hulle sal vanjaar belangrike sleutels vir die NWU wees wanneer hulle op 3 Februarie met 'n relatiewe nuwe span hul Varsitybeker droom begin najaag.

Natuurlik sal verlede jaar se skitterende heelagter, Chuiner van Rooyen sowel as die bestendige slot, Danny du Plooy en stut, Matimu Manganyi ook vir nog 'n seisoen in die pers trui terugkeer. Nuwe opwindende insluitings vanjaar is onder meer die flank André Fouché, senter Marco Donges, vleuel, Lincoln Daniels en kragtige stut, Rehann Baumann. Fouché het as jong speler sy hand verlede jaar by die Luiperds opgesteek terwyl Donges na 'n klomp jare by die

NWU nou met sy ervaring opgeroep word. Baie van die spelers kon ook in die verlede net nie die span haal nie en hulle sal gemotiveerd wees om vanjaar die groot kans voluit te gebruik. Die groot vraag is of al hierdie talentvolle spelers as 'n groep saam sal kan speel en ook goed op die veld sal meng. Dit sal 'n mens wel eers na die eerste wedstryd vanjaar kan bepaal. Op papier is hierdie span wel te talentvol om nie 'n semi-finaal te bereik nie.

NWU se Varsitybekerspan vir 2020:

Rehann Baumann, Evardi Boshoff, Heinrich Botha, Lincoln Daniels, Marco Donges, Ruben du Plessis, Danny du Plooy, Gustav du Rand, André Fouché, Riaan Genis, Lungelo Gosa, Eugene Hare, Maarten Holtzhausen, Jason Jansen, Wessel Kuhn, Jeandré Leonard, Caleb Louw, Matimu Manganyi, Stefanus Mare, Wandi Mazibuko, Nkululeko Mcuma, Wihan Nel, Akhona Nela, Morné Pieter, Edmund Rheeder, Curtley Scheepers, Ruan Swiegers, Chuiner van Rooyen, Wihan von Wielligh, Malembe Mpofo, Chris Vermaak, Heinz Bertram, Lukas Klopper, James Mao-Cheia en Stephen Nel



André Fouché is een van die nuwe jong, belowende gesigte vanjaar vir die NWU. Fouché was ook in 2019 die Luiperds se o.21-speler van die jaar. Foto: Barco Greeff/Picture Café

Gimmies maak geraas by Interhuis

Wouter Pienaar

Gimmies het op Dinsdag, 21 Januarie hulle jaarlikse huissport byeenkoms by die NWU McArthur stadion aangebied. Hier is die top presteerders:

Dogters o.14: Amé Keyser
Seuns o.14: Tobias van Dyk
Dogters o.15: Juné Roode
Seuns o.15: Richter van der Merwe

Dogters o.16: Lee-Ann Grobbelaar
Seuns o.16: Armand Willemse
Dogters o.17: Danielle Verster
Seuns o.17: Michael van Rooyen
Dogters o.19: Miandi van Staden
Seuns o.19: Almero Niemann
Beste baanatleet: Sandri van Rooyen

Beste worpe: Richter van der Merwe

Beste spronge: Karmen Fouché
Beste hekkiesatleet: Sandri van

Rooyen
Beste naellooper: Sandri van Rooyen
Beste lang middelfstand: Danielle Verster

Junior Victrix Ludorum: Sandri van Rooyen
Junior Victor Ludorum: Tlotlo Phakedi
Senior Victrix Ludorum: Karmen

Fouché
Senior Victor Ludorum: Armand Willemse
Atleet van die byeenkoms: Karmen Fouché



Ruben Britz in aksie. Foto: Wouter Pienaar



Voor. Tlotlo Phakedi, Tobias van Dyk, Sandri van Rooyen, Amé Keyser, Juné Roode, Lee-Ann Grobbelaar en Miandi van Staden. Agter: Michael van Rooyen, Karmen Fouché, Armand Willemse, Almero Niemann, Danielle Verster en Richter van der Merwe. Foto: Verskaf



SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AMENDMENT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE KAREERAND TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY FOR MINE WASTE SOLUTIONS, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

GCS Ref. No: 17-0026

Mine Waste Solutions (MWS), also known as Chemwes (Pty) Ltd (Chemwes), reclaims and reprocesses gold mine tailings that were previously deposited on tailings storage facilities (TSFs) in order to extract gold and uranium. The residue is then deposited on a single facility known as Kareerand TSF which is situated to the east of Klerksdorp (19 km from facility), within the jurisdiction of the City of Matlosana and JB Marks Local Municipalities in the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality in the North-West Province. MWS is lodging an integrated application for the expansion of the current Kareerand TSF to accommodate the increased tailings, six additional pump stations (three main and three satellite) and approximately 30 km of pipelines. The TSF expansion is proposed on the western edge of the current facility, and the final height of the combined facility (both expansion and current) will be 122m. The expansion will add approximately 380 hectares to the TSF footprint, including support infrastructure. Infrastructure that will be constructed as part of the TSF expansion includes fences, access roads, a topsoil bund wall, stormwater diversion channels, delivery pipelines, solution trenches, collector sump, catchment paddocks, starter wall, drainage system, decant system, catwalk, energy dissipater, silt trap, stormwater dam, return water dams (RWDs), contractors yard, RWD emergency spillway, pump stations, process water/slurry pipelines and slurry launders.

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESS

GCS (Pty) Ltd, as the independent environmental practitioner (EAP), has been appointed by MWS to conduct the integrated process of a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) and Waste Management Licence (WML) Application. The following activities are applied for:

- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998):
 - Listing Notice 1 of 2014 (GN R983 as amended) - Activity 12, 19, 24, 28, 31, 46, 48;
 - Listing Notice 2 of 2014 (GN R984 as amended) - Activity 15; and
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEM: WA) (Act 59 of 2008):
 - List of waste management activities that have, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the environment (GN 921, as amended) - Category B, Activity 3 and 7.

YOUR PARTICIPATION IS IMPORTANT

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to review the Draft Scoping Report for this project and provide comments or raise issues for consideration in the Final Scoping Report.

The Scoping Report will be available for comment between **24 January and 24 February 2020** at the following locations:

PRINTED COPIES	
Klerksdorp Public Library, Voortrekker Street, Klerksdorp Central (Tel: 018 487 8373)	
Orkney Public Library, Patmore Street, Orkney (Tel: 018 473 0310)	
Khuma Public Library, Ndondlosi Street, Khuma, (Tel: 018 487 8652)	
Potchefstroom Public Library, 25 Wolmarans Street, Potchefstroom, (Tel: 018 299 5051)	
Stilfontein Public Library, Somerset Drive, Stilfontein (Tel: 018 487 8291)	

ELECTRONIC COPIES	
Website download	http://www.gcs-sa.biz/documents/
CD copy	On request to the public participation office
Hard copies and / or CDs	To all commenting authorities

Two public meetings will be held to give stakeholders the opportunity to raise issues with the Applicant and EAP. Meetings will be held as follows:

DATE AND TIME	VENUE
Wednesday, 5 February 2020 at 10:00	Lost Treasure, 1 Winnie Mandela Drive, Stilfontein
Wednesday, 5 February 2020 at 18:00	Lost Treasure, 1 Winnie Mandela Drive, Stilfontein

If you are interested in attending these meetings, please register as an I&AP with GCS.

To register or submit comments, please contact:
GCS (Pty) Ltd: Anelle Lötter / Georgina Wilson, Tel: 011 803 5726, Fax: 011 803 5745, E-mail: anelle@gcs-sa.biz / georgina@gcs-sa.biz or Mail: P O Box 2597, Rivonia, 2128.

www.volksblad.com

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STERFGEVALLE



VAN ZYL
† 17/07/1953 - 15/01/2020

Die begrafnisdiens van Roelof Petrus, in lewe van Faunaisig Bloemfontein, vind plaas op Saterdag 25 Januarie 2020, Lewende Woord, Faan Ferreira Rylaan, Spitskop Small Holdings Bloemfontein om 10 uur, vanwaar die stoet vertrek na die Bainsvlei begraafplaas.

Bloemfontein, Tel. 051 447 1011
SAMBAs kontrakteur vir uitvoering van begravinge
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1-CALL Appliance Repairs: Probleme met Yskaste, Wasmasjiene, Stowe ens: Herstel binne 24 uur by u huis!
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Alles wat op my 1- tot 6-tonner pas, vervoer ek. Vanaf R220.
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SAKKIE

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Gratis kwotasie.
Annie 083 480 7999.

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Kalkoene te koop
Brons, Wit en Lig Bruin.
Johan 084 681 9063
Bainsvlei
Bloemfontein

VAKANSIE & REIS

AKKOMMODASIE

JEFFREYSBAAI: PINNAQUIN-4-STER-vakansie-eenhede met seeuitsig, vir 5 persone. 5 min. se stap na strand, winkels en restaurante. Pensioenarisafslag.
0422961111/0828234662/
Johan 082 552 3642.
Pinnaquin@pinnaquin.co.za
www.pinnaquin.co.za
4-STER-gastehuis:
0422960008/0827751568.

VOERTUIG GESOEK OM TE KOOP

Soek voertuig vir kontant. Skakel 051 447 2399 of 084 208 2565.

EIENDOMME

PLASE TE KOOP

Bloemfontein
385 Ha. 25 Ha besproeiing. Netjiese huis. **Skakel Cobus 082 524 9122 NRE**

TE HUUR

Bayswater Care bied veilige enkel- en dubbelkamers vir u geliefdes in 'n huislike omgewing teen bekostigbare pryse. Ons bied die volgende dienste: 2 Etes, 24uur verpleegsorg, skoonmaak van kamers en die was van klere.
Skakel Christa by 051 433 3261

HUISE TE KOOP

Fichardtpark:
Ruim 4 slk, 2 vol badk, ekstra eenmanswoonstel, 2 stookkamers, opwas en swembad. Baie ekstras. R1.7 miljoen
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MEENTHUISE TE HUUR

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Skakel Cobus 082 524 9122 NRE

ALGEMEEN

A C College: Vacancies
Qualified Educators with SACE documents.
Gr 7-9 (Afrikaans FAL, Social Science)
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Send short CV with relevant documents to accprincipal@gmail.com

Gebruikte olie kollekteerder benodig by

Oilkol - Virginia
Geldige EC lisensie met D.G.P
Sober gewoontes en uiters betroubaar.
Moet onafhanklik kan werk, met lang ure. Betaling - kommissie basis
E-pos CV's na: aldo@oilkol.co.za

Job Opportunities

We are currently looking for candidates who are based in Bloemfontein for the following vacancies:

- Counter salesperson with matric and 1-3 years supervisory warehouse experience.
- Customer Sales Consultant with matric and 3-4 years relevant experience.
- Picker with with matric and 1-2 years relevant experience.
- Storeman with matric and 2-5 years' experience. If interested, please apply before 24 January 2020

E-mail CV to: nikkie@autoboys.co.za

MEENTHUISE TE HUUR

Baie mooi meenthuis
Met baie mooi uitsig 3 Slpk, sitk/eeek, kombi, tv kamer, 2 badk, dubbel m/h. R10 200 p.m.
5 000e watertek vir nood. Geen verhoging tot einde 2020
☎ 082 807 2534

Gardenia Park: Ruim 2 slk, meenthuis, 2 badk, onmiddellik beskikbaar. Netjiese kompleks R6 000 p.m. plus Dep. George **083 3037346**

Striata-Aftree Oord:

2 Slk Meenthuis met sit/eeek, kombi, 2 volbadkamers, 1 m/huis met afdak voor en agter, onmiddellik beskikbaar.
R7 500 p.m.
Skakel 082 7713 547

Waverley

Groot 2 slpk grondvloer woonstel. Koopkrag. Bad plus stort.
R5 000 p.m. Beschikbaar 1 Februarie 2020
☎ 078 216 9588

BETREKKINGS

BETREKKINGS GESOEK

Ek soek huiswerk in-/uitslaap. Ek kan kinders oppas, kan kook, kan mooi skoon maak en het verwyssing. **071 044 5580**

Ek soek huiswerk vir 3-5 dae, uitslaap.

Dagskool of kantoor skoonmaak. **076 180 2229**

Ek soek huiswerk vir 5 dae, in-/uitslaap.

Ek kan alles doen, kind oppas en kan Afrikaans praat. **078 960 3824**

Ek soek kantoor of winkel skoonmaak werk

van enige ander werk. **073 740 6081**

Opsoek na Gastehuis of gevone huiswerk vir 5 dae. Uitslaap.

Afrikaansspreekend. **Skakel 071 3045 162**

ALGEMEEN

VERLORE DOKUMENTE

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer Number ST26682/2000. Passed by The Executor in the Estate of Late Gustav Roller Estate No: 1081/1998 in favour of 1. Darienne Anderson ID No: 710825 0066 08 5 Unmarried 2. Minet Strydom (formerly known as Brown) ID No: 760131 0027 08 9 Married out of community of property In respect of A unit consisting of: (a) Section Number 57 as shown and more fully described on Sectional Plan Number SS 122/1995 in the scheme known as CREME DE LA CREME in respect of the land and building or buildings situated at Langenhovenpark, Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, of which section the floor area according to the said sectional plan is 94 (ninety four) sqm in extent; and (b) an undivided share in and to the common property in the scheme apportioned to the said section in accordance with the participation quota as endorsed on the said sectional plan, which has been lost or destroyed. All interested persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at Bloemfontein, Nelson Mandela Street, Bloemfontein within two (2) weeks from the date of the publication of this notice. Dated at Bloemfontein on this 17th day of January 2020. Name of Applicant: FRANCOIS JACOBUS DAFFUE Claude Reid Inc 165 St Andrew Street BLOEMFONTEIN Tel. 051 447 9881 E-mail: dalize@claudereid.co.za

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer T 14830/2009 passed by Mangaung Local Municipality in favour of THABANG KLAAS MONJATAU, Identity No: 780821 5817 08 0, Unmarried. In respect of certain: Erf 21147 Heideveld Extension 29, district Bloemfontein, province Free State which has been lost or destroyed. All interested persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at Bloemfontein this 14th day of January 2020. Applicant: PULENG ELIZABETH LEMOEN as Representative in the Estate Late Thabang Klaas Mojatau (Estate No: 3857/2017) Address: 21147 Grassland 3 Heideveld Location BLOEMFONTEIN Contact No: 078 8839848 E-mail: N/A

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer TE6948/2002 Passed by Mangaung Local Municipality In respect of a certain Erf 55757 Mangaung Extension 8, district Bloemfontein, province Free State in favour of Ndhlephe Martha Tyandele ID No: 220425 0106 08 1, Unmarried which has been lost or destroyed. All persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at Bloemfontein on this 17th day of January 2020. The Representative in the Estate Late NDHLEPHE MARTHA TYANDELE (Estate No: 5490/2019) Applicant Address: 29013 Chris Hani Square BLOEMFONTEIN 9301 E-mail address: N/A Contact No: 063 111 3984

REGSKENNINGSWINGS & TENDERS

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Notice is hereby given in terms of regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer ST615/2007 passed by the executors in the estate of Michael Daniel Pieterse. Estate No: 7162/2003 in favour of Jethro Matthew John Kruger, ID No: 001124 5125 08 0, Unmarried in respect of certain (a) section no 27 as shown and more fully described on Sectional Plan No SS 1/1997 in the scheme known as Concorde in respect of the land and building or buildings situated at Bloemfontein, Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, (b) an undivided share in the common property in the scheme apportioned to the said section in accordance with the participation quota as endorsed on the said sectional plan, which has been lost or destroyed. All interested persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at Bloemfontein, Nelson Mandela Street, Bloemfontein within two (2) weeks from the date of the publication of this notice. Dated at Bloemfontein on this 17th day of January 2020. Name of Applicant: FRANCOIS JACOBUS DAFFUE Claude Reid Inc 165 St Andrew Street BLOEMFONTEIN Tel. 051 447 9881 E-mail: dalize@claudereid.co.za

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer T3107/1993 passed by The Representatives in the estate of the late Lipu Maria Thukani (previously Pepenehe). Estate No: 7529/2003. In favour of Tebog Morgan Thetele ID No: 751108 5718 08 5 Unmarried, in respect of certain Erf 38286 Manguang, district Bloemfontein, province Free State; Measuring 260 (two hundred and sixty) sqm. which has been lost or destroyed. All interested persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at Bloemfontein, within two (2) weeks from date of publication of this notice. Dated at Bloemfontein on this 20th day of January 2020. CONVEYANCER: RONEL EBERSÖHN BEZUIDENHOUTS INC 204 Kellner Street Westdene BLOEMFONTEIN

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Notice is hereby given in terms of regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer T 14830/2009 passed by Mangaung Local Municipality in favour of THABANG KLAAS MONJATAU, Identity No: 780821 5817 08 0, Unmarried. In respect of certain: Erf 21147 Heideveld Extension 29, district Bloemfontein, province Free State which has been lost or destroyed. All interested persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at Bloemfontein this 14th day of January 2020. Applicant: PULENG ELIZABETH LEMOEN as Representative in the Estate Late Thabang Klaas Mojatau (Estate No: 3857/2017) Address: 21147 Grassland 3 Heideveld Location BLOEMFONTEIN Contact No: 078 8839848 E-mail: N/A

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer TE6948/2002 Passed by Mangaung Local Municipality In respect of a certain Erf 55757 Mangaung Extension 8, district Bloemfontein, province Free State in favour of Ndhlephe Martha Tyandele ID No: 220425 0106 08 1, Unmarried which has been lost or destroyed. All persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at Bloemfontein on this 17th day of January 2020. The Representative in the Estate Late NDHLEPHE MARTHA TYANDELE (Estate No: 5490/2019) Applicant Address: 29013 Chris Hani Square BLOEMFONTEIN 9301 E-mail address: N/A Contact No: 063 111 3984

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer T3107/1993 passed by The Representatives in the estate of the late Lipu Maria Thukani (previously Pepenehe). Estate No: 7529/2003. In favour of Tebog Morgan Thetele ID No: 751108 5718 08 5 Unmarried, in respect of certain Erf 38286 Manguang, district Bloemfontein, province Free State; Measuring 260 (two hundred and sixty) sqm. which has been lost or destroyed. All interested persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at Bloemfontein, within two (2) weeks from date of publication of this notice. Dated at Bloemfontein on this 20th day of January 2020. CONVEYANCER: RONEL EBERSÖHN BEZUIDENHOUTS INC 204 Kellner Street Westdene BLOEMFONTEIN

LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of Deed of Transfer T3107/1993 passed by The Representatives in the estate of the late Lipu Maria Thukani (previously Pepenehe). Estate No: 7529/2003. In favour of Tebog Morgan Thetele ID No: 751108 5718 08 5 Unmarried, in respect of certain Erf 38286 Manguang, district Bloemfontein, province Free State; Measuring 260 (two hundred and sixty) sqm. which has been lost or destroyed. All interested persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds at Bloemfontein, within two (2) weeks from date of publication of this notice. Dated at Bloemfontein on this 20th day of January 2020. CONVEYANCER: RONEL EBERSÖHN BEZUIDENHOUTS INC 204 Kellner Street Westdene BLOEMFONTEIN

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LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

HONEY ATTORNEYS

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a

APPENDIX E
Background Information Document (BID)



63 Wessel Road, Rivonia, 2128 PO Box 2597, Rivonia, 2128
South Africa

Background Information Document

Notification of an application for an Environmental Authorisation Amendment and Waste Management License for the expansion of the Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) for Mine Waste Solutions, North-West Province.

October 2019

GCS Project Number: 17-0026

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER: GCS (PTY) LTD

GCS Water and Environment (Pty) Ltd (GCS) is a fully integrated water, environmental, and earth science consulting services company based in the Republic of South Africa. GCS provides a professional consulting service in the fields of environmental, water and earth sciences. GCS has a team of highly trained staff with considerable experience in the fields of environmental and water science.

YOUR COMMENTS ARE IMPORTANT - CONTACT THE GCS PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OFFICE TO REGISTER AS AN INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY

Contact Person(s): Anelle Lotter / Georgina Wilson
T: 011 803 5726
F: 011 803 5745
Email: anelle@gcs-sa.biz /
georgina@gcs-sa.biz

Postal Address: PO Box 2597
Rivonia
Johannesburg, 2128

Documents for review and comment will be made available at public places and electronically at <http://www.gcs-sa.biz/documents/>



INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Background Information Document (BID) is to provide all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) with information in respect of the applications for an Amendment of Environmental Authorisation and Waste Management License for Mine Waste Solutions, also known as Chemwes.

In addition, the BID aims to:

- Introduce and explain the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) Process, as well as other related parallel environmental processes;
- Introduce and explain how I&APs can participate in the process as prescribed by the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA);
- Invite all I&APs to comment on:
 - The potential for negative and positive biophysical and socio-economic impacts of the project, as well as any other issues of concern;
 - The proposed public participation and environmental assessment process, and
 - Any other comments or suggestions which might be of relevance.

ABBREVIATIONS	
BID	Background Information Document
CRR	Comments and Responses Report
DEIR	Draft Environmental Impact Report
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
DSR	Draft Scoping Report
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMP	Environmental Management Programme
FEIR	Final Environmental Impact Report
FSR	Final Scoping Report
I&AP	Interested and Affected Party
MWS	Mine Waste Solutions
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)
NEM:WA	National Waste Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008)
PPP	Public Participation Process
S&EIA	Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility

WHAT IS A S&EIA AND AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (EMP)?

The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA) prescribes the processes to be followed when compiling the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) and the Environmental Management Programme (EMP), in respect of the NEMA listed activities, which forms the legal basis of this authorisation.

The process evaluates the potential environmental impacts of a project, as well as developing appropriate environmental management measures to mitigate these impacts. The purpose of the S&EIA is to assess the current environment in which a proposed activity will take place and assess all potential impacts in terms of its extent, duration, intensity and significance relating to the specific activity. The Environmental Management Programme (EMP) describes the goals and objectives for environmental management:

- to avoid, minimise and manage potential environmental impacts;
- to recommend practical actions or implementation by the mine; and
- to raise awareness of employees and the surrounding community with regards to environmental management.

Specialist assessments are conducted as part of the S&EIA process and the following will be undertaken as part of this application:

- Hydrology
- Hydrogeology
- Air quality
- Noise
- Socio-economic
- Biodiversity
- Soils, land use, land capability
- Wetland and aquatics
- Heritage and palaeontology
- Visual
- Radioactivity

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Mine Waste Solutions (MWS), also known as Chemwes (Pty) Ltd (Chemwes), has been in business since 1964 and conducts its operations over a large area of land to the east of Klerksdorp, within the area of jurisdiction of the City of Matlosana and JB Marks Local Municipalities (LM), which fall within the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (DM) in the North-West Province. The MWS Operations are located primarily to the south of the N12, east of the town of Stilfontein. The closest town is Khuma, located about 3km northwest of the Kareerand TSF, and other nearby towns include Stilfontein (10 km from the Kareerand TSF) and Klerksdorp (19 km from Kareerand TSF). The operations at MWS entail the collection and reprocessing of mine tailings that were previously deposited on TSFs in order to extract gold and uranium. High pressure water cannons are used to slurry the tailings on the source TSFs, then the slurry is pumped by a number of pump stations and pipelines to the MWS Processing Plant, and the residues from the Processing Plant are pumped to the Kareerand TSF. Once an old source TSF has been completely reclaimed, its footprint is remediated and rehabilitated. The Kareerand TSF was designed with an operating life of 14 years, for use until 2025 with a total design capacity of 352 million tonnes. Subsequent to the commissioning of the Kareerand TSF, MWS was acquired by AngloGold Ashanti in 2012 and the tailings production target has increased by an additional 485 million tonnes, which will require operation of the TSF to continue until 2042. The additional tailings therefore require extension of the design life of the Kareerand TSF.

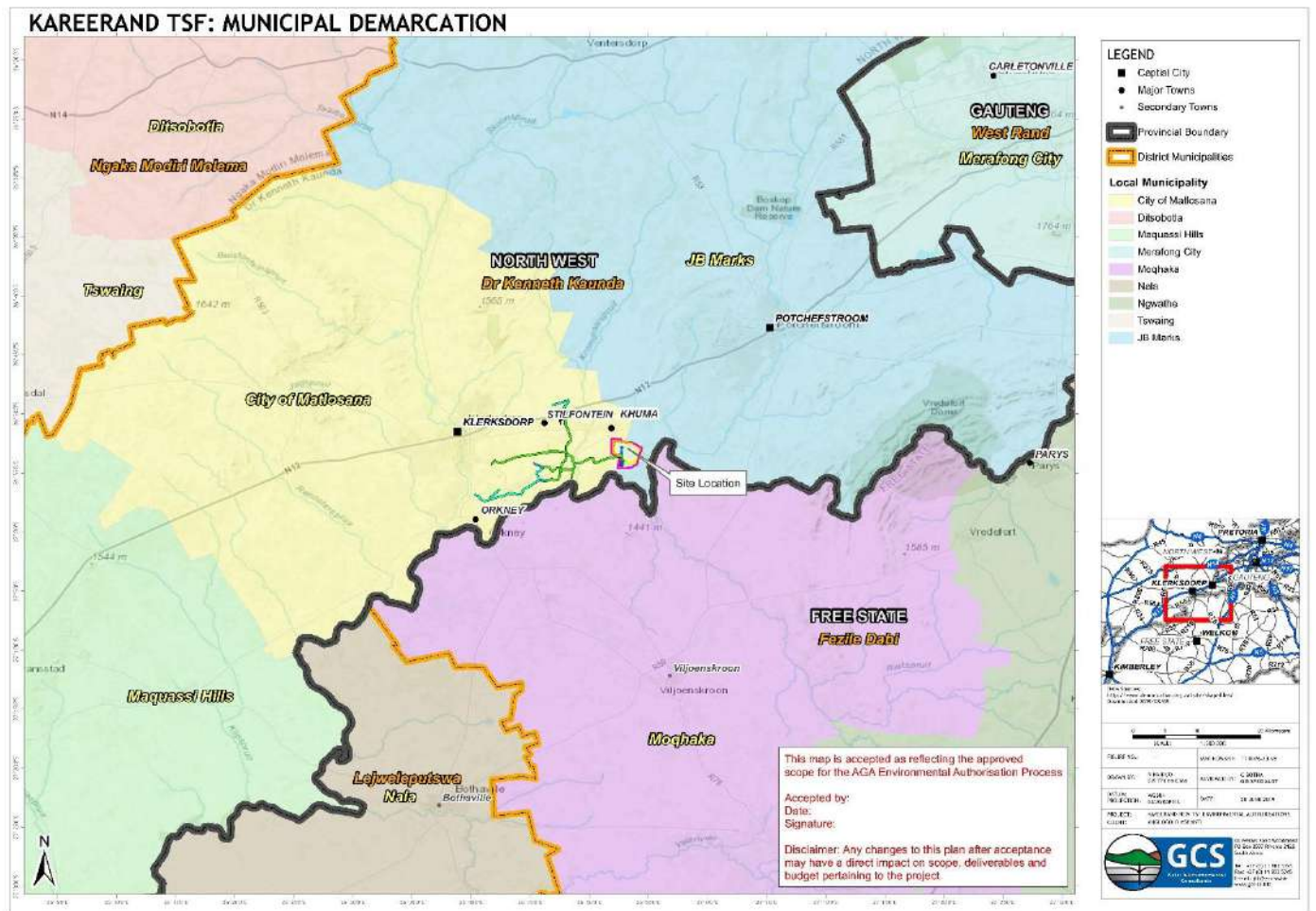


Figure 1: Site Locality Map and Municipal Boundaries.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project entails the expansion of the current Kareerand TSF to accommodate the increased tailings and final design capacity, along with six additional pump stations (three main, three satellite) and approximately 30 km of pipelines. The TSF expansion is proposed on the western edge of the current facility, and the final height of the combined facility (both expansion and current) will be 122m. The expansion footprint will add approximately 380 hectares to the TSF, including support infrastructure. Infrastructure that will be constructed as part of the TSF expansion includes fences, access roads, a topsoil bund wall, stormwater diversion channels, delivery pipelines, solution trenches, collector sump, catchment paddocks, starter wall, drainage system, decant system, catwalk, energy dissipator, silt trap, stormwater dam, return water dams (RWDs), contractor's yard, RWD emergency spillway, pump stations, process water/slurry pipelines and slurry launders.

LOCATION OF THE KAREERAND TSF

Province:	North West
District:	Dr Kenneth Kuanda District Municipality
Local municipality:	City of Matlosana and JB Marks Local Municipalities
Nearest town:	Khuma
Farm, number & portions affected:	Stilfontein 408 IP RE/10, RE/15, RE/21, RE/30, RE/31, RE/33, RE/66 & 140; Zandpan 423 IP 3 & 4; Nooitgedacht 434 IP 22; Witkop 438 IP RE/1, RE/2 & RE/4; Vaalkop 439 IP RE & E/3; Modderfontein 440 IP RE/4; Mapaiskraal 441 IP RE, RE/1, RE/2; Wildebeestpan 442 IP RE, Buffelsfontein 443 IP RE/2, RE/6, 7, 9, 15; Megadam 574 IP, Umfula 567 IP 8 - 19; Umfula 575 IP The surface rights of the study area are largely owned by Chemwes, AngloGold Ashanti and Two Palms Trust.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

For MWS to continue with their proposal to expand the Kareerand TSF and its associated infrastructure, there is a requirement to submit the following applications to obtain authorisations and licences as part of the integrated regulatory process:

- Application for Environmental Authorisation through a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment Report (S&EIA) process and the compilation of an Environmental Management Programme (EMP) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998; NEMA) and its Regulations; and
- Waste Management Licence Application (WMLA) in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008; NEM:WA).

A Heritage Impact Assessment in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999; NHRA) will also be undertaken.

Environmental Authorisation (EA) application: The proposed Kareerand TSF and associated infrastructure will likely trigger the activities below which are listed under the NEMA 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (GNR 983 and 984 of 2014, as amended). The activities will be confirmed prior to submission of the application, as the final specifications are currently being determined. The EA Application will be submitted in terms of NEMA, for the listed activities in **Table 1**. The list of waste management activities that have, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the environment (GN 921, as amended) which may be relevant to the project and will be applied for along with the EA application, are listed in **Table 2**.

Table 1: Identified Listed Activities under NEMA

No.	Activity
Listing Notice 1 (GN R983)	
12	The development of - (i) dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area, exceeds 100 square metres; or (ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 square metres or more; where such

No.	Activity
	development occurs - (a) within a watercourse; (b) in front of a development setback; or (c) if no development setback exists, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse.
16	The development of a dam where the highest part of the dam wall, as measured from the outside toe of the wall to the highest part of the wall, is 5 metres or higher or where the highwater mark of the dam covers an area of 10 ha or more.
19	The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse
24	The development of a road- (i) for which an environmental authorisation was obtained for the route determination in terms of activity 5 in Government Notice 387 of 2006 or activity 18 in Government Notice 545 of 2010; or (ii) with a reserve wider than 13,5 metres, or where no reserve exists where the road is wider than 8 metres
28	Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture, game farming, equestrian purposes or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: (i) will occur inside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 5 hectares; or (ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare; excluding where such land has already been developed for residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional purposes.
31	The decommissioning of existing facilities, structures or infrastructure for - (i) any development and related operation activity or activities listed in this Notice, Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or Listing Notice 3 of 2014; (ii) any expansion and related operation activity or activities listed in this Notice, Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or Listing Notice 3 of 2014; (iii) any phased activity or activities for development and related operation activity or expansion or related operation activities listed in this Notice or Listing Notice 3 of 2014; or (iv) any activity regardless the time the activity was commenced with
46	The expansion and related operation of infrastructure for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, wastewater, return water, industrial discharge or slimes where the existing infrastructure - (i) has an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or (ii) has a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more; and (a) where the facility or infrastructure is expanded by more than 1 000 metres in length; or (b) where the throughput capacity of the facility or infrastructure will be increased by 10% or more; excluding where such expansion - (aa) relates to the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, wastewater, return water, industrial discharge or slimes within a road reserve or railway line reserve; or (bb) will occur within an urban area.
48	The expansion of - (i) infrastructure or structures where the physical footprint is expanded by 100 square metres or more; or (ii) dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area, is expanded by 100 square metres or more; where such expansion occurs- (a) within a watercourse; (b) in front of a development setback; or (c) if no development setback exists, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse; excluding - (aa) the expansion of infrastructure or structures within existing ports or harbours that will not increase the development footprint of the port or harbour; (bb) where such expansion activities are related to the development of a port or harbour, in which case activity 26 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 applies; (cc) activities listed in activity 14 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014 or activity 23 in Listing Notice 3 of 2014, in which case that activity applies; (dd) where such expansion occurs within an urban area; or (ee) where such expansion occurs within existing roads, road reserves or railway line reserves.
Listing Notice 2 (GN R984)	
15	The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for - (i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.
16	The development of a dam where the highest part of the dam wall, as measured from the outside toe of the wall to the highest part of the wall, is 5 metres or higher or where the high-water mark of the dam covers an area of 10 hectares or more.

Table 2: Identified Waste Activities under NEM:WA

Category	Activity no.	Activity description
B	(3)	The recovery of waste including refining, utilization, or co-processing of the waste at a facility that processes in excess of 100 tons of general waste per day or in excess of 1 ton of hazardous waste per day, excluding recovery that takes place as an integral part of an internal manufacturing process within the same premises.
B	(7)	The disposal of any quantity of hazardous waste to land.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Public involvement is an essential part of any environmental assessment process. You have been identified as an I&AP who may want to receive information regarding the above-mentioned project. You will be given the opportunity to provide your input into the environmental assessment process and to receive information. All comments will be recorded and presented to the project team and regulatory authorities. You will receive feedback on how your comments have been considered and the outcome of the assessment.

I&APs include any person who will be directly or indirectly interested in and/or affected by the project. To be recognised as an I&AP one must register with GCS to be added to the stakeholder database for the project. You may communicate via fax, email or telephone to obtain further information or comment on the proposed project. All registered I&APs will be kept informed of the decision taken by the DMR. **Table 4** outlines the steps which will be followed in the S&EIA process.

Table 4: S&EIA Process

Step 1: Stakeholder identification and project announcement (October 2019 - January 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification of project and call for I&AP registration and comments placed in local newspapers; • I&APs are required to register their interest in the project to receive further project information; • Identify any issues/concerns of I&APs; • Provide I&APs with a Background Information Document (BID) (electronically or accessible at community centres) on the project, including a locality map and a Registration and Comment Sheet; and • Development of Comments and Responses Report (CRR) to capture comments and concerns of I&APs.
Step 2: I&AP review of Draft Scoping Report (DSR) (January - March 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues and concerns raised by I&APs contained in CRR to be included in the DSR; • DSR released for a 45-day commenting period; and • All registered I&APs on the project database are notified in writing of the opportunity to comment.
<p><i>To assist I&APs with their understanding of the project, stakeholder meetings or consultations in a similar manner, to which all I&APs will be invited, will be held during the review period of the Draft Scoping Report and Draft EIR.</i></p> <p><i>Copies of the report will be made available for review.</i></p>	
Step 3: Final Scoping Report (FSR) (March - April 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments received from I&APs during the review process are considered in the compilation of the FSR; and • The FSR is submitted to the Competent Authority (North-West DMR).
Step 4: Draft EIR and EMP for I&AP review (May - June 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compilation and release of a Draft EIR (DEIR) for a 45-day review period.
Step 5: Final EIR and Draft EMP (June/July 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Final EIR (FEIR), including the CRR and EMP will be compiled for submission to the Competent Authority (North-West DMR) for decision making.
Step 6: Environmental Authorisation and Appeal Period (August 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All registered I&APs will be notified in writing of the decision by the Competent Authority (North-West DMR) regarding the authorisation, being positive or negative for the project. All I&APs will also be notified of the appeal period, as well as the manner of appeal.

Public Notification	<p>A major part of the public participation component of the application process is to notify members of the public of the proposed activities and the application process, particularly those who may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed project. This will be achieved via the following means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The placement of an advertisement in a regional newspaper; • Notices in English will be placed at the proposed site for development; • Distribution of BIDs to landowners and occupiers of land adjacent to the proposed construction area and to I&APs on request; and • Local authorities will be notified in writing and automatically registered as I&APs.
How to comment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should you wish to register as an I&AP in order to be kept informed, please complete the registration form on the overleaf and submit to GCS via fax, post or email. • Any further enquiries can be directed to GCS telephonically, or via fax or email. • It is important that you provide your contact details so that we can respond to your comments or questions.
<p>Kindly note that should you require any other party to be contacted, please provide their contact details as well.</p>	

Approved 29 Oct 2019



NOTIFICATION OF AN APPLICATION FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION AMENDMENT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSE FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE KAREERAND TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY FOR MINE WASTE SOLUTIONS, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

I&AP Comment and Registration Form
GCS Ref No: 17-0026

Name:		Surname:	
-------	--	----------	--

Organisation / interest:

Postal / Residential address			
	Area:		Code:

Contact details	Tel:	()
	Fax:	()
	Mobile:	()
	Email:	

Please mark with an X to indicate whether you would like to participate in the process:

Yes, I would like to participate in this process and receive periodic updates	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

No, I am not interested in participating and do not wish to receive further information	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

Preferred method of communication	Email	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fax	<input type="checkbox"/>	Post	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Date commented	(DD / MM / YYYY)
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Please indicate any issues, comments and concerns with regards to the proposed project

Please indicate in which aspects you would require more information

Please indicate the contact details of any other I&APs whom you think should be contacted

Name:		Surname:	
Tel:	()	Fax:	()
Mobile:	()		
Email:			

In order to be registered as an I&AP for this project, fax, mail, or e-mail the completed registration form to
GCS (Pty) Ltd
Anelle Lötter / Georgina Wilson at:
Tel: (011) 803 5726, Fax: (011) 803 5745
Email: anelle@gcs-sa.biz / georgina@gcs-sa.biz
Post: PO Box 2597, Rivonia, 2128

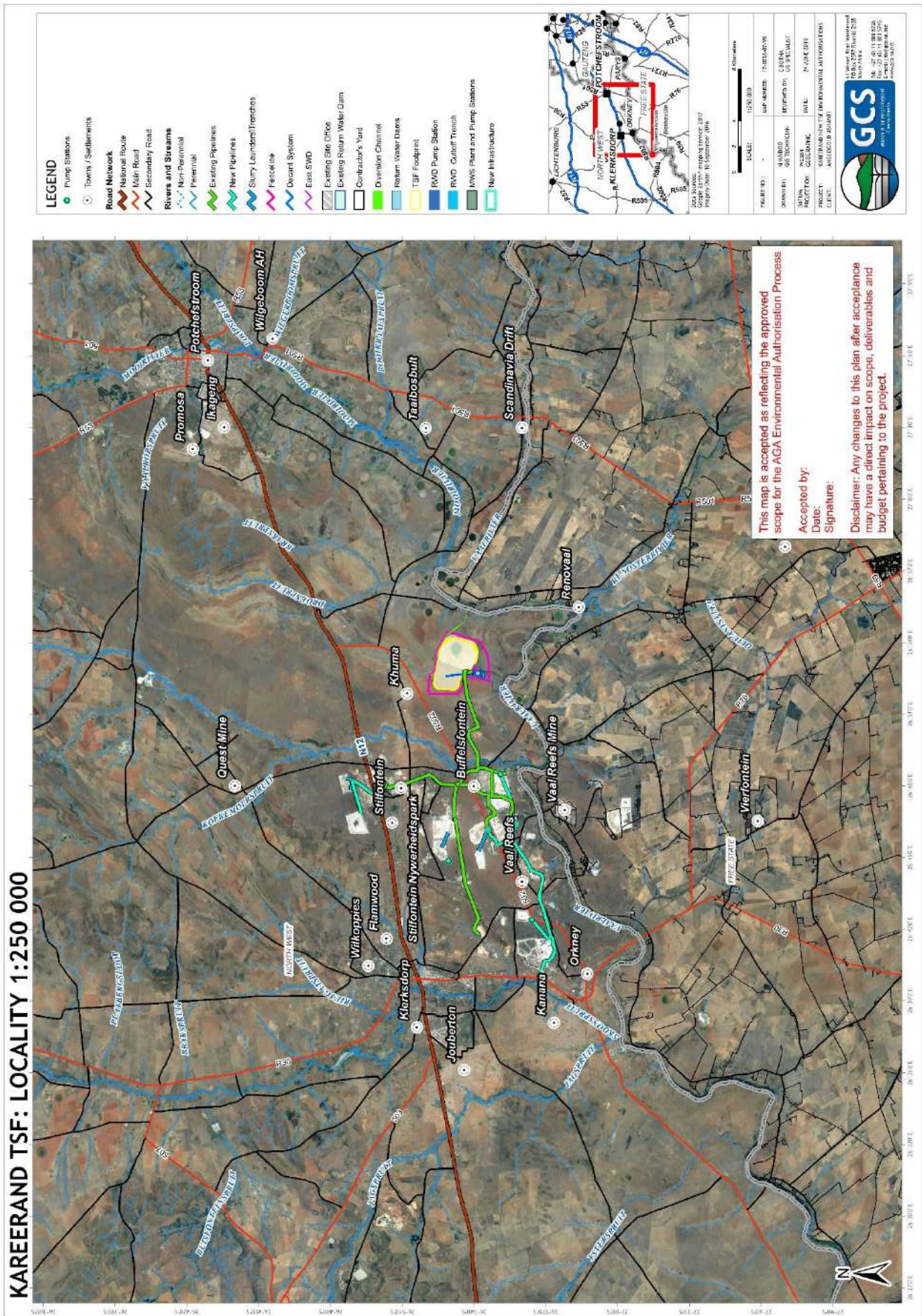


Figure 2: Kareerand Locality Map at 1:250 000.

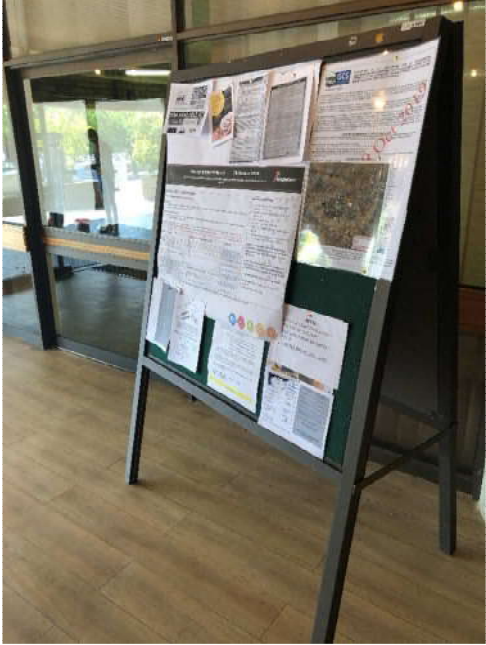

APPENDIX F
Site notices




Environmental Authorisation Amendment and Waste Management License for the Expansion of the Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility for Mine Waste Solutions, North-West Province



Placement of site notices

1 November 2019

LOCATION	GPS CO-ORDINATES	PROOF
Klerksdorp library	-26.867047; 26.662789	 A photograph showing a tall, dark metal display board in a library. The board is covered with several large sheets of paper, including maps and text documents, which are the site notices. The board is positioned in a well-lit area with a wooden floor and large windows in the background.
Stilfontein library	-26.845220; 26.774258	 A photograph of a brick wall in a library. Two black rectangular boards are mounted on the wall, displaying site notices. The wall is made of reddish-brown bricks, and the floor is tiled with a pattern of light and dark tiles. A doorway is visible to the left of the boards.

<p>Khuma clinic</p>	<p>-26.849952; 26.866678</p>	 <p>An interior view of a clinic wall. On the left, there is a doorway with a brick wall. The main wall is white and features several items: a poster on the left, a larger framed poster on the right titled 'Batho Pele Call Centre', and three directional arrows (red, yellow, blue) pointing left. Below the posters are several small white rectangular boxes.</p>
<p>MWS entrance</p>	<p>-26.837142; 26.794394</p>	 <p>An outdoor view of an entrance gate. A red octagonal stop sign is mounted on a post. To the left of the gate is a white sign with the AngloGold Ashanti logo and the text 'ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI'. The gate is made of metal bars and chain-link fencing. The road is paved and has 'STOP' painted in large white letters. In the background, there are buildings and a white car.</p>
<p>Kareerand TSF entrance</p>	<p>-26.924167; 26.828381</p>	 <p>An outdoor view of a sign. The sign is white with a black top section containing the AngloGold Ashanti logo. The main text on the sign reads 'MINE WASTE SOLUTIONS KAREE RAND' with an arrow pointing to the right. The sign is mounted on two metal posts in a dry, open field under a blue sky with scattered clouds.</p>

<p>North-West boundary corner of Kareerand TSF</p>	<p>-26.872820; 26.884862</p>	
<p>North-East boundary corner of Kareerand TSF</p>	<p>-26.881472; 26.907426</p>	
<p>South-East boundary corner of TSF</p>	<p>-26.902031; 26.901049</p>	

APPENDIX G
Comments and Responses Report (CRR)

Environmental Authorisation Amendment and Waste Management License for the Expansion of the Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) for Mine Waste Solutions, North-West Province

Comments and Responses Report (CRR)

Version 2

March 2020



This Comments and Responses Report (CRR) **Version 2** provides a summary of the comments, questions and issues raised by stakeholders since the announcement of the application on 1 November 2019 for an Integrated Regulatory Process for an Environmental Authorisation Amendment and a Waste Management Licence for the proposed expansion of the Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) for Mine Waste Solutions in the North-West Province.

- Version 1 of the CRR was appended to the Draft Scoping Report and records issues and concerns raised during the announcement period of the project from 1 November 2019 until 17 January 2020;
- Version 2 of the CRR is appended to the Final Scoping Report and includes comments that were raised on the Draft Scoping Report which was available on public review from 24 January – 24 February 2020;
- Version 3 of the CRR will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Report and will include comments that were raised on the Final Scoping Report;
- Version 4 of the CRR will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Report and will include comments that were raised on the Consultation for the Integrated Environmental Impact Report.

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Comments received during the announcement (1 November 2019 – 17 January 2020)						
Will stakeholders have the opportunity to contribute to specialist studies?	Ms	Mariette Liefverink	Federation for Sustainable Environment (FSE)	1 Nov 2019	Focus Meeting	The public participation process allows for public comment on the terms of reference of the specialist studies during the Scoping Phase. Comments will be considered for the update of the terms of reference to ensure that specialist studies are optimised.
Will a health impact study be conducted? It is recommended that a full health impact assessment be conducted for this application.	Ms	Mariette Liefverink	Federation for Sustainable Environment (FSE)	1 Nov 2019	Focus Meeting	A health impact study will not be conducted; however, the potential health effects will be assessed through the specialist studies during the EIA phase.
Will a climate change specialist assessment be conducted for this application? It is recommended that a climate change assessment be conducted for this application.	Ms	Mariette Liefverink	Federation for Sustainable Environment (FSE)	1 Nov 2019	Focus Meeting	The impact of climate change will be considered during the design of the TSF during the EIA phase.
Requested to be sent available information and to be registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP)	Mr	Nkosinathi Leornard Qotwanw	Nathis Works and Consultancy Services PTY LTD	7 Nov 2019	Email correspondence	The Background Information Document (BID) was emailed to the stakeholder on 7 November 2019.
I am not party to the Kareerand TSF that does not benefit the community of Khuma. Keep on engaging those who are party to it including the farmer who benefited from millions of Rands your company have paid.	Mr	Phoka Phatsoane		5 Nov 2019	Email correspondence	GCS is independently conducting an environmental process for the proposed development and you are welcome to provide your concerns to us. Through the public participation process, we encourage stakeholders to register and to be involved.

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<p>As Fresheners Multipurpose Co-operative Pty Ltd, we form part of the affected & interested parties which would like to take part in the public participation process taking place in due course. Our main concern is the environmental impact & rehabilitation of land as per NEMA act 107 of 1998 and NEM:WA act 59 of 2008. Please provide us with more details and documents regarding your Background Information Document on DSR, EMP, DEIR, S&EIR and any other details deemed necessary for preparation of the participation process.</p>	Mr	K Monnahela and M Motloung	Fresheners Multipurpose Co-operative Pty Ltd	4 Nov 2019	Email correspondence	The Background Information Document (BID) was emailed to the stakeholders on 4 November 2019.
<p>We request: Full participation of interested and affected parties Involvement and capacitation of SMEs in terms of the environment We would like more information on: Details on the scope of work with regards to the expansion Details in terms of norms and standards in terms of waste disposal (landfill) Environmental Implementation Plan Details in terms of compliance with NEM:WA licencing</p>	Mr	Archibald Monnahela	Fresheners Multipurpose Co-operative Pty Ltd	4 Nov 2019	Comment and registration form	Requests are noted. The Background Information Document (BID) was emailed to the stakeholders on 4 November 2019.
Requested to receive relevant information.		Koketso Moagi		11 Nov 2019	Telephonic Conversation	The Background Information Document (BID) was emailed to the stakeholder on 11 November 2019.
<p>GCS should engage with all commenting authorities simultaneously with the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). GCS to include the Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (Detect), the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the National Nuclear Regulator, etc in Authority Communication.</p>		Lorraine Nobela, Thilivhali Meregi, Neo Nthoesane	DMR	14 Nov 2019	Pre-application meeting with the DMR and DWS	Noted. The relevant authorities have been engaged.

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<p>GCS to ensure that the Khuma Community is engaged during the Public Participation Process. Community members must be provided with the opportunity to participate and not only just community representatives.</p>		<p>Lorraine Nobela, Thilivhali Mereg, Neo Nthoesane</p>	<p>DMR 14 Nov 2019</p>	<p>Pre-application meeting with the DMR and DWS</p>	<p>Noted. Advertisements were published to announce the project as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Potch Herald (31/10/2019) o Klerksdorp Record (1/11/2019) o City Press (3/11/2019) <p>The availability of the Draft Scoping Report for review and the dates of public meetings were again advertised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Potch Herald (23/01/20) o Klerksdorp Rekord (23/01/20) o City Press (19/01/20) o Kroonnuus (23/01/20) o Volksblad (22/01/20) <p>During the announcement of the project, site notices were placed as per requirements, including at the Khuma Clinic. Stakeholders were notified via SMS and email of the review of the Draft Scoping Report as well as the public meetings of 5 February 2020.</p>
<p>An authority site visit will be arranged, and all relevant authorities invited, once the Draft Scoping Report has been submitted for comment. This will be in late January or early February 2020.</p>		<p>Lorraine Nobela, Thilivhali Mereg, Neo Nthoesane</p>	<p>DMR 14 Nov 2019</p>	<p>Pre-application meeting with the DMR and DWS</p>	<p>Noted. A site visit for authorities is planned for March 2020.</p>
<p>Application for a Section 21(b) water use is not required as there is no clean water storage, and the dirty water storage is licensed as 21(g).</p>		<p>George Nel, Terence Ngilande</p>	<p>DWS 14 Nov 2019</p>	<p>Pre-application meeting with the DMR and DWS</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>Requested that a socio-economic impact assessment be conducted as part of the study and that the findings be made available.</p>		<p>NL Qotwane</p>	<p>Nathis works and Consulting Services 15 Nov 2019</p>	<p>Comment and registration form</p>	<p>Noted. This specialist assessment forms part of the EIA.</p>

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<p>The water quality of our drinking water as the borehole is the only water source for Tims Haven (we yearly have our water tested independently to monitor the quality of the water source). What will impact of extension have on water quality?</p>	Mr	Etienne Rood	Tims Haven	20 Jan 2020	Email correspondence	<p>Ground water monitoring is conducted as per DWS approved programme for the existing operations.</p> <p>The boreholes at the Kromdraai farm's old household are monitored on a quarterly basis and the water quality data are assessed to identify in a proactive manner if any changes in groundwater quality occurring.</p> <p>A hydrogeological impact assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase to investigate the potential impact of the expansion.</p> <p>Mitigation actions are currently established to intercept possible sulfate-rich groundwater migrating from the TSF towards the East.</p>
<p>Kareerand has its own borehole (plus minus 20 m from the Tims Haven borehole) from where water is piped to Kareerand.</p> <p>a. What amount of water is piped?</p> <p>b. What will be the impact of the extension have on the amount of water that is piped.</p> <p>c. What is the risk of over depleting the underground water source leaving Tim's Haven without any water for human consumption and any assurances in the event this happen in future.</p>	Mr	Etienne Rood	Tims Haven	20 Jan 2020	Email correspondence	<p>a. Chemwes is authorised to abstract a maximum volume (597190 m³/annum) of groundwater from these boreholes for irrigation.</p> <p>b. The volume of water abstracted will not be impacted by the expansion project.</p> <p>c. The abstraction of groundwater from these boreholes will be carefully monitored to ensure that abstraction falls within approved water use licence criteria and that the source is not depleted.</p>

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What is the plan with any surface stormwater in case of excessive rain?	Mr	Etienne Rood	Tims Haven	20 Jan 2020	Email correspondence	A hydrological assessment will be conducted as part of the design to correctly size stormwater management infrastructure.
What is the current height of Kareerand as planning is to extend the TSF to 122 m? What will dust impact be when at full height (122 m)?	Mr	Etienne Rood	Tims Haven	20 Jan 2020	Email correspondence	The current height of the TSF is approved to reach 80 m. It is currently at approximately 40 m. The new application is for the TSF to reach 122 m. An Air Quality Assessment will be conducted in the EIA phase to determine the potential impact of dust.
<p>Concerns noted are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Shortcoming and challenges in operating the existing slimes dam b) Rehabilitation and end-use of the dam <p>Would like more information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Current monitoring of water seepage d) Alternatives considered for more sustainable rehabilitation and end-use in design of dam. 	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri North West	24 Jan 2020	Comment and Registration Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Some challenges have been experienced with the operation of the existing TSF since acquisition in 2012. Significant improvement in dust mitigation, clean/dirty water separation, deposition, seepage mitigation has been made. b) The EIA Report will include a proposed rehabilitation and end land-use plan for review and comment. c) Ground water quality monitoring is conducted as per the DWS approved programme for the existing operations. The groundwater interception system is continually assessed and expanded to intercept seepage and returned to the process water circuit. d) The EIA Report will include a proposed rehabilitation and end land-use plan for review and comment.

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<p>Note that the Fresheners Multipurpose Co-operative is a member of Matlosana Community Economic Development Non-Profit Company (NPC). Only Matlosana Community Economic NPC is delegated for mining consultation at the behest of community of Matlosana. Soon Matlosana NPC will sent comments on the scoping report to enable NPC to participate in the coming meeting.</p>		<p>Directors A Monnahela Zola Macwaqa Vincent motloung</p>	<p>Matlosana Community Economic Development NPC</p>	<p>24 Jan 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>Noted. Email was acknowledged on 24 January 2020.</p>
<p>Has the DMR issued a reference number as yet for the project? Please provide the contact number of the person that GCS is communicating to at the DMR.</p>	<p>Ms</p>	<p>Eva Mashego</p>	<p>North West Department of Economic Development , Environment, Conservation and Tourism (Detect)</p>	<p>27 Jan 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>An email was sent to Ms Mashego on 29 January 2020, explaining that a reference number will be issued in due course. The details of the contact person at the DMR was provided.</p>
<p>In order for SANRAL to comment, please provide a locality map showing the project area.</p>	<p>Mr</p>	<p>Jan Oliver Statutory Controller Northern Region</p>	<p>SANRAL</p>	<p>27 Jan 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>A locality map also indicating the proposed infrastructure was sent to Mr Oliver on 27 January 2020.</p>
<p>SANRAL has no objection to the extension of the Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) nor to the issuing of the necessary Environmental Authorizations/ approvals for such, as national roads N12 and R30 appears not to be affected.</p>	<p>Mr</p>	<p>Jan Oliver Statutory Controller Northern Region</p>	<p>SANRAL</p>	<p>28 Jan 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>The documents are not available at both Khuma and Stilfontein libraries</p>	<p>Mr</p>	<p>MP Phatsoane</p>		<p>28 Jan 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>All the public places where the Draft Scoping Report was delivered to was contacted on 29 and 30 January 2020. Personnel at every library (including the Stilfontein and Khuma libraries) have confirmed to GCS that the Draft Scoping Report was received by them and that it has been placed for public</p>

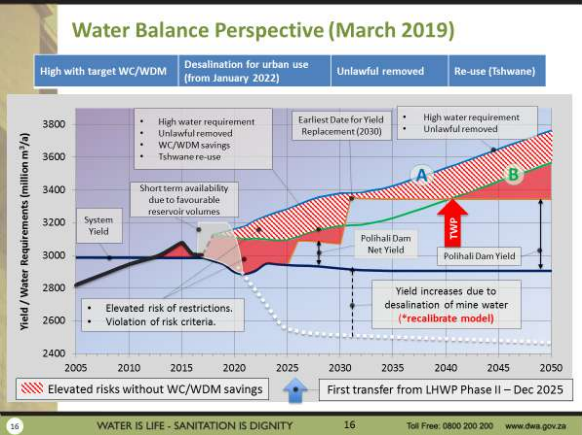
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						<p>review. Proof of delivery is available as Appendix I of the Final Scoping Report.</p> <p>Mr Phatsoane was invited to download the document electronically from the GCS website. He was also notified that an electronic copy of the report will be available at the public meetings to be held on 5 February 2020.</p>
<p><i>The submission of the FSE, 2 Feb 2020, is appended (APPENDIX A). A summary of the submission is included below – please refer to the appendix for the detailed submission.</i></p>						
<p>The FSE expresses the hope that since AngloGold Ashanti is a global gold mining company and a founding member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) the environmental performance of its Mine Waste Solutions' (MWS) operations will be aligned to the ICMM's principles and its publicly stated environmental values, namely its commitment to <i>"continually improve our processes in order to prevent pollution, minimise waste, increase our carbon efficiency and make efficient use of natural resources. We will develop innovative solutions to mitigate environmental and climate risks"</i> and that the EIA/EMPR will reflect this.</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>The EIA is being carried out to international standards and the ICMM guiding principles are included within the process. The potential risk of climate change will be considered in the design of the proposed expansion project.</p>
<p>RECLAMATION OPERATIONS P 47, Draft Scoping Report refers. The argument in support of the proposed project can only be supported if the footprints of the reclaimed historic tailings storage facilities (TSFs) are rehabilitated to a sustainable and agreed upon land use with sustainable livelihood opportunities for the community.</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>None of the current TSF's currently being reclaimed is available for final rehabilitation. Final rehabilitation of the reclaimed TSF footprints will be based on a safe, sustainable and agreed land use.</p>

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<p>Our statement in this regard finds support in the Council of Geoscience's recommendations, namely:</p> <p>a. "Any new application to exploit mining residues should only be approved if it involves the removal of an entire residue deposit and the rehabilitation of the remaining footprint.</p> <p>b. "The past practice of granting rights and authorization for the reprocessing of individual residue deposits may need to be reviewed insofar as it allows the selective extraction of value from portions of a site without ploughing some of that value back into the rehabilitation of the entire mining area."</p> <p>We consider (advised by the finding of academic research) residential townships, edible crop production and livestock grazing to be high risk land uses for TSFs, TSF footprints and areas within the aqueous or aerial zone of influence of TSFs in the Stilfontein area.</p>						
<p>HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE</p> <p>On page 1 of the DSR we are informed that "once a TSF has been completely recovered, it is cleaned-up and rehabilitated."</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above aspirational statement by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) we express little or no confidence that the above-mentioned initiative will be implemented in view of AngloGold Ashanti's MWS's historical performance.</p> <p>In substantiation, the FSE provided photographic evidence and a description of incidences - (Please refer to APPENDIX A for details).</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	None of the current TSF's currently being reclaimed is available for final rehabilitation. Final rehabilitation of the reclaimed TSF footprints will be based on a safe, sustainable and agreed land use.
<p>The application for the Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility Expansion Project must not be approved unless evidence can be adduced</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	None of the current TSF's currently being reclaimed is available for final

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<p>that the above-mentioned contaminated sites were rehabilitated to an agreed upon sustainable land use in terms of 2014 EIA Regulations (Chapter 5) which directs that the environment must be rehabilitated to “<i>its natural or predetermined state or to a land use which conforms to the generally accepted principle of sustainable development.</i>”</p> <p>Since the closure of a mining operation must incorporate a process which must start at the commencement of the operations and continue throughout the life of the operations, we request that the Applicant provides us with the specific objectives which the Applicant had undertaken in consultation with interested and affected parties, to rehabilitate the above-mentioned degraded and polluted farmland and water sources. Section 28 (1) of the National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998) (NEMA) directs that “<i>every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment must take reasonable measures ..to rectify such pollution or degradation of the environment</i>”. Measures such as sloping, grassing.re-vegetation, phytoremediation, woodlands, wilderness status, stockpiling for road building material, etc. cannot be regarded as reasonable measures for remediation and are at best measures for interim stabilisation unless it can be demonstrated that the implementation of these measures will facilitate the agreed sustainable future land use.</p>		Sustainable Development (FSE)			rehabilitation. Final rehabilitation of the reclaimed TSF footprints will based on a safe, sustainable and agreed land use.	
<p>It should furthermore not be overlooked that during reclamation of the historic TSFs there is remobilisation of radioactive material and metal bound cyanides through the reprocessing activities. The impacts of the</p>	Ms	Mariette Lieferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Noted - This aspect is assessed as part of the current operational groundwater management programmes of the operations.

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<p>remobilisation of these contaminants during the disturbance of the old tailings deposits must be assessed.</p>						
<p>IMPACTS OF THE EXPANSION PROJECT ON THE INTEGRATED VAAL RIVER SYSTEM The Draft Scoping Report informs us Option 4/7 was selected as the preferred site for the Kareerand TSF Expansion. Option 4 is leased from the community while Option 7 is located within the 500m buffer zone of the Vaal River (page 23 of the DSR). The Site of Option 4 is a greenfields site. We reiterate that Option 7 is not only a greenfield site but located within the 500m buffer zone of the Vaal River.</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>According to the surface water baseline report, the TSF is located 1 km north of the Vaal River. Consolidation of the tailings within a single site will make management more effective. The movement of tailings to the Kareerand site will remove tailing from facilities closer to the Vaal River. The surface water specialist study is being carried out to confirm the impact of the Kareerand TSF expansion on the Vaal River system and other surface water bodies.</p> <p>Option 4 was chosen as the preferred site for the expansion, which is not within the 500 m buffer zone of the Vaal River.</p>
<p>In the assessment of the impacts of the proposed expansion of the Kareerand TSF, the following factors must be considered namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Department of Human settlements, Water and Sanitations River EcoStatus Monitoring Programme State of Rivers' Report (2017-2018) "<i>the Vaal River Management Area (WMA) had no sites in a good (better than C category) condition</i>". • The project involves a Category A Mine in terms of the Department of Water and Sanitation's Mine Water Management Policy since it is acid producing. Category A Mines have a significant adverse impact potential. 	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>This will be considered within the groundwater impact assessment and management/mitigation measures will be recommended.</p> <p>It should be noted that the expansion footprint will be lined in accordance with DWS requirements.</p> <p>The groundwater interception system is continually assessed and expanded to intercept seepage and returned to the process water circuit.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is corroborated by the DSR on page 33 which confirms that “<i>elevated TDS and sulphate concentrations were observed within the direct vicinity of the Current Kareerand TSF</i>” and that some boreholes contain elevated manganese, iron, aluminium, etc. The geochemical data and analyses of the current Kareerand suggest that the seepage from the existing unlined TSF falls with a sulphate concentration range of 1500 to 4 000 mg/l, which is significantly elevated and in non-compliance with the resource quality objectives of the Vaal River. The seepage volumes from the current Kareerand TSF according to the DSR (page 34) are in the order of 5000 to 7000 m³/day. 						
<p>The associated contribution of acid mine water to the surface and groundwater in the area, as well as downstream on the Vaal River is likely to be considerable as the old tailings within the area are hydraulically mined using high-pressure water cannons.</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	NOTE: The impact on surface and groundwater pollution for the existing TSF is well known and understood. This aspect is assessed as part of the current operational surface and groundwater management programmes of the operations.
<p>The accumulative impact of the reclamation operations, the existing unlined Kareerand TSF and the contribution of the expanded TSF, notwithstanding the fact that it will be lined, on the salinity of the Vaal River may be significant and may exceed the environmental threshold.</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	A hydrogeological impact assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase to investigate the potential impacts of the existing and expansion TSF's.
<p>In terms of the Reconciliation Strategy for the Integrated Vaal River System (Phases 2 & 3) the following facts must be taken into consideration in the assessment of the long-term impacts of the</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	A hydrogeological impact assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase and the IWULA to investigate the potential impacts of the existing and expansion TSF's.

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<p>existing Kareerand TSF and the expanded TSF upon the Vaal River System:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water security risks within the Integrated Vaal River System. Please see subjoined graph.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seepage from the existing Tailings Storage Facilities such as the Kareerand TSF will continue to find its way to the Vaal River. The elevated Total Dissolved Solid (TDS) concentrations in and below Vaal Barrage remains to be of concern. Acid Mine Drainage contains the most concentrated salt stream. <p>Furthermore, it is common cause that: TSFs can never be maintained in a completely reducing environment hence the long-term risks of water pollution. While most mines recognise the fact that tailings dams generate acid mine drainage, it is generally and incorrectly assumed that the impact will decrease to acceptable levels when mining operations cease or within 3 to 5 years after mine closure. The assessment of long-term risks from tailings dams can at best be described as subjectively qualitative in nature.</p> <p>In view of the above-mentioned facts the FSE requests that a proper quantitative</p>				<p>The hydrogeological assessment will consider long term impacts for a period in excess of 200 years after closure through the application of a 3 tier approach.</p> <p>The hydrogeological assessment will identify key risk areas and suitable groundwater management and mitigation measures.</p>

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<p>assessment be conducted to include the long-term risks and the extent of the contamination plumes in the long term since latent impacts may take decades, or even centuries, to manifest themselves.</p>						
<p>Specialist investigations must be done to identify the status of the geohydrological regime, the extent of contamination, preferential pathways and predictions regarding long-term migration, which must advise the mitigation and management options in the EMPRS that specifically deal with the containment/rehabilitation of contaminated groundwater.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because of the hydrological interconnections between mines applications for the expansion of TSFs cannot be considered in isolation. This calls for the development of a coherent and integrated closure planning process for the Klerksdorp-Orkney-Stilfontein-Hartebeestfontein (KOSH) area. The secondary source of contaminants that remain in the soil after historic TSFs have been reclaimed must be acknowledged and the impact on surface and groundwater assessed. 	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>MWS continues to actively participate in the KOSH regional Water Task Team DMRE initiative.</p> <p>A hydrogeological impact assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase and the IWULA to investigate the potential impacts of the existing and expansion TSF's.</p>
<p>FINANCIAL PROVISION In terms of National Environmental Management Act (107/1998): Regulations pertaining to the Financial Provision for Prospecting, Exploration, Mining or Production Operations <i>“an applicant or holder of right or permit must make financial provision for—</i> <i>(c) remediation and management of latent or residual environmental impacts which may become known in future, including the pumping and treatment of polluted or extraneous water.”</i> We hereby request that the Applicant in its Final Scoping Report assesses its latent or residual environmental impacts and in its</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>The Scoping Report is not required to provide the impact rating for potential impacts; this will be done within the EIA phase. The EIA will address these issues through the specialist studies which will be commissioned.</p>

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<p>determination of its financial provision consider the following risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The near certainty of contaminated water, which will require some form of decontamination treatment, decanting from closed underground mines, or from lower-lying interconnected neighbouring mines. • The near certainty of sulphate, chloride, metal and naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) and technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material (TENORM) contamination of soils and sediments from its existing Kareerand tailings storage facility (TSF), tailings spillages and plant discharges, and the potential for contamination of downstream / downwind soils and sediments. • The potential for salt, sulphate, chloride, metal and NORM contamination of crop soils irrigated with contaminated surface water or contaminated groundwater. • The concomitant loss of genetic/biodiversity and potentially ecosystem goods and services on disturbed, fragmented or polluted properties. • The potential for bioaccumulation of some metals and NORMs by flora and fauna. • The potential for acute and latent toxicity impacts of bioaccumulated pollutants on humans and the potential for radioactivity impacts from NORMs on humans. • The potential for human disease as a result of exposure to windblown dust from the existing and expanded Kareerand TSF and reclamation operations. 						

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<p>DUST In terms of the Draft Scoping Report we are informed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only dustfall rates measured near the project site were available for analysis (page 41). • The current air quality in the study area is mostly influenced by farming activities, domestic fires, vehicle exhaust emissions and dust entrained by vehicles. <p>No reference is made to the dust fallout from the existing Kareerand TSF and its risks to human health (respiratory and cardiovascular diseases), the environment, wildlife and water, which is surprising since it is well established in scientific literature that the dust from environmental exposure to tailings particulate matter (PM) through water*, food and inhalation may present a significant risk for wildlife, ecosystems as well as for individuals living around mining areas, especially children, the elderly and individuals with existing health problems. Epidemiologic studies have indicated that living near mining waste is a major risk factor for exposure to metals as a result of dust fallout.</p> <p>* (Stormwater drainage systems, into which windblown dust from adjacent slimes dams is flushed by run-off from sealed surfaces are also likely to constitute a major source of potential water pollution. Based on (conservative) assumptions regarding the affected surface area and average deposition rates of dust from adjacent slimes dams, it was estimated that approx. 10 tons of (particle-bound) uranium per year are flushed by stormwater into receiving watercourses.)</p> <p>The DSR informs us that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The final height of the existing and expanded facility will be 122 meters. 	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	An air quality assessment will be carried out within the EIA phase to investigate the potential impacts of dust generated by the TSF and expansion on the environment and affected communities.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current TSF and the proposed expansion will store 837 tons of tailings. <p>The existing Kareerand TSF is the source of significant dust fallout according to testimonies and eyewitness accounts by mining affected communities. It can logically be inferred that the expanded facility will contribute significantly to the existing dust fallout. Research found that fall-out - as deposition or nuisance dust - exceeds a 1000 m distance from the TSF source. Because of the combined height of the existing TSF and expanded Kareerand TSF these distances can be expected to be much further.</p>						
<p>The Applicant and its EAP should, in its assessment, mitigation and management measures, recognise the significant challenges regarding dust management of gold TSFs. Research identified the following challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> monitoring networks; monitoring methods; deposition standards; financial provisions; technical skills and capacity; lack of specific dust management plans within air quality management plans; limited regulation and enforcement; limited information and participation of government, lack of participation of interested and affected parties as well as; lack of specialists' expertise. <p>It is common cause that dust fallout has a significant impact on human health. A large number of epidemiological studies have been conducted globally over the last two decades and associations between ambient particulate matter and excesses in daily mortality and morbidity were observed. Dust fallout furthermore has</p>						<p>An Air Quality Assessment is being undertaken as part of the EIA Phase, which will include the results of dust fallout monitoring in the vicinity.</p> <p>In accordance with the National Dust Control Regulations, 2013 AngloGold Ashanti/MWS's dust management plan was approved by the District Municipality to combat fugitive dust in June 2018.</p> <p>The dust management plan addresses the criteria below;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It identifies all sources of dust; - Details the best practicable measures to be undertaken to mitigate dust emissions; - Detail an implementation schedule; - Identifies responsible for implementation; - It provides the dust fallout monitoring plan.

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<p>significant impacts on eco-systems and results in losses in crop and livestock productivity. In view of the above-mentioned risks, we call for a dust management plan (from the commencement of the Project and not only after the standard is transgressed) and not merely a dust monitoring plan.</p> <p>The 2019 proposed amendments to the 2013 National Dust Control Regulations require the use of windshields, tailored to allow for tolerance ranges for the bucket diameter (150mm ± 30mm); a minimum ratio of depth to diameter (1:2); a height of a sampler above ground (2m±0.2m uncertainty) and the method should allow for both wet and dry sampling (algae control – biocide). We would expect that the Applicant will comply with the above-mentioned requirements.</p> <p>The FSE recommends the establishment of a community forum within Stilfontein/Kareerand area to report on and address exceedances because of the following identified weakness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliance on the air quality officer’s action on dust sources • Averaging period of monitoring weakens quick response to short-term episodes/activities • Approach not suitable to deal timeously to complaints (due to the 3 months of submission of a plan required) • Implementation of control measures only after approval. <p>The findings and directives by the South African Human Rights Commission in terms of its Report on the National Hearing of the Underlying Socio-Economic Impacts of Mining Affected Communities to the DMR and the DEA also has relevance, namely: <i>“The DMR together with the DEA must jointly report on the measures taken to streamline the control of the cumulative air pollution impacts on</i></p>						<p>AngloGold Ashanti/MWS actively participants in the Dr KK Industrial Air Quality Interaction Forum.</p>

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<p><i>mining operations. This report must outline the mechanisms that have been put in place for collation, verification and dissemination of information between stakeholders in relation to impacts reported and/or interventions undertaken in relation to air quality.”</i></p> <p>And,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Overall the mining sector is riddled with challenges related to land, housing, water, the environment and the absence of sufficient participation mechanisms and access to information.</i> • <i>“Non-compliance, the failure to monitor compliance, poor enforcement, and a severe lack of coordination amongst especially government stakeholders exacerbate the socio-economic challenges faced by mining-affected communities.</i> • <i>“It is crucial that government ensures that communities are able to participate meaningfully in mining-related activities and influence decisions that detrimentally impact their enjoyment of constitutionally guaranteed rights and general well-being.</i> • <i>“The State must do more to include communities in reporting and monitoring mechanisms.”</i> <p>Of relevance too are the following the fact that the dust contains a wide spectrum of metals, in toxic concentrations as well and radioactive metals. We refer in this regard to the subjoined findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The two major airborne risks will be due to airborne radon and windblown dust.</i> • <i>“The major primary pathways by which contamination can enter the environment from a mine site are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>the airborne pathway, where radon gas and windblown dust disperse outwards from mine</i> 						

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<p>sites". o air-quality, with particular reference to dust pollution from MRAs (including radioactive dust)."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Three main issues relating to MRAs located in Gauteng have been identified, namely:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>“... significant radiation exposure can occur in the surroundings of mining legacies, due to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Inhalation of Rn-222 daughter nuclides from radon emissions of desiccated water storage dams and slimes dams.</i> o <i>The inhalation of contaminated dust generated by wind erosion from these objects, and</i> o <i>The contamination of agricultural crop (pasture, vegetables) by the deposition of radioactive dust particles, which can cause considerable dose contributions via ingestion”.</i> 					
<p>RADIOACTIVITY We noticed in the Plan of Study for the EIA that there is reference to a radiation safety assessment (page 58 of the DSR). In this regard, we respond as follows: It is well-established that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“As a consequence of the uraniferous nature of the ore, Witwatersrand tailings and other mining residues often contain significantly elevated concentrations of uranium and its daughter radionuclides, with the decay series of U238 being dominant”.</i> • <i>“The gold ores of the Witwatersrand contain appreciable concentrations of uranium and its radioactive progeny. Mining has resulted in the dispersal of radioactive material into the environment via windblown dust, waterborne sediment</i> 	Ms	Mariette Loefflerink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	<p>Email correspondence</p> <p>A radiological public safety assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase that is consistent with the NNRA and NEA, as well as with NNR requirements and regulations in general (NNR process).</p> <p>The public safety assessment will then be used as a basis to present the radiological public impact assessment in a manner that is consistent with the NEMA and EIA regulations (EIA process).</p>

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<p><i>and the sorption and precipitation of radioactivity from water into sediment bodies.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the “major primary pathways by which contamination can enter the environment from a mine site [is]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>the airborne pathway, where radon gas and windblown dust disperse outwards from mine sites”.</i> • Two of the main issues relating to Mine Residue Areas (MRA) are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>air-quality, with particular reference to dust pollution from MRAs (including radioactive dust);</i> 2) <i>water-flux and water-quality, ...AMD and the transport of radioactive materials associated with the exposed uranium ore.”</i> 					
<p>In assessing the radiation safety, it is necessary to determine the radiological exposure to the adjacent landowners, communities and occupiers of the land and to assess all exposure pathways, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct external gamma radiation. This is usually determined by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Performing a gamma survey using a sodium iodide detector on a grid over the proposed study area measuring the radium-226 (Ra-226), radium-228 (Ra-228) and potassium-40 concentrations in the soil. This should consist of a stationary as well as continuous in-situ survey. ○ Performing a dose rate survey at contact and 2 meter distance. • Internal radiation through the inhalation and ingestion pathways – this is usually determined through the taking of soil and tailings samples for radiochemical analyses at an accredited laboratory. 	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	<p>Email correspondence</p> <p>A radiological public safety assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase that is consistent with the NNRA and NEA, as well as with NNR requirements and regulations in general (NNR process).</p> <p>The public safety assessment will then be used as a basis to present the radiological public impact assessment in a manner that is consistent with the NEMA and EIA regulations (EIA process).</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure of radon. This should have been done by placing radon gas monitors at a number of representative positions (indoors and outdoors) around the community, landowners and occupiers of the land. • A background reference site should have been chosen in the vicinity of the potentially affected parties but in an undisturbed zone. The information obtained should have be used to compare with the results obtained from the community, landowner and occupier of the land. <p>Furthermore, it is well established that the health risk posed by uranium is due to both radiotoxicity and the chemical toxicity of uranium. The chemical toxicity of the metal constitutes the primary environmental health hazard, with the radioactivity of uranium a secondary concern. The non-radiological health consequences from uranium exposure particularly with respect to kidney disease, are thoroughly documented and the long half-life (4.5 billion years) results in a low potential for radiation-induced cancer from uranium than from other decay products with much shorter half-lives including - thorium-230 - 70,000yrs, radium, 1,260 yrs., radon-222 - 3.8 days and four radon decay products decays within less than 1/2 hour of a radon decay.</p> <p>The update of the toxicologic evidence²³ on uranium adds to the established findings regarding nephrotoxicity, genotoxicity, and developmental defects. Additional novel toxicologic findings, including some at the molecular level, are now emerging that raise the biological plausibility of adverse effects on the brain, on reproduction, including estrogenic effects, on gene expression, and on uranium metabolism. As much damage is irreversible, and possibly cumulative, present efforts must be</p>						

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<p>vigorous to limit environmental uranium contamination and exposure.</p> <p>It is therefore logical that the risk of both radioactive and chemical contamination be assessed, and management measures proposed to address these risks.</p> <p>In view of the above-mentioned facts, the FSE calls for a fully quantitative assessment of risk to the health of the adjacent communities as a result of the reclamation operations and the cumulative impacts from the existing Kareerand TSF and the proposed expansion.</p> <p>We furthermore call for a consideration of the National Nuclear Regulator's (NNR) position paper on the "<i>Remediation Requirements and Criteria for the remediation of land contaminated with radioactive material</i>" (PP0018) (September 2015) (attached) and the NNR's "<i>Plan for remediation of Contaminated Sites</i>" (PLN-SARA-15-012) in addressing the radiological risks (residual radioactivity) associated with the footprints of the reclaimed TSFs.</p>						
<p>ECOLOGY AND WETLANDS We request that the assessment of the project on the ecology and wetlands involves an assessment of the full hydrological cycle since the influence of seasonality on the detection of flora and fauna, and evaluation of biodiversity, ecosystem goods and services is well recognised worldwide.</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	These factors will be considered in the Ecological and Wetland studies during the EIA Phase.
<p>SENSE OF PLACE Since there are numerous nature reserves, national parks and potential tourism points of interests in the vicinity of the proposed TSF expansion (please refer to page 51 of the DSR) we request that the impacts (aesthetic and economic) on the sense of place be assessed based on the Guideline Document by Adv. Duard Barnard and the legal precedent which</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	A viewshed analysis and visual impact assessment, which considers sense-of-place, will be undertaken in the EIA Phase. Furthermore, the air quality and noise studies will include a modelled plume of impact on surrounding receptors and land uses.

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<p>was established in the case of Director: Mineral Development Gauteng Region and another v. Save the Vaal Environment and others 1999 (2) SA 709 (SCA) at 715C namely that constant noise, light, dust and water pollution resulting from mining activities may totally destroy the sense of place and the associated spiritual, aesthetic and therapeutic qualities associated with nature reserves, national parks and tourism attractions.</p>						
<p>REQUIREMENTS IN TERMS OF THE AMENDED MRDA REGULATIONS On page 47 of the DSR we are informed that Khuma's population totalled 45 895 individuals, which totals approximately 10% of the total municipal population. We hereby request that the Applicant in terms of the Amended MRDA Regulations consult with mining affected communities on the Social and Labour Plan (SLR) and thereafter publish the approved SLP in English and one other dominant official language commonly used within the mine community using the following avenues: (i) Company website/s, local newspaper/s; (ii) Hard copies of the approved Social and Labour Plan to be placed in local libraries, municipal offices, traditional authority offices, company /mine offices; and (iii) Announcements may be made, where feasible, in local radio stations and relevant news outlets about the availability and content of the approved Social and Labour Plan. We furthermore request that a review of the SLP must be done in consultation with affected mine communities and adjacent communities in terms of the above Regulations. Of relevance too in this regard are the directives of the SAHRC's pertaining to SLPs pursuant to its National Hearings on the Underlying Socio-Economic Impacts of Mining Affected Communities in South Africa. Please see</p>	Ms	Mariette Lieferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>The MPRDA does not govern this application as this is not a mining activity, but a reclamation/deposition activity. The activities are governed by NEMA and NEMWA, therefore no SLP as prescribed by the MPRDA is required.</p>

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attached Report (report is available from GCS on request due to its size).					
<i>The submission of the Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC, 3 Feb 2020, is appended (APPENDIX B). A summary of the submission is included below – please refer to the appendix for the detailed submission.</i>					
South African legislation requires that mine residue deposits (MRDs, tailings storage facilities, tailings deposits, or slime dams) be managed over their entire lifecycle by appropriately qualified persons, often Professional Engineers, so that they do not pose unreasonable risk to the public and the environment.		Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motlounge Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe	03 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Noted.
<p>In terms of Sections 10 of MPRDA, 2002 (Act No 28 of 2002) environmental impact assessment regulations - before a mining company of (MWS) CHEMWES (Pty) Ltd can commence with its mining operations it must tell the DMR what impact mining will have on the environmental and on affected communities and interested parties.</p> <p>The Constitution gives everyone the right to just administrative action. This means that when decisions are made by the government, those decisions must be fair and properly taken. One of the ways to try and ensure that decisions are fair is to give everyone with an interest in the decision an opportunity to have their say and to have their concerns about the decision heard and taken into consideration. Both government and mining companies must consult with communities and individuals affected by any decision to allow mining. However, people cannot be properly consulted without having enough information about the mining, how it will happen, and what its impacts will be.</p>		Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motlounge Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe	03 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>This is a reclamation and deposition activity and not a mining activity. Therefore the MPRDA does not apply. This application is submitted under the NEMA and NEMWA.</p> <p>In terms of NEMA and NEWMA, public participation has been carried out in terms of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations 2014. Baseline assessments have been carried out to investigate the receiving environment, as is required under the relevant legislation.</p>

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<p>The mining company (MWS) CHEMWES (Pty) Ltd must first look at what the environment looked like before this mine tailing dump expansions starts and describe how the environment will change once mine expansions operation begins, (MWS) CHEMWES (Pty) Ltd must also look at how it can protect the environment and reduce impact on his mining operation. It must be done through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), because air pollution is the contamination of the air by harmful gasses and particulates (dust) at concentrations that are higher than natural background levels. Different groups of individuals are affected by air pollution in different ways depending on our level of sensitivity. Continual exposure to air pollution affects the lungs of growing children and may aggravate or complicate medical conditions in the elderly.</p>		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motlounge Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC</p>	<p>03 Feb 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>This will be addressed through the EIA. An Air Quality Assessment will be included in the EIA.</p>
<p>The environment extends from our everyday surroundings to our whole beautiful country. South Africa's rivers and wetlands, its mountains and plains, its estuaries and oceans, its magnificent coastline and landscapes all contain an exceptionally rich and varied array of life forms. In fact, our country ranks as the third most biologically diverse country in the world and is the only country to have an entire plant kingdom within its national boundaries. In terms of the number of mammals, bird, reptile and amphibian species which occur only in this country, South Africa is the 24th richest country in the world, and the 5th richest in Africa. Being bordered by three water masses (the cold Benguela current, the warm Agulhas current and oceanic water) makes our seas some of the most diverse in the world. We request GCS Water & Environment Consultants/ (MWS) CHEMWES (Pty) Ltd to provide the following information via email or postal address provided.</p>		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motlounge Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC</p>	<p>03 Feb 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. N/A as the activity being undertaken does not constitute mining, therefore MPRDA does not apply. b. MWS/Chemwes holds a valid water use license. The TSF Expansion project's PPP for the WULA will be initiated shortly. c. MWS/Chemwes holds a valid environmental authorisation. The Environmental Authorisation application for the Expansion Project is underway, I&APs are provided with all relevant documents. The application form was submitted for public review with the Draft Scoping Report. d. SIA will be provided in EIA Phase. e. N/A as the activity being undertaken does not constitute

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A copy of the prospecting right or mining right application b. A copy of the water use license application c. A copy of the environmental authorization application d. Any social impact assessment e. A Copy of social labour plan f. A Copy of community ownership g. A copy of BBBEE or shareholding h. A copy of Procurement plan i. A copy of SMME Development plan j. A copy Community social fund k. A copy of joint venture or community trust l. A copy of shareholdings made by Chemwes (Pty) (Ltd) m. All scientific reports that the (MWS) CHEMWES (Pty) Ltd may have that show what the impacts of mining will be. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mining, therefore MPRDA does not apply and an SLP is not required by law. f. N/A - Land in the project scope is owned by AGA/MWS g. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from the MWS via PAIA h. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA i. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA j. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA k. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA l. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA m. There is no mining included within this application. The specialist and impact reports will be provided for public review during the EIA phase for the reclamation and deposition activities.
<p>EIAs are required in terms of the national environmental managements Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) for certain activities listed in the Act, EIAs must evaluate the possible environmental impact of proposed project, taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impact, and as required in terms section 10 (1) (b), 22 (4) (b), 27 (5) (b) and 39 of the mineral and petroleum resources development act (28 of 2002) to consult with the affected and interested parties continuously. If this project will impact on cultural and heritage site an environmental assessment in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, (NHRA s38) is required.</p>		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motloun Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>03 Feb 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>The EIA will be carried out in terms of the NEMA and NEMWA, including relevant specialist studies.</p> <p>This is a reclamation and deposition activity and not a mining activity. Therefore the MPRDA does not apply. This application is submitted under the NEMA and NEMWA.</p>

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<p>Water use license (WUL) or authorization; it is required in terms of the National Water Act 36 of 1998 (NWA s39-40), this mining company must have a WUL from the department of Water Affairs and Sanitation in order to regulate and minimize the detrimental impact of this mine activities on the water resources.</p>		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motloun Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC</p>	<p>03 Feb 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>MWS/Chemwes holds a valid water use licence for the current operations. An application for a water use licence for several water uses will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation. Stakeholders will be notified of the process of application and will be invited to participate.</p>
<p>In terms of Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA) it is our interests as local community and important that this mining company "MUST" comply with Regulation 73 of MPRDA dust management of stockpiles residue and residue deposits from a prospecting, mining, exploration, sections 10(1) (b), 16(4) (b), 22(4) (b), 27(5) (b) and 39 of the MPRDA 28 of 2002 requires government and the mining company must facilitate on going broader public participation or consultations with the affected and interested communities in terms section 24(4) (a) (9v).</p>		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motloun Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC</p>	<p>03 Feb 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>MPRDA is not relevant. The EIA has been carried out in terms of the NEMA and NEMWA, including relevant specialist studies.</p>
<p>I write this letter to you requesting the following documents for comment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Original and copies (Scoping Report/EMP/BAR/EIA 2. Closure agreement 3. Memorandum Agreement 4. Itemisation as required in terms of Section 24 P(3) of NEMA 5. Letter from the Bank: Financial Provision 6. Bank guarantee 7. Public consultation and Public Participation Report. 	<p>Mr</p>	<p>Pule Mokoteli and Gabriel Mashaba</p>	<p>Khuma Location</p>	<p>02 Feb 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>An email was sent to both stakeholders on 2 Feb 2020 and it stated the following:</p> <p>Copies of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) are available as per the public place locations advertised.</p> <p>Included in the DSR is also more information in terms of the consultation which has taken place thus far and which is planned for the rest of the process which is still to unfold.</p>

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						<p>An electronic copy of the DSR can be downloaded from the GCS website: http://www.gcs-sa.biz/documents.</p> <p>At this stage in the application process the DSR is the only document that has been compiled thus far, therefore the subsequent documents, e.g. EIA Report will only be made available at a later stage - after the approval of the DSR.</p> <p>The Background Information Document explains the legal context of the application for the proposed extension of Kareerand. The application is brought under NEMA.</p> <p>In terms of your requests for the other items – please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closure agreement - not relevant to this application at this stage - Memorandum Agreement - please provide more details of what you are referring to - Itemisation as required in terms of Section 24 P(3) of NEMA - not relevant at this stage as the TSF is not part of a Mining Rights area - Letter from the Bank: Financial Provision - not relevant - Bank guarantee - not relevant

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<p>The FSE is not opposed to the reclamation activities as such, but only opposed to the incorrect or insufficient rehabilitation of the old TSFs that are being reclaimed. The FSE is concerned about the contaminant plumes from the current unlined TSF. Complaints have been received from neighbouring farmers regarding the dust pollution. Will the financial provision be adequate to deal with the latent and residual effects of the TSFs in future.</p>	Ms	Mariette Lieferrink	FSE	04 Feb 2020	Telephonic contribution	<p>A hydrogeological impact assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase and the IWULA to investigate the potential impacts of the existing and expansion TSF's.</p> <p>The potential impact of dust will be addressed through the EIA. An Air Quality Assessment will be included in the EIA.</p> <p>MPRDA not relevant therefore no financial provisioning is required by law. However, EIA Phase will provide estimated closure costs for the Kareerand TSF.</p>
<p>The hall in which this public meeting is held, is too small for the community of Khuma. Have invitations only been sent to community leaders? We are now being squeezed into this hall without having been accommodated.</p>	Mr	William Molapo	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>The announcement of this public meeting was done using different platforms; newspaper adverts, notification emails, notification text messages and through the engagement of local leaders in the aim to reach all interested and affected parties (IAPs).</p> <p>The process leading to this public meeting was open to all IAPs and further announced using different platforms as aforementioned.</p>
<p>My concern is the lack of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) availability which were made from the 24th of Jan 2020 to adequately equip us for the public meeting. Furthermore, my challenge was how the whole of Khuma community can be subjected to reviewing a single report.</p>	Mr	M.D. Phatsoane	EFF Chairperson and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>A follow-up was made directly with Khuma Library expressing the requirement for the report to be made available and the expectations thereof. Proof of the delivery of reports to Khuma Library and all the other public places as were advertised is included as Appendix I of the FSR. Copies of CDs of the DSR were made available at the public meeting for I&APs to take. The address where copies can be</p>

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						<p>electronically downloaded was again communicated.</p> <p>An electronic copy of the DSR can be downloaded from the GCS website: http://www.gcs-sa.biz/documents.</p>
<p>Khuma is located one (1) km from the current Kareerand Operations but we fail to understand why the public meeting is held in Stilfontein.</p>	Mr	M.D. Phatsoane	EFF Chairperson and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>The objective of holding a public meeting was to present to all I&APs the opportunity to attend the meeting.</p> <p>The authorisation application scope includes the construction of additional infrastructure and pump stations across the entire Vaal River Operations also located in proximity of i.e. Khuma, Stilfontein, Orkney, Vaal Reefs.</p> <p>Therefore, Stilfontein was regarded to be a centrally located venue.</p>
<p>This public meeting cannot be seen as yet another tick of the box exercise. We require that due processes be followed.</p>	Mr	M.D. Phatsoane	EFF Chairperson and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>Due process with regards to the requirements as per NEMA is followed.</p> <p>I&APs can comment in various ways, of which to attend a meeting is one of the ways in which to communicate.</p>
<p>AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) spent millions on purchasing the adjacent farm property but cannot spend anything on Khuma community as the directly affected parties.</p>	Mr	M.D. Phatsoane	EFF Chairperson and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>Comments are noted.</p>
<p>As South African citizens, we fully understand our rights and procedural measures that are fair. We are not happy with the operations at Kareerand and associated risks thereof. GCS has indicated that they are here as independent Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs) and consultants, however, the independence is questioned considering that AGA are the very people responsible for paying the work conducted and to be conducted. We are simply tired of AGA with their ways of destroying our</p>	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	ANC, RET Forum and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>Comments are noted. The independent EAP is contracted to provide a service, regardless of the outcome of the process.</p>

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environment and further using our own black brothers.						
How can the public be invited for comments for a proposed expansion without addressing the real issues attached to the current operation?	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	ANC, RET Forum and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	As per the requirements of NEMA, stakeholders have the right to participate in the process for a new application. Alternative forums are available to address issues associated with the current operations.
We proposed that AGA hold a public meeting in Khuma community before the 24 th of Feb 2020 or we will go directly to the Department of Mineral Resources to stop the operations and not allow the proposed expansion to suffice.	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	ANC, RET Forum and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Noted. In terms of NEMA and NEWMA, public participation has been carried out in terms of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations 2014.
We are going to stop the current operation and the proposed development. The only way we can avoid this is by holding a public meeting in Khuma before the 24 th of Feb 2020.	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi and M.D. Phatsoane	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Noted
I understand that several newspaper adverts were published, but how can it be expected that people will buy newspapers if they cannot afford bread?	Mr	Mxolisi Manju	Khuma Concern Resident	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Advertisements published were not the only way of communication employed to make stakeholders aware of the review of the DSR. Emails were sent, SMS messages were sent, site notices were placed in addition to the advertisements published.
It is important to know that there is little or no communication between community members and leaders.	Mr	Mxolisi Manju	Khuma Concern Resident	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Noted.
Before we proceed onto the second phase (expansion), let us discuss phase one (1), the health biodiversity and socio-economic dynamics. Where are the environmental reports for Phase one (1)?	Mr	Mxolisi Manju	Khuma Concern Resident	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Regarding the current operations (phase 1 refers), MWS/Chemwes holds all the required authorisation to conduct its business. Due process with regards to the authorisation was followed and concluded in 2008/9.

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There must be thorough consultation in a big hall where all of Khuma can attend for discussions.	Mr	Mxolisi Manju	Khuma Concern Resident	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Noted. In terms of NEMA and NEWMA, public participation has been carried out in terms of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations 2014.
The operation needs to be stopped, look at the money from 15 tailings as a result of the extracted gold and uranium. The dumping and negative effects are received by Khuma community members.	Mr	M.D. Phatsoane	EFF Chairperson and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Comment noted.
We need to highlight that seven (7) people died (during 2017 with the occurrence of cyclone Dineo) but we as the community do not benefit from the operations and are always left impacted.	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Comment noted.
We are simply being exploited.	Mr	William Molapo	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Comment noted.
This consultation is seen as AGA or GCS doing the public a favour. It should not be like that. This meeting must be taken to the community or we stop the operation.	Mr	Lawrence Shilenge	EFF	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	The EIA process as per NEMA is being followed. Public participation is part of the EIA process and the opportunity for stakeholders to comment is available in various respects, e.g. stakeholder can attend the public meetings, provide written or verbal comment.
How will the close-out of the current operations affect us? The indication of the current operations closing in 2024 is a psychological game that we wish not to take part in.	Mr	Mxolisi Manju	Khuma Concern Resident	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	The potential social aspects of the project will be evaluated during the EIA phase.
If you came to Khuma and smell the air in which we live in, the air quality is bad. It is clear that there is no environmental impact assessment and it is not being managed properly and seemingly done with care. The issues are related to the EIA, is there mitigation? Ecological concerns associated with local plantation. Khuma community members are poor, however our	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	An Air Quality Impact Assessment is being undertaken in EIA Phase to assess the potential effect of dust on local receptors identified by the specialist.

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resources are being extracted and yet we see no benefit and furthermore, the extraction is affecting our livelihood.						
It is clear that the representatives present are acting as salespersons for AGA. Profit being made and proposed to be made is protected but what are the underlying precautions that will be followed?	Mr	William Molapo	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	The EIR will list the all potential impacts and propose management and mitigation measures required.
AGA has not presented us with any community contributions. They are good at talking, making promises but they spend money whilst they owe us.	Mr	M.D. Phatsoane	EFF Chairperson and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Comment noted
Can we end this meeting and set up a date for another at a different location where all IAPs will be present? I propose that this be done through the Office of the Speaker and the agenda is to be developed by the consultants the same way this public meeting was coordinated.		Unknown participant		05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	The public meetings were advertised through various means and stakeholders have the opportunity to comment through various means on the Draft Scoping Report until 24 Feb 2020.
I have noted all points being discussed but still have uncertainty on which actions will be taken to go to the public.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Information in terms of the intended project's description, motivation and the process followed for environmental authorisation was communicated through the Background Information Document, advertisements and the Draft Scoping Report. This information is available to all stakeholders. Further information, e.g. specialist assessments will be communicated in the next phases.
You must note that the chemicals being released are affecting us and our health. This is an indication that you do not care about our lives.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Air Quality, Noise, Water and Radiation Safety Assessments are being carried out and will be presented during the EIA Phase, which will include potential impacts of dust and particulate matter on identified receptors.
Our plants are not growing – they are dying because of the TSF.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Specialist Assessments are being carried out and results will be presented during the EIA Phase, which will include potential impacts.

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We worry for our kids and their health.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Specialist Assessments are being carried out and results will be presented during the EIA Phase, which will include potential impacts.
Our water is not nice, and the quality is poor.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Water Quality Assessments are being carried out and results will be presented during the EIA Phase, which will include potential impacts.
Khuma is a poor community, we have a mine within close range but are still living in poor conditions.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	The potential social aspects of the project will be evaluated during the EIA phase.
Why is the meeting held in Stilfontein and not Khuma. Come talk to us in our community.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>In terms of NEMA and NEWMA, public participation has been carried out in terms of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations 2014.</p> <p>The objective of holding a public meeting was to present to all I&APs to opportunity to attend the meeting.</p> <p>The authorisation application scope includes the construction of additional infrastructure and pump stations across the entire Vaal River Operations also located in proximity of i.e. Khuma, Stilfontein, Orkney, Vaal Reefs.</p> <p>Therefore, Stilfontein was regarded to be a centrally located venue.</p>
Potchefstroom has walls as a prevention measure to manage any associated impacts, AGA needs to apply the same principle and build walls around the TSF.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Specialist studies are being carried out and will provide scientifically-based mitigation measures which will be recommended to reduce and manage impacts.
We want a meeting where the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME), Department of Environmental, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF), Municipality and the Director of AGA are all present.	Mr	M.D. Phatsoane	EFF Chairperson and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>Authorities are invited to public meetings, which is a means of sharing information.</p> <p>Meetings are attended voluntarily. Questions and comments to the organisations mentioned can be lodged</p>

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						through the EIA's public participation process.
AGA hired consultants for this proposed expansion, why can they not hire consultants for our community?	Mr	Mxolisi Manju	Khuma Concern Resident	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>According to S13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations (GN R982): General requirements for EAPs and specialists</p> <p>(1) An EAP and a specialist, appointed in terms of regulation 12(1) or 12(2), must—</p> <p>(a) be independent;</p> <p>(b) have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments or undertaking specialist work as required, including knowledge of the Act, these Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;</p> <p>(c) ensure compliance with these Regulations;</p> <p>(d) perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the application;</p> <p>(e) take into account, to the extent possible, the matters referred to in regulation 18 when preparing the application and any report, plan or document relating to the application; and</p> <p>(f) disclose to the proponent or applicant, registered interested and affected parties and the competent authority all material information in the possession of the EAP and, where applicable, the specialist, that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing—</p> <p>(i) any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority in terms of these Regulations; or</p>

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						<p>(ii) the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by the EAP or specialist, in terms of these Regulations for submission to the competent authority; unless access to that information is protected by law, in which case it must be indicated that such protected information exists and is only provided to the competent authority.</p> <p>The appointment of consultants and specialist was done through the company's tender process.</p>
<p>The proposed agenda is to be managed by AGA but must include environmental and health impacts. In addition, send a consultant to fix our current problems.</p>	Mr	Mxolisi Manju	Khuma Concern Resident	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>Specialist Assessments are being carried out and results will be presented during the EIA Phase, which will include potential impacts.</p> <p>Alternative forums are available to address issues associated with the current operations.</p>
<p>If and when the operations close down is not our problem. Do not play the psychological games. As for SMME's and what AGA claims to be doing with them – it is a lie.</p>	Mr	William Molapo	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Noted.
<p>Before the expansion can take place, discussions need to be around the first dam and address all the existing concerns.</p>	Mr	William Molapo	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>Regarding the current operations (phase 1 refers), MWS/Chemwes holds all the required authorisations to conduct its current business.</p> <p>Due process with regards to the authorisation was followed and concluded in 2008/9.</p>
<p>We want DME, Municipality and Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation (DHWS) to be present at the next meeting.</p>	Mr	William Molapo	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>Authorities are invited to public meetings, which is a means of sharing information. Meetings are attended voluntarily. Questions and comments to the organisations mentioned can be lodged through the EIA's public participation process.</p>

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We exercise things as we know the law, in terms of Section 33 of the Constitution, every person has the right lawful, procedural fair and have a problem with this process/procedure as AGA did not follow everything and now want to address all the underlying issues.	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	The PP process is being undertaken according to the requirements of the NEMA. MWS/Chemwes holds all the required authorisations to conduct its current business.
We want to review the EIA, EMP, Air Quality reports for the existing TSF.	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Documents are available on the GCS website.
We must review the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) and see to it to assess what the benefit of the community must be and we require research associated with the common occurrence of tuberculosis with its cause from the AGA unlawful practices.	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	The potential social aspects of the project will be evaluated during the EIA phase. MPRDA is not relevant as no mining is taking place. NEMA and NEMWA are overarching laws to be adhered to.
Unlucky that we are the ones that suffer.	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Noted.
We need a hospital / clinic.	Ms	Puleng Nkash Silvia	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Noted.
The only issue is the health of the community.	Ms	Nonyamezelo Mtsutsa	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	A health risk screening assessment study will be conducted during the EIA phase.
We are concerned about unemployment of people in Khuma. For employment opportunities, make the Khuma community a priority. The people of Khuma should as a priority benefit from the proposed project.	Ms	Nonyamezelo Mtsutsa	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	As this is an expansion, very few new jobs will be created, but existing jobs will be extended past 2024.
The community has to be consulted first for any input they might have with regards to the proposed project.	Mr	Puleng Nkash	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	All interested and affected communities are provided with the opportunity to participate in the EIA through the public participation process. The EIA process is the process through which MWS applies for environmental authorisation. Communities are being

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						involved upfront as part of the EIA process.
Air pollution caused by chemicals from the TSF is a serious concern. The TSF is a health hazard to the environment of Khuma. In the event of a serious spill the people in Ext 7 will be mostly affected, followed by the rest of the Khuma community. While the TSF is extended, can something be done to prevent such dangers? Can a wall be constructed between the TSF and the Khuma community?	Mr	Puleng Nkash	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	An Air Quality Assessment is being undertaken as part of the EIA Phase, which will address the impact of dust and particulate matter on identified local receptors. The EIR will list the all potential impacts and propose management and mitigation measures required.
The Khuma community should benefit either through employment, building of roads, building of training centres for young and old people.	Mr	Puleng Nkash	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	The potential social aspects of the project will be evaluated during the EIA phase.
Community consultation is needed for inputs regarding the proposed project expansion of Kareerand TSF.	Mr	Christoff Nkashe	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	Any interested and affected party can provide their inputs at the different phase in the EIA process towards the application for the expansion of the Kareerand TSF. Inputs are invited in writing, by attending the public meeting or telephonically.
The proposed expansion will be a health hazard to Khuma residents, especially those living in Ext 7. Health check-up for residents is important. Perhaps a wall or ridge has to be constructed between Khuma Ext 7 and the TSF.	Mr	Christoff Nkashe	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	An Air Quality Assessment is being undertaken as part of the EIA Phase, which will address the impact of dust and particulate matter on identified local receptors. The EIR will list the all potential impacts and propose management and mitigation measures required.
The proposed development is important to the Khuma society as we would like tar roads, libraries for school children of Ext 5 and 7. We would like a training centre to be built for the unemployed (including youth and elders) as well as an old age home for the elders and disabled.	Mr	Christoff Nkashe	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	The potential social aspects of the project will be evaluated during the EIA phase.

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We would like security against vandalism of properties.						
The Khuma community should receive preference / priority when it comes to employment, especially certain sections of the Kuma town.	Mr	Christoff Nkashe	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	<p>Noted. The proposed expansion will extend the life of the TSF operations and it is not anticipated that additional job opportunities will be generated beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>It is the company's policy to give employment preference to the local community.</p>
The waste on the TSF is compromising our health.		Kefilwe Segomoco, Bonolo Segomoco, Kgothatso Moepadira, Siphokazi Jobela, Kgomotso Manoto, Meita Molekane, Elizabeth Molekane, Gloria Dineo Monoto	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheets	<p>Specialist Assessments are being undertaken as part of the EIA Phase, which will address the impact of dust and particulate matter on identified local receptors.</p> <p>The EIR will list the all potential impacts and propose management and mitigation measures required.</p>
As the closest community to the TSF, we believe that we should benefit from the project.		Kefilwe Segomoco, Bonolo Segomoco, Kgothatso Moepadira, Siphokazi Jobela, Kgomotso Manoto, Meita Molekane, Elizabeth Molekane, Gloria Dineo Monoto	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheets	<p>Noted. The proposed expansion will extend the life of the TSF operations and it is not anticipated that additional job opportunities will be generated beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>It is the company's policy to give employment preference to the local community.</p>

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<p>The proposed expansion of the TSF near Khuma is a health and an environmental hazard.</p> <p>I request the CV of the Environmental practitioner along with the EIA.</p> <p>The TSF is near the Khuma community and its expansion is a danger to the lives of the community.</p> <p>According to NEMA and the Mine Safety Act, mine waste is considered a hazardous waste which has the potential to harm / have a negative effect on air quality, the socio economy, vegetation, human life, soil land use.</p> <p>Please outline exactly how you have prepared the rehabilitation plan for the current TSF. We would also like to review the Final EIR, EMP and the National Heritage Impact Assessment report.</p>	Mr	Gift Mashaba	Khuma community	06 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>During the impact assessment phase of the EIA various specialist studies will be conducted to assess potential impacts and to provide mitigation measures for potential impacts.</p> <p>A CV of the EAP is included in the Draft Scoping Report available on review until 24 February 2020.</p> <p>The EIR Report, which will be made available for public review and comment, will include a rehabilitation plan for the proposed extension.</p>
<p>Could we have the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the documents of the 1st mega dam (existing TSF) including the initial Environmental Authorisation and Waste Management Licence. - details of the EAP who prepared the report - the way used to inform and notify members of the community who have challenges and disadvantages, including the illiterate, disabled, elderly 	Mr	Pule Mokoteli		06 Feb 2020	Email	<p>Documents are available on GCS website.</p> <p>The CV of the EAP is included in the Draft Scoping Report</p> <p>A public participation process according to Chapter 6 of NEMA is being followed. Please refer to the Chapter 5 of the Final Scoping Report for the details</p>
<p>The Khuma community should be consulted. Those members of the community who attended the public meeting on 5 February 2020 should be contacted to assist with the arrangements.</p> <p>Stop consulting councillors because at Khuma, the community and councillors are not drinking the same water.</p>	Mr	Lawrence Shilenge	Khuma community	08 Feb 2020	Email	<p>The Kuma community has the same opportunities as all interested and affected parties to participate in the EIA process.</p> <p>Councillors are not specifically consulted in the EIA process, however they, as other interested and affected</p>

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<p>Invite the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) and the officials from the Local Economic Development (LED) division of the municipality to a meeting. Stop empty promises, we want to be part of the Kareerand projects – we are unemployed. We have a company certificate and NPO'S certificate that are not funded. People come from other provinces and benefit from our royalties. It must stop now.</p>					<p>parties were notified of the project and the opportunity to become involved.</p> <p>Authorities were invited to participate in the meeting.</p>
<p>The DSR notes that several heritage resources have been identified within the proposed development area and that a Heritage Impact Assessment in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA) would be undertaken as part of the EIA process. The SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) Unit awaits the pending HIA to be submitted to SAHRA in terms of section 38(3) and 38(8) of the NHRA. The HIA must comply with 2007 SAHRA Minimum Standards: Archaeological and Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessments and be completed by a qualified archaeologist. Additionally, a desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment must be conducted as part of the HIA as the proposed development footprint is located within an area of moderate sensitivity for palaeontological resources as per the SAHRIS Palaeo Sensitivity map. This desktop PIA must be conducted by a qualified palaeontologist and the report must comply with the 2012 SAHRA Minimum Standards: Palaeontological Component of Heritage Impact Assessments. Further comments will be issued upon receipt of the above requested report including the Draft EIA report with appendices.</p>	Ms	N Higgitt	14 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>Heritage, archaeology and palaeontology impact assessment will be carried out. A baseline assessment of the receiving environment was done and informed the project design in order to avoid graves and heritage sites.</p>
<p>The following comments for consideration: a) Ensure that there is duty of care with regards to the affected receiving environment during construction,</p>	Ms	SM Lesupi	10 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>Noted. These will all be considered during the EIA.</p>

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<p>operation decommission and closure phases of the project;</p> <p>b) Pollution of ground and surface water should be avoided;</p> <p>c) Monitoring of boreholes to ensure detection of seepage must be conducted;</p> <p>d) Ensure correct management of waste segregation from the source;</p> <p>e) General waste generated from the development must be disposed at a licenced landfill facility;</p> <p>f) Hazardous waste to be collected by licenced service provider;</p> <p>g) Implement dust suppression and control measures in all stages of the project;</p> <p>h) Prevent and control spillages on the soil to prevent contamination;</p> <p>i) Provide on-going training for employees regarding environmental protection and waste management issues to prevent environmental degradation in all stages of the project;</p> <p>j) Ensure that all relevant environmental legislations are complied with at all times;</p> <p>k) Ensure that you adhere to all applicable Municipal by-laws (both district and local).</p>			District Municipality			
<p>The efficiency of this process relies on the collaboration with stakeholders to avoid having any negative implications. The role of the community leaders is to lead the community and if we work together then we can manage the crowds for an efficient meeting.</p>	Mr	Phatsoane	Khuma Community	14 Feb 2020	Telephonic discussion	<p>The stakeholder engagement will follow the regulated process and all registered interested and affected parties (I&AP's) have the right to participate in the process.</p> <p>An important part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) application is public participation and as such, all raised issues and concerns related to the process have been noted for consideration</p>

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<p>The delivered reports are appreciated, however one key aspect that needs to be stressed is how the community members will read those reports. Firstly, there have no interest in visiting the library to request the documents and further have no skills to read and understand the technical information being reported. Given this, a meeting needs to be scheduled to present the report accordingly. One thing that needs to be understood is that, as local leaders, we will communicate the negative impacts and need for you as the responsible consultants to present the positive impacts, risk associated and expert information that we might not understand or be able to fully discuss</p>	Mr	Phatsoane	Khuma Community	14 Feb 2020	Telephonic discussion	<p>The method of engaging with stakeholders is critical and our role is to manage the dynamics for the full engagement from all I&APs, the comment has been noted</p>
<p>We require all project team members to be present at the meeting including the DMR as they are the competent authority for the Kareerand application. We ask that you communicate with us as stakeholders or nothing will suffice from the proposed expansion.</p>	Mr	Phatsoane	Khuma Community	14 Feb 2020	Telephonic discussion	Noted.
<p>Previous AGA owned and MWS managed sites in the area have caused toxic spillages and severe pollution incidents in 2012 and 2013.</p>	Mr	Friedemann Essrich	Private landowner	17 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	<p>As per the regulatory requirements, incident is reported to the relevant regulators as required by exiting authorisations.</p>
<p>There is no indication that TSFs are ever fully rehabilitated and brought back to farming for human settlements (see EIA regulations, 2014).</p>	Mr	Friedemann Essrich	Private landowner	17 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	<p>Note that none of the current TSF's currently being reclaimed is available for rehabilitation.</p> <p>The rehabilitation of the TSF footprints to an agreed land use standard will commence when all tailings and waste material on the footprint is removed.</p>
<p>The run-off from the facility is likely to contribute to the surface contours (p.187, Golders Associates Report – Appendix H).</p>	Mr	Friedemann Essrich	Private landowner	17 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	<p>A surface water and a soils investigation are being undertaken to identify potential impacts including erosion.</p>

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						Management and mitigation measures for identified impacts will be provided in the EMP during EIA Phase.
The draft report does not contain a long-term assessment of the water-pollution risks associated with the facility.	Mr	Friedemann Essrich	Private landowner	17 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	This will be included in the EIA Phase report.
Considering the planned height of 122m, significant air considered as an alternative storage option underground.	Mr	Friedemann Essrich	Private landowner	17 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	Noted: Underground storage has other impacts. An air quality assessment is being carried out to determine potential impacts.
The Figures in Chapter 4, e.g. Figure 4-1, 2, 5, 6-10 etc. are of such low resolution that the legends are not legible.	Mr	Friedemann Essrich	Private landowner	17 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	Due to the size of the DSR, the resolution of the figures had to be reduced. Better resolution maps can be provided upon request.
The presentations intended for presentation at the public meeting were requested by the Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation.	Mr	Lutendo (Desmond) Mutshaine	Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation	17 Feb 2020	Telephonic conversation	On 17 February 2020 the presentations which were intended for presentation at the public meeting, held 5 February 2020 were emailed to Mr
Since the PPP has been cancelled and the EFF Stakeholder have not provided its input as yet, what are your plans due to that effect.		MP Phatsoane	Khuma Community	21 Feb 2020	Email	On 24 February 2020 the following response was sent to Mr Phatsoane: Please note that the public participation process (PPP) was not cancelled, but the second public meeting which was planned to take place on the 05th of February 2020 at 18:00 was cancelled due to disruptions that took place at the morning session. Given this, all interested and affected parties (I&AP's) still had and have room to comment. The commenting period of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) is to end today, Monday, 24 February 2020 as was communicated and advertised.
I could not access the Scoping Report at the Potchefstroom Library.	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri North West	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	A follow-up was made directly with Khuma Library expressing the requirement for the report to be made available and the expectations thereof. Proof of the delivery of reports to

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						Khuma Library and all the other public places as were advertised is included in Appendix I of the FSR. Copies of CDs of the DSR were made available at the public meeting for I&APs to take. The address where copies can be electronically downloaded was again communicated
Building a huge mountain 122m high, surely the stability of the underlying formation was researched as to ensure it could take the huge weight. Even if it was well research, the is still a concern whether there are sufficient plans, to manage possible outcrops caused by the weight of the dam.	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Geotechnical assessments and stability analysis for the existing and proposed TSF will be conducted by the appointed professional design engineers. The design will be present to the relevant authorities for scrutiny before approval.
The purpose of the underground drainage and the importance of the system functioning effectively needs attention. I observed during a visit in 2019, that not all drainage pipes are working. When looking at the photo showing the planned expansion, it seems that the existing drainage system / pipes would be affected. Please provide a description of the drainage system – the purpose thereof and how MWS plans to ensure effective functioning of the system.	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Noted: Details will be presented in the EIA phase of the design.
Safety measures should be in place to prevent and or manage possible spilling of slimes. Also MWS has to be very honest in reporting such spills to the affected parties, such as land users using water from the Vaal River downstream of the dam.	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	The Tailings Expansion Project will be designed to meet the prescribed Regulatory requirements. Management and mitigation measures for identified impacts will be provided in the EMP during EIA Phase.
Identifying any other risks that might occur and updating all interested and affected parties is important and to ensure that measures are included into the Environmental Management Plan of the TSF.	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	This will be included in the EIA Phase.
Impact on underground water and the water in the Vaal River. Surely, there is a risk of affecting the underground water and the water of the river. Although I attended a number of the	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	A hydrogeological impact assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase and the IWULA to investigate the

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<p>Environmental Forum meetings, the outcome of reports was very seldom clear and not covered in the minutes of meetings. Thus, the suggestion is that summary reports of monitoring impacts on the environment, rather be sent on a regular basis to interested and affected parties, such as the Department of Agriculture and Agri NW.</p>						<p>potential impacts of the existing and expansion TSF's.</p> <p>The hydrogeological assessment will consider long term impacts for a period in excess of 200 years after closure through the application of a 3 tier approach.</p> <p>The hydrogeological assessment will enable to identify key risk areas and to identify suitable groundwater management and mitigation required.</p>
<p>Some people involved in obtaining comment for the original TSF, would remember that the side slopes were an important aspect in comments from the Department of Agriculture. Fortunately, the dam was designed for such flatter slopes as the old dams. With expansion now being on the table, I would like to emphasize again the importance of ensuring constructing the dam with slopes as designed.</p>	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Noted
<p>Covering the dam with topsoil during the operational phase is a concern from the original design and construction phase. Unfortunately, the detailed calculations whether there would be enough topsoil to cover the entire dam.</p>	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	A topsoil balance will be conducted during the design to ensure enough topsoil material is available for cover material.
<p>End-use of the dam after decommissioning. People involved in the original design of the dam would remember that the Department of Agriculture argued about the loss of agricultural land. Thus, emphasis was on the improvement of rehabilitation in an attempt to restore the land – mountain – to land that could be used for agriculture again. Therefore, designing the dam with low side slopes and covering it with topsoil was aimed at end-use rehabilitation. The assumption is that the expansion of the dam has still the very same end-use to be agriculture. Calculations as from where and how enough topsoil would be available, need to be clearly</p>	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>A topsoil balance will be conducted during the design to ensure enough topsoil material is available for cover material.</p> <p>A geotechnical assessment, during the feasibility study, confirmed enough cover material will be available in the proposed expansion footprint.</p>

ISSUE OR CONCERN	CONTRIBUTOR			DATE OF CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF CONTRIBUTION	RESPONSE
captured in the Scoping Report and at the end in the Environmental Management Plan.						
Size of the TSF. As the size of the TSF seems to be quite unique, there is a question whether there is somewhere in the world such a huge dam. Information on that would be valuable as lessons from such an example can be used in terms of designing, managing and operating of the dam.	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	There are several facilities similar or larger in size i.e. Daggafontein. Lessons learned from these facilities is incorporated in the current design.
<p>Agri NW would like to emphasise:</p> <p>a) the importance of possible negative impacts on the adjacent agricultural land, underground water and the water from the Vaal River.</p> <p>b) That MWS should be 100% honest and transparent in managing all aspects of the TSF.</p>	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Soil, agricultural potential and water studies will be being undertaken as part of the EIA Phase to identify potential risks.
<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights Development NPC participated through email and telephonically, including personal delegation to the public participation meetings and Matlosana NPC was acting in the interests of community of Dr Kenneth Kaunda district. Matlosana Community Non-Profit Company (NPC) is interested to participate in these projects through social labour plan, community ownership, BBBEE and shareholding, Procurement, SMME Development, Community Social Fund, joint venture and community trust.</p>		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motloun Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC</p>	24 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Noted.
<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development is acting at the behest of the community of Matlosana in terms of Chapter 5 and section 24(4) (a) (v) and of section 1 of Act 62/2005, and is one of the interested and affected parties. We as a local community are satisfied after consultation meetings held by GCS Water and Environment Consultants on February 2020, and Chemwes (Pty) Ltd can proceed with Expansion of Kareerand TSF, activity 12, 16, 24, 28, 46, 48 to collect and reprocesses mine tailing that were previously deposited on tailings</p>		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motloun Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC</p>	24 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Noted.

ISSUE OR CONCERN	CONTRIBUTOR			DATE OF CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF CONTRIBUTION	RESPONSE
storage facilities (TSFs) in order for MWS . Chemwes to extract gold and uranium.						
<p>We request GCS / MWS to provide copies of the following information via email or postal address provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Prospecting rights or mining rights application b) Any Social impact assessment c) Social and Labour Plan d) Community ownership e) BBEEE f) Procurement plan g) SMME development plan h) Community Social Fund i) Joint venture and community trust j) Shareholding k) Scientific report that the MWS may have that show what the impacts of mining will be 		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motloung Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC</p>	<p>24 Feb 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>Relevant information will be made available on request</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. N/A, as the activity being undertaken does not constitute mining, therefore MPRDA does not apply. b. SIA will be undertaken in EIA Phase. c. N/A as the activity being undertaken does not constitute mining, therefore MPRDA does not apply and an SLP is not required by law. d. N/A - Land in the project scope is owned by AGA/MWS e. N/A - Land in the project scope is owned by AGA/MWS f. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from the MWS via PAIA g. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA h. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA i. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA j. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA k. There is no mining included within this application. The specialist and impact reports will be provided for public review during the EIA phase for

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						the reclamation and deposition activities.
<p><i>The submission of the Khuma EFF Branch, 24 Feb 2020, is appended (APPENDIX C). A summary of the submission is included below – please refer to the appendix for the detailed submission, including photographic images.</i></p>						
<p>Mr Phatsoane reiterated that “we believe in honest and truthful constructive engagement in order to reach peaceful settlements”. We also urge that since company directors have fiduciary duties to act in good faith, they must not place themselves in positions in which there is conflict between their duties to the company and their own interests, nor be arrogant or hide their heads in the sand, thinking some problems will just fade away will be at one’s peril, and we the EFF have nothing to lose in protecting our communities, but if the Kareerand issue is properly handled, we shall come out winners. So, we give you seven days to respond the way forward and hope you will find it in order.</p>	Mr	MP Phatsoane	Chairperson Khuma EFF Branch	24 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Written response is being drafted and will be submitted to Mr Phatsoane
<p>The Kareerand TSF near Khuma township was built without community engagement. The FIU proposed to be built north-east of Stilfontein and later it was recommended to be built 15km south-east of Stilfontein, resulting to be about one km closer to the resident leaves much to be desired hence our community was not consulted.</p>						Written response is being drafted and will be submitted to Mr Phatsoane.
<p>These mine dumps are spewing poisonous materials into the atmosphere and people living close to them have presented with a range of serious illness that have been linked to these toxic wastes. The submission details the type of wastes, e.g. heavy metals in water containing uranium, zinc, arsenic, selenium, sulphur and lithium traces and dust containing a mixture of chemicals like arsenic and cyanide that that polluted water and air and that can cause various health issues from brain damage to skin cancers.</p>						Written response is being drafted and will be submitted to Mr Phatsoane.

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<p>Khuma is one of the contaminated areas outside Stilfontein. Some winter mornings the dust in the air makes it impossible to continue driving. This situation is caused by the tailings in our area including all the relics from the old mines.</p> <p>David van Wyk a lead researcher was quoted in the submission on the dangers to exposures to chemical substances and heavy metals.</p> <p>Information of the Ellen Glen Special Needs Centre was provided (why it was established and its status) describing the reason for the disabilities in the children as a direct result of the exposure to toxic wastes.</p>						
<p>The rapid growth of mining activities has led to the increase in the number of tailings which are often stored in TSFs. The purpose of TSFs is said to be to safely store tailings to protect the natural environment from damage, but once the TSF leaks, it has major negative impacts on the economy, surrounding properties and the people's lives. The submission details the dangers of TSFs, e.g. incidents of dam failures and consequential pollution as well as some of the reasons why tailings dams are more susceptible to damage than other water storage structures.</p>						<p>This EIA provides detailed information to the Competent Authority who will make the decision on whether to approve the expansion.</p>
<p>The submission details the context of accidents related to TSFs on a global scale and states that many accidents are not correctly reported or reported in time to government because managers are afraid of taking legal responsibility – e.g, “Cyclone Dineo (21/02/17) with regards to Kareerand – the communities have never been made aware and the incident was only raised by the VF Plus at a national assembly on 23 March 2018. At that stage the then acting general manager Duran Archery is his medium to long action plan report, listed plans that will prevent the risk of spillages and recurrence, but we can confirm and have proof that the spillages still</p>						<p>As per the requirements of the various authorisations held by MWS, the incident on the 21 Feb 2017 was reported to the relevant regulators and the close our reports submitted with commitments to prevent similar occurrences.</p>

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<p>occurs frequently from the pipelines, polluting our areas by spreading these toxic chemicals through storm water, especially now in rainy seasons. And imagine such pollution happening till 2042 from these pipelines how will our grass and plants look like? Including the health effects to the domestic animals grazing nearby, which may later be slaughtered, and people get sick resulting to loss of lives.</p>						
<p>Mining giants abuse department's failure to act, the industry is a major polluter and repeatedly ignores environmental laws. Water quality and supply has become a national crisis, and little is been done to stop the pollution and poisoning of water sources or wastages. According to a report by the Center for Environmental Rights (CER) the department itself is in a state of complete institutional and regulatory breakdown. Further details on the matter is included in the submission.</p>						<p>Noted. The required legislated process is being undertaken for authorisation of this project.</p>
<p>We are living in an unpredictable climate change and what guarantee our community shall have on the Kareerand TSF Dam? And when there are fatalities tomorrow caused by any of the basic "Tailing Impoundment Failures", who shall be blamed? Except to say it is a disaster, so we cannot allow gambling with the people lives and health which cannot be priced. Statistics and examples internationally and nationally were provided as part of the submission.</p>						<p>Impact of climate change is being considered in the designs of the TSF Expansion and support infrastructure.</p>
<p>And now we the stakeholders are expected to endorse Kareerand TSF expansion by a record height of 122 meters in the world history, is this not a death warrant of our community? Especially for the companies that have never developed our township, including socio-economic development of our people? Both MWS and VMR have received our emails since last year requesting to meet them regarding the companies' social responsibilities, but in vain – you know why? Because of their guilty consciousness, and one irresponsible HR</p>						<p>Comments noted.</p>

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Manager from VMR said will only meet us through the Mayor and Lucky from LED department to discuss this.						
These are the irresponsible and greedy companies that only looks after own interests above black human lives, and are now busy planning to kill further the very communities and societies which AGA have said “will be better off for it having been there” according to its values. This shall not happen under our radar, and its chairman (Pityana) will sooner than later know as he too would not allow such pollution to take place in his areas, affecting the grazing farms let alone the health effects to his communities.						Comments noted.
The submission further details “basic information regarding some of the tailings impound failures” globally and in South Africa.						Comment noted.
The submission further provides photo evidence (eight photos) of spillages near Khuma with the following date: 25/05/2019						Noted: This occurrence was closed out by the DMR on 31 July 2019
Ensure that there is duty of care with regard to affected receiving environment during construction, operation, decommissioning and closure phases of the project	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
Pollution of ground and surface water should be avoided	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed as far as practically possible through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
Monitoring of boreholes to ensure detection of seepage must be conducted	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	Ground water monitoring is conducted as per DWS approved programme for the existing operations. This will be implemented for the expansion as well.

ISSUE OR CONCERN	CONTRIBUTOR			DATE OF CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF CONTRIBUTION	RESPONSE
Ensure correct management of waste segregation from the source	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
General waste generated from the development must be disposed at a licenced landfill site	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
Hazardous waste to be collected by licenced service provider	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
Implement dust suppression and control measures in all stages of the project	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	In accordance with the National Dust Control Regulations, 2013 AngloGold Ashanti/MWS's dust management plan was approved by the District Municipality to combat fugitive dust in June 2018. The expansion project will be managed under this plan as well.
Prevent and control spillages on the soil to prevent contamination	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
Provide on-going training for employees regarding environmental protection and waste management issues to prevent environmental degradation in all the stages of the project	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
Ensure that all relevant environmental legislations are complied with at all times	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager,	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental

ISSUE OR CONCERN	CONTRIBUTOR			DATE OF CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF CONTRIBUTION	RESPONSE
			Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality			Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
Ensure that you adhere to all applicable Municipal by-laws (both district and local)	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.

APPENDIX A

FSE Submission



the federation for a sustainable environment

(Reg. No. 2007/003002/08)
NPO NUMBER 062986-NPO
PBO No. (TAX EXEMPT) 930 039 506
Postnet Suite #113, Private Bag X153, Bryanston, 2021

PRELIMINARY COMMENTS ON MINE WASTE SOLUTIONS (PTY) LTD'S KAREERAND TAILINGS STORAGE FACILITY
EXPANSION PROJECT'S DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

The following comments are submitted on behalf of the Federation for Sustainable Environment (FSE). The FSE is a federation of community based civil society organisations committed to the realisation of the constitutional right to an environment that is not harmful to health or well-being, and to having the environment sustainably managed and protected for future generations. Their mission is specifically focussed on addressing the adverse impacts of mining and industrial activities on the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable and disadvantaged communities who live and work near South Africa's mines and industries.

We respectfully request that our comments be attached to the Comments and Response Report in toto and not abridged. We furthermore request that the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) responds to our comments in a meaningful and intelligent manner and not merely "*noted*" and that the Applicant will recognise and incorporate the contribution of the FSE into the scoping-, environmental impact assessment and environmental management reports. In this regard we refer to Judge Spilg's judgement in the Uzani Environmental Advocacy v BP Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd case regarding the value of civil society in the light of dysfunctional law enforcement agencies, namely:

“NEMA not only requires a transparent administration but recognised the contribution that can be made to the protection of the environment by a vigilant and committed public which has most to lose....Securing protection is therefore no longer the exclusive preserve of those engaged in these activities, nor of an opaque administration or an under-capacitated and potentially inhibited law enforcement agency which cannot claim the number of successful convictions one would have expected despite clear evidence of historic degradation to our environment.”

We furthermore express the hope that since AngloGold Ashanti is a global gold mining company and a founding member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) the environmental performance of its Mine Waste Solutions’ (MWS) operations will be aligned to the ICMM’s principles¹ and its publicly stated environmental values, namely its commitment to *“continually improve our processes in order to prevent pollution, minimise waste, increase our carbon efficiency and make efficient use of natural resources. We will develop innovative solutions to mitigate environmental and climate risks”* and that the EIA/EMPR will reflect this.

RECLAMATION OPERATIONS

We refer to page 47 of the Draft Scoping Report which discusses the sustainable development considerations of the proposed project. It states that *“sustainability of tailings deposition can be seen in two contexts by MWS.”* We refer to the second perspective, namely *“the second perspective is from the vantage point of the community... A new mega tailings facility therefore represents an opportunity for the region to bring about a significant improvement by removing all the current diffuse sources of potential contamination and consolidating them into a single facility capable of storing the orphan tailings facilities dotted around the area.”*

This argument in support of the proposed project can only be supported if the footprints of the reclaimed historic tailings storage facilities (TSFs) are rehabilitated to a sustainable and agreed upon land use with sustainable livelihood opportunities for the community.

¹ Apply ethical business practices and sound systems of corporate governance and transparency to support sustainable development; Integrate sustainable development in corporate strategy and decision-making processes; Respect human rights and the interests, cultures, customs and values of employees and communities affected by our activities; Implement effective risk-management strategies and systems based on sound science and which account for stakeholder perceptions of risks; Pursue continual improvement in health and safety performance with the ultimate goal of zero harm; Pursue continual improvement in environmental performance issues, such as water stewardship, energy use and climate change; Contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and integrated approaches to landuse planning; Facilitate and support the knowledge-base and systems for responsible design, use, re-use, recycling and disposal of products containing metals and minerals; Pursue continual improvement in social performance and contribute to the social, economic and institutional development of host countries and communities; and Proactively engage key stakeholders on sustainable development challenges and opportunities in an open and transparent manner.

Our statement in this regard finds support in the Council of Geoscience's recommendations, namely:

- a. *“Any new application to exploit mining residues should only be approved if it involves the removal of an entire residue deposit and the rehabilitation of the remaining footprint.*
- b. *“The past practice of granting rights and authorization for the reprocessing of individual residue deposits may need to be reviewed insofar as it allows the selective extraction of value from portions of a site without ploughing some of that value back into the rehabilitation of the entire mining area.”*

We consider (advised by the findings of academic research) residential townships, edible crop production and livestock grazing to be high risk land uses for TSFs, TSF footprints and areas within the aqueous or aerial zone of influence of TSFs in the Stilfontein area².

HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE

On page 1 of the DSR we are informed that *“once a TSF has been completely recovered, it is cleaned-up and rehabilitated.”*

Notwithstanding the above aspirational statement by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) we express little or no confidence that the above-mentioned initiative will be implemented in view of AngloGold Ashanti's MWS's historical performance.

In substantiation:

Radioactive and toxic spillages from AngloGold Ashanti's Mine Waste Solutions operations have been recorded since Anglo Ashanti took ownership of Mine Waste Solutions on the 31st of July, 2012. Please see subjoined photographs of the spillages which occurred during 2012 and 2013.

² MW Sutton & IM Weiersbye. South African Legislation Pertinent to Gold Mine Closure and Residual Risk. Mine Closure 2007. A. Fourie, M. Tibbett and j. Wiertz (eds).



Toxic and radioactive spillages from Mine Waste Solutions reclamation operations on Mr Flip Jooste's farmland



Toxic and radioactive spillages from Mine Waste Solutions reclamation operations on Mr Flip Jooste's farmland in close proximity to the Koekemoerspruit, a tributary of the Vaal River



Failure of Tailings Storage Facility's walls with resultant spillages of toxic and radioactive slurry on farmland and into the Koekemoerspruit



Radioactive and toxic spillages which occurred on the 26th of December 2012





Midway Dam, containing contaminated process water overflowing its walls.



Toxic and radioactive spillages from Pump Station No 2.



Overflow of toxic and radioactive water from Pump Station No 2



Uraniferous slurry flowing in an unlined trench on dolomitic land



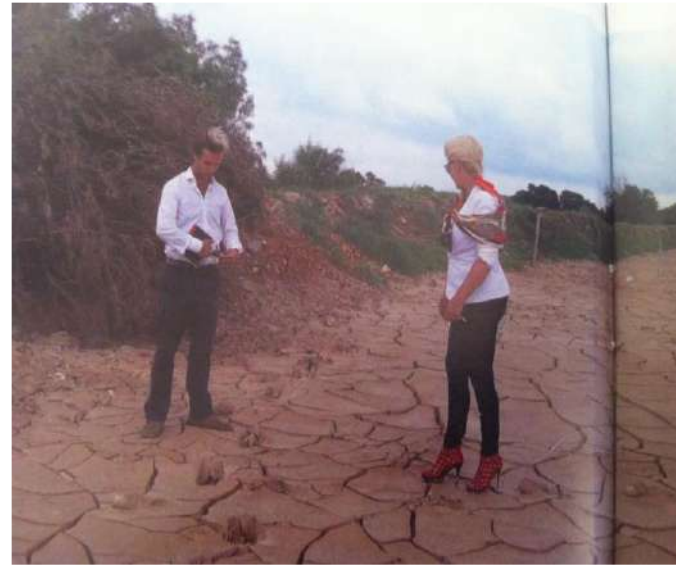
Radioactive and toxic slurry spillage with cattle grazing and drinking the contaminated water



Uraniferous slurry on farmland



On the 30th of October 2012 a containment wall collapsed causing toxic and radioactive contamination of farmland



Central Chinese Station and other news media documented the radioactive and toxic spillages.



Pollution of the Koekemoerspruit by Mine Waste Solutions' operations as photographed on the 12th of September, 2013.

The FSE's whistleblowing on the matter resulted in the purchase of the contaminated land from affected landowners. We wish to advise that the purchase of contaminated land of the above parties does not exonerate the Applicant from its responsibilities and liabilities in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998 (NEMA), the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 28 of 2002 (MPRDA) and its Regulations; the National Water Act, 36 of 1998 (NWA) and its Regulations, the National Nuclear Regulations Act, 47 of 1999 (NNRA) namely to remedy the effects of the pollution; and remedy the effects of any disturbance to the bed and banks of a watercourse (NWA, s19 subsection (2)

(e) and (f)); to contain or prevent the movement of pollutants or the causant of degradation; eliminate any source of the pollution or degradation; or remedy the effects of the pollution or degradation (NEMA, s28(3)(d)(e)(f)).

The application for the Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility Expansion Project should not be approved unless evidence can be adduced that the above-mentioned contaminated sites were rehabilitated to an agreed upon sustainable land use in terms of 2014 EIA Regulations (Chapter 5) which directs that the environment must be rehabilitated to “*its natural or predetermined state or to a land use which conforms to the generally accepted principle of sustainable development.*”

Since the closure of a mining operation must incorporate a process which must start at the commencement of the operations and continue throughout the life of the operations, we request that the Applicant provides us with the specific objectives which the Applicant had undertaken in consultation with interested and affected parties, to rehabilitate the above-mentioned degraded and polluted farmland and water sources. Section 28 (1) of the National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998) (NEMA) directs that “*every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment must take reasonable measures ..to rectify such pollution or degradation of the environment*”. Measures such as sloping, grassing, re-vegetation, phytoremediation, woodlands, wilderness status, stockpiling for road building material, etc. cannot be regarded as reasonable measures for remediation and are at best measures for interim stabilisation unless it can be demonstrated that the implementation of these measures will facilitate the agreed sustainable future land use.

It should furthermore not be overlooked that during reclamation of the historic TSFs there is remobilisation of radioactive material and metal bound cyanides through the reprocessing activities³. The impacts of the remobilisation of these contaminants during the disturbance of the old tailings deposits must be assessed.

IMPACTS OF THE EXPANSION PROJECT ON THE INTEGRATED VAAL RIVER SYSTEM

The Draft Scoping Report informs us Option 4/7 was selected as the preferred site for the Kareerand TSF Expansion. Option 4 is leased from the community while Option 7 is located within the 500m buffer zone of the Vaal River (page 23 of the DSR). The Site of Option 4 is a greenfields site. Option 7 is located within the 500m buffer zone of the Vaal River.

³ MW Sutton & IM Weiersbye. South African Legislation Pertinent to Gold Mine Closure and Residual Risk. Mine Closure 2007. A. Fourie, M. Tibbett and j. Wiertz (eds). p 96.

In the assessment of the impacts of the proposed expansion of the Kareerand TSF, the following factors must be considered namely:

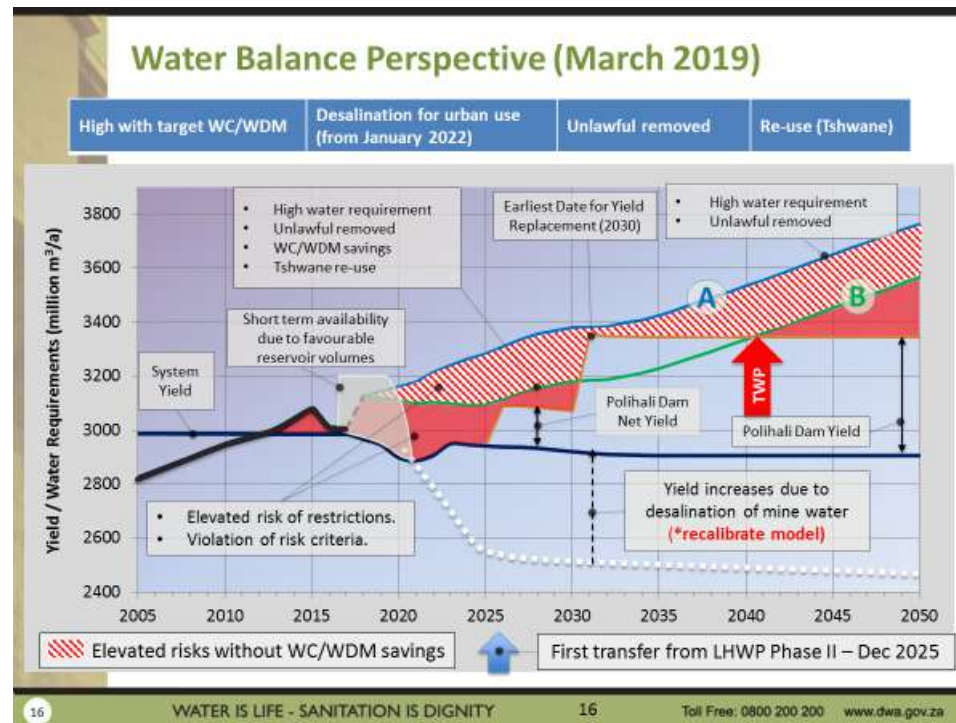
- According to the Department of Human settlements, Water and Sanitations River EcoStatus Monitoring Rogramme State of Rivers' Report (2017-2018) "*the Vaal River Management Area (WMA) had no sites in a good (better than C category) condition*".
- The project involves a Category A Mine in terms of the Department of Water and Sanitation's Mine Water Management Policy since it is acid producing. Category A Mines have a significant adverse impact potential.
- This is corroborated by the DSR on page 33 which confirms that "*elevated TDS and sulphate concentrations were observed within the direct vicinity of the Current Kareerand TSF*" and that some boreholes contain elevated manganese, iron, aluminium, etc.
- The geochemical data and analyses of the current Kareerand TSF suggest that the seepage from the existing unlined TSF falls within a sulphate concentration range of 1500 to 4 000 mg/l, which is significantly elevated and in non-compliance with the resource quality objectives of the Vaal River.
- The seepage volumes from the current Kareerand TSF according to the DSR (page 34) are in the order of 5000 to 7000M³/day.

The associated contribution of acid mine water to the surface and groundwater in the area, as well as downstream on the Vaal River is likely to be considerable as the old tailings within the area are hydraulically mined using high-pressure water cannons.

The accumulative impact of the reclamation operations, the existing unlined Kareerand TSF and the contribution of the expanded TSF, notwithstanding the fact that it will be lined, on the salinity of the Vaal River may be significant and may exceed the environmental threshold.

In terms of the Reconciliation Strategy for the Integrated Vaal River System (Phases 2 & 3) the following facts must be taken into consideration in the assessment of the long term impacts of the existing Kareerand TSF and the expanded TSF upon the Vaal River System:

- The water security risks within the Integrated Vaal River System. Please see subjoined graph.



- Seepage from the existing Tailings Storage Facility will continue to find its way to the Vaal River.
- The elevated Total Dissolved Solid (TDS) concentrations in and below the Vaal Barrage remain to be of concern.
- Acid Mine Drainage contains the most concentrated salt stream.

Furthermore, it is common cause that:

- TSFs can never be maintained in a completely reducing environment hence the longterm risks of water pollution. While most mines recognise the fact that tailings dams generate acid mine drainage, it is generally and incorrectly assumed that the impact will decrease to acceptable levels when mining operations cease or within 3 to 5 years after mine closure. The assessment of long-term risks from tailings dams can at best be described as subjectively qualitative in nature.

In view of the above-mentioned facts the FSE requests that a proper quantitative assessment be conducted to include the long-term risks and the extent of the contamination plumes in the long term since latent impacts may take decades, or even centuries, to manifest themselves.

Specialist investigations should be done to identify the status of the geohydrological regime, the extent of contamination, preferential pathways and predictions regarding long – term migration, which must advise the mitigation and management options in the EMPR that specifically deal with the containment/rehabilitation of contaminated groundwater.

- Because of the hydrological interconnections between mines the application for the expansion of the Kareerand TSF cannot be considered in isolation. This calls for the development of a coherent and integrated closure planning process for the Klerksdorp-Orkney-Stilfontein-Hartebeestfontein (KOSH) area.
- The secondary source of contaminants that remain in the soil after historic TSFs have been reclaimed must be acknowledged and the impact on surface and groundwater assessed.

FINANCIAL PROVISION

In terms of National Environmental Management Act (107/1998): Regulations pertaining to the Financial Provision for Prospecting, Exploration, Mining or Production Operations *“an applicant or holder of right or permit must make financial provision for—*

(c) remediation and management of latent or residual environmental impacts which may become known in future, including the pumping and treatment of polluted or extraneous water.”

We hereby request that the Applicant in its Final Scoping Report assesses its latent or residual environmental impacts and in its determination of its financial provision consider the following risks:

- The near certainty of contaminated water, which will require some form of decontamination treatment, decanting from closed underground mines, or from lower-lying interconnected neighbouring mines.⁴

⁴ Pilson, R., Van Rensburg, H.L. and Williams, C.J. (2000). An economic and technical evaluation of regional treatment options for point source gold mine effluents entering the Vaal barrage catchment. Water Research Commission Report No. 800/1/00, Pretoria. www.wrc.org.za; Hodgson, F.D.I., Usher, B.H., Scott, R., Zeelie, S. Cruywgen, L.M. and De Necker, E (2001). Prediction techniques and preventative measures relating to the post-operational impact of underground mines on the quality and quantity of groundwater resources. Water Research Commission Report No. 699/1/01/ www.wrc.org.za