

APPENDIX C: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

APPENDIX C1: DMRE PRE-APPLICATION MINUTES

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JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

RECORD OF MEETING WITH THE KWAZULU-NATAL DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCE AND ENERGY

DATE	3 March 2021
VENUE:	Microsoft Teams
PROJECT:	Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project
SLR COMPANY:	SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR)
SLR PROJECT NUMBER:	720.10023.00001
PURPOSE:	<p>The purpose of the meeting was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) with some background information on the proposed project; To discuss the proposed environmental assessment and permitting process; and To outline and obtain input from the DMRE on the planned public participation process.
ATTENDEES:	<p>Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) - An attendance register is included in Appendix 1.</p> <p>Ncamisile Mtshali (NM) - Regional Manager Karooon Moodley (KM) – Case Officer</p> <p>Jindal</p> <p>Debratna Nag (DB) – Director Patrick Donlon (PD) – External Technical Consultant Kim Allan (KA) – IBIS Environmental Consultant Lindelihle Gcabashe (LG) – Stakeholder Engagement Manager Samkele Ntanzu (SN) – SLP Manager (Kiepersol)</p> <p>SLR</p> <p>Kate Hamilton (KH) – Project Manager Matthew Hemming (MH) – Stakeholder Engagement Reuben Maroga (RM) – Project Assistant</p>
APOLOGIES	<p>SLR</p> <p>Edward Perry (EP) – Project Director</p>



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1. INTRODUCTION

Kate Hamilton welcomed the attendees to the meeting and requested that the attendees introduce themselves.

2. AGENDA

The meeting agenda was as follows:

- Welcome and introductions
- Jindal Iron Ore Project overview
- Summary of proposed Public Participation Process
- EIA process
- Workshop expectations
- Way forward
- Additional comments and queries
- Closure

A copy of the presentation is included in Appendix 2.

3. RECORD OF MEETING

Notes from the meeting have been recorded in Table 1.

Table 1: Meeting Notes and Outcomes

No.	Agenda	Subject	Action
1	Welcome		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KH thanked everyone for attending.
2	Project Description	Mining Right Area-phased approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KM - is the full extent of the Mining Right Area (MRA) being applied for (to include both the North and South Blocks)? • PD - the best-case scenario for Jindal would be to consolidate the North and South Block prospecting areas into a single MRA. This approach would improve the financial feasibility of the proposed project. The MRA would then be developed in a phased approach starting with the south east section of the South Block. • KM - this approach has been adopted by other applicants and is feasible.

No.	Agenda	Subject	Action
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated MRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PD – is it possible for the two separate prospecting rights areas to be consolidated into a single MRA and what process needs to be followed for this to happen. KM - confirmed that this should not be an issue as other mining houses in the Province had separate prospecting rights which were later consolidated into a single MRA. Provided baseline studies are undertaken for the full proposed MRA. Then at a later stage as other areas of activity are identified within the MRA, applications for an EMPr Amendment can be submitted to the Department. The DMRE is familiar with this approach. This approach should minimise the risk of one of the prospecting rights expiring thus opening the area up for application by other applicants. In order to mitigate this risk, it would be feasible for a Mining Right Application to be submitted for the entire extent of the two prospecting right areas. The Public Participation (PP) documents for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project must clearly state that the proposed development will be undertaken in phases over time.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KH asked whether the DMRE would still be the Competent Authority (CA) for infrastructure such as the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) that is located outside of the MRA and what would be the process for applying for an Environmental Authorisation (EA) for such infrastructure. KM - there is no consensus on who is the CA in such a scenario. The project team should submit a query to IQ at the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) to obtain clarity on the CA for all activities associated with the proposed project.
3	Public Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MH - At the initial notification meeting held in February with certain community representatives at the Coastlands Hotel in Ballito, the DMRE indicated that a Workshop within the affected communities was recommended prior to the formal commencement of the PP process for the proposed project. KH - what outcomes are envisaged by the DMRE from the Workshop. NM - that the reason for the Workshop is to inform the communities of the regulatory process and the role of the DMRE. NM added that the project team should be present at the Workshop to respond to technical questions regarding the proposed project should these arise. However, the running of the Workshop will be done by the DMRE. MH indicated that it would be preferable if the Workshop was undertaken prior to the project team starting with its formal stakeholder engagement process within the communities. NM - the project team should proceed with the stakeholder engagement prior to the Workshop. The DMRE would then be able to understand any underlying issues in the community and be better able to address and give clarification on these issues. KH - is the arrangement of the Workshop the responsibility of Jindal or the DMRE.

No.	Agenda	Subject	Action
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NM - it is the responsibility of the DMRE and where necessary assistance will be requested from Jindal with regards to logistical arrangements.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder Engagement Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MH - since President Ramaphosa announced the implementation of the Alert Level 1 COVID-19 Restrictions, is the submission of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to the Department still a requirement? KM - the approval of the Plan is not currently required; however, the project team can submit the SEP to the Department for their consideration. MH - the SEP will be submitted to the Department and their input on the SEP would be appreciated.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Notices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KM - photographs and GPS coordinates should be taken when site notices are placed, given the extent of the project area. A map of the areas where the site notices are placed should be included in the report.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder Database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KM - Rate Payers Associations and Water Use Associations in the area, as well as AMAFA and the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform (DARDLR) should be registered on the stakeholder database.
4	EIA Methodology & Timeframes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmospheric Emissions Licence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KM advised the project team to confirm the CA for the Atmospheric Emissions License (AEL) application.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA Timeframes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timeframes for the Scoping Report are calculated from the date of receipt of the Acceptance Letter.
5	General		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KM - specialists on the proposed project should follow the structure of Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations, as well as ensuring that their professional opinions (Reasoned Opinions) are included in their findings. He added that specialists should attempt to consult Organs of State that have jurisdiction in their areas of expertise to ensure that Terms of Reference for the specialist studies meet their expectations to avoid project delays.

4. WAY FORWARD

The way forward presented at the pre-application meeting with the DMRE is outlined below.

- Jindal will see to it that the request of the DMRE Workshop with community members is submitted to the DMRE as soon as possible.
- SLR will submit the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to the DMRE for acceptance.

5. CLOSE

Kate Hamilton thanked the attendees for attending the meeting and closed the meeting at 11h46.

APPENDIX 1: ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Project: 720.10023.00001

SLR Company: SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd

Date: 3 March 2021

Meeting: Pre-Application Meeting with KwaZulu-Natal Department of Mineral Resources and Energy

Name and Surname	Organisation	Interest in Project	Contact Numbers	E-mail
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Patrick Donlon	Jindal	External Technical Consultant		donlonmet@gmail.com
Kim Allan	IBIS	Environmental Consultant	083 309 7732	kim@ibisconsulting.com
Lindelihle Gcabashe	Jindal	Stakeholder Engagement Manager		lindelihle.gcabashe@jindalafrica.com
Samkele Ntanzi	Jindal	SLP Manager (Kiepersol)	017 492 0001	samkele.ntanzi@jindalafrica.com
Ncamisile Mtshali	DMRE	Regional Manager	031 335 9636	Ncamisile.Mtshali@dmre.gov.za
Karoon Moodley		Case Officer		Karoon.Moodley@dmre.gov.za

APPENDIX 2: PRESENTATION

**JINDAL IRON ORE PROJECT
KWAZULU-NATAL**

Department of Mineral Resource and Energy (DMRE)
Pre-Application Meeting
3 March 2021

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AGENDA

- Welcome and introductions
- Jindal Iron Ore Project overview
- Summary of proposed Public Participation Process
- EIA process
- Workshop expectations
- Way forward
- Additional comments and queries
- Closure

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1. WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

- Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd ('Jindal') – Applicant
 - Debratna Nag – Director
 - Patrick Donlon - External Technical Consultant
 - Kim Allan - IBIS Environmental Consultant
 - Lindelhlhe Gcabashe – Stakeholder Engagement Manager
 - Samkele Ntanzi – SLP Manager Kiepersol
- SLR Consulting South Africa (Pty) Ltd – Environment Assessment Practitioner (EAP)
 - Edward Perry – Project Director
 - Kate Hamilton – Project Manager
 - Matthew Hemming – Stakeholder Engagement
 - Reuben Maroga – Project Assistant

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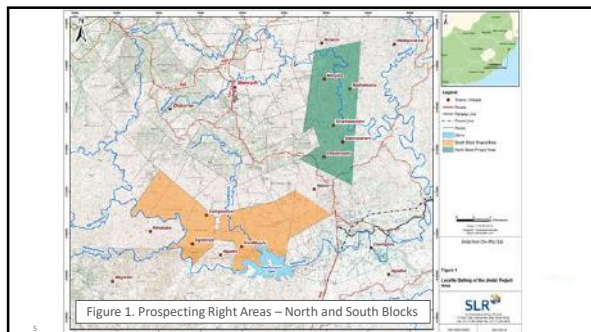
3

2. OVERVIEW OF THE JINDAL IRON ORE PROJECT

- Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd is the holder of two PRs ~25km SE of Melmoth, within the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality and the King Cetshwayo District Municipality, KZN.
- The PRs comprise the North and South Blocks.
- The PR area is equivalent to 20 170 ha and was prospected for iron ore.
- Continued prospecting and public engagement.

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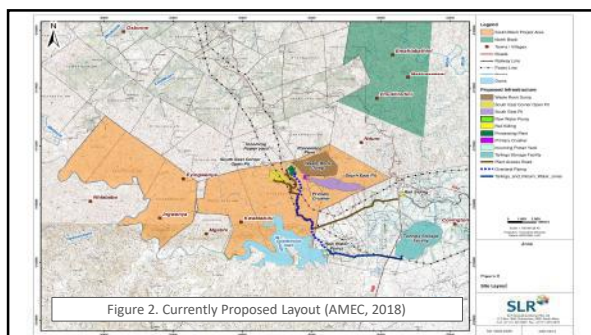
5

2. OVERVIEW OF THE JINDAL IRON ORE PROJECT CONTD.

- AMEC (2018) undertook a Prefeasibility Study (PFS) for the development of an iron ore mine on the PR area.
- The following infrastructure was proposed:
 - Open pits;
 - A Processing Plant;
 - WRDs and TSF; and
 - Other infrastructure (i.e. substation and pipelines, etc.)
- A BFS (currently out for tender), will recommend a final approach, layout and key design.

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3. SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

- The proposed upfront stakeholder engagement to include:
 - Appointment of a Jindal Community Liaison Officer (CLO), based in Melmoth.
 - Notification by Jindal to the relevant landowners, TA's and stakeholders of the recommencement of the Project and related environmental permitting processes prior to the commencement of Public Participation.
 - DMRE-hosted "applicant and community introduction workshop" (to be discussed).
- Undertaking of Public Participation Process to minimum of EIA Regulation standards, with consideration of Traditional Authority jurisdiction and COVID risks/protocols.
 - Identify I&APs (TAs, landowners, residents, farmers unions, neighbours, municipality, authorities and organs of state, etc).
 - Notify I&APs by distribution of a BID (by email, SMS and door-to-door), placement of newspaper adverts and display of site notices at various points in the communities. Material will be translated into isiZulu.

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3. SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS CONTINUED..

- Consult with I&APs in the North and South Blocks by:
 - Meeting with Traditional Authority leaders and Ingonyama Trust
 - Meeting with Farmers Associations
 - Meetings with Engaging relevant authorities/ government departments (i.e. DHSWS, DARD, COGTA, EDTEA and Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, etc.).
 - Public Information Meetings with Ward Councilors and Communities at locations with the blocks (hosted in isiZulu).
 - Possible online meeting.
- Maintenance of Comments register
- Maintenance I&AP database.

Note: The Public Participation Process, will take into consideration women and the youth within the affected communities. Additional I&APs will be identified and communicated with throughout the EIA process.

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3. SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS CONTINUED..

- Notify registered I&APs of the review and comment period of the Scoping and EIA Reports (email, SMS, WhatsApp).
- Provide I&APs opportunity to review Scoping and EIA documents
 - Hard copy at locations within Blocks
 - On the SLR and data-free website
 - Non-Technical Summary in isiZulu.
- Comments & Responses Report to be completed for both the Scoping and EIA Phases.
- Hosting of EIA feedback meetings to present and discuss EIA findings.

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4. EIA PROCESS

- Screening using DEFF Screening Tool
- Landowner notification and initial PPP
- Specialist baseline site work (proposed specialist studies on next slide).
- Scoping Phase
- EIA Phase
- Water Use License Application (WULA)
- Atmospheric Emission License (AEL)
- Social & Labour Plan (SLP)
- Mine Works Programme (MWP)
- Environmental Authorisation (EA) Notification
- Integrated PPP for all permitting where possible

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5. SPECIALIST STUDIES


- A wide range of specialist studies will be undertaken to ascertain the impacts associated with the proposed project. The identified were identified in tandem with the findings of DEFF's Web-Based Screening Tool and include:

Proposed Specialist Studies			
Groundwater	Ecosystem Services	Hydropedological Study	
Geotechnical	Greenhouse Gas and Climate Change	Surface Water (including a Water Supply Assessment)	Traffic
Air Quality	Cultural Heritage	Noise	Agriculture
Biodiversity (including terrestrial and aquatic / wetlands)	Visual	Waste Classification	
Social Impact Assessment	Economic Impact Assessment	Health Impact Assessment	Blasting and Vibration

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6. WORKSHOP EXPECTATIONS

- Community to request DMRE to host the workshop.
- Jindal, SLR and DMRE to attend the workshop.
- Jindal to reintroduce the project and introduce SLR as the environmental consultants for the EIA process.
- Additional DMRE expectations?



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7. WAY FORWARD

- Finalise and attend workshop (March 2021)
- Initiate PPP and complete landowner notification (March – April 2021)
- Engineering Technical Review (April – July 2021)
- Specialist baseline site work (March – August 2021)
- MWP & SLP (May – September 2021)
- Application and Scoping Phase (June – August 2021)
- EIA, WML & WULA (September 2021 – February 2022)
- AEL (EA + 90 days)




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8. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND QUERIES



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THANK YOU !

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APPENDIX C2: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN



mineral resources & energy

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Reference: JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

THE MANAGER
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JOHANNESBURG
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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN – JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD


The public participation plan lodged via email on 11/03/2021 has reference.

1. The Department hereby approves the proposed public participation plan.
2. The public participation process must always comply with the provisions of Regulation 41 – 44 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) in due consideration of the Disaster Management Act and its associated regulations.
3. It is advised that you create a checklist to cross reference compliance with Regulation 40 - 44 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) and include it at the front of the documentation (citing specific pages for ease of reference.
4. In respect of site notices, Reg 41(2)(a), *fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to and accessible by the public at the boundary, on the fence or along the corridor of - (i) the site where the activity to which the application or proposed application relates is or is to be undertaken; and (ii) any alternative site.* It is advised that when site notices are being placed, co-ordinates are also taken of the notices and these points are

overlain on an orthophoto. The photos of the site notices as proof of compliance for the BAR and EMPr must be legible.

5. *In terms of Regulation 40 (3), Potential or registered interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, may be provided with an opportunity to comment on reports and plans contemplated in subregulation (1) prior to submission of an application but must be provided with an opportunity to comment on such reports once an application has been submitted to the competent authority.*
6. Please feel free to contact this office should you have any queries.

Yours faithfully


REGIONAL MANAGER
MINERAL REGULATION
KWAZULU NATAL
DATE: 15/03/2021

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE MELMOTH IRON ORE MINE

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

South and North Blocks

Prepared for: Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd.

SLR Project No.: 720.10023.00001

Report No.: 01

Revision No.: 02

March 2021



DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Title	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Melmoth Iron Ore Mine – Stakeholder Engagement Plan
Project Manager	Kate Hamilton
Project Manager Email	khamilton@slrconsulting.com
Author	Matthew Hemming
Reviewer	Ed Perry
Keywords	Mining, iron ore, opencast, tailings, stakeholder engagement plan
Status	Final
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Report No.	02
SLR Company	SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd

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02	10 March 2021	For DMR Review	M. Hemming
01	3 March	2 nd Draft for internal review	M. Hemming
00	18 February 2021	First draft issued for client comment	M. Hemming

BASIS OF REPORT

This document has been prepared by an SLR Group company with reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the manpower, timescales and resources devoted to it by agreement with Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (the Client) as part or all of the services it has been appointed by the Client to carry out. It is subject to the terms and conditions of that appointment.

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1. INTRODUCTION

SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (“SLR”) has been appointed by Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (“Jindal”) to undertake the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process for an application for Environmental Authorisation (EA)¹ for the proposed Melmoth Iron Ore Project and other associated activities, in KwaZulu-Natal.

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA)² and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (GN R 982 of 2014), public participation is a key component of an ESIA process. Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations prescribes the minimum requirements for such public participation which include:

- Identification and notification of potentially interested and affected parties (I&APs);
- Provision of project information to I&APs such that they may participate meaningfully;
- Making the reports produced during the ESIA process available to I&APs for review;
- The maintenance of an I&AP register and the recording of comments; and
- The incorporation of comments, including project responses, into submitted reports.

Given the locality of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project on land owned and administered by traditional/customary authorities, the outcomes of the public participation conducted for the previous ESIA, and the risks and restraints arising from COVID-19, it is advisable to undertake thorough planning for stakeholder engagement. The objective of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan is to ensure that the project has utilised the available information to anticipate and plan a thorough and robust engagement process that exceeds the minimum legislative requirements and has a reasonable chance of ensuring that all stakeholders are notified, informed and consulted through the project’s ESIA process.

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan will provide a basis for discussion and agreement between SLR and Jindal’s project team on the approach to Stakeholder Engagement. Although the “*Directions Regarding Measures to Address, Prevent and Combat the Spread of COVID-19 Relating to National Environmental Management Permits and Licences*” published in Government Notice (GN) No. 650 of 5 June 2020, are not applicable at Alert Level 1, it is still advocated to discuss and agree the Stakeholder Engagement Plan with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE).

It is noted that stakeholder engagement in the context of an ESIA is dynamic and as such the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be a fluid document, subject to updates as and when required.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JINDAL IRON ORE

2.1 NOTICE TO RECOMMENCE

Given the history of the project and sudden suspension, it is SLR’s strong advice to Jindal that Jindal make it known of their intent to recommence the project and commission an ESIA process. This should include a notice to, or

¹ Additional authorisations may be required under other legislation and would be applied for through an integrated process.

² And other applicable legislation (e.g. NWA, NEMWA, NEMAQA)

meeting with, the traditional/customary leaders* of the region and a public announcement. The message to be conveyed is that Jindal are revisiting the project with the intent of developing an iron ore mine and have appointed SLR to undertake the ESIA process. Such announcement should be distributed to Jindal's stakeholder database and the local press.

SLR will only undertake the public components of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan subsequent to these announcements having taken place.

*SLR notes the meeting held on 4 February with representatives of the Zulu-Entebeni Traditional Authority and DMRE.

2.2 AVAILABILITY AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Moving the project forward to a position where mining is possible is obviously Jindal's primary goal. However, it is important to note that while there is need/intent to move forward, this needs to be tempered against the accuracy and availability of project data. Launching public participation with information that may not accurately reflect the project scope, or which overstates the project in any manner, would only serve to involve more stakeholders than is potentially necessary and to inflame the response of stakeholders.

It is essential that the public participation process includes the transparent disclosure of complete, current and accurate information. Details on the phased approach to development of the mine will need to be presented clearly and accurately.

2.3 COMMUNITY LIAISON

It is strongly recommended that Jindal implement a community liaison programme independent of and in parallel to the ESIA process. The community liaison programme should ensure the regular disclosure of complete, current and accurate information on the project. The community liaison programme should include a Grievance and Feedback Mechanism that is operated by Jindal. The community liaison programme should be administered by Jindal, ideally via the appointment of, at least one, suitably skilled Stakeholder Engagement Manager and/or Community Liaison Officer (CLO) of local origin.

Any Jindal team member whose role entails interaction with external stakeholders needs to have the competency and ability to build and nurture positive company-community relations based on trust and mutual cooperation. Key competencies for anyone whose role entails interaction with external stakeholders on a regular basis are listed below:

- Good communication and listening skills;
- From the local area, fluent in the local language (specific for the CLO);
- Gender-sensitive;
- Able to provide answers to questions from stakeholders in a manner that aligns with the project's standard messaging;

- Able to acknowledge that they may not always be able to respond to a question and seek advice before doing so;
- Not making promises that can't be kept;
- Good understanding of community/cultural dynamics specific to the area;
- Open-mindedness and respect for the views of others;
- Proactive mind-set and good problem-solving skills;
- High level of integrity and trustworthiness; and
- Understanding of Jindal's business integrity and anti-corruption standards.

Contact information of persons engaging with Jindal via the community liaison programme/grievance mechanism, and any material issues and objections raised, should be forwarded to SLR on a monthly basis for incorporation into the Stakeholder Database and Issues trail.

2.4 SOCIAL LICENCE AND CONSENT

Stakeholder engagement is also more broadly required to facilitate a company/project's 'social licence' to operate and permission to access land. The social licence is not a formal approval, but rather the unspoken and ongoing acceptance and approval by local communities and various other stakeholders to operate a project. The requirement to obtain permission to access land is set out in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (MPRDA), although such permission cannot be unreasonably withheld.

Importantly, the Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act, 1996 (IPILRA) provides that people with customary rights to land have "informal rights" for the purposes of the Act and that no-one with an informal right to land can lose that right without their consent. Furthermore, international law recognises that indigenous peoples have the right to free, prior, and informed consent over their land. This protection, as confirmed by the Xolobeni judgement in the High Court of Gauteng, prescribes the requirement for mining right applicants to obtain consent from the community residing on land administered under traditional/customary law.

The ultimate goal of the stakeholder engagement to be conducted by SLR is to meet the requirements of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations. It must be noted that while the stakeholder engagement may facilitate and contribute to other engagement processes, SLR's process does not explicitly aim to secure community consent nor to conclude negotiations on access to land or any form of compensation. This remains the responsibility of Jindal.

3. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR ESIA

An outline of the steps/actions that will be implemented through the public participation process throughout the ESIA process for the proposed project are provided in the sections below.

3.1 COVID PRECAUTIONS

Consideration will be given to identifying and managing COVID related health risks throughout the undertaking of actions in respect of public participation for the Melmoth Iron Ore Project. Public participation will take place in phases over an extended period, with the effect that COVID risks, Alert levels and regulated restrictions, and best practice will change. A risk assessment will be undertaken prior to each phase/action of the public participation and precautionary measures will be implemented to minimise risks to stakeholders and the project team. Examples of likely COVID response measures include virtual meetings rather than face-to-face engagements, compliance with maximum venue capacities, wearing of masks for all engagements, social distancing, sanitising etc.

3.2 PRE-APPLICATION

3.2.1 DMRE Meeting

As part of the overall ESIA process a pre-application meeting was held with the DMRE on 3 March 2021. SLR discussed the SEP with the DMRE to obtain their advice and input on the requirements and approach to public participation with respect to the project locality and the current regulatory environment. The DMRE agreed that they would review this document and provide comments and suggestions, if any.

Minutes from the meeting of 4 February 2021 indicate that the DMRE recommended a project-community workshop, to be facilitated by the DMRE. At the pre-application meeting the DMRE indicated that the project-community workshop should take place independently of the public participation process.

3.2.2 Stakeholder Identification

SLR will review the (pre-2014) I&AP databases that were supplied, to create a composite database of historic I&APs. This historic database will form the basis for the generation of a current stakeholder database. The structure of the dataset will be updated to a more modern format with searchable and sortable categories.

SLR will conduct a stakeholder scan and analysis, with consideration of the project's area of influence and locality to compile a current stakeholder database. The scan will include review of the historic stakeholder database, the identification of owners and occupiers of project and adjacent land, the identification of authorities with jurisdiction in the area, the identification of customary leaders and of businesses with an interest in the area. The collation of stakeholder information will be undertaken without revealing the project details until such time as Jindal has made public notice of their intent to recommence the project (see item 2.1). Thereafter, more formal enquiries will be made to ensure that the stakeholder database contains accurate information.

The stakeholder database will be agreed with Jindal before it is used for the distribution of project information.

All registered I&APs will be notified of each opportunity to participate in the ESIA process. The database of registered I&APs will be continually updated throughout the ESIA process as SLR identifies further stakeholders or parties register with SLR.

Stakeholders will be divided into the following sortable categories:

- Authorities:
 - National, Provincial and Local
 - Organs of State
- State Owned Entities
- Traditional Authority
 - iNgonyama Trust, Chiefs, Ndunas
- Business:
 - Land owners
 - Farmers and Associations.
- Civil Society:
 - Environmental NGOs and Public-Private Partnerships
 - Political groups
 - General Public

Key Stakeholders

Given the location of the project and ownership of the underlying properties, the Traditional/Customary Authority structures and the communities that they represent will be key stakeholders to the project (both to the ESIA and the project). In this regard there are a number of structures that need to be considered including the Zulu King and Royal family and their advisors, the iNgonyama Trust, the Zulu-Entembeni AND Biyela Obuka AND Bayele Kwayangule Traditional Authorities and Ndunas of the area, and local residents. Engaging with the Traditional/Customary Authority structures and communities through the ESIA can be challenging due to a number of issues, including:

- The ESIA process is formal, regulated and scheduled whereas the customary systems are often unspoken, flexible, slow and subject to change.
- Unresolved conflict over who has jurisdiction over certain areas, who represents which communities and who has power to confirm acceptance/agreement/consent.
- Traditional customs which regulate the flow, dissemination and receipt of information, which may conflict with the participatory approach required of the ESIA.

In this regard the approach recommended in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan attempts to balance communication via the traditional structures with the transparent dissemination of information to all stakeholders.

The other key stakeholder grouping would be the commercial farmers who own/lease land that may be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed activities and infrastructure. Commercial farmers are typically organised into representative groups, making engagement and communication accessible and efficient.

Land Owner Identification

SLR will undertake queries with the Surveyor General's office (via Windeed) to confirm current information on the names of owners of land within and immediately adjacent to the project. Additional searches will be undertaken to obtain contact information of the land owners (where possible – i.e. assuming complete information).

The provision of accurate information with respect to mineral right properties and infrastructure layout is vital as notification to landowners is a legal requirement of the EIA Regulations.

3.2.3 Notification and Dissemination of Information

Notification of the ESIA process will only commence once Jindal has made public notice of their intent to recommence the project (see item 2.1).

Initial Engagements

In order to manage the flow of information and show key stakeholders due respect, it is proposed to host meetings with key stakeholder groups prior to the wider public participation process. In this regard the approach would be to host small, focus-group meetings to provide an introduction and preliminary information. In addition, the advice/counsel of these stakeholders would be sought in order to further align the Stakeholder Engagement Plan with their reasonable suggestions. Meetings will be considered and sought with the following groups:

- DMRE (as part of pre-application meeting);
- Zulu-Entembeni Royal Family;
- Zulu-Entembeni Traditional Council and Ndunas of the area;
- Biyela Obuka Traditional Council and Ndunas of the area;
- Bayele Kwayangule Traditional Council and Ndunas of the area;
- Ingonyama Trust Board; and
- Nkwalini and Melmoth Farmers Associations.

The Jindal project manager must be present and able to provide a concise and accurate presentation on the project and corporate commitments. The meetings will be held in English or isiZulu, with capacity for full translation. The meetings will be recorded to assist in the generation of meeting notes. Reasonable requests for additional engagements will be discussed and agreed with Jindal.

Background Information Document

A Background Information Document (BID) with preliminary and high-level project information will be compiled and distributed for information purposes to all identified I&APs. The BID will outline Jindal's proposed project, its extent and potential activities and will introduce the ESIA process, scope and opportunity for public involvement. A "Registration and Response Form" will be attached to the BID. The BID will provide notification of the proposed information meetings (if confirmed at this point). SLR contact details will be provided so that I&APs are aware of the methods available to contact SLR, this will include a cellular number for SMS and Whatsapp communication. The BID will be prepared in English and translated into isiZulu.

Distribution of the BID is described below and it will also be available from the SLR website. In addition, the BID will be placed on a zero-data website that enables I&APs to access and download the BID without incurring any data costs. Secondary distribution of the BID to other I&APs will provide opportunity to formally register on the project database (or request to be removed from the database), to submit contact details of other parties that might be interested or affected by the proposed activities and to submit any written comment for consideration. It is possible for I&APs to register on the project database at any stage during the ESIA process.

Notification letter

I&APs and commenting authorities on the initial project stakeholder database will be notified of the application, ESIA process and opportunity for public involvement by means of a notification letter and the BID (in English and isiZulu), distributed via email and/or post. The letter will outline Jindal's proposed project, its extent and potential activities and will introduce the ESIA process, scope and opportunity for public involvement. A "Registration and Response Form" will be attached. The letter will provide notification of the proposed information meetings (if confirmed at this point). This communication will be sent prior to any of the other public announcements so that previous stakeholders hear directly from SLR. Hard copies of the BID will also be distributed during the door to door campaign described below. For I&APs without email or post a SMS and/or Whatsapp message will be sent.

Recipients of the letter will be requested to disseminate information to those that they represent and advise these parties to contact SLR for further information. Should recipients make a well-motivated request for support in the dissemination of information then this would be evaluated by the project team and agreed with Jindal.

Door-to-door campaign

In order to ensure that a reasonable sample of residents within the South (primarily) and North blocks are directly informed of the ESIA process and have opportunity for involvement, SLR proposes to undertake a door-to-door campaign in order to distribute the BID and capture I&AP details. Provision is made in the budget for a three-day campaign. The campaign will be undertaken by Zulu speakers and will be mandated to ensure the inclusion of women and youth. COVID protocols will be followed, including mask wearing, social distancing and regular sanitising.

NB. It is advisable that consent for the door-to-door campaign be obtained from the Traditional/Customary Authority structures.

Newspaper Advertising

Newspaper advertisements, in English and isiZulu, will be placed in one local and one regional newspaper. These advertisements will announce the start of the ESIA process, invite I&APs to register on the project database, and indicate opportunity for public involvement. The adverts will provide notification of the proposed information meetings (if confirmed at this point). SLR contact details will be provided so that I&APs are aware of the methods available to contact SLR, this will include a cellular number for SMS and Whatsapp communication.

Site notices

An estimated 30 site notices, in English and isiZulu, will be placed in multiple locations within the project areas (schools/clinics/spaza shops/taxi ranks) and at locations in the towns of Melmoth and Eshowe. The placement of the site notices in the towns will target locations used by farmers. These advertisements will announce the start of the ESIA process, invite I&APs to register on the project database, and indicate opportunity for public involvement. The notice will provide notification of the proposed information meetings (if confirmed at this point). SLR contact details will be provided so that I&APs are aware of the methods available to contact SLR, this will include a cellular number for SMS and Whatsapp communication.

Radio Notices (additional to the budget)

An additional method to augment the notification process would be radio notices, flighted on local/community radio stations that broadcast within the area. The value of radio notices is their potential to reach vulnerable and disadvantaged members of the community (i.e. cannot afford newspapers/ do not travel) as well as those who are isolated as a result of COVID.

The radio notices could be flighted multiple times per day, in isiZulu over a period of two days. The notices would include an introduction to the proposed project, notice of the ESIA process and SLR contact details.

Authority Engagement Meetings

It is proposed to host a meeting(s) with key authorities during the public participation process. The inputs and positions of key authorities may have bearing on the ESIA scope, notably on the specialist study requirements.. Meetings will be proposed with the following authorities:

- Department of Water and Sanitation (as part of WULA pre-application meeting);
- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development;
- Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs;
- Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs; and
- Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

The Jindal project manager must be present and able to provide a concise and accurate presentation on the project and corporate commitments. The meetings will be held in English with capacity for full translation to isiZulu. Reasonable requests for additional engagements will be discussed and agreed with Jindal.

Public Information Meetings

Physical

In order to facilitate engagement with residents within the project area, and direct engagement with potentially interested and affected parties, it is proposed to host public information meetings. Provision is made in the budget for four meetings over two days. In this regard the approach would be to host small, group-specific meetings to provide an introduction to the project and preliminary ESIA information. Meetings will be considered with the following groups of stakeholders at locations to be determined (final arrangements will depend on the advice/counsel of key stakeholders):

- Ward Councillors in Melmoth;
- Ndunas and community in North Block.
- Ndunas and community in South East Block.
- Ndunas and community in South West Block.

Relevant COVID protocols would be applied and (currently) meetings would be limited to a maximum of 50 participants with mask wearing, social-distancing and sanitising being enforced.

The Jindal project manager must be present and able to provide a concise and accurate presentation on the project and corporate commitments. The meetings will be held in English or isizulu, with capacity for full translation. The meetings will be recorded to assist in the generation of meeting notes. Reasonable requests for additional engagements will be discussed and agreed with Jindal.

Online

Due to the COVID-19 restrictions and potential health risks, there may be persons who do not wish to attend public information meetings. It is proposed to host an online public-information meeting (via Microsoft TEAMS). All stakeholders that are registered on the project I&AP database will be invited. The Jindal project manager must be present and able to provide a concise and accurate presentation on the project and corporate commitments.

The meeting will provide an overview of the project proposal and ESIA process and provide stakeholders the opportunity to raise questions or concerns. The meetings will be held in English with capacity for full translation to isiZulu. The meetings will be recorded to assist in the generation of meeting notes.

A recording of the online meeting will be made available on SLR's website and thus I&APs who are not able to attend the live event (due to load-shedding or other reason) can view the content and submit questions to SLR. A notable benefit of the online format is that I&APs can attend from any location, without having to travel. Thus, the online meeting (and its recording) enables wide (in time and space) I&AP participation.

Receipt of Issues

SLR will record all submissions made by I&APs and will ensure that comments are recorded in the submissions made during the ESIA process and incorporated, with relevant responses, in the reports (e.g. Scoping Report and EIA Report).

Should any I&AP contact SLR to indicate that they are not reasonably able to access any of the online or hard-copy project reports or attend meetings, SLR will implement suitable alternative means of providing the requested project information to these stakeholders.

Maintenance of Stakeholder Database

SLR will maintain a database of I&APs that have registered their interest for the project's ESIA, for the duration of the ESIA process.

3.3 DURING SCOPING PHASE

3.3.1 Availability of DSR

The draft Scoping Report (DSR) will be made available for a 30-day review and comment period. The report will be available on the SLR website for download. In addition, the DSR will be placed on a zero-data website that enables I&APs to access and download the DSR without incurring any data costs. I&APs contacting SLR for the DSR will primarily be directed to these websites. Where I&APs cannot reasonably access the internet, requests for alternative provision would be considered by the project team on a case by case basis.

Provided that COVID-19 status and the national alert levels allow, hard copies of the DSR will be placed in public libraries at Melmoth and Eshowe, as well as at localities with the north and south blocks (locations to be agreed with the Induna).

In order to make the DSR more accessible to a wider audience, SLR proposes to produce a Non-technical Summary document (NTS) which would be available in English and isiZulu. The NTS would present key information on the proposed project and ESIA process in a clear and concise manner. The objective is to provide I&APs with adequate and meaningful information from the DSR for them to determine their interest in further participation through the ESIA process. The NTS would be available for distribution electronically and in hard copy on request. The NTS would also be available for distribution via WhatsApp.

3.3.2 Notice of Review

All registered I&APs will be notified of the 30-day DSR comment period. The notice will inform them of the release of the DSR, and where the report can be accessed for review. The notice will include a copy of the NTS of the DEIR (in English).

3.3.3 Receipt and incorporation of comments

All issues raised by I&APs during the DSR review – either by email, post, telephone or during stakeholder meetings – will be consolidated into a Comments and Responses Report (CRR) which will be attached as an appendix to the Final Scoping Report. Where relevant the Scoping Report will be updated to reflect the incorporation of comments.

3.3.4 Notice of DMRE decision

All registered I&APs will be notified of the DMRE decision to accept or reject the Scoping Report.

3.4 DURING ESIA PHASE

3.4.1 Availability of DEIR

The draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) will be made available for a 30-day review and comment period. The report will be available on the SLR website for download. In addition, the DEIR will be placed on a zero-data website that enables I&APs to access and download the DEIR without incurring any data costs. I&APs contacting

SLR for the DEIR will primarily directed to these websites. Where I&APs cannot reasonably access the internet, requests for alternative provision would be considered by the project team on a case by case basis.

Provided that COVID-19 status and the national alert levels allow, hard copies of the DEIR will be placed in public libraries at Melmoth and Eshowe, as well as at localities with the north and south blocks (locations to be agreed with the Induna).

In order to make the DEIR more accessible to a wider audience, SLR proposes to produce a NTS document which would be available in English and isiZulu. The NTS would present key information on the project and ESIA findings in a clear and concise manner. The objective is to provide I&APs with adequate and meaningful information from the DEIR for them to make a meaningful interpretation of the ESIA findings. The NTS would be available for distribution electronically and in hard copy on request. The NTS would also be available for distribution via WhatsApp.

3.4.2 Notice of Review

All registered I&APs will be notified of the 30-day DEIR comment period. The notice will inform them of the release of the draft ESIA Report and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr), and where the report can be accessed for review. The notice will include a copy of the NTS of the DEIR (in English). The notice will also include details of the public feedback meetings

3.4.3 Stakeholder Meetings

To facilitate feedback on the ESIA findings with key stakeholders, meetings will be considered with the following groups (subject to the advice/counsel of key stakeholders derived during the ESIA):

- DMRE;
- Zulu-Entembeni Traditional Council and Ndunas of the area;
- Ingonyama Trust Board; and
- Nkwalini and Melmoth Farmers Associations.

Relevant COVID protocols in force at the time would be applied. The meetings will be held in English with capacity for full translation to isiZulu. Minutes will be recorded. The Jindal project manager must be present and able to provide a concise and accurate presentation on the project and corporate commitments. Reasonable requests for additional engagements will be discussed and agreed with Jindal.

3.4.4 Public feedback meetings

Physical

In order to facilitate feedback on the ESIA findings with residents within the project area, and direct engagement with registered I&APs, it is proposed to host public feedback meetings. In this regard the approach would be to host small, group-specific meetings to provide an update on the project, present the ESIA findings and conclusion, and provide stakeholders the opportunity to raise questions or concerns. Meetings will be considered at the same locations as for the pre-application phase (subject to the advice/counsel of key stakeholders derived during the ESIA). Relevant COVID protocols in force at the time would be applied.

The meetings will be held in English with capacity for full translation to isiZulu. Minutes will be recorded. The Jindal project manager must be present and able to provide a concise and accurate presentation on the project and corporate commitments. Reasonable requests for additional engagements will be discussed and agreed with Jindal.

Online

Due to the COVID-19 restrictions and potential health risks, there may be persons who do not wish to attend public feedback meetings. It is proposed to host an online public-feedback meeting (via Microsoft TEAMS). All stakeholders that are registered on the project I&AP database will be invited.

The meeting will provide an update on the project, present the ESIA findings and conclusion and provide stakeholders the opportunity to raise questions or concerns. The meetings will be held in English with capacity for full translation to isiZulu. Minutes will be recorded. The Jindal project manager must be present and able to provide a concise and accurate presentation on the project and corporate commitments.

A recording of the online meeting will be made available on SLR's website and thus I&APs who are not able to attend the live event (due to load-shedding or other reason) can view the content and submit questions to SLR. A notable benefit of the online format is that I&APs can attend from any location, without having to travel. Thus, the online meeting (and its recording) enables wide (in time and space) I&AP participation.

3.4.5 Receipt and incorporation of comments

All issues raised by I&APs during the DEIR review – either by email, post, telephone or during stakeholder meetings – will be consolidated into a CRR which will be attached as an appendix to the Final EIR. Where relevant the EIR will be updated to reflect the incorporation of comments.

3.4.6 Notice of DMRE decision

All registered I&APs will be notified of the DMRE decision on the application and the formal appeal process to be followed in terms of the National Appeal Regulations, 2014. A copy of DMRE's decision will also be uploaded onto the SLR website for review.

4. PRESCRIBED TIMEFRAMES

Activities proposed for the pre-application phase will be undertaken within a reasonable timeframe by are not subject to the legislated timeframes set out in the EIA Regulations 2014.

For all the timeframes prescribed for actions to be undertaken by the EAP, SLR intends to undertake all of these actions within the current legislated timeframes set out in the EIA Regulations 2014, (i.e. SLR will submit the Scoping Report within 43 days of submitting the application for Environmental Authorisation and submit the Environmental Impact Assessment Report within 107 days of the acceptance of the Scoping Report).

Registered I&APs will be provided with 30 calendar days to review and comment on each of the reports produced during the ESIA process.

5. UPDATES

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan details the public participation proposed for the ESIA on the Melmoth Iron Ore Project. It must be considered as a dynamic document that will need to adapt in response to information arising from public participation. With the passing of time the COVID alert level in South Africa and related Directions may change and additional information might become available as the ESIA process unfolds. This may necessitate changes to the public participation methods that are available, applicable and appropriate to the ESIA. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan would be amended and submitted to DMRE for agreement, as and when this occurs.



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APPENDIX C3: COMMENTS & RESPONSES REPORT

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
Affected Parties						
1.	Zululand Observer					
1	Gugu Myeni	X	23 March 2023 via email	<p>I would like to enquire about the current progress in the planned Jindal iron ore mine earmarked for Melmoth (Nkwalini area) KZN.</p> <p>We have been receiving concerns from community members and affected farmers on the proposed project which they say will have a huge impact on them, yet they are not fully aware of the plans as no proper consultations have been held with all affected communities. There are also some claims that construction, particularly road infrastructure, has commenced.</p> <p>I would like to find out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How far is the project currently? What processes have and are currently being undertaken so far? 2. Which areas will be affected by the construction? And has there been public meetings held with the affected communities? 3. Has the final EIA report been released for public for comment and what is/was the commenting period? Please share details on who to contact? <p>Please can you share the draft EIA report with me as well.</p>	<p>Thank you for your correspondence regarding the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project (MIOP), please see my responses to your queries below.</p> <p>The Jindal MIOP is currently in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) phase where specialist environmental studies are being undertaken and will be consolidated into the ESIA report which will be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for decision making. Prior to submission to the DMRE, the ESIA will be sent out to the public (all registered interested and affected parties (I&APs) will be alerted to this) who are given the opportunity to review and comment on the report. This is a regulated 30 day period.</p> <p>Jindal is proposing the following for the Jindal MIOP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An open pit mining operation (25 km southeast of Melmoth). • Mining of >800 million tonnes of ore over approximately 25 years generating approximately 32 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of iron ore. 	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A processing plant for milling and magnetic separation to produce approximately 7.5 mtpa of concentrate for export (there are limited local markets). • Associated infrastructure to support the mine would include: a waste rock dump, a laboratory, rail loading facility, • access and haul roads, electrical transmission line and sub-stations, water pipelines, stormwater management • infrastructure, concentrate pipelines, offices, change house, workshops and perimeter fencing (amongst others). • The following public participation has been carried out so far, in accordance with the regulatory requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowner notification • Distribution of a Background Information Document via both email and hard copies at various locations. • Numerous meetings with various stakeholders • Newspaper advertisements (The Mercury - 15 June 2021; Eyethu Baywatch - 16 June 2021; Isolezwe - 18 June 2021 and Zululand Observer - 21 June 2021), erection of site notices and radio advertisements 	

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					<p>No construction at the site has commenced and can only be started should the DMRE and other relevant authorities grant a Mining Right and associated Environmental Authorisation and any other licences or permits (as required).</p> <p>Please note that we have added your name to the I&AP database and will thus include you in all correspondence involving the project going forward. The project email address is JindalMIOP@slrconsulting.com.</p>	
2. Ubumbano Business Forum						
2.1	Doctor Biyela	X	24 June 2021 Ubumbano Business Forum Meeting	We are looking for business opportunities. Is it possible to get information on the potential businesses opportunities that will come with this mine?	With implementation of a sound SLP, good communication with jobseekers, stakeholders, traditional leadership and local communities, implementation of training programmes and investment into Municipal LED projects, the Jindal MIOP could benefit the local communities and municipal areas.	SLP
2.2	Sthembiso Hlongwane	X	24 June 2021 Ubumbano Business Forum Meeting	In the building of a mine, there are conveyor belts and spreaders and other machinery needed to build and operate the mine. As the Business Forum we have the businesses that can help build these conveyors and spreaders or supply these. That is why we want to engage and bring those services. Perhaps the services can come from locally owned businesses. We do not want the surprise of external	Due to the size of the mine, it will be financed mostly by international finance and those institutions have regulations on how the mine will be conducting business. South African law (the mining charter, etc) also has to be taken into consideration, given the fact that the mine is in South Africa. Businesses therefore have to familiarise themselves with	To be addressed in the SLP EMPr Chapter 28 of EIA Report

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				people doing the work needed by the mine when they haven't consulted with the locally owned business.	these laws and regulations in the coming years so that they can comply with and participate in business ventures.	
2.3				The Business Forum spoke to Jindal's Mr Gcabashe about us being part of the Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS). The forum needs to form part of that DFS study. We have a good relationship with financial institutions and stakeholders who would be able to fund us to buy the equipment we need so we can be a part of the real value chain of the mine. We have spoken to the private banks like Ithala. We just need a breakdown of the project's needs so that we can move hand in hand with the project's progressions.	Should Jindal be granted a Mining Right and the development of the MIOP proceed, a process would be put in place for businesses/ individuals to register to provide services to Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd. Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd is committed to procure labour, material and/ or services as far as possible from local suppliers.	To be addressed in the SLP EMPr Chapter 28 of EIA Report
2.4				Jindal must be aligned with the Forum so that the operations go smoothly, and everyone is aligned.	Jindal have offices in Melmoth. Lindelihle Gcabashe, the stakeholder engagement manager, is based there and can be engaged with. As the mine becomes more real, their presence in the area would increase.	Not Applicable
2.5				The business forum would like to know the list of what the mine would need during construction so that the businesses can prepare themselves and be able to benefit from the construction of the mine.	Should Jindal be granted a Mining Right and the development of the MIOP proceed, a process would be put in place for businesses to register to provide services to Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd. Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd is committed to procure labour, material and/ or services as far as possible from local suppliers.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
2.6	Nduna Mpungose	X	24 June 2021 Ubumbano Business Forum Meeting	Will the mine provide training for locals who will be working on the mine?	Parallel to the EIA, the law requires Jindal to prepare a SLP and that will set out things like the skillsets needed and the fraction of employees that would be sourced locally and internationally and how Jindal would provide training for these required skills. The mining charter ensures local employment is prioritised. The SLP will be negotiated with the communities. The SLP also sets out the mine's commitments to the community like investment back into the community.	EMPr Chapter 28 of EIA Report
2.7	Sthembiso Hlongwane	X	24 June 2021 Ubumbano Business Forum Meeting	People usually assume that small towns, such as Melmoth, only have teachers, nurses and police, whereas we have many qualified people, e.g. geologists, who may form part of the studies that are being done. A local geologist will also have knowledge on the local politics. Melmoth has people who should form part of the work SLR and the appointed specialists are doing. For example, one of our members has consulting experience in things like this and other fields. There is a question of engagement - who are you engaging with before you make those decisions? I think it would be strategic to have people from here to be a part of those processes because they can assist.	Should Jindal be granted a Mining Right and the development of the MIOP proceed, a process would be put in place for businesses/ individuals to register to provide services to Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd. Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd is committed to procure labour, material and/ or services as far as possible from local suppliers.	Not Applicable
2.8				The Jindal Office needs to have someone local who has access and engagement capabilities with the locals - someone who understands the game.	Jindal has a local Stakeholder Manager and should the MIOP progress the team would be grown, sourcing locally as far as possible.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
2.9	Sthembiso Hlongwane	X	24 June 2021 Ubumbano Business Forum Meeting	What is the market price of iron per ton?	The iron ore price declined from a high of \$130 per tonne in January 2014 to a low of \$47 per tonne in December 2015. However, in 2019 through 2020 the iron ore price steadily recovered and as of the first quarter of 2021 averaged \$160 per tonne. The improved iron ore price has encouraged Jindal to increase the rate of development of the Jindal MIOP.	Not Applicable
2.10		X		The Forum would like to be part of the strategic planning of the mine. The Forum is not corrupt, you can check the municipality's administration – our audits are 100% clean. It is with that integrity that we would like Jindal to involve us in the strategic planning so that as the forum we can also see how best we can assist them. Even when it comes to the politics, the Forum is able to both create and resolve riots, it is therefore in Jindal's best interest to involve us.	Should Jindal be granted a Mining Right and the development of the MIOP proceed, a process would be put in place for businesses/ individuals to register to provide services to Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd. Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd is committed to procure labour, material and/ or services as far as possible from local suppliers.	Not Applicable
2.11	Doctor Biyela	X	24 June 2021 Ubumbano Business Forum Meeting	The Forum currently has no business in the mining sector, and as such we are not familiar with the registration process done in the mining sector. We therefore ask Jindal to be transparent with whichever registrations that local business might need to do in order to be involved with the mine – basically compliance.	With Jindal operating mines in South Africa, they are well knowledgeable with regards to what those requirements would be. Should Jindal be granted a Mining Right and the development of the MIOP proceed, a process would be put in place for businesses/ individuals to register to provide services to Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd. Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd is committed to procure labour, material	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					and/ or services as far as possible from local suppliers.	
2.12	Tumelo Tsephe	X	24 June 2021 Ubumbano Business Forum Meeting	Since Jindal is still in the feasibility studies, from prior experience, I know that what usually happens is that people on the ground/local business are usually not involved in such work. What opportunities are there for local businesses to be involved in the specialist studies, instead of using big companies from Johannesburg?	There are opportunities to engage with Jindal. The very first thing Jindal did was to employ a Stakeholder Engagement Manager in Melmoth. Jindal would need to learn through exposure to groups like this what the local skills are. Should Jindal be granted a Mining Right and the development of the MIOP proceed, a process would be put in place for businesses/ individuals to register to provide services to Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd. Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd is committed to procure labour, material and/ or services as far as possible from local suppliers.	Not Applicable
2.13	Sthembiso Hlongwane	X	24 June 2021 Ubumbano Business Forum Meeting	What are the questions that the Forum is not asking that we should be asking?	Getting familiar with the mining charter and understanding the obligations of the mine to the local community is a logical first step.	Not Applicable
2.14		X		How best can SLR use the Business Forum?	SLR is managing the EIA process. We appoint specialists to do the specialist studies and most have university degrees and 20+ years experience with a set of skills specific to EIA. There is limited opportunity to use local people during this phase of the project.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					The specialist studies have now been undertaken and the EIA finalised. The report is currently out for the last round of review.	
3. Dr Sibusiso Dlodla (South-West block landowner)						
3.1	Dr Sibusiso Dlodla	X	2 July 2021 Virtual meeting	What will the mine’s main access point be?	Three options for the access road were considered. The preferred option accesses from the south side of the pit and would cut through privately owned land to join the R66.	Section 7.1.3.5 Section 7.14
3.2				How long would the Environmental Impact Assessment take?	The EIA work done by SLR and the DMRE’s decision making process would roughly take 1.5 years, but in addition to this EIA there are a number of other studies and applications that also need to happen so the overall decision making is likely to be 2 years.	Not Applicable
3.3				What is the water availability like for this project?	In terms of water supply, the potential abstraction of water from Mhlathuze catchment has been explored. The Mhlathuze catchment is currently overallocated and as such the DWS may only consider new allocations if the applicants contribute to the interventions, which would generate additional water in the catchment. Various options have been suggested for the Jindal MIOP. There are further studies that would need to be undertaken by Jindal to understand the associated costs and benefits of the various options. The preferred options would have to be included in the Water Use	Section 3.1.2.5 Section 16.1

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					Licence Application (WULA) which has to be granted before the mine can commence construction.	
3.4				How will SLR undertake the stakeholder participation? Will SLR only be dealing with the traditional leaders? How can I and the associations I represent play a role without interfering with the process?	SLR is engaging with all interested and/or affected parties, it is everyone's right to be informed and engage with SLR. However, our primary focus is to engage with people living on the affected areas or those who represent the directly affected in the South-East block such as the aMakhosi, izinduna and their communities. Community meetings were undertaken during the MIOP initiation phase. An additional public meeting will be undertaken as part of the EIA phase and all I&APs will be informed of the details of this meeting.	Section 7.2 and 7.3
3.5				I am happy about the specialist studies that will be undertaken as most of the questions people will have will likely be addressed in these studies. I think many people will be interested in the Resettlement Planning Study and the Heritage and Palaeontological Study, because a lot of people will have to be relocated and gravesites might also be affected.	A significant impact associated with the construction phase should it go ahead would be the need to relocate people and communities. The relocation of people would be undertaken in accordance with best practice guidelines as part of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) (a separate process to the EIA process). The RAP and the associated resettlement would have to be completed prior to any pre-construction work taking place. In addition to the relocation of communities, the relocation of associated cultural heritage and identified	Appendix D Section 11 and 13 EIA Chapter 28

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					graves is a complex process and needs to be done in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) and in consultation with the affected communities and individuals.	
4. Entembeni Community Trust						
4.1	Anonymous	X	17 August 2021 Entembeni Community Trust Meeting	I am concerned about the infrastructure of the public. Who is going to rebuild the schools that will be removed? What about the graves and the farms in the communities? Who gave permission that a mine can occur in that area?	The RAP would look into the affected homesteads, schools and graves in detail and there would need to be a negotiated settlement with the communities for the relocations. Jindal does not have any permits to undertake mining at this stage. Once this report is submitted to the DMRE they, as the Competent Authority, would make the decision.	Appendix D Section 11 and 13 EIA Chapter 28 Full heritage survey still needs to be undertaken due to lack of site access.
4.2	Anonymous	X	17 August 2021 Entembeni Community Trust Meeting	If the mine passes are the communities going to gain anything from the process?	Communities within the direct footprint and up to approximately 500 m around the pit would be directly affected. The RAP process will include engagement with people and would include identification of a site where they could be relocated to (within Entembeni). Jindal would have to compensate people that are relocated for this relocation. In addition, there is the potential for employment or business opportunities. The SLP will have to stipulate the employment	Appendix S Appendix Impact Assessment Section 15

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					plan for the mine. The SLP will include the kind of skills that people would need to work at the mine, number of employees the mine would need, the training it would provide, etc.	
4.3	Anonymous	X	17 August 2021 Entembeni Community Trust Meeting	Are you only speaking to us or are you speaking to the people under traditional leadership? Have you spoken to the people under traditional leadership as I see that their schools are being removed.	The public participation process (PPP) aims to engage with as many interested and affected parties (I&APs) as possible to ensure that anyone who may be affected by the Jindal MIOP has the opportunity to ask questions and/ or make comments.	Appendix C - Stakeholder Engagement
4.4	Anonymous	X	17 August 2021 Entembeni Community Trust Meeting	Please could you share the slides with us? Can you confirm that the South East block belongs to the Entembeni Royal family? Have you engaged with Amakhosi?	The surface rights for the proposed MRA were held by the Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB). However, in a recent ruling (May/ June 2023) made by the High Court of South Africa KZN Division in Pietermaritzburg it was established that landowner rights would fall to the occupiers of the land ("the true and beneficial owners under Zulu customary law).	Section 7.6.1
4.5	Anonymous	X	17 August 2021 Entembeni Community Trust Meeting	Will the communities neighbouring the mine not be affected in the long run if they are not engaged with now?	Communities within the direct footprint and up to approximately 500 m around the pit would be directly affected. All directly affected people will be consulted with as part of the EIA and the RAP processes. The public participation process (PPP) aims to engage with as many interested and affected parties (I&APs) as possible to ensure that anyone who may be affected by the	Appendix C - Stakeholder Engagement

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					Jindal MIOP has the opportunity to ask questions and/ or make comments.	
4.6	Anonymous	X	17 August 2021 Entembeni Community Trust Meeting	<p>Translation of the communication is very important. The documents uploaded onto the site must be translated in isiZulu.</p> <p>There are many different areas that will be impacted and so the spatial maps must be made available so that we can identify the extent of the area in distance that could possibly impacted and the livelihoods that could be impacted because a majority of the communities rely on subsistence farming.</p> <p>The impact of the tailings dam is significant, therefore, at what stage will the tailings dam begin?</p> <p>There are reasons why the government refused the project the first time. Therefore, we need to know why in writing.</p> <p>I will be repeating the comments that I forwarded to you via email so that the people are made aware.</p>	<p>All PPP documentation is translated from English into isiZulu. In addition a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) for both the Scoping Report and the EIA Report will be translated.</p> <p>All maps showing the potentially affected area are included in Appendix W as well as within the EIA Report.</p> <p>The Tailing Storage Facility (TSF) is being run as a separate process with the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA) as the Competent Authority.</p>	Section 7.2 and 7.3 Appendix C - Stakeholder Engagement
4.7	Anonymous	X	17 August 2021 Entembeni Community Trust Meeting	When will the mine start?	Should Jindal be granted the Mining Right as well as other required licenses, construction could begin in around 2028 and Phase 1 of the mine would take between 25 and 30 years.	Not Applicable
4.8	Anonymous	X	17 August 2021	Which platforms would we be able to comment on the findings?	As a registered I&AP you will be notified and will be able to comment on the reports.	Appendix C

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
			Entembeni Community Trust Meeting			
4.9	Anonymous	X	17 August 2021 Entembeni Community Trust Meeting	Will they be exporting the minerals and is there a demand for the iron ore?	The iron ore concentrate is likely to be exported as there are limited local markets.. There is a demand for iron ore in places like the middle east. Iron is an important component of steel which is used globally in industry. A notable use is within the renewable energy sector.	Section 3.2.2.1
5	South African Farmers Development Associations Meeting (SAFDA)					
5.1	Marilyn Govender	X	25 June 2021 Virtual Meeting with South African Farmers Development Associations Meeting (SAFDA)	Will SAFDA be able to get the GIS data/maps of the mine area so we can overlay our GIS information for our Melmoth area, to see how we will be affected by the mine and its activities?	Yes, SLR will share the data with you once the mine plan has been finalised by the engineers.	Not Applicable
5.2				In terms of future prospecting, is prospecting likely to go beyond the North and South blocks?	By law, Jindal does not have the right to go beyond these blocks unless they were to apply for a new Prospecting Right to cover additional areas. Current available information for the North, South-West and South Central is not adequate for these blocks to be mined and as a result they will be prospected in the future (to understand if mining would be feasible).	Not Applicable
5.3				What was the criteria used to determine the buffer zone around the mine and what does this buffer really represent in terms of impacts?	The buffer zone does not mean anything in terms of impacts. The buffer is essentially a theoretical line which will be used as a starting point for specialist studies that will	Appendix D – Impact Assessment

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					be conducted. This is merely based on previous experience from similar mining projects. Each specialist will have to consider the appropriate area related to their line of work, e.g., dust travels further than noise and thus might have to be measured differently. It is, however, likely that a minimum of 500 m around the pit area would need to be cleared for safety reasons associated with blasting.	Appendix N - Blasting
5.4				Have the specialist studies commenced?	Yes, they have all been completed. These are included as appendices to the EIA Report.	Appendix E - V
5.5				SAFDA would like to be quite involved in the specialist studies (how they are being conducted, when we can expect results, etc.), therefore we would like to know how the relationship between the specialists and stakeholders is being managed? Can stakeholders directly engage with the specialists, or do they have to go through SLR?	SLR is the link between the client, specialists and stakeholders. Details of the specialist studies were included in the Scoping Report, which was made available for comment. All the specialists' scope of work, methodology, results etc will form part of their reports which will be included in the EIA Reports. If SAFDA has any specific questions with regards to the specialist studies you can send them to SLR and we will facilitate the engagement with the specialists.	Not Applicable
5.6	Anwhar Madhanpall	X	25 June 2021 Virtual Meeting with South African Farmers Development	As a primarily agricultural organisation, SAFDA is particularly interested in understanding what the mine's impacts will be on agricultural land, because Melmoth is primarily an agricultural town, that's what drives their economy. SAFDA also acts in the	There is a lot of government legislation in terms of how mines are developed including the Mineral Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) and the Mining Charter. Furthermore, there are several	Appendix D Impact Assessment - Section 2.1, 2.2 and 5.3.2

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
			Associations Meeting (SAFDA)	interest of the local communities and want to protect their interest in terms of agricultural land.	requirements in terms of stakeholder engagements and negotiations, such as negotiated settlements, compensation, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), shareholding etc that needs to be adhered to should the Jindal MIOP be approved. Some of these form part of the EIA process, but some Jindal would have to undertake independently. Specialist studies for both ground and surface water show limited impacts to either the quantity or quality of the water coming into the Goedertrouw Dam or the Mhlatuze directly. Air quality impacts to the farming areas are also limited.	
5.7	Marilyn Govender	X	25 June 2021 Virtual Meeting with South African Farmers Development Associations Meeting (SAFDA)	Our interest is primarily in the agricultural land, but SAFDA also aims to ensure that communities benefit (beyond Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) from any development opportunities that arise. We understand that might be out of SLR’s scope of work, but it is something SAFDA would like to engage with Jindal about.	With implementation of a sound SLP, good communication with jobseekers, stakeholders, traditional leadership and local communities, implementation of training programmes and investment into Municipal LED projects, the Jindal MIOP could benefit the local communities and municipal areas.	Appendix D Impact Assessment – Section 15.3
5.8				Did SLR obtain the reasons as to why the competent Department did not previously approve the project (from an environmental perspective)? SAFDA would like to understand why the project did not go ahead besides the drop in iron ore price at the time. If that information is available, could SLR please share it with SAFDA.	In June 2015 both Scoping Reports (mining and processing) were returned to Jindal with comments from the EDTEA requesting more clarity on various aspects of the project, company structure and further engagement with Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). In the interim the iron ore price declined	Section 3.1.1

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					which resulted in reduced funding for the project and it was not possible to complete an amended Scoping Report.	
5.9				SAFDA has a list of initial comments and questions from the Background Information Document (BID) we received which we will send through to SLR. These questions include for e.g., the agricultural impacts and reach of those impacts, if there will be any infrastructure developed outside the Mining Right Area and how that would affect other developments in the area etc.	SLR will ensure that specialists receive questions that are specific to them, and if necessary, we can set up an engagement between SAFDA and those specialists. Most of this information will be included in this EIA.	Not Applicable
5.10	Marilyn Govender	X	29 June 2021 by Email	<p>Thanks for the orientation meeting with SAFDA on Friday on the proposed Melmoth Iron Ore Mine Project. We had discussed in the meeting that SAFDA would share some initial comments on the initial information shared. Please find these below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distance between Melmoth agricultural operations and proposed open mine pit. 2. Specialist studies must be undertaken on the potential environmental impacts (air, noise from the blasts and water) to understand <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the reach of the mining on surrounding communities and agriculture b. Water impacts on Goedertrouw dam c. Water impacts on potable human consumption d. Water impacts on irrigated water supply 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The closest receptors can be seen in Figure 7-39 Land Use Map in the EIA Report. 2. The impacts to water can be seen in Appendix D Impact Assessment Sections 1 and 2. 3. The impacts as assessed in the Impact Assessment to water quality and air quality are predicted to be medium to low for the agricultural areas, this is provided that mitigation measures are implemented. It is therefore anticipated that this would not affect the export standard of the produce. 4. In terms of water supply, the potential abstraction of water from Mhlathuze catchment has been explored. The Mhlathuze catchment is currently overallocated and as such the DWS may only consider new allocations if the applicants contribute to the 	<p>Appendix D Impact Assessment EIA Report Section 3.1.2.5</p> <p>Appendix K Soils and Land Capability</p>

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				<p>e. Water impacts from groundwater seepage and from the tailings storage facility (TS)</p> <p>3. How would the mining in the area potentially affect the export standards for agricultural produce exported out of Melmoth e.g. Avo’.</p> <p>4. Water Use licence – would the MR WULA – impact the water allocation for irrigated agriculture i.e. could there be proposed reduced on irrigated agriculture water use licences. I see that it falls into upper reach of the Mhlatuze catchment which has been under scrutiny for some time in terms of water use allocation and pressure has been placed in past on the irrigated sector in the Mhlatuze.</p> <p>5. In 2014 and 2015 an S&EIA process was done and specialist studies were undertaken. The DEA did not approve and required further clarification. What was the outcome of these specialist studies and what questions did the regulatory authority raise then.</p> <p>6. The BID refers to potential expansion and also for some of the infrastructure activities to take place outside of the MR site, how much additional land would be required outside of the 21 170 ha, has land been identified for this and what is the current land use of this land.</p> <p>7. If the project goes ahead, will Jindal be offering the local community a percentage shareholding in the Melmoth Iron Ore Mine?</p>	<p>interventions, which would generate additional water in the catchment. Various options have been suggested for the Jindal MIOP. There are further studies that would need to be undertaken by Jindal to understand the associated costs and benefits of the various options. The preferred options would have to be included in the Water Use Licence Application (WULA) which has to be granted before the mine can commence construction.</p> <p>5. In June 2015 both Scoping Reports (mining and processing) were returned to Jindal with comments from the EDTEA requesting more clarity on various aspects of the project, company structure and further engagement with Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). In the interim the iron ore price declined which resulted in reduced funding for the project and it was not possible to complete an amended Scoping Report.</p> <p>6. The infrastructure being applied for outside the mining right area would be for the access road and potentially the pipeline once the water supply has been finalised. Landowner consent would be required for any development on these areas.</p> <p>7. Shareholding would have to be discussed with Jindal, but the law in South African states that the community must have a trust</p>	

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				<p>8. Have iron ore surveys been undertaken previously in the area, the project talks of potential expansion, do we have a spatial idea of the extent of iron ore in the area and where it lies?</p> <p>9. The beneficiated iron ore would be transported by road or rail and there is reference to potential rail siding. Could the local sugarcane producers partner in the use of the rail siding for transport their cane to near sugar mill to reduce their transport costs.</p> <p>10. Is the North and South MR blocks suitable on soils of high agricultural potential land. If yes what % percentage of the MR area is high agricultural potential land?</p> <p>11. What would happen in terms of land ownership in the area? Currently refers to ITB, state, private and companies, traditional authority.</p> <p>12. Would SLR Consulting facilitate bilaterals with the specialist studies services providers especially those that could impact the agricultural sector and local community.</p> <p>13. SAFDA would like to register as an I&AP.</p>	<p>that is a shareholder in the company. This is outside of the EIA process.</p> <p>8. Some prospecting has been undertaken within the south eastern block. The resource in this area is understood and therefore the South East Pit has been defined based on this information. Further prospecting would have to be undertaken to identify and define the iron ore resource in the rest of the prospecting areas.</p> <p>9. Should the Jindal MIOP and all the associated permitting be approved, this could be considered in discussions with Jindal.</p> <p>10. From the Soils and Land Capability Study undertaken, the entire South Block area is dominated by land with Low agricultural sensitivity (a total area of 7 542 ha), followed by land with Medium agricultural sensitivity (3 716 ha) and with High agricultural sensitivity delineated for a total area of 456 ha. The proposed infrastructure layout of the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore project includes areas of all three sensitivity classes.</p> <p>11. The surface rights for the proposed MRA were held by the Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB). However, in a recent ruling (May/ June 2023) made by the High Court of South Africa KZN Division in Pietermaritzburg it was</p>	

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					<p>established that landowner rights would fall to the occupiers of the land (“the true and beneficial owners under Zulu customary law).</p> <p>12. SLR is the link between the client, specialists and stakeholders. Details of the specialist studies were included in the Scoping Report, which was made available for comment. All the specialists’ scope of work, methodology, results etc will form part of their reports which will be included in the EIA Report for public review. If SAFDA has any specific questions with regards to the specialist studies you can send them to SLR and we will facilitate the engagement with the specialists.</p> <p>13. SAFDA has been registered and will be included on all project related correspondence going forward.</p>	
6	Nkwaleni Farmer’s Association					
6.1	Anonymous	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer’s Association Meeting	What is the timeframe for the project?	The EIA process can take up to 2 years. If the mine is approved it can take up to 2 – 6 years to find financing, therefore, overall you are looking at 4 – 10 years.	Not Applicable
6.2	Anonymous	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer’s	How many people will be employed by the mine?	The 5-year construction phase is anticipated to require in the order of 26 437 Full Time Employment (FTE) personnel, or around 8 800 persons per year. The operational phase	To be addressed in the SLP

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
			Association Meeting		of the Jindal MIOP is projected to create and sustain around 800 FTE employment opportunities per year. The technical skill and education requirements of the MIOP mean that the absorption of the local labour force to fulfil all functions is unlikely and some skills would need to be brought into the local economy.	Appendix D Impact Assessment – Section 15.1.3
6.3	Anonymous	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer’s Association Meeting	Where is the water source for the mine going to come from? What would be the monthly water demand?	Water required for the Jindal MIOP would include water for the process plant, mining and dust control activities, drinking, sanitation and other miscellaneous uses such as the canteen, safety showers, etc. Make-up water requirements are calculated to be 1 500 m ³ /h, based on average annual processing plant operations. This equates to a consumption of 11.56 Gl/a.	EIA Section 3.1.2.5 and 25.7
6.4	Anonymous	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer’s Association Meeting	Will you extend the pipeline up to the mine or will you use the old line?	The railway is the preferred method of transport of the concentrate to Richards Bay. This would be undertaken as a separate EIA process should the Jindal MIOP be approved.	EIA Section 3.1.2.5
6.5	Anonymous	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer’s Association Meeting	The roads up here are already congested and full of traffic	A Traffic Impact Assessment was undertaken. No major impacts were identified but some road upgrades have been recommended should the Jindal MIOP be approved.	Appendix D Impact Assessment – Section 14 Appendix R

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
6.6	Anonymous	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer's Association Meeting	What is the impact of the dust on the citrus farms	Given the distance between the source (mine) and receptor (crops), and the larger size of the dust particles associated with dust deposition nuisance, the impact of dust fallout on agricultural crops is predicted to be LOW prior to the implementation and VERY LOW after mitigation. Paving the main access road (which passes through agricultural areas) would further reduce dust emissions by approximately 200 tonnes per annum.	Appendix D Impact Assessment – Section 5 Appendix I
6.7	Clinton Gray	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer's Association Meeting	The key leadership of SLR has no people of colour. The company does not look inclusive. Jindal has many allegations of human rights abuse – what is SLR's stance on working with a company with those kinds of allegations or are they choosing to look the other way? What is being brushed aside and hidden by SLR? Has SLR ever had negative outcomes in the projects that they take on? Has SLR ever turned down work simply on the basis that the company has a bad reputation? What are Jindal's employment standards? Jindal has an income of over 5.2 billion dollars. Farmers need to be aware of what is going on.	SLR will provide details of our and Jindal's employment policies. https://www.slrconsulting.com/policies-reports/	Not Applicable
6.8	Clinton Gray	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer's	There was a breach of information at SLR and it took two months for the company to inform its employees about this	This question is not applicable to the EIA process currently being undertaken. For the sake of transparency it should be noted that the breach in information was in SLR	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
			Association Meeting		Australia and was undertaken by professional hackers. Employees were informed straight away in order for them to be aware of the risks.	
6.9	Anonymous	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer's Association Meeting	Was SLR involved in Xolobeni?	This question is not applicable to the EIA process. For the sake of transparency SLR was not involved in Xolobeni.	Not Applicable
6.10	Anonymous	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer's Association Meeting	These mines tend to turn out nasty. It is going to be difficult for me to make a decision from what I have seen. There will be irreparable damage. It has never been done properly	The project is a complex one. Mines are essential, many of the mines in South Africa are successful. The Jindal mine is complex because it is big and in a complicated environment. SLR undertake the EIA process but it will be the DMRE that will ,make the decision as to whether the MR application is successful.	Not Applicable
6.11	Anonymous	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer's Association Meeting	Mr Gcabashe needs to go into this with his eyes wide open. Jindal has continued with its operations despite its many accusations of corruption by its chairperson.	This was raised in 2013. The chairperson was accused of corruption but was not prosecuted.	Not Applicable
6.12	Anonymous	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer's Association Meeting	I see that the EIA report will be in English and the non-technical summary will be in isiZulu. Who will explain the reports to the communities in a fair and just manner?	A large number of people in this area are isiZulu speaking people and so that is why the non-technical summary is in isiZulu. We have been having meetings with izinduna and their communities to ensure that people are getting the information in a way that	Not Applicable

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					they can understand. Further feedback sessions will be undertaken during the EIA phase and an interpreter will be present.	
6.13	Anonymous	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer's Association Meeting	When you keep people ignorant, they become reliant on you. The people will be abused because they lack understanding and therefore will not question	SLR has undertaken extensive engagement with I&APs, including local communities as part of the Environmental Authorisation process. This will continue with the water use licence application, environmental authorisation for the TSF, the resettlement action plan, and the social and labour plan.	EIA Section 7.2 and 7.3 Appendix C – Stakeholder Engagement
6.14	Anonymous	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer's Association Meeting	How is the iNkosi going to benefit from the mine? The people on the ground will be the ones who suffer at the end.	International financing standards have strict laws. Consent and compensation of people is important, how the mechanism of compensation will work will be dependent on the outcomes of the RAP. The law in South African states that the community must have a trust that is a shareholder in the company. This is outside of the EIA process. In terms of the SLP that mining companies are required to have in place, it is required to detail the training available to community members and other community benefits.	Not Applicable
6.15	Anonymous	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer's Association Meeting	How many people will be moved?	There are approximately 200 – 240 homesteads in the project area may have to be relocated. The exact numbers are yet to be determined. Resettlement can only occur if the affected individuals consent. Any resettlement will be determined through the	RAP

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					RAP, which is outside of this environmental authorisation process.	
6.16	Anonymous	X	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer's Association Meeting	The mines never work – the destruction is high.	There are negative impacts associated with a project of this size. In many cases with good management the negative impacts can be reduced. The impacts and mitigation measures are detailed in the EIA report.	EIA Report
6.17	Vernon Tocknell (Break Even)	X	07 February 2022	Farmer in Nkwalini Valley for 35 years. Serious concern about what mining will do to impact our farming practice and communities. Biggest concern: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive loss of jobs in Nkwalini. • Dust settling on export citrus-major concern. • Noise pollution • Increased traffic- people crossing roads. • Re- housing of local community who currently work on the farms. • No grazing for the cattle. • Water shortage for farmers. • Eskom placed under immense pressure. 	The 5-year construction phase is anticipated to require in the order of 26 437 Full Time Employment (FTE) personnel, or around 8 800 persons per year. The operational phase of the Jindal MIOP is projected to create and sustain around 800 FTE employment opportunities per year. A loss of jobs is not expected. As there is no RAP in place at this stage it is not possible to determine where local communities that may need to be moved would be relocated to. An Air Quality model was developed to understand the impact of dust on local farmers, as discussed in section 5.1.3.2 of Appendix D the impact is expected to be low, and very low with mitigation. The impact of noise due to the proposed mining operations is expected to be high during the operational phase (Section 6.1.3 – Appendix D) but can be reduced to medium	Appendix D Impact Assessment Appendix F – Surface Water Study Appendix I – Air Quality Study Appendix J – Noise Study Appendix R – Traffic Study Appendix S – Socio-economic Study

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					<p>significance with mitigations being implemented.</p> <p>In terms of traffic safety, certain recommendations for road upgrades have been included in the traffic Study, with these upgrades in place the impact on pedestrian safety is expected to be of low significance and could even result in positive impacts.</p> <p>A water supply assessment was undertaken for the Jindal MIOP. See line 3.3 for a discussion on this.</p> <p>The subsistence farming in the South Block consists of livestock grazing and small areas of subsistence crop cultivation. These areas would be replaced should mining proceed, however, this would have to be considered as part of the compensation which would be determined through the RAP.</p>	
6.18	Sibusiso Gumede (Inthathakusa (Pty) Ltd	X	08 February 2022 Via Email	<p>I am a farmer in the Nkwalini Valley, and I am worried how the mining will affect the farm and my people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise pollution • Dust pollution is bad for citrus • We will not have enough water • Electricity will be short. • The people will have no jobs as they are not skilled for mining. • Many of them will lose their homes and they have lived here for generations. 	<p>Please see Line 6.17 in addition to the following:</p> <p>In terms of the SLP that mining companies are required to have in place, training of community members for specific jobs related to mining is a requirement. Local community members would be given the opportunity to register for this training provided they meet the basic requirements. These would be rolled out to the community at a later stage</p>	<p>Appendix D Impact Assessment</p> <p>Appendix F – Surface Water Study</p> <p>Appendix I – Air Quality Study</p>

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				The chiefs and Indunas will need to be brought into discussion. The farmers need to have a meeting to be heard.	should the project progress to the development stage. Stakeholder engagement is ongoing throughout the EIA process and all I&APs are given the opportunity to register and be involved in the process, this includes traditional leadership.	Appendix J – Noise Study Appendix R – Traffic Study Appendix S – Socio-economic Study
6.19	T.R.D. Wafer	X	08 February 2022 Via Email	Further to discussions about the proposed mining venture in the Nkwadini Area. We wish to vehemently voice our objection to this proposal. Valley is world renowned for citrus exports and 90% of the population here is financially dependent on their farming jobs. We believe that there will be no value adding in the mining process and that the operation is nothing more than the rape of this country's resources. The venture should be cancelled forthwith.	Your objection is noted.	Not Applicable
6.20	Angus Mac Donald (Riversbend Farm)	X	09 February 2022	I am the owner of a large farm in Nkwadini, employing approximately 200 employees. Mining will result in tremendous job loss. Dust from mining will destroy export citrus as well as the Macadamia trees. Water will become scarce. Eskom will never cope. The communities in the area will need to be re-housed and they will not be happy. The future of many farmers and employees is in jeopardy.	Please see Line 6.17 and 8.2.	Appendix D Impact Assessment Appendix F – Surface Water Study Appendix I – Air Quality Study

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						Appendix J – Noise Study Appendix R – Traffic Study Appendix S – Socio-economic Study
6.21	Angus MacDonald	X	29 May 2023	Please could you let me know how we are coming along with our application for the mining licence, and where we are with the application with the tailings dam. I would just like to know how much longer and where we are in this timeline thing.	The EIA is out for public review and will be submitted to the KZN DMRE by the end of September. The Scoping Report for the associated Jindal TSF will then go out in the couple of months following the EIA review period. You will be alerted to the availability of both reports for your review.	Not applicable
6.22	Angus MacDonald	X	5 June 2023	When do you hand in your final report to DWAF?	There is no anticipated submission date for the Water Use License Application at this time. You will be alerted for review and comment on this application when it commences.	Not applicable
	Angus MacDonald	X	5 June 2023	And the application report for Mining to the DMRE? When will this be submitted for approval?	The draft ESIA report will go out for 30 day public review towards the end of June. The Final report will probably be submitted to the DMRE around mid August.	Not Applicable
	Angus MacDonald	X	6 June 2023	And then what is the next process? Is this when the mine licence gets issued?		Not Applicable

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	Angus MacDonald	X	13 June 2023	<p>please could you give me a heads up pre the report going out to the public.</p> <p>As you understand the ripple effect the farmers will have on me with this. I just want to be ahead of the ripple, so I know what to expect. Will this go to the report go to the DMRE this month?</p>	The Jindal MIOP EIA will go out around mid July for public review and a public meeting and other meetings will be set up towards the end of July. Notice will be sent to all registered I&APs prior to this time.	Not Applicable
	Angus MacDonald	X	21 June 2023	<p>Could you be so kind to explain the process post this public review in mid-July?</p>	<p>After public review of the EIA report, we will finalise the EIA and collate and respond to all comments received in a comments and responses report (CRR).</p> <p>Thereafter the EIA report and associated appendices will be submitted this to the DMRE, for review and decision making.</p>	Not Applicable
6.23	Clinton Gray (Fowler Farming Trust)	X	10 February 2022 Via email	<p>Ref: Potential devastating effects of Jindal mining on Agriculture in Nkwaleni specifically Dundulu and Caspidge Farms and surrounding communities.</p> <p>“Association’s opinion on the proposed development. Such opinion could include any concerns regarding the development and its impact on the agricultural sector and the specific production areas/ farms that are owned/ operated by association members, any opportunities which may exist for the proposed project to support or promote their production activities, or just general comments.”</p> <p>1. Threat to water supply and quality thereof.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is solely reliant on the Goedertrou Dam for water supply any adverse effect on 	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p> <p>The impact to the water quality of the runoff was assessed by a surface water specialist. Potential operational phase contamination sources could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contaminated stormwater runoff from operational areas containing potential pollutants such as oils, solvents, paints, fuels and waste materials. • Some of the structures may have the potential for seepage such as the WRD, pollution control dams (PCDs) and plant infrastructure areas. • Potential pollution of water resources through sediment transport. 	<p>Appendix D Impact Assessment</p> <p>Appendix F – Surface Water Study</p> <p>Appendix I – Air Quality Study</p> <p>Appendix J – Noise Study</p> <p>Appendix R – Traffic Study</p>

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				<p>supply, would devastate the production of export citrus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the quality of said water is polluted with heavy metals or “other” pollutants, this would destroy the viability of export citrus production. The citrus industry is already under pressure from foreign citrus buyers – to use “clean” water in all aspects of production. • I request that we be furnished with a list of all by-products of said mining operation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Air pollution “particularly” dust – is hugely detrimental to citrus fruit skin quality and tree health. 3. If as a result of the mine – citrus becomes non-viable, the loss of jobs in the valley will be astronomical. The roll-on negative effect would plunge local communities into further poverty. 4. Noise pollution – would seriously degrade the quality of life within the Valley – due to proximity to the mine but also to the processing plants and transportation hubs. 5. Road infrastructure would not sustain additional heavy vehicles. 6. Any attempt by Jindal to bring in “foreign” workers would lead to bloodshed. <p>Possible means of negating negative effects on Agriculture and Communities:</p> <p>Nkwaleni Water Users Association has over the years – commissioned the design of a pressurised pipeline system to replace the existing earthen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination of the water courses during heavy downpours or in the case of unplanned events e.g. spills or leaks. • Discharge of excess water from the PCDs after excessive rainfall could also present risks to water quality, although this is expected to occur during the extreme events. <p>There is, therefore, potential for a reduction of water quality which would need to be well managed and regularly monitored (a monitoring plan is included in Chapter 30 of the EIA/ EMPr). It is not possible at this stage of the process to provide a list of all the by-products. This would have to be requested at a later stage of the planning process.</p> <p>An Air Quality model was developed to understand the impact of dust on local farmers, as discussed in section 5.1.3.2 of Appendix D the impact is expected to be low, and very low with mitigation.</p> <p>The impact of noise due to the proposed mining operations is expected to be high during the operational phase (Section 6.1.3 – Appendix D) but can be reduced to medium significance with mitigations being implemented.</p> <p>In terms of traffic safety, certain recommendations for road upgrades have been included in the traffic Study, with these</p>	<p>Appendix S – Socio-economic Study</p>

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				<p>canal, at the last investigation into the cost of said pipeline, we were faced with an approximate figure of 135 million rand.</p> <p>The benefits of said line would guarantee or at least protect the water from pollutants.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jindal funds the construction of the pressurized pipeline – as their commitment to supporting agriculture and the communities. 2. Jindal at their cost funds all water samples for the entirety of its mine’s commercial life plus 25 years after the date of closure. The frequency of sampling to be agreed upon by Commercial Agriculture and Community groups. 3. Jindal prior to operations beginning – explain the full employment requirements to local communities. Misleading the communities with expectations of employment only to renege – through “loopholes” would lead to Bloodshed. <p>I hope this submission, serves to prepare all parties involved in pushing the mining agenda without proper investigation into the consequences, that any failure to follow lawful protocol and or “promises made or inferred” will have serious ramifications.</p>	<p>upgrades in place the impact on pedestrian safety is expected to be of low significance and could even result in positive impacts.</p> <p>The potential for population influx and resultant unrest is addressed as part pf the socio-economic study. This would need to be carefully controlled through various methods as outlined in the approved SLP.</p> <p>The input with regard to the community development has been submitted to the Applicant for their consideration.</p> <p>Your suggestions for possible ways of reducing the water specific impacts have been shared with Jindal.</p>	
6.24	Snorky Spilsbury (Ebenezer Farming)	X	10 February 2022 Via Email	Nkwalini is an agricultural area, growing export quality citrus fruit, sugar cane and various other crops. There is a serious risk of water contamination from this proposed mine, which will have negative	Please see Lines 8.1 and 8.2. The development of the Jindal MIOP would certainly have some visual impact on the area. A study undertaken by a visual	Appendix D Impact Assessment

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				<p>impacts on the very strict export rules, and thus make it impossible for the farmers to sell their fruit on the export market.</p> <p>The dust factor is also going to be problematic, not only to humans but also to the crops, particularly the fruit orchards. Excessive dust will impair the growth of citrus trees and reduce fruit yields.</p> <p>My farm borders the railway line, and the noise from the line being in constant use with ore transportation versus seasonal sugar cane transportation, will make noise pollution another serious factor.</p> <p>The particular type of agriculture which occurs in Nkwalini, namely citrus and sugar, are highly labour intensive. If the farms in Nkwalini are affected in any way, this will lead to huge job losses and the spin-off will be widespread as many, many families will suffer. The effect will not only be felt in Nkwalini itself, but in the larger surrounding area as well.</p> <p>Keeping commercial farmers on the land is surely part of the Government's food security plan.</p> <p>I strongly oppose any form of mine coming to Nkwalini, and sincerely hope that the decision-makers look at the holistic long term view, and not at anybody's short-term enrichment.</p> <p>Open cast mining itself is a scar on the landscape, and there is enough environmental evidence against</p>	<p>specialist rated the significance of the visual impact as very high during the operational phase, with mitigation the significance could be reduced to high. Long term visual impacts would depend a lot on the rehabilitation that is required to be undertaken in accordance with a Rehabilitation Plan that would have to be developed for the project.</p>	<p>Appendix I – Air Quality Study Appendix L – Visual Study</p>

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				them to disallow it from ever happening in Nkwalini or elsewhere.		
6.25	Gysbert Potgieter (Nkwalini Processors (Pty)Ltd Reg 1982/010519 /07	X	10 February 2022	<p>Our company is situated on the Farm Perseverance No17345 GU, Nkwaleni, Kwa-Zulu Natal Province. Please find herewith a link to two videos that were made by one of our biggest customers in Europe, which already pumped substantial funds into our Nkwaleni Citrus Industry and into our fruit processing business.</p> <p>The aim of the project is on sustainable citrus production, value addition, extensive education and training, upliftment of communities and termination of the poverty cycle. We believe the content of these videos to be self -explanatory and strongly underpins the very close integration of the inter dependence of our processing facility, the fruit growers, the workers, the community as well as the customer network that rely on our excellent quality products produced in Nkwaleni, and being exported globally.</p> <p>We have already partnered for several years with our customer on this project.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=czr8YVHOTIA https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a9Y-83Ve4h0</p> <p>Sadly, it is our firm belief – which is also shared by our customers and farmer shareholders, that a mining project on our doorstep, with all the attached risks of pollution and aesthetic altering of</p>	Thank you for your comment, your objection is noted. Please see Lines 8.1 and 8.2 for additional comment.	Appendix D Impact Assessment Appendix F – Surface Water Study Appendix I – Air Quality Study Appendix J – Noise Study Appendix R – Traffic Study Appendix S – Socio-economic Study

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				<p>the landscape and competition for water resources, will totally annihilate the viability of our fruit processing plant specifically, and also the citrus growing industry in the Nkwaleni Valley in general. Furthermore, the proposed conceptualised tailings storage facility is situated also on the land where our factory is situated.</p> <p>Therefore, the continuation of this iron ore mining project would be from our perspective an existential threat to not only our processing facility in particular, but also the fruit farming industry in general, as export fruit needs special treatment and growing conditions.</p> <p>Lastly, to move our plant and equipment to another location would be near impossible. The processing plant and the citrus growers and integration with the community has to be seen as a unit. The relationship is a type of symbiosis whereby each side is interdependent on the other. As a consequence, it would be utmost disruptive and destructive to try to uproot or disentangle this complex system of interdependence . We believe such an event would also lead to widespread job losses, as our industry supports literally several thousand jobs in the Nkwaleni Valley and many more dependants.</p> <p>To also move a highly specialised type of facility like a fruit juice processing facility, will be next to impossible, as there is a myriad of buildings and</p>		

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				<p>equipment that simply does not lend itself to being dismantled and moved.</p> <p>Down the line in time, the receiving and processing of contaminated fruit utilising contaminated water would mean an unsellable product.</p> <p>As grapefruit juice is not widely consumed in South Africa and has to be exported, such an event would lead to bankruptcy of our company.</p> <p>Also from our 50% shareholder, being Fruit Processing Partners GmbH, the sentiment is utmost negative regarding the conclusion of such a mining project on our doorstep.</p> <p>Also, Fruit Processing Partners GmbH as 50% shareholder, and our partners Nkwaleni Investments (Pty) Ltd, oppose this mining project in the strongest possible terms.</p> <p>I hope you understand our position, and hope this message finds you well.</p> <p>Kindly have a look at those videos, and you will see the pride and passion ourselves, our suppliers, our community and our customers have in what is being achieved with the Nkwaleni Citrus Industry. In our opinion, this mining project will destroy the very existence of our business and our industry.</p> <p>We are an affected party. Being a fruit processing company and also being situated on the property where the conceptualised tailings dam will be located.</p>		

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				<p>Nkwalini Processors (Pty) Ltd opposes strongly the opening of a mine in the Nkwalini area.</p> <p>Firstly, we foresee huge issues with air and water pollution. Also, possible damage and pollution to aquifers.</p> <p>Increased levels of metal on leaves and in the water will render our product unacceptable internationally, and therefore we see the continuation of a mine as an existential threat to the total fruit industry.</p>		
6.26	Gysbert Potgieter	X	10 February 2022	<p>Our fruit, farming operation, fruit processing partners SA(Pty Ltd) object in the strongest terms to the proceeding of an iron ore mine as proposed.</p> <p>We believe there is realistic risk of water pollution, dust pollution, shortage of good quality water and also environmental issues such as damage to the aquifers and the environment, being downstream farms. A huge tailings facility breach thereof will risk one whole farm. Our fruit will no longer be sellable, and risk will be high.</p> <p>We wish to express in the strongest terms our objections and concerns regarding the opening and operation of an iron ore mine on our doorstep. We believe that with all the attached risks of pollution and aesthetic altering of the landscape and competition for water resources, will hugely influence negatively the viability and value of our farm, where we have invested heavily in new citrus plantations and upgrades to infrastructure.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment, your objection is noted.</p> <p>The Weger family was registered on our stakeholder database.</p> <p>Please see Lines 8.1 and 8.1 for further information.</p>	<p>Appendix D Impact Assessment</p> <p>Appendix F – Surface Water Study</p> <p>Appendix I – Air Quality Study</p> <p>Appendix J – Noise Study</p> <p>Appendix R – Traffic Study</p> <p>Appendix S – Socio-economic Study</p>

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				<p>Furthermore, the proposed conceptualised tailings storage facility is situated just upstream from our farm.</p> <p>Recent breaches of tailings dams and heavy resultant water pollution, linked with previous experiences of such happenings of iron ore mining in my younger years when I lived in North West and Limpopo Province close to Thabazimbi, stems us to believe that this mining project will have a tremendous negative impact on our farm viability, not only its ability to produce export citrus and tropical fruits, but also the risk of utilising either polluted water or much reduced water resources.</p> <p>Linked to the realistic risk of huge dust pollution, which kills trees and increase in iron levels in the air and water, would render our produce inferior.</p> <p>Therefore, the continuation of this iron ore mining project would be from our perspective an existential threat to not only our farm Sandyfields in particular, but also the fruit farming industry in general, as export fruit needs special treatment and growing conditions.</p> <p>Lastly, our farm is 100% owned by the family Wegener located in Germany.</p> <p>They are 100% opposed to this development as they have invested their personal money into this farm and various social projects, of which a training centre on our farm together with Shukela Training and the Citrus Academy of the CGA (Citrus Growers</p>		

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				Association) to train and uplift youth and also previously disadvantaged farmers and farm workers. I suggest also the family Wegener be registered as interested or affected parties as per their details in the attached document.		
6.27	Gysbert Potgieter	X	10 February 2022, Comment Sheet	We are an affected party being situated on the Farm Sandyfields No. 15305 GU, Nkwaleni. Our fruit farming operation, Fruit Processing Partners SA (Pty) Ltd, object in the strongest terms to the proceeding of an iron ore mine as proposed. We believe there is realistic risk of water pollution, dust pollution, shortage of good quality water and also environmental issues such as damage to aquifers and the environment. Being downstream from a huge tailing facility, breach thereof will risk our whole farm. Our fruits will no longer be sellable and risk will be high.	The TSF is not included as part of this EIA process and will be separately considered with the full suite of specialists studies and public participation process undertaken.	Section 8.3 of the Scoping Report
6.28	Gysbert Potgieter (Nkwaleni Processors (Pty) Ltd	X	19 April 2022 via Email	In general, we as a company are really taken aback by certain positions inside of the scoping report. The “good” aspects are over-emphasised and the “bad” aspects of the project are being diminished or only mentioned superficially. In general, the scoping report fails to mention the importance and economic impact of commercial agriculture and agro-industrial businesses in the affected area.	Thank you for your comments. Please note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EIA process with specialist input has been undertaken with the findings included in Appendix D. • As mentioned in the Scoping Report, the current regulatory process requires that the TSF’s environmental authorisation is undertaken as a completely separate study with the full set of specialist studies to 	Appendix D – Impact Assessment Appendix E – Groundwater Study Appendix F – Surface Water Study

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				<p>We are also astonished to find that one of our biggest points of contention, the envisaged construction of a circa 1 000 hectares tailings dam or tailings storage facility directly on our land as well as the land of our neighbour, has been blatantly removed from the maps on the scoping report and only vague mention is made of this fact.</p> <p>Furthermore, we were surprised to find that on your website, on the correspondence section, we found only one of our submissions, although the submissions of both our companies were submitted within minutes of each other. Also, the accompanying e-mails and video material to strengthen our arguments were never included in the documentation. We feel this to be a blatant disregard of our contributions and submissions – all of which were submitted within the prescribed timeframe.</p> <p>Regarding the finer details of the DSR, we would like to comment as follows:</p> <p>Point 4 – Project Description:</p> <p>In this point, only a single point is made of the slurry disposal site, which would be the huge tailings dam. Past and recent breaches or failures of such tailings dams have shown the real devastation and contamination that ensues when such a storage facility collapses. As it is, the recent slurry spill at the ZAC coal mine in Northern KZN in December 2021 as well as the Merriespruit Tailings Dam failure</p>	<p>inform the potential impact. The scale of the process is understood and all regulatory requirements will be followed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your point is noted and as per the previous point the full regulatory process will be followed with regard to the proposed TSF. • The SLP for the mine will detail the policies and procedures for employment at the mine, when it is operational, including the requirement for preferential employment of local people. • The links are again included here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=czr8YVHOTIA https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a9Y-83Ve4h0 <p>Scoping Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As mentioned, the TSF will be applied for as a completely separate process. However, the ground and surface water studies undertaken have looked at the impact cumulatively due to the interconnectedness of these systems. • The impact of the mine on surface water quality has been determined in Section 2.1.3 of Appendix D. See Line 6.23 for a discussion on potential surface water impacts. 	<p>EIA Section 7.11</p>

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				<p>in 1994 serves as reminders of the dire consequences to life, limb, the environment and also livelihoods.</p> <p>As is common, these Tailings storage facilities or slurry ponds hold contaminated slurry that normally could contain high levels of heavy metals and other harmful contaminants – in addition to high levels of insoluble solids.</p> <p>As it is, the water of the Umhlatuze river already contains elevated levels of certain minerals, which our company has to remove from the water by utilisation of expensive purification techniques and demineralisation plants. As a company that produces leading quality pulps, purees, concentrates, oils and aromas from fruits, our global customers demand class 0 or even better potable water to be utilised in our facility. The establishment of this mining operation and the resultant tailings storage facility in the vicinity of the Nkwaleni Valley will have an extreme negative impact on the availability, quality and content of the water source. As a result, we are of the opinion that such a decision will render our operation terminated.</p> <p>As a potential devastating source of contamination and high risk, we are puzzled as to how and why the proposed tailings dam and the location thereof has been omitted from the DSR.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Offsets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impacts to terrestrial biodiversity are considered of very high significance prior to any mitigation being implemented. In the case of impacts of high significance, the draft national biodiversity offset guidelines suggest that “Biodiversity offsets are likely to be required, unless there are compelling reasons why a biodiversity offset should not be required.” • In addition, the conservation / threat status of all wetlands in the study area is considered critically endangered with little to no protection of this wetland vegetation group and any destruction of wetland habitat is also likely to require some form of an offset as compensation for the loss. With the majority of residual freshwater habitat loss at this stage of planning being river and streams features rather than wetland units, it is recommended that the residual impacts to freshwater habitat be investigated and addressed as part of an overall biodiversity offset investigation (terrestrial and freshwater), rather than through a specific wetland offset investigation. <p>SLP</p>	

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				<p>In Point 6 – ecological Sustainable Development – the DSR mentions potential for biodiversity offsets. However, also coming from a family background with mining engineers and all levels of mining, there has, to our opinion, never been any good offset or rehabilitation whatsoever from any previous mining operations. To a large extent, such operations are only predatory or parasitic in nature, and has as an intention to permanently alter the landscape in order to extract the economically important mineral. The necessary reports on EIA etc are only an eye blinding paper exercise, and due to poor oversight and poor policing of certain mining operations, the letter of the Regulations and Mining Charter is rarely followed, with disastrous consequences. As a result, not only the biodiversity and natural landscape is altered, but also as an ancillary effect also damage and pollution of aquifers and waterways, pollution of the air with dust and noise pollution, increased traffic and damage to road infrastructure and further invasion of the area by outside parties, also enticing criminal activity to increase in the area. Normally, resultant to any mining operation, slum towns of would-be mine workers are sure to follow, with the resultant increase in crime and other undesirable effects.</p> <p>In Point 6 – Promoting Justifiable Economic and Social Development – the DSR mentions that the Mining Charter is premised on the conviction that the mineral wealth of the country belongs to its</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South African Mining Charter and minerals legislation requires that a company like Jindal who want to mine have to develop a SLP which it has to comply with. In the SLP the mine has to make commitments to skills development, youth employment and the employment of the local communities. This SLP would have to be updated every 5 years in consultation with communities. 	

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				<p>citizens. However, from experience, the ones that are ultimately employed are normally foreign workers that are willing to work for lower wages and at lower conditions. Also, several mining companies indigenous to South Africa have been known to have been unjust in remuneration calculations and also with respect to their due diligence to surrounding communities.</p> <p>We are also of the firm belief that, although several billion Rand would be spent on the infrastructure of the operation, the amount of direct sustainable jobs that would befall actual individuals from the Mthonjaneni and Umlalazi areas are over estimated. Mining in itself is a skilled job, and inhabitants of the area are not skilled in this area of expertise. Furthermore, the high paying employment categories like safety officers, engineers, explosives technicians, geologists etc, would come from outside of the community and thus not benefit the community at all.</p> <p>The last paragraph mentions the impact of the mining operation on agriculture on tourism development in the area. Throughout the whole DSR, the agricultural operations in the area of influence is being downplayed as subsistence farming and small, low key operations. However, the truth is that the Nkwaleni Valley is being farmed by highly efficient farmers, producing technically sophisticated crops like citrus and mangoes and also produce sugar cane, macadamia nuts, granadillas,</p>		

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				<p>guavas, papayas and vegetables. The Nkwaleni Valley is one of only three prime areas in South Africa for the cultivation of grapefruit, and it is one of the last remaining prime areas for cultivation of white grapefruit in the world – and the largest in South Africa. To farm citrus is not easy, and the requirements from customers, agents, exporters etc are only increasing in terms of pesticide load, heavy metal profile, even quality of water is being analysed for certification against farming and food safety standards globally.</p> <p>The agricultural industry in the area sustains more than 2 000 direct jobs and if the multiplier effect of 2 is being used as per the DSR, then more than 4 000 indirect jobs are sustained through the chemicals, fertiliser, packaging materials, farming consumables, logistics and ancillary industries – just in the Nkwaleni Valley alone.</p> <p>The threat posed by the Jindal MIOP to the sustainability and further existence of this thriving industry, cannot be emphasised enough. Unfortunately, very little is said in the DSR, and we get the feeling that the importance and significance of the commercial agricultural sector is being downplayed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, the report undermines the importance of agriculture to the entire area • The report implies with sentences, like in 9.1 or 9.3 that the main form of agriculture is on a subsistence level 		

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neither professional farming activities are mentioned nor the important crops for the area (sugar cane, citrus, other fruit cultivars) • There is no information on the total number of companies, hectares, and number of jobs at agriculture-related companies which will lose the basis of their existence (instead they mention the sizes of subsistence farmers’ fields) • The entire report does not mention at all the existence of processing companies in the agricultural sector, like our fruit processing company for example • In point 6. the last paragraph finishes by stating that the “MIOP must take measures to limit any negative impacts on agricultural and tourism development” • it is impossible to assess the negative impacts on agricultural development if there is no assessment of the status quo • if SLR Consulting and Jindal Mining is really interested in any negative effects of the mining project on agriculture, they would, first of all, have to mention the existence of professional farming structures in that area and name the requirements for their operations • SLR Consultants or any other sub-contractors would need to make a serious assessment of the status-quo of existing farming structures and understand their business foundations (export of fruits, legal requirements regarding heavy metal 		

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				<p>values, pollutants, etc. which will be affected by the mining project)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> based on this assessment, SLR Consultants or any other sub contractors would need to consult industry experts (like CGA – the Citrus Growers Association of Southern Africa) and use the results of their two agriculture-related environmental studies (Agricultural Agro-ecosystem Study, Socio-Economic Study) to truly predict the possible changes to the requirements of the different farming activities and predict future losses for professional farming companies and the ancillary agro – processing industries. <p>Regarding the actual key environmental and social sensitivities in point 9, the DSR mentions several fauna and flora species that occur or might occur in the area that are of concern or threatened or endangered. The DSR further mentions that the local flora form part of one of the richest floristics regions in South Africa. Nonetheless, it seems that the DSR downplays the impact of the proposed mining project on the fauna and flora in the region.</p> <p>Of more concern, is the vast amount of streams, rivers and wetlands in the region, 599 rivers / streams in the South block with 22 wetland areas and 331 rivers / streams with 63 wetland areas in the North block. As per the DSR, the EIS rating is high for certain areas. Nonetheless, the DSR seems to downplay the ecology of these rivers and streams, even labelling some areas as Least</p>	<p>As discussed in Section 7.11 of the EIA Report the impacts to terrestrial biodiversity in</p>	

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				<p>Threatened. However, local populations have known for years that a extreme high biodiversity exist in the area, which will be irreversibly affected in a negative sense by the granting of a mining license to Jindal MIOP. Some species are mentioned as occurring only in the Mhlatuze and Nseleni river systems. Surely, such a large mining operation with the heightened risk of a breach of a tailings storage facility would have potentially existentially disastrous consequences for such species of fauna?</p> <p>Contrary to the DSR making a point that the river system has a high flow volume, the contrary have been true in the last few years. The members of the NWUA (Nkwaleni Water Users Association) have faced water security issues and the usage of water from the Goedertrouw Dam and River system is still restricted and usage of the full allocated quota is not permitted. Increased urbanisation, downstream large users and the exponential growth of the lower Umhlatuze region has resulted in the Goedertrouw Dam last overflowing in 2013, and users in the downstream facing uncertainty with regards to water security. The question begs to be asked as to what exactly is the volume of water being applied for under the Water Users License application and where that water would be drawn from.</p> <p>As it is per the status quo, only the very good and above-average rainfall of the last 2 rainy seasons have made significant improvements in the level of the Goedertrouw Dam. Further extraction of water</p>	<p>particular are considered of very high significance prior to any mitigation being implemented and once all reasonable mitigation measures have been considered, significant residual impacts to ecosystems would need to be offset in line with Provincial and National policy. In the case of impacts of high significance, the draft national biodiversity offset guidelines suggest that "Biodiversity offsets are likely to be required, unless there are compelling reasons why a biodiversity offset should not be required."</p> <p>Given that the conservation / threat status of all wetlands in the study area is considered critically endangered with little to no protection of this wetland vegetation group, any destruction of wetland habitat, is also likely to require some form of an offset as compensation for the loss. It is recommended that the residual impacts to freshwater habitat be investigated and addressed as part of an overall biodiversity offset investigation (terrestrial and freshwater), rather than through a specific wetland offset investigation.</p>	

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				<p>from the dam on a large scale, and one that would be polluting in nature by definition, would be extremely detrimental to especially the commercial agriculture community, which rely on ample and clean supply of water for their export crops.</p> <p>As mentioned before, our own processing operation require an even higher purity of water – higher even than drinking water. The development of the Jindal MIOP will for sure jeopardise this important and scarce resource and would terminate the viability of both our farming operations and our processing operations in the Nkwaleni Valley.</p>	<p>In terms of water supply, please see Line 3.3 for the discussion in that regard. Your concern is noted.</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring of water quality downstream of the mine would be required. This would need to start prior to any development to establish a baseline and to be able to understand any changes very early and address these when impacts are noted.</p>	

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7. Mhlathuze Water Board						
7.1	Makhosi Mthembu	X	12 October 2021	Would you require assistance in terms of water supply for the project?	See Line 3.3.	See Line 3.3.
7.2			Mhlathuze Water Board information meeting	What impacts will the mine have on the Goedertrouw Dam?	The proposed development is expected to have minimal impact (if any) on the runoff (quantity) to the catchments downstream of the proposed development. In addition with the implementation of a stormwater management plan the impact to water quality is likely to be medium to low significance.	Appendix D Impact Assessment – Section 2.1 and 2.2. Appendix F – Surface Water Study
7.3			I’m of the understanding that King Cetshwayo District Municipality (KCDM) currently supplies Melmoth with water, but if it so happens that there is assistance required from the MWB to assist KCDM in terms of the required water volumes, internal discussions with MWB can be had with the relevant people to see how and where MWB can assist.	Your comment has been noted.	Not Applicable	
7.4			The client’s technical team is undertaking the Water Study and were wondering how they engage with MWB and what the right point of contact for that technical engagement would be?	Mr Stefan Botha, who is in the Strategic and support department of MWB, would be the relevant person to speak to. If he needs to assist in terms of the communication between MWB, KCDM and Jindal, then he would be able to assist in terms of that. Mr Botha has been registered as an I&AP.	Not Applicable	
7.5			How can we get information on what MWB uses the Goedetrouw Dam and the lower Mhlathuze	The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) would be able to give SLR/Jindal more	Not Applicable	

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				Catchment for? What are the water schemes that MWB runs off the river? How many people are dependent on it, etc.?	reliable information as far as that is concerned, as it is DWS that manages that water scheme. MWB is just one of the customers that abstract from the Mhathuze River Catchment, but there are many other customers along the way from the Goedtrouw Dam, e.g. the farmers, etc.	
7.6				All the users are interested in the maintenance of the water quality of the Goedtrouw Dam, because we all abstract from the catchment. MWB's biggest interest in the proposed project is the quality and the release of the water.	Noted.	Appendix D Impact Assessment – Section 2.1 and 2.2. Appendix F – Surface Water Study
7.7				Which areas does MWB supply water to?	MWB supplies to quite a few parties, the Mhlathuze Municipality, industries such as Mondi, etc. A number of people are supplied to as well.	Not Applicable
Landowners or lawful occupiers on adjacent land						
8. UFF (African Agri Investments)						
8.1	Lyle Lucas	X	28 June 2021 by Email	As per our telephonic correspondence we herewith would like to register as an Interested and Affected Party. Furthermore, we request copies of the .shp/.kml files for the maps provided of the intended project. Lastly, not much information has been provided regarding the proposed Tailings Storage Facility or the alternatives explored. We	The TSF is being undertaken as a separate process to the mine and will be circulated to all I&APs once finalised for public review.	Not Applicable

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				look forward to hearing from you and receiving the Microsoft teams invite for the public information meeting.		
8.2	Lyle Lucas	X	6 July 2021 Virtual Public Meeting	<p>My name is Lyle Lucas, I am currently engaging in this process as the ESG specialist at UFF. UFF operates four farms situated in the Nkwalini Valley (hereafter referred to as Farm). Our Farm is commercial and produces commodities for export. The Farm employs approximately 100 permanent workers and up to 350 seasonal workers.</p> <p>The list of possible issues identified relate to the surrounding community and the proposed location of the tailings storage facility, these are outlined at a high level below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement of local communities (where our employees and families reside) • Potential contamination running from South East Pit to Nkwalinye (potentially impacting our Farm) • The location of the proposed activities in relation to our farm • Farm water extraction points close Mhlatuze – irrigating our Farm (Bridgeford, Mvubu and Sunnyside) which is nearby / on stream of the proposed Tailings Facility • Water resources already stressed - Farm has been running on limited water usage for years • Environmental Impact <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dust pollution/generation 2. Loss of biodiversity 	Thank you for all your comments and queries. Please see Lines 8.1 and 8.7 for relevant responses.	<p>Appendix D Impact Assessment</p> <p>Appendix I – Groundwater Study</p> <p>Appendix F – Surface Water Study</p> <p>Appendix I – Air Quality Study</p> <p>Appendix J – Noise Study</p> <p>Appendix R – Traffic Study</p> <p>Appendix S – Socio-economic Study</p>

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				<p>3. Water resource stress 4. Water contamination 5. Soil contamination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Impact <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relocation of communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ May result in encroachment ○ Impact upon local community structures ○ Movement of Farm workers families who reside in these communities 2. Possible human consumption of contaminated water sources 3. Job security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced arability of soil ○ Contamination of water resources • Fiscal impact <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in value of farm based on environmental impacts 2. Reduced arability/productivity of land as a result of water and soil contamination may result in a loss of jobs 3. Availability of drinking water and water for irrigation 4. We are a commercial export farm <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Must comply with export standards <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. BRC, GlobalGAP, HACCP, etc. b) Unable to meet accreditation/failing to meet abovementioned standards = potential loss of access to key export markets 		

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8.3	Lyle Lucas	X	19 October 2021 Via email	Is there any update available regarding the status of this proposed activity.	Updates have been provided throughout the process. The EIA is currently out for public review after which final comments will be addressed and the EIA and EMPr submitted to the KZN DMRE for their final decision making.	Not Applicable
8.4	Lyle Lucas	X	10 November 2021 Via email	Could you please provide us with the minutes and attendance registers of previous engagements.	The minutes were distributed.	Not Applicable
8.5	Lyle Lucas	X	29 November 2021 Via email	Could you please provide insight as to how our concerns will be addressed and which specialist studies will be undertaken? Are these studies limited to those mentioned below (in the presentation) or have they been expanded upon?	This is the final list of specialist studies that were undertaken and where you can find these in the report: Appendix E: Geohydrology Study Appendix F: Hydrology Study Appendix G: Terrestrial Ecology Study Appendix H: Wetland and Aquatic Ecology Study Appendix I: Air Quality Study Appendix J: Noise Study Appendix K: Agricultural Agro-Ecosystem Study Appendix L: Visual Study Appendix M: Climate Change Study Appendix N: Blasting Study Appendix O: Palaeontological Study Appendix P: Community Health Study	See Appendices as per previous column

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					Appendix Q: Cultural Heritage Study Appendix R: Traffic Study Appendix S: Socio-Economic Study Appendix T: Financial Provision and Closure Study Appendix U: Waste Assessment Study	
8.6	Lyle Lucas	X	11 April 2021 Via email	<p>The direct or indirect impact of mining activities on the value of surrounding agricultural land is usually negative.</p> <p>The impact of the proposed mine on the farms within the community needs to be assessed with sufficient clarity, in particular those commercial farms which need to produce export quality fruit and provide employment opportunities to the community.</p> <p>A map clearly indicating the agricultural properties which may be impacted by the proposed Project has not been provided.</p> <p>Specialist studies need to assess the impact of the proposed development on the neighbouring agricultural properties.</p> <p>Per the Draft Scoping Report provided it appears as though a few of the proposed access roads would be within close proximity of our farming units, this is a cause for concern.</p>	<p>Figure 7-38 indicates the land use map for the surrounding area. This has been used in consideration with the various specialist models that are run along with their expertise to understand potential impacts to surrounding sensitive resources/ receptors. These impacts are included and discussed in Appendix D – Detailed Impact Assessment. In addition, these impacts have been discussed in Line 6.17 and 8.7 of this CRR.</p>	Appendix D – Impact Assessment

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				<p>Could you please provide the shapefiles or alternatively a map clearly indicating our properties with the Project overlaid.</p> <p>I would like to reiterate the following concerns we have raised previously:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement of local communities (where our employees and families reside) • Potential contamination of water sources (potentially impacting our Farm) • The location of the proposed activities in relation to our Farm • Farm water extraction points close Mhlatuze – irrigating our Farm (Bridgeford, Mvubu and Sunnyside) which is nearby / on stream of the proposed Tailings Facility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. It is noted that a separate EIA process will be conducted, however, concern still remains • Water resources already stressed; Farm has been running on limited water usage for years • Environmental Impact <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dust pollution / generation 2. Loss of biodiversity 3. Water resource stress 4. Water contamination 5. Soil contamination • Social Impact <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relocation of communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ May result in encroachment ○ Impact upon local community structures 		

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Movement of Farm workers families who reside in these communities 2. Possible human consumption of contaminated water sources 3. Job security 4. Reduced arability of soil 5. Contamination of water resources ● Fiscal impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in value of Farm based on environmental impacts 2. Reduced arability/productivity of land as a result of water and soil contamination may result in a loss of jobs 3. Availability of drinking water and water for irrigation 4. We are a commercial export Farm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Must comply with export standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. BRC, GlobalGAP, HACCP, etc. <p>Unable to meet accreditation/failing to meet abovementioned standards = potential loss of access to key export markets</p>		
8.7	Lyle Lucas	X	04 July 2022 Via email	Thank you for the mail below as well as the .kmz file provided, please note that it only has a single road digitised and did not include the proposed alternatives.	Requested kmz. was resent.	Not Applicable
8.8	Lyle Lucas	X	10 March 2022 via email	Is there any update regarding the Reports mentioned below for public review and comment.	The ESIA Report is still being compiled and will be sent out around mid-May for review, once finalised.	Not Applicable

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					Update: The EIA Report will soon be made available for a 30 day public review. You are on the project database and will be notified once the report is available.	
9. Mondi Group						
9.1	Sharon van der Merwe	X	11 March 2022, via email	The Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Mine Project refers. I was wondering if you could perhaps share a kmz of the properties subject to said application. It doesn't appear that any of MSA's properties are involved but I need to confirm if any of MSA land is bordering any of these properties, as per extract below. Your assistance herein is much appreciated.	The relevant kmz files were sent to Ms van der Merwe as requested.	Not Applicable.
9.2	Phillipa Harrison (on behalf of Mondi)	X X	18 March 2022, via Email	1. Thank you for affording Mondi South Africa (Pty) Ltd (MSA) the opportunity to comment on the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) for the proposed Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project located near Melmoth, Mthonjaneni Local Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal. The comments contained herein are specific to the information received from the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), SLR Consulting (South Africa) Pty Ltd, in their report dated February 2022. Based on the information presented it is understood that the Applicant, Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal) holds two Prospecting Rights within the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal. The North Block (PR10644) is 8 467ha in extent and the South Block (PR10652) is 11 703ha in extent.	Thank you for your comment.	Not Applicable

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				<p>Jindal is proposing an open cast mine and processing facility to produce iron ore concentrate for export. The mining operation is proposed in a phased approach and the Mining Right Application only focuses on mining in the south-eastern section of the Southern Block. However, through the Mining Right Application, Jindal intends to consolidate the Prospecting Right for the North and South Blocks into a single Mining Right.</p> <p>It is understood that the Application is being conducted in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998): Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (2014, as amended); the National Environmental Management Waste Act (NEM:WA) (Act No. 59 of 2008); and the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) (Act No. 28 of 2002). No application has been made as yet for a Water Use Licence in terms of the National Water Act (NWA) (Act No. 36 of 1998).</p>		
9.3	Phillipa Harrison (on behalf of Mondri)		18 March 2022, via Email	<p>2. Regulation 43(1) of GNR 326 (EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended) notes that, <i>“A registered interested and affected party is entitled to comment, in writing, on all reports or plans submitted to such party during the public participation process contemplated in these Regulations and to bring to the attention of the proponent or applicant any issues which that party believes may be of significance to the consideration of the application, provided that the interested and</i></p>	Thank you for your comment, the proximity to the MSA landholdings and the FSC certification requirements have been noted and MSA will be given the opportunity to comment on the EIA and its findings.	Not Applicable

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				<p><i>affected party discloses any direct business, financial, personal or other interest which that party may have in the approval or refusal of the application."</i></p> <p>In this regard, MSA wishes to bring to the attention of all relevant parties that the Jindal North Block area is located directly adjacent to MSA landholdings, namely the Farm Deane No. 6140 (NOGU0000000614000000) and the Farm Vergelegen No. 6139 (NOGU0000000613900000), and the Jindal South Block is located in close proximity (approximately 1.8km) to MSA landholdings, namely the Farm Duikerhoek No. 97 B 6579 (NOGU0000000657900000) which are utilised for commercial forestry purposes. In addition, MSA is reliant on water from Goedertrouw Dam for the operation of the Mondi Richards Bay Mill.</p> <p>Important to note is that MSA adopts a holistic land management approach to our operations, meaning that it is in our interest to ensure that the environmental, social and economic integrity of not only our individual landholdings, but also of those located adjacent to our landholdings, are maintained. MSA therefore holds a business and production interest in the Application as it has the potential to impact on the ecological value of our landholdings and operations, as well as on the well-being and livelihoods of the communities who reside within the wider MSA footprint.</p>		

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				<p>In addition to the above, the operations of MSA, from timber growing and through the value chain to the production of pulp, paper and other products at our Richards Bay and Merebank operations, carry an environmental certification; currently under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). FSC is an international body which requires compliance to stringent environmental and social standards as applicable to forestry management and operations. Environmental certification is a requirement from our customers and thus compliance to these standards and maintaining our FSC certification is key to our business. MSA therefore requires that all external parties undertaking activities on our landholdings, as well as those bordering our landholdings, do not jeopardize our certification in anyway whatsoever. Failure to adhere to the FSC Environmental and Social Standards may lead to severe financial losses for MSA which could consequently result in claims being raised against any such external party.</p> <p>It must be noted, however, that MSA is in support of job creation, especially in rural areas, but as a responsible company with long term sustainability as a core driver, MSA needs to ensure that any applications associated with prospecting, exploration or mining within close proximity to, or on any of MSA landholdings, are undertaken with full compliance to the applicable legislation. It is in this spirit of legal compliance that MSA raises the</p>		

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				following comments based the information that was provided in the Draft Scoping Report.		
9.4				3. The following comments and concerns are raised without prejudice with respect to the Draft Scoping Report:	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
9.5				1) All MSA operations and products carry a FSC certification. In this respect it is essential that any proposed mining operations undertaken on or adjacent to MSA landholdings in no way negatively impacts our certification. In this regard the EAP, together with their appropriately qualified specialists, are requested to identify and assess the level of risk from ALL proposed mining activities in terms of direct, indirect and cumulative impacts, against the FSC Standards. A copy of the FSC Standards can be downloaded from the following website: https://fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/resource/319 . This assessment must also take into consideration all adjacent properties, as well as those which are located downstream of the mining operations footprint.	Your comment is noted, this will be taken into account in the EIA Phase and will be shared with the relevant specialists for them to include in their impact assessments, particularly as part of the cumulative impact assessment.	Chapter 7.6 Figure 7-40
9.6				2) According to Section 7.4.4.2 of the DSR – Groundwater Levels and Flow Direction, there are a total of 37 boreholes identified within a 5km radius of the mining footprint. This implies a significant reliance on groundwater usage in the area, including the reliance on groundwater by the communities who reside within the wider MSA	A Groundwater Study was undertaken for the Jindal MIOP and is included in Appendix E. The predicted impact on groundwater levels due to the open pit mining during the operational phase is assessed to be high even with mitigation due to the groundwater	Appendix D – Impact Assessment Appendix E – Groundwater Study

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				<p>footprint. Potential impacts associated with the mining project as listed in Section 7.8 of the DSR include reduced groundwater quality due to contamination, and reduced groundwater quantity due to pit dewatering, which is specifically identified as likely impacting on third party groundwater users. A reduction in groundwater availability in the area resulting from the mining operations will have a significant negative impact on the well-being and livelihoods of the surrounding communities. A reduction in groundwater quality will also pose a serious health risk to the surrounding communities given the apparent reliance on groundwater usage in the general study area. Potential groundwater impacts, particularly impacts on third party users are very concerning and must be thoroughly investigated and assessed as part of the specialist Hydrogeology Study and by the EAP during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase.</p>	<p>drawdown around the mining area. Should these impacts occur alternative water supply sources may be required for water users identified to be affected by mine dewatering. Impacts to groundwater quality due to the mine are predicted to be very low to insignificant. However, long term monitoring would be required to understand impacts and remedy where needed.</p>	
9.7				<p>3) While Section 3.2 of the DSR – Description of Activities to be Undertaken, does provide a broad project overview, the DSR lacks certain critical details which are crucial in enabling I&APs to better understand the potential impacts of the project. In Section 3.2.2.1 of the DSR – Phase 1: Conceptual Design, it stated that the current proposal is to abstract water from Goedertrouw Dam for the mining operations. However, the proposed volume of water to be abstracted is not provided. As MSA relies on water from Goedertrouw Dam for the</p>	<p>In terms of water supply, the potential abstraction of water from Mhlathuze catchment has been explored. The Mhlathuze catchment is currently overallocated and as such the DWS may only consider new allocations if the applicants contribute to the interventions, which would generate additional water in the catchment. Various options have been suggested for the Jindal MIOP. There are further studies that would need to be undertaken by Jindal to</p>	<p>Section 3.1.2.5 Section 16.1</p>

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				<p>operation of the Mondi Richards Bay Mill, abstraction volumes are critical pieces of information needed for MSA to assess the potential impact of the mining application and provide relevant comments on the proposal. This lack of information is particularly concerning in light of the identified mining related impacts as listed in Table 7-17 of the DSR being: reduced surface water quantity; alteration of hydrological processes; and reduced surface water quality due to contamination.</p> <p>Furthermore, MSA wishes to raise concerns over the possible pollution and contamination of water resources in the Goedertrouw Dam from the mining operations. Contamination of water in this dam may have a direct impact on pulping operations at the Richards Bay Mill. MSA requests that specific details on the nature and extent of any possible pollutants or contaminants entering the Goedertrouw Dam be provided, as contaminants in the water may directly impact on the chemical processes employed in the pulping operations at the Richards Bay Mill.</p>	<p>understand the associated costs and benefits of the various options. The preferred options would have to be included in the Water Use Licence Application (WULA) which has to be granted before the mine can commence construction.</p>	
9.8				<p>4) According to Section 3.2.4.1 of the DSR – Tailings Storage Facility, approximately 24mtpa of tailings will be disposed of to a Tailings Storage Facility (TSF). While it is understood that the approval of the TSF is being undertaken as a separate process, it is critical that basic details such as the size and proposed location of the TSF be provided to I&APs as part of this assessment process in order for I&APs</p>	<p>The TSF EIA is being undertaken as a separate process for submission to EDTEA. It is currently in the Scoping phase and will shortly be finalised and sent out for public review.</p>	Not applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				to gain a holistic understanding of the magnitude and extent of all possible impacts. The TSF will be a significant source of pollution and poses a major risk to surface water, groundwater and soils. As such, it is critical that some information including size and location of the TSF is provided as part of this assessment.		
9.9				5) It is understood that the current proposal is to transport the mined iron ore concentrate by rail from the Nkwalini Rail siding, which is located approximately 4 km from the proposed mining site to Richards Bay Port for export. While this will greatly reduce potential traffic related impacts, the mining operation will still introduce mine-related trucks and other vehicles onto the public road network. As such, concerns are raised about traffic related impacts on the surrounding public road network from increased vehicle traffic, particularly heavy vehicles, generated by the mining operation. The specialist Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) and EIA report must include an assessment of the potential road infrastructure related impacts from this increased traffic, and not just focus on traffic volumes. Furthermore, the EAP and specialist must ensure that realistic and enforceable measures are in place to ensure that road infrastructure is repaired should damage to public roads occur as a result of the mining operations.	There would certainly be an increase in traffic, particularly during the construction phase. The traffic specialist has recommended some road upgrades to ease any potential congestion and improve traffic safety. These are included in their specialist report in Appendix R.	Appendix R – Traffic Study

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
9.10				<p>6) According to Section 7.4.6 of the DSR – Terrestrial Biodiversity, the study site falls within the Maputoland – Pondoland floristic region which is one of the richest floristic regions in southern Africa, second to Fynbos in the Western Cape Province, with 682 rare and threatened plants in this floristic region described in the Red Data Book. Both the North and South Blocks comprise five distinct terrestrial vegetation communities and also contain a total of 331 river / stream units and 63 wetland units in the North Block, and 559 river / stream units and 22 wetland units in the South Block. Two Species of Conservation Concern (SCC) were also identified in the study area during the preliminary site investigations.</p> <p>According to Section 7.8 of the DSR – Environmental Impacts Identified, and more specifically, Table 7-17 – Preliminary List of Impact Identified for the Proposed Project, a large number of significant, negative biodiversity and ecological related impacts can be anticipated from the mining operation. These include: direct impacts on vegetation structure and plant species composition; impacts on populations of SCC; impacts on targets for threatened ecosystems; impacts on ecological processes and functionality of ecosystems; impacts on ecosystem diversity; loss of species due to modification of freshwater habitat; and reduced ecological connectivity.</p>	<p>As discussed in Section 7.11 of the EIA Report the impacts to terrestrial biodiversity in particular are considered of very high significance prior to any mitigation being implemented and once all reasonable mitigation measures have been considered, significant residual impacts to ecosystems would need to be offset in line with Provincial and National policy. In the case of impacts of high significance, the draft national biodiversity offset guidelines suggest that “Biodiversity offsets are likely to be required, unless there are compelling reasons why a biodiversity offset should not be required.”</p> <p>Given that the conservation / threat status of all wetlands in the study area is considered critically endangered with little to no protection of this wetland vegetation group, any destruction of wetland habitat, is also likely to require some form of an offset as compensation for the loss. It is recommended that the residual impacts to freshwater habitat be investigated and addressed as part of an overall biodiversity offset investigation (terrestrial and freshwater), rather than through a specific wetland offset investigation.</p>	Section 8.3

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				These impacts must be thoroughly investigated and assessed by the appointed specialists and the EAP during the EIA phase of the study. These biodiversity related impacts pose a direct threat to MSA’s ability to comply with the FSC Environmental and Social Standards. As such, MSA again request that the EAP and appointed specialists identify and assess the level of risk that the project poses in terms of direct, indirect and cumulative impacts against the FSC Standards.		
9.11				7) According to Table 8-1 Plan of Study: Aspects to be assessed by Specialists, and other information presented in the DSR, the Specialist Hydrogeology, Hydrology and Geotechnical studies are being undertaken by the appointed EAP, SLR Consulting. Surface and groundwater impacts are some of the most significant potential impacts associated with the mining project. The fact that these crucial studies are being undertaken ‘in-house’ by the EAP raises concerns about the independence of the specialist conducting these studies. As such, MSA requests that measures are put in place to ensure the objectivity of the study findings. Such measures include a requirement that these studies are peer reviewed by independent specialists to ensure the study findings are not biased.	The EAP is an independent body and all specialist studies are undertaken in an independent manner as required by South African legislation. All of the specialist teams are separate to the EAP who collates the report. The reports by the SLR specialists are no less independent than any of the other specialists.	Not applicable
9.12				8) Lastly, one of the greatest threats to forestry is fire. In this regard, a detailed Fire Management Plan is to be provided which documents all necessary fire	Thank you for your comment, this has been included as a requirement in the EMPr.	Chapter 28

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				management protocols to be implemented while on site. Further, emergency contact details must be included in this Plan and updated regularly to ensure applicability and efficiency of use should such a threat be encountered.		
9.13				<p>Thank you for providing MSA with the opportunity to comment on the DSR for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore project. As previously mentioned, MSA is not against job creation, however, as a responsible company, we do want to ensure that all mining related applications within our operational area of interest are conducted responsibly and in full compliance with all applicable legislation. Further, our FSC Certification is a fundamental component of our operations and any potential threat to it requires detailed investigation. In this regard, it is imperative that the above-mentioned comments and concerns are included in the Final Scoping Report and MSA receives a comprehensive response to all of the comments provided.</p> <p>Further comments will be provided as more information about the project becomes available during the EIA phase. Please ensure that MSA is kept fully abreast of all developments in the application process.</p>	Thank you for all your comments. Your concerns have been noted and your input is appreciated.	Not applicable.
9.14	Phillipa Harrison – Green Door	X	04 May 2022 by email	Green Door Environmental submitted comments on behalf of Mondi to SLR on the Jindal Melmoth Draft Scoping Report on the 18th March 2022 (attached). Mondi has asked us to follow up on whether the	SLR sent Ms Harrison a copy of the Scoping Report as submitted to the DMRE. Receipt of Scoping Report was confirmed.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
	Environmental			Final Scoping Report is available yet and if it has been submitted to the DMR for approval. Please could you also provide us with a copy of the Final Scoping Report if it is available, or alternatively please advise when you anticipate it will be available.		
9.15	Terisa Balmith-Water Compliance Specialist- (on behalf of Mondi House)	X	02 November 2022 via email	I have recently been appointed by Mondi and I am currently following up on all projects that we had provided comments for. Could you please provide an update on the application.	We are currently still in the Environmental Impact Assessment Phase and the specialist studies are ongoing. We are planning on sending the EIA report out for public review in July 2023. We will ensure that your name is added to the stakeholder database so that you will be consulted.	Not Applicable
9.16	Candice Webb	x	12 April 2023 via email	Please could you register me as an IAP for the Jindal MIOP EAI. My contact details are below.	The I&AP was registered on the Project's I&AP database.	Not Applicable.
10. Mpungose Traditional Council and Bekezela Community Foundation NPC						
10.1	Samantha de Villiers	X	09 March 2023 via email.	I refer to the BID provided in your email below, relating to the proposed TSF for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project. I act on behalf of the Mpungose Traditional Council, on instruction from iNkosi Thandisizwe Mpungose. I also act on behalf of the Bekezela Community Foundation NPC (2021/474951/08), a non-profit entity registered in South Africa and operating	All entities were registered on the Project's I&AP database. Please note the following: 1. The TSF is currently in the Scoping phase and will shortly be circulated for public review of the Scoping Report. 2. EDTEA will be the Competent Authority for the TSF application.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				<p>withing the Mpungose community. The proposed TSF are to be located directly adjacent to the Mpungose community lands and thus, the above entities have a direct interest in the application process and outcome relating to the proposed development.</p> <p>Please kindly register the above two entities as I&APs for the above EIA process, with the contact details for each entity being set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Samantha de Villiers - iNkosi Mpungose - Cassidy Manthey <p>Please also register the above entities (with the above contact persons) for the Mining Right Application and related EIA Application?</p> <p>In addition to the above registrations, please clarify the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is the application for the TSF not forming part of the MR and EA application? 2. Please clarify who will be the competent authority for this application, since the application is not a 'mining application' as stated in Appendix 1 (b) to the Listing Notices and does not fall within the definition of "mining application"? 3. Please provide us with the copies of the two Prospecting Rights (PR 10644) and (PR 10652)? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The prospecting rights will be appended to the ESIA Report and will be sent out for the regulated public review once complete. 4. No Environmental Authorisations have been issued to date, these will be circulated if and when issued. 5. The Acceptance Letter from the DMRE, in relation to the Mining Right Application will be appended to the ESIA Report and will be sent out for the regulated public review period once complete. 6. DMRE's Acceptance of the EA Application Form, will be appended to the ESIA Report and will be sent out for the regulated public review period once complete. 	

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				<p>4. Please provide us with copies of the environmental authorisation(s) for the above prospecting rights?</p> <p>5. Please provide us with copies of the Acceptance Letter from the DMRE, in relation to the Mining Right Application, in terms of section 22 of the MPRDA?</p> <p>6. Please provide us with a copy of DMRE's Acceptance of the EA Application Form, relating to the Mining Right Application, as required in terms of regulation 16 of the EIA Regulations?</p> <p>Please confirm receipt of this email and indicate when we can expect to receive the above documentation?</p>		
10.2	Samantha de Villiers	x	23 March 2023 via email	<p>I refer to the attached presentation dated November 2022, relating to the Mining Right and EA application for Jindal.</p> <p>In my below email, you will note (see sections highlighted in yellow) that I requested SLR to register the undermentioned entities/individuals as I&APs in BOTH the EIA process for the TSF and the EIA process for the Mining Right.</p> <p>Unfortunately, no further information has been forthcoming from you (as the EAP) or SLR, in response to my request for information.</p> <p>This email specifically refers to the Mining Right EIA Application Process. In the attached you will see at</p>	<p>All requested documents were uploaded on SLR website http://slrconsulting.com/en/public-documents/Jindal%20MIOP-SR</p>	Not Applicable.

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				<p>slide 7, an update is provided to I&APS on the status of the Mining Right EIA application process. Specifically, Slide 7 provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining Right Application accepted by DMRE – 24 May 2022. • Scoping Report accepted by DMRE - 14 July 2022. • 120 day extension granted by DMRE for EIA process – 27 October 2022. • EIA 30 day public review period February-March 2023. • Submission of EIA & EMPr Report to DMRE – March 2023. • Water Use Licence Application – 2023/24 <p>In light of the above, please urgently furnish me with the following documentation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A copy of the decision from DMRE to grant an extension of 120 days, dated 27 October 2022? 2. A copy of any notification from the EAP contemplated in regulation 23(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations? 3. All copies, if any, of any extensions granted by the DMRE in terms of regulation 3(7) of the EIA Regulations as well as the agreed timeframes for such extension? 4. A copy of the DMRE’s acceptance of the EIA Application Form (regulation 16) and acceptance of the application for mining right? 		

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				Please confirm receipt and advise when we may expect to receive the above documentation?		
10.3	Samantha de Villiers	x	29 March 2023 via email.	<p>Please confirm the name of the EAP for the EIA process regarding the TSF? Please also confirm the name of the EAP for the EIA process regarding the Mining Right application?</p> <p>In addition, we note your responses below and to the extent that you indicate that some of requested documents will only be provided in the ESIA public participation process, we expressly request that you provide these documents to us immediately. There is no basis to withhold this information at this stage. For ease, I have highlighted in yellow in the email below which documents that must be furnished immediately.</p>	<p>The independent EAP for both the TSF and Mining process is SLR Consulting South Africa (Pty) Ltd. We have uploaded the DMRE scoping report acceptance letter onto the SLR website.</p> <p>You may access all the Project documents via the SLR website http://slrconsulting.com/en/public-documents/Jindal%20MIOP-SR</p>	Not Applicable.
10.4	Samantha de Villiers	X	17 April 2023 via email	<p>Thank you for providing the DMRE acceptance letter of the SR.</p> <p>Please kindly provide us with the two letters motivation for extensions? For ease, I have attached the DMRE's decisions to grant the extensions hereto, and ask for you to provide copies of the motivations dated 3 October 2022 and 6 December 2022, to which these extensions relate?</p>	<p>All requested documents were uploaded on SLR website http://slrconsulting.com/en/public-documents/Jindal%20MIOP-SR</p> <p>Additional information was to be requested directly from the DMRE.</p>	Not applicable
Municipalities						
11. Mthonjaneni Local Municipality (LM)						
11.1	Nkosinathi Zikhali –	X	17 June 2021	Was the initial Jindal project put on hold due to financial reasons?	Yes, in 2016 the price of iron ore dropped significantly, and the project was therefore	Section 3.1.1

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	Technical Director at Mthonjaneni Local Municipality		Virtual Meeting with Mthonjaneni LM		no longer economically viable. In the last few years the iron ore prices have picked up again, making the project potentially attractive.	
11.2				Is the life of mine 25 years?	A minimum of 25 years for the South-East block. If Jindal decides to mine the other pits in the North, South-West and South-Central blocks, the life of mine could increase to 100+ years. The supplication is for a period of 30 years.	Chapter 17
11.3				What is a Waste Rock Dump (WRD)?	It is where all the overburden goes – the part of the rock which does not have any mineral in it. Before you get to the ore underground, the rock on top of the ground needs to be removed, that is the waste rock.	Not Applicable
11.4				Is the waste rock or the tailings waste hazardous?	A separate study has been undertaken to ascertain the tailings chemical composition and will be circulated with the TSF process. However, it should be noted that the TSF would legally have to be lined.	Not Applicable
11.5				Is there a proposed area or site where the TSF will be?	There is a proposed option. This option is being assessed as part of the TSF EIA process.	Section 3.1.3.5
11.6				Will the iron ore go to Richards Bay to be exported?	Yes, the iron ore will go to Richards Bay for export as there aren't enough iron ore factories in South Africa.	Section 3.1.3.5
11.7				What is going to happen to the schools that are currently located where the mine will be?	The schools and homesteads there would have to be relocated should the mine be	Not Applicable

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					granted their Mining Right and all other permits be in place. The RAP is a completely separate process undertaken by another consultant.	
11.8				When exactly will the mine be established?	Should Jindal be granted the Mining Right as well as other required licenses, construction could begin in around 2028 and Phase 1 of the mine would take between 25 and 30 years.	Not Applicable
11.9				I understand that currently most of the land is owned by the Ingonyama Trust, has this issue of land been resolved yet? I think this a big issue that will have to be addressed carefully.	The surface rights for the proposed MRA were held by the Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB). However, in a recent ruling (May/ June 2023) made by the High Court of South Africa KZN Division in Pietermaritzburg it was established that landowner rights would fall to the occupiers of the land ("the true and beneficial owners under Zulu customary law). Jindal would either rent the directly affected land or purchase it and relocate the people. Discussions will be held with the affected people in this regard. A resettlement study would also assist in addressing these issues.	Section 7.3.5
11.10				What is the distance between the mine and residents?	A 500 m buffer zone around the proposed infrastructure has been assumed to be the zone that would need to be vacated in terms of safety.	Not Applicable
11.11				Will the mine infrastructure be within the red buffer zone?	Yes, Jindal would part as much of the mine infrastructure inside the red buffer zone area	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					as possible, although some of the infrastructure will potentially be outside, e.g., access road, water pipelines etc.	
11.12				Will it be possible to receive a copy of the presentation?	Yes, SLR will share it with you after the meeting.	Not Applicable
11.13	Mr. Msizi Z. Kunene	X	24 February 2022, via Email	Please be advised that Mthonjaneni Municipality has a new Municipal Manager, Mr Zipho S. Mthethwa. Can you please add the Municipal Manager on the communication distribution list.	The Municipal Manager and his secretary's details have been updated.	Appendix C – Stakeholder Database
12. King Cetshwayo District Municipality (DM)						
12.1	Zakithi Mbonani	X	21 September 2021 King Cetshwayo District Municipality information meeting	If approval is granted to Jindal, what will it mean to the directly affected communities?	The Resettlement Action Plan will undertake a survey of people within the project affected area to give an indication of the number of the people that are likely to be moved/resettled and what facilities they have access to currently. Any resettlement would only happen with the consent of those communities and their representatives. Should the Mining Right be granted then a full scale RAP would have to be undertaken in terms of the International Finance Corporation requirements.	Not Applicable
12.2				How will the extensive blasting affect the surrounding communities? How many kilometres will the blasting travel?	Blasting impacts consist of three possible issues, air blast, ground vibration and fly rock. The potential for blasting impacts with mitigation is expected to be low. One of the ways of reducing human related impacts is the safety buffer zone as described above,	Appendix N – Blasting Study Appendix D – Impact

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					where communities would need to be moved out of the 500 m buffer zone. Various technologies can also be implemented to minimise impacts.	Assessment Section 10
12.3				What will the effects of the mine be on the environment and water sources, especially the Goedetrouw Dam as it supplies water to surrounding towns. Mining comes with a lot of pollution.	Water is a key aspect for a mine this size and similarly poses risks to water resources. Components that need to be investigated include the consumptive use of water by the mine (i.e. how much water would the mine use), where would it source it from and is the use of that water affecting any existing users. The Surface Water Study will be looking at those potential risks and the mine is also undertaking an engineering study to look at possible water sources. An obvious source would be the Goedetrouw Dam, but Jindal is aware that the Dam and UMhlathuze River are already water stressed and alternative options need to be investigated as part of the WULA. The second component of water risk relates to water quality. Mine activities could result in polluted ground and/or surface water, which could affect the aquatic environment and other users. The surface and groundwater studies will also look at those risks. The Studies have been commissioned and this information will be made available to all stakeholders once available.	Section 8.3

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
12.4				Will the specialist studies be undertaken as part of this phase and will KCDM be informed of the studies' outcomes?	The specialist studies were undertaken and are included with the EIA report for public review and comment.	Appendix E to V
12.5	Londeka Ngcobo	X	21 September 2021 King Cetshwayo District Municipality information meeting	What benefits would the project have for surrounding communities?	The purpose of a Social and Labour Plan (SLP) for a Mining company is to stipulate the investment that needs to occur by Jindal into the local community, Local Economic Development (LED) projects, employment opportunities etc. The SLP must be approved by the DMRE and must be implemented by Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd.	Section 5.2 and Chapter 28.
12.6				Will the Waste and Water Studies be done in parallel to the railway or pipeline for transport? Is SLR also aware of the timeframes associated with these?	In terms of timeframes, this EIA will take approximately 2 years. Thereafter the mine would have to enter the phase of final designs and tenders for construction, this will probably take another year. Operation would then only begin once construction is complete, so between 3-5 years. The related facilities (e.g. the pipeline for concentrate export) would also require approvals, those EIA processes would begin in the next 3-5 years to ensure that they are ready when the mine is ready.	Not Applicable
12.7				Has a local market not been identified for the concentrate instead of exporting it?	Jindal's goal is to produce and sell iron ore concentrate, but exactly what happens to that concentrate is not entirely up to Jindal. If there are local buyers, they would sell it to local buyers, but there will also be contracts in place for global export demand. In as	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					much as South African law encourages local beneficiation, there aren't many parties in place to do that beneficiation.	
12.8	Xolile Dube	X	21 September 2021 King Cetshwayo District Municipality information meeting	Would Jindal not consider it a better option for the concentrate pipeline/railway line EIA to be ran parallel with this EIA, to avoid the duplication of work and stakeholder engagement?	The first reason is due to timing issues - Information was not yet available at the start of this EIA process to confirm which of the two options (railway or pipeline) would be preferable. Secondly, the DMRE would not be the competent authority for decision making on that, it would have to go to the Department of Environmental Affairs. In terms of stakeholders, in many ways it's not the same stakeholders. The stakeholders for the mine are primarily located at and around the mine site, whereas only a small part of the rail or pipeline is located at the site and the rest of the stakeholders are between the mine and Richards Bay.	Not Applicable
12.9				An Aquatic Study is not shown in the list of specialist studies to be undertaken -mining activities could have a detrimental impact on the aquatic fauna and flora.	An Aquatic Biodiversity Study has been undertaken.	Appendix H
12.10				Mines normally have the possibility to cause Acid Mine Drainage (AMD), will this be investigated and what mitigation plan will be put in place?	According to the Waste Classification undertaken (Appendix U) it was concluded that the Jindal MIOP waste rock materials present a low risk for Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) and Metal Leaching Potential (MLP) to the surrounding environment and downstream receptors.	Section 25.3

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
12.11				The key stakeholders and water users (such as the farmers and the Mhlathuze Water Board) need to be consulted, furthermore the specialists need to also look at the Environmental Water Requirement (EWR) of the mine.	In terms of key water using stakeholders, any water risks not only affect the environment but also affect the users. SLR has engaged with the Nkwaleni Water Users Association, as well as the Mhlathuzi Water Board. In terms of water supply this has been discussed in Line 3.3.	Appendix C – Stakeholder Engagement Appendix F – Hydrological Study
12.12				Can SLR please share the Resettlement Plan with the KCDM?	The RAP is only in the early phase and will be rolled out should the Jindal MIOP progress.	Not Applicable
12.13	Zakithi Mbonani	X	21 September 2021 King Cetshwayo District Municipality information meeting	Can the Scoping Report be summarised into a presentation which will again be presented in a meeting like this?	A Non-Technical Summary with the scoping summary was distributed.	Not Applicable
12.14				What is the timeframe for the Scoping Report?	The Scoping Report was released for the regulated 30 day public review from 16 February 2022 until 18 March 2022.	Section 7.2
12.15	L. Hlongwane C.E.H.P King Cetshwayo District Municipality- Mthonjaneni: LM	X	09 March 2022, Via Email	The project is in the area of our operation at King Cetshwayo District. As an E.H.P, need to submit comments to my District. Please could you help with the following: 1. Company Process flow diagram/ plan from cradle to grave. 2. Any Risk areas and steps in place to mitigate those risks (for my Risk assessment and management exercise in identifying any form of health hazards). 3. Major Hazards Installations and group of the hazards (OHSAS 18001)/ ISO 14001).	Thank you for your comments. This information is not directly related to the Environmental Authorisation process and has been forwarded to the Applicant to address. Ms Hlongwane has received feedback from Jindal.	Not applicable

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				<p>4. Laboratory used - Any accreditation.</p> <p>5. Water: water purification - and wastewater process including reuse/ management.</p> <p>6. Waste removal within and outside site.</p> <p>Environmental -Management/ any Pollution.</p>		
12.16	Ntombizine Fikeni	X	17 March 2022, Via Email	<p>Thank you for sharing information with us.</p> <p>Ms. Hlongwane from the Environmental Health section requested a list of documents/information, listed on her email. Have you shared the information with her?</p>	<p>The documents Ms Hlongwane has requested are not currently available due to the process being at an early stage. Ms. Hlongwane had a meeting with Jindal's Mr Chouhan on site where her queries were discussed.</p>	Not Applicable
12.17	Londeka Ngcobo	X	23 March 2022, via Email	<p><u>NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW: JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE MINE PROJECT</u></p> <p>Reference is made to the above mentioned report received by King Cetshwayo District Municipality. Development Statutory Planning Section has the following comments:</p> <p>1. <u>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</u></p> <p>1.1. The King Cetshwayo District Municipality has no objections on the project, based on the given information, the project will assist with one of the greatest challenges faced by the King Cetshwayo District communities which is unemployment.</p> <p>1.2. The threats to river health systems are noted, KCDM looks forward to see some mitigation and rehabilitation measures in the full</p>	<p>Comments noted. All specialist studies have been included in this EIA for public review. Please see the discussion in lines 8.1, 8.7 and 3.3 to respond to your queries.</p> <p>The zoning of the area with regards to municipal zoning plans is outside the EIA process. It is highly likely that Jindal will</p>	<p>Appendix D Impact Assessment</p> <p>Appendix F – Surface Water Study</p> <p>Appendix G – Terrestrial Ecology Study</p> <p>Appendix H – Wetland & Aquatic Study</p> <p>Appendix I – Air Quality Study</p> <p>Appendix J – Noise Study</p>

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				<p>assessment and rating of impacts in the EIA phase.</p> <p>1.3. The Potential Environmental Impacts identified and plan of study is noted.</p> <p>1.4. Issues of Compliance to be well addressed in the EMPr.</p> <p>1.5. The project does pose a risk to the Goedetrouw dam identified, with the level of risk determined to be low. (Perhaps look at raising the dam wall).</p> <p>1.6. Consultation with water user from Goedetrouw dam is critical to ensure risks are presented and also allow stakeholders contribution towards mitigation measures</p> <p>1.7. Specialist studies to be shared with KCDM.</p> <p><u>ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH</u></p> <p><u>AIR QUALITY COMMENTS</u></p> <p>2. <u>Air Quality: Legislation and Regulations</u></p>	<p>need to undertake a process to re-zone the area.</p> <p>Cumulative impacts are discussed in Appendix D.</p>	<p>Appendix R – Traffic Study</p> <p>Appendix S – Socio-economic Study</p>

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				<p>2.1. The Air quality act is clear on which activities within south Africa trigger the application of an Atmospheric Emission Licence. Section 21</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Category 5 Mineral Processing, Storage and Handling</p> <p><i>(f) Subcategory 5.1: Storage and Handling of Ore and Coal</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="4">Description:</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Storage and handling of ore and coal not situated on the premises of a mine or works as defined in the Mines Health and Safety Act 29/1996.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Application:</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Locations designed to hold more than 100 000 tons.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Substance or mixture of substances</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common name</td> <td>Chemical symbol</td> <td>Plant status</td> <td>mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dustfall</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>New</td> <td>a</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Existing</td> <td>a</td> </tr> </table> <p>^a three months running average not to exceed limit value for adjacent land use according to dust control regulations promulgated in terms of section 32 of the NEM: AQA, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004), in eight principal wind directions.</p> <p>clearly stipulates the following: If the proposed project was on storing and handling than this listed activity would have been a trigger. However, the proposed project is specifically on mining, this is not to exclude any air quality related issues like your dust during construction and operation of the entire project.</p> <p>2.2. National Control Dust regulation: GNR 827 published on 1 November 2013 is one of the regulation within the Air Quality Act which comes in to play in this project. Questions to the Environmental Practitioner are as per following based on the Dust regulation as per above:</p> <p>A. During construction phase what are the plans in place to mitigate dust within the</p>	Description:				Storage and handling of ore and coal not situated on the premises of a mine or works as defined in the Mines Health and Safety Act 29/1996.				Application:				Locations designed to hold more than 100 000 tons.				Substance or mixture of substances				Common name	Chemical symbol	Plant status	mg/Nm³ under normal conditions of 273 Kelvin and 101.3 kPa.	Dustfall	N/A	New	a			Existing	a		
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				<p>area where the proposed project will take place?</p> <p>B. Is there a Dust management plan in place? If yes can it be shared with the District</p> <p>C. What are the mitigation measures that are already in place to make sure that during operational phase the dust fall out limits for the area are within the standards as stipulated in the regulation please refer to table the regulation itself? The limits for non-residential area is 600<D<1200 (Two within a year, not sequential months) and for residential area it is D<600 (Two within a year not sequential months)</p> <p>D. Also I would like to know if the area is zoned for what in terms of the municipal zoning plans?</p> <p>2.2.2. Questions on the water and biodiversity</p> <p>A. What are the mitigations in place during the operation phase of the project in making sure that there is no surface water and ground water contamination? Iron ore is reddish in color if such a ore found to be seeping to water resources is off great concern and of serious contravention to the water Act as well as the other</p>		

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				<p>environmental related legislation in South Africa.</p> <p>B. In terms of blasting during construction and operational phase how is the project managers going to make sure that the noise in the area is to an extent that it does not cause havoc to humans, fauna and flora in the area?</p> <p>C. At this stage do we know what other activities in the area are currently operating which could now pose a question on do we know the accumulative impact of all the air quality related project in area who might be emitting different pollutants especially Particulate Matter?</p>		
Organs of state (Responsible for infrastructure that may be affected – Road Department, Eskom, Telkom, etc)						
13. Transnet Port Authority						
13.1	Vuyo Keswa	X	20 September 2021 TransNet Port Authority information meeting	What is the reason behind undertaking two EIAs one for the actual mine and the other for concentrate railway line or pipeline to the port? Why are they not running in parallel?	The reason for a separate EIA for the connection to the port is driven by South African legislation in that the responsible competent authorities differ. The DMRE will be responsible for everything within the Mining Right Area (MRA), and the provincial Department of Environmental Affairs will be responsible for everything outside of the	Section 4

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					<p>MRA. This therefore necessitates the need for different applications.</p> <p>The DFS has now been largely finalised which will define the requirements for concentrate transfer to the port. The current EIA process is for the Mining Right Application and once associated infrastructure needs have been defined the final additional permitting would be undertaken.</p>	
13.2				<p>Is Jindal intending to stockpile within the Port’s space, and if so, how much capacity is Jindal looking at within the port space? Or, is Jindal looking to look for an already existing terminal operator to handle the iron ore while it’s within the port space?</p>	<p>Approximately 7 mtpa of concentrate will be exported on an annual basis. However, the potential stockpiles at the port have not yet been determined and will be assessed under a separate process should the Mining Right Application be approved.</p> <p>A specialist rail and port consulting company will be appointed to design the appropriate rail and port facilities in conjunction with affected parties and service providers when required.</p>	Not Applicable
13.3	Zanele Zulu	X	20 September 2021 TransNet Port Authority information meeting	<p>The Transnet Port Authority (TNPA) understands the project is still in its early phase, but there surely must be projected timelines for the project? When does Jindal foresee this project being operational, and start pushing cargo through the port of Richards Bay? Because I believe that is when the TNPA’s possible role will come in. The projected timelines will also assist us to align this project with the port’s future plans.</p>	<p>It is a substantial project with a lot of investment decisions and authorisations required. The EIA is likely to be largely complete and would expect a decision from the DMRE towards the end of 2023. A number of other permits would also be needed. Thereafter contracting for construction would also have to take place, followed by the actual construction before</p>	Section 3.1.3.3

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					<p>operation could commence. A high level timeline is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2023 - EIA submission. Bankable Feasibility Study to be completed by August 2023. • 2023 - MR and EIA licences submitted. Decision making by the DMRE end 2023. • 2023/2024 – Finalise and submit WULA to DWS. Submission of other required permits. • 2025 – Early works engineering (provided all permitting in place). • 2025/2027 - Onboarding and site establishment. • 2025-2028 – Bulk earth works. • 2028-2030 – Construction. • 2031 – Commissioning of processing plant and mining commencement. 	
13.4	Ms Sinamile	X	20 September 2021	Which type of iron ore will Jindal be mining?	Magnetite Iron Ore.	Not Applicable
13.5			TransNet Port Authority information meeting	Has SLR and/or Jindal had other engagements with other Transnet departments or is TNPA the first Transnet stakeholder engagement you are having?	Jindal had reached a similar stage with this project in 2015. SLR believes that there was some engagement between Jindal and the TNPA at that stage. Due to a series of global events and a reduction in the price of iron ore, the project was put on hold. The project has now recommenced, and in this round of the project this is the first engagement with TNPA. At this stage this engagement is for information sharing with regards to the EIA for the mine. As soon as there is more	Not Applicable

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					information and understanding of what's needed at the port, there will be separate further engagements, including terminal operators and Transnet Freight Rail.	
13.6				I understand the project has a possible element of rail to it – Jindal will also have to engage with Transnet Freight Rail in terms of the rail requirements.	Thanks for your comment, Transnet has been consulted and will be included throughout the process.	Not Applicable
13.7				From the presentation I understand that the aim is to have the cargo exported, which means Jindal may also need to start engaging with the existing terminal operator for export (TPT).	Thanks for your comment, Transnet has been consulted and will be included throughout the process.	Not Applicable
13.8	John Pakwe Amafa KZN	X	9 March 2022 Email;	The Heritage Officers Committee meeting considered the application on 09 March 2022. The committee could not make a comment on this application as the Heritage Impact Assessment report had not been submitted. The Report indicated that a Heritage Impact Assessment report for this project will be submitted on SAHRIS once it is ready. The committee resolved to make a comment on this application after studying the due Heritage Impact Assessment report. The report should cover: 1. Identification of all heritage resources in the development area and its surroundings -50m. 2. Assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage.	The requirements are noted. However, per discussions with Mr Len van Schalkwyk, the Heritage Specialist, access to the site was not granted and surveys were not able to be undertaken. This requirement has been included as part of the EMPr and must be undertaken prior to any groundwork taking place, should an EA and MR be granted.	Not Applicable

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				<p>3.Evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.</p> <p>4.Results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested and affected parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources.</p> <p>5.Consideration of alternatives if heritage resources are affected by the development Mitigation plans for any adverse effects during and after completion of the project.</p> <p>6.Table of all heritage resources identified. This should show Heritage resource type, description, location, significance, and reasons for this rating. Failure to comply with the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act and the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act could lead to legal action being instituted against the applicant.</p>		
Communities						
14.Mxosheni Combined School						
14.1	Siyabonga Mpanazi	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School	I understand the project boundary (red line buffer) but what about the people who are in close proximity to the project boundary, will they not also be affected by the impacts?	The boundary depicts where the impacts are likely to end, based on previous experience with mines, this is however still a concept. The composite map showing environmental sensitivities and the land use map is included	Chapter 7.4 and Chapter 24.

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			Community Meeting		in the report to give an understanding of the spatial impacts. These are included in the EIA.	
14.2	Thuthukani Mathaba	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	At the beginning, Umntwana Mandla Zulu said that no one would be moved from their land, however, the map indicates that there will be people who will be relocated – please clarify this.	Umntwana Mandla Zulu was clarifying the propaganda circulating that the people of Entembeni will be moved to Babananga- which is false. There are homesteads that would have to be moved, but these homesteads will have discussions and negotiations with the mine and will be compensated accordingly upon agreement. The homesteads would most likely be relocated to a place in Entembeni, and not under a different inkosi. The Resettlement Action Plan is still in the early phases.	Not Applicable
14.3	Goso Dlamini	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	After the 25+ years of mining, what will happen to the pit?	South African legislation requires mines to have rehabilitation and closure plans – including putting money aside for the closure process. The EIA will include a plan for closure, rehabilitation and the associated financial provision.	Appendix U
14.4	Ngcencge Zulu	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	What will happen to the gravesites, where will they be relocated to?	Studies such as the Resettlement Planning and the Heritage and Archaeological study address this. Unfortunately access to the area was restricted and a full survey to identify graves and any other cultural or heritage resources will still need to be undertaken prior to any development commencing in the area. A negotiated	Appendix Q – Heritage Study

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					settlement that takes tradition and the law into consideration would occur at that stage.	
14.5	Sifiso Masuku	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	With the blasting, there is a lot of dust involved, how will the houses in close proximity of the mine be protected from the dust and how long is the blasting going to take? How far will the vibrations from the blasting go? Will our houses not end up cracking?	As part of the EIA process, specialist studies are done to analyse and set out monitoring plans and actions on how the mine should operate. A model has been undertaken to define the dangerous area for blasting, in general this is 500 m from the edge of the mine pit and this area would require to be cleared prior to mining beginning. For the vibration, the mine will survey the houses near the boundary to check for issues that may be caused by the blasting such as cracks, this will have to be done regularly. The mine must also have a committee (that includes the community members, abantwana and the mine) that will discuss issues that may arise at the mine.	Chapter 30 – Monitoring Plan Appendix N – Blasting Study Appendix I – Air Quality Appendix D – Impact Assessment Section 10
14.6				Is there some sort of constitution/legal document that can be drawn up to protect the community from the decisions that either Jindal or the iinduna or abantwana may make that the community may not agree with?	If the environmental authorisation is successful a legally binding decision will be issued by the DMRE. This will include an EMP, which will detail all of the mitigation measures necessary. In addition, before any work on the mine is allowed a RAP and SLP will need to be produced in association with the communities and these will also be legally binding.	Not Applicable

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14.7	Manzuza Dladla	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	For the community members who do not work at the mine, how will the effect of the dust affect their health? How will the mine mitigate the dust impacts?	The EIA will ensure that the effects of the mine are acceptable to the people outside the boundary of the mine. Additionally, there will be a management and monitoring programme that will be ongoing for the duration of the mine, which the mine has to comply with.	Chapter 30 – Monitoring Plan Appendix D – Impact Assessment Section 10 Appendix I – Air Quality Study
14.8				One of Abantwana mentioned stakeholders, who are these stakeholders?	The stakeholders include the communities who live in the area, traditional authorities, municipality, businesses, landowners and provincial structures.	Not Applicable
14.9				With regards to the safety of our livestock, will the mine be fenced to prevent our livestock from injury and death? If the community's livestock is hurt, as a result of the mine, how will the owners of the livestock be compensated?	There will be unsafe areas in the mine, however, safety measures will be put in place to help protect the livestock. As part of the management and monitoring committee, people will be compensated if they lose livestock in a manner related to the mining operation.	Not Applicable
14.10				For the households that will be resettled, how will compensation be determined as we all have different sized houses and assets?	If resettlement were to happen, this would have to be negotiated with the affected people as part of the Resettlement Action Plan, and people would have to be compensated in proportion to what they have. The mine must comply with both South African legislation and international	Not Applicable

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					standards because a project of this magnitude would need to borrow money from international lending institutions.	
14.11	Umtwana Mandla Zulu	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	I am happy that the community is engaging and asking questions. As a community, we must register companies so we can take part in the operation of the mine. We must create committees as a community so we can hold more meetings and engage each other.	Thank you for your comment.	Not Applicable
14.12	Zindi Dlulda	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	Abantwana need to explain everything about the mine as it is and not leave out important information when engaging with communities. Points about how big the mine will be and its impacts also need to be emphasized, not just the benefits.	A description of the project is included in Chapter 3.1.2 and the possible impacts that have been identified due to the project by all the different specialists are included in Appendix D in the detailed Impact Assessment.	Chapter 3.1.2 Appendix D – Impact Assessment
14.13				Mention about shares was made, who will get these shares?	Shareholding would have to be discussed with Jindal, but the law in South African states that the community must have a trust that is a shareholder in the company. This is outside of the EIA process.	Not Applicable
14.14				Entembeni is already experiencing issues with water scarcity, where will the mine source its water from because we do not have water in Entembeni.	Please see Line 3.3.	Section 3.1.2.5 Section 16.1
15.15	Thathezakhe Mhlongo	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School	Is the mine only going to be employing the youth? The older generation is also in need of employment. What criteria will be used for the employment?	The mine will have to make decisions relevant to the socio-economic status of the areas. As part of the MRA, the SLP will have more details on this. The mine will also have	To be addressed in the SLP

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			Community Meeting		to comply with South African employment legislation.	
14.16	Khetha Mhlongo	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	How is the community going to benefit from the mine? Is the mine going to upskill people?	As part of applying for the Mining Right, an SLP needs to be in place, which will detail the social responsibility and programme the mine have outside the mine. The other benefits outside of the mine are the opportunities in providing services such as accommodation, transport, food, etc. The mine also pays rates and services to the municipality and royalties and taxes to the government.	Appendix S - Socio-economic Study Appendix D Impact Assessment Section 15
14.17	Zakhele Zulu	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	Will the agreement/constitution we come up with as a community protect us from being relocated if we do not wish to move? Or is there an Act that will allow the mine to continue regardless of whether they receive our consent or not?	The final decision whether the mine will operate or not is made by South African government (DMRE) and not Jindal. The decision is based on various factors. Part of Jindal's obligation is to negotiate with affected parties and come to a decision. Jindal must commit in the SLP to develop and uplift the community, . The SLP is negotiated with the communities to make it appropriate for the community.	Not Applicable
14.18		X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	If the community approves the mine, is there a way the mine could also prioritise and employ people without any skills? Is it possible for the mine to train those people before recruitment?	There would likely be some requirement for unskilled labour, particularly during the construction and decommissioning phases. However, as part of Jindal's commitment to the community various training positions would be made available. The basic	Addressed in the SLP.

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					requirement for these would likely be Grade 12 completion.	
14.19	Sifiso Masuku	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	It is good that we have been informed about both the good and the bad the proposed mine will come with. People in the communities are not working and they should be considered first for the opportunities, especially people with disabilities - some are not even receiving government grants.	The SLP must commit to employment according to the Labour Act. A percentage of the mine's turnover must be committed to the community to uplift the community. Furthermore, the SLP will be negotiated and reviewed every +- 5 years.	Not Applicable
14.20				I have noted that people benefited during the prospecting phase, we (the communities) also want to benefit from the mine. There is no high school here and health care facilities are far, we need these facilities.	Jindal will be required to hire and upskill from the local communities first and can then look further from the site to neighbouring municipalities etc. The way in which this would be done will need to be specified in the SLP.	Not Applicable
15. Nogajuka Primary School						
15.1	Baba Magwaza	X X	25 June 2021 Nogajuka Primary School Community Meeting	What will happen to the schools that are within the boundary?	A Resettlement Action Plan will be done to identify the affected homesteads and schools and there will be a negotiated settlement for these relocations.	RAP
15.2				What will happen to the households that will be directly affected by heavy dust and vibrations from the blasting?	As above, sensitive receptors found within the 500 m buffer of the pit and other infrastructure would need to be relocated in accordance with the RAP.	RAP Appendix N - Vibrations and Blasting Study
15.3	Umtwana Mandla Zulu	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined	People have homesteads that are different sizes, will they be compensated equally?	The resettlement plan will survey homesteads and their assets, so compensation will be based per individual homestead.	RAP

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15.4			School Community Meeting	A lot of the households have graves and subsistence farms. How will the mine address this?	A Heritage and Palaeontological Study will be undertaken in parallel with the RAP, this will look into the grave sites and similarly there would also be a negotiated settlement of what will happen to the graves.	Appendix Q – Heritage Study RAP
15.5	Sbonga Phika	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	The length of the mine seems to be large, can we get a rough estimate for people, for example how long of a walking distance it will be? Also, how will the impacts affect us?	Different parts of the environment will affect people differently. Specialists are there to better understand these effects. The EIA will put together all the specialist studies to identify the impacts and help make recommendations. The distance of the mine is equivalent to 1 hour of walking (pit is equal to approximately 4 km long by 1 km wide).	Chapter 2
15.6	Zungu Khulelani	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	The community is only included now in the initial phases, but once the mine commences and starts to operate it is only the leaders and abantwana who benefit and the community is not considered. The community is not against the mine, but everyone should benefit.	SLR's role is to facilitate stakeholder engagement. As the EIA progresses, Jindal will be informing the community as frequently as possible. Negotiations will be undertaken with those directly affected such that they are compensated. The SLP will detail how the communities will benefit if the mine does go ahead.	Not Applicable
15.7	Bab' Mhlongo	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School	If the mine is going to happen, how will the youth that is uneducated benefit from the mine? Will the uneducated youth be trained?	South Africa Legislation requires mines to prepare a SLP. Jindal (the mine) would have to make employment commitments to the communities in terms of the Mining Charter. These commitments would include skills and	Addressed in the SLP

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
			Community Meeting		training and ensuring the locals get jobs. The SLP is negotiated with the community. Additionally, there are plenty of service providing opportunities outside of the mine e.g transport, accommodation, food etc.	
15.8	Anonymous	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	Is the community giving the mine permission to do specialist studies and prospecting? Is SLR here to seek permission? We seem to be way ahead of ourselves in discussion.	The EIA looks at understanding potential risks and benefits of the mine for the government to make informed decisions at a local, provincial and national scale, with regards to granting or refusing the Mining Right Application.	Not Applicable
15.9	Anonymous	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	Will the mine be directly employing us (the locals) or will we be employed and compensated by agents?	How people will be hired on the mine will still be negotiated and discussed. This process will be confirmed with local communities in time.	Not Applicable
15.10	Musa Zulu	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	Besides general workers, which other jobs will the mine need that will ensure that our youth is employed? Because although some of the youth is educated, they may not necessarily have the skills to be employed at the mine.	The SLP will stipulate what skills the mine will need and the skills available in the communities. The mine (Jindal) will make commitments on what they will do to train and upskill the community, so people can be employed. This will all be negotiated with the community. It is important to understand that the Mining Right has NOT yet been granted – it is still a process where risks and benefits will be analysed.	To be addressed in the SLP

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
15.11	Nduna Ngcobo	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	Does the community want this development? Do we want the jobs? We need to establish this so that if and when the mine comes, the community does not turn around and say they never wanted this development in the first place. There is a lot of unemployment among the youth, is the youth capable of working hard because we want this.	The comment is noted.	Not Applicable
15.12	Anonymous	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	As the community of Entembeni, we need to be careful as there are risks and benefits and they will all affect you.	The comment is noted.	Not Applicable
15.13	Anonymous	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	Please clarify, is the community agreeing to have the mine?	SLR independently gathers the information on the environmental risks and benefits and presents this as part of our report to the DMRE. The decision will be made by the government based on the EIA processes and engagements such as these. If the environmental authorisation is issued by the DMRE there will still be a number of other authorisations required including the WUL before Jindal can begin construction.	Not Applicable
15.14	Bab' Zungu	X	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School	How will the resettlement of gravesites work, will people be exhumed and reburied? Will the mine be okay with me choosing to be relocated to a different place than the chosen area? Will I be allowed to be	The RAP will be done by consultants, independent of Jindal, and will follow South African and international laws. The process will be negotiated with the affected people to better understand their current situation.	RAP and other permitting required

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
			Community Meeting	moved to another isigodi when everyone else is moved to Babananga?	The options for where people and gravesites would be relocated to would be negotiated. The process will require consent. No decision has been made as to where anyone will be moved to. This is a process that required the consent of those involved.	
16 Siyavuna Community Meeting						
16.1	Umtwana Mandla Zulu	X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	I am asking on behalf of you as the community. With the mining, there will be households that will be affected. How will those homesteads and subsistence farms that will be directly affected by the mine be compensated?	The relocation of people would be undertaken in accordance with best practice guidelines as part of the RAP (a separate process to the EIA process). The RAP and the associated resettlement would have to be completed prior to any pre-construction work taking place. In addition to the relocation of communities, the relocation of associated cultural heritage and identified graves is a complex process and needs to be done in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) and in consultation with the affected communities and individuals. Compensation will be determined through the RAP process.	RAP
16.2	Councillor Sibiya	X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	Please try and shorten the presentation as many of us are older members of the community and we quickly lose concentration and lose the information we need to hear.	Should the Jindal MIOP be approved there would need to be some relocations. This would be undertaken in accordance with best practice guidelines as part of the RAP (RAP) (a separate process to the EIA process). The Jindal MIOP is currently in the EIA phase.	Appendix D – Impact Assessment RAP SLP

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				As a community neighbouring the mine, how will be affected? Are we going to be left behind when the upliftment occurs? Which phase is the mine in now? Will everyone even the neighbouring communities get jobs? I want to be able to reassure the community of jobs.	Parallel to the EIA, the law requires Jindal to prepare a SLP and that will set out things like the skillsets needed and the fraction of employees that would be sourced locally and internationally and how Jindal would provide training for these required skills. The mining charter ensures local employment is prioritised. The SLP will be negotiated with the communities. The SLP also sets out the mine's commitments to the community like investment back into the community.	
16.3				When will the mine start to operate, people are interested in knowing when they will get employment?	The commencement of operations will only be after all of the required approvals have been obtained.	Not Applicable
16.4	Mr Ndlovu	X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	How will our community and our livestock live with the water and air quality that will be impacted?	Those within the directly impacted footprint would have to be relocated in accordance with the RAP. This cannot be done without the relevant consent of the land occupiers. The impacts outside of these areas are not considered to be as significant and farming and grazing of these areas would continue, to a large extent, as they currently are.	Appendix D – Impact Assessment
16.5	Anonymous	X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	Has the community agreed to the mine?	Jindal is currently in the process of applying to the DMRE for a Mining Right. At this stage there is no permission to undertake mining activities.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
16.6	Anonymous	X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	We in Siyavuna are neighbours of the mine but I do not understand how other communities can be affected and consulted before us.	The EIA process is identifying and engaging with all the stakeholders – those directly and indirectly affected. The EIA process gives all those stakeholders and interested and affected parties an opportunity to have a say in the process.	Not Applicable
16.7	Councillor Sibiyi, ANC Councillor	X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	Are the communities here directly affected the mining or are they neighbouring the mine?	Some of the communities are directly in the proposed footprint of the mine while some are neighbouring. Those within the footprint would be directly affected in that they would require resettlement if the mine is to go ahead.	Not Applicable
16.8	Mr Nzuzi	X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	Can the iNdunas, the Abantwana and the Councillors not have a say because at the end we will say they are the ones who sold us out. They must tell us the truth about the impact of the mine on us, for example how the water quality will affect us or how the impact of the dust will affect us.	Every interested and affected party can have their say on the project. That is why an extensive engagement process has been undertaken, so that everybody can understand what the project is about, the potential impacts and have a chance to ask questions and voice concerns.	Section 7.2
16.9	Ms Mpungose	X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	Graves are important to us, how would you compensate graves?	Prior to any mining or development taking place a full survey of graves in the area would need to be undertaken. Should resettlement be undertaken graves would be part of this process. Full consent would be required from relatives and relevant authorities should relocation of graves be required.	RAP Appendix D – Impact Assessment Appendix Q - Cultural Heritage

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
16.10	Ms Shibe	X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	Are we going to be around when our ancestor's graves are being relocated? As graves are very sacred to us. How will the relocation work?	Prior to any mining or development taking place a full survey of graves in the area would need to be undertaken. Should resettlement be undertaken graves would be part of this process. Full consent would be required from relatives and relevant authorities should relocation of graves be required.	RAP Appendix D – Impact Assessment Appendix Q - Cultural Heritage
16.11	Anonymous	X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	As the youth, how much has been put aside for the youth's development. Where will the community be relocated and how many people will be relocated?	The need to relocate people and where they will be relocated to will need to be investigated as part of the RAP. This would involve consultation with the communities on the ground. The SLP will detail provisions specifically for the youth..	RAP SLP
16.12	Anonymous	X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	There was a time not so long ago when Jindal was here and only Abantwana were employed. Abantwana must not personalise the project, it does not only belong to them.	The comment is noted.	SLP
16.13	Anonymous	X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	With regards to the graves, the graves aren't excavated without the relevant family members. The mine will also compensate the relevant families for the relocation I have seen this happen. We must be weary that the mine will also say all the positive things but not follow through with their promises. The mine must compensate the homesteads that will have their homes with their graves relocated.	Prior to any mining or development taking place a full survey of graves in the area would need to be undertaken. Should resettlement be needed graves would be part of this process. Full consent would be required from relatives and relevant Authorities should relocation of graves be required.	RAP Chapter 28 – Environmental Management Programme

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					The approval of a mine comes with the environmental, social and financial conditions that Jindal would have to comply with. This would include compensation for households that are required to be relocated. The compensation would be identified in the RAP which is separate to the EIA process.	
16.14	Mshazi	X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	I understand that there is no permission for the mine. If the mine does get approval the mine will belong to the Zulu family – we know this. Where will we belong? The last time the mine came to Entembeni, it came to the iNkosi and not us.	The SLP will detail some of the benefits to the community.	SLP
16.15	Anonymous	X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	The speak of the mine makes it sound like the mine has already been approved. Abantwana must tell the community the truth. I would feel much more at ease if the mine was doing a door-to-door campaign, taking notes of people they are going to give jobs. All we need the truth from Abantwana	At this stage of the process no permission has been granted for the Jindal MIOP. Once the EIA is finalised this report and all the associated specialist studies will be submitted to the DMRE for their decision making. This is just the first step as a number of other permits are required for the development of the mine. However, the mine is not able to go ahead without landowner consent even with the DMRE approval.	Not Applicable
16.16	Anonymous	X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	I am confused. Has a decision been made for a mine to occur? My problem with abantwana is that when the job opportunities occur, Abantwana will trick us. Even now, where is Umntwana Omkhulu?	See 16.5	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
16.17		X	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	Has the mine been approved? The mine will not happen without our permission.	See 16.5	Not Applicable
17. Sgubude Hall (Dlamini Store) Community						
17.1	Mtwana Qumela Zulu	X	20 August 2021 Sgubude Hall (Dlamini Store) Community Meeting	What will happen to the people whose houses have to be removed? Even the ones who do not fall within the project area but will experience bad effects because of the mine – some people’s houses are cracking because of the blasting from Exxaro Mine outside Mthunzini, we don’t want the same here.	A minimum of 500 m around the pit area would need to be cleared for safety reasons associated with blasting. Should there be issues with potential damage to property this could be discussed with Jindal. A grievance procedure is required to be in place which could be used for this purpose.	Appendix N – Blasting Appendix D – Impact Assessment Section 10
17.2				My advice to the community is to listen to what Jindal has to say. I am not saying the community should agree to the mine, but we should consider what they are saying because in other areas people have been previously forcefully removed from their homes and walked away with nothing. People die and sell each other out because of mines. Furthermore, we do not want the Basotho to come here and take our jobs when we ourselves are unemployed. The community should form a committee which will be the link between Jindal and the community. Jindal should also provide skills and training to our people so that the mine employs locals and not outsiders.	The SLP will provide details of how Jindal will provide skills and training in addition the employment policy that will favour local communities.	SLP

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
17.3	Nduna Mthembu	X	20 August 2021 Sgubude Hall (Dlamini Store) Community Meeting	I am unhappy about the drilling that took place in our area and people were never compensated. I took people's names and bank account details and gave it to Jindal in hope that these people would be compensated. To this day, people were never compensated, and I never got a response from Jindal when I followed up. Can Jindal please do what's right and keep their promises.	Jindal is still addressing the compensation of people for the drilling that took place. This has been noted, and Jindal will revert to the induna as soon as possible about this.	Not Applicable
17.4				If people will be relocated, could Jindal please let us know which people will be affected and also quickly look for the area which they will be resettled to before the mine starts. People should not be moved once the mine starts to operate. Furthermore, people who are relocated have to be compensated well and their lives have to change for the better, including their children's' lives.	The need to relocate people, where they will be relocated to and any associated compensation will be investigated as part of the RAP. This will involve consultation with the communities on the ground.	RAP
17.6	JV Mtshali	X	20 August 2021 Sgubude Hall (Dlamini Store) Community Meeting	How will the relocation and compensation of land work? People have a lot of land here and should not be relocated to smaller lands.	The need to relocate people, where they will be relocated to and any associated compensation will be investigated as part of the RAP. This will involve consultation with the communities on the ground.	RAP
17.7	Sipho Zulu	X	20 August 2021 Sgubude Hall (Dlamini Store) Community Meeting	When Jindal came to our area in 2013, it drilled on people's land and promised to compensate us. It is now 2021 and some people have still not been compensated. How do we trust Jindal when it does not keep its promises? When will Jindal fix this issue – let us talk dates?	Jindal is still addressing the compensation of people for the drilling that took place. This has been noted, and Jindal will revert to the induna as soon as possible about this.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
17.8	Mr Ndlovu	X	20 August 2021 Sgubude Hall (Dlamini Store) Community Meeting	Will the dust caused by the blasting not affect people who may not directly be within the red boundary but maybe in close proximity to it?	The closest sensitive receptors (assuming everyone within the 500 m buffer zone is relocated) are located less than 100 m from the Project area to the southeast, south and southwest of the project boundary. At locations where the sensitive receptors are located the dust emission standards are predicted to be exceeded, the impact to community health is considered high prior to the implementation of mitigation but can be mitigated to medium. Those receptors that fall outside of the standard (more than 25% of the standard), the impact assessment shows a medium impact prior to additional mitigation and low with mitigation (Table 5 2).	Appendix D – Impact Assessment (Table 5-2) Appendix I - Air Quality Study
17.9				If people have farms/plots/forestry that have been supporting their families for generations, how will they be compensated for the loss of that?	The need to relocate people, where they will be relocated to and any associated compensation will be investigated as part of the RAP. This will involve consultation with the communities on the ground.	RAP
17.10	Anonymous 1	X	20 August 2021 Sgubude Hall (Dlamini Store) Community Meeting	Are there no illnesses which will affect people close to mine (who will not be relocated) for example, illnesses caused by dirty air (emissions), dust, etc.	There is a possibility for impacts to community health to occur due to the following: displacement and resettlement; increased employment; population influx; change in ambient air quality ; reduced groundwater quality ; reduced groundwater quantity; and flooding of mining	Appendix D – Impact Assessment (Section 12)

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					infrastructure. These have all been assessed as part of a Community Health Study.	Appendix P – Community Health Study
17.11	Skhumbuzo Mbatha	X	20 August 2021 Sgubude Hall (Dlamini Store) Community Meeting	Can the mine not develop/ build Technical Colleges to educate and train the locals in preparation for when the mine starts to operate?	The mine requires a number of authorisations before it can start construction and until the authorisations have been provided there is still doubt as to whether the mine will go ahead. When it does go ahead the SLP will detail the training that will be available to the community.	SLP
17.12				Will the mine not relocate people to land owned by other people/families assuming that no one owns the land because it is vacant? Furthermore, if the owners do agree for their land to be used for the relocation, how will they be compensated?	The need to relocate people, where they will be relocated to and any associated compensation would be investigated as part of the RAP. This would involve consultation with the communities on the ground. The owners and lawful users of the land would have to be compensated.	RAP
17.13	Anonymous 2	X	20 August 2021 Sgubude Hall (Dlamini Store) Community Meeting	Jindal and SLR must be honest and trustworthy about this entire project from the get-go, because once this mine starts operating, we (the community) will never see you guys again here.	Noted.	Not Applicable
17.14	Siyabonga Ntsele	X	20 August 2021 Sgubude Hall (Dlamini Store) Community Meeting	Can Jindal build more clinics and hospitals and fix the roads in this area before it even starts to operate, because when the mine starts construction it will add more problems to what the community already has, for example there will be an increase in traffic and dust, and people’s health will be	Should Jindal be granted permission for the mine, Jindal has to make certain commitments for community investment. A percentage of the money the mine makes has to be reinvested into the local community. That investment might be in	SLP Appendix I - Air Quality Study

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				affected. When the mine starts to operate there will also be hazardous gas emissions. We will need clinics and hospitals to address these health issues.	roads, schools, libraries, clinics, etc. The money for social investment has to be spent every year and the things the money is spent on has to be done in consultation with the Municipality, Traditional Authority and local communities. These investment opportunities would form part of the approved SLP. In terms of health, the Air Quality and Health Studies will look at the possible risks and impacts which will be caused by the mine and how to mitigate these impacts.	Appendix P – Community Health Study
17.15				Can we have these community benefits now and not in 5 years’ time when the mine starts to operate?	The social component of the SLP requires investment by Jindal to improve communities quality of life by investing some of the money it makes back into the local communities and projects, this could be in partnership with the community, municipality or government.. The requirements of the SLP would only be applicable if the Mining Right is approved and the development goes ahead.	Not Applicable
18. Mehlamasha Combined School Community						
18.1	Sphamandla Ntete	X	22 August 2021 Mehlamasha Combined School	Does the mine have a youth skills development and training plan in place to upskill the youth before it starts operating, so that the youth can be employed when the mine starts operating?	The South African Mining Charter and minerals legislation requires that a company like Jindal who want to mine have to develop a SLP which it has to comply with. In the SLP the mine has to make commitments to skills development, youth employment and the	SLP

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
			Community Meeting		employment of the local communities. This SLP would have to be updated every 5 years in consultation with communities.	
18.2				The presentation speaks about the concentrate ore being exported to other countries. Why are local people not skilled to process the ore to its final stages, where only the final product is exported overseas? The processing of the concentrate ore can create many jobs in South Africa.	In terms of beneficiating the iron ore into steel, South African legislation encourages that (and there will be opportunity for that) but South Africa currently does not have enough electricity/energy to operate a new smelter. Therefore, at this stage the concentrate has to be exported.	Not Applicable
18.3	Themba Madlophe	X	22 August 2021 Mehlamasha Combined School Community Meeting	Will these two areas of Umsuthu and Mehloamasha also be relocated? If so, will there be compensation to go live elsewhere? Secondly, will those who will be relocated also be compensated for their grazing land?	The RAP will identify exactly which areas would need to be relocated and a full survey of assets for these communities would be undertaken. Mehlamasha is approximately 2 km away from the boundary and it is likely that it will not need to be relocated. People that would be relocated would be compensated for their assets.	RAP
18.4				We wish for the local youth to be skilled and employed by the mine, and for Jindal not to employ outsiders from Johannesburg.	The South African Mining Charter and minerals legislation requires that a company like Jindal who want to mine have to develop a SLP which it has to comply with. In the SLP the mine has to make commitments to skills development, youth employment and the employment of the local communities. This SLP would have to be updated every 5 years in consultation with communities.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
18.5	Ntokozo Mhlongo	X	22 August 2021 Mehlamasha Combined School Community Meeting	What will happen to our graves if we are affected and have to be relocated?	Prior to any mining or development taking place a full survey of graves in the area would need to be undertaken. Should resettlement be needed graves would be part of this process. Full consent would be required from relatives and relevant authorities should relocation of graves be required.	RAP Appendix D – Impact Assessment Appendix Q - Cultural Heritage
18.6				Why did SLR not consult these areas (Umsuthi and Mehloamasha) initially when it was prospecting if they knew that these areas were also going to likely be affected, why are we only being consulted now?	Jindal undertook prospecting and drilling between 2012 and 2014. SLR was not appointed to undertake the EIA process, but another Consultancy was appointed. It is not clear why there wasn't consultation then.	Not Applicable
18.7	Mr Shandu	X		Has Jindal been granted approval/authorisation to mine?	No, the mine has not yet been granted approval. The EIA is still in progress. This EIA and the associated specialist studies will be submitted to the DMRE for decision making. A decision whether to grant or approve the Mining Right Application for the Jindal MIOP can be expected towards the end of 2023.	Section 3.1.3
18.8				Why was the community not consulted during the prospecting phase? Why are you not engaging only with those who are directly affected, and were initially consulted and even got job opportunities during the prospecting?	Jindal undertook prospecting and drilling between 2012 and 2014. SLR was not appointed to undertake the EIA process, but another Consultancy was appointed. It is not clear why there wasn't consultation then.	Not Applicable
18.9	Nthabiseng Motaung	X	22 August 2021 Mehlamasha Combined	If the project succeeds, how will the community benefit long term? Will Jindal allow the public to buy its shares?	The Mining Charter sets out that for new mines the company has to make 5% of the shareholding in the company available to the	SLP

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
			School Community Meeting		local community – so Jindal would have to comply with that law. But the “local community” can only be identified once the project has been approved. The SLP will define community benefits over the long term. These programmes will be designed in conjunction with the local communities and would have to be updated every 5 years.	
18.10	Senzo Sibiya	X	22 August 2021 Mehlamasha Combined School Community Meeting	I understand that Mehlamasha is a bit far from the mine project area, but how will the community be affected in terms of water, electricity and mine infrastructure, etc.?	Mehlamasha is approximately 2 km south of the proposed pit and at the closest about 1 km from the access road. As the community is well outside of the directly impacted area there should be minimal impact in terms of water, electricity and mine infrastructure.	Appendix D – Impact Assessment
18.11				The youth need to be skilled and trained so they can be employed by the mine when it starts operating.	The South African Mining Charter and minerals legislation requires that a company like Jindal who want to mine have to develop a SLP which it has to comply with. In the SLP the mine has to make commitments to skills development, youth employment and the employment of the local communities. This SLP would have to be updated every 5 years in consultation with communities.	SLP
18.12	Sifiso	X	22 August 2021 Mehlamasha Combined School	Is Jindal aware that the community could decline being relocated? What would Jindal then do if people refuse to be relocated? If we are relocated,	The final decision to grant or decline Jindal mining authorisation lies with the DMRE (through a number of licences), however, despite any licenses Jindal must also receive consent from landowners and occupiers	RAP

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
			Community Meeting	we do not want to go to an area with water issues or drought because we have livestock and crops.	before they could develop a mine and relocate people.	
18.13	Sphamandla Ntete	X	22 August 2021 Mehlamasha Combined School Community Meeting	5% is too little to be given to the community. Does Jindal think that it is fair to give the community only 5%? If not, where can Jindal adjust/ make changes so that the community benefits fairly and is also happy.	The 5% is a South African legal requirement.	Not Applicable
18.14				Can there not be negotiations with the overseas countries which create the final products, to sell it to us cheaper, because once the product is final it becomes so expensive that South Africans can't buy it, which is unfair trade because in actual fact these countries get the raw material from our country.	In terms of beneficiating the iron ore into steel, South African legislation encourages that (and there will be opportunity for that) but South Africa currently does not have enough electricity/energy to operate a new smelter. Therefore, at this stage the concentrate has to be exported.	Not Applicable
18.15	Ntokozo Mhlongo	X	22 August 2021 Mehlamasha Combined School Community Meeting	If I relocated to another traditional area (outside Entembeni), will the mine come look for me wherever I am in order for it to give me what's due to me since the mine will invest back into the local community every year?	It is not yet known where people will be relocated to. The RAP would have to investigate where people would be relocated to. The details of compensation would be negotiated during the RAP process.	RAP
18.16	Lindani Buthelezi	X	22 August 2021 Mehlamasha Combined School Community Meeting	If Jindal does find ore in this area and asks us to relocate, I personally will not want to be relocated.	The decision not to agree with the mine or be relocated is an individual's right.	Not Applicable
18.17	Senzo Sibiya	X	22 August 2021	Is Jindal and SLR aware that when the specialists come into the area to do their site work and spend	As part of the consultation Jindal and SLR have been engaging with the Traditional	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
			Mehlamasha Combined School Community Meeting	a week or so, it is the “law” of this area that they then employ a local person to assist them with their work – even if it’s to just accompany them around. This is so we can also get job opportunities.	Council and the Izindunas (community leaders) so that we can get access to do this work. This work is now completed.	
18.18	Mr Shandu	X	22 August 2021 Mehlamasha Combined School Community Meeting	Do you have permission from the king to go into communities and host these meetings? Is the king aware that Jindal is proposing to develop a mine in his kingdom?	Yes, Jindal have presented themselves to the Inkosi and the Ndunankulu of Entembeni Traditional Council. SLR has also presented itself to the Inkosi and izinduna about the work it is undertaking, and they have all agreed to these meetings.	Appendix C – Stakeholder Engagement
18.19				We (the community) do not want to be relocated to another area and then suffer there.	The decision not to agree with the mine or be relocated is an individual’s right.	Not Applicable
18.20	Siyabonga Sibiya	X	22 August 2021 Mehlamasha Combined School Community Meeting	Are there committees (that will serve as a link between the mine and communities) that have been established in the affected areas? If not, when will this happen, when the mine starts to operate?	The engagement with Jindal is between the Inkosi and Izinduna, but SLR’s wider engagement with the community is for the EIA process. There has been no direct negotiation about the mine as yet because it hasn’t been approved.	Not Applicable
18.21	Lindani Buthelezi	X	22 August 2021 Mehlamasha Combined School Community Meeting	Is this proposed mine linked to the mine in Kwa Nongoma? Because that mine made empty promises to the communities and people are now unhappy and regret allowing the mine in. The community must be aware that the mine sometimes sells dreams. People must make their own decisions knowing that some things the mine promises will not be fulfilled.	Jindal has no association with that mine. With any mining project that gets approved, there are many commitments that are made by the mine (for example, social, economic and environmental commitments). These commitments form part of the authorisation that the mine gets and once the mine is approved, South African law provides that government and the communities work	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					together to enforce that the mine complies with those commitments.	
19. Dlozeyane Primary School Community						
19.1	Anonymous 1	X	22 August 2021 Dlozeyane Primary School Community Meeting	Mondi told us about the presentation you are doing a long time ago. What exactly are you here for? We don't need you here!	Jindal started prospecting between 2012 and 2014. The price of iron ore then collapsed in 2016 to about 40 dollars/ton and the project was no longer viable. Over the past 2 years, the price of iron or has increased, hence Jindal is proposing to recommence the project. Your comment is noted.	Section 3.1.1
19.2	Anonymous 2	X	22 August 2021 Dlozeyane Primary School Community Meeting	Are you done with your presentation? You are not going to keep us here (in the meeting)! I hope this is the last time we're seeing you in this place!	Your comment is noted.	Not Applicable
19.3	Anonymous 3	X	22 August 2021 Dlozeyane Primary School Community Meeting	We do not want the mine here!	Although it's government who makes the final decision whether the mine will be approved or not, the landowners and occupiers must give consent for the mine to be here. If these parties do not give consent, then Jindal cannot mine.	Not Applicable
19.4	Anonymous 4	X	22 August 2021 Dlozeyane Primary School Community Meeting	We do not need the mine here! The king himself can come back and we still won't need this mine! We don't want to see you here ever again!	Your comment is noted	Not Applicable

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20. Traditional Leaders						
20.1	Umtwana Khumbulani Zulu	X	15 June 2021 Zulu-Entembeni Traditional Court Meeting	Is it only the izinduna and community members of the 4 proposed school areas that will be allowed to attend those community meetings?	Yes, those meetings will be mostly for those specific communities. SLR is avoiding an open public meeting due to COVID-19. However, if the izindunas are somehow interlinked, then that meeting would have to accommodate both the affected communities. There will, however, be more stakeholder meetings that other people can attend, it will not just be the community meetings. There will also be a public meeting during the EIA phase which anybody will be able to attend.	Appendix C – Stakeholder Engagement
20.2	Nduna Shandu	X	15 June 2021 Zulu-Entembeni Traditional Court Meeting	I am concerned about what has just been presented. There was mention of the Mehlamasha school, which upsets me because it is my area and previously there was never mention that this area would be affected by the mine. Had I known about this, I would have requested to also be consulted in the initial stages.	It is important that all potentially affected communities are engaged (with the help of izinduna). That is why SLR has undertaken this process of consultation with the local communities and any other I&APs.	Appendix C – Stakeholder Engagement
20.3	Anonymous	X	15 June 2021 Zulu-Entembeni Traditional Court Meeting	I am also in close proximity to Nduna Shandu’s isigodi and I can confirm that these izigodi will not be pleased to know that they will now all of a sudden be affected by the mine. These aren’t the olden days; people are now smarter and know their rights; they have questions. These “newly” affected communities will need to be consulted. Some of us can agree that the approach Jindal used initially was not a good one, but this can be fixed by engaging	See 20.2	Appendix C – Stakeholder Engagement

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				with communities and making them understand the pros and cons that will come with the mine.		
20.4	Anonymous	X	15 June 2021 Zulu-Entembeni Traditional Court Meeting	I am happy that this presentation was done, and I'm happy to see umtwana Mandla, umtwana Khumbulani Jindal and SLR here, because the community had questions about the mine which I was unable to answer. I think it is very important to highlight the fact that this is a very sensitive issue and the community is unhappy. The indunas are happy that SLR is proposing these meetings to engage with the communities. The indunas are not siding with anyone, but the Jindal and the consultants will speak to the communities themselves. My advice is that before anything commences, the community must be consulted to hear what their grievances are.	Your comment is noted	Not Applicable
20.5	Bab' Dlodla	X	15 June 2021 Zulu-Entembeni Traditional Court Meeting	I am uncertain whether the consultants will also visit the Emakhasaneni area, but what I can say is that I cannot guarantee their safety when they come to Emakhasaneni.	Your comment is noted.	Not Applicable
20.6	Anonymous	X	15 June 2021 Zulu-Entembeni Traditional Court Meeting	I share the same sentiments with Bab' Dlodla with regards to the izinduna not being able to guarantee the consultants' safety. Our advice as the izinduna is that abantwana and the police are present at these meetings to ensure that all goes well.	Your comment is noted..	Not Applicable
20.7	Anonymous	X	15 June 2021	Is it possible to move the Nogajuka Tuesday meeting to Friday around midday, as Tuesday is the	Yes, SLR can move that meeting to Friday midday.	Not Applicable

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			Zulu-Entembeni Traditional Court Meeting	Traditional Court Day and all the izinduna will be in court?		
20.8	Anonymous	X	15 June 2021 Zulu-Entembeni Traditional Court Meeting	Can all the meetings be moved to 12pm instead of 2pm? 2pm is a bit late and it's winter now.	It is possible, but our challenge is that we have meetings with other stakeholders in the mornings, but we can aim for 12 pm.	Not Applicable
20.9				Can your other meetings not be moved to start earlier? Otherwise, let the izinduna discuss these proposed dates and times amongst themselves and inform Jindal and SLR of the outcome.	Your comment is noted.	Not Applicable
20.10	Nduna Nkulu of Obuka	X	22 June 2021 Obuka Traditional Court Meeting	When can we expect the first Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report to come out?	The whole EIA process will take approximately 300 days. The first report, which is the scoping report, will likely be available in approximately one months time.	Not Applicable
20.11				Where does Jindal come from?	Jindal is a big company that comes from India and operates many mines worldwide. Here in South Africa, it operates the Kiepersol Colliery in Piet Retief, Mpumalanga. Jindal also has an iron ore mine in Mozambique, which is similar to what we want to do here in Melmoth.	Not Applicable
20.12				Now that the prospecting has occurred and Jindal has come back to inform the people of Melmoth that you have found minerals, when and how long will this mine operate?	Should Jindal be granted the Mining Right as well as other required licenses, construction could begin in around 2028 and Phase 1 of the mine would take between 25 and 30 years.	Chapter 3.1.3
20.13				We are thankful for the development opportunity. If Jindal were to be granted permission to operate,	During the operational phase approximately 800 opportunities per year would be	SLP

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				how many employment opportunities will the mine create and will Jindal train and upskill people? The Obuka community has many students, university graduates and general workers as well who we would like to see the mine employ.	available. The SLP will stipulate how the mine will help the people of the affected communities, based on their needs. The SLP will be discussed and negotiated with the communities and will have to be approved by the DMRE. The communities will also be involved in the regular review and update of the SLP (approximately every 5 years). There are many examples of employees in mines who have been upskilled by the mine.	
20.14				Of the three communities, which community will mining start?	The mine will be mined in phases, so all the areas will at some point be mined but the mining will not occur all at once. However, phase 1 would start in Entembeni.	Not Applicable
20.15	Anonymous	X	23 June 2021 Yanguye Traditional Court Meeting	Which part of Yanguye has the mine found iron ore?	When prospecting was done it was discovered that there isn't much iron ore in the Yanguye area, so it is unlikely that there will be a mine here. The project area does however touch on a piece of land that falls under Yanguye.	Not Applicable
20.16	Anonymous	X	23 June 2021 Yanguye Traditional Court Meeting	What will happen to the houses, people and livestock when the mine comes?	Some communities if they fall within the direct footprint may need to be relocated if the mine is granted permission. It is not yet known where people will be relocated to. The RAP would have to investigate where people would be relocated to. The preferential option is that everyone who has to be relocated is relocated still within the Entembeni Traditional Council Area. The	RAP

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					details of compensation would be negotiated during the RAP process.	
20.17	Anonymous	X	23 June 2021 Yanguye Traditional Court Meeting	We need this development here in Melmoth, as long as the people are safe and as long as there's no fighting amongst izigodi (communities).	As part of the social impact assessment that is undertaken various mitigations are highlighted to try to minimise these types of issues should the Jindal MIOP be granted permission.	Appendix D – Impact Assessment (Section 15) Appendix S – Socio-economic Study
20.18	Anonymous	X	23 June 2021 Yanguye Traditional Court Meeting	What will happen if the community of Entembeni do not agree for Jindal to mine there? Will the mine be moved elsewhere?	To develop and operate a mine, there are approvals that the mine needs to obtain from the government. If the mine does not get any of these approvals, they will be forced to go somewhere else. However, you cannot just mine anywhere, there have to be minerals in the area for a mine to be viable.	Not Applicable
20.19	Anonymous	X	23 June 2021 Yanguye Traditional Court Meeting	With regards to employment, will the people of Entembeni receive preference over the people of Yanguye? The people of Yanguye are also in desperate need of jobs.	The SLP would have to stipulate the employment plan for the Jindal mine. The SLP will include the kind of skills that people would need to work at the mine, number of employees the mine would need, the training it would provide, etc.	SLP
20.20	Anonymous	X	23 June 2021 Yanguye Traditional Court Meeting	How dangerous will the impact of the mine be on the community's health? We are not trying to hinder the development; we just want to have more knowledge on the mine. We are subsistence farmers and so we need this knowledge.	There is some potential for impacts to community health in terms of the following: Displacement and resettlement; increased employment; population influx ; change in ambient air quality ; reduced groundwater	Appendix D – Impact Assessment (Section 12)

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
20.21				With regards to job opportunities, the opportunities must be equal for all the communities.	quality ; reduced groundwater quantity; and flooding of mining infrastructure. These have all been assessed as part of a Community Health Study. The SLP would have to stipulate the employment plan for the Jindal mine. The SLP will include the kind of skills that people would need to work at the mine, number of employees the mine would need, the training it would provide, etc.	Appendix P – Community Health Study SLP
20.22				The research for this proposed mine needs to be stronger – more information is needed so that we can know what we are dealing with and SLR/ Jindal can answer all our questions.	During the EIA phase there will be an additional public participation process during which any questions can be asked and where available, answers provided.	Not Applicable
20.23	Anonymous	X	23 June 2021 Yanguye Traditional Court Meeting	I am happy with this development. This development might help our community to get tarred roads as the gravel roads are ruining our cars. Can Jindal assist with that?	Jindal cannot yet commit to the development in the community. But as the project develops, the mine’s SLP will help address the plans to develop the community. This will be discussed and negotiated between the mine, the municipality and the community. It is planned, should the mine be approved, to tar the main access road to the mine in order to minimise dust to neighbouring properties.	Chapter 5.1.3.2
20.24	Anonymous	X	23 June 2021 Yanguye Traditional Court Meeting	I have worked in a mine before. I would like to know how deep the shafts will go into the ground as shafts will affect us one way or another– not matter how far they are.	The proposed mine is an open pit mine and not an underground mine. The pit will be 4 km in length, 1 km wide and approximately 550 m in depth. There will be no shafts.	Chapter 3.1.2

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20.25	Inkosi of Obuka	X	23 June 2021 Yanguye Traditional Court Meeting	How exactly will the Yanguye community be affected then, if it will just be an open pit?	At a later stage, there may be a possibility that they might mine in a small piece of land that belongs to Yanguye after they are done in Entembeni. Mining will be phased, currently only Phase 1 is being applied for.	Not Applicable
20.26	Anonymous	X	23 June 2021 Yanguye Traditional Court Meeting	Is it only when Jindal is finished mining in Entembeni, after 25 years, that it will then come mine here in Yanguye?	See 20.25	Not Applicable
20.27	Anonymous	X	23 June 2021 Yanguye Traditional Court Meeting	SLR must continue with specialist investigations. If we make decisions with regards to the development now, it will be a problem for us in the future. SLR must continue with their specialist studies and research and come back once they are certain that mining will also take place here.	Mining is not yet a certainty, this would be subject to a number of approvals being in place first. However, SLR will provide feedback of findings of the EIA process at a public meeting to be held.	Not Applicable
20.28	Anonymous	X	23 June 2021 Yanguye Traditional Court Meeting	We do not know Entembeni's decisions and so we cannot make decisions or agree to anything. The Yanguye community will wait and see how it goes in Entembeni and if for sure we will also be affected.	Noted. It is also important to state that SLR is not requesting for any decisions to be made, this is merely an introductory information sharing meeting.	Not Applicable
20.29	Anonymous	X	23 June 2021 Yanguye Traditional Court Meeting	Will Jindal also hire people outside of Entembeni? How will the hiring process work?	The South African Mining Charter and minerals legislation requires that a company like Jindal who want to mine have to develop a SLP which it has to comply with. In the SLP the mine has to make commitments to skills development, youth employment and the employment of the local communities. This SLP would have to be updated every 5 years in consultation with communities.	SLP

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20.30	Anonymous	X	23 June 2021 Yanguye Traditional Court Meeting	When will the mine commence in Entembeni?	Should Jindal be granted the Mining Right as well as other required licenses, construction could begin in around 2028 and Phase 1 of the mine would take between 25 and 30 years.	Chapter 3.1.3
Department of Land Affairs						
21. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)						
21.1	Sipho Shandu	X	18 June 2021 Virtual Meeting with DARD	Is DARD the first Department SLR is presenting this information to?	Although the engagement is fairly early in the process, Jindal has already engaged with multiple stakeholders. SLR, as part of the EIA process, has met with the Zulu Entembeni Traditional Authority and representatives of the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality earlier this week. From next week, Jindal and SLR are holding several community engagement meetings and other key stakeholder meetings.	Not Applicable
21.2				Have you engaged with other stakeholders yet?	See 21.1	Appendix C – Stakeholder Engagement
21.3				How many hectares did you say will be required for the mine?	The entire South Block is approximately 11 703 ha. In terms of mining footprint the mining pit will be about 350 ha, waste rock dump approximately 200 ha and the processing plant approximately 60 ha. With all the additional infrastructure the total mining area will approximately be 1000 Ha.	Chapter 3.1

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21.4				Can you please share the presentation with the Department?	Yes, we will share the presentation along with the Background Information Document.	Not Applicable
21.5				It might be important for the agricultural study to expand and extensively elaborate on the effects this mine will have on the farms starting from Nkwaleni going up to Empangeni because that is an agriculture zone. Furthermore, the long-term effects of the mine possibly using water from the Goedetrouw Dam also need to be examined, specifically how this will affect the farms.	A water supply analysis has been undertaken and is included in the Hydrology Study as well as in Chapter 3.1.2.5 of the EIA. The final source of water for the mine is still to be finalised. Given the distance between the source (mine) and receptor (crops), and the larger size of the dust particles associated with dust deposition nuisance, the impact of dust fallout on agricultural crops is predicted to be LOW prior to the implementation and VERY LOW after mitigation. Paving the main access road (which passes through agricultural areas) would further reduce dust emissions by approximately 200 tonnes per annum.	Appendix F – Hydrology Study Appendix I – Air Quality Study
22. Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR)						
22.1	Lindokuhle Mkhwanazi (DRDLR)	X	11 August 2021 Virtual Meeting with DRDLR	Which side of Melmoth will the project area be, the side of Ulundi or Nomagwazi?	When you come from Eshowe down the Enkwaleni Valley to the Enkwalini Store, the South East pit would be in the area in the hills on the left. Essentially by the hills above the Goedetrouw Dam (a bit of a distance from Melmoth).	Section 3.1.2 Figure 2-1
22.2	Ntuthuko Myeza (DRDLR)	X X X	11 August 2021 Virtual Meeting with DRDLR	Thank you for the presentation, it was insightful. Is this the first EIA Jindal is doing for this project, because I recall this project from prior years? If not, what were the findings of the first project?	Between the years 2012-2015 Jindal appointed the consultant Golder to undertake an EIA. That process only got as far as the Scoping Report, but there were	Section 3.1.2

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					public consultations that were undertaken as part of that process.	
22.3				In the areas affected, is there any state-owned land?	All the land that underlies the South East block is registered with the Ingonyama Trust, and falls under the Zulu-Entembeni Traditional Authority. SLR has engaged with the Inkosi of Entembeni and his Induna Council, and SLR is continuing with those meetings and engagements.	Not Applicable
22.4				Are there no communities around where the Waste Rock Dump and the pit will be located? I know you mentioned that there are two schools, but are there also houses/communities in that area?	Within the proposed development area there are approximately 200 homesteads. The RAP would include a detailed survey of the exact number of houses and occupants within that area that would need to be relocated.	RAP
22.5	Serage Mphahlele (DRDLR)	X	11 August 2021 Virtual Meeting with DRDLR	Are there any farming businesses that need to be relocated within the project area, or might somehow be affected?	No agricultural businesses were identified. There are, however, people who undertake small scale subsistence farming on their plots. The commercial farms that are owned by Entemebeni are outside of the project area and private land ownership (where there is commercial or private farming) is also outside of the area.	Chapter 7.6
22.6				What business opportunities will this project present?	Throughout the construction and operational phases there will be some employment opportunities directly with the mine. In addition, there would be improvements in income levels for those businesses (and households) that are able to benefit from supply contracts, both to undertake parts of	SLP Appendix S – Socio-economic Study

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					the construction, as well as to supply the required goods and specialist services.	
22.7				Mr Mphahlele’s comments and advice is that a more extensive community involvement/consultation should happen to avoid what is currently happening at the Richards Bay Minerals Mine, which will be to Jindal’s detriment.	SLR is doing a lot of consultations and Jindal’s first action was to employ a Stakeholder Engagement Manager who is based in Melmoth. As part of the EIA, SLR is also consulting more widely than what is specifically required by the law. We are aware of the situation in KZN and South Africa at large and are cognisant of peoples’ needs.	Not Applicable
22.8				If all goes according to plan, when will the mine start operating? I am aware that this is a process, but I’m sure Jindal has a preliminary project plan and timeframes of when they would like to start operating.	Should Jindal be granted the Mining Right as well as other required licenses, construction could begin in around 2028 and Phase 1 of the mine would take between 25 and 30 years.	Chapter 3.1.3
Department of Environmental Affairs						
23. Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA)						
23.1	Muziwandile Mdamba	X	29 June 2021 Virtual meeting with EDTEA	What does the green and orange block in the local setting map show?	The green block is the North Block and the orange block is the South block. These are the areas the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) intends to apply for a Mining Right over, but the actual mine infrastructure will be in a fairly concentrated area in the South-East portion in the South block.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
23.2				How will the ore be accessed, will blasting be involved?	The ore will be accessed via the blasting of rock to develop an open pit mine.	Section 3.1.2.1
23.3				What will the depth of the pit be?	The pit is proposed to be approximately 550 m deep.	Section 3.1.2.1
23.4				Was this project first initiated back in 2015/16, because this is not the first time I hear of it?	Jindal commenced with this project between 2012 and 2016. Golder Associates was appointed as the consultants to undertake the EIA, and they got as far as the Scoping Phase. Unfortunately, globally the price of iron dropped significantly and Jindal abandoned the project at that time (early 2016). In the last 3 years, the price of iron ore has picked up and the project has become feasible again, hence the recommencement of the project.	Section 3.1.1
23.5				Is it the South-East block alone that is expected to have a Life of Mine of 25+ years?	Yes. Approximately 800 million tonnes of ore is expected to be mined from the pit over the Life of Mine (LOM) (approximately 25 to 30 years).	Chapter 3.1.2
23.6				In terms of community participation, how are things on the ground? I recall EDTEA conducted several meetings (which included engaging with the Amakhosi) before the previous application was lodged -EDTEA was the CA at that stage. Is SLR building on that relationship or are you starting afresh?	SLR is starting afresh as most people have forgotten about the project. SLR has spent a considerable amount of time engaging with the Amakhosi and izinduna. SLR had commenced with community meetings last week which were authorised by the izinduna of the various communities.	Not Applicable
23.7				When does SLR anticipate the applications to be lodged with the Departments?	The EIA Report is planned to be submitted to the DMRE in September 2023.	Not Applicable

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Other Competent Authorities Affected						
24. Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA)						
24.1	Rebecca Buthelezi – Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA)	X	22 June 2021 COGTA Meeting	Will the LOM only be 25 years?	The LoM for the South-East block will be 25+ years. If Jindal gets to investigate the other three areas (i.e., the North, Southwest and South-Central blocks), then that would add more years to the proposed project, and increase the LOM. Only Phase 1 is part of the current EIA process.	Chapter 3.1.2
24.2				Are there communities within the red buffer shown on the conceptual site layout map?	Yes, there are about 200-300 homesteads as well as two schools (Gqokubukhosi Secondary School and Dlozeyane Primary School) within the directly affected project area.	Not Applicable
24.3				What was the outcome of the previous 2012-2016 project?	The previous project was never completed, it only got as far as the Scoping Phase.	Chapter 3.1.1
24.4				The problem with the royalties is that they only consult COGTA, when they are in trouble, whereas they should be engaging with us from the beginning of such projects. Secondly, Amakhosa and izinduna do not know how to approach or engage with the communities – they often withhold some information. I will assist SLR and Jindal where I am able to. Furthermore, I will put this project as an item in COGTA’s next meeting with the Traditional Authorities.	That would be much appreciated. Everyone, including the communities, need to be well informed. People need to be told about the benefits as well as the risks that this project will likely bring. That is therefore why SLR has been appointed, to ensure that that all parties are engaged and well informed	Not Applicable
25. Department of Water & Sanitation: Kwazulu-Natal Region						

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
25.1	Ziyanda Malibiji (DWS)	X	11 August 2022 By Email	Reference is made to the Background Information Document (BID) received electronically by the Department of Water and Sanitation (Department) on the 10th August 2021. This Department has the following comments which must be addressed and form part of the subsequent environmental assessment process. The subsequent environmental report(s) must be submitted to this office for further review to ensure compliance with statutory requirements, assessment of scientific and technical adequacy and to ensure issues raised have been adequately addressed.	The Department of Water and Sanitation comments have been noted.	Not Applicable
25.2				1. This Department appreciates the commitment by the Applicant to apply for a Water Use Authorization in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) and looks forward to receiving this application.	The DWS has been registered and will be given the opportunity to comment on all documentation related to the EIA.	Not Applicable
25.3				2. This Department appreciates the commitment by the Applicant to investigate the status of the following environmental aspects: Geotechnical, Groundwater, Surface Water, Waste Classification, Biodiversity and Hydrogeology and looks forward to their incorporation in the subsequent environmental reports to be submitted to this office.	All relevant water use details will be submitted as part of the WULA to the DWS.	Not Applicable
25.4				3. The Applicant is reminded to include details on water and wastewater provisions for the proposed project/ development, amongst others:	All relevant water use details will be submitted as part of the WULA to the DWS.	

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				<p>3.1) A breakdown of the water requirements for all phases of the development;</p> <p>3.2) The source of water to be used for the development;</p> <p>3.3) Wastewater and sewage treatment and/or management for all phases of the development; and</p> <p>3.4) Proof of sustainability of both water and wastewater provisions for the lifetime of the project/ development.</p>		
25.5				4. The Applicant is reminded to conduct an impact assessment to determine the potential impacts of the proposed development on watercourses including the mitigation measures outlining how the impacts will be mitigated and managed to avoid detrimental impacts on the watercourse.	An impact assessment has been undertaken and is included with the EIA.	Appendix D – Impact Assessment
25.6				5. The Applicant is reminded to indicate the cradle to grave management plan for the waste (both general and hazardous waste) to be generated.	This information will be included in the Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) and submitted to the DWS as part of the WULA.	
25.7				6. A detailed Environmental Management Programme for all phases of the project must be attached.	A detailed EMPr is included in Chapter 28.	Chapter 28
25.8				7. The Applicant is reminded to include the erosion control measures to be implemented.	Erosion control measures are included in the Impact Assessment and the EMPr.	Appendix D – Impact

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
						Assessment (Section 7.3) Chapter 28
25.9				8. The Applicant is reminded to include a Storm Water Management Plan for the proposed development/ project.	A Conceptual Stormwater Management Plan has been included in the Hydrological Study.	Appendix F – Hydrological Study (Section 7 and Appendix E)
25.10				9. The Applicant is reminded to reflect all the proposed infrastructure in legible, drawn to scale site layout maps. The Maps should, amongst others: a) Show all watercourses: channels, drainage lines, streams, tributaries, rivers, wetlands, etc. within and around the site of interest; b) Show the 1:100 year floodline of all drainage lines, channels, streams, tributaries, rivers (in and around the site) or 100m distance (whichever is greatest); c) Show all wetlands (in and around the site), their delineated boundaries as well as the buffer zone(s) to be applied for this development; d) Superimpose all the proposed development infrastructure (temporary & permanent) which forms part of this development. e) The maps should be on high resolution, with legible legends and drawn to scale.	A Wetland and Aquatic Study, Hydrology Study and Hydropedology Study were undertaken to gather this information. This information will also be used to inform the WULA.	Appendix F – Hydrology Study Appendix H – Wetland & Aquatic Study Appendix T – Hydropedology Study

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
25.11				It is the responsibility of the Applicant to identify all water uses triggered by the undertakings in terms of Section 21 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) and to ensure that all applicable water uses are authorized as such. The Applicant is reminded that if this development, parts of it and its infrastructure are located within the regulated area then the project must be authorized by this Department prior to commencement of the activity. Therefore, the Applicant will be required to apply for a Water Use Authorisation as the activity will not be a permissible water use as stipulated in Section 22 of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998.	A Water Use Licence will be applied for from the DWS.	Chapter 4.5
25.12	Ziyanda Malibiji - Water Quality Management Department of Water and Sanitation – KZN	X	28 February 2022, via Email.	Reference is made to the Background Information Document (BID) received electronically by the Department of Water and Sanitation (Department) on the 10th of August 2021, the Department's comment letter dated 11th August 2021 and the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) received by this Department on the 16th February 2022. This Department has the following comments which must be addressed and form part of the subsequent environmental assessment process. The subsequent environmental report(s) must be submitted to this office for further review to ensure compliance with statutory requirements, assessment of scientific and technical adequacy and to ensure issues raised have been adequately addressed.	Thank you for your email, all correspondence and reports will be submitted throughout the process. The database has been updated with these contact details.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
25.13				<p>1. Reference is made to page 18 of the DSR which states that "Water storage of up to 100 000m³ will be required which would require a wall of 5m or higher'.</p> <p>1.1 The Applicant is required to adhere to Dam Safety Regulations prescribed by this Department as the proposed dam is considered a safety risk. N.B. Dams with a safety risk are dams with a wall height exceeding 5m and a storage capacity greater than 50 000m³ amongst others.</p>	<p>The water is proposed to be stored in a sealed water reservoir which will be located within the plant complex. No earth dam within a watercourse is proposed. Should the dam be considered a safety risk the relevant regulations will be adhered to.</p>	Chapter 3.1.2.5
25.14				<p>2. Page 23 of the DSR states that "Some infrastructure (plant, pit, WRDs, roads etc) developed for the Jindal MIOP would be within 32m of a watercourse."</p> <p>2.1 The Applicant must ensure that all the proposed activities as well as infrastructure are sited outside the regulated zones unless authorized. A regulated zone area is an area within 1:100-year flood line or 100 m of a river (whichever is greatest) in terms of the NWA an area within 500 m radius from a delineated boundary of a wetland in terms of the General Authorisation No 1199 of 18 December 2009.</p>	<p>A Hydrological Impact Assessment is being undertaken which will identify the 1:100 year floodlines as well as delineate watercourses.</p> <p>A WULA in terms of the NWA will be submitted to the DWS for the project whereby all proposed water uses will be licensed.</p> <p>Where possible relocation of project infrastructure will be considered to minimise impacts.</p>	<p>Appendix F – Hydrology Study</p> <p>Table 3 6 National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) Section 21 Listed Activities</p>
25.15				<p>3. Reference is made to Table 3-6 on page 27 of the DSR which indicates that the proposed development/project triggers Section 21 (a), (c), (f), (g), (i) and (j) water uses in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) read in conjunction with page 37 of the DSR which states</p>	<p>A Pre-Application meeting was held with Ms H. Aboobaker (the assigned case officer for the WULA from the DWS) on 11 February 2022. As discussed in this meeting the following water uses are applicable to this project: Section 21 (a), (c), (f), (g), (i) and (j).</p>	Table 3-6 National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) Section

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				<p>that "A new Water Use Licence Application (WULA) will be submitted to DWS and will cover Section 21 (a), (b), (c), (e), (g), (i) and (j) water uses prior to commencement of construction and operation activities within the project site."</p> <p>3.1 The Applicant is advised to contact Ms Zama Hadebe (Water Use Authorisation Administrator) to set up a PreWater Use Authorisation meeting to determine the type of authorisations required as well as the technical requirements and administrative process that needs to be followed.</p> <p>3.2 If the proposed project engages or proposes to engage in one or more water uses that require a water use licence in terms of the NWA, then by default all other water use activities taking place on that property, irrespective if it would be regulated by a General Authorisation would require a water use licence. This is part of the integrated water use licencing process.</p> <p>3.3 This Department requests clarity with regards to Section 21 (b) and (e) and (f) water uses which appear on one of the quoted pages but not on the other.</p>	Page 37 has been updated to reflect these water uses.	21 Listed Activities
25.16				4. Reference is made to page 33 of the DSR which states that "The mining operations will require water for the processing plant, dust control, for vehicle wash down and for the change house and office use. The conceptual design is for water to be pumped from the Goedetrouw Dam via a new	A Water Balance will be generated for the project using available data. The BFS will generate more detailed data and will be used for the integrated Water Use Licence. The data from the BFS will include the specific design for the STP, WWTP, PCDs etc.	Appendix F – Hydrology Study Chapter 3.1.2.5

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				<p>pipeline of approximately 10km, Water will be stored on site in a reservoir of approximately 100 000m³ . Additional pipelines will be required for the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and sewage treatment plant (STP). Water requirements will reduce as the pit deepens due to the reuse of water that collects within the pit. In addition, water management infrastructure will be required including dirty water dams, pollution control dams and stormwater management. A Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) will be implemented for the site for clean and dirty water separation in compliance with GN704 and Best Practice Guidelines." The Applicant is required to provide this Department with the following:</p> <p>4.1 A breakdown of the water requirements for all phases of the proposed development/project (show all workings);</p> <p>4.2 The source of water for the construction phase of the development including proof of its sustainability;</p> <p>4.3 Details on the proposed abstraction from Goedetrouw Dam, amongst others:</p> <p>4.3.1 Quantity of water required;</p> <p>4.3.2 Proposed abstraction volumes; and</p> <p>4.3.3 Effect on downstream users;</p> <p>4.4 Details on the design capacities and actual number of PCDs, dirty water dams and storm water management facilities;</p>	<p>A conceptual SWMP is included in the Hydrology Study. A detailed SWMP is a requirement of the EMPr.</p> <p>A water supply analysis has been undertaken and is included in the Hydrology Study as well as in Chapter 3.1.2.5 of the EIA. The final source of water for the mine is still to be finalised.</p> <p>All final details relating to water use will be included in the WULA when completed.</p>	

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				<p>4.5 Their proposed location(s) in the layout maps requested in 12.1 of this letter;</p> <p>4.6 The disposal site for the contaminants in the PCDs, dirty water dams & stormwater management facilities;</p> <p>4.7 A copy of the SWMP detailing appropriate measures to be implemented to protect the water resources in and around the site during construction, operation and throughout the life span of the project; and</p> <p>4.8 Details on the WWTP, amongst others;</p> <p>4.8.1 The type of treatment technology;</p> <p>4.8.2 The wastewater streams that will feed the WWTP (supply a flow diagram showing all proposed inputs and outputs including materials, chemicals, wastes, sludge, solid waste etc.;</p> <p>4.8.3 The proposed design and operational capacities of the WWTP; and</p> <p>4.8.4 Details on the disposal or discharge of final effluent.</p>		
25.17				<p>5. Page 33 of the DSR indicates that a water balance will be generated during the EIA process.</p> <p>5.1 This Department appreciates the commitment by the Applicant to generate a water balance and looks forward to its incorporation in the EIA report(s) to be submitted to this Department.</p>	<p>A preliminary water balance has been generated and is included in Chapter 8 of the Hydrology Study.</p>	<p>Appendix F – Hydrology Study (Chapter 8)</p>

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
25.18				<p>6. Page 33 of the DSR states that "The office complex will have a dedicated sewage treatment plant (STP) the detail of which is to be considered as part of the DFS."</p> <p>6.1 This Department notes the above statement and looks forward to the details of the STP, the Applicant is reminded to include the following:</p> <p>6.1.1 The basic design information indicating the type of treatment technology;</p> <p>6.1 .2 The design and operational capacities of the STP;</p> <p>6.1.3 Disposal method for screenings and grit material;</p> <p>6.1 .4 Method of flow measurement;</p> <p>6.1.5 Method(s) and frequency of periodical desludging;</p> <p>6.1 .6 Disposal site for the sludge to be generated; and</p> <p>6.1.7 Details on the disinfection, monitoring and disposal/discharge of the final effluent.</p>	The details of the STP have not yet been finalised, however, some information is included in Chapter 3.1.2.5 of the EIA.	Chapter 3.1.2.5 - EIA.
25.19				<p>7. It is stated on page 33 of the DSR that "Engineering and vehicle workshops, tyre shops, wash down areas, garages, fuel depots and explosive magazines will be located at the centre of the activity that the facility services for ease of access."</p>	<p>In the processing plant area two diesel storage tanks of 20 m³ each would be used for refuelling mobile equipment and plant vehicles.</p> <p>Diesel Storage for the mine vehicles would be within the mining area.</p>	Chapter 3.1.2.4 - EIA. Chapter 28 - EIA.

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				<p>7.1 The Applicant is reminded to provide the following details in the subsequent environmental report(s):</p> <p>7.1.1 Details on the sizes and quantity of fuel storage facilities and whether these will be above ground or underground; and</p> <p>7.1.2 Location of all the above-mentioned facilities in relation to the water resources.</p> <p>7.2 The Applicant is reminded that the washing, refuelling, maintaining of vehicles or the transfer of hazardous substances must be conducted within a bunded area. All drainage arising from the bunded area must be treated as water containing waste and disposed of safely. Furthermore, these must not cause any surface and groundwater pollution or pose any health hazards.</p>	<p>This requirement for bunding will be included in the EMPr.</p>	
25.20				<p>8. Reference is made to page 34 of the DSR which states that "A storage area for the temporary storage of all non-mineralised waste including domestic waste and various hazardous waste streams will be constructed within the overall footprint of the processing plant. Waste will be removed from site on a regular basis by a licensed contractor for recycling (where appropriate) or to be disposed of at a licensed facility."</p> <p>8.1 This Department notes the above statement and advises the Applicant to keep records of waste disposal for availability whenever needed by authorities for audits.</p>	<p>This requirement for records of waste disposal will be included in the EMPr.</p>	<p>Chapter 28 - EIA.</p>

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25.21				<p>9. It is stated on page 34 of the DSR that "The construction phase is expected to involve up to 700 contractors at peak with an average of 350 employees. Licenced waste contractor companies will provide waste management services from the commencement of construction. Construction site preparation will commence with the provision of upgraded road access, and water and power services."</p> <p>9.1 The Applicant is reminded to indicate the type of ablution facilities to be provided for the workers during the construction phase of the development/project.</p> <p>9.2 Should portable toilets be utilised during the construction phase of the development/project, the Applicant will be requested to include the following details in the subsequent environmental report to be submitted to this Department:</p> <p>9.2.1 The ideal number of toilets to be provided in relation to the number of workers;</p> <p>9.2.2 The specific Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) that will serve this development;</p> <p>9.2.3 The design and operational capacities of the said WWTW;</p> <p>9.2.4 A written confirmation (formal letter with the Institution's letter head) that the said WWTW has sufficient capacity (i.e. proof of sustainability of the service) to serve this development.</p>	<p>Numerous toilet facilities are provided at the various infrastructure areas as discussed in Chapter 3.1.2.4 of the EIA.</p> <p>All WWTP details will be included in the WULA once finalised.</p>	<p>Chapter 3.1.2.4 - EIA. Chapter 28 - EIA.</p>

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25.22				<p>10. Reference is made to the Watercourse Classification and Habitat Characteristics-South Block on page 79 of the DSR which indicates that a total of 599 river/stream units and 22 wetland units were identified and classified in the South Block study area.</p> <p>10.1 The Applicant is reminded to conduct an impact assessment to determine the potential impacts of the proposed development on the identified watercourses including the mitigation measures outlining how the impacts will be mitigated and managed to avoid detrimental impacts.</p>	A Wetland Delineation has been undertaken and is supported by a Hydrogeology Study. The impacts on these identified streams and wetlands is included in the detailed impact assessment.	<p>Appendix D – Impact Assessment (Section 4.3)</p> <p>Appendix H – Wetland & Aquatic Study</p> <p>Appendix T – Hydrogeology Study</p>
25.23				<p>11. Reference is made to the Plan of Study for EIA on page 144 of the DSR which highlights the aspects to be assessed by specialists (geology, hydrogeology, hydrology, terrestrial biodiversity, aquatic biodiversity etc.).</p> <p>11.1 This Department notes and appreciates the specialist assessments to be undertaken and looks forward to their incorporation in the subsequent environmental report(s) to be submitted to this office.</p>	All required specialist reports are included as appendices to the EIA Report and review and comment are appreciated.	<p>Appendix E – Hydrogeology Study</p> <p>Appendix F – Hydrology Study</p> <p>Appendix G – Terrestrial Biodiversity Study</p> <p>Appendix H – Wetland & Aquatic Study</p>

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						Appendix T – Hydropedology Study
25.24				<p>12. Reference is made to the site layout attached in Appendix D of the DSR. This Department appreciates the maps provided, however, the maps do not depict the proposed location of all the proposed facilities such as ROM stockpiles, TSF, water reservoir, sewage treatment plant, WWTP and dirty water storage facilities.</p> <p>12.1 The Applicant is reminded to reflect all the proposed infrastructure in legible, drawn to scale site layout maps. The Maps should, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Show all watercourses: channels, drainage lines, streams, tributaries, rivers, wetlands, etc. within and around the site of interest; b) Show the 1: 100 year floodline of all drainage lines, channels, streams, tributaries, rivers (in and around the site) or 100m distance (whichever is greatest); c) Show all wetlands (in and around the site), their delineated boundaries as well as the buffer zone(s) to be applied for this development; d) Superimpose all the proposed development infrastructure (temporary & permanent) which forms part of this development. e) The maps should be on high resolution, with legible legends and drawn to scale. 	<p>All available data has been included. As part of the WULA all requirements will be included.</p> <p>The proposed TSF will be part of a separate development and a separate EIA process and application. The DWS will be included on all correspondence in this regard.</p>	Not applicable

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25.25				<p>13. Reference is made to the Comments and Responses Report (comment 188) attached in Appendix E3 of the DSR which states that "The mine engineers are undertaking studies to determine where the mine will get its water from. One option will be to get the water from the Goudetrouw Dam and the uMhlathuze River, but Jindal already knows that there is not a lot of water available in those water sources, so another option being explored includes building a pipeline from the Tugela River to the mine."</p> <p>13.1 The Applicant is reminded to include the outcomes of the studies in the subsequent environmental report to be submitted to this Department.</p> <p>It is the responsibility of the Applicant to identify all water uses triggered by the undertakings in terms of Section 21 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) and to ensure that all applicable water uses are authorized as such.</p>	<p>A water supply analysis has been undertaken and is included in the Hydrology Study as well as in Chapter 3.1.2.5 of the EIA. The final source of water for the mine is still to be finalised.</p> <p>All final details relating to water use will be included in the WULA when completed.</p>	Appendix F – Hydrology Study Chapter 3.1.2.5
25.26				<p>The Applicant is reminded that since this development, parts of it and its infrastructure are located within the regulated area then the project must be authorized by this Department prior to commencement of the activity. Therefore, the Applicant is required to apply for a Water Use Authorisation as the activity will not be a permissible water use as stipulated in Section 22 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No 36 of 1998).</p>	<p>Comment noted. The WULA has commenced and will be submitted as per the regulated timelines once all detailed information has been finalised.</p>	Not applicable.

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25.27	Renelle Pillay	X	16 February 2022, via Email	Please be advised that I have forwarded your email to the Acting Deputy Director: Water Quality Management, Mr Strini Govender whose Sub-directorate is responsible for reviewing and commenting on BAR's etc. Please add my Govender's details to the project database to provide comments of the scoping report.	The project database has been updated accordingly.	Appendix C
26. Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife						
26.1	Nerissa Pillay Scientific Technician Conservation Planning: IEM Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife	X	23 February 2022, via Email	Thank you for submitting the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Project. Please can you forward a kml of the proposed mine layout to assist me with reviewing the project.	The relevant kmz files were sent to Ms Pillay as requested.	Not Applicable
27.6	Nerissa Pillay Scientific Technician Conservation Planning: IEM Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife	X	17 March 2022, via Email	Ezemvelo acknowledges that the proposed site, as identified in the SR is modelled to support sensitive biodiversity features including inter alia Critical Biodiversity Areas, Freshwater Habitats, sensitive vegetation types, and flora and fauna of conservation significance. In addition to the above, it is brought to your attention that the KwaMazula River traversing the eastern portion of the South Block prospecting area, is classified as a National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area (NFPEPA). NFEPAs are strategic spatial priorities for conserving freshwater ecosystems and	Both Wetland and Aquatic and Terrestrial Biodiversity Studies have been undertaken to inform the site sensitivities at the Jindal MIOP.	Appendix G – Terrestrial Biodiversity Study Appendix H – Wetland & Aquatic Study

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				<p>supporting the sustainable use of water resources. In this case, the KwaMazula River has been categorised as a Category B NFEPA given that it is largely natural with few modifications. A small change in natural habitats and biota may have taken place but the ecosystem functions are essentially unchanged. Ezemvelo is concerned that in the absence of appropriate impact assessments and mitigation measures, activities such as those proposed have the potential to result in negative impacts to the NFEPA, its biota and ecological and hydrological processes. Cumulative impacts would result in a change in the condition of the river system, and a potential downgrade of its NFEPA status.</p> <p>Given the abovementioned sensitivities modelled to occur in and around the proposed site, Ezemvelo supports the proposed specialist assessments outlined in Table 8-1 of the SR. In addition, Ezemvelo recommends that:</p>		
26.3				1. The NFEPA(s) must be included as part of the investigations of the Hydrological Assessment. The FEPA guidelines must be taken cognisance of in this regard.	The presence of FEPA's and the baseline of both the North and South Blocks have been addressed in the EIA and where possible were used for the assessment of alternatives.	Chapter 7.4 - EIA
26.4				2. Should it be determined via the specialist studies that the potential negative impacts cannot be fully mitigated and that the proposed mine and associated activities may result in residual impacts, and should the applicant wish to pursue the	The impacts to terrestrial biodiversity are considered of very high significance prior to any mitigation being implemented. In the case of impacts of high significance, the draft national biodiversity offset guidelines	Chapter 7.11 - EIA

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				proposed application, a detailed offset proposal (based on best practice and several policies and guidelines on offsets at local and national level) will need to be compiled and form part of the application.	<p>suggest that “Biodiversity offsets are likely to be required, unless there are compelling reasons why a biodiversity offset should not be required.”</p> <p>In addition, the conservation / threat status of all wetlands in the study area is considered critically endangered with little to no protection of this wetland vegetation group and any destruction of wetland habitat is also likely to require some form of an offset as compensation for the loss. With the majority of residual freshwater habitat loss at this stage of planning being river and streams features rather than wetland units, it is recommended that the residual impacts to freshwater habitat be investigated and addressed as part of an overall biodiversity offset investigation (terrestrial and freshwater), rather than through a specific wetland offset investigation.</p>	
26.5				3. The specialist studies and sensitivity maps must be informed by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife’s Guideline for Biodiversity Impact Assessment in KwaZulu Natal and Ezemvelo’s spatial information. The Ezemvelo data dissemination disc (which includes Systematic Conservation Plans, CBA Maps, Landcover, Vegetation, Protected Areas, and Altitudinal Corridors) can be requested, via	The specialist made use of all available datasets during their assessment.	Appendix G – terrestrial Biodiversity Study

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26.6				data@kznwildlife.com. A shape file of the proposed site must be included in your request.		
				Please note that this does not constitute as Ezemvelo’s Final Comment. Final Comment will be submitted upon receipt and review of the Environmental Impact Assessment which should include the information requested above. Should any biodiversity issues arise or should you have any queries regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact our offices.	Your comment has been noted. The EIA will be sent for comment once completed.	Not applicable
Other Interested and/or Affected Parties						
27. Melmoth Unemployment Forum						
27.1	Umtwana Sakhile Zulu	X	18 August 2021 Melmoth Unemployment Forum Meeting	Thank you for the presentation, it was insightful. Where will the processing plant be located? Will it be in the same area as the mine, or will it be in a different town or area?	The processing plant will be located within the proposed MRA area, next to the pit and the primary crusher. The ore will come out of the ground, into the primary crusher and then to the processing plant. All of this will be within the MRA.	Figure 2-1
27.2		X		Will the water required by the mine be sourced from the Goudetrouw Dam or somewhere else?	A big mine like this will need a lot of water to operate. A water supply analysis has been undertaken and is included in the Hydrology Study as well as in Chapter 3.1.2.5 of the EIA. The final source of water for the mine is still to be finalised.	Section 3.2.2.1
27.3				I understand the mine is not operating right now but there is some work currently been done by the mine for example, work by the consultants, engineers etc. My question is are there any job	At the moment Jindal is paying Environmental Consultants to do the EIA and Engineers to do the Design Study, so in that regard there is some employment at the	Not Applicable

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				opportunities for locals in this current phase that the mine is in?	moment, but all of that employment is for specialist consulting firms that have the skills, experience and staff to do this work. However, some of these specialists will come and do work in the field and when do they come here they will be staying in local accommodation, eating local food, etc, so there is some money being spent locally. But for the most part, because of the size and technicality of the project, Jindal will use big firms with experience, reputation, insurance etc for this project. Jindal is also however encouraging consultants to spend money locally and use locals where possible.	
27.4				What is a tailings dam?	In simple terms, the rocks which are mined are big in size, these rocks go through a series of crushing until they are basically sand. The iron ore is then extracted from the sand, and you're left with a beach-like sand which is wet. When the water is taken out from the beach-like sand, it then becomes like mud which referred to as tailings. The tailings are then taken to a Tailings Dam. Walls are built around the outside and the mud/tailings is then placed inside. The proposed Tailings Dam would be about 4 Ha and 20 m high -	Not Applicable

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27.5	Sakhile Manqele	X	18 August 2021 Melmoth Unemployment Forum Meeting	How far will the impacts of the mine travel? For example if the mine is here in Melmoth town and I reside in Thubalethu, will the mine impacts, such as dust and noise not affect me?	The mine and all of its facilities might be situated inside the MRA, but they could also have impacts that could affect areas outside of the MRA, for example noise and dust. The specialist studies show that impacts such as dust and noise at Thubalethu are unlikely, although potentially traffic, visual and social impacts could occur.	Appendix I – Air Quality Study Appendix J – Noise Study
27.6	Ntokozo Ngcobo	X	18 August 2021 Melmoth Unemployment Forum Meeting	Most of the areas here in Melmoth use water from the Goudetrouw Dam. Will the people situated a bit far from the mine not be affected in terms of water availability if the mine sources their water from Goudetrouw?	The mine could only be developed if it does not pollute everybody else’s water. Government would not approve the mine’s water use license if it would pollute the water as too many people would be placed at risk. The law stipulates that the mine can make use of water and that the water it uses will be polluted to a certain degree, but the mine is responsible for ensuring that everybody’s water stays of good water quality. It is also not yet certain where the mine would source water from. A water supply analysis has been undertaken and is included in the Hydrology Study as well as in Chapter 3.1.2.5 of the EIA. The final source of water for the mine is still to be finalised.	Appendix F – Hydrology Study Chapter 3.1.2.5
27.7	Simphiwe Mtimkhulu		18 August 2021	With regards to the two schools that might be relocated, how far will the people be from the new location of the schools?	The need to relocate people and where they will be relocated to will need to be investigated as part of the RAP. This would	RAP

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			Melmoth Unemployment Forum Meeting		involve consultation with the communities on the ground.	
27.8	Umtwana Sakhile Zulu	X	18 August 2021 Melmoth Unemployment Forum Meeting	When the affected schools are relocated and rebuilt, will they be of the same quality (poor) as they are now, or will they be of a better quality with science labs, computer labs, libraries etc.?	In any of the resettlements, the minimum that Jindal would have to provide would be the same or better. The social component of the SLP requires investment by Jindal to improve communities quality of life by investing some of the money it makes back into the local communities and projects, this could be in partnership with the community, municipality or government. Most mines invest that money into schools, sports or health facilities, etc.	RAP SLP
27.9	Ntokozo Ngcobo	X	18 August 2021 Melmoth Unemployment Forum Meeting	Besides the relocation and/or compensation of people, are there no other benefits people will receive just for being relocated from their homes?	In terms of benefits, normally the mine and the community that is being relocated must come to an agreement. The final compensation would be identified in the RAP in consultation with Jindal and the local communities.	RAP
27.10	Sakhile Manqele	X	18 August 2021 Melmoth Unemployment Forum Meeting	Can you please give me examples of 2 advantages and 2 disadvantages that mine would bring?	At the moment the project area is a rural area, people live in their homesteads with livestock and there's lots of plants and vegetation, the rivers flowing are clean, there isn't traffic, etc. Once the mine is there that would likely change. The local peoples' lives and the things that they know would be gone. Secondly, because of the mining, blasting, trucks etc there will be a lot of dust	Section 7.10

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					and when the wind blows that dust can travel quite far. In terms of advantages, at the moment in the entire project area there is almost no or very little work. This mine would be able to increase employment opportunities in the area (both direct and indirect) which would hopefully be able to improve people's livelihoods. Another benefit is that the mine will have to pay the government royalties for the iron ore. Jindal also has to pay taxes and invest money in Social Corporate Investment. So the economy of Melmoth, Eshowe and Richards Bay would change and be able to grow.	
27.11	Lwazi Ntombela	X	18 August 2021 Melmoth Unemployment Forum Meeting	When people are relocated from their homesteads, what will happen to the graves they have in their homesteads?	Jindal understands that many of the homesteads have graves. As part of the relocation, there would also be a relocation of graves and that relocation would have to be in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) and in consultation with the affected communities and individuals. It would be a process of agreement between the mine and affected communities. Compensation will be determined through the RAP process.	RAP
27.12	Zama Mancanana	X	18 August 2021 Melmoth Unemployment Forum Meeting	When the mine starts employing people, will it not be said that because I am from Siyavuna (an area which is not directly affected) I cannot be employed	The SLP will have to stipulate the employment plan for the mine. The SLP will include the kind of skills that people would need to work at the mine, number of	SLP

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				by the mine? Basically, will job opportunities only be available for the directly affected communities?	employees the mine would need, the training it would provide, etc.	
27.13	Anonymous	X	18 August 2021 Melmoth Unemployment Forum Meeting	Will Jindal build new houses for the people its planning to relocate to another area or will they just be compensated and be expected to find themselves new houses?	The need to relocate people and where they will be relocated to will need to be investigated as part of the RAP as well as what will be provided to those that are relocated. At a minimum this needs to be the same as what they had before or better. This would involve consultation with the communities on the ground.	RAP
27.14				With regards to the mine relocating people and building them houses (instead of compensating them), will the mine determine the area in which people are relocated to or can people choose areas for themselves?	The need to relocate people and where they will be relocated to will need to be investigated as part of the RAP as well as what will be provided to those that are relocated. At a minimum this needs to be the same as what they had before or better. This would involve consultation with the communities on the ground.	RAP
27.15	Anonymous	X	18 August 2021 Melmoth Unemployment Forum Meeting	I plead with Jindal that when the mine comes and operates in our Entembeni land, it needs to be vigilant of people playing the blame game and pointing fingers (when issues arise) because that will result in the mine stopping its operations or even shutting down altogether. As it stands, there are already people pointing fingers at each other and the mine has not even started operating yet. The mine needs to ensure that everyone (including the communities) is aligned. The leadership must	The social component of the SLP requires investment by Jindal to improve communities quality of life by investing some of the money it makes back into the local communities and projects, this could be in partnership with the community, municipality or government. Most mines invest that money into schools, sports or health facilities, etc.	Not Applicable.

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				not oppress the locals and gain everything from this mine, everyone must benefit.		
27.16	Ayanda Zulu	X	18 August 2021 Melmoth Unemployment Forum Meeting	What will happen if my entire family was buried in our homestead, and traditionally we cannot be relocated as the burial land is of high significance to us?	Jindal understands the sensitivities that go with one's attachment to a location, for ancestral reasons amongst others. If the mine were to be developed, those connections would unfortunately be lost – a major impact for individual families. But the mine could only progress if an agreement is reached between the mine and the people occupying the affected land.	RAP Appendix Q - Cultural Heritage
27.17	Sthabiso Zulu	X	18 August 2021 Melmoth Unemployment Forum Meeting	Will the mine only be upskilling and training the youth once it starts to operate or will it do so before the mine operates, so that the youth can be employed when the mine starts?	The South African Mining Charter and minerals legislation requires that a company like Jindal who want to mine have to develop a SLP which it has to comply with. In the SLP the mine has to make commitments to skills development, youth employment and the employment of the local communities. This SLP would have to be updated every 5 years in consultation with communities. Should the mine get authorisation Jindal would start looking at the upskilling of youth so that by the time the mine breaks ground there is a trained workforce ready to go.	SLP
28.18	Anonymous		18 August 2021 Melmoth Unemployment Forum Meeting	At the meeting in Siyavuna, which took place on Monday, was it ever mentioned that people who will be relocated will be built an RDP house and/or receive R10 000 as compensation? I was late for that meeting, so I missed out on a large portion of	No that is not true. At the moment there is no information as to what the compensation will be, this will only be known after the RAP has been completed.	RAP

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				the presentation, but this is the word that is being spread in the community. Is this true?		
28. Public Meeting at Melmoth Golf Club						
28.1	Sibusiso Dladla	X	18 August 2021 Public Meeting at Melmoth Golf Club	How long will this process take in terms of the feasibility process? When do you apply for authorisation to mine?	The EIA and the feasibility will take the better part of the next two years. Jindal will then know what the mine will look like and whether they have environmental authorisation. They would then need to get the finances to build the mine. Part of the EIA process is the application for environmental authorisation and mining right.	Not Applicable
28.2	Anonymous 1	X	18 August 2021 Public Meeting at Melmoth Golf Club	Do we have public access to environmental reports? Can you provide us with the name of the association conducting the environmental evaluation? In terms of chemical disposal, will the public have access to the that information?	The company doing the EIA is SLR Consulting. As part of the EIA all the documents that are developed are made public e.g., scoping report, EIA report and specialist studies. The EIA document is currently available for the regulated 30 day public review period. A company that deals with chemicals is always obliged by law to have material datasheets for their chemicals and they have to make them public. This is a requirement of the EMPr.	Chapter 28 - EMPr
28.3	Anonymous 2	X	18 August 2021 Public Meeting at Melmoth Golf Club	Jindal was here in 2012 and the farmers (private landowners) and iNkosi were butting heads. I know that Jindal did not only leave because of law grade iron ore but also because there was no agreement.	Jindal were present in the area between 2011 and 2015 and undertook prospecting on the ground and the EIA process. SLR was not involved in that process. As part of the consultation then and now (2021), there are	Figure 2-1

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				<p>Three holes were drilled on our farm by Jindal, how will we be affected? What are the exact places that will be affected? Has everyone who will be affected been spoken to, so that everything can run smoothly?</p>	<p>people for and against the mine. Part of the EIA process is to understand the underlying reasons for people’s views. A project like this will never get everyone’s agreement. The government might not approve the mine if the mine would cause more environmental and social damage than it would provide benefit.</p> <p>This is a big project, therefore there are many stakeholders involved. We have met smaller groups and are in the process of meeting the all the stakeholders. We have met with government departments; we have met with communities and their iNdunas to get as many opinions as possible. This is to ensure that everyone has an understanding of the project.</p> <p>The SE block is located is Ingonyama Trust land, for the current project (for the mining for the next 25 years), there will not be any mining on private land. Jindal may at a later stage go back to the north block and the rest of the south block to prospect to try and understand the mineral better. The pit, the waste rock dump is all on Entembeni Land. Some of the road, the tailings dam is on eNkwaleni land which is commercial land but there is nothing further to the west for this particular project.</p>	

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28.4	Ayanda Dlodla	X	18 August 2021 Public Meeting at Melmoth Golf Club	I am concerned with the criteria that was used to identify stakeholders. For a project of this magnitude, it would make sense to have all stakeholders in one room, particularly with what is happening in our country right now. Why are the iiNdunas not here? Can we get more keyholders in one place? I foresee clashes in the future because traditional authorities are not here.	The project of this magnitude has many stakeholders. As part of our EIA, we try and find affected and interested parties and engage with them. We can always have additional stakeholders to make sure that the project is widely known as we go on. If anyone knows stakeholders that we need to engage, that we have not, there is a sheet in our Background Information Document (BID) with our contacts, complete this and we will contact them. However, COVID will not allow for mass meetings (currently limited to 50) as it is illegal. In my experience, in meetings like this, when you have people with too diverse and strong views in one room, there tends too not be much gain from the meetings as people will often shout at each other. Information sharing and gain can be limited. Our intent is to engage all the stakeholders.	Not Applicable
28.5	Xolani Khuzwayo	X	18 August 2021 Public Meeting at Melmoth Golf Club	The struggle in South Africa has always been about land. In the presentation I realised that you were putting the cart before the horse. You speak about the Ingonyama Trust yet there is a judgement around that. My interest is not on the proposed project but on the causal effect because seeing your feasibility study, there should be a study that demonstrates what others that are not necessarily in the project area will experience (impact wise). For	The issue of land is the heart of all of this, Jindal is applying for a mining right and a mining right in South Africa has a certain status but so does land ownership. The law views those two rights equally. The landowner owns the soils of the land but does not own the minerals under the ground. If someone obtains a mining right on your land, they are allowed mine the minerals on	Not Applicable

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				<p>these kinds of projects there is always a steering committee, I want to know other than the SLR, have you identified people who could help Jindal and SLR outside of the team.</p> <p>The approach you are using will most likely backfire because of the impact caused by misunderstood information.</p>	<p>your land but with your (the owner/occupiers) consent. There always has to be a mutually beneficial agreement between the mining right holder and the landowner/occupier. If there is no agreement, there is no mine.</p> <p>There are many possible outcomes, but all the outcomes are dependent on consent and mutual agreement. Ultimately all the parties would need to consent for the mine to continue.</p> <p>Anyone can participate in the EIA process, even people who are not directly affected, all parties are viewed as equal. There is potential benefit in having stakeholders form committees that represents them. The challenge is that every party has their own interest and to get a committee that represents all people equally may be a bit of a challenge.</p> <p>As the project evolves, Jindal may through their own stakeholder engagement processes develop their own committees and their subcommittees. At the moment this EIA process is the mechanism for interaction between the project and the people.</p>	
28.6	Nkosi Mvundla	X	18 August 2021	You spoke about skills development and skills transfer. You also spoke about relocation. Has Jindal	Jindal has not yet undertaken resettlement in Southern Africa. None of their past projects have required resettlement. There are good	RAP SLP

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			Public Meeting at Melmoth Golf Club	<p>moved people from point A to point B and those that were relocated how is their quality of life?</p> <p>If Jindal has relocated people, can they please show us who has moved and how they are after they after they have moved?</p> <p>What will be the social responsibility of Jindal?</p> <p>On the issue of social responsibility, Jindal has to be careful about it being done without consultation with the communities involved.</p>	<p>and bad examples of resettlement for other projects globally.</p> <p>Global financing has developed a set of standards and one of those standards deals particularly with resettlement. A project of this magnitude would have to comply with those standards.</p> <p>It would be impossible to relocate a community and have nothing change. A lot of things would change but resettlement can only happen with majority consent from that community.</p> <p>In terms of social responsibility, the law is specific in what a mine has to do. Starting with the mining charter and the development of a SLP – you cannot obtain a mining right without one. The SLP process will be consultative. In the mining charter there are specific obligations that mines have to use some of its profits to develop the community.</p>	
28.7	Zakhele Khumalo	X	18 August 2021 Public Meeting at Melmoth Golf Club	<p>I was part of the last exploration process as a liaison officer. Jindal must remember the promises they made when they came here for that first time e.g., employment.</p> <p>On the issue of resettlement, Dlozeyane had people saying that they would rather die because of their forefather’s graves. It is very important that Jindal keeps their promises.</p>	<p>The South African Mining Charter and minerals legislation requires that a company like Jindal who want to mine have to develop a SLP which it has to comply with. In the SLP the mine has to make commitments to skills development, youth employment and the employment of the local communities. This</p>	SLP RAP

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				<p>On landownership, there are many people living on the land thinking that it belongs to traditional authorities, but it belongs to other people.</p> <p>The grave of the first iNkosi is in the block. Will people allow for the removal of that grave? What happens if the community says no?</p>	<p>SLP would have to be updated every 5 years in consultation with communities.</p> <p>Any relocation of people and graves would have to be by consent. If the mine cannot get consent, no mining could occur. In terms of the land ownership in terms of the title deeds and the Khuzwayo's and the Dlodla's land is in the south west block and is not part of the current project and would therefore not require relocation as part of this project.</p> <p>The mine can only occur at a location if there is consent from all parties involved.</p>	
28.8	Anonymous 3	X	18 August 2021 Public Meeting at Melmoth Golf Club	Should the mine get approved, would the public have access to buy shares and what percentage would the public have?	It would depend on how Jindal sets up their company whether public or private. At the moment Jindal is a private company. New South African legislation says that communities should have a percentage of ownership of new mines. The communities and the beneficiaries of that percentage would have to be determined. This would happen at a later stage once it was certain if the mine were to proceed or not.	Not Applicable
28.9	Dr Dlodla	X	18 August 2021 Public Meeting at Melmoth Golf Club	What is expected of us? Must we wait for another engagement or discussion? Of course, we are in different groups, like you said? The reports we will get we will get from specialists are technical in nature, will we be expected to respond in this forum or do we respond as individuals	The next round of consultation will be for the EIA report where feedback will be given for the findings. All registered I&APs will be given the opportunity to attend a public meeting and get information. A Non-Technical Summary will also be sent out that will be a summary of all the findings and will	Not Applicable

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					<p>be easier to read and understand. It will also be sent out in isiZulu.</p> <p>Groups with similar views can come together and submit their comment collectively, if they choose to.</p>	
28.10	Anonymous 4	X	18 August 2021 Public Meeting at Melmoth Golf Club	<p>There is no law against having a really large stakeholder database. We need to have all stakeholders in one room because often you find that promises are being made to the Ingonyama Trust on the side. Rather invite those people – you can get a bigger venue and get 100s of people.</p> <p>We all want this project to happen, but it needs to be done properly on a social level as we are all affected by this project.</p>	<p>Due to COVID at that time it was illegal to have more than 50 people in one room.</p> <p>As SLR just to clarify, we are not making any promises, ours is to give factual information through the EIA process.</p> <p>A project of this size, in this specific location, likely has in excess of 100 000 stakeholders. It is impossible to have all major stakeholders in one location. We have engaged with the Ingonyama Trust and they were not willing to come to public meetings. In addition Ingonyama Trust are not necessarily the major stakeholders as they have limited connection to the people on the ground.</p> <p>The major stakeholders differ depending on where you are looking at the project from. For example, if you are looking at transport the major stakeholder differs than if you are looking at the mining.</p>	Not Applicable
28.11	Mxolisi Khuzwayo	X	18 August 2021 Public Meeting at Melmoth Golf Club	<p>We ask that Jindal representatives go to ask induna in Entembeni so that the communities better understand what is going on as some of the</p>	<p>Jindal has employed a stakeholder manager and this team would grow should the project proceed so that ongoing engagement can occur at all levels.</p>	Not Applicable

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				community view the mine as a scary thing because of what they see in media. There is no agreement in Entembeni even in the royal house, we know this. We have relatives in that area. We need the project to come and help people and not leave people fighting behind.	SLR plays the engagement role for the EIA process.	
28.12	Anonymous 5	X	18 August 2021 Public Meeting at Melmoth Golf Club	Jindal needs to work on their approach to the community because what had happened initially made people upset. If the approach is better, things will run smoothly. There are people for the mine and there are people against the mine. There is no agreement between the community and Jindal. From the exploration process there were people who were okay with the mine but now no longer want because of what they have seen on media. Jindal must be aware that the people are now more aware of the mine than they were. They must not make false promises and must work on their approach.	Your comments have been noted and will be passed on to Jindal.	Not Applicable
29. I&APs						
29.1	Thelmah CH Khumalo	X	18 June 2021 by Email	Good afternoon. We will attend the meeting on the 30th of June 2021 at Golf View Lodge. Thelmah CH, Khumalo (Nana), Nokuthula Sikhosana and Nana Ngwenya.	Thank you for your response.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
29.2	Khulekani Mhlongo	X	18 June 2021 by Email	I would like to request to be registered and to receive communication updates for the proposed project.	You are registered on our database and will receive project updates as they become available.	Appendix C
29.3	Lungani Ngema	X	21 June 2021 by WhatsApp	I would like to know where the mine will be located if the Mining Right is granted. I am based in Melmoth.	The mine would be located 25 km southeast of Melmoth.	Section 1 Figure 2-1
29.4	Velemseni Shandu	X	22 June 2021 by Phone call	I hear that there is a mine that is going to be opened in Melmoth. I am a resident of Melmoth. Does this mean that we will be relocated? Where will we be relocated to? Will this relocation happen this year?	Jindal is still in the process of applying for a Mining Right. Jindal has NOT yet been granted the Mining Right, therefore there is no certainty that there will be a mine. But should the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy grant them the Mining Right, then those who are DIRECTLY affected will have to be relocated. There is no certainty yet as to where people will be relocated to, this will be undertaken as part of the RAP process.	RAP
29.5	Maryna Smith	X	23 June 2021 by Email	Thank you once again for this opportunity. Find the completed documents for your attention. We would really like for our Representatives to be present on the 30 June 2021 with the meeting at the Golf Club in Melmoth. With the Covid 19 once again and restriction I will understand if it would not be possible. If possible, please confirm the RSVP for that day. In that case I would be pleased if you could send the link for the online meeting on the 6th of July 2021.	Thank you for your comment sheet. Your RSVP for the public meeting on the 30th of June has been noted. We have registered two of your organisation's members. The link for the virtual meeting on the 06th will be sent to you closer to the time.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
29.6		X	23 June 2021 by Comment Sheet	We would like to RSVP for the meeting on 30 June 2021 3pm.	Noted.	Not Applicable
29.7	Lindani Zulu	X	23 June 2021 by Phone call	<p>Hi, I am Lindani Zulu and I heard about the project on a radio advert. I am currently based in Durban, but home is in Melmoth. I'd like to know the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When will the mine be hiring? • How can I get more details about the project? • Will there be meetings about the project in Melmoth? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jindal is still in the initial phases of the proposed project and is in the process of applying for a Mining Right. Jindal has NOT yet been granted the Mining Right, therefore there is no certainty that there will be a mine. But should the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy grant them the Mining Right, then it will take another 3-6 years for the mine to actually start operating. It is only closer to that time that Jindal will start hiring. • You can register as an Interested and/or Affected Party. • Yes, there are meetings already underway in Melmoth, this includes a public meeting and various community meetings. Our next meeting is tomorrow at Mehlamasha Primary School and Friday at Nogajuka Primary School. 	Not Applicable
29.8	Jade Rudolph	X	24 June 2021 by Email	I would like to register as an I&AP for the Jindal iron ore project please.	You have been registered as an I&AP on our database.	Appendix C
29.9	Lindani Zulu	X	25 June 2021 via WhatsApp	Hi, I am Lindani Zulu, I called you on Wednesday and you indicated that there would be a public meeting on Thursday at Mehlamasha School, please kindly inform me of what was discussed.	The planned community meeting at Mehlamasha was postponed by the Induna, until further notice.	Not Applicable

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29.10	Dumisani Dlodla	X	26 June 2021 via Comment Sheet	<p>My interest is that our tribe of Isizwe Sakwa Dlodla should also be fully involved in all the public participation processes of this proposed Melmoth Iron Ore Project as the direct descendants of this indigenous land. What should be the conditions of our tribe being the members of the interested parties in this proposed Melmoth Iron Ore Project?</p> <p>Then could you please kindly advise us as to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) How shall we be funded for the transport fees to and from our various residences i.e for the meeting transport allowance? b) And as it appears that the meeting shall be at Melmoth Golf Club at 3pm and thus we shall have no transport to take us back to our scattered away rural residences as our public transport is not available in the evenings. c) Shall our overnight sleeping accommodation be arranged for us at Melmoth Town, so that we can be able to leave in the morning of the next day i.e the 1Y07/21, when the public transport is available for us during the day? d) And how shall the issue of food provision be provided if a relevant accommodation is available for us? e) Is there any possible meeting allowance available? <p>Please kindly provide us with a relevant information hereof as we .are very much willing and prepared to participate at this S & EIA process right from the background deliberations as we also so participated</p>	<p>Your emails below have reference. As discussed telephonically, unfortunately in light of the new COVID restrictions there will be no public meeting held tomorrow at the Melmoth Golf Club. The public meeting has therefore been postponed until further notice.</p> <p>With regards to your logistics enquiries, we unfortunately can neither provide for nor subsidize any logistics arrangements made to attend the public meetings. If your organization will be unable to make it to the physical public meeting (once restrictions have been eased and a new date advised), please kindly consider attending the virtual meeting which will take place on Microsoft Teams on 06 July at 3pm.</p> <p>Please kindly let me know if your organization would be interested in attending the virtual meeting, and if so the names and email addresses of the attendees so I can send them a meeting link closer to the time.</p> <p>1. Please also note that you have been registered onto our database as an Interested and/or Affected Party and will continue to be informed about the project and given the opportunity to provide input into the Scoping &</p>	Appendix C

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				during the first Jindal- Usungusungu group explorations during April 2012 at this same area of Melmoth as we are the democratic local indigenous direct descendant's representatives of the greater Mthonjaneni Isizwe sakwaDludla	Environmental Impact Assess process. Furthermore, your registration and response form has been noted and well received.	
29.11	Mnqobi Ngubane	X	30 June 2021 by Email	Kindly assist me by providing the link for the Online Meeting scheduled for the 6th of July.	Thank you for your email and RSVP. I will forward the online meeting link closer to the time.	Not Applicable
29.12	Getrude Sibiya	X	05 July 2021 by Email	I am responding on behalf of Siyamukela Future Sibiya of Kamazinyane PTY LTD with new email address. He is interested and available anytime for the ongoing process and meetings.	Mr Sibiya's details have been added to our project database and he will receive more project information as the project progresses. A link to the Microsoft Teams virtual meeting which will take place tomorrow 3pm will be sent.	Appendix C
29.13	Nhlanhla Lindokuhle Qwabe	X	20 July 2021 Via Whatsapp	I am looking for a job as a Grader, front end loader 992k or TLB. I have got mine experience.	Thank you for your message. Jindal is still in the early stages of the project and is not yet recruiting. You have been registered on the project database to receive project updates.	Appendix C
29.14	Nomcebo Phindile	X	25 July 2021 By Email	I would like to know about the post in Nkwalini store. Are we supposed to apply if I have a business that is registered to choose what the business is dealing with or its for suggestions only.	The registration site notice you have seen at the Nkwalini store refers to is the registration as an Interested and/or Affected party on the Jindal project database, so that you can receive more project information as and when it becomes available.	Not Applicable
29.15	Hlobisile Mhlongo	X	03 August 2021 Via SMS	I would like to ask if the plan for job opportunities is continuing?	There aren't currently job opportunities that are available, these will only be available closer to the time and advertised by Jindal, should the mine open.	Not Applicable

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29.16	Lindani Zulu	X	05 August By phone call	Has Jindal found that there is ore underground? When will the mine start? Will my family and I be removed from our home?	<p>Following the prospecting that was done for the intended project area, Jindal has found that there is iron ore underground. It will likely take a couple of years to start a mine of this magnitude as specialist studies need to be undertaken and Jindal would need to receive authorisations in order to mine. Furthermore, the mine would also need to be built. At best, should Jindal be granted a Mining Right and all the other required licences, mining would only start around 2028.</p> <p>It is only the directly affected homesteads that would have to be relocated. This would, however, be discussed amongst the mine, residents and the municipality and those having to be relocated would have to give consent</p>	Chapter 3.1.3 – EIA RAP
29.17	Mnotho Mchunu	X	05 August 2021 By phone call	Will Jindal need subcontractors? If so, what will the requirements to apply for this be, including the required documents?	Jindal will likely make use of many sub-contractors for the supply of goods and services during construction and operation of the Melmoth Iron Ore Mine. This is not yet necessary and the requirements are yet to be determined. These details will be shared at a later date once available.	Not Applicable
29.18	Zakhele Khumalo	X	05 August 2021 By Email	I would like to register as an I&AP and would like to attend the meeting on 18 August.	You have been registered as an I&AP and added to the guest list for the meeting on 18 August 2021.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
29.19	Sphamandla Ntetha	X	05 August By phone call	What does registering as an I&AP mean? Which skills will the mine need so that we can prepare ourselves for when the mine opens?	Registering as an I&AP means you will be included in the project database and notified of the project's progress as and when that information becomes available. Should the mine be granted approval to operate, the mine will require all sorts of skills and qualifications, from engineers and geologists to miners and mechanics. This will be a new mine so a lot of different skills and qualifications will be required. These details will be shared at a later date once available.	Not Applicable
29.20	Mkhululi Biyela	X	05 August By phone call	I was confirming that I received the SMS notification. Can I also forward it to the Inkosi?	Yes, you may.	Not Applicable
29.21	Vumelani Mchunu	X	05 August By phone call	When will Jindal start mining? If Jindal needs assistance with anything, we (the locals) are available, we need this mine for employment. We also have equipment, trucks, etc and ready to work at the mine.	Should the mine be granted approval to operate, the mine will require all sorts of skills and qualifications, from engineers and geologists to miners and mechanics. This will be a new mine so a lot of different skills and qualifications will be required. These details will be shared at a later date once available.	Not Applicable
29.22	Clinton Gray	X	19 August 2021 By Whatsapp	Something that will need to be factored in is the relocation of 1 000s of graves. The (rural) households all bury their dead close to the homesteads.	Jindal understands that many of the homesteads have graves. As part of the relocation, there would also be a relocation of graves and that relocation would have to be in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) and in consultation with the affected communities and individuals. It would be a process of	RAP Appendix Q – Cultural Heritage Study

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					agreement between the mine and affected communities. Compensation will be determined through the RAP process.	
29.23	Mr Buthelezi	X	20 September 2021 By phone call	There is a rumour that the people of Edubeni, Matshantsundu and Dlozeyane will be relocated in January, is this true? We have renovation projects that we are busy with or want to undertake, is it wise to continue with this or should we stop?	This is false information, no one will be relocated in January. Although those are the communities which will be directly affected should the mine be authorized, relocation negotiations will be undertaken with those directly affected. People will not be relocated without their consent. People may continue with their renovations as there is no certainty whether or not the mine will exist.	Not Applicable
29.24	Sli Biyela	X	29 September 2021 By phone call	I received these contact details on a radio advert and would like to know how I can receive more project information. Secondly, will the mine also need general workers once it starts operating or will it only hire qualified people?	With your permission I can register you on the project database and you will be able to receive more project information as and when it becomes available. Should the mine get authorized, it would need both general workers and qualified workers to operate. The South African Mining Charter and minerals legislation requires that a company like Jindal who want to mine have to develop a SLP which it has to comply with. In the SLP the mine has to make commitments to skills development, youth employment and the employment of the local communities. This SLP would have to be updated every 5 years in consultation with communities.	Appendix C SLP

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
29.25	Hlobisile Mhlongo	X	29 September 2021 By phone call	Is the Jindal project still carrying on? What is the next project phase?	Yes, the Jindal project is still carrying on. All stakeholders registered on the project database will be notified of the review period for the EIA.	Not Applicable
29.26	Mkhululi Biyela	X	04 October 2021 By phone call	When will the mining commence?	Should Jindal be granted the Mining Right as well as other required licenses, construction could begin in around 2028 and Phase 1 of the mine would take between 25 and 30 years.	Chapter 3.1.3
29.27	Phiwayinkosi Biyela	X	05 October Via Whatsapp	I just want to ask about the project that you are busy with at Melmoth, the Melmoth Iron Ore Project, what is going on there?	The BID was sent via email.	Not Applicable
29.28	Celeste Gil	X	21 October 2021 By phone call	I have experience in administration and was wondering if Jindal is hiring yet?	Jindal is still in the pre-application phase of the proposed project and is in the process of applying for a Mining Right. Jindal has NOT yet been granted the Mining Right, therefore there is no certainty that there will be a mine and Jindal will start hiring until they are certain the MIOP will go ahead.	Not Applicable
29.29	Celeste Gil	X	09 November 2021 Via Whatsapp	I just wanted to follow up with regards to the mining that is happening in Melmoth.	The project EIA Report will soon be made available for a 30 day public review. You are on the project database and will be notified once the report is out.	Not Applicable
29.30	Hlobisile Mhlongo	X	12 January 2022 Via Whatsapp	What is the status of the mining project?	The project EIA Report will soon be made available for a 30 day public review. You are on the project database and will be notified once the report is out.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
29.31	Simphiwe	X	18 January 2022 Via Whatsapp	May I please get an update about the Iron Ore project (Jindal).	The project EIA Report will soon be made available for a 30 day public review. You are on the project database and will be notified once the report is out.	Not Applicable
29.32	Mmeli Ndlovu	X	16 February 2022, via phone call	I received an SMS about the Jindal project and wanted to find out what the SMS is about?	The SMS is to notify all interested and/or affected parties that the project Scoping Report is out for public review and comment from 16 February until 18 March 2022. This is to allow I&APs to raise any comments or concerns about the project. These will then be incorporated into the Scoping Report which will be submitted to the DMRE.	Not Applicable
29.33	Geja Dlodla	X	16 February 2022, via phone call	I received an SMS about the Jindal project and wanted to find out what the SMS is about?	The SMS is to notify all interested and/or affected parties that the project Scoping Report is out for public review and comment from 16 February until 18 March 2022. This is to allow I&APs to raise any comments or concerns about the project. These will then be incorporated into the Scoping Report which will be submitted to the DMRE.	Not Applicable
29.34	Eugene	X	16 February 2022, via phone call	We have an engineering company in Richards Bay specializing in structural fabrication. I saw that there's a mine that will be built in Melmoth and was wondering what the process is to apply for the tender or being part of the mine construction?	The project EIA Report will be made available for a 30 day public review. You are on the project database and will be notified once the report is out. After public review the EIA will be submitted to the DMRE for decision making. Should the project get approval tendering opportunities will be widely	SLP

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					advertised and you would then have the opportunity to bid. The South African Mining Charter and minerals legislation requires that a company like Jindal who want to mine have to develop a SLP which it has to comply with. In the SLP the mine has to make commitments to skills development, youth employment and the employment of the local communities and local procurement. This SLP would have to be updated every 5 years in consultation with communities.	
29.35	David Dlodla	X	16 February 2022, via Whatsapp	I have just received notification of the draft Scoping Report. Can you please email it to me?	Due to the size of the document the report cannot be emailed. Please access it form the SLR data-free website ((https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/en/public-documents/JindalMIOP))	Not Applicable
29.36	Ayanda Nzuza	X	16 February 2022, via Whatsapp	I would like to participate in the Jindal Iron Ore Project which will be taking place here in Melmoth. I have a bachelor’s degree in Hydrology and Chemistry. Please could you add my name to the database.	Your details have been added to the project database so you will receive project updates as and when they become available.	Appendix C
29.37	Nokukhanya Luthuli	X	17 February 2022, via phone call	I received an SMS about the Jindal project and wanted to find out what the SMS is about?	The SMS is to notify all interested and/or affected parties that the project Scoping Report is out for public review and comment from 16 February until 18 March 2022. This is to allow I&APs to raise any comments or concerns about the project. These will then	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					be incorporated into the Scoping Report which will be submitted to the DMRE.	
29.38	Elijah Vusani Dlamini.	X	17 February 2022, via email	Thank you for the information. Please could you provide details of the person who deals with the diagrams of the production or who is involved in the production lines.	The detailed design of the production process is still ongoing with numerous international firms and metallurgical laboratories involved as part of the BFS.	Not Applicable
29.39	Nomcebo Phindile	X	17 February 2022, via email	I would like to know when a meeting will be held, please give the dates and venue for the meeting.	Several meetings were held in the pre-application phase of the project. Further meetings will be held during the EIA phase of the project. Details will be distributed to all contacts on the database in due course. If you have any questions, comments or concerns about the project, please forward those to SLR.	Not Applicable
29.40	Phiwayinkosi Kholwane Biyela	X	18 February 2022, via email	I think this mine is going to be a good thing in terms of job creation for people in Melmoth area. If more youth speak out we can work and grow the economy of Melmoth.	Your email and comment have been noted.	Not Applicable
29.41	Nokuthuka Khoza	X	19 February 2022, via phone call	I received an SMS about the Jindal project and wanted to find out what the SMS is about?	The SMS is to notify all interested and/or affected parties that the project Scoping Report is out for public review and comment from 16 February until 18 March 2022. This is to allow I&APs to raise any comments or concerns about the project. These will then be incorporated into the Scoping Report which will be submitted to the DMRE.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
29.42	Hlobisile Mhlongo	X	26 February 2022, via Whatsapp	What is the status on the Jindal project?	The project EIA Report will soon be made available for a 30 day public review. You are on the project database and will be notified once the report is out.	Not Applicable
29.43	Lindokuhle Zulu	X	06 March 2022, Via Whatsapp	I received an SMS about the Jindal project and wanted to find out what the SMS is about?	The SMS is to notify all interested and/or affected parties that the project Scoping Report is out for public review and comment from 16 February until 18 March 2022. This is to allow I&APs to raise any comments or concerns about the project. These will then be incorporated into the Scoping Report which will be submitted to the DMRE.	Not Applicable
29.44	Thami Mzimela	X	09 March 2022, Via phone call	I received an SMS about the Jindal project and wanted to find out what the SMS is about?	The SMS is to notify all interested and/or affected parties that the project Scoping Report is out for public review and comment from 16 February until 18 March 2022. This is to allow I&APs to raise any comments or concerns about the project. These will then be incorporated into the Scoping Report which will be submitted to the DMRE.	Not Applicable
29.45	Smangele Mthembu	X	15 March 2022, via Whatsapp	When will the mine at Nkwalini start?	Should Jindal be granted the Mining Right as well as other required licenses, construction could begin in around 2028 and Phase 1 of the mine would take between 25 and 30 years.	Chapter 3.1.3
29.46	Clinton Gray	X	Phone call 22 March 2022	Will the potential impact of blasting be assessed by the blasting and vibration specialist.	As part of the EIA process, specialist studies are done to analyse and set out monitoring	Appendix N – Blasting Study

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					plans and actions on how the mine should operate. A model has been undertaken to define the dangerous area for blasting, in general this is 500 m from the edge of the mine pit and this area would require to be cleared prior to mining beginning. Blasting impacts consist of three possible issues, air blast, ground vibration and fly rock. The potential for blasting impacts with mitigation is expected to be low provided the 500 m buffer zone is cleared/ relocated.	Appendix D – Impact Assessment (Section 10)
29.47	Mkhululi Biyela	X	07 April 2022, via Whatsapp	How is it going with the mine?	The project EIA Report will soon be made available for a 30 day public review. You are on the project database and will be notified once the report is out.	Not Applicable
29.48	Mkhululi Biyela	X	10 May 2022, Via Whatsapp	How is it going with the mining project?	The project EIA Report will soon be made available for a 30 day public review. You are on the project database and will be notified once the report is out.	Not Applicable
29.49	Mukurukuru Correspondent	X	12 May 2022, Via Whatsapp	Please grant us your comment around the latest good story to tell regarding the Iron Ore Melmoth Mining Developments. This is for a feature for Mukurukuru Media. How long is the Scoping & Environmental Impact Assessment Phase expected to take? What can we look forward to following the comment opportunity closing in March 2022?	Comment as of May 2022 - The Scoping Report is currently under review with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, following the public commenting period. Should the Department accept the Scoping report, the EIA phase will then commence.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				Is there anything else you'd like to add to your comments?		
29.50	Smangele Mthembu	X	07 June 2022 Via Whatsapp	I would like to find out when the mining at Enkwalini will commence?	Should Jindal be granted the Mining Right as well as other required licenses, construction could begin in around 2028 and Phase 1 of the mine would take between 25 and 30 years.	Not Applicable
29.51	Lindani Zulu	X	22 June 2022, Via phone call	Are we going to be forcefully evacuated from our homes by Jindal? I saw a TV show where people were being forced to move so a mine can be built.	The need to relocate people and where they will be relocated to will need to be investigated as part of the RAP as well as what will be provided to those that are relocated. At a minimum this needs to be the same as what they had before or better. This would involve consultation with the communities on the ground.	RAP
29.52	Mr Khuzwayo	X	22 June 2022, Via phone call	What is the status of the mine?	The Scoping Report is currently still with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy. Following the Scoping Phase and upon the Department's acceptance of the Scoping Report, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Phase will then commence with the outcome of an EIA Report which will be made for public review and comment and ultimately submitted to the Department for decision making whether or not there will be a mine.	Not Applicable
29.53	Emmanuel Khuzwayo	X	22 June 2022, Via phone call	What is the status of the mine?	The Scoping Report is currently still with the Department of Mineral Resources and	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					Energy. Following the Scoping Phase and upon the Department's acceptance of the Scoping Report, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Phase will then commence with the outcome of an EIA Report which will be made for public review and comment and ultimately submitted to the Department for decision making whether or not there will be a mine.	
29.54	Ms Mabaso	X	28 June 2022, Via phone call	I am one of the landowners who will be affected by the mine and possibly must be relocated, however I am not against the project as I understand that it comes with great advantages including jobs for the locals. However, many people are against the project, and I would like to find out how I can assist in in changing the negative narrative that is going around about the project. Furthermore, are we able to still submit comments following the closure of the commenting period?	You can highlight that, at the moment in the entire project area there is almost no or very little work. This mine would make many hundreds of jobs on the mine (direct job creation) and many thousands of jobs off the mine (indirect job creation). Furthermore, Jindal would also have to invest money in Social Corporate Investment to better the community of Melmoth. In essence, the economy of Melmoth, Eshowe and Richards Bay will change and grow a lot. It should, however, also be noted that the mine will also have some disadvantages and not only just advantages. I&APs are welcome to submit comments post the scoping report commenting period, the comments will form part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report.	Not Applicable
29.55	Nondumiso Dlundla	X	09 July 2022 Via Whatsapp	Good day. I am looking for a job for my child. She stays in Edubeni. She has a Masters in Industrial	The DMRE has not yet granted any authorisation for the mine, therefore there is	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				Psychology. Could you please kindly assist, it has been years now she's been unemployed. Even if it's any job, I would really appreciate.	no certainty whether there will be a mine or not. All I&APs will be notified of the Department's decisions once at the end of the EIA process.	
29.56	Johan Lorenzen of Richard Spoor Inc Attorneys (on behalf of Reverend Mavuso)	X	25 July 2022, Via email	<p>We are instructed by Reverend Mbhekiseni Mavuso.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reverend Mavuso is a resident of Makhasaneni. According to a background information document obtained by Reverend Mavuso, Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd has applied for a mining right over Makhasaneni. The document identifies SLR Consulting as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner for the application. 2. As invited by the document, our instructions are to request that Rev Mavuso be registered as an interested and affected party. 3. We note that the document states that project documents will be available from SLR's website at www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents. We reviewed this website but did not find any documents relating to the project. 4. Kindly advise: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1. where we can access the project documents; and 4.2. whether the scoping report was: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.2.1. submitted to the Department; and if it was 	<p>Reverend Mavuso was registered as an I&AP and will be given the opportunity to comment on all documentation related to the EIA.</p> <p>The project EIA Report will soon be made available for a 30 day public review. Reverend Mavuso will be notified once the report is available.</p>	Appendix C

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				<p>4.2.2. if it was approved.</p> <p>5. Reverend Mavuso also seeks to be consulted as required by the MPRDA. In the Baleni judgment, the Pretoria High Court established that such consultation entitles interested and affected parties to copies of mining right applications.</p> <p>6. In the circumstances, we are instructed to request a copy of the mining right application.</p> <p>7. We look forward to hearing from you.</p>		
29.57	Nondumiso Ntombela	X	03 August 2022, Via cellphone	I would like to find out if the mine already has consultants to provide it with Occupational Health and Safety services?	Jindal is currently in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase. The EIA report and the relevant specialist studies are currently underway and will be made available for review and comment once completed. Thereafter, the final EIA report will be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for decision-making. It is only if the DMRE grants Jindal an authorisation, that Jindal will proceed with the mine and the procurement process for all the services it will need.	Not Applicable
29.58	Lennox Z Khuzwayo	X	13 September 2022, via WhatsApp	I would like to find out the progress of the Jindal project in Melmoth.	The proposed project is currently in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) phase. The EIA report will be made available for public review and comment once	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					completed. All comments, issues and/or concerns raised during the review period will then be addressed and incorporated into the final EIA report which will then be submitted to the DMRE for decision-making.	
29.59	Alex Searle	X	27 October 2022, via Email	Please could you add me as and I&AP for the Jindal Mine Project in Melmoth. We are large farmers downstream on the Umhlatuze and will be impacted by any upstream mining activities.	Thank you for your email, you will be added to the database and consulted on all phases of the project going forward.	Appendix C
29.60	Nicole Kruger	X	19 September 2022	<p>1 We refer to the above matter and confirm that we act on behalf of NCT Forestry Agricultural Co-op Ltd ("our client").</p> <p>2 Our client is a forestry cooperative that owns various properties and conducts forestry activities within KwaZulu Natal, which forestry activities will be affected by the proposed project.</p> <p>3 Our client would hereby like to register as an interested and affected party ("I&AP").</p> <p>4 As an I&AP, our client hereby requests the following information/documents:</p> <p>4.1 a copy of the Environmental Authorisation application that was submitted to the competent authority, including the annexures;</p> <p>4.2 the date on which the Environmental Authorisation application was submitted to the competent authority;</p>	All requested documents were uploaded on SLR website http://slrconsulting.com/en/public-documents/Jindal%20MIOP-SR	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				<p>4.3 a copy of the Scoping Report / Environmental Impact Assessment Report and timeframes for comment; and</p> <p>4.4 a copy of the Acceptance of the Scoping Report in terms of regulation 22 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.</p> <p>5 We look forward to receipt of the requested information/documents which will enable our client to consider the information/documents and submit comprehensive comments if there are any.</p> <p>6 Our client's rights are reserved, including the right to request any further information/documentation.</p>		
29.61	Mr Richard	X	26 October 2022, via a phone call	Mr Richard from Oshowe wanted to find out about the project since he's been hearing about it locally. He also wanted to know who other I&APs were for the projects. He further requested to be registered as I&APs	Mr Richard was added to the database and will be consulted on all phases of the project going forward.	Not applicable
29.62	Sandy Camminga	x	08 November 2022, via an email	<p>Kindly register the Richards Bay Clean Air Association (RBCAA) as an interested and affected party.</p> <p>Please may we receive the DSR and an update on where the process currently is, and whether we may still submit comment on the DSR.</p>	<p>Thank you for your correspondence, we will enter RBCAA onto our database and they will be included on all correspondence.</p> <p>The Scoping Report has already been approved by the DMRE and is no longer open for public comment, however, we can send it to you for interest. We are now in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Phase and you will have the opportunity to comment on the EIA and the Environmental</p>	Not applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					Management Programme (EMPr) Report that will be circulated mid 2023. You are welcome to send us comments/ queries at any stage in the process.	
29.63	Stacey Spilsbury	x	21 November 2022, via an email	Please could you keep me informed of all the correspondence on the Jindal mine in Nkwalini. We are absolutely opposed to the mine coming as it a serious concern to our water supply and our farming measures as we know open cast mines are toxic and determination to humans, livestock and farming crops.	Thank you for your email. Please could you send me all your details so that we can add you to the database. Contact number, email and company (if any). We will then add you and keep you updated with project progress. The Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project is currently still in the Impact Assessment phase and any reports will be sent to all registered interested and affected parties once ready.	Not Applicable
29.64	Stacey Spilsbury	x	28 November 2022, via an email	Stacey Spilsbury here from Nkwalini, concerned about the Jindal Mine project. Please could you send me the public participation forms (I think that is what they are called)? Many of us have registered with your whatsapp number (I see it is actually not registered on Whatsapp at all) and we have sent emails to the email address you gave at the water meeting, but have heard nothing back. Please could you send me the forms? Also, please could you inform us of the latest developments in the process, especially anything water related. We are so concerned about our water quality as our dam feeds: the Nkwalini Farming community first, Heatonville farmers, Eshowe, Empangeni, Richards	The Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project is currently still in the Impact Assessment phase and any reports will be sent to all registered interested and affected parties once ready.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				Bay, Mtunzini, and all the Ngonyama Trust communities and districts not to mention all the industries involved.		
29.65	Tanica Naidoo	x	09 November 2022, via an email	My name is Tanica Naidoo and I would like to register the South Durban Community Environmental Alliance as an I&AP with regards to the proposed 'Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project'. Please register SDCEA as an I&AP and send us all relevant information and documents for the EIA process. We would also like information on the public participation process and when/where the meetings will be held.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the register of Interested & Affected Parties and will be kept informed of all documentation that goes out for public review and notified of any public meetings.	Not Applicable
29.66	Anne Balmer	x	12 November 2022, via an email	Kindly register me as an I&AP in the proposed Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project.	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the register of Interested & Affected Parties and will be kept informed of all documentation that goes out for public review and notified of any public meetings.	Not Applicable
29.67	Stacey Spilsbury	x	11 December 2022, via an email	Please could you send us all your relevant information on where you are at in your impacted assessment? Please send that slide show you did at the Pobane water meeting. Are you planning on coming to Nkwalini to chat to the farmers and community? In your assessment do you look at the local community impact? Job creation and home relocation?	Thank you for your email. Please note that the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) process is ongoing and once documents are ready for public review you will be notified of the availability of these documents. Public feedback meetings will be held during this regulated 30 day public review period.	Appendix F – Hydrology Study Chapter 3.1.2.5 RAP

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				<p>As much as water is a massive concern for us, an even bigger concern is the community unhappiness. Nkwalini is in the heart of this areas Ngunyama Trust and along side many communities, Dundulu & Dlangubo. We have witnessed first hand what happens when the community is disgruntled, the result is: violence. I'd like to tell you a story. A few years ago, a local Nkwalini farmer and his manager removed some of the farms staff accommodation. This caused great unrest with their farm workers. These workers requested a meeting with the farm manager in their local homestead area of Dundulu (the area the mine is proposed for). When this manager arrived, these farm workers killed the manager and hacked up his body. This is the violence we are scared of. This is what happens when communities are unhappy. We have lived and worked in peace with our Dundulu (Ngunyama Trust) community and plan on doing so forever, but if this mine comes it will destroy our community relations. Do you look at these implications when you do your report?</p> <p>Secondly, this mine will destroy our water source and supply.</p> <p>Talking about Pobane Dam. I'm sure you are away of the extent to which Pobane supplies the local area. It feeds: Richards Bay industry & town, Empangeni, Melmoth, Eshowe, Mtunzini, Port Durnford, Dlangubo, Dundulu, Esikiweni and many other local communities. It supplies the farming</p>	<p>As part of the ESIA the following specialist studies are being undertaken which will inform our findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater; • Surface Water; •Waste Classification (Geochemical Assessment); • Air Quality; • Noise; • Wetland & Aquatic Biodiversity; • Terrestrial Biodiversity; • Hydropedology; • Visual; • Traffic; • Heritage; • Soils, Land Capability & Agricultural Potential; • Blasting and Vibration; • Socio-economic; • Greenhouse Gases & Climate Change; • Health Impact; and • Closure and Financial Provision. <p>A water supply analysis has been undertaken and is included in the Hydrology Study as well as in Chapter 3.1.2.5 of the EIA. The final</p>	

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				<p>communities of Melmoth, Nkwalini and Heatonville. If there is even a 1% chance this mine could affect the water in some way Jindal will be affecting and responsible for millions & millions of lives and livelihoods. This mine will ruin Zululand and the fallout will be massive.</p> <p>We would love to meet with you to discuss this project more. When would you be available to talk more about this?</p> <p>Please could you send all the information you have so far?</p>	<p>source of water for the mine is still to be finalised.</p> <p>All final details relating to water use will be included in the WULA when completed.</p> <p>As a separate study not related to the ESIA process a RAP is being generated (not under SLR's scope) which will address the issue of relocation should the Mining Right be granted.</p> <p>As requested the CMF meeting presentation was provided.</p>	
29.68	Stacey Spilsbury	x	04 January 2023, via an email	<p>Please could you send me DMRE approved Scoping Report which informs the ESIA studies that are currently underway.</p> <p>Because I never got a response from registering on the I&AP, has there been any new developments?</p> <p>Do you have the details of the company that is undergoing the community relocation report?</p>	<p>The Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project as approved by the DMRE in July 2022 was sent. Please also note that you have been registered on the I&AP database and will be informed as soon as anything else becomes available for public review.</p> <p>We have shared our database with the applicant who will share it with the company undertaking the RAP and I am sure they will also be in contact.</p>	Not Applicable
29.69	Stacey Spilsbury	x	6 March 2023 via email	<p>We haven't heard from the I&AP from the Jindal project. The EIA is meant to be coming to an end soon. Where is it at? What is happening with the water usage rights?</p>	<p>The project EIA Report will soon be made available for a 30 day public review. You are on the project database and will be notified once the report is out.</p> <p>Please do note that the Water Use Licence Application is a separate process which is decided by the Department of Water and</p>	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					Sanitation but does also go out for public review. This would be at a later stage.	
29.70	Melanie Miles	x	8 February 2023	I work for the Private Projects Department at Leads 2 Business Please could you advise if Environmental Authorization has been received for the following Project: Jindal Iron Ore is proposing the development of an open pit iron ore mine and associated infrastructure on a site located 25 km southeast of Melmoth	The project EIA Report will soon be made available for a 30 day public review. You are on the project database and will be notified once the report is out.	Not applicable
29.71	Sandy Camminga	x	8 February 2023	Please may we enquire as to the status of this application and when the DRAFT EIAR can be expected?	The project EIA Report will soon be made available for a 30 day public review. You are on the project database and will be notified once the report is out.	Not applicable
29.72	Susan Machpesh	X	31 January 2023 via email	Please register me as an IAP for the JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE MINE applications. Please send me the reports / info compiled to date.	The project EIA Report will soon be made available for a 30 day public review. You are on the project database and will be notified once the report is out.	Not Applicable
29.73	Stan Larkan Ward 11 Councillor Umlalazi Municipality	X	20 January 2023 via email	I am the Ward Councillor of Eshowe, Umlalazi Municipality and, for information purposes, respectfully wish to request a copy of the scoping report on Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	Please note that the Scoping Report has been approved by the DMRE already and we are now in the ESIA phase of the project. I will ensure that your name is added to the database for any further reports that go out therefore giving you the opportunity to review and comment on any additional reports.	Not Applicable

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
					Please let me know if you would still like to see the Scoping Report, however, the comment period is now closed.	
30	Nkwaleni Water Users Association					
30.1	Clinton Gray	X	13 October 2022, via email	The Nkwaleni Water Association’s Management Committee hereby request that the association be listed as an interested and affected party in the Jindal Mining Project which is currently under consideration in the Nkwaleni/Melmoth area. Please may we request that the Nkwaleni Water Association be kept informed on the progress made in respect of the environmental impact assessment which we understand is being undertaken by SLR consulting	Thank you for your email. You have been added to the register of Interested & Affected Parties and will be kept informed of all documentation that goes out for public review and notified of any public meetings.	Not applicable
31.	Daily Maverick					
31.1	Tony Carnie	X	4 April 2023 via email	Can you kindly clarify what stage the EIA process has reached? (I am currently reading through some of the public documents on the SLR website and it appears that the scoping phase commenced last year and that the public participation process began in 2021.) Now it appears there have been considerable delays to the previous timelines indicated. What are the current timelines for : a) Publication of the draft EIA report? b) Publication of final EIA report?	Please note the following: a) End of May 2023 b) Mid July 2023 c) Mid July 2023	Not Applicable.

#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
				c) Submission of final EIA to DMRE for decision making?		
31.2	Tony Carnie	x	05 April 2023 via email	As a quick follow-up, is SLR also doing a separate EIA for the Jindal Tailings Pond/Dump? If so, what stage of the process has that project reached and where can the public documents be accessed?	Yes, a separate EIA will be conducted for the Jindal Tailings Project and is in the initial phase of public consultation. You may access all project documents on the SLR website via the link provided below: https://www.slrconsulting.com/en/slrconsulting.com/public-documents/Jindal%20TSF	Not Applicable.
32.	Bat Interest Group of KwaZulu-Natal					
32.1	Amy Panikowski	X	27 June 2023	I was informed yesterday evening about the Jindal Iron Ore Mine just outside of Eshowe last night. I attempted to look at your website for more information but it seems that your website is down. I would like to register personally as an I&AP. Further, I represent the Bat Interest Group of KwaZulu-Natal and we were surprised that we were not informed about this mine and the likely assessment that needs to be done around the area for impacts on residing bat species. Kindly advise on information you need in order for me personally, and the Bat Interest Group of KZN, to register as I&APs accordingly.		



#	Interested & affected party	Mark with an X if consulted	Date comment received and mode of communication	Issues raised	Response provided	Section and paragraph reference
32.2	Amy Panikowski		29 June 2023	<p>I'm following up on my email I sent on Tuesday to request that I be registered as an I&AP. I have not heard from you yet but I do understand that you are still registering people as another contact of mine has received confirmation.</p> <p>Kindly advise if there is an issue or if there is more information that you need from me to secure my registration as an I&AP.</p>	<p>This email serves to confirm that you have been registered as an IAP.</p> <p>You will be notified when the EIA and associated documents will be circulated in July for public review and comment.</p>	
32.3	Amy Panikowski	X	30 June 2023	Kindly advise the deadline on registering as an I&AP - I know of others who would like to register.	There is no deadline. You may register as an IAP at any time of the project.	
32.4	Amy Panikowski		30 June 2023	And when is the period for public comment?	The EIA will be available for comment during mid-July.	

APPENDIX C4: PROOF OF ADVERTS AND SITE NOTICES

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED MELMOTH IRON ORE MINE PROJECT NEAR MELMOTH, KWAZULU-NATAL

Notice is hereby given of a public participation process in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA).

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal), owned by Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (74%) and Jindal's BEE partner, Mr. Thabang Khomo (26%), is proposing the development of an open pit iron ore mine and associated infrastructure on a project site located 25 km southeast of Melmoth, within the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality, in KZN. The Melmoth Iron Ore Project would comprise of an open pit, processing plant, waste rock dump, tailing storage facility and associated infrastructure. Mining activities and infrastructure would only be undertaken/developed in portions of the Mining Right area, some infrastructure may be located outside of the area. Iron ore concentrate would be transported to the Richards Bay Port, either by rail or pipeline. The concentrate will be exported as there are limited local markets.

Jindal's intent with this MR application is to consolidate their North and South Block Prospecting Rights (PR) into a single MR. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will consider the entire extent of the two PR blocks, but with a specific focus on the Phase 1 area of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project. A Bankable Feasibility Study is in progress to determine specific details of the Phase 1 mine plan. Development of the mine and mining infrastructure is proposed in phases. Currently mining is only proposed to be undertaken in specific areas where the iron ore resource has been defined. Details of the phases, layout and design will be presented in the BID, Scoping and EIA Reports as they become available. Jindal has made, or will make, applications for authorisation of the project in terms of the following legislation:

Authorisation and Applicable Legislation	Listed Activities	Key Process Elements	Competent Authority
Mining Right - Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002 (MPRDA))	Mining Right Application per Section 22 of MPRDA	Application for Mining Right Application for Integrated Environmental Authorisation, requiring: • Public Participation Process. • Scoping Report. • Specialist Studies. • EIA Report. • Environmental Management Programme Report.	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy - KwaZulu-Natal
Integrated Environmental Authorisation - National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and EIA Regulations.	NEMA (GNR 983 of 2014): Listing Notice 1: 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 24, 25, 30, 36 & 64 NEMA (GNR 984 of 2014): Listing Notice 2: 4, 6, 12, 15, 17 & 19 NEMA (GNR 985 of 2014): Listing Notice 3: 2, 4, 12, 14 & 18		
Integrated Environmental Authorisation - National Environmental Management Act (No. 59 of 2008) (NEMA) and EIA Regulations.	NEM-WA (GNR 921 of 2013): Category A: 9 & 12 NEM-WA (GNR 921 of 2013): Category B: 9, 10 & 11 NEM-WA (GNR 921 of 2013): Category C: 1 & 2		
Integrated Water Use Licence - National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) and Regulations Regarding the Procedural Requirements for Water Use Licence Applications and Appeals (GNR. 267 of 2017)	Section 21 Water Uses: Section 21 (a), (b), (c), (e), (g), (i) and (j)	Application for Integrated Water Use Licence application, requiring:	Department of Human Settlement, Water and Sanitation - KwaZulu-Natal.

Properties included within the application are detailed in the Table below:

North Block	South Block	Farm Kromdraai 6110
Portion 3 of the Farm Reserve No. 11 15831	Farm Dirkshinburg 6125	Portions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Farm Wildness 6107
Portion 4 of the Farm Reserve No. 11 15831	Remaining Extent and Portions 1, 2, 3, 4 of the Farm Black Eyes 13385	Farm Vergelegen 6104
Farm Ntembeni 16921 (and in South Block)	Remaining Extent, Portion 1, 2 and 3 of the Farm Goedgeloof 6106	Other properties may underlie some infrastructure, will be specified once known.

SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR), has been appointed by Jindal as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) responsible for undertaking the environmental regulatory processes and conducting public participation in support of these applications. Relevant project information is available on request or on the SLR website at: www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents and at <https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/public-documents>, which is accessible from mobile devices without data charges. SLR will be consulting with stakeholders through a variety of engagements. Public information meetings have been arranged, as below:

Date and Time	Venue	Note
30 June 2021 at 3 pm	Melmoth Golf Club, Golf Street, Melmoth	To ensure the health and safety of all stakeholders, COVID protocols will be observed at public meeting. Attendance numbers are limited and by RSVP to SLR only.
6 July 2021 at 3 pm	Online via Microsoft Teams	Contact SLR to register and receive a meeting link.

You must register as an I&AP if you would like to receive more information or wish to participate in the assessment process of the project. All personal information will be managed in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013. Stakeholders are invited to submit initial comments or raise any environmental issues or concerns on the project and EIA process to SLR by end July 2021. Comments can however be submitted throughout the regulatory process. Registered I&APs will have opportunity to comment on Reports for the full duration of the environmental authorisation process. Registered I&APs will be notified when the Scoping and EIA Reports will be available for public review. To register as an I&AP or to check that you are registered and/or to submit any comment or concern on the proposed project and EIA process, please contact SLR at the details below:

SLR Consulting, attention: Ms Gugu Dhlamini Email: gdlamini@slrconsulting.com Tel: 011 467 0945
Post: PO Box 1596, Cramerville, 2060 (Note: If using post, please also contact us telephonically to notify us of your submission.)

FRENCH OPEN



SERBIA'S Novak Djokovic poses with the trophy in front of the Eiffel tower. | AFP

Nothing is impossible for Djokovic

NOVAK Djokovic has set his sights on the Golden Grand Slam of all four Majors and the Olympic title, insisting: "Everything is possible".

The world No 1 captured a second French Open and 19th Slam with a 6-7 (6/8), 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4 win over Greece's Stefanos Tsitsipas on Sunday. It allowed him to become the first man in the Open era, and only third in history, to claim all four Grand Slam titles on multiple occasions.

Now he has targeted being the third man to complete a calendar Grand Slam after Don Budge in 1937 and Rod Laver in 1962 and 1969. On top of that, he also wants the Olympic gold medal to complete the Golden Grand Slam.

"Everything is possible. Definitely, in my case, I can say that what I've been through in my career, in my life, this journey has been terrific so far," said Djokovic.

"I've achieved some things that a lot of people thought it would be not possible for me to achieve. So, everything is possible, and I did put myself in a good position to go for the Golden Slam."

The Golden Slam has never been achieved by a man while, in the women's game, only Steffi Graf in 1988 has swept all four Majors and Olympic gold in the same year. In Graf's case, Olympic gold came in Seoul. For Djokovic, the opportunity will come in Tokyo later this summer.

"Obviously, his goal and our goal is to win the Olympics and then win the Grand Slam. That would be the absolutely top of this year," said Djokovic's long-time coach Marian Vajda.

"But it's still far away from us. We have to still focus on the next one. But overall he's set up for this year. His priority is Wimbledon, Olympics and US Open. I think that says all."

Djokovic is already halfway to a calendar Slam having

secured a record ninth Australian Open in February. Next up is Wimbledon, where he is the defending champion, Olympics and then a bid to win the US Open for a fourth time.

"As much as Novak is healthy, and he's healthy right now, he's in great shape, I think he has the ability to win the Grand Slam for this year. I'm pretty sure," added Vajda. "I think it is much more than possible. He loves to play in Wimbledon and US Open."

However, Djokovic has been at this juncture before, winning in Australia and Paris in 2016 but coming up short at the Rio Olympics, Wimbledon and the US Open later in the year.

"I was in this position in 2016 as well. It ended up in a third-round loss in Wimbledon," added Djokovic recalling his shock exit to Sam Querrey at the All England Club five years ago.

Djokovic now has nine Australian Opens, five Wimbledon, three US Opens and two French Opens. He has also collected 36 Masters, a Davis Cup and has spent more time at world No 1 than any other player. But for two sets on Sunday, he was thoroughly outplayed by 22-year-old Tsitsipas before the Greek's challenge fell apart.

Djokovic left the court after the first two sets to compose himself just as he had done in his come-from-behind wins over Lorenzo Musetti and 13-time champion Rafael Nadal.

"My guardian angels are there. I have my special corner. It's a secret. I can't reveal the secret. It's been working for me pretty well," he said.

"Paris fell, Djokovic is the king of tennis" and "Novak is the king of the world" read front-page headlines of Blic and Vecernje Novosti daily newspapers in Serbia. "With this victory Novak Djokovic made history, becoming the only player in the Open era to have won each of the Grand Slam tournaments at least two times," added state-run RTS television. | AFP



EURO 2020

Eriksen won't be the last footballer to suffer an on-field cardiac arrest

Comment by Eshlin Vedan

THE world's reaction to Denmark player Christian Eriksen suffering a cardiac arrest over the weekend proved that football is more than just a sport.

Former Bolton Wanderers midfielder Fabrice Muamba, who was forced to retire at the age of 23 following a cardiac arrest while playing against Tottenham Hotspur in 2012, captured the situation best.

"Him being alive is the best thing that can come out of Euro 2020," Muamba told *Sky Sports News*.

"Regardless of who wins the tournament, it's that Christian is okay, he is healthy, if he can remember people which is even better news."

That's what this Euros is about now, it's about making sure Christian can get home safe and help with his recovery from there."

Finland ended up upsetting the Danes by recording a 1-0 win on Saturday, but goal scorer Joel Pohjanpelto opted to do the right and respectful the mood by not celebrating his goal. The unfortunate event would have surely reminded millions throughout the world that there is much more to life than just work or sport.

It remains to be seen what the future will hold for Eriksen, but he and Muamba who survived such ordeals can certainly count themselves lucky as others have not been as fortunate.

Had they not received immediate and quality medical care, the situation could have been fatal.

In 2017, former Ajax starlet Abdelhak Nouri suffered a cardiac arrest in a pre-season friendly against Werder Bremen.

By their own admission the medical treatment provided to Nouri was "inadequate" and he has since been left with permanent brain damage, with his career being brought to an end at the age of just 20-year-old.

The Royal Dutch Football Association's arbitration panel found that a "failure to resuscitate him with due haste was responsible for causing his brain damage."

The freak accident robbed Nouri of his career and has hampered his life. We will simply never know what heights he may have reached, seeing as he drew comparisons to Lionel Messi before the incident.

Nouri wore the No 34 shirt at Ajax and he continues to be honoured by former teammates Justin Kluivert, Philippe Sandler, Amin Younes, Kevin Diks, Joel Veltman, Donny van de Beek and Sofyan Amrabat, who have chosen to use the same jersey number at their respective clubs.

Other footballers, who were not as lucky as Eriksen, include Marc-Vivien Foe, who passed away while playing for Cameroon against France in the 2003 Confederations Cup and former Wits midfielder Faty Papy, who passed away in 2019 while playing for Eswatini club Malanti Chiefs.

Realistically, Eriksen is not going to be the last footballer to suffer a cardiac arrest on the field of play.

Football is a highly intensive sport, so it is bound to happen to another victim in the future.

This should hopefully be a message to football authorities around the world to have an immediate plan of action should such a situation arise.

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714 PUBLIC NOTICES

Notice in respect of a licence application in terms of the Petroleum Products, Act 1977 (Act No 120 of 1977)

This notice serves to inform parties that may be interested or affected that GALEFROPS 1116 CC hereinafter referred to as the "applicant", has submitted an application for a RETAIL licence application number: E/2021/0604/0001/001/1977 CHATSWORTH 660 SUNSET AVENUE WOODHURST CHATSWORTH DURBA

The purpose of the application is for the applicant to be granted a licence to undertake petroleum activities as detailed in the application. Arrangements for viewing the application documentation can be made by contacting the Controller of Petroleum Products by Telephone: (031) 334 7700 Fax: (031) 301 4317 or Email: kapasha.Mokae@dmre.gov.za

Any objections to the issuing of a licence in respect of this application, which must clearly quote the application number above, must be lodged with the Controller of Petroleum Products within a period of twenty (20) working days from the date of publication of this notice. Such objections must be lodged at the following physical or postal address:

Physical address: The Controller of Petroleum Products Department, Mineral Resources & Energy 133 Anton Lembede Street, Durban Bay House, Durban

Postal address: The Controller of Petroleum Products Department, Mineral Resources & Energy Private Bag X 54375, Durban, 4000

717 TENDERS

KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE
COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

INVITATION TO BID

DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

BIDS ARE INVITED FOR THE UNDER-MENTIONED REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF KWAZULU-NATAL

- Bids must be on the official bid form which shall be completed in all respects and all information must be supplied as stipulated in the document.
- Bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes.
- Separate envelopes must be used for each bid invitation.
- Bids must be addressed as directed in the Bid document, i.e. front of the envelope must reflect the bid number, description of bid, closing date and time as well as the name and address of the bidder. The name and address of the Department must be written on the reverse side of the envelope.

Bid No: ZNT 1999/2020 LG
Description: APPOINTMENT OF A PANEL OF SERVICE PROVIDERS TO SUPPLY AND DELIVER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS (GLOBES AND TUBES, PLUMBING, CARPENTRY ACCESSORIES, ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES AND PAINT ACCESSORIES)
Closing Date: 15 JULY 2021
Closing Time: 11:00
PLEASE NOTE THAT THE ADMINISTRATIVE CRITERIA IS IN THE TENDER DOCUMENT.

Technical Enquiries: Ms Theo Niekirk
Telephone No: 033 395 2483
Email: THEO.NIEKIRK@kzncogta.gov.za

The tender document will be available at a non-refundable deposit of R190.00 per document, payable into ABSA Bank:

Bid No: ZNT 2017/2020 LG
Description: APPOINTMENT OF A PANEL OF SERVICE PROVIDERS (EXPERTS) TO RENDER FORENSIC INVESTIGATION SERVICES FOR A PERIOD OF THREE (3) YEARS
Closing Date: 16 JULY 2021
Closing Time: 11:30
PLEASE NOTE THAT THE PRE-QUALIFICATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE CRITERIA IS IN THE TENDER DOCUMENT.

Technical Enquiries: Mrs Sheetal Govender
Telephone No: 082 683 0549
Email: SHEETAL.GOVENDER@kzncogta.gov.za

Document Collection: 330 Langalibalele Street
Natalia Building
13th Floor, Room 4, North Tower
Pietermaritzburg

Document Enquiries: Ms Lindive Madlala
Telephone No: 033 395 2174
Email Address: lindive.madlala@kzncogta.gov.za

The tender document will be available at a non-refundable deposit of R450.00 per document, payable into ABSA Bank:

Note 1
Account Number: 407248523
Branch Code: 630495
Account Name: KZN Local Government
Reference: 11013197

Note 2
Please note that no bid will be accepted by fax or e-mail.

The bid document will be available on the departmental website at: www.kzncogta.gov.za/bids

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714 PUBLIC NOTICES

Scheduled Activities permit application as per Section 6(1) of the Scheduled Activities Bylaw

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by Hendok Distribution Pty Ltd in terms of the above-mentioned Bylaw to Nolutshando Nala of the eThekweni Municipality for authority to use 209 - 230 Aberdare Dr situated in Phoenix Industrial Park for the purpose of conducting the following listed activities listed in Schedule 1 of the Bylaw:

- Wire Drawing
- Galvanising
- Weaving
- Cold Heading

Any person desiring to object to the use of the premises for such purposes may do so within 14 (fourteen) days from the date of publication of this notice by lodging a written notice setting out their names, contact details, addresses and the valid grounds of their objection with:

Christo Mathee
200 Aberdare Dr
Phoenix Industrial Park
031 507 6731
christo@hendok.com
Company details: HENDOK DISTRIBUTION PTY LTD
200 Aberdare Dr
Copies of the application and publication notice are available for public comment on: www.hendok.com

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SOCCER

SA U23s have a lot to learn after Egyptian jaunt

HERMAN GIBBS

SOUTH Africa's Under-23 football side succumbed to back-to-back defeats in Egypt and that does not inspire confidence ahead of the Olympic Games in Tokyo next month.

The strong Egypt line-up included a few players who ply their trade in Europe, and they are the reigning Under-23 Afcon champions.

The SA team was depleted after some players were prevented from travelling by their European clubs and there was a raft of further withdrawals because of Covid-19. Coach David Notoane said the results served as a wake-up call for the players.

As champions of Africa, Egypt will be a force to be reckoned with in Japan, and South Africa will come away wiser, knowing what to expect at international level.

The team returned to Johannesburg yesterday afternoon, and Notoane said he was pleased to see some of the overseas-based players in action.

"The tour was intense and gave us a chance to see some of our foreign-based players," said Notoane.

"It gave us a chance to see what we wanted to see in overseas players. We saw defender Tercious Malepe (Mynai, Ukraine), striker Lyle Foster (Vitoria Guimares FC, Portugal), midfielders Thabo Cele (Cova da Piedade, Portugal) and Luke le Roux (Varbergs Bois FC, Sweden) as well as forward Luther Singh (Paços de Ferreira, Portugal).

"We have a few other players abroad, but because of Covid-19 and quarantine issues, they could not join us. Yes, the results and performances were disappointing, but we took many positives from the two friendlies.

"We now have an understanding of what our core players have to offer. Some of our best players who performed well in the PSL also could not make the tour.

All-in-all, we have a good blend and once we are fully prepared, we'll be a strong unit.

"We were up against a side that plays in a very strong league. Some of Egypt's players have played in the (CAF) Champions League already."

Meanwhile, the Egypt Under-23 squad have returned to their camp in Cairo buoyed by the news their coach Shawky Gharieb has applied to Liverpool to release striker Mohamed Salah.

The Egyptian FA have announced that their talismanic forward wants to play at the Olympic Games as one of the country's three over-age players.



Driving safely through SA's load-shedding

Val van der Walt

As the disaster that is Eskom is at it again with its forced power cuts, Autodealer asked Eugene Herbert, CEO of Masterdrive, an advanced driver training company, for guidelines on how to stay alive on the road when the coal gets wet.

According to Herbert, the key to managing the extra stress which the outages add to daily trips is to remain calm, familiarise yourself with load-shedding schedules and be prepared for any effect it may have on your commute.

'As frustrating as it may be, accept that load-shedding is a reality,' says Herbert.

'Get into your car prepared for the challenges this creates, and then manage them calmly and safely.'

'When you let frustration rule your decisions behind the wheel, the situation becomes dangerous.'

Herbert provides the following tips to safely navigate the roads during load-shedding:

- Attempt to avoid areas experiencing outages during your travel times with the help of apps like Google Maps

- Give yourself additional travel time so you avoid feeling pressurised while driving

- Do not drive inside the yellow line while waiting in congestion at a traffic light. This worsens the traffic for other motorists, makes it more dangerous to re-enter traffic later on and may incite anger from other drivers

- While intersections should be treated as four-way stops, often this does not happen. This makes it necessary to double check every path that crosses yours before going. Rather take longer to cross than not make it across at all

- If you find it difficult to remain calm in congestion, find ways that can assist in relaxing you, such as selecting relaxing music before you set out

- Listen to points people directing traffic and give them the respect they deserve for the help they provide

- If another driver is displaying reckless, selfish or any other questionable behaviour, rather ignore them and move out of their way than get upset or try to intervene.

Herbert's last bit of advice to get safely through Eskom's witching hours is to not drive in a way that you may later regret.

'Accept that these challenges are likely to affect you and make a mental commitment to handle them safely,' says Herbert.

Report traffic law corruption

Reports of traffic law enforcement not following the rule of law is common nowadays, but what do you do if you feel the law's conduct was unlawful?

The National Traffic Anti-Corruption Unit (NTACU), urges the public to report all suspicious conduct for investigation.

NTACU investigates cases of alleged corruption within the road traffic fraternity at testing centres and illegal dealings when motorists are pulled over for speeding, among others.

Suspected fraudulent and corrupt activity can be reported by phoning the NTACU hotline at 0861 400800 or a report can be directly sent to NTACU@rtmc.co.za

Here's what is required when reporting fraudulent and corrupt activity:

- Place where suspected fraudulent and corrupt activity occurred
- Date and time of the incident
- Names of people involved
- Amount of money involved or



description of gratification/gift/ token of appreciation given

- Any other information or proof which may exist.

The NTACU was established in 2012 as a response to the challenges of ethical conduct facing the road traffic fraternity.

Its key mandate is to eliminate fraud and corruption within the national, provincial and local road traffic fraternity by ensuring the safety of all drivers, vehicles and road users who are using the country's roads.

• PUBLIC / LEGAL NOTICES •

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED MELMOTH IRON ORE MINE PROJECT NEAR MELMOTH, KWAZULU-NATAL**

Notice is hereby given of a public participation process in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA).

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal), owned by Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (74%) and Jindal's BEE partner, Mr. Thabang Khomo (26%), is proposing the development of an open pit iron ore mine and associated infrastructure on a project site located 25 km southeast of Melmoth, within the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality, in KZN. The Melmoth Iron Ore Project would comprise of an open pit, processing plant, waste rock dump, tailing storage facility and associated infrastructure. Mining activities and infrastructure would only be undertaken/developed in portions of the Mining Right area, some infrastructure may be located outside of the area. Iron ore concentrate would be transported to the Richards Bay Port, either by rail or pipeline. The concentrate will be exported as there are limited local markets.

Jindal's intent with this MR application is to consolidate their North and South Block Prospecting Rights (PR) into a single MR. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will consider the entire extent of the two PR blocks, but with a specific focus on the Phase 1 area of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project. A Bankable Feasibility Study is in progress to determine specific details of the Phase 1 mine plan. Development of the mine and mining infrastructure is proposed in phases. Currently mining is only proposed to be undertaken in specific areas where the iron ore resource has been defined. Details of the phases, layout and design will be presented in the BID, Scoping and EIA Reports as they become available. Jindal has made, or will make, applications for authorisation of the project in terms of the following legislation:

Authorisation and Applicable Legislation	Listed Activities	Key Process Elements	Competent Authority
Mining Right - Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) -	Mining Right Application per Section 22 of MPRDA	Application for Mining Right Application for Integrated Environmental Authorisation, requiring:	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy - Kwazulu-Natal
Integrated Environmental Authorisation - National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and EIA Regulations.	NEMA (GNR 983 of 2014): Listing Notice 1: 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 24, 25, 30, 56 & 64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Participation Process. • Scoping Report. • Specialist Studies. • EIA Report. • Environmental Management Programme Report. 	
	NEMA (GNR 984 of 2014): Listing Notice 2: 4, 6, 12, 15, 17 & 19		
	NEMA (GNR 985 of 2014): Listing Notice 3: 2, 4, 12, 14 & 18		
Integrated Environmental Authorisation - National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA) and EIA Regulations	NEM: WA (GNR 921 of 2013): Category A: 9 & 12		
	NEM:WA (GNR 921 of 2013): Category B: 9,10 & 11		
	NEM:WA (GNR 921 of 2013): Category C: 1 & 2		
Integrated Water Use Licence - National Water Act (No 36 of 1998) (NWA) and Regulations Regarding the Procedural Requirements for Water Use Licence Applications and Appeals (GNR. 267 of 2017).	Section 21 Water Uses: Section 21 (a), (b), (c), (e), (g), (i) and (j)	Application for Integrated Water Use Licence application, requiring:	Department of Human Settlement, Water and Sanitation - Kwazulu-Natal.

Properties included within the application are detailed in the Table below:

North Block	South Block	Farm Kromdraai 6110
Portion 3 of the Farm Reserve No. 11 15831	Farm Dirkchimbung 6125	Portions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Farm Wilderness 6107
Portion 4 of the Farm Reserve No. 11 15831	Remaining Extent and Portions 1, 2, 3, 4 of the Farm Black Eyes 13385	Farm Vergelegen 6104
Farm Ntembeni 16921 (and in South Block)	Remaining Extent, Portion 1, 2 and 3 of the Farm Goedgeloof 6106	Other properties may underlie some infrastructure, will be specified once known.

SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR), has been appointed by Jindal as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) responsible for undertaking the environmental regulatory processes and conducting public participation in support of these applications. Relevant project information is available on request or on the SLR website at: www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents and at <https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/public-documents>, which is accessible from mobile devices without data charges. SLR will be consulting with stakeholders through a variety of engagements. Public information meetings have been arranged, as below:

Date and Time	Venue	Note
30 June 2021 at 3pm	Melmoth Golf Club, Golf Street, Melmoth	To ensure the health and safety of all stakeholders, COVID protocols will be observed at public meeting. Attendance numbers are limited and by RSVP to SLR only.
6 July 2021 at 3pm	Online via Microsoft Teams	Contact SLR to register and receive a meeting link.

You must register as an I&AP if you would like to receive more information or wish to participate in the assessment process of the project. All personal information will be managed in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013. Stakeholders are invited to submit initial comments or raise any environmental issues or concerns on the project and EIA process to SLR by end July 2021. Comments can however be submitted throughout the regulatory process. Registered I&APs will have opportunity to comment on Reports for the full duration of the environmental authorisation process. Registered I&APs will be notified when the Scoping and EIA Reports will be available for public review. To register as an I&AP or to check that you are registered and/or to submit any comment or concern on the proposed project and EIA process, please contact SLR at the details below:

SLR Consulting, attention: **Ms Gugu Dhlamini** Email: gdhlamini@slrconsulting.com
 Tel: 011 467 0945 Call: 072 997 3082
 Post: PO Box 1596, Cramerview, 2060 (Note: If using post, please also contact us telephonically to notify us of your submission).

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LIQUOR LICENSES
Sesizise ngaphezulu
kwezinkulungwane KwaZulu Natal
ukuthola i-license yotshwala.
 Nomayiluphi uhlobo lwe- license
 yotshwala siyakusiza. Xhumana no
 Artwell and Associates. kulama-hhovisi
 Office 504 Zumaysha Hse,
 21 Joe Slovo Street, Durban
WHATSAPP: 066 200 2521
CALL: 083 757 0652
OR 072 180 6644

710 LIQUOR ACT 710 LIQUOR ACT

ANNEXURE D
NOTICE TO DISPLAY INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LIQUOR LICENCE IN TERMS OF SECTION (42) (1) (B) (III) OF ACT KWAZULU-NATAL LIQUOR LICENSING ACT, 2010 (ACT NO. 6 OF 2010) KZNLA 3
(TO BE DISPLAYED IN A PROMINENT PLACE AT THE PROPOSED PREMISES USING A NOTICE BOARD 1 M X 1 M IN SIZE)
 Name and surname of the applicant:
 PATRICK HLONIPHIZWE SHANDU
 Category of licence applied for: (on -/off-consumption/micro-manufacturer/special event):
 ON- CONSUMPTION/ TAVERN LICENCE
 Type of premises for which licence is applied for:
 RESIDENTIAL /RURAL AREA
 Trading name of the premises: EKUJULUKENI TAVERN
 Address of the premises :
 DUMANENI AREA, NEXT TO EMADANISHINI EKUJULUKENI AREA ULUNDU 3838
 Date of display: 28 JUNE 2021
 Expiry date of display: 16 JULY 2021
 NB: Objections should be lodged with the local committee in the district from where the application emanates within 21 days from the date of the display.
 Address: 251 UTRECHT STREET EDTEA OFFICES VRYHEID 3100
 TEL: 034 989 5100
 EMAIL: Nkosinathi.Mosia@kznla.co.za

711 LOST DEED 714 PUBLIC NOTICES

FORM JJJ * 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 T/17744/2012 passed by: MLUNGISI ARMSTRONG BHENGU, Identity Number 830206 5545 08 1, and NCENGANI BHENGU, Identity Number 840428 0268 08 3 married in Community of Property to each other, in respect of: ERF 2109 LOUVU, REGISTRATION DIVISION ET, PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL, IN EXTENT 393 (THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY THREE) SQUARE METRES, 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 Pietermaritzburg, High Court Building, Room 411, 300 Pietermaritz Street, Pietermaritzburg, within two weeks from the date of the publication of this notice. Dated at Durban this 21 MAY 2021 MLUNGISI ARMSTRONG BHENGU AND NCENGANI BHENGU C/O PRINCE MTHEMBU ATTORNEYS 148 WOOD ROAD MONTCLAIR, DURBAN 4004 Tel: 031 306 0102 EMAIL: thabisiemthembu1@gmail.com

NOTICE
 Intention to extend Ahmed Al-Kadi Private Hospital situated at 490 Jan Smuts Hwy, Mayville, Durban, 4058. An application for extension will be submitted to the KZN Department of Health for 10 Cardiac ICU beds, 10 Cardiac High Care beds, 20 Surgical beds and 1 Specialised Cardiac theatre. Written objections or comments should be submitted within 30 days of this notice. KZN DoH: dimakato.moeketsi@kznhealth.gov.za
 Applicant: Ebrahim Asmal EAsmal@aakh.co.za

ISAZISO SENQUBO YOKUBAMBA IQHAZA KOMPHEKATHI UKWAKHIWA KWEPHROJEKTHI YEMAYINI EHLONGOZWAYO I-MELMOTH IRON ORE EDUZE KWASE-MELMOTH, e-KZN

Lapha kunikezwa isaziso senqubo yokubamba iqhaza komphakathi ngokuvumelana neZiqondiso Zokuhlolwa Komthelela Kwezemvelo (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)), 2014 (njengoba zichithshiyelwe), ezizigquzelwa ngokwemigomo yoMthetho Wokulawulwa Kwezemvelo Kazwelonke (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA).

I-Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal), okungeye-Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (74%) nophathina we-BEE we-Jindal, uMnu. Thabang Khomo (26%), bahlangoza ukwakhwa kwemayini yensimbi (iron ore) yomgodi ovulekile kanye nengqalazinda ehambisana nayo esayithini yephrojekthi esebangeni elingulo-25 km eningizimu mpumalanga ye-Melmoth, kuMasipala Wendawo waseMthonjaneni, e-KZN. Iphrojekthi i-Melmoth Iron Ore iyohlunganisa umgodi ovulekile, iplanti yokusebenza, indawo yokulahla amatshwe awudoti, indawo yokugcina izinsalela zensimbi kanye nengqalazinda ehlobene nayo. Imisebenzi yokubamba kanye nengqalazinda kuyokwenziwa kuphela ngokwezinye zendawo yamaLungelo Okumba futhi enye nengqalazinda ingase ibe ngaphandle kwale ndawo. Insimbi esihluziwe (Iron ore concentrate) iyothuthwa iyiswe eSikhumulweni sase-Richards Bay ngojantshi noma ngamapayipi. Le nsimbi esihluziwe iyothunyelwa emazweni angaphandle ngoba zilinganiselwe izimakethe zakule ndawo.

Inhloso ye-Jindal ngalesi sicelo seLungelo Lokumba (MR) ukuhlunganisa amaLungelo ayo Okuhlola (PR) eBhulokhi eseNyakatho neseNingizimu abe yilungelo elilodwa lokumba. Ukuhlolwa Komthelela Kwezemvelo (EIA) kuyocabangela womabili lamabhulokhi ku-PR, kodwa kugxile kakhulu endaweni yeSigaba 1 sePhrojekthi i-Melmoth Iron Ore. Ukwawungo Olwethembekile Lokubheka Ukuthi Le Phrojekthi Ingenzeka Yini Iyayhubeka ukuze kutholakale iminingwane eqondile yeSigaba 1 sepulani yemayini. Ukwakhwa kwemayini nengqalazinda yemayini kuhlangozwa ngezigaba. Okwamanje imayini kuhlangozwa ukuba yenziwe ezindaweni ezithile, lapho kuye kwatholakala khona umthombo wensimbi. Iminingwane yalezi zigaba, umthombo nokuma kuyokwethulwa enwadini yolwazi oluyisidalelelo (BID), eMbikweni Wokuhlolwa Kwesimo nowe-EIA lapho isitholakala. I-Jindal ifake, noma iyofaka izicelo zesigunyazo sephrojekthi ngokwale mithetho elandelayo:

Isigunyazo Nomthetho Osebenzayo	Imisebenzi Eshlwini	Izici Ezinyhloko Zenqubo	Igunya Elifanele
ILungelo Lokumba – Umthetho Wokuthuthukiswa Kwezimbwa-phansi Nemithombo Kaphethiloli (No. 28 ka-2002) (MPRDA) –	Isicelo Selungelo Lokumba ngokweSigaba 22 se-MPRDA	Ukufakwa kwesicelo seLungelo Lokumba Ukufakwa kwesicelo seSigunyazo Sezemvelo Esihlangene, okudinga: • Inqubo Yokubamba Iqhaza Komphakathi. • Umbiko Wokuhlolwa Kwesimo. • Izincwango Zochwepheshe. • Umbiko we-EIA. • Umbiko Wohlelo Lokulawulwa Kwezemvelo.	UMnyango Wezimbiwa-phansi Namancla – Kwazulu-Natali
Isigunyazo Sezemvelo Esihlangene – Umthetho Wokulawulwa Kwezemvelo Kuzwelonke (No. 107 ka-1998) (NEMA) neZiqondiso Ze-EIA.	NEMA (GNR 983 of 2014): Isaziso Sokufakwa Ohlwini 1: 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 24, 25, 30, 56&64 NEMA (GNR 984 of 2014): Isaziso Sokufakwa Ohlwini 2: 4, 6, 12, 15, 17&19 NEMA (GNR 985 of 2014): Isaziso Sokufakwa Ohlwini 3: 2, 4, 12, 14&18		
Isigunyazo Sezemvelo Esihlangene - Umthetho Wokulawulwa Kwezemvelo Kuzwelonke: Imfucumfucu (No. 59 ka-2008) (NEM:WA) neZiqondiso ze-EIA	NEM:WA (GNR 921 of 2013): Isigaba A: 9&12 NEM:WA (GNR 921 of 2013): Isigaba B: 9,10 & 11 NEM:WA (GNR 921 of 2013): Isigaba C: 1 & 2		
Ilayisensi Ehlangele Yokusetshenziswa Kwamanzi – Umthetho Wamanzi Kazwelonke (No 36 ka-1998) (NWA) neZiqondiso Mayelana Nezimfuneko Ezinyhloko Yokufakwa Kwezicelo Zelayisensi Yokusetshenziswa Kwamanzi kanye Nezikhaziso (GNR. 267 of 2017).	Isigaba 21 Ukusetshenziswa Kwamanzi: Isigaba 21 (a), (b), (c), (e), (g), (i) no-(j)	Ukufakwa kwesicelo seLayisensi Ehlangele Yokusetshenziswa Kwamanzi, okudinga: • Inqubo Yokubamba Iqhaza Komphakathi • Izincwango Zochwepheshe. • Uhlelo Oluhlangene Lokulawulwa Kwamanzi Nemfucumfucu	UMnyango Wezokuhlaliswa Kwabantu, Amanzi Nokukhucululwa Kwendle – Kwazulu-Natali.

Izindawo ezifakwe esicelweni zibalwe eThebuleni elingezansi:

IBHULOKHI ESENYAKATHO	IBHULOKHI ESENINGIZIMU	Farm Kromdraai 6110
Portion 3 of the Farm Reserve No. 11 15831	Farm Dirkchirurg 6125:	Portions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Farm Wildemess 6107
Portion 4 of the Farm Reserve No. 11 15831	Remaining Extent and Portions 1, 2, 3, 4 of the Farm Black Eyes 13385	Farm Vergelegen 6104
Farm Ntembeni 16921 (and in South Block)	Remaining Extent, Portion 1, 2 and 3 of the Farm Goedgelooft 6106	Ezinye izindawo zingase zibe ngaphansi kwenye yengqalazinda futhi ziyoshiwo uma sezaziwa.

I-SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR), iqokwe i-Jindal njengoMhlaziye Wezemvelo (EAP) obhekele ukwenziwa kwezinqubo zemvelo zokulawula ezidingekayo nokuhamba ukubamba iqhaza komphakathi okusekela lezi zicelo. Ulwazi olufanele lwephrojekthi luyatholakala uma ulucela noma kuwebhusayithi ye-SLR lapha: www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents naku <https://www.slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/public-documents>, etholakala kumadivayisi apha ngaphandle kokusebenzisa idatha. I-SLR izoxhumana nababambiqhaza ngezindlela ezihlukahlukene. Kuye kwahlelwa imihlangano yokunikeza umphakathi ulwazi ngale ndlela elandelayo:

Usuku Nesikhathi	Indawo	Okumelwe ukwazi
30 Juni 2021 ngo-3 ntambama	Melmoth Golf Club, Golf Street, Melmoth	Ukuze kuqinisekise impilo nokuphepha kwabo bonke ababambiqhaza, kuzolandelwa imigomo ye-COVID uma kunemihlangano yomphakathi. Inani labazoba khona lilinganiselwe, kumelwe uphendule utshete i-SLR uma uzoba khona.
6 Julayi 2021 ngo-3 ntambama	Ku-Intanethi nge-Microsoft Teams	Xhumana ne-SLR ukuze ubhalise futhi uthole ilinki yomhlangano.

Kumele ubhalise njengoNesasa Nothintekayo (I&AP) uma ungangathandwa ukuthola ulwazi olwengeziwe noma ufisa ukubamba iqhaza kwinqubo yokuhlola yale phrojekthi. Lonke ulwazi oluqondene nomuntu luyolawulwa ngokuvumelana noMthetho Wokuvikelwa Kolwazi Lomuntu, 2013. Ababambiqhaza bamanywa ukuba balethe izimvo zokuqala noma baphakamise noma yiziphi izinkinga ezimayelana nemvelo noma izinto ezibakhathazayo ngale phrojekthi nenqubo ye-EIA ku-SLR ngakapheli uJulayi 2021. Kodwa-ke izimvo zingase zihanjiswe ngenqubo yokulawula. Ama-I&AP ayoba nethuba lokuveza izimvo zawo eMbikweni phakathi nayo yonke inqubo yesigunyazo sezemvelo. Ama-I&AP abhalisile ayokwaziswa lapho iMbiko Yokuhlolwa Kwesimo neye-EIA isitholakala ukuze umphakathi uyibuyekeze. Ukuze ubhalise njenge-I&AP noma ubheke ukuthi ubhalisile kanye/noma uhambise noma yiziphi izimvo noma ukukhathazeka ngephrojekthi ehlongozwayo nenqubo ye-EIA, sicela uthinte i-SLR kule mininingwane engezansi:

SLR Consulting, iqondiswe ku- **Ms Gugu Dhlamini** i-imeyili: gghlamini@slrconsulting.com **Ucingo:** 011 467 0945. **Iselula:** 072 997 3082. **Iposi:** PO Box 1596, Cramerview, 2060 (**Sicela wazi: Uma usebenzisa iposi, sicela usifonele ukuze usithole ngalokho okulethile.**)

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Msinsi RESORTS & GAME RESERVES TENDER NOTICE

Msinsi is a state-owned business enterprise and it operates within the South African legislative parameters of the Water Services Act 108 of 1997, Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 and Public Audit Act 25 of 2004, among others.

Competent and experienced service providers are invited to tender for the following:

Tender No	Project Description	Contract Period	Compulsory briefing	Preference Point Scoring	Closing Date	Contact person
MSINSI/T091-2021	Construction of the Swimming Pool at Msinsi Bon Accorde Resort	Once off	01/07/2021 Time: 11:30am Venue: Bon Accorde Resort, located in Pietermaritzburg	80/20	14/07/2021 Time: 12H00	Ntombifuthi Luthuli @ 031 765 7724

Evaluation method:
 The tender will firstly be evaluated on eligibility criteria and scope of work compliance. If found to be eligible, it will be further evaluated in two stages i.e.:

- Functionality shall be assessed. A minimum functionality score of 30 points out of 50 points is required for the tender to be considered further for Price & B-BEE preference evaluation.
 - Price & B-BEE Preference using the 80/20 Preference Point Scoring System in terms of the PPPFA.
- Documents must be downloaded from the Msinsi website using the link below:-
<http://msinsi.co.za/tenders/>

Msinsi does not bind itself to accepting the lowest bid, any bid and reserves the right to accept part of your bid.

Msinsi RESORTS & GAME RESERVES TENDER NOTICE

Msinsi is a state-owned business enterprise and it operates within the South African legislative parameters of the Water Services Act 108 of 1997, Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 and Public Audit Act 25 of 2004, among others.

Competent and experienced service providers are invited to tender for the following:

Tender No	Project Description	Contract Period	Compulsory briefing	Preference Point Scoring	Closing Date	Contact person
MSINSI/T090-2021	Supply and Delivery of Kiosk Items	3 years	N/A	80/20	14/07/2021 Time: 12H00	Ntombifuthi Luthuli @ 031 765 7724

Evaluation method:
 The tender will firstly be evaluated on eligibility criteria and scope of work compliance. If found to be eligible, it will be further evaluated on one stages i.e.:

- Price & B-BEE Preference using the 80/20 Preference Point Scoring System in terms of the PPPFA.

Documents must be downloaded from the Msinsi website using the link below:-
<http://msinsi.co.za/tenders/>
 Msinsi does not bind itself to accepting the lowest bid, any bid and reserves the right to accept part of your bid.

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0265 Carports, Garages & Roller Doors	
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0301 Arts & Crafts	
0302 Accounting	
0303 Beauty & Health	
0304 Airconditioning	
0306 Bridal	
0309 Building Consultants/Designs/Plans	
0312 Catering	
0315 Cellular Telephones	
0318 Child Care	
0321 Cleaning	
0324 Computer	
0327 Curtaining & Blinds	
0330 Dressmaking	
0333 Driving Schools	
0336 Entertainment/Party Planning	
0339 Financial/Loans	
0342 For Hire	
0345 Furniture Restoration	
0348 General Repairs	
0351 Home Industry	
0354 House Sitters	
0357 Locksmiths	
0360 Miscellaneous	
0363 Personal	
0366 Pest Control	
0369 Pets/Accommodation	
0372 Photographic	
0375 Professional & Business	
0378 Removals & Storage	
0381 Security	
0384 Transport/Taxis/Couriers	
0387 Tuition/Education	
0390 TV & Video Rentals	
0393 TV/Video/Aerials	
0396 Typing/Secretarial	
0399 Upholstery	
FOR SALE	
0405 Arms & Ammunition	
0410 Baby & Children's Corner	
0415 Building Materials	
0420 Businesses	
EMERGENCY NUMBERS	
Stop Gender Violence Helpline	0800 150 150 / 035 789 9111
Aids Toll-Free Line	0800 012 322
Ambulance	10177
Childline	0800 055 555
Life Emp Private Hospital	035 902 8000
ER 24 Ambulance	084 124
Eskom	086 020 4560
Farm Watch	035 792 0070
Fire Rescue	035 797 3911
Lifeline: Crisis Office	035 789 7788
Lifeline: Crisis Cell	082 761 9111
Melomed: Private Hospital	035 791 5300
Netcare Bay Hospital	035 780 6111
Netcare 911 (Ambulance)	0800 333 444
Ngwelezana Hospital	035 901 7000
Rape Crisis Centre	035 902 8517
Sea Rescue	035 753 1991 / 082 990 5949
SAP Empangeni	035 901 5800
SAP Richards Bay	035 901 2475 / 035 901 2478
Snake Catcher	082 950 1929 / 083 661 1232
SPCA Empangeni	066 243 3377 / 061 335 8014
Emergency Only	071 174 4746
Spca Richards Bay	083 482 3866
Emergency Only	035 753 2086
Travel Clinic	073 551 4564
	035 789 8309

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A/H: 035 792 5783
1 Alumina Gardens, Rex Henderson Rd, Empangeni

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0740 USED CARS

CARS FROM R1 500pm

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Seeks F/T, S/O, Eng, Kids, Refs
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-NW001368

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• PUBLIC / LEGAL NOTICES •

SLR JINDAL
NOTICE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED MELMOTH IRON ORE MINE PROJECT NEAR MELMOTH, KWAZULU-NATAL

Notice is hereby given of a public participation process in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 (as amended), promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA).

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal), owned by Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (74%) and Jindal's BEE partner, Mr. Thabang Khomo (26%), is proposing the development of an open pit iron ore mine and associated infrastructure on a project site located 25 km southeast of Melmoth, within the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality, in KZN. The Melmoth Iron Ore Project would comprise of an open pit, processing plant, waste rock dump, tailing storage facility and associated infrastructure. Mining activities and infrastructure would only be undertaken/developed in portions of the Mining Right area, some infrastructure may be located outside of the area. Iron ore concentrate would be transported to the Richards Bay Port, either by rail or pipeline. The concentrate will be exported as there are limited local markets.

Jindal's intent with this MR application is to consolidate their North and South Block Prospecting Rights (PR) into a single MR. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will consider the entire extent of the two PR blocks, but with a specific focus on the Phase 1 area of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project. A Bankable Feasibility Study is in progress to determine specific details of the Phase 1 mine plan. Development of the mine and mining infrastructure is proposed in phases. Currently mining is only proposed to be undertaken in specific areas where the iron ore resource has been defined. Details of the phases, layout and design will be presented in the BID, Scoping and EIA Reports as they become available. Jindal has made, or will make, applications for authorisation of the project in terms of the following legislation:

Authorisation and Applicable Legislation	Listed Activities	Key Process Elements	Competent Authority
Mining Right - Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) -	Mining Right Application per Section 22 of MPRDA	Application for Mining Right Application for Integrated Environmental Authorisation, requiring:	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy - Kwazulu-Natal
Integrated Environmental Authorisation - National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and EIA Regulations.	NEMA (GNR 983 of 2014): Listing Notice 1: 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 24, 25, 30, 56 & 64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Participation Process. • Scoping Report. • Specialist Studies. • EIA Report. • Environmental Management Programme Report. 	
	NEMA (GNR 984 of 2014): Listing Notice 2: 4, 6, 12, 15, 17 & 19		
	NEMA (GNR 985 of 2014): Listing Notice 3: 2, 4, 12, 14 & 18		
Integrated Environmental Authorisation - National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA) and EIA Regulations	NEM: WA (GNR 921 of 2013): Category A: 9 & 12		
	NEM:WA (GNR 921 of 2013): Category B: 9,10 & 11		
	NEM:WA (GNR 921 of 2013): Category C: 1 & 2		
Integrated Water Use Licence - National Water Act (No 36 of 1998) (NWA) and Regulations Regarding the Procedural Requirements for Water Use Licence Applications and Appeals (GNR. 267 of 2017).	Section 21 Water Uses: Section 21 (a), (b), (c), (e), (g), (i) and (j)	Application for Integrated Water Use Licence application, requiring:	Department of Human Settlement, Water and Sanitation - Kwazulu-Natal.

Properties included within the application are detailed in the Table below:

North Block	South Block	Farm Kromdraai 6110
Portion 3 of the Farm Reserve No. 11 15831	Farm Dirkchinburg 6125	Portions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Farm Wilderness 6107
Portion 4 of the Farm Reserve No. 11 15831	Remaining Extent and Portions 1, 2, 3, 4 of the Farm Black Eyes 13385	Farm Vergelegen 6104
Farm Ntembeni 16921 (and in South Block)	Remaining Extent, Portion 1, 2 and 3 of the Farm Goedgeloof 6106	Other properties may underlie some infrastructure, will be specified once known.

SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR), has been appointed by Jindal as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) responsible for undertaking the environmental regulatory processes and conducting public participation in support of these applications. Relevant project information is available on request or on the SLR website at: www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents and at <https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/public-documents>, which is accessible from mobile devices without data charges. SLR will be consulting with stakeholders through a variety of engagements. Public information meetings have been arranged, as below:

Date and Time	Venue	Note
30 June 2021 at 3pm	Melmoth Golf Club, Golf Street, Melmoth	To ensure the health and safety of all stakeholders, COVID protocols will be observed at public meeting. Attendance numbers are limited and by RSVP to SLR only.
6 July 2021 at 3pm	Online via Microsoft Teams	Contact SLR to register and receive a meeting link.



You must register as an I&AP if you would like to receive more information or wish to participate in the assessment process of the project. All personal information will be managed in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013. Stakeholders are invited to submit initial comments or raise any environmental issues or concerns on the project and EIA process to SLR by end July 2021. Comments can however be submitted throughout the regulatory process. Registered I&APs will have opportunity to comment on Reports for the full duration of the environmental authorisation process. Registered I&APs will be notified when the Scoping and EIA Reports will be available for public review. To register as an I&AP or to check that you are registered and/or to submit any comment or concern on the proposed project and EIA process, please contact SLR at the details below:

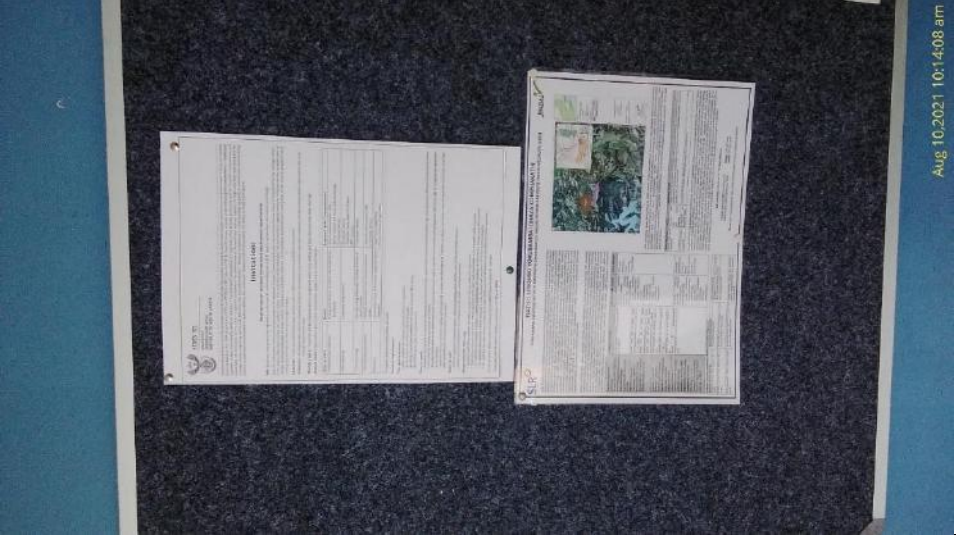
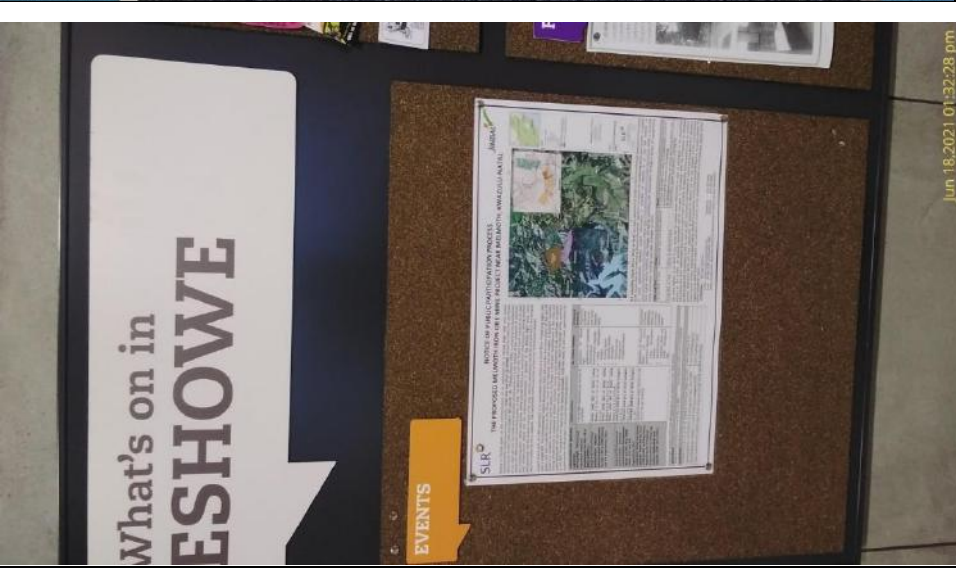
SLR Consulting, attention: Ms Gugu Dhlamini Email: gdlhamini@slrconsulting.com
Tel: 011 467 0945 Cell: 066 082 3687
Post: PO Box 1596, Cramerview, 2060 (Note: If using post, please also contact us telephonically to notify us of your submission).



GIVE BLOOD GIVE LIFE

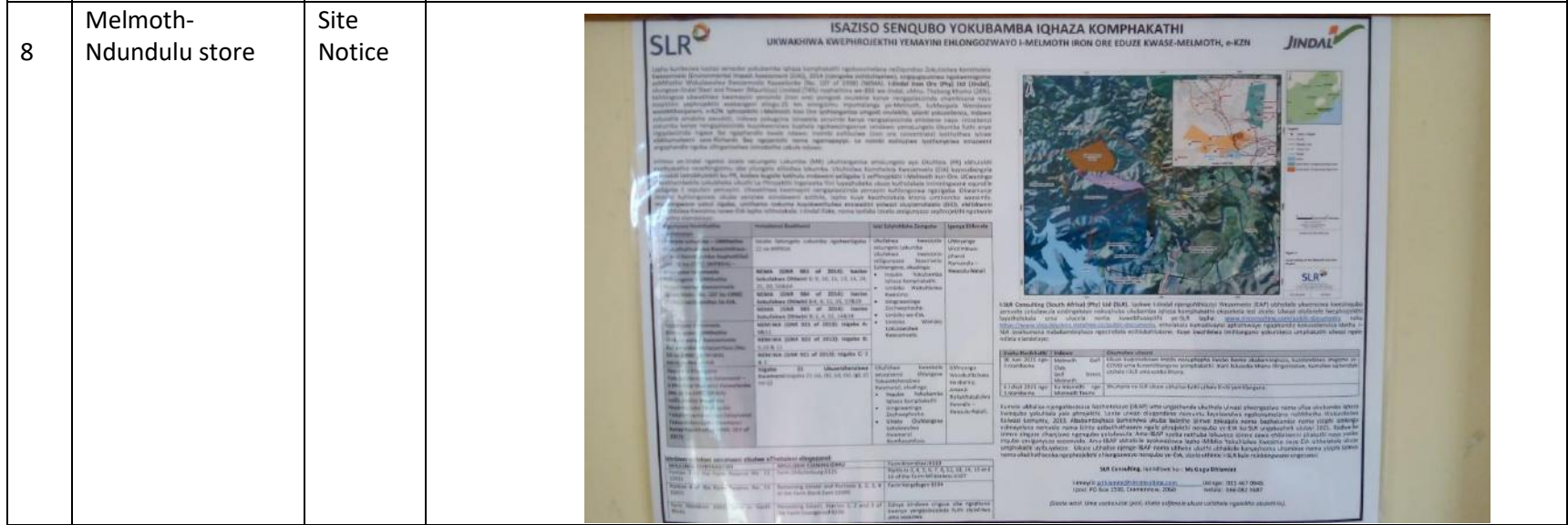
Donate BLOOD at your nearest blood donor clinic

GIVE BLOOD GIVE LIFE

#	Name of location	Poster type	Photograph
1	Melmoth-BP Driving School	Site Notice	
2	Melmoth- Luthuli Store (next to Mehlamasha Combined School)	Site Notice	

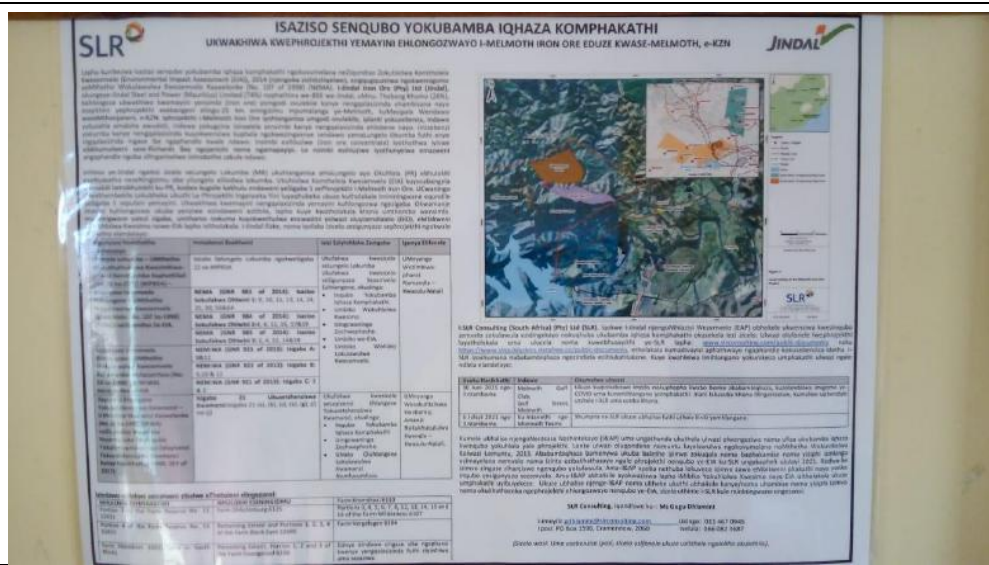
3	Eshowe-King Dinizulu Township Public Library	Site Notice	
4	Eshowe-Pick n Pay	Site Notice	

5	Eshowe town-Spar	Site Notice	 <p>ROOMS TO RENT AT 222 KING D ZULU</p> <p>SLIP</p> <p>SLIP</p> <p>Aug 10, 2021 09:56:19 am</p>
6	Eshowe town-Public Library	Site Notice	 <p>NGOMA ATTORNEY</p> <p>WE ARE HIRING SALES AGENTS WANTED</p> <p>NOTICE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS</p> <p>SLIP</p> <p>SLIP</p> <p>Jun 18, 2021 12:30:50 pm</p>



<p>9</p>	<p>Melmoth-kwa Shange Store in Ndundulu area</p>	<p>Site Notice</p>	
<p>10</p>	<p>Emthonjaneni-Sanguye Traditional Court</p>	<p>Site Notice</p>	



11 Melmoth -Obuka Traditional Court Site Notice



12 Melmoth-Thubalethu Location Site Notice





Jun 18, 2021 01:20:47 pm

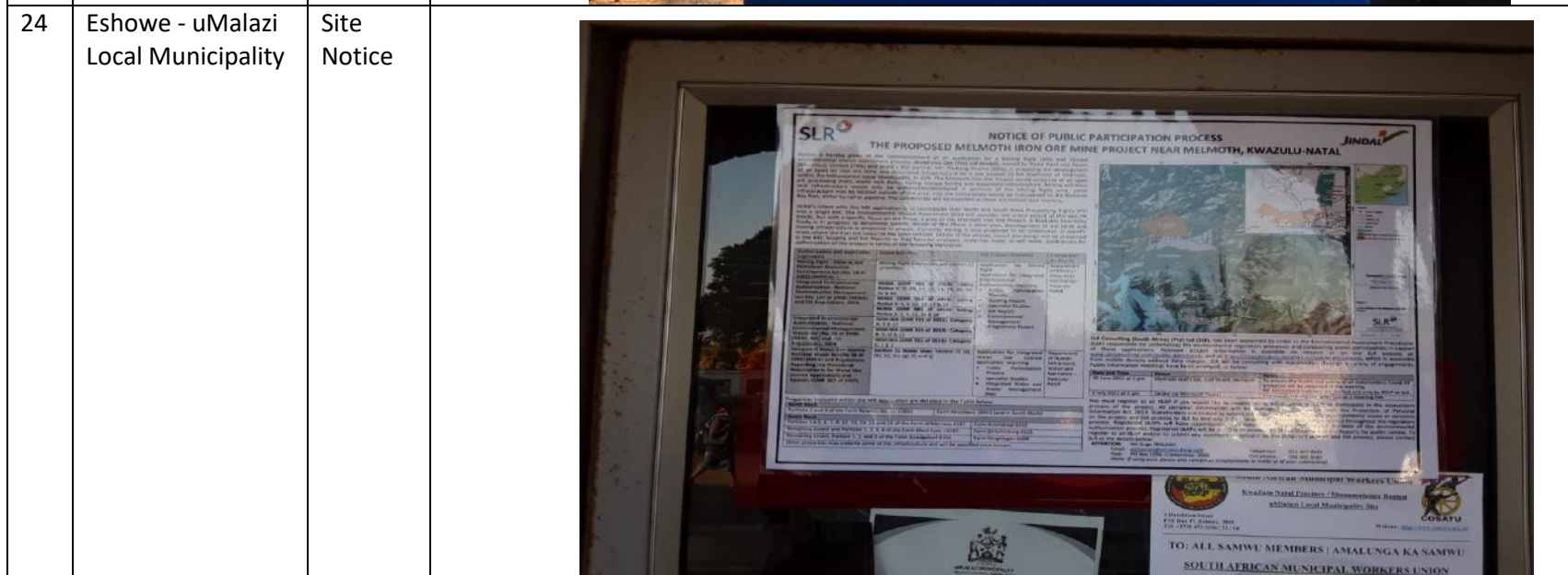
13	Eshowe Town-Checkout Shop	Site Notice	
14	Eshowe - Maqhing Store (King Dinizulu Township)	Site Notice	

<p>15</p>	<p>Melmoth - Ndundulu Store next to Entembeni Traditional court</p>	<p>Site Notice</p>	
<p>16</p>	<p>Melmoth - Early Childhood Centre next to Jindal Office</p>	<p>Site Notice</p>	

<p>17</p>	<p>Melmoth - Emthonjaneni Public Library</p>	<p>Site Notice</p>	
<p>18</p>	<p>Melmoth- Nkwaleni Store in South East Block</p>	<p>Site Notice</p>	



<p>19</p>	<p>Melmoth - Sitheku School in Ndabazensangu Traditional Ward-Entembeni Traditional Authority</p>	<p>Site Notice</p>	
<p>20</p>	<p>Melmoth Town-Local Store</p>	<p>Site Notice</p>	

21	Eshowe - Atrium Shopping Mall	Site Notice	
22	Melmoth Public Library	Site Notice	

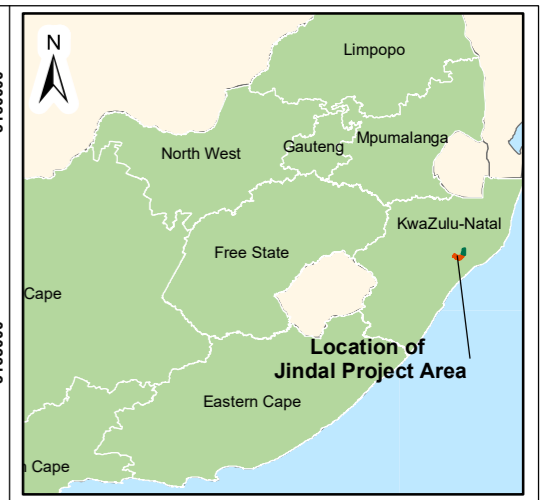
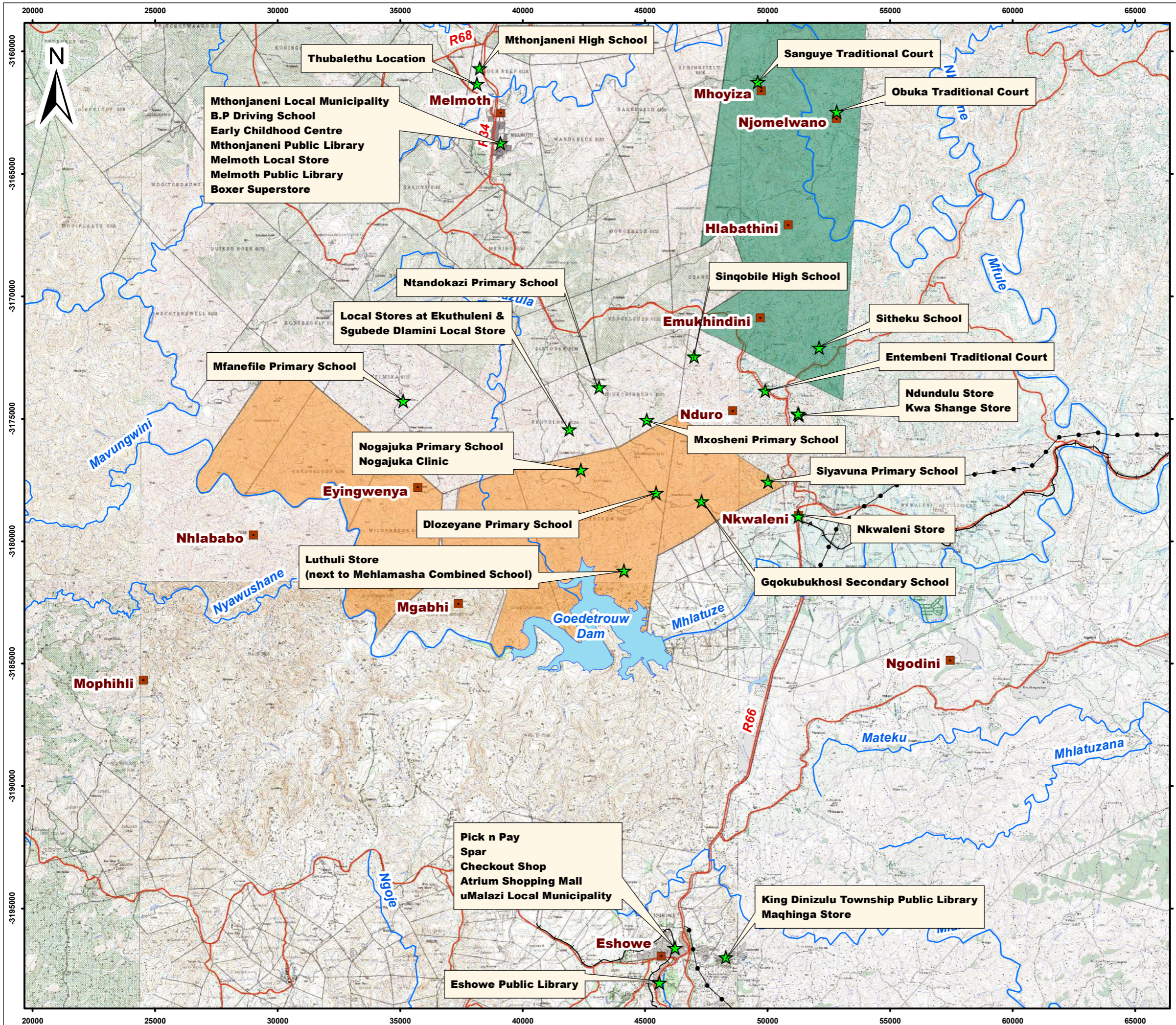


25	Melmoth – Boxer Superstore	Site Notice	
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26	Melmoth - Mthonjaneni Local Municipality	Site Notice	
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27	Melmoth - Shoprite	Site Notice	
28	Melmoth - Sgubude Dlamini Store	Site Notice	

29	Melmoth - Dlozeyane Primary School	Site Notice	 A photograph of the exterior of a school building. The building has a two-tone color scheme: a light yellow upper section and a reddish-brown lower section. A central wooden door is flanked by two windows with metal grilles. A small sign is posted on the wall above the door. The building is under a dark roof with visible wooden beams. The ground in front is a flat, reddish-brown surface.
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Legend

- Towns / Villages
- Roads
- +— Railway Line
- Power Line
- Rivers
- Dams
- South Block Project Area
- North Block Project Area
- ★ Location of Site Notices

0 2 4 Kilometers

Scale: 1:151 100 @ A3
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: WGS1984, Lo31

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd

Location of Site Notices for Jindal Iron Ore Project



SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
 P O Box 1596, Cramerview, 2060, South Africa
 Tel: +27 (11) 467-0945 Fax: +27 (11) 467-0978

icora 101.1 FM

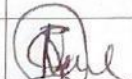
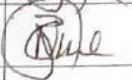

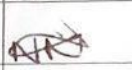
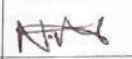

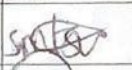



PHYSICAL ADDRESS

BET Properties, No. 21 Union Street, Offices 12/13
Empangeni 3880

POSTAL ADDRESS:

PO Box 7299 Empangeni 3880

Tel / Fax : 035 772 1052 | Cell: 081 955 1467

DATES	PRODUCT NAME	DURATIONS	TIME	SIGNITURES
15/06/2021	JINDAL IRON ORE	PROMO-30	16:00-18:00	
15/06/2021	JINDAL IRON ORE	PROMO-30	16:00-18:00	
16/06/2020	JINDAL IRON ORE	PROMO-30	06:00-09:00	
16/06/2020	JINDAL IRON ORE	PROMO-30	06:00-09:00	
17/06/2021	JINDAL IRON ORE	PROMO-30	06:00-09:00	
17/06/2021	JINDAL IRON ORE	PROMO-30	06:00-09:00	
17/06/2021	JINDAL IRON ORE	PROMO-30	12:00-14:00	
18/06/2021	JINDAL IRON ORE	PROMO-30	16:00-18:00	
19/06/20201	JINDAL IRON ORE	PROMO-30	06:00-09:00	
19/06/2021	JINDAL IRON ORE	PROMO-30	06:00-09:00	

INDONSAKUSA COMMUNITY RADIO
REG NO: 2013/178098/08
P.O. BOX 7286
EMPANGENI RAIL 3910
UNIT 12 & 13
21 UNION STREET
EMPANGENI
TEL: 0357721962

Board Members:

Chairperson: Ms. Qaphile Putsoane, Deputy Chair: Ms. Nothando Zakwe, Secretary: Mr. Lungani Buthelezi, Treasurer: Mr. Mslizi Ngobese.

APPENDIX C5: PROOF OF INITIAL PPP

S&EIA FOR THE PROPOSED MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT NEAR MELMOTH, KWAZULU-NATAL

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

June 2021

INTRODUCTION

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal), owned by Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (74%) and Jindal's BEE partner, Mr. Thabang Khomo (26%), is proposing the development of an open pit iron ore mine and associated infrastructure on a project site located 25 km southeast of Melmoth, within the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality in the KwaZulu-Natal Province (Figure 1).

The **Melmoth Iron Ore Project** would comprise of an open pit, processing plant, waste rock dump (WRD), tailing storage facility (TSF) and associated infrastructure. Mining activities and infrastructure would only be undertaken/developed in portions of the Mining Right area and some infrastructure may be located outside of the area. The Iron ore concentrate would be transported to the Richards Bay Port either by rail or pipeline. The concentrate will be exported as there are limited local markets. A **Bankable Feasibility Study** is in progress to determine specific details of the mine plan.

Jindal intends to lodge an application for a **Mining Right** (MR) with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) in terms of Section 22 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA).

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESS

In order for the DMRE (the Competent Authority) to grant a MR the applicant must apply for and obtain an **Environmental Authorisation** (EA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA).

To inform the DMRE's decision on the EA application, a **Scoping and EIA** (S&EIA) process must be undertaken in terms of Regulations 21 – 24, and 39 – 44 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2014 (as amended in 2017). The S&EIA process will include application, scoping, and environmental impact assessment phases, as well as the compilation of an **Environmental Management Programme** (EMPr) for the management of environmental and social impacts during the life of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project.

In addition to the requirement for an EA, Jindal will make application for permits / licenses required in terms of the following legislation:

- National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA).
- National Water Act, 1998 (No. 36 of 1998) (NWA).

SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd ('SLR') has been appointed by Jindal as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the specified environmental regulatory processes for the Melmoth Iron Ore Project. Separate applications may be required for certain components of the project.

PURPOSE

This document provides initial information to stakeholders about the proposed Melmoth Iron Ore Project and S&EIA process.

YOUR ROLE

You have been identified as a potential Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) who may want to be informed about the project and have input into the S&EIA process.

You have an opportunity to register as an I&AP, review this BID and provide your initial comment to SLR for incorporation into the S&EIA process.

Registered I&AP will also be given the opportunity to provide input, including at information meetings, and to review and comment on the Scoping and EIA Reports.

All I&AP comments will be recorded and included in the reports submitted to the Competent Authorities for decision-making.

HOW TO RESPOND

Responses can be submitted by means of the attached comments sheet and/or through communication with the contact person listed below.

WHO TO CONTACT

SLR Consulting

Gugu Dhlamini

Tel: (011) 467 0945

Cell: 066 082 3687

Email: gdhlamini@slrconsulting.com

Post: PO Box 1596, Cramerview 2060

Please submit initial comments to SLR by end July 2021.

Registered I&APs will have opportunity to Comment on the Scoping and EIA Reports, and will be notified of report availability.

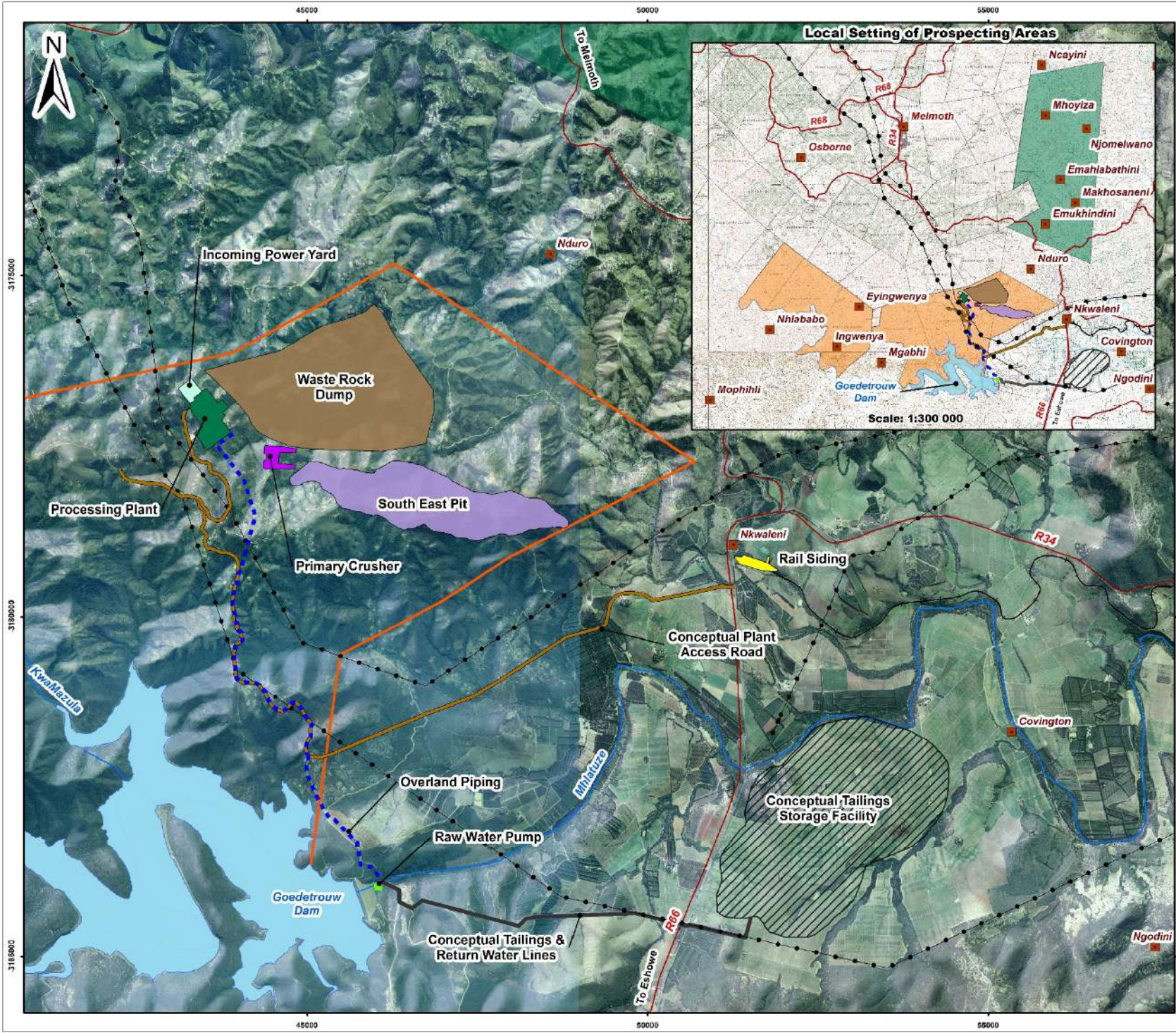
Project documents will be available from SLR's website:

www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents

and data-free from mobile devices on:

<https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/public-documents>





- Legend**
- Towns / Villages
 - Roads
 - +— Railway Line
 - Power Line
 - Rivers
 - Dams
 - North Block Prospecting Right Area
 - South Block Prospecting Right Area



Scale: 1:54 500 @ A3
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: WGS1984, Lo31

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd

Figure 1
 Local setting of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project



SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
 P.O. Box 1598, Cramersview, 2060, South Africa
 Tel: +27 (11) 467-0945 Fax: +27 (11) 467-0978

THE MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT - BACKGROUND

Jindal holds two Prospecting Rights (PRs) over the project site. The North (PR 10644) and South (PR 10652) blocks have a total combined extent of 20 170 ha. Jindal has previously undertaken prospecting activities, including drilling, within selected areas of these blocks.

In 2014 and 2015, Jindal conducted a Prefeasibility Engineering Study to determine the technical and financial feasibility of developing an open pit iron ore mine. A conceptual mine plan was developed.

At that time Jindal had appointed an independent EAP to undertake a S&EIA process for the proposed project. Various public participation activities and specialist studies were undertaken, and draft Scoping Reports were submitted to the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA). However, the Scoping Reports were returned to Jindal with requests for more clarity on various aspects of the project. This, in parallel with a decline in global iron ore prices, caused Jindal to reduce development of the project. That S&EIA process was discontinued in January 2016.

Through 2020 the global iron ore price has recovered, to a level that encouraged Jindal to recommence their consideration of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project. Consultants have been appointed to update the engineering work and conduct the studies required to inform the **Mining Right Application (MRA)**.

OVERVIEW

Jindal is now proposing development of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project as an open cast mine and processing facility to produce iron ore concentrate for export. Development of the mine and mining infrastructure would be phased. Currently mining is only proposed to be undertaken in specific areas where the iron ore resource has been defined. Infrastructure would be developed to support this mining operation.

Jindal's intent with this MRA is to consolidate the PRs for the North and South blocks into a single MR. The MRA and S&EIA will consider the entire extent of the two PR blocks, but with a specific focus on the area for Phase 1 of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project as described below.

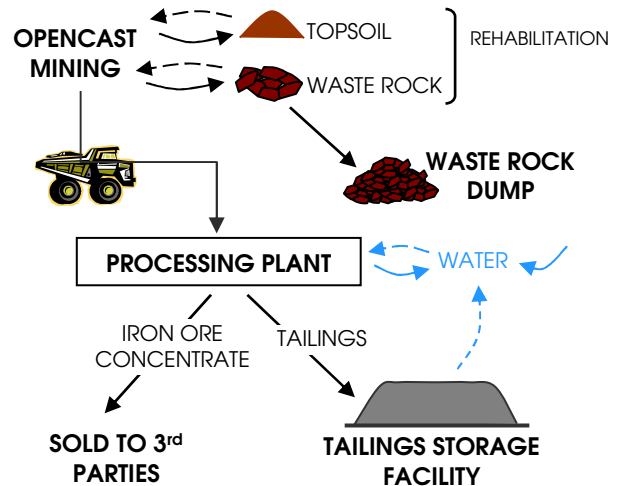
PHASE 1: CONCEPT

NB the current Phase 1 mine plan is **CONCEPTUAL** and derived from the 2015 Prefeasibility Engineering Study.

An open cast pit mining operation would be developed in the south east area of the South Block. Waste rock stripped from the pit would be disposed on a WRD within the MRA. Run of mine ore would be hauled to a primary processing plant for crushing, milling and magnetic separation. The plant would produce iron ore concentrate and tailings. The iron ore concentrate would be transported to the Richards Bay Port via either rail or pipeline. The concentrate will be exported as there are limited local markets. Tailings would be

disposed to a TSF (location to be finalised as part of a separate process). Associated infrastructure to support the mine could include access and haul roads, electrical transmission line and sub-stations, raw water abstraction and pipelines, stormwater management infrastructure, tailings pipelines, concentrate pipelines, rail siding and offices, change house, workshops and perimeter fencing (amongst others).

CONCEPTUAL MINING SEQUENCE



Prospecting would be undertaken in the North and South blocks in parallel with the Phase 1 mining.

PHASE 1: DETAIL

The Melmoth Iron Ore Project would initially target production of up to 20 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of iron ore, with production possibly being increased in future.

The method, scale, and location of the Phase 1 mining and mine infrastructure will be determined by the Bankable Feasibility Study, with inputs from this S&EIA process. Additional layout and design details will be presented in the Scoping and EIA Reports as they become available. Alternatives will be considered.

SEPARATE APPLICATION AND ASSESSMENT(S)

Under NEMA the DMRE is not the competent authority for activities post primary-processing of a mineral where these are located outside of the MR area. Where the project requires such infrastructure, this will be subject to separate application, assessment and approval process(es), as required by applicable legislation.

POSSIBLE FUTURE PHASES

Results from prospecting would inform planning of possible future phases of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project. The likely concept for future phases would be to increase the life of mine and production rate by accessing iron ore from additional mine pits and/or increasing the capacity of the primary processing plant. Any future development phases of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project would need to be subject to the requisite regulatory application, assessment, and approval processes.

APPLICATION PROPERTIES

North Block: RESERVE NO.11 15831 (Ptn 3, 4), NTEMBENI 16921.

South Block: NTEMBENI 16921, DIRKCHINBURG 6125, KROMDRAAI 6110, NTEMBENI 16921, BLACK EYES 13385 (Ptn 1, 2, 3, 4, RE), WILDERNESS 6107 (Ptn 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16), GOEDGELOOF 6106 (Ptn 1, 2, 3, RE) and VERGELEGEN 6104.

Other properties may underlie some of the infrastructure and will be specified once known.

CURRENT STATUS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

This S&EIA will investigate the biophysical and social aspects of the project affected area to better understand the social and environmental sensitivities that may be impacted by the proposed project.

The topography of the area is rugged, with steep hilly terrain. Elevation rises from approximately 200 metres above mean sea level (mamsl) in the low-lying valleys to a high of approximately 850 mamsl along the ridges and peaks. Soil type varies considerably, including soils with high agricultural potential. The soils are frequently susceptible to erosion due to the topography, rainfall intensity and soil characteristics.

Land ownership varies across the MR application area with undivided properties falling under the jurisdiction of public bodies and the Ingonyama Trust Board, with other farms being owned by individuals and companies. All of the North Block and most of the eastern portion of the South Block falls under Traditional Authorities including the Zulu-Entembeni, Obuka and Yanguye.

The MR application area is predominantly rural in nature, with sparsely distributed development (mostly on hill tops and ridgelines). Primary land uses include indigenous vegetation, traditional settlements with associated infrastructure, subsistence and small-scale agriculture (e.g. crops and livestock). Commercial agriculture (e.g. citrus, sugar cane and timber) is undertaken on adjacent land.

Groundwater flow follows topography, with substantial variance. Groundwater is generally fit for human consumption and is relied on by rural communities. Some areas do, however receive piped water.

The MRA area is located within the upland region of the Mhlathuze River catchment. The Mhlathuze River and Phobane (Goedetrouw) Dam border the southern portion of the South Block. These water resources are important for potable water supply (e.g. Richards Bay), commercial irrigation (e.g. Nkwaleni Valley), mining (e.g. Fairbreeze) and environmental requirements. The South Block is drained by KwaMazula River and the North Block by the Mfule River. The entire area has numerous minor tributaries. Wetlands are relatively uncommon. Surface water quality is reasonable, although under pressure from increasing salinity, eutrophication, abstraction and siltation.

Vegetation of the MRA area is predominantly Ngongoni Veld with areas of Eastern Valley Bushveld, Northern Zululand Sourveld and Zululand Lowveld. The site falls within the Maputoland – Pondoland floristic region, which is the second richest floristic region in southern Africa. Various endemic plant species occur, most being found within grassland vegetation. Numerous rare and threatened plant species have been recorded in the area, however, many areas also have high densities of alien and invasive plant species. The area has potential to host rare and threatened fauna from various classes. Mammal abundance is likely to be low. Birds are particularly diverse and some sites in the area form part of the Zululand Birding Route. The presence of such species requires verification.

Zulu people have occupied the Melmoth region for some 200 years. Grave sites, artefacts and cultural heritage resources abound. Traditional culture is still observed by many residents and community social structures remain strong. Homesteads have remained within families for many generations and many residents have strong ties to the land. In some areas occupation arose due to the Apartheid policies. The density of homesteads continues to increase in many of the areas.

The town of Melmoth (12km from South Block and 8km from North Block boundaries) is the main commercial and administrative centre in the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality. It services the rural community and commercial agriculture. Economic opportunities are relatively limited and unemployment levels remain high. Commercial agriculture is the primary employer in the region. Persons from surrounding rural areas are mainly dependant on informal trading and subsistence agricultural production.

The R66 is a tarred road which passes between the North and South blocks, connecting Melmoth with Eshowe, via the Nkwaleni Valley. The local road network is unsurfaced and sparsely distributed. Most rural persons reside in formal housing, but service provision (water, electricity, sanitation and waste) levels are low and decrease with distance from the formal road network. Government has established schools and clinics within the area. These are generally located at major nodes on the road network.

SPECIALIST STUDIES

SLR will appoint a suite of specialists to investigate the status of the environmental and social aspects within project affected area and to identify sensitive sites.

These will include: Geotechnical, Groundwater, Surface Water, Waste Classification, Air Quality & Noise, Biodiversity, Hydrogeology, Visual, Traffic, Heritage, Soils, Land Capability & Agriculture, Blasting & Vibration, Socio-economic, Greenhouse Gases & Climate Change, Health, Resettlement Planning and Closure studies. Specialist study scopes will be detailed in the Scoping Report.

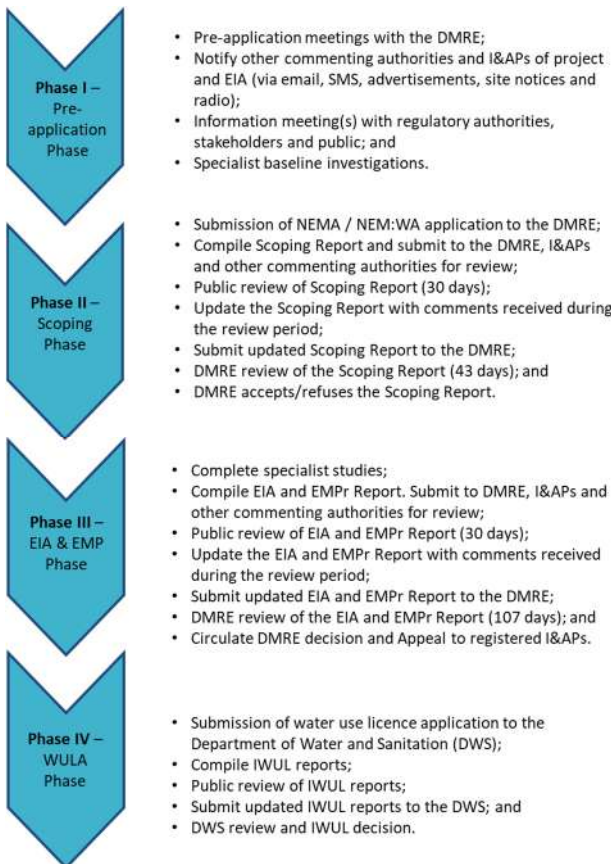
S&EIA PROCESS TO BE FOLLOWED

The S&EIA regulatory process aims to:

- notify I&APs and provide reasonable opportunity for involvement;
- provide information on the project and its alternatives;
- document the baseline environment that may be affected;
- identify, in consultation with I&APs, and assess the potential impacts of the proposed project and its alternatives;
- present appropriate mitigation or optimisation measures to minimise potential impacts or enhance potential benefits, respectively; and
- allow for informed, transparent and accountable decision-making by the relevant authorities.

STEPS IN THE S&EIA PROCESS

The process steps for the S&EIA, are in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014 and are outlined below. The S&EIA process, from application to decision, is 300 days in duration.



IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Mining projects have the potential to result in both negative and positive environmental, cultural, economic and social impacts. These impacts can relate to biodiversity, water, air, noise environment, visual resource, use of the land, heritage, safety, sense of place, economic and social wellbeing of an area.

Potential impacts will be identified and assessed during the S&EIA process. Mitigation measures to minimise negative and enhance positive impacts will be identified.

S&EIA LIMITS

The scope of the S&EIA process is aligned with, and focused on, identifying and assessing impacts of Phase 1 of the proposed mining operation (DMRE as authority).

The assessment of future development phases falls outside of the scope of this S&EIA process. If such work were to be proposed, Jindal would be required to seek further approval from the DMRE in terms of the MPRDA and NEMA. Any further approval would be subject to an additional environmental assessment process, with further public consultation, as required by the NEMA.

ROLE OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

I&APs play a key role in any S&EIA process. I&APs are encouraged to participate in the process by registering their contact details with SLR; by sending in any questions related to the project; by sharing their knowledge of the area; by reviewing and commenting on information made available through the S&EIA; by notifying other parties and participating in public participation activities. Registered I&APs will receive notification of public participation opportunities in advance.

All comments received will be recorded and included through a Comments & Response Report to be submitted with the Scoping and EIA Reports.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN NEXT?

High level timelines (see below), provide I&APs an indication of when I&APs could expect to be involved in , or need to provide input to, the S&EIA processes.

Identification, notification and registration of I&APs
I&AP Identification, notification of the project (including distribution of the BID, adverts and site notices) and initial registration of I&APs (June – July 2021)

Scoping engagements with I&APs
Through a blended approach of face-to-face interactions and other engagement tools (June - August 2021)

Review of environmental reports
Scoping and EIA Reports to be made available for a 30-day review period. Non-technical summaries will be distributed in English and isiZulu.
(Scoping ~ August 2021 , EIA ~ December 2021)

Feedback engagements with I&APs
Through a blended approach of face-to-face interactions and other engagement tools
(early 2022)

I&AP notification of decisions
(~ mid 2022)

PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATION PROCESS

The stakeholder groups initially identified for consultation during the S&EIA include:

REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

- Department of Mineral Resources and Energy;
- Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation;
- KwaZulu-Natal Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs;
- KwaZulu-Natal Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform;
- KwaZulu-Natal Department of Economic Development, Tourism, Environmental Affairs;
- KwaZulu-Natal Department of Transport;
- South Africa Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) and AMAFA; and
- Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

- King Cetshwayo District Municipality;
- Mthonjaneni Local Municipality and Ward Councillors.

TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES

- Zulu-Entembeni, Obuka and Yanguye Traditional Councils and Nduna's

LANDOWNERS

- Ingonyama Trust Board and owners of property underlying the application area.

I&APs

- Adjacent landowners, land users and surrounding communities;
- Businesses, associations and parastatals;
- Non-governmental organisations; and
- Interested Parties

Please let us know of additional parties that should be involved.

NB Updating of the I&AP database to include any new registrations will continue throughout the process.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING

1. **Melmoth Golf Club (Golf Street, Melmoth)** on **30 June 2021 at 3 pm**. Attendance numbers limited, only by RSVP to SLR.
2. **Online meeting via MS® Teams** on **6 July 2021 at 3 pm**. Contact SLR to register and receive a meeting link.

Focus meetings will also be held with directly affected stakeholders.

Minutes of all meetings will be included in the relevant reports that will be made available for review by I&APs.

COVID CONSIDERATIONS

NB - to ensure the health and safety of all stakeholders, COVID protocols will be observed at public meetings and during any face to face interactions. This may require attendance numbers at meetings to be limited.

POPI

It is assumed that in providing your Personal Information to be registered as an I&AP you authorise SLR to retain and use your Personal Information for this and/or other EIA processes and that you confirm your acceptance for SLR to contact you regarding this and/or other EIA processes. SLR warrants that we will not process your Personal Information, other than as permitted or required for the EIA process or as required by law or public policy. SLR will use reasonable, appropriate security safeguards in order to protect Personal Information, and to reasonably prevent any damage to, loss of, or unauthorised access or disclosure of Personal Information, other than as required for EIA processes or as required by any law or public policy. You may request for your Personal Information to be deleted from the database at any time by contacting SLR.

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO READ THIS DOCUMENT AND FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

THE PROPOSED MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT, KWAZULU-NATAL
REGISTRATION AND RESPONSE FORM FOR INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

JUNE 2021

PARTICULARS OF THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY		DATE	
NAME			
COMPANY			
TELEPHONE NUMBER		CELL PHONE NUMBER	
E-MAIL ADDRESS			
POSTAL ADDRESS			
		POSTAL CODE	

Feel free to make your submission in your home language

PLEASE IDENTIFY YOUR INTEREST IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT

PLEASE WRITE YOUR COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS HERE

PLEASE NOTIFY SLR OF ANY OTHER INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTY THAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THIS S&EIA PROCESS.

(use additional pages if required)

Please return completed forms to:

SLR Consulting, attention: Gugu Dhlamini

Tel: (011) 467 0945

Cell: 066 082 3687

Email: gdhlamini@slrconsulting.com

Post: PO Box 1596, Cramerview 2060

(Note: If using post, please also contact us telephonically to notify us of your submission).

Registered I&APs will also have an opportunity to comment on all environmental reports.

I-S&EIA YEPHROJEKTHI EHLONGOZWAYO I-MELMOTH IRON ORE

EDUZE KWASE-MELMOTH, ESIFUNDAZWENI SAKWAZULU-NATALI

INCWADI YOLWAZI OLUYISENDLALELO

Juni 2021

ISETHULO

I-Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal), okungeye-Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (74%) nophathina we-BEE ye-Jindal, uMnu. Thabang Khomo (26%), bahlongoza ukwakhiwa kwemayini yensimbi (iron ore) yomgodi ovulekile kanye nengqalasizinda ehambisana nayo kusayithi yeprojekthi esebangeni elingu-25 km eningizimu Mpumalanga ye-Melmoth, kuMasipala Wendawo waseMthonjaneni eSifundazweni saKwaZulu-Natali (Umfanekiso 1).

Iphrojekthi i-Melmoth Iron Ore iyohlanganisa umgodi ovulekile, iplanti yokusebenza, indawo yokulahlala amatshe awudoti (WRD), indawo yokugcina izinsalela zensimbi (TSF) kanye nengqalasizinda ehlobene nayo. Imisebenzi yokumba kanye nengqalasizinda kuyokwenziwa kuphela ngokwezixenye zendawo yamaLungelo Okumba futhi enye ingqalasizinda ingase ibe ngaphandle kwale ndawo. Insimbi esihluziwe (Iron ore concentrate) iyothuthwa iyiswe eSikhumulweni sase-Richards Bay ngojantshi noma ngamapayipi. Le nsimbi iyothunyelwa emazweni angaphandle ngoba zilinganiselwe izimakethe zakule ndawo. **UCwaningo Olwethembekile Lokubheka Ukuthi Le Phrojekthi Ingenzeka Yini** luyaqhubeka ukuze kutholakale imininingwane eqondile yepulani yemayini.

I-Jindal ihlose ukufaka isicelo **seLungelo Lokumba** (MR) eMnyangweni Wezimbiwa-phansi Namandla (DMRE) ngokuvumelana neSigaba 22 soMthetho Wokuthuthukiswa Kwezimbiwa-phansi Nemithombo Kaphethiloli, 2002 (No. 28 ka-2002) (MPRDA).

INQUBO YESIGUNYAZO SEZEMVELO

Ukuze i-DMRE (iGunya Elifanele) inikeze i-MR, ofake isicelo kumelwe afake isicelo futhi athole **iSigunyazo Sezemvelo** (EA) ngokuvumelana noMthetho Wokulawulwa Kwezemvelo, 1998 (No. 107 ka-1998) (NEMA).

Ukuze isinqumo se-DMRE esicelweni se-EA sisekelwe olwazini, kumelwe kwenziwe inqubo **yoKuhlolwa Kwesimo Neye-EIA** (S&EIA) ngokuvumelana neZiqondiso 21 – 24, no-39 – 44 zeZiqondiso Zokuhlolwa Komthelela Kwezemvelo (EIA) 2014 (njengoba zachitshiyelwa ngo-2017). Inqubo Ye-S&EIA iyohlanganisa izigaba zesicelo, ukuhlola isimo, nokuhlolwa komthelela kwezemvelo, kanye nokwenziwa **koHlelo Lokulawulwa Kwezemvelo** (EMPr) lokulawulwa kwezemvelo nemithelela emphakathini phakathi nokuba khona kwePhrojekthi ye-Melmoth Iron Ore.

Ngaphezu kwezimfuneko ze-EA, i-Jindal iyokwenza isicelo sezimvume / amalaysensi adingekayo ngokwale mithetho elandelayo:

- UMthetho Wokulawulwa Kwemvelo Kuzwelonke: Imfucumfucu, 2008 (uMthetho 59 ka-2008) (NEM: WA).
- UMthetho Wamanzi Kazwelonke, 1998 (No. 36 ka-1998) (NWA).

I-SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd ('SLR') iye yaqokwa i-Jindal njengoMhlaziyi Wezemvelo (EAP) ukuba isingathe izinqubo zokulawula zezemvelo ezishiwo zePhrojekthi i-Melmoth Iron Ore. Kungase kudingeke izicelo ezihlukene zezici ezithile zale phrojekthi.

INJONGO

Le ncwadi inikeza ulwazi lokuqala kubabambiqhaza mayelana nePhrojekthi i-Melmoth Iron Ore Ehlongozwayo nenqubo ye-S&EIA.

INDIMA YAKHO

Uye wahlonzwa njengoNesasa Nothintekayo (I&AP) ongase afune ukwaziswa ngephrojekthi futhi abe neqhaza kwinqubo ye-S&EIA.

Unethuba lokubhalisa njenge-I&AP, ubuyekeze le BID futhi unikeze uvo lwakho lokuqala ku-SLR ukuze lufakwe kwinqubo ye-S&EIA.

Ama-I&AP abhalisiwe nawo ayonikwa ithuba nokuba neqhaza, kuhlanganise nokuba khona emihlanganweni yokunikeza ulwazi, nokubuyekeza iMibiko Yesimo Neye-EIA nokuveza uvo lwawo.

Zonke izimvo zama-I&AP ziyorekhodwa futhi zifakwe emibikweni ehanjiswa eMagunyeni Afanele ukuze kwenziwe isinqumo.

INDLELA YOKUPHENDULA

Izimpindulo zingathunyelwa ngephepha lezimvo elifakiwe kanye/noma ngokuxhumana nomuntu ongaxhumana naye oshiwo lapha ngezansi.

UBANI ONGAXHUMANA NAYE

SLR Consulting

Gugu Dhlamini

Ucingo: (011) 467 0945

Iselula: 066 082 3687

I-imeyili: gghlamini@slrconsulting.com

Iposi: PO Box 1596, Cramerview 2060

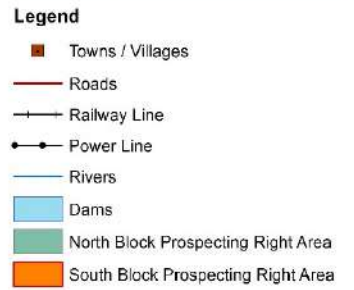
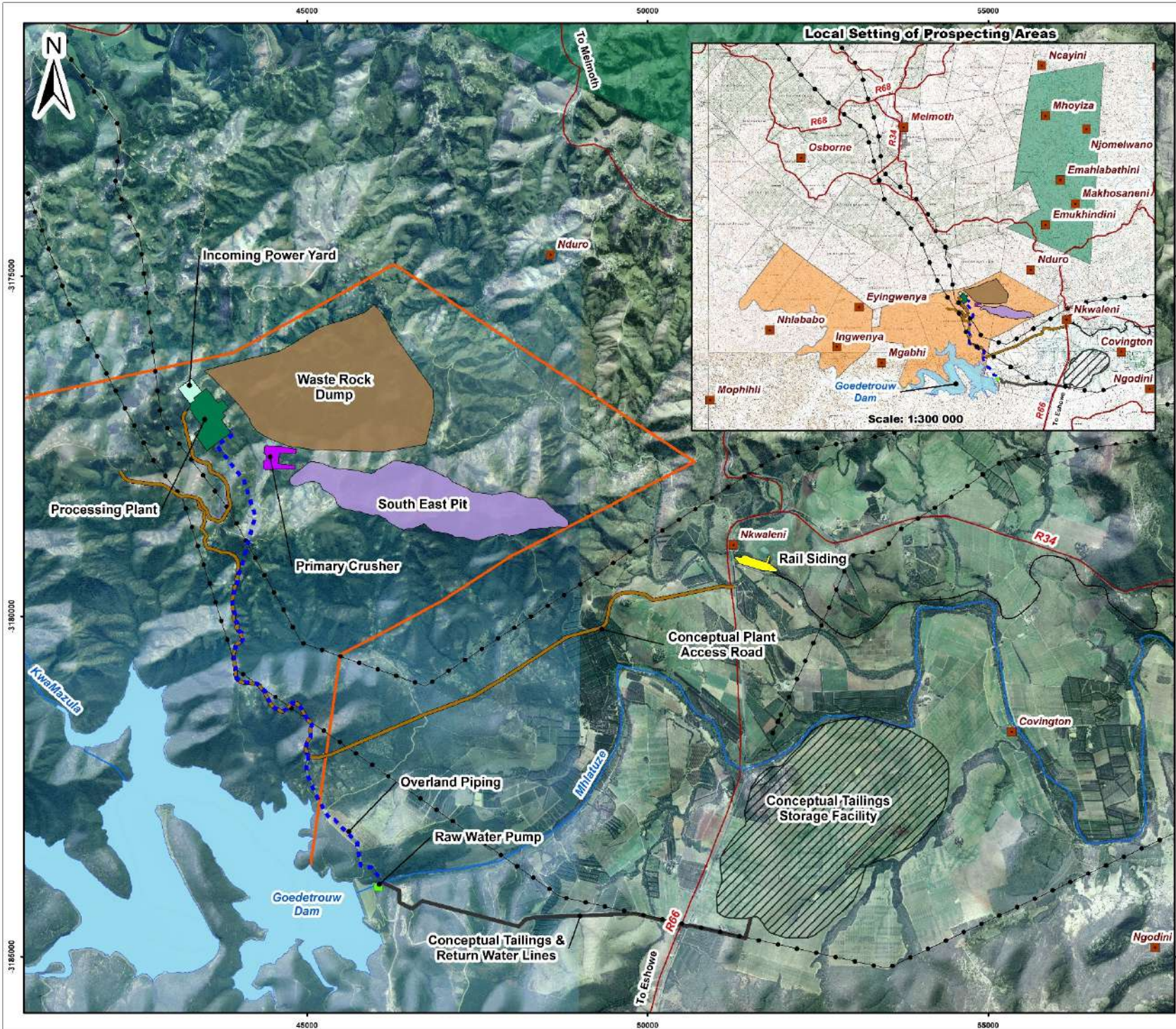
Sicela nihambise ukuphawula kokuqala ku-SLR ungakapheli uJulayi 2021. Ama-I&AP abhalisile ayoba nethuba Lokuphawula eMibikweni Yokuhlolwa Kwesimo Neye-EIA, futhi ayokwaziswa ngokutholakala kombiko.

Izincwadi zephrojekthi ziyotholakala kuwebhusayithi ye-SLR:

<https://www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents> futhi ziyotholakala ngaphandle kwedatha kumadivayisi aphathwayo:

<https://www.slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/public-documents>





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 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: WGS1984, Lo31

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd

Figure 1
 Local setting of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project

SLR
 SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
 P.O. Box 1596, Cramerview, 2060, South Africa
 Tel: +27 (11) 487-0945 Fax: +27 (11) 487-0978

IPHROJEKTHI I-MELMOTH IRON ORE - ISENDLALELO

I-Jindal inamaLungelo Okuhlola (PRs) amabili esayithini yephrojekthi. Ibhulokhi eseNyakatho (PR 10644) neseNingizimu (PR 10652) anenani elihlangene elingamahektha angu-20 170. Ngaphambilini i-Jindal yenza imisebenzi yokuhlola, kuhlanganise nokumba, ezindaweni ezikhethiwe zala mabhulokhi.

Ngo-2014 nango-2015, i-Jindal yenza uCwaningo Lobunjinyela olwenziwa ngaphambi kwalolo lokubona ukuthi iphrojekthi ingenzeka yini ukuze ithole ukuthi kunengqondo yini ngokwendlela yokwenza nangokwezimali ukwenza imayini yensimbi yomgodi ovulekile. Kwenziwa ipulani yemayini ecatsshangelwayo.

Ngaleso sikhathi i-Jindal yayiqoke i-EAP ezimele ukuba yenze inqubo ye-S&EIA yephrojekthi ehlongozwayo. Kwenziwa imisebenzi ehlukehukene yokubamba iqhaza komphakathi nezingcwaningo zochwepheshe, futhi uhla loMbiko Wokuhlola Kwesimo lwahanjiswa eMnyangweni Wokuthuthukiswa Komtho, Ezokuvakasha Nezemvelo (EDTEA). Kodwa-ke, iMibiko Yokuhlola Kwesimo yabuyiselwa ku-Jindal inezicelo zokuba kucaciswe kabanzi ngezici ezihlukehukene zale phrojekthi. Lokhu, kuhambisana nokwehla kwamanani ensimbi emhlabeni, kwabangela i-Jindal ukuba ihudule izinyawo kule phrojekthi. Leyo nqubo ye-S&EIA yayekwa ngo-Januwari 2016.

Phakathi no-2020 amanani ensimbi emhlabeni wonke aye asimama, aze afika ezingeni elakhuthaza i-Jindal ukuba iphinde iqale ukucabangela iPhrojekthi i-Melmoth Iron Ore. Kuye kwaqokwa amakhonsalithenti ukuba athuthukise umsebenzi wobunjinyela futhi enze izingcwaningo ezidingekayo ukuze **iSicelo Selungelo Lokumba** (MRA) sisekelwe olwazini.

UKUFINGQWA

I-Jindal manje ihlongoza ukwenziwa kweProjekthi ye-Melmoth Iron Ore njengemayini evulekile nendawo yokusebenza ezokhiqiza insimbi engahlunziwe ezoyiswa kwamanye amazwe. Ukwakhiwa kwemayini nengqalasizinda yemayini kuzokwenziwa ngezigaba. Okwamanje imayini kuhlangozwa ukuba yenziwe ezindaweni ezithile, lapho kuye kwatholakala khona umthombo wensimbi. Kuyokwakhiwa ingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe le mayini.

Inhloso ye-Jindal ngale MRA ukuhlanganisa ama-PR ebhulokhi eseNyakatho neseNingizimu abe yi-MR eyodwa. I-MRA ne-S&EIA izocabangela izinga lonkana lamabhulokhi amabili e-PR, kodwa igxile kakhulu endaweni eseSigabeni 1 sePhrojekthi ye-Melmoth Iron Ore njengoba kuchazwe ngezansi.

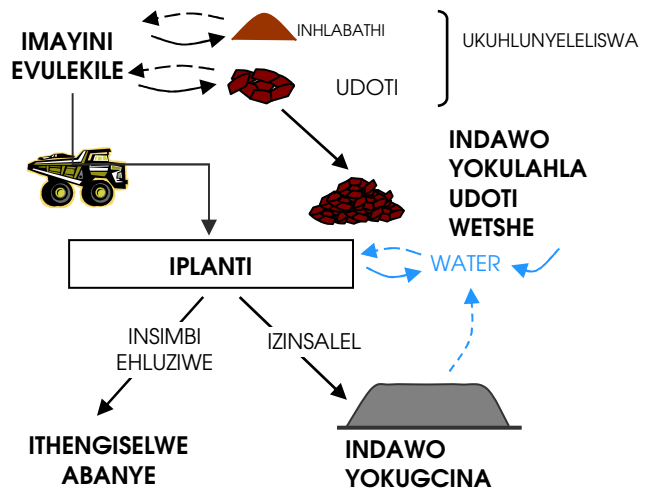
ISIGABA 1: UMQONDO

NB ipulani yemayini yeSigaba 1 ekhona manje **ISACATSHANGELWA** futhi isuselwa oCwaningweni Lobunjinyela Lwango-2015 Lwagaphambi Kolokuthola Ukuthi Kungenzeka Yinin.

Indawo yemayini yomgodi ovulekile izokwenziwa eningizimu Mpumalanga yeBhulokhi eseNingizimu. Amatshe awudoti akhishwe emgodini ayolashwa e-WRD eku-MRA. Insimbi engahluziwe iyodonswa iyiswe kuplanti eyinhloko yokuyihluzisa ukuze ichotshozwe, igaywe futhi ihlukaniswe ngozibuthe. Iplanti iyosebenza insimbi ehluziwe nodoti wensimbi. Insimbi ehluziwe iyothunyelwa eSikhumulweni sase-Richards Bay ngojantshi noma ngamapayipi. Insimbi ehluziwe iyothunyelwa kwamanye amazwe ngoba imakethe yendawo ilinganiselwe. Udoti wensimbi uyolahlwa e-TSF

(indawo isazoshiwo njengengxenywe yenqubo ehlukele). Ingqalasizinda ehambisana nalokhu yokusekela imayini ingase ihlanganise imigwaqo yokungena neyokudonsa izinto, izintambo zikagesi neziteshi ezincane zikagesi, ukudonswa kwamanzi emhlabeni namapayipi, ingqalasizinda yokulawula amanzi ezikhukhula, amapayipi kadoti wensimbi, ujjantshi wejubane eliphansi namahhovisi, indlu yokushintshela, amawekhishophu nothango lokubiya (phakathi kokunye).

IPULANI YEMAYINI ESACATSHANGELWA



Ukuhlola kuyokwenziwa ebhulokhini eseNyakatho neseNingizimu ngokuhambisana nokumba kweSigaba 1.

ISIGABA 1: IMININGWANE

Iphrojekthi i-Melmoth Iron Ore ekuqaleni iyosopha ukukhiqisa amathani angafika ezigidini ezingu-20 ngonyaka (Mtpa) ensimbi, mhlawumbe bese inani lokukhiqiza liyenyuka esikhathini esizayo.

Indlela, izinga, nendawo yokumba kweSigaba 1 kanye nengqalasizinda yemayini kuyonqunywa uCwaningo Olwethembekile Lokubheka Ukuthi Le Phrojekthi Ingenzeka Yini, neqhaza elivela kule nqubo ye-S&EIA. Imininingwane eyengeziwe yomklamo nokuma kwayo iyokwethulwa eMibikweni Yesimo Ne-EIA uma isitholakala. Kuyocatshangelwa izindlela ezihlukile.

ISICELO ESISHLUKILE NOKUHLOLWA

Ngaphansi kwe-NEMA i-DMRE ayilona igunya elifanele lemisebenzi engemva kokusetshenzwa okuyinhloko kwezimbiwa-phansi uma zingaphandle kwendawo ye-MR. Lapho iphrojekthi idinga khona ingqalasizinda enjalo, lokhu kuyoba ngaphansi kwesicelo esihlukile, ukuhlolwa nezinqubo zemvume, njengoba kudingwa umthetho osebenzayo.

IZIGABA EZINGASE ZIBE KHONA ESIKHATHINI ESIZAYO

Imiphumela evela ekuhloleni iyonikeza ulwazi ekuhlelweni kwezigaba ezingase zibe khona esikhathini esizayo zePhrojekthi i-Melmoth Iron Ore. Into engase yenzeke ezigabeni zesikhathi esizayo kungaba ukwandisa isikhathi semayini nezinga lokukhiqiza ngokufinyelela insimbi emigodini yemayini eyengeziwe kanye/noma ngokwandisa amandla eplanti yokukhiqiza eyinhloko. Noma yiziphi izigaba zokuthuthukisa esikhathini esizayo zePhrojekthi ye-Melmoth Iron Ore Project kuyodingeka zibe ngaphansi kwesicelo sokulawula esidingekayo, ukuhlolwa, nezinqubo zemvume.

IZINDAWO EZIFAKELWA ISICELO

Ibhulokhi EseNyakatho: RESERVE NO.11 15831 (Ptn 3, 4), NTEMBENI 16921.

Ibhulokhi EseNingizimu: NTEMBENI 16921, DIRKCHINBURG 6125, KROMDRAAI 6110, NTEMBENI 16921, BLACK EYES 13385 (Ptn 1, 2, 3, 4, RE), WILDERNESS 6107 (Ptn 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16), GOEDGELOOF 6106 (Ptn 1, 2, 3, RE) ne-VERGELEGEN 6104.

Ezinye izindawo zingase zibe ngaphansi kwenye yengqalasizinda futhi ziyoshiwo uma sezaziwa.

ISIMO SAMANJE SEMVELO

Le S&EIA iyohlola ukwakheka nezici zemvelo nezenhlalo zendawo ethintekayo yephrojekthi ukuze kuqondwe kangcono ukuba bucayi kwezenhlalo nakwezemvelo okungase kuphazanyiswe yiphrojekthi ehlongozwayo.

Le ndawo imagebhugebhu, inequma elinomqansa. Ukuphakama kukhuphuka kusuka cishe endaweni engamamitha angu-200 ngaphezu kolwandle (mamsl) ezigodini eziphansi kuye phezulu cishe ngo-850mamsl ezindaweni eziphakeme nezintaba. Izinhlobo zenhlalathi ziyahluka kakhulu, kuhlangukane nenhlalathi enethuba elikhulu lokuthi ingase ilinywe. Inhlalathi ivame ukuguguleka ngenxa yokuma kwendawo, imvula ena kakhulu kanye nezici zenhlalathi.

Abanikazi bomhlaba bayahlukahluka endaweni efakelwe isicelo se-MR futhi kukhona izindawo ezingahlukanisiwe ezingena ngaphansi kwezindawo zomphakathi neNgonyama Trust Board, kanti amanye amapulazi anabanikazi abangabantu abangabodwa nezinkampani. Yonke iBhulokhi eseNyakatho kanye nengxenywe esempumalanga yeBhulokhi eseNingizimu ingena ngaphansi kwamaGunya Endabuko kuhlangukane noZulu-Entembeni, Obuka noYanguye.

Indawo efakelwa isicelo se-MR iyindawo yasemakhaya kakhulu, kukhona intuthuko ethe gqwa gqwa (ikakhulu phezulu emagqumeni nasonqenqemeni lwentaba). Ukusetshenziswa komhlaba okuyinhloko kuhlangukane izitshalo zomdabu, izindawo zokuhlala zomdabu kanye nengqalasizinda ehlobene nazo, ukulimela ukudla nokulima ngesilinganiswe esincane (isib. izitshalo nemfuyo). Ukulimela ukuthengisa (isib. izithelo ze-citrus, umobo nezingodo) kwenziwa emhlabeni oncikene nalo.

Ukugeleza kwamanzi angaphansi komhlaba kulandela ukuma kwendawo, kuyahlukahluka kakhulu. Amanzi angaphansi komhlaba ngokuvamile akulungele ukusetshenziswa ngabantu futhi imiphakathi yasezindaweni zasemakhaya ithembele kuwo. Kodwa-ke, ezinye izindawo zinawo amanzi ompompi.

Indawo ye-MRA isengxenyeni esenhla yesizalo soMfula uMhlathuze. UMfula uMhlathuze neDamu iPhobane (Goedetrouw) kwakha umngcele wengxenywe eseningizimu yeBhulokhi eseNingizimu. Le mithombo yamanzi ibalulekile ekuphakeleni amanzi okuphuza (isib. e-Richards Bay), ukunisela amapulazi alinywe (isib. eSigodini saseNkweleni), emayini (isib. i-Fairbreeze) kanye nezimfuneko zezemvelo. IBhulokhi eseNingizimu imuncwa uMfula waKwaMazula kanti iBhulokhi eseNyakatho uMfula uMfule. Yonke le ndawo inemifudlana emincane eminingana. Amaxhaphozi awavamile kangako. Ikhwalithi yamanzi aphezulu ikahle, nakuba inengcindezi ngenxa yokwanda kukasawoti, ukwanda kokunqwabelana kwamagesi (eutrophication), ukudonswa kwawo nokungcoliswa ukuguguleka kwenhlalathi.

Endaweni ye-MRA kugcwele ihlathi leNgongoni ezindaweni eziseHlathini eliseMpumalanga yeSigodi, eNyakatho yeZululand Sourveld neZululand Lowveld. Le ndawo iwela endaweni egcwele izitshalo ezivelele i-Maputoland – Pondoland, okuyindawo okungeyesibili ecebe ngezitshalo eningizimu ye-Afrika. Kukhona izinhlobonhlobo zezitshalo ezitholakala lapha kuphela, eziningi zazo zitholakala otshanini. Kunezitshalo eziningi eziyimvelakancane nezisengozini yokushabalala eziye zatholakala kule ndawo, kodwa-ke, izindawo eziningi zigcwele izinhlobo zezitshalo okungezona ezendabuko. Le ndawo ingase ibe nezitshalo eziyimvelakancane nezisengozini yokushabalala ezisezigabeni ezihlukahlukeni. Izilwane ezincelisayo kungenzeka zibe mbalwa lapha. Kugcwele izinyoni ezinhlobonhlobo futhi ezinye izindawo khona lapha zakha ingxenywe ye-Zululand Birding Route. Ukuba khona kwezinhlobo ezinjalo zezilwane kudinga ukuqinisekiswa.

Sekuyiminyaka engaphezu kwengu-200 abantu besizwe samaZulu behlala kule ndawo yaseMelmoth. Kugcwele izindawo zamathuna, izinto ezibaziwe nezinto zesintu ezingamagugu esizwe. Izakhamuzi eziningi zisagcina amasiko futhi izinhloko zomphakathi walapha ziqinile. Kukhona amaxuluma emindenini eminingi ahlangukane izizukulwane ngezizukulwane futhi izakhamuzi eziningi ziwukhonzile lo mhlaba. Kwezinye izindawo kwahlalwa ngenxa yezinqubomgomo zoBandlululo. Amanxuluma ayaqhubeka anda ezindaweni eziningi.

Idolobhana laseMelmoth (elisebangele elingu-12km ukusuka emgceleni weBhulokhi eseNingizimu nelingu-8km ukusuka emgceleni weBhulokhi eseNyakatho) yisona sikhungo esiyinhloko sezentengiselwano nokulawulwa kwezinto kuMasipala Wendawo waseMthonjaneni. Liphakela umphakathi wezindawo zasemakhaya nezolimo zentengiso. Amathuba omnotho alinganiselwe futhi amazinga okungabi bikho kwemisebenzi aphezulu. Amapulazi alimela ukuthengisa nguyena mqashi oyinhloko kule ndawo. Abantu basezindaweni zasemakhaya ezizungeze le ndawo ngokuyinhloko bancike ekuthengiseni nasemikhizweni yezolimo ukuze baphile.

U-R66 umgwaqo wetiyela odlula phakathi kwebhulokhi eseNyakatho neseNingizimu, ohlangukane i-Melmoth eNshowe, odlula eNkwalini. Inethiwekhi yemigwaqo yakule ndawo ayikhonkiwe futhi ithe gqwa gqwa. Abantu abaningi basezindaweni zasemakhaya bahlala ezindlini ezakhiwe kahle, kodwa amazinga okuhlizekwa kwezinsizakalo (amanzi, ugesi, ukukhucululwa kwendle) aphansi futhi aya ebe phansi kakhulu lapho uqhela emgwaqweni. UHulumeni wakhe imitholampilo nezikole kule ndawo. Lezi ngokuvamile zisezindaweni eziyinhloko ngasemgwaqweni.

IZINGCWANINGO EZIKHETHEKILE

I-SLR izoqoka ithimba lochwepheshe abazophenya ngesimo sezici zemvelo nezenhlalo endaweni ethintwa yile phrojekthi futhi bahlonze izindawo ezibucayi.

Lezi zizohlangukane: Izingcwano zezobunjiniyela bomhlaba nenhlalathi, Amanzi angaphansi komhlaba, Amanzi Aphezulu, Ukuhlukanisa Kwemfucumfucu Ngezigaba, Ikhwalithi Yomoya Nomsindo, Ukuhlukahluka Kwezinto Eziphilayo, Isayensi Yenhlalathi Namanzi, Ukubukeka Kwendawo, Izimoto, Amagugu Esizwe, Inhlalathi, Amandla Omhlaba Nezolimo, Ukuqhumisa Nokundindizela, Ezenhlalo nezomnotho, Amagesi akhishelwa emkhathini Nokushintsha Kwesimo Sezulu, Ezempilo Nokuphetha, kanye nepulani lokuhlaliswa kwabantu kabusha. Izimo zocwano lochwepheshe zizobekwa kabanzi eMbikweni Wokuhlolwa Kwesimo.

INQUBO YE-S&EIA EZOLANDELWA

Inqubo yokulawula ye-S&EIA ihlose:

- ukwazisa ama-I&AP futhi inikeze ithuba elinengqondo lokubandakanyeka;
- ukunikeza ulwazi ngephrojekthi nangezindlela eziseceleni ezingase zisetshenziswe;
- ukurekhoda ezemvelo eziyisisekelo ezingase zithinteki;
- ukuhlonza, ngokuxhumana nama-I&AP, futhi ihlole imithelela engase ibe khona yeprojekthi ehlongozwayo nezindlela ezihlukile;
- ukwethula izinyathelo ezifanele zokudambisa imithelela engase ibe khona noma ukuyenza ngcono noma ukuthuthukisa izinzuzo ezingase zibe khona, ngokulandelana; kanye
- ukuvumela ukuba abasemagunyeni afanele benze izinqumo ezisekelwe olwazini, ngendlela esobala futhi bazi ukuthi banesibopho sokulandisa ngalokho.

IZINYATHELO ENQUBWENI YE-S&EIA

Izinyathelo zenqubo ye-S&EIA, zivumelana neZiqondiso ze-EIA, 2014 futhi zibekiwe lapha ngezansi. Inqubo ye-S&EIA, kusukela ekufakweni kwesicelo kuya ekwenziweni kwesinqumo, ithatha izinsuku ezingu-300.



- Imihlangano yangaphambi kokufaka isicelo eyenziwa ne-DMRE;
- Yazisa amanye amagunya aphawulayo nama-I&AP ngephrojekthi ne-EIA (nge-imeyili, SMS, izikhangiso, izimemezelo zasesayithini nomsakazo);
- Imihlangano yokunikeza ulwazi namagunya alawulayo, ababambiqhaza nomphakathi; kanye
- Nabacwaningi abangochwepheshe.
- Ukuhanjiswa kwesicelo se-NEMA / NEM:WA ku-DMRE;
- Hlanganisa uMbiko woKuhlolwa Kwesimo bese uwuthumela ku-DMRE, ama-I&AP namanye amagunya aphawulayo ukuze awubheke;
- Ukubuyekeza komphakathi uMbiko Wokuhlolwa Kwesimo (izinsuku zezingu-30);
- Lungisa uMbiko Wokuhlolwa Kwesimo ufake izimvo ezitholakele phakathi nenkathi yokubuyekeza;
- Hambisa uMbiko Wokuhlolwa Kwesimo ofakwe ulwazi olusha ku-DMRE;
- Ukubuyekeza kwe-DMRE uMbiko Wokuhlolwa Kwesimo (izinsuku ezingu-43); bese
- I-DMRE yamukela/yenqaba uMbiko Wokuhlolwa Kwesimo.
- Ukwenza izingcwano zochwepheshe;
- Hlanganisa uMbiko we-EIA nowe-EMPr. Wuhambise ku-DMRE, ama-I&AP namanye amagunya aphawulayo ukuze awubheke;
- Ukubuyekeza komphakathi uMbiko we-EIA ne-EMPr (izinsuku ezingu-30);
- Lungisa uMbiko we-EIA ne-EMPr ufake izimvo ezitholwe phakathi nenkathi yokubuyekeza;
- Hambisa uMbiko we-EIA ne-EMPr ofakwe ulwazi olusha ku-DMRE;
- Ukubuyekeza kwe-DMRE uMbiko we-EIA ne-EMPr (izinsuku ezingu-107); kanye
- Nokuhambisa isinqumo se-DMRE neSikhalazo kuma-I&AP abhalisile.
- Ukuhanjiswa kwesicelo selayisensi yokusetshenziswa kwamanzi eMnyangweni Wamanzi Nokukhucululwa Kwendle (DWS);
- Hlanganisa imibiko ye-IWUL;
- Ukubuyekeza komphakathi imibiko ye-IWUL;
- Ukuhanjiswa kwemibiko ye-IWUL efakwe ulwazi olusha ku-DWS; kanye
- Nokubuyekeza kwe-DWS nesinqumo se-IWUL.

UKUHLOLWA KOMTHELELA

Amaphrojekthi okumba anethuba lokuba nomthelela omuhle nomubi kwezemvelo, ezamasiko, ezomnotho nezenhlalo. Le mithethelela ingase ihlobane nokuhlukahluka kwezinto eziphilayo, amanzi, umoya, umsindo kuleyo ndawo, ukubukeka kwayo, ukusetshenziswa komhlaba, amagugu esizwe, ukuphepha, umuzwa wendawo, umnotho nenhlalakahle yendawo. Kuyohlonzwa imithelela engase ibe

khona futhi ihlolwe phakathi nenqubo ye-S&EIA. Kuyohlonzwa izinyathelo zokudambisa imithelela engemihle futhi zithuthukise imithelela emihle.

IMINGCELE YE-S&EIA

Isimo senqubo ye-S&EIA process sihambisana, futhi sigxile, ekuhloleni nasekuhloleni imithelela yeSigaba 1 sokusebenza kwemayini okuhlongozwayo (i-DMRE njengegunya).

Ukuhlolwa kwezigaba zokuthuthukisa esikhathini esizayo kuwela ngaphandle kwale nqubo ye-S&EIA. Uma bekungahlongozwa umsebenzi onjalo, bekuyodingeka ukuba i-Jindal ifune imvume eyengeziwe ku-DMRE ngokwemigomo ye-MPRDA ne-NEMA. Noma iyiphi enye imvume eyengeziwe ibiyodinga enye inqubo yokuhlolwa kwezemvelo, nokunye ukuxhumana nomphakathi, njengoba kudingwa yi-NEMA.

INDIMA YABANESASASA NABATHINTEKAYO

Ama-I&AP adlala indima ebalulekile kunoma iyiphi inqubo ye-S&EIA. Ama-I&AP akhuthazwa ukuba abambe iqhaza kwinqubo ngokubhalisa imininingwane yokuxhumana nabo ku-SLR; ngokuthumela noma yimiphi imibuzo ehlobene nephrojekthi; ngokucobelelana ngolwazi abanalo ngendawo; ngokubuyekela ulwazi olwenziwe lwatholakala nge-S&EIA futhi baveze uvo lwakho; ngokutshela abanye nokubamba iqhaza emisebenzini yokubamba iqhaza komphakathi. Ama-I&AP abhalisiwe ayokwaziswa kusengaphambili ngamathuba okubamba iqhaza komphakathi.

Zonke izimvo ezitholakele ziyorekhodwa futhi zifakwe ngoMbiko Wezimvo Nokuphendula oyohanjiswa kanye neMbiko Yokuhlolwa Kwesimo Ne-EIA.

KUYOKWENZEKANI EMVA KWALOKHU?

Uhlelo lwezikhathi lwezinga eliphezulu (bhaka ngezansi), lukhombisa ama-I&AP ukuthi ngalindela nini ukubandakanyeka, noma kunini lapho kungadingeka khona afake iqhaza lawo ezinqubweni ze-S&EIA.

Ukuhlonzwa, ukwaziswa nokubhaliswa kwama-I&AP

Ukuhlonzwa kwama-I&AP, ukwaziswa kwawo ngephrojekthi (kuhlanganise nokusatshalaliswa kwe-BID, izikhangiso nezaziso zesayithi) nokubhaliswa kokuqala kwama-I&AP (Juni– Julayi 2021)

Ukuxhumana nama-I&AP ngokuhlolwa kwesimo

Ngendlela exubile yokuxhumana nabantu bukhoma nangokusebenzisa amanye amathuluzi (Juni - Agasti 2021)

Ukubuyekeza kwemibiko yezemvelo

Imibiko Yokuhlolwa Kwesimo Neye-EIA izokwenziwa itholakale inkathi yezinsuku ezingu-30 yokuyibuyekeza. Ukufingqwa okungeyona inkimbinkimbi kakhulu kuyosatshalaliswa ngesiNgisi nangesiZulu. (Ukuhlolwa Kwesimo ~Agasti2021 , EIA~ Disemba 2021)

Ukuxhumana nama-I&AP ngombiko

Ngendlela exubile yokuxhumana nabantu bukhoma nangokusebenzisa amanye amathuluzi (ngasekuqaleni kuka-2022)

Ukwaziswa Kwama-I&AP ngezinqumo

(~ phakathi no-2022)

LABO ABABANDAKANYEKILE ENQUBWENI YESICELO SEZEMVELO

Amaqembu ababambiqhaza ayehlonziwe ekuqaleni ukuthi kufanele kuxhunyanwe nawo phakathi nenqubo ye-S&EIA ahlanganisa:

AMAGUNYA ALAWULAYO

- UMyango Wezimbiwa-phansi Namandla;
- UMyango Wezokuhlaliswa Kwabantu, Amanzi Nokukhucululwa Kwendle;
- UMyango Wokubusa Ngokubambisana Nezomdabu KwaZulu-Natali;
- UMyango Wezolimo, Ukuthuthukiswa Kwezindawo Zasemakhaya Nokuguqulwa Komhlaba KwaZulu-Natal;
- UMyango Wezokuthuthukiswa Komnotho, Ezokuvakasha Nezemvelo KwaZulu-Natali;
- UMyango Wezokuthutha KwaZulu-Natali;
- I-South Africa Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) ne-AMAFA; kanye
- Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

AMAGUNYA ENDAWO

- UMasipala Wesifunda iNkosi uCetshwayo;
- UMasipala Wendawo waseMthonjaneni namaKhansela.

AMAGUNYA ENDABUKO

- ImiKhandlu Yendabuko u-Zulu-Entembeni, Obuka noYanguye neziNduna

ABANIKAZI BOMHLABA

- Ingonyama Trust Board nabanikazi bendawo engaphansi kwendawo efakelwa isicelo.

Ama-I&AP

- Abanikazi bomhlaba oncikene nale ndawo, abasebenzisi bomhlaba, nemiphakathi ezungezile;
- Amabizininisi, izinhlangano nezinhlangano zikahulumeni;
- Izinhlangano okungezona ezikahulumeni; kanye
- Nabanesasasa

Sicela usazise uma kukhona abanye okufanele bafakwe.

NB Ukufakwa kolwazi olusha enqolobaneni yolwazi ye-I&AP ukuze kufakwe noma yibapho abasha ababhalisile kuyoqhubeka phakathi nayo yonke inqubo.

ISAZISO SOMHLANGANO WOKUNIKEZA UMPHAKATHI ULWAZI

1. **Melmoth Golf Club (Golf Street, Melmoth)** mhla ka-**30 Juni 2021 ngo-3 pm**. Inani labazoba khona lilinganiselwe, sicela uphendule utshale i-SLR uma uzoba khona.
2. **Umlangano owenziwa nge-Intanethi nge-MS© Teams** mhla ka-**6 Julayi 2021 ngo-3 pm**. Xhumana ne-SLR ukuze ubhalise futhi uthole ilinki yomhlango.

Imihlangano yokugxila ezintweni ezithile nayo iyobanjwa nababambiqhaza abathinteka ngokuqondile. Amaminithi ayo yonke imihlangano ayofakwa emibikweni efanele eyotholakala ukuze ibuyekezwe ama-I&AP.

UKUCABANGELA I-COVID

NB – ukuze kuqinisekiswa impilo nokuphepha kwabo bonke ababambiqhaza, kuzolandelwa imigomo ye-COVID uma kunemihlangano yomphakathi noma lapho kuxhunyanwa nabantu bukhoma. Lokhu kungase kudingwe ukuba kulinganiselwe inani labo abeza emihlanganweni.

POPI

Kuthathwa ngokuthi ngokunikeza iMininingwane Yakho ukuze ubhaliswe njenge-I&AP, ugunyaza i-SLR ukuba igcine futhi isebenzise iMininingwane Yakho kule nqubo kanye/noma kwenye inqubo ye-EIA nokuthi uqinisekisa ukuthi uyavuma ukuba i-SLR ixhumane nawe mayelana nalokhu kanye/noma nezinye izinqubo ze-EIA. I-SLR iqinisekisa ukuthi ngeke iyisebenze iMininingwane Yakho, ngaphandle kwalokho okuvunyelwe noma okudingwa yinqubo ye-EIA noma njengoba kudingwa umthetho noma inqubomgomo yomphakathi. I-SLR iyosebenzisa izinyathelo zokuqapha nokuphepha ezinengqondo nezifanele ukuze ivikele iMininingwane Yakho, futhi ivikele ngokunengqondo noma yimuphi umonakalo, ukulahleka, noma ukufinyelela kuyo noma ukudalulwa okungagunyaziwe kweMininingwane Yakho ngaphandle kwalokho okudingwa yizinqubo ze-EIA noma okudingwa umthetho noma inqubomgomo yomphakathi. Ungase ucele ukuba iMininingwane Yakho icishwe enqolobaneni yolwazi noma nini ngokuthintela i-SLR.

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LIMITED

INCWADI YOLWAZI OLUYISENDLALELO LWEPHROJEKTHI EHLONGOZWAYO I-MELMOTH IRON ORE

IFOMU LOKUBHALISA NOKUPHENDULA LALABO ABANESASASA NABATHINTEKAYO

JUNI 2021

IMININGWANE YALABO ABANESASASA NABATHINTEKAYO		USUKU	
IGAMA			
INKAMPANI			
INAMBA YOCINGO		INAMBA YESELULA	
IKHELI LE-IMEYILI			
IKHELI LOKUPOSA			
		IKHODI YEPOSI	

SICELA UCHAZE ISASASA LAKHO KULE PHROJEKTHI EHLONGOZWAYO

--

SICELA UBHALE UVO LWAKHO KANYE NEMIBUZO LAPHA

--

SICELA WAZISE I-SLR UMA KUKHONA ABANYE ABANESASASA NABATHINTEKAYO OKUFANELE BAFAKWE KULE NQUBO YE-S&EIA.

--

(sebenzisa amakhasi engeziwe uma kudingeka)

Sicela ubuyisele amafomu agcwalisiwe ku:-

SLR Consulting, uwaqondise ku:- Gugu Dhlamini

Ucingo: (011) 467 0945

Iselula: 066 082 3687

I-imeyili: gdhlamini@slrconsulting.com

Iposi: PO Box 1596, Cramerview 2060

Ama-I&AP abhalisile ayoba nethuba lokuphawula kuyo yonke imibiko yezemvelo.

S&EIA FOR THE PROPOSED MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT NEAR MELMOTH, KWAZULU-NATAL

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT v1

July 2021

INTRODUCTION

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal), owned by Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (74%) and Jindal's BEE partner, Mr. Thabang Khomo (26%), is proposing the development of an open pit iron ore mine and associated infrastructure on a project site located 25 km southeast of Melmoth, within the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality in the KwaZulu-Natal Province (Figure 1).

The **Melmoth Iron Ore Project** would comprise of an open pit, processing plant, waste rock dump (WRD), tailing storage facility (TSF) and associated infrastructure. Mining activities and infrastructure would only be undertaken/developed in portions of the Mining Right area and some infrastructure may be located outside of the area. The Iron ore concentrate would be transported to the Richards Bay Port either by rail or pipeline. The concentrate will be exported as there are limited local markets. A **Bankable Feasibility Study** is in progress to determine specific details of the mine plan.

Jindal intends to lodge an application for a **Mining Right** (MR) with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) in terms of Section 22 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA).

ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESS

In order for the DMRE (the Competent Authority) to grant a MR the applicant must apply for and obtain an **Environmental Authorisation** (EA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA).

To inform the DMRE's decision on the EA application, a **Scoping and EIA** (S&EIA) process must be undertaken in terms of Regulations 21 – 24, and 39 – 44 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2014 (as amended in 2017). The S&EIA process will include application, scoping, and environmental impact assessment phases, as well as the compilation of an **Environmental Management Programme** (EMPr) for the management of environmental and social impacts during the life of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project.

In addition to the requirement for an EA, Jindal will make application for permits / licenses required in terms of the following legislation:

- National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA).
- National Water Act, 1998 (No. 36 of 1998) (NWA).

SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd ('SLR') has been appointed by Jindal as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the specified environmental regulatory processes for the Melmoth Iron Ore Project. Separate applications may be required for certain components of the project.

PURPOSE

This document provides initial information to stakeholders about the proposed Melmoth Iron Ore Project and S&EIA process.

YOUR ROLE

You have been identified as a potential Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) who may want to be informed about the project and have input into the S&EIA process.

You have an opportunity to register as an I&AP, review this BID and provide your initial comment to SLR for incorporation into the S&EIA process.

Registered I&AP will also be given the opportunity to provide input, including at information meetings, and to review and comment on the Scoping and EIA Reports.

All I&AP comments will be recorded and included in the reports submitted to the Competent Authorities for decision-making.

HOW TO RESPOND

Responses can be submitted by means of the attached comments sheet and/or through communication with the contact person listed below.

WHO TO CONTACT

SLR Consulting

Gugu Dhlamini

Tel: (011) 467 0945

Cell: 066 082 3687

Email: gdhlamini@slrconsulting.com

Post: PO Box 1596, Cramerview 2060

Please submit initial comments to SLR by end August

2021. Registered I&APs will have opportunity to

Comment on the Scoping and EIA Reports,

and will be notified of report availability.

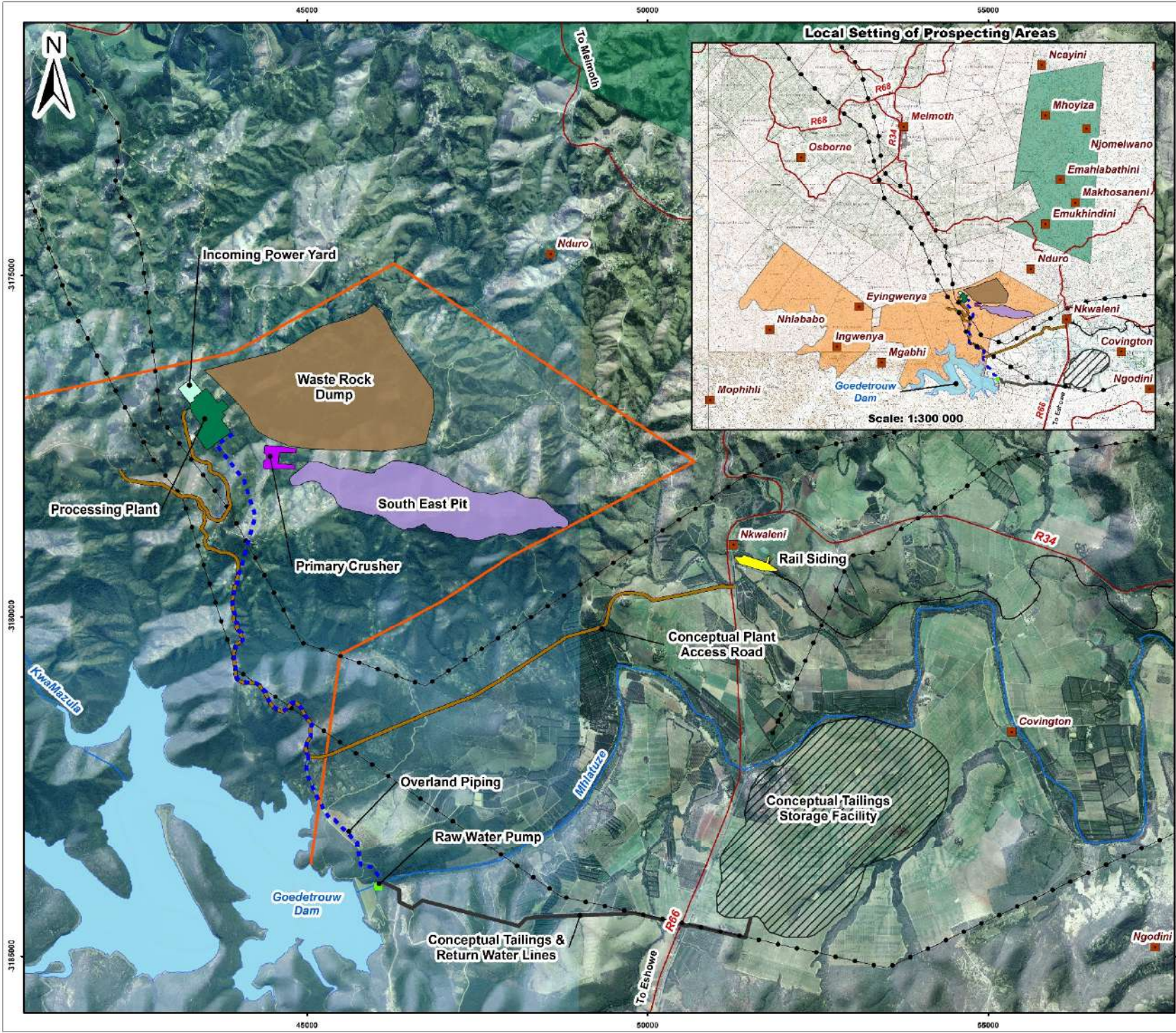
Project documents will be available from SLR's website:

www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents

and data-free from mobile devices on:

<https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/public-documents>





- Legend**
- Towns / Villages
 - Roads
 - +— Railway Line
 - Power Line
 - Rivers
 - Dams
 - North Block Prospecting Right Area
 - South Block Prospecting Right Area



Scale: 1:54 500 @ A3
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: WGS1984, Lo31

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd

Figure 1
 Local setting of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project



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 P.O. Box 1598, Cramersview, 2060, South Africa
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THE MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT - BACKGROUND

Jindal holds two Prospecting Rights (PRs) over the project site. The North (PR 10644) and South (PR 10652) blocks have a total combined extent of 20 170 ha. Jindal has previously undertaken prospecting activities, including drilling, within selected areas of these blocks.

In 2014 and 2015, Jindal conducted a Prefeasibility Engineering Study to determine the technical and financial feasibility of developing an open pit iron ore mine. A conceptual mine plan was developed.

At that time Jindal had appointed an independent EAP to undertake a S&EIA process for the proposed project. Various public participation activities and specialist studies were undertaken, and draft Scoping Reports were submitted to the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA). However, the Scoping Reports were returned to Jindal with requests for more clarity on various aspects of the project. This, in parallel with a decline in global iron ore prices, caused Jindal to reduce development of the project. That S&EIA process was discontinued in January 2016.

Through 2020 the global iron ore price has recovered, to a level that encouraged Jindal to recommence their consideration of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project. Consultants have been appointed to update the engineering work and conduct the studies required to inform the **Mining Right Application (MRA)**.

OVERVIEW

Jindal is now proposing development of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project as an open cast mine and processing facility to produce iron ore concentrate for export. Development of the mine and mining infrastructure would be phased. Currently mining is only proposed to be undertaken in specific areas where the iron ore resource has been defined. Infrastructure would be developed to support this mining operation.

Jindal's intent with this MRA is to consolidate the PRs for the North and South blocks into a single MR. The MRA and S&EIA will consider the entire extent of the two PR blocks, but with a specific focus on the area for Phase 1 of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project as described below.

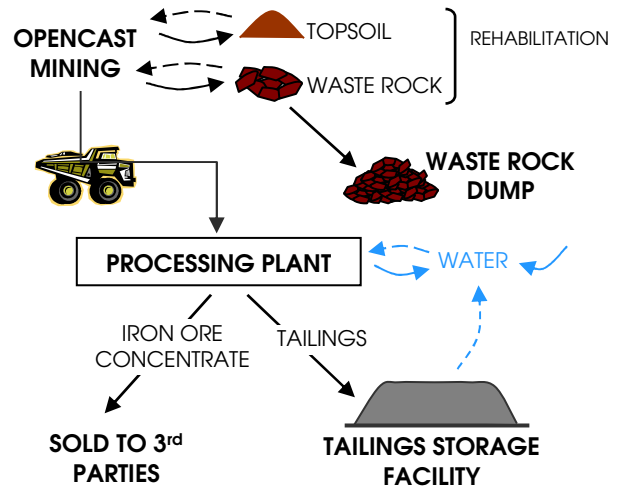
PHASE 1: CONCEPT

NB the current Phase 1 mine plan is **CONCEPTUAL** and derived from the 2015 Prefeasibility Engineering Study.

An open cast pit mining operation would be developed in the south east area of the South Block. Waste rock stripped from the pit would be disposed on a WRD within the MRA. Run of mine ore would be hauled to a primary processing plant for crushing, milling and magnetic separation. The plant would produce iron ore concentrate and tailings. The iron ore concentrate would be transported to the Richards Bay Port via either rail or pipeline. The concentrate will be exported as there are limited local markets. Tailings would be

disposed to a TSF (location to be finalised as part of a separate process). Associated infrastructure to support the mine could include access and haul roads, electrical transmission line and sub-stations, raw water abstraction and pipelines, stormwater management infrastructure, tailings pipelines, concentrate pipelines, rail siding and offices, change house, workshops and perimeter fencing (amongst others).

CONCEPTUAL MINING SEQUENCE



Prospecting would be undertaken in the North and South blocks in parallel with the Phase 1 mining.

PHASE 1: DETAIL

The Melmoth Iron Ore Project would initially target production of up to 20 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of iron ore, with production possibly being increased in future.

The method, scale, and location of the Phase 1 mining and mine infrastructure will be determined by the Bankable Feasibility Study, with inputs from this S&EIA process. Additional layout and design details will be presented in the Scoping and EIA Reports as they become available. Alternatives will be considered.

SEPARATE APPLICATION AND ASSESSMENT(s)

Under NEMA the DMRE is not the competent authority for activities post primary-processing of a mineral where these are located outside of the MR area. Where the project requires such infrastructure, this will be subject to separate application, assessment and approval process(es), as required by applicable legislation.

POSSIBLE FUTURE PHASES

Results from prospecting would inform planning of possible future phases of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project. The likely concept for future phases would be to increase the life of mine and production rate by accessing iron ore from additional mine pits and/or increasing the capacity of the primary processing plant. Any future development phases of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project would need to be subject to the requisite regulatory application, assessment, and approval processes.

APPLICATION PROPERTIES

North Block: RESERVE NO.11 15831 (Ptn 3, 4), NTEMBENI 16921.

South Block: NTEMBENI 16921, DIRKCHINBURG 6125, KROMDRAAI 6110, NTEMBENI 16921, BLACK EYES 13385 (Ptn 1, 2, 3, 4, RE), WILDERNESS 6107 (Ptn 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16), GOEDGELOOF 6106 (Ptn 1, 2, 3, RE) and VERGELEGEN 6104.

Other properties may underlie some of the infrastructure and will be specified once known.

CURRENT STATUS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

This S&EIA will investigate the biophysical and social aspects of the project affected area to better understand the social and environmental sensitivities that may be impacted by the proposed project.

The topography of the area is rugged, with steep hilly terrain. Elevation rises from approximately 200 metres above mean sea level (mamsl) in the low-lying valleys to a high of approximately 850 mamsl along the ridges and peaks. Soil type varies considerably, including soils with high agricultural potential. The soils are frequently susceptible to erosion due to the topography, rainfall intensity and soil characteristics.

Land ownership varies across the MR application area with undivided properties falling under the jurisdiction of public bodies and the Ingonyama Trust Board, with other farms being owned by individuals and companies. All of the North Block and most of the eastern portion of the South Block falls under Traditional Authorities including the Zulu-Entembeni, Obuka and Yanguye.

The MR application area is predominantly rural in nature, with sparsely distributed development (mostly on hill tops and ridgelines). Primary land uses include indigenous vegetation, traditional settlements with associated infrastructure, subsistence and small-scale agriculture (e.g. crops and livestock). Commercial agriculture (e.g. citrus, sugar cane and timber) is undertaken on adjacent land.

Groundwater flow follows topography, with substantial variance. Groundwater is generally fit for human consumption and is relied on by rural communities. Some areas do, however receive piped water.

The MRA area is located within the upland region of the Mhlathuze River catchment. The Mhlathuze River and Phobane (Goedetrouw) Dam border the southern portion of the South Block. These water resources are important for potable water supply (e.g. Richards Bay), commercial irrigation (e.g. Nkwaleni Valley), mining (e.g. Fairbreeze) and environmental requirements. The South Block is drained by KwaMazula River and the North Block by the Mfule River. The entire area has numerous minor tributaries. Wetlands are relatively uncommon. Surface water quality is reasonable, although under pressure from increasing salinity, eutrophication, abstraction and siltation.

Vegetation of the MRA area is predominantly Ngongoni Veld with areas of Eastern Valley Bushveld, Northern Zululand Sourveld and Zululand Lowveld. The site falls within the Maputoland – Pondoland floristic region, which is the second richest floristic region in southern Africa. Various endemic plant species occur, most being found within grassland vegetation. Numerous rare and threatened plant species have been recorded in the area, however, many areas also have high densities of alien and invasive plant species. The area has potential to host rare and threatened fauna from various classes. Mammal abundance is likely to be low. Birds are particularly diverse and some sites in the area form part of the Zululand Birding Route. The presence of such species requires verification.

Zulu people have occupied the Melmoth region for some 200 years. Grave sites, artefacts and cultural heritage resources abound. Traditional culture is still observed by many residents and community social structures remain strong. Homesteads have remained within families for many generations and many residents have strong ties to the land. In some areas occupation arose due to the Apartheid policies. The density of homesteads continues to increase in many of the areas.

The town of Melmoth (12km from South Block and 8km from North Block boundaries) is the main commercial and administrative centre in the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality. It services the rural community and commercial agriculture. Economic opportunities are relatively limited and unemployment levels remain high. Commercial agriculture is the primary employer in the region. Persons from surrounding rural areas are mainly dependant on informal trading and subsistence agricultural production.

The R66 is a tarred road which passes between the North and South blocks, connecting Melmoth with Eshowe, via the Nkwaleni Valley. The local road network is unsurfaced and sparsely distributed. Most rural persons reside in formal housing, but service provision (water, electricity, sanitation and waste) levels are low and decrease with distance from the formal road network. Government has established schools and clinics within the area. These are generally located at major nodes on the road network.

SPECIALIST STUDIES

SLR will appoint a suite of specialists to investigate the status of the environmental and social aspects within project affected area and to identify sensitive sites.

These will include: Geotechnical, Groundwater, Surface Water, Waste Classification, Air Quality & Noise, Biodiversity, Hydrogeology, Visual, Traffic, Heritage, Soils, Land Capability & Agriculture, Blasting & Vibration, Socio-economic, Greenhouse Gases & Climate Change, Health, Resettlement Planning and Closure studies. Specialist study scopes will be detailed in the Scoping Report.

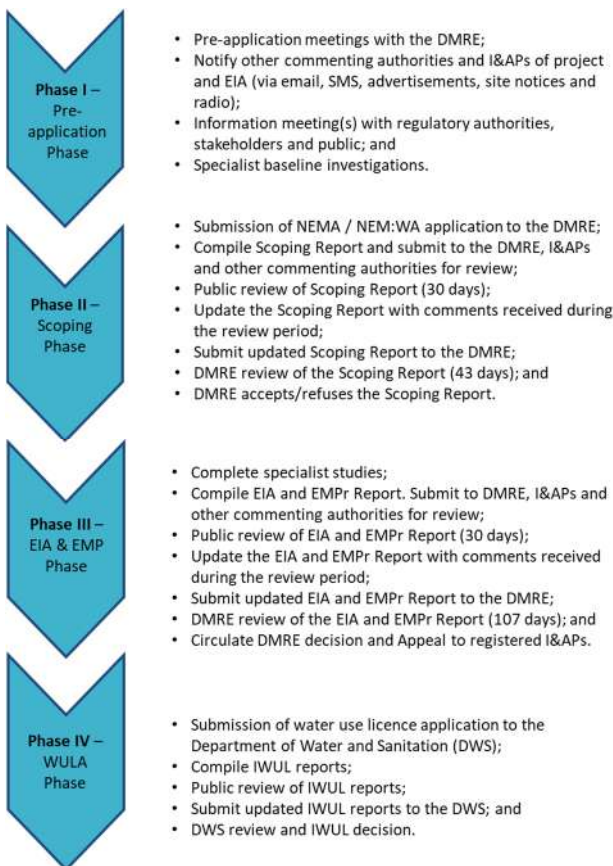
S&EIA PROCESS TO BE FOLLOWED

The S&EIA regulatory process aims to:

- notify I&APs and provide reasonable opportunity for involvement;
- provide information on the project and its alternatives;
- document the baseline environment that may be affected;
- identify, in consultation with I&APs, and assess the potential impacts of the proposed project and its alternatives;
- present appropriate mitigation or optimisation measures to minimise potential impacts or enhance potential benefits, respectively; and
- allow for informed, transparent and accountable decision-making by the relevant authorities.

STEPS IN THE S&EIA PROCESS

The process steps for the S&EIA, are in accordance with the EIA Regulations, 2014 and are outlined below. The S&EIA process, from application to decision, is 300 days in duration.



IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Mining projects have the potential to result in both negative and positive environmental, cultural, economic and social impacts. These impacts can relate to biodiversity, water, air, noise environment, visual resource, use of the land, heritage, safety, sense of place, economic and social wellbeing of an area.

Potential impacts will be identified and assessed during the S&EIA process. Mitigation measures to minimise negative and enhance positive impacts will be identified.

S&EIA LIMITS

The scope of the S&EIA process is aligned with, and focused on, identifying and assessing impacts of Phase 1 of the proposed mining operation (DMRE as authority).

The assessment of future development phases falls outside of the scope of this S&EIA process. If such work were to be proposed, Jindal would be required to seek further approval from the DMRE in terms of the MPRDA and NEMA. Any further approval would be subject to an additional environmental assessment process, with further public consultation, as required by the NEMA.

ROLE OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

I&APs play a key role in any S&EIA process. I&APs are encouraged to participate in the process by registering their contact details with SLR; by sending in any questions related to the project; by sharing their knowledge of the area; by reviewing and commenting on information made available through the S&EIA; by notifying other parties and participating in public participation activities. Registered I&APs will receive notification of public participation opportunities in advance.

All comments received will be recorded and included through a Comments & Response Report to be submitted with the Scoping and EIA Reports.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN NEXT?

High level timelines (see below), provide I&APs an indication of when I&APs could expect to be involved in, or need to provide input to, the S&EIA processes.

Identification, notification and registration of I&APs

I&AP Identification, notification of the project (including distribution of the BID, adverts and site notices) and initial registration of I&APs (June – August 2021)

Scoping engagements with I&APs

Through a blended approach of face-to-face interactions and other engagement tools (June - August 2021)

Review of environmental reports

Scoping and EIA Reports to be made available for a 30-day review period. Non-technical summaries will be distributed in English and isiZulu.

(Scoping ~ September 2021 , EIA ~ January 2022)

Feedback engagements with I&APs

Through a blended approach of face-to-face interactions and other engagement tools (early 2022)

I&AP notification of decisions

(~ mid 2022)

PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATION PROCESS

The stakeholder groups initially identified for consultation during the S&EIA include:

REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

- Department of Mineral Resources and Energy;
- Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation;
- KwaZulu-Natal Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs;
- KwaZulu-Natal Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform;
- KwaZulu-Natal Department of Economic Development, Tourism, Environmental Affairs;
- KwaZulu-Natal Department of Transport;
- South Africa Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) and AMAFA; and
- Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

- King Cetshwayo District Municipality;
- Mthonjaneni Local Municipality and Ward Councillors.

TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES

- Zulu-Entembeni, Obuka and Yanguye Traditional Councils and Nduna's

LANDOWNERS

- Ingonyama Trust Board and owners of property underlying the application area.

I&APs

- Adjacent landowners, land users and surrounding communities;
- Businesses, associations and parastatals;
- Non-governmental organisations; and
- Interested Parties

Please let us know of additional parties that should be involved.

NB Updating of the I&AP database to include any new registrations will continue throughout the process.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING

1. **Melmoth Golf Club (Golf Street, Melmoth)** on **18 August 2021 at 3 pm**. Attendance numbers limited, only by RSVP to SLR.
2. ~~Online meeting via MS[®] Teams on 6 July 2021 at 3 pm~~. Contact SLR to register and receive a meeting link. **Completed**

Focus meetings will also be held with directly affected stakeholders.

Minutes of all meetings will be included in the relevant reports that will be made available for review by I&APs.

COVID CONSIDERATIONS

NB - to ensure the health and safety of all stakeholders, COVID protocols will be observed at public meetings and during any face to face interactions. This may require attendance numbers at meetings to be limited.

POPI

It is assumed that in providing your Personal Information to be registered as an I&AP you authorise SLR to retain and use your Personal Information for this and/or other EIA processes and that you confirm your acceptance for SLR to contact you regarding this and/or other EIA processes. SLR warrants that we will not process your Personal Information, other than as permitted or required for the EIA process or as required by law or public policy. SLR will use reasonable, appropriate security safeguards in order to protect Personal Information, and to reasonably prevent any damage to, loss of, or unauthorised access or disclosure of Personal Information, other than as required for EIA processes or as required by any law or public policy. You may request for your Personal Information to be deleted from the database at any time by contacting SLR.

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO READ THIS DOCUMENT AND FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

THE PROPOSED MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT, KWAZULU-NATAL
REGISTRATION AND RESPONSE FORM FOR INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

JULY 2021

PARTICULARS OF THE INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY		DATE	
NAME			
COMPANY			
TELEPHONE NUMBER		CELL PHONE NUMBER	
E-MAIL ADDRESS			
POSTAL ADDRESS			
		POSTAL CODE	

Feel free to make your submission in your home language

PLEASE IDENTIFY YOUR INTEREST IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT

PLEASE WRITE YOUR COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS HERE

PLEASE NOTIFY SLR OF ANY OTHER INTERESTED & AFFECTED PARTY THAT SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THIS S&EIA PROCESS.

(use additional pages if required)

Please return completed forms to:

SLR Consulting, attention: Gugu Dhlamini

Tel: (011) 467 0945

Cell: 066 082 3687

Email: gdhlamini@slrconsulting.com

Post: PO Box 1596, Cramerview 2060

(Note: If using post, please also contact us telephonically to notify us of your submission).

Registered I&APs will also have an opportunity to comment on all environmental reports.

I-S&EIA YEPHROJEKTHI EHLONGOZWAYO I-MELMOTH IRON ORE EDUZE KWASE-MELMOTH, ESIFUNDAZWENI SAKWAZULU-NATALI

INCWADI YOLWAZI OLUYISENDLALELO **inguqulo1**

Julayi 2021

ISETHULO

I-Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal), okungeye-Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (74%) nophathina we-BEE ye-Jindal, uMnu. Thabang Khomo (26%), bahlongoza ukwakhiwa kwemayini yensimbi (iron ore) yomgodi ovulekile kanye nengqalasizinda ehambisana nayo kusayithi yeprojekthi esebangeni elingu-25 km eningizimu Mpumalanga ye-Melmoth, kuMasipala Wendawo waseMthonjaneni eSifundazweni saKwaZulu-Natali (Umfanekiso 1).

Iphrojekthi I-Melmoth Iron Ore iyohlanganisa umgodi ovulekile, iplanti yokusebenza, indawo yokulahla amatshe awudoti (WRD), indawo yokugcina izinsalela zensimbi (TSF) kanye nengqalasizinda ehlobene nayo. Imisebenzi yokumba kanye nengqalasizinda kuyokwenziwa kuphela ngokwezixenye zendawo yamaLungelo Okumba futhi enye ingqalasizinda ingase ibe ngaphandle kwale ndawo. Insimbi esihluziwe (Iron ore concentrate) iyothuthwa iyiswe eSikhumulweni sase-Richards Bay ngojantshi noma ngamapayipi. Le nsimbi iyothunyelwa emazweni angaphandle ngoba zilinganiselwe izimakethe zakule ndawo. **UCwaningo Olwethembekile Lokubheka Ukuthi Le Phrojekthi Ingenzeka Yini** luyaqhubeka ukuze kutholakale imininingwane eqondile yepulani yemayini.

I-Jindal ihlose ukufaka isicelo **seLungelo Lokumba** (MR) eMnyangweni Wezimbiwa-phansi Namandla (DMRE) ngokuvumelana neSigaba 22 soMthetho Wokuthuthukiswa Kwezimbiwa-phansi Nemithombo Kaphethiloli, 2002 (No. 28 ka-2002) (MPRDA).

INQUBO YESIGUNYAZO SEZEMVELO

Ukuze i-DMRE (iGunya Elifanele) inikeze i-MR, ofake isicelo kumelwe afake isicelo futhi athole **iSigunyazo Sezemvelo** (EA) ngokuvumelana noMthetho Wokulawulwa Kwezemvelo, 1998 (No. 107 ka-1998) (NEMA).

Ukuze isinqumo se-DMRE esicelweni se-EA sisekelwe olwazini, kumelwe kwenziwe inqubo **yoKuhlolwa Kwesimo Neye-EIA** (S&EIA) ngokuvumelana neZiqondiso 21 – 24, no-39 – 44 zeZiqondiso Zokuhlolwa Komthelela Kwezemvelo (EIA) 2014 (njengoba zachitshiyelwa ngo-2017). Inqubo Ye-S&EIA iyohlanganisa izigaba zesicelo, ukuhlola isimo, nokuhlolwa komthelela kwezemvelo, kanye nokwenziwa **koHlelo Lokulawulwa Kwezemvelo** (EMPr) lokulawulwa kwezemvelo nemithelela emphakathini phakathi nokuba khona kwePhrojekthi ye-Melmoth Iron Ore.

Ngaphezu kwezimfuneko ze-EA, i-Jindal iyokwenza isicelo sezimvume / amalaysensi adingekayo ngokwale mithetho elandelayo:

- UMthetho Wokulawulwa Kwemvelo Kuzwelonke: Imfucumfucu, 2008 (uMthetho 59 ka-2008) (NEM: WA).
- UMthetho Wamanzi Kazwelonke, 1998 (No. 36 ka-1998) (NWA).

I-SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd ('SLR') iye yaqokwa i-Jindal njengoMhlaziyi Wezemvelo (EAP) ukuba isingathe izinqubo zokulawula zezemvelo ezishiwo zePhrojekthi i-Melmoth Iron Ore. Kungase kudingeke izicelo ezihlukene zezici ezithile zale phrojekthi.

INJONGO

Le ncwadi inikeza ulwazi lokuqala kubabambiqhaza mayelana nePhrojekthi i-Melmoth Iron Ore Ehlongozwayo nenqubo ye-S&EIA.

INDIMA YAKHO

Uye wahlonzwa njengoNesasa Nothintekayo (I&AP) ongase afune ukwaziswa ngephrojekthi futhi abe neqhaza kwinqubo ye-S&EIA.

Unethuba lokubhalisa njenge-I&AP, ubuyekeze le BID futhi unikeze uvo lwakho lokuqala ku-SLR ukuze lufakwe kwinqubo ye-S&EIA.

Ama-I&AP abhalisiwe nawo ayonikwa ithuba nokuba neqhaza, kuhlangele nokuba khona emihlanganweni yokunikeza ulwazi, nokubuyekeza iMibiko Yesimo Neye-EIA nokuveza uvo lwawo.

Zonke izimvo zama-I&AP ziyorekhodwa futhi zifakwe emibikweni ehanjiswa eMagunyeni Afanele ukuze kwenziwe isinqumo.

INDLELA YOKUPHENDULA

Izimpindulo zingathunyelwa ngephepha lezimvo elifakiwe kanye/noma ngokuxhumana nomuntu ongaxhumana naye oshiwo lapha ngezansi.

UBANI ONGAXHUMANA NAYE

SLR Consulting

Gugu Dhlamini

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Iselula: 066 082 3687

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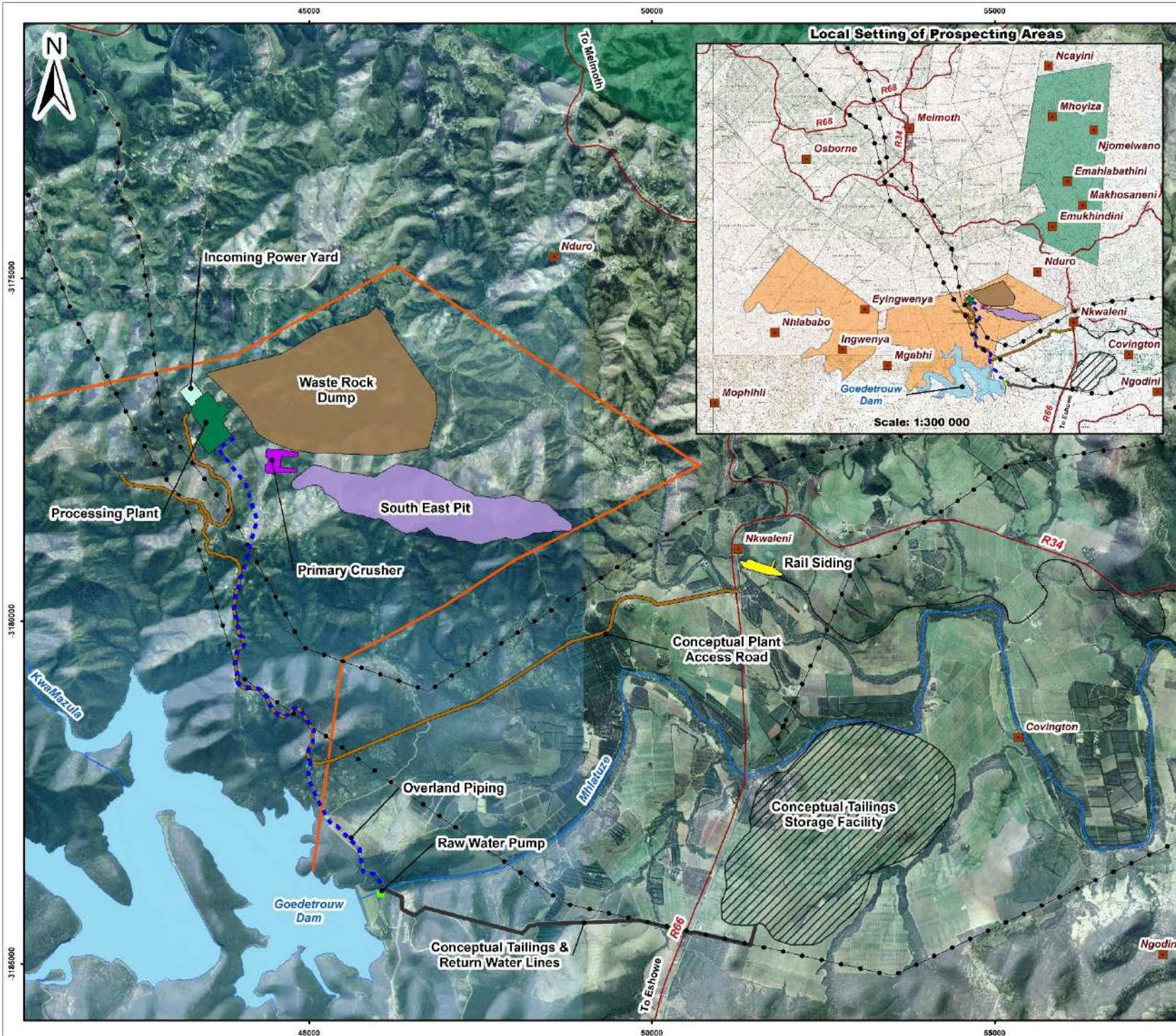
Sicela nihambise ukuphawula kokuqala ku-SLR ungakapheli uAgasti 2021. Ama-I&AP abhalisile ayoba nethuba Lokuphawula eMibikweni Yokuhlolwa Kwesimo Neye-EIA, futhi ayokwaziswa ngokutholakala kombiko.

Izincwadi zephrojekthi ziyotholakala kuwebhusayithi ye-SLR:

<https://www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents> futhi ziyotholakala ngaphandle kwedatha kumadivayisi aphathwayo:

<https://www.slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/public-documents>





Legend

- Towns / Villages
- Roads
- Railway Line
- Power Line
- Rivers
- Dams
- North Block Prospecting Right Area
- South Block Prospecting Right Area

0 1 2 Kilometers
 Scale: 1:54 900 @ A3
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: WGS1984, Lo31

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd

Figure 1
 Local setting of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project

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IPHROJEKTHI I-MELMOTH IRON ORE - ISENDLALELO

I-Jindal inamaLungelo Okuhlola (PRs) amabili esayithini yephrojekthi. Ibhulokhi eseNyakatho (PR 10644) neseNingizimu (PR 10652) anenani elihlangene elingamahektha angu-20 170. Ngaphambilini i-Jindal yenza imisebenzi yokuhlola, kuhlanganise nokumba, ezindaweni ezikhethiwe zala mabhulokhi.

Ngo-2014 nango-2015, i-Jindal yenza uCwaningo Lobunjinyela olwenziwa ngaphambi kwalolo lokubona ukuthi iphrojekthi ingenzeka yini ukuze ithole ukuthi kunengqondo yini ngokwendlela yokwenza nangokwezimali ukwenza imayini yensimbi yomgodi ovulekile. Kwenziwa ipulani yemayini ecatsshangelwayo.

Ngaleso sikhathi i-Jindal yayiqoke i-EAP ezimele ukuba yenze inqubo ye-S&EIA yephrojekthi ehlongozwayo. Kwenziwa imisebenzi ehlukehlukehene yokubamba iqhaza komphakathi nezingcwaningo zochwepheshe, futhi uhlaka loMbiko Wokuhlola Kwesimo lwahanjiswa eMnyangweni Wokuthuthukiswa Komnotho, Ezokuvakasha Nezemvelo (EDTEA). Kodwa-ke, iMibiko Yokuhlola Kwesimo yabuyiselwa ku-Jindal inezicelo zokuba kucaciswe kabanzi ngezici ezihlukehlukehene zale phrojekthi. Lokhu, kuhambisana nokwehla kwamanani ensimbi emhlabeni, kwabangela i-Jindal ukuba ihudule izinyawo kule phrojekthi. Leyo nqubo ye-S&EIA yayekwa ngo-Januwari 2016.

Phakathi no-2020 amanani ensimbi emhlabeni wonke aye asimama, aze afika ezingeni elakhuthaza i-Jindal ukuba iphinde iqale ukucabangela iPhrojekthi i-Melmoth Iron Ore. Kuye kwaqokwa amakhonsalithenti ukuba athuthukise umsebenzi wobunjinyela futhi enze izingcwaningo ezidingekayo ukuze **iSicelo Selungelo Lokumba** (MRA) sisekelwe olwazini.

UKUFINGQWA

I-Jindal manje ihlongoza ukwenziwa kweProjekthi ye-Melmoth Iron Ore njengemayini evulekile nendawo yokusebenza ezokhiqiza insimbi engahlunziwe ezoyiswa kwamanye amazwe. Ukwakhiwa kwemayini nengqalasizinda yemayini kuzokwenziwa ngezigaba. Okwamanje imayini kuhlangezwa ukuba yenziwe ezindaweni ezithile, lapho kuye kwatholakala khona umthombo wensimbi. Kuyokwakhiwa ingqalasizinda ukuze kusekelwe le mayini.

Inhloso ye-Jindal ngale MRA ukuhlanganisa ama-PR ebhulokhi eseNyakatho neseNingizimu abe yi-MR eyodwa. I-MRA ne-S&EIA izocabangela izinga lonkana lamabhulokhi amabili e-PR, kodwa igxile kakhulu endaweni eseSigabeni 1 sePhrojekthi ye-Melmoth Iron Ore njengoba kuchazwe ngezansi.

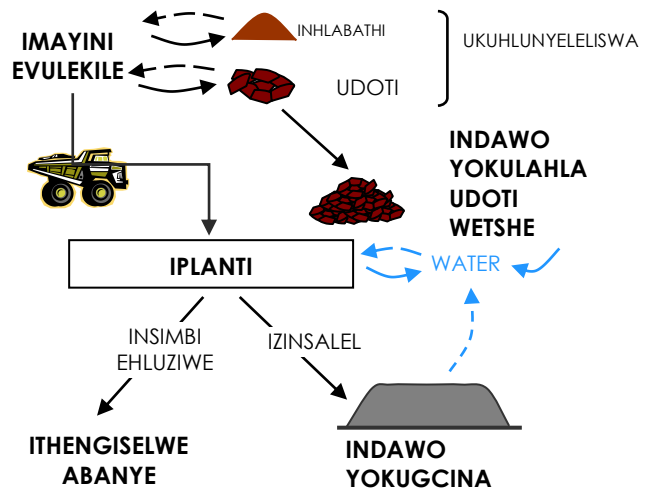
ISIGABA 1: UMQONDO

NB ipulani yemayini yeSigaba 1 ekhona manje **ISACATSHANGELWA** futhi isuselwa oCwaningweni Lobunjinyela Lwango-2015 Lwagaphambi Kolokuthola Ukuthi Kungenzeka Yinin.

Indawo yemayini yomgodi ovulekile izokwenziwa eningizimu Mpumalanga yeBhulokhi eseNingizimu. Amatshe awudoti akhishwe emgodini ayolashwa e-WRD eku-MRA. Insimbi engahluziwe iyodonswa iyiswe kuplanti eyinhloko yokuyihluzwa ukuze ichotshozwe, igaywe futhi ihlukaniswe ngozibuthe. Iplanti iyosebenza insimbi ehluziwe nodoti wensimbi. Insimbi ehluziwe iyothunyelwa eSikhumulweni sase-Richards Bay ngojantshi noma ngamapayipi. Insimbi ehluziwe iyothunyelwa kwamanye amazwe ngoba imakethe yendawo ilinganiselwe. Udoti wensimbi uyolahlwa e-TSF

(indawo isazoshiwo njengengxenywe yenqubo ehlukehile). Ingqalasizinda ehambisana nalokhu yokusekela imayini ingase ihlanganise imigwaqo yokungena neyokudonsa izinto, izintambo zikagesi neziteshi ezincane zikagesi, ukudonswa kwamanzi emhlabeni namapayipi, ingqalasizinda yokulawula amanzi ezikhukhula, amapayipi kadoti wensimbi, ujjantshi wejubane eliphansi namahhovisi, indlu yokushintshela, amawekhishophu nothango lokubiya (phakathi kokunye).

IPULANI YEMAYINI ESACATSHANGELWA



Ukuhlola kuyokwenziwa ebhulokhini eseNyakatho neseNingizimu ngokuhambisana nokumba kweSigaba 1.

ISIGABA 1: IMININGWANE

Iphrojekthi i-Melmoth Iron Ore ekuqaleni iyosopha ukukhiqisa amathani angafika ezigidini ezingu-20 ngonyaka (Mtpa) ensimbi, mhlawumbe bese inani lokukhiqiza liyenyuka esikhathini esizayo.

Indlela, izinga, nendawo yokumba kweSigaba 1 kanye nengqalasizinda yemayini kuyonqunywa uCwaningo Olwethembekile Lokubheka Ukuthi Le Phrojekthi Ingenzeka Yini, neqhaza elivela kule nqubo ye-S&EIA. Imininingwane eyengeziwe yomklamo nokuma kwayo iyokwethulwa eMibikweni Yesimo Ne-EIA uma isitholakala. Kuyocatshangelwa izindlela ezihlukehile.

ISICELO ESISHLUKILE NOKUHLOLWA

Ngaphansi kwe-NEMA i-DMRE ayilona igunya elifanele lemisebenzi engemva kokusetsenzwa okuyinhloko kwezimbiwa-phansi uma zingaphandle kwendawo ye-MR. Lapho iphrojekthi idinga khona ingqalasizinda enjalo, lokhu kuyoba ngaphansi kwesicelo esihlukehile, ukuhlolwa nezinqubo zemvume, njengoba kudingwa umthetho osebenzayo.

IZIGABA EZINGASE ZIBE KHONA ESIKHATHINI ESIZAYO

Imiphumela evela ekuhloleni iyonikeza ulwazi ekuhlelweni kwezigaba ezingase zibe khona esikhathini esizayo zePhrojekthi i-Melmoth Iron Ore. Into engase yenzeke ezigabeni zesikhathi esizayo kungaba ukwandisa isikhathi semayini nezinga lokukhiqiza ngokufinyelela insimbi emigodini yemayini eyengeziwe kanye/noma ngokwandisa amandla eplanti yokukhiqiza eyinhloko. Noma yiziphi izigaba zokuthuthukisa esikhathini esizayo zePhrojekthi ye-Melmoth Iron Ore Project kuyodingeka zibe ngaphansi kwesicelo sokulawula esidingekayo, ukuhlolwa, nezinqubo zemvume.

IZINDAWO EZIFAKELWA ISICELO

Ibhulokhi EseNyakatho: RESERVE NO.11 15831 (Ptn 3, 4), NTEMBENI 16921.

Ibhulokhi EseNingizimu: NTEMBENI 16921, DIRKCHINBURG 6125, KROMDRAAI 6110, NTEMBENI 16921, BLACK EYES 13385 (Ptn 1, 2, 3, 4, RE), WILDERNESS 6107 (Ptn 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16), GOEDGELOOF 6106 (Ptn 1, 2, 3, RE) ne-VERGELEGEN 6104.

Ezinye izindawo zingase zibe ngaphansi kwenye yengqalasizinda futhi ziyoshiwo uma sezaziwa.

ISIMO SAMANJE SEMVELO

Le S&EIA iyohlola ukwakheka nezici zemvelo nezenhlalo zendawo ethintekayo yephrojekthi ukuze kuqondwe kangcono ukuba bucayi kwezenhlalo nakwezemvelo okungase kuphazanyiswe yiphrojekthi ehlongozwayo.

Le ndawo imagebhugebhu, inequma elinomqansa. Ukuphakama kukhuphuka kusuka cishe endaweni engamamitha angu-200 ngaphezu kolwandle (mamsl) ezigodini eziphansi kuye phezulu cishe ngo-850mamsl ezindaweni eziphakeme nezintaba. Izinhlobo zehlabathi ziyahluka kakhulu, kuhlangukise nenhlathi enethuba elikhulu lokuthi ingase ilinywe. Inhlathi ivame ukuguguleka ngenxa yokuma kwendawo, imvula ena kakhulu kanye nezici zehlabathi.

Abanikazi bomhlaba bayahlukahluka endaweni efakelwe isicelo se-MR futhi kukhona izindawo ezingahlukanisiwe ezingena ngaphansi kwezindawo zomphakathi neNgonyama Trust Board, kanti amanye amapulazi anabanikazi abangabantu abangabodwa nezinkampani. Yonke iBhulokhi eseNyakatho kanye nengxenywe esempumalanga yeBhulokhi eseNingizimu ingena ngaphansi kwamaGunya Endabuko kuhlangukise noZulu-Entembeni, Obuka noYanguye.

Indawo efakelwa isicelo se-MR iyindawo yasemakhaya kakhulu, kukhona intuthuko ethe gqwa gqwa (ikakhulu phezulu emagqumeni nasonqenqemeni lwentaba). Ukusetshenziswa komhlaba okuyinhloko kuhlangukise izitshalo zomdabu, izindawo zokuhlala zomdabu kanye nengqalasizinda ehlobene nazo, ukulimela ukudla nokulima ngesilinganiswe esincane (isib. izitshalo nemfuyo). Ukulimela ukuthengisa (isib. izithelo ze-citrus, umobo nezingodo) kwenziwa emhlabeni oncikene nalo.

Ukugeleza kwamanzi angaphansi komhlaba kulandela ukuma kwendawo, kuyahlukahluka kakhulu. Amanzi angaphansi komhlaba ngokuvamile akulungele ukusetshenziswa ngabantu futhi imiphakathi yasezindaweni zasemakhaya ithembele kuwo. Kodwa-ke, ezinye izindawo zinawo amanzi ompompi.

Indawo ye-MRA isengxenyeni esenhla yesizalo soMfula uMhlathuze. UMfula uMhlathuze neDamu iPhobane (Goedetrouw) kwakha umngcele wengxenywe eseningizimu yeBhulokhi eseNingizimu. Le mithombo yamanzi ibalulekile ekuphakeleni amanzi okuphuza (isib. e-Richards Bay), ukunisela amapulazi alinyiwe (isib. eSigodini saseNkweleni), emayini (isib. i-Fairbreeze) kanye nezimfuneko zezemvelo. IBhulokhi eseNingizimu imuncwa uMfula waKwaMazula kanti iBhulokhi eseNyakatho uMfula uMfule. Yonke le ndawo inemifudlana emincane eminingana. Amaxhaphozi awavamile kangako. Ikhwalithi yamanzi aphezulu ikahle, nakuba inengcindezi ngenxa yokwanda kukasawoti, ukwanda kokunqwabelana kwamagesi (eutrophication), ukudonswa kwawo nokungcoliswa ukuguguleka kwenhlathi.

Endaweni ye-MRA kugcwele ihlathi leNgongoni ezindaweni eziseHlathini eliseMpumalanga yeSigodi, eNyakatho yeZululand Sourveld neZululand Lowveld. Le ndawo iwela endaweni egcwele izitshalo ezivelele i-Maputoland – Pondoland, okuyindawo okungeyesibili ecebe ngezitshalo eningizimu ye-Afrika. Kukhona izinhlobonhlobo zezitshalo ezitholakala lapha kuphela, eziningi zazo zitholakala otshanini. Kunezitshalo eziningi eziyimvelakancane nezisengozini yokushabalala eziye zatholakala kule ndawo, kodwa-ke, izindawo eziningi zigcwele izinhlobo zezitshalo okungezona ezendabuko. Le ndawo ingase ibe nezitshalo eziyimvelakancane nezisengozini yokushabalala ezisezigabeni ezihlukahlukene. Izilwane ezincelisayo kungenzeka zibe mbalwa lapha. Kugcwele izinyoni ezinhlobonhlobo futhi ezinye izindawo khona lapha zakha ingxenywe ye-Zululand Birding Route. Ukuba khona kwezinhlobo ezinjalo zezilwane kudinga ukuqinisekiswa.

Sekuyiminyaka engaphezu kwengu-200 abantu besizwe samaZulu behlala kule ndawo yaseMelmoth. Kugcwele izindawo zamathuna, izinto ezibaziwe nezinto zesintu ezingamagugu esizwe. Izakhamuzi eziningi zisagcina amasiko futhi izinhloko zomphakathi walapha ziqinile. Kukhona amaxuluma emindenini eminingi ahlangukise izizukulwane ngezizukulwane futhi izakhamuzi eziningi ziwukhonzile lo mhlaba. Kwezinye izindawo kwahlalwa ngenxa yezinqubomgomo zoBhandlululo. Amanxuluma ayaqhubeka anda ezindaweni eziningi.

Idolobhana laseMelmoth (elisebangezi elingu-12km ukusuka emgceleni weBhulokhi eseNingizimu nelingu-8km ukusuka emgceleni weBhulokhi eseNyakatho) yisona sikhungo esiyinhloko sezentengiselwano nokulawulwa kwezinto kuMasipala Wendawo waseMthonjaneni. Liphakela umphakathi wezindawo zasemakhaya nezolimo zentengiso. Amathuba omnotho alinganiselwe futhi amazanga okungabi bikho kwemisebenzi aphezulu. Amapulazi alimela ukuthengisa nguyena mqashi oyinhloko kule ndawo. Abantu basezindaweni zasemakhaya ezizungeze le ndawo ngokuyinhloko bancike ekuthengiseni nasemikhizweni yezolimo ukuze baphile.

U-R66 umgwaqo wetiyela odlula phakathi kwebhulokhi eseNyakatho neseNingizimu, ohlangukise i-Melmoth nEshowe, odlula eNkwalini. Inethiwekhi yemigwaqo yakule ndawo ayikhonkiwe futhi ithe gqwa gqwa. Abantu abaningi basezindaweni zasemakhaya bahlala ezindlini ezakhiwe kahle, kodwa amazanga okuhlinzekwa kwezinsizakalo (amanzi, ugesi, ukukhucululwa kwendle) aphansi futhi aya ebe phansi kakhulu lapho uqhela emgwaqweni. UHulumeni wakhe imitholampilo nezikole kule ndawo. Lezi ngokuvamile zisezindaweni eziyinhloko ngasemgwaqweni.

IZINGCWANINGO EZIKHETHEKILE

I-SLR izoqoka ithimba lochwepheshe abazophenya ngesimo sezici zemvelo nezenhlalo endaweni ethintwa yile phrojekthi futhi bahlonze izindawo ezibucayi.

Lezi zizohlangukise: Izingcwano zezobunjiniyela bomhlaba nenhlathi, Amanzi angaphansi komhlaba, Amanzi Aphezulu, Ukuhlukanisa Kwemfucumfucu Ngezigaba, Ikhwalithi Yomoya Nomsindo, Ukuhlukahluka Kwezinto Eziphilayo, Isayensi Yenhlathi Namanzi, Ukubukeka Kwendawo, Izimoto, Amagugu Esizwe, Inhlathi, Amandla Omhlaba Nezolimo, Ukuqhumisa Nokundindizela, Ezenhlalo nezomnotho, Amagesi akhishelwa emkhathini Nokushintsha Kwesimo Sezulu, Ezempilo Nokuphetha, kanye nepulani lokuhlaliswa kwabantu kabusha. Izimo zocwano lochwepheshe zizobekwa kabanzi eMbikweni Wokuhlolwa Kwesimo.

INQUBO YE-S&EIA EZOLANDELWA

Inqubo yokulawula ye-S&EIA ihlose:

- ukwazisa ama-I&AP futhi inikeze ithuba elinengqondo lokubandakanyeka;
- ukunikeza ulwazi ngephrojekthi nangezindlela eziseceleni ezingase zisetshenziswe;
- ukurekhoda ezemvelo eziyisisekelo ezingase zithinteki;
- ukuhlonza, ngokuxhumana nama-I&AP, futhi ihlole imithelela engase ibe khona yeprojekthi ehlongozwayo nezindlela ezihlukile;
- ukwethula izinyathelo ezifanele zokudambisa imithelela engase ibe khona noma ukuyenza ngcono noma ukuthuthukisa izinzuzo ezingase zibe khona, ngokulandelana; kanye
- ukuvumela ukuba abasemagunyeni afanele benze izinqumo ezisekelwe olwazini, ngendlela esobala futhi bazi ukuthi banesibopho sokulandisa ngalokho.

IZINYATHELO ENQUBWENI YE-S&EIA

Izinyathelo zenqubo ye-S&EIA, zivumelana neZiqondiso ze-EIA, 2014 futhi zibekiwe lapha ngezansi. Inqubo ye-S&EIA, kusukela ekufakweni kwesicelo kuya ekwenziweni kwesinqumo, ithatha izinsuku ezingu-300.



- Imihlangano yangaphambi kokufaka isicelo eyenziwa ne-DMRE;
- Yazisa amanye amagunya aphawulayo nama-I&AP ngephrojekthi ne-EIA (nge-imeyili, SMS, izikhangiso, izimemezelo zasesayithini nomsakazo);
- Imihlangano yokunikeza ulwazi namagunya alawulayo, ababambiqhaza nomphakathi; kanye
- Nabacwaningi abangochwepheshe.
- Ukuhanjiswa kwesicelo se-NEMA / NEM:WA ku-DMRE;
- Hlanganisa uMbiko woKuhlolwa Kwesimo bese uwuthumela ku-DMRE, ama-I&AP namanye amagunya aphawulayo ukuze awubheke;
- Ukubuyekeza komphakathi uMbiko Wokuhlolwa Kwesimo (izinsuku zezingu-30);
- Lungisa uMbiko Wokuhlolwa Kwesimo ufake izimvo ezitholakele phakathi nenkathi yokubuyekeza;
- Hambisa uMbiko Wokuhlolwa Kwesimo ofakwe ulwazi olusha ku-DMRE;
- Ukubuyekeza kwe-DMRE uMbiko Wokuhlolwa Kwesimo (izinsuku ezingu-43); bese
- I-DMRE yamukela/yenqaba uMbiko Wokuhlolwa Kwesimo.
- Ukwenza izingcwano zochwepheshe;
- Hlanganisa uMbiko we-EIA nowe-EMPr. Wuhambise ku-DMRE, ama-I&AP namanye amagunya aphawulayo ukuze awubheke;
- Ukubuyekeza komphakathi uMbiko we-EIA ne-EMPr (izinsuku ezingu-30);
- Lungisa uMbiko we-EIA ne-EMPr ufake izimvo ezitholwe phakathi nenkathi yokubuyekeza;
- Hambisa uMbiko we-EIA ne-EMPr ofakwe ulwazi olusha ku-DMRE;
- Ukubuyekeza kwe-DMRE uMbiko we-EIA ne-EMPr (izinsuku ezingu-107); kanye
- Nokuhambisa isinqumo se-DMRE neSikhalazo kuma-I&AP abhalisile.
- Ukuhanjiswa kwesicelo selayisensi yokusetshenziswa kwamanzi eMnyangweni Wamanzi Nokukhucululwa Kwendle (DWS);
- Hlanganisa imibiko ye-IWUL;
- Ukubuyekeza komphakathi imibiko ye-IWUL;
- Ukuhanjiswa kwemibiko ye-IWUL efakwe ulwazi olusha ku-DWS; kanye
- Nokubuyekeza kwe-DWS nesinqumo se-IWUL.

UKUHLOLWA KOMTHELELA

Amaphrojekthi okumba anethuba lokuba nomthelela omuhle nomubi kwezemvelo, ezamasiko, ezomnotho nezenhlalo. Le mithethelela ingase ihlobane nokuhlukahluka kwezinto eziphilayo, amanzi, umoya, umsindo kuleyo ndawo, ukubukeka kwayo, ukusetshenziswa komhlaba, amagugu esizwe, ukuphepha, umuzwa wendawo, umnotho nenhlalakahle yendawo. Kuyohlonzwa imithelela engase ibe

khona futhi ihlole phakathi nenqubo ye-S&EIA. Kuyohlonzwa izinyathelo zokudambisa imithelela engemihle futhi zithuthukise imithelela emihle.

IMINGCELE YE-S&EIA

Isimo senqubo ye-S&EIA process sihambisana, futhi sigxile, ekuhlonzeni nasekuhloleni imithelela yeSigaba 1 sokusebenza kwemayini okuhlongozwayo (i-DMRE njengegunya).

Ukuhlolwa kwezigaba zokuthuthukisa esikhathini esizayo kuwela ngaphandle kwale nqubo ye-S&EIA. Uma bekungahlongozwa umsebenzi onjalo, bekuyodingeka ukuba i-Jindal ifune imvume eyengeziwe ku-DMRE ngokwemigomo ye-MPRDA ne-NEMA. Noma iyiphi enye imvume eyengeziwe ibiyodinga enye inqubo yokuhlolwa kwezemvelo, nokunye ukuxhumana nomphakathi, njengoba kudingwa yi-NEMA.

INDIMA YABANESASASA NABATHINTEKAYO

Ama-I&AP adlala indima ebalulekile kunoma iyiphi inqubo ye-S&EIA. Ama-I&AP akhuthazwa ukuba abambe iqhaza kwinqubo ngokubhalisa imininingwane yokuxhumana nabo ku-SLR; ngokuthumela noma yimiphi imibuzo ehlobene nephrojekthi; ngokucobelelana ngolwazi abanalo ngendawo; ngokubuyekela ulwazi olwenziwe lwatholakala nge-S&EIA futhi baveze uvo lwakho; ngokutshela abanye nokubamba iqhaza emisebenzini yokubamba iqhaza komphakathi. Ama-I&AP abhalisiwe ayokwaziswa kusengaphambili ngamathuba okubamba iqhaza komphakathi.

Zonke izimvo ezitholakele ziyorekhodwa futhi zifakwe ngoMbiko Wezimvo Nokuphendula oyohanjiswa kanye neMibiko Yokuhlolwa Kwesimo Ne-EIA.

KUYOKWENZEKANI EMVA KWALOKHU?

Uhlelo lwezikhathi lwezinga eliphezulu (bhaka ngezansi), lukhombisa ama-I&AP ukuthi angalindela nini ukubandakanyeka, noma kunini lapho kungadingeka khona afake iqhaza lawo ezinqubweni ze-S&EIA.

Ukuhlonzwa, ukwaziswa nokubhaliswa kwama-I&AP

Ukuhlonzwa kwama-I&AP, ukwaziswa kwawo ngephrojekthi (kuhlanganise nokusatshalaliswa kwe-BID, izikhangiso nezaziso zesayithi) nokubhaliswa kokuqala kwama-I&AP (Juni– Agasti 2021)

Ukuxhumana nama-I&AP ngokuhlolwa kwesimo

Ngendlela exubile yokuxhumana nabantu bukhoma nangokusebenzisa amanye amathuluzi (Juni - Agasti 2021)

Ukubuyekeza kwemibiko yezemvelo

Imibiko Yokuhlolwa Kwesimo Neye-EIA izokwenziwa itholakale inkathi yezinsuku ezingu-30 yokuyibuyekeza. Ukufingqwa okungeyona inkimbinkimbi kakhulu kuyosatshalaliswa ngesiNgisi nangesiZulu. (Ukuhlolwa Kwesimo ~Septemba 2021 , EIA~ Januwari 2022)

Ukuxhumana nama-I&AP ngombiko

Ngendlela exubile yokuxhumana nabantu bukhoma nangokusebenzisa amanye amathuluzi (ngasekuqaleni kuka-2022)

Ukwaziswa Kwama-I&AP ngezinqumo

(~ phakathi no-2022)

LABO ABABANDAKANYEKILE ENQUBWENI YESICELO SEZEMVELO

Amaqembu ababambiqhaza ayehlonziwe ekuqaleni ukuthi kufanele kuxhunyanwe nawo phakathi nenqubo ye-S&EIA ahlanganisa:

AMAGUNYA ALAWULAYO

- UMyango Wezimbiwa-phansi Namandla;
- UMyango Wezokuhlaliswa Kwabantu, Amanzi Nokukhucululwa Kwendle;
- UMyango Wokubusa Ngokubambisana Nezomdabu KwaZulu-Natali;
- UMyango Wezolimo, Ukuthuthukiswa Kwezindawo Zasemakhaya Nokuguqulwa Komhlaba KwaZulu-Natal;
- UMyango Wezokuthuthukiswa Komnotho, Ezokuvakasha Nezemvelo KwaZulu-Natali;
- UMyango Wezokuthutha KwaZulu-Natali;
- I-South Africa Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) ne-AMAFA; kanye
- Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

AMAGUNYA ENDAWO

- UMasipala Wesifunda iNkosi uCetshwayo;
- UMasipala Wendawo waseMthonjaneni namaKhansela.

AMAGUNYA ENDABUKO

- ImiKhandlu Yendabuko u-Zulu-Entembeni, Obuka noYanguye neziNduna

ABANIKAZI BOMHLABA

- Ingonyama Trust Board nabanikazi bendawo engaphansi kwendawo efakelwa isicelo.

Ama-I&AP

- Abanikazi bomhlaba oncikene nale ndawo, abasebenzisi bomhlaba, nemiphakathi ezungezile;
- Amabizininisi, izinhlangano nezinhlangano zikahulumeni;
- Izinhlangano okungezona ezikahulumeni; kanye
- Nabanesasasa

Sicela usazise uma kukhona abanye okufanele bafakwe.

NB Ukufakwa kolwazi olusha enqolobaneni yolwazi ye-I&AP ukuze kufakwe noma yibapho abasha ababhalisile kuyoqhubeka phakathi nayo yonke inqubo.

ISAZISO SOMHLANGANO WOKUNIKEZA UMPHAKATHI ULWAZI

1. **Melmoth Golf Club (Golf Street, Melmoth)** mhla ka-**18 Agasti 2021 ngo-3 pm**. Inani labazoba khona lilinganiselwe, sicela uphendule utshele i-SLR uma uzoba khona.
2. ~~Umhlangano owenziwa nge-Intanethi nge-MS© Teams mhla ka-6 Julayi 2021 ngo-3 pm~~. Xhumana ne-SLR ukuze ubhalise futhi uthole ilinki yomhlangano. **Kuqediwe**

Imihlangano yokugxila ezintweni ezithile nayo iyobanjwa nababambiqhaza abathinteka ngokuqondile. Amaminithi ayo yonke imihlangano ayofakwa emibikweni efanele eyotholakala ukuze ibuyekwezwe ama-I&AP.

UKUCABANGELA I-COVID

NB – ukuze kuqinisekiswa impilo nokuphepha kwabo bonke ababambiqhaza, kuzolandelwa imigomo ye-COVID uma kunemihlangano yomphakathi noma lapho kuxhunyanwa nabantu bukhoma. Lokhu kungase kudingwe ukuba kulinganiselwe inani labo abeza emihlanganweni.

POPI

Kuthathwa ngokuthi ngokunikeza iMininingwane Yakho ukuze ubhaliswe njenge-I&AP, ugunyaza i-SLR ukuba igcine futhi isebenzise iMininingwane Yakho kule nqubo kanye/noma kwenye inqubo ye-EIA nokuthi uqinisekisa ukuthi uyavuma ukuba i-SLR ixhumane nawe mayelana nalokhu kanye/noma nezinye izinqubo ze-EIA. I-SLR iqinisekisa ukuthi ngeke iyisebenze iMininingwane Yakho, ngaphandle kwalokho okuvunyelwe noma okudingwa yinqubo ye-EIA noma njengoba kudingwa umthetho noma inqubomgomo yomphakathi. I-SLR iyosebenzisa izinyathelo zokuqapha nokuphepha ezinengqondo nezifanele ukuze ivikele iMininingwane Yakho, futhi ivikele ngokunengqondo noma yimuphi umonakalo, ukulahleka, noma ukufinyelela kuyo noma ukudalulwa okungagunyaziwe kweMininingwane Yakho ngaphandle kwalokho okudingwa yizinqubo ze-EIA noma okudingwa umthetho noma inqubomgomo yomphakathi. Ungase ucele ukuba iMininingwane Yakho icishwe enqolobaneni yolwazi noma nini ngokuthinta i-SLR.

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LIMITED

INCWADI YOLWAZI OLUYISENDLALELO LWEPHROJEKTHI EHLONGOZWAYO I-MELMOTH IRON ORE
IFOMU LOKUBHALISA NOKUPHENDULA LALABO ABANESASASA NABATHINTEKAYO

JULAYI 2021

IMINININGWANE YALABO ABANESASASA NABATHINTEKAYO		USUKU	
IGAMA			
INKAMPANI			
INAMBA YOCINGO		INAMBA YESELULA	
IKHELI LE-IMEYILI			
IKHELI LOKUPOSA			
		IKHODI YEPOSI	

SICELA UCHAZE ISASASA LAKHO KULE PHROJEKTHI EHLONGOZWAYO

--

SICELA UBHALE UVO LWAKHO KANYE NEMIBUZO LAPHA

--

SICELA WAZISE I-SLR UMA KUKHONA ABANYE ABANESASASA NABATHINTEKAYO OKUFANELE BAFAKWE KULE NQUBO YE-S&EIA.

--

(sebenzisa amakhasi engeziwe uma kudingeka)

Sicela ubuyisele amafomu agcwalisiwe ku-:

SLR Consulting, uwaqondise ku-: Gugu Dhlamini

Ucingo: (011) 467 0945

Iselula: 066 082 3687

I-imeyili: gdhlamini@slrconsulting.com

Iposi: PO Box 1596, Cramerview 2060

Ama-I&AP abhalisile ayoba nethuba lokuphawula kuyo yonke imibiko yezemvelo.

APPENDIX C6: PROOF OF SCOPING PHASE PPP

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM LETTERS POSTED

Project:	SCOPING AND EIA FOR JINDAL'S PROPOSED MELMOTH IRON ORE MINE PROJECT NEAR MELMOTH, KWAZULU-NATAL	
Letter Reference:	720.10023.00001	
Number of letters posted:	55	
Date posted:	15 February 2021	
Post Office:	Fourways Post Office	
Signed:		
<p><u>Noluyolo Xoriko</u> SLR Consulting (South Africa) Pty Ltd Project Manager</p> 		<p><u>15/02/2022</u> Date</p>
Signed:		
<p style="text-align: center;">LONEHILL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">15 FEB 2022</p> <hr/> <p>Post Office 2 2062</p>		<p><u>15/02/2022</u> Date</p>

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

Indolink N. Gcabashe

in my capacity as a representative of

Entembeni High School.

have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
Viewers Register	

Date:.....

17/02/22

Signature/ Stamp:.....



JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

THEMBA KAZI MDUTSHANE

in my capacity as a representative of

Eshowe Library

have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
Viewers Register	

Date: 16/02/2020

Signature/ Stamp: *T. Mdutshane*

ESHOWE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 37
ESHOWE
TEL: 035 474 3474

ESHOWE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 37
ESHOWE
TEL: 035 474 3474

SLR ^{SLR}

JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

STATE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

This is to certify that I

Nomagugu Nonyabulo Shabalala

Have received a hard copy Draft Scoping Report at the below address:

Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife

1 Peter Brown Drive ~~203 Church Street~~, Pietermaritzburg, 3201

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	--------------------------

Date: 15.02.2022

Signature/ Stamp: 

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

Imidelehlol M. Geabekhe

in my capacity as a representative of

Gqokubukhosi Secondary School

have received the following documents:


PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	<input type="checkbox"/>
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	<input type="checkbox"/>
Viewers Register	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date:.....

17/02/22

Signature/ Stamp:.....



JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

Ms Xole Dube

Have received a hard copy Draft Scoping Report at the below address:

9 Bronze Street

Empangeni Rail

King Cetshwayo District Municipality

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

Date: *16/2/22*

Signature/ Stamp: *[Signature]*

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

GIRNE GLOAMA MDLETSHI

in my capacity as a representative of

Mehlamasha Primary School

have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	✓
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	✓
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	✓
Viewers Register	✓

Date: *16/02/2022*

Signature/ Stamp: *[Signature]*

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

B. E. MISHALI

in my capacity as a representative of

Melmoth Library

have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
Viewers Register	

Date: *16/2/22*

Melmoth Library
Bibliotek
Umtapo volwazi
P.O. Box 70, Melmoth, 3835

Signature/ Stamp: *[Signature]*

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

MAUREEN Z. SIBIYA

in my capacity as a representative of

Mfanefile Primary School

have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
Viewers Register	

Date: *18.02.2022*



Signature/Stamp
 KWA ZULU NATAL
 MFANEFILE PRIMARY SCHOOL
 P.O. BOX 582, MELMOTH 3835
MZ. Sibiy
 DATE: *18.02.2022*
 082 666 4080 / 079 207 8622
 E-MAIL: mfanefileprimary@gmail.com

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD
DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT
DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW
This is to certify that I
V.P.D. Zulu
in my capacity as a representative of
Mthonjaneni High School
have received the following documents:
PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	✓
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	✓
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project (30 COPIES)	✓
Viewers Register	

 Date: 17/02/2022

 Signature/ Stamp: 

 MTHONJANENI HIGH SCHOOL P.O. Box 658 Melmoth 3835	
HOD SCIENCES 064 790 8577 mthonjanenihighschool@gmail.com	
Signature: 	Date: <u>17/02/22</u>

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

Blessing B. Zungu

in my capacity as a representative of

Mthonjaneni Municipality

have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	✓
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	✓
⁴⁰ ₃₀ copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	✓
Viewers Register	—

Date: *16/2/22*

Signature/ Stamp: 

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD**DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT****DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW**

This is to certify that I

Bosisowe Gugu Dlamini

in my capacity as a representative of

Mxosheni Primary School

have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	<input type="checkbox"/>
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	<input type="checkbox"/>
Viewers Register	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date: 17/02/2022

Signature/ Stamp: [Signature]

KZN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
MXOSHENI COMBINED SCHOOL
P.O. BOX 106, MELMOTH, 3835
EMIS NO: 221778
ORA ET LABORA

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

SIPHO NTULI

in my capacity as a representative of

Nkwalini Stores

have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Viewers Register	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date: *17/02/22*

Signature/ Stamp: *S. L. Ntuli*

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

MRS KHETHUKI G. NSAWO

 in my capacity as a representative of

Nogajuka Primary School

_____ have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
Viewers Register	

Date: 16.02.2022

Signature/ Stamp: _____



JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

ANDAZILE

NOCHELE

in my capacity as a representative of

Ntandokazi Primary School

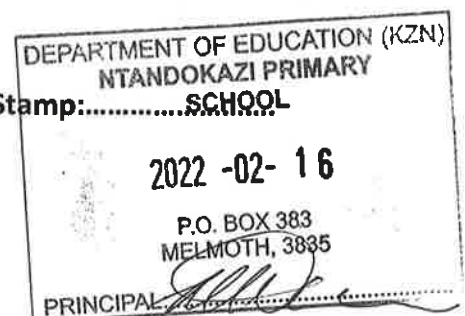
have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
Viewers Register	

Date: *16/02/2022*

Signature/ Stamp:SCHOOL



JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

Zikhokhile

NGEMA

in my capacity as a representative of

Obuka Traditional Court

have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
Viewers Register	

Date: 18/02/2022

Signature/ Stamp: Z. N. Gema



JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

NOLONU THABISILE

in my capacity as a representative of

Sinqobile High School

have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Viewers Register	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date: 2022/02/17

Signature/ Stamp: [Signature]

KEN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SINGOBILE HIGH SCHOOL
P.O. BOX 486
MELMOTH 3835
SIGNATURE: [Signature]
2022/02/17

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

MPUNGQISE LINDELILE G.

in my capacity as a representative of

Siyavuna Primary School

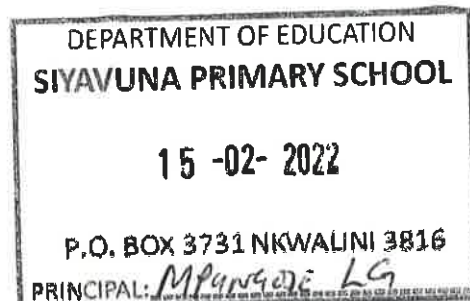
have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
Viewers Register	

Date: *17/02/22*

Signature/ Stamp: *[Signature]*





JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

ZUNGU BRENDA BONGIWE
in my capacity as a representative of

Yanguye Traditional Court

have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
Viewers Register	

Date:.....

Signature/ Stamp: 



JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

ZANELE J NYAWO

Have received a hard copy Draft Scoping Report at the below address:

30 Reinhold Street, Melmoth KwaZulu Natal

have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

2 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	--------------------------

Date: *16/02/2022*

Signature/ Stamp: *[Signature]*



JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

Have received a hard copy Draft Scoping Report at the below address:

203 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg, 3201

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	
---	--

Date: 15/02/2022

Signature/ Stamp:.....

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
2022 -02- 15
RECEIVED BY H O D

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

MQONDISI SHABANE

Have received a hard copy Draft Scoping Report at the below address:

333 Durban Bayhouse Building

Anton Lembede street

Durban

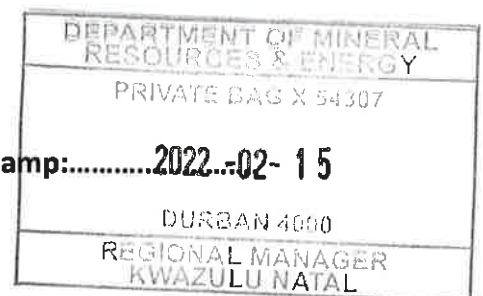
PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	--------------------------

Date: 15/02/2022



Signature/ Stamp: 2022-02-15





JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

MONDLI N TENBE

Have received a hard copy Draft Scoping Report at the below address:

13 Bronze Street, Empangeni, 3880

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

Date:.....*16/02/22*.....

Signature/ Stamp:.....*[Signature]*.....



JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

PULENG SELELA

Have received a hard copy Draft Scoping Report at the below address:

**88 Joe Slovo Street
Southern Life Building
14th Floor
Durban 4000**

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------

Date: 15/02/22

Signature/ Stamp: 

JINDAL IRON ORE (PTY) LTD

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE JINDAL MELMOTH IRON ORE PROJECT

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC AND COMMENTING AUTHORITY REVIEW

This is to certify that I

Londumusa Jabulani Mashiyane
in my capacity as a representative of

Dlozeyane Primary School

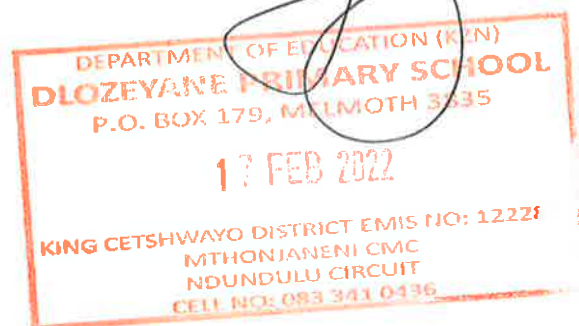
have received the following documents:

PLEASE COMPLETE AND TICK RELEVANT BOX

1 Hardcopy of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	✓
1 Copy of the Draft Scoping Report cover letter	✓
40 copies of the Non-Technical Summary (20 English, 20 isiZulu) of the Draft Scoping Report for the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project	—
Viewers Register	

Date: 17-02-22

Signature/ Stamp: 



AMAZWIBELA ENZIWE LULA

Umbiko Oyisandulela Ongakaphothulwa Ozobuyezwa Umphakathi Iphrojekthi Ye-Iron Ore Ye-Jindal E-Melmoth

1. ISETHULO

La mazwibela enziwe aba lula, phecelezi i-Non-Technical Summary (NTS) asinikeza amanqampunqampu oMbiko Oyisandulela Ongakaphothulwa [Draft Scoping Report (DSR)] owenziwe yi-Melmoth Iron Ore Project (MIOP). I-DSR izoyiswa eMnyangweni Wakwa-Zulu-Natal ku-Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) ukuze kwaziswe i-Mining Right Application (MRA). I-NTS itholakala ngesiNgisi nangesiZulu futhi isakazwa kubabambiqhaza njengesisekelo sesaziso nokuphawula.

I-Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal), ingeye-Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (74%) nophathina we-BBEE waseNingizimu Afrika u-Mr. Thabang Khomo (Pty) Ltd (26%). I-Jindal inaMalungelo Okumbiwa Phansi (Prospecting Rights) amabili ngaphakathi eMthonjaneni Local Municipality (LM) e-KZN. Ibhulokhi EseNyakatho (PR 10644) ingamahektha angu-8 467 kanti iBhulokhi EseNingizimu (PR 10652) ingamahektha angu-11 703 ubukhulu (Isithombe 1). Ngaphambilini i-Jindal yayicinge izinto ezimbiwa phansi kulezi zindawo ze-PR, kodwa yayiyeka iphrojekthi ngo-2016. Ukusimama kwentengo ye-iron ore sekukhuthaze i-Jindal ukuba iphinde ibheke ukuthuthukiswa kwe-MIOP futhi njengamanje yenza ucwaningo olubizwa ngokuthi yi-Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS).

I-Jindal ihlongoza ukuba kube nemayini evulekile kanye nesikhungo sokusebenza ukuze kukhiqizwe i-iron ore engahluziwe ukuba ithengiswe ngaphandle. I-MIOP ihlongozwa ukuba yenziwe ngezigaba futhi le MRA kuphela ibandakanya ukugubha engxenyeni eseningizimu-mpumalanga yeBhulokhi EseNingizimu (Isithombe 2). Nge-MRA i-Jindal ihlose ukhlanganisa aMalungelo Okumbiwa Phansi ngokuqondene neBhulokhi EseNyakatho NeseNingizimu ibe yiLungelo Lemayini elilodwa.

I-Jindal iqoke i-SLR Consulting (South Africa) ukuba ibe yiSazi Esihlaziya Indawo (Environmental Assessment Practitioner) esizimele ukuze yenze inqubo ebizwa ngokuthi yiNqubo Yokuhlaziya Umthelela Owenzeka Endaweni [(Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)] kanye nenqubo yokubamba iqhaza komphakathi ehlobeme ebizwa ngokuthi yinqubo yokubamba iqhaza komphakathi, phecelezi i-public participation process (PPP) ukuze kwaziswe i-MRA.



Isithombe 1. Ukubukeka kweBhulokhi EseNingizimu uma usenyakatho

2. WENA UNGABANDAKANYEKA KANJANI?

Njengamanje i-DSR iyatholakala uma umuntu efuna ukuyibheka nokuphawula. I-DRS ichaza inqubo yokwenza umbiko esiyenziwe kuze kube manje kuhlanganise nokubamba iqhaza komphakathi, inikeza incazelo yePhrojekthi ehlongozwayo, indawo ethintekayo kanye nohlelo locwaningo oluzokwenziwa oluhlaziya indlela le ndawo ezothinteka ngayo.

Ungabandakanyeka ngokwenza okulandelayo:

- Ngokufunda le NTS - ungathola umbiko ogcwele ku-<https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/public-documents/JindalMIOP>, etholakala kumaselula akwazi ukusebenza nge-inthanethi ngaphandle kokukhokhiswa idatha.
- Umbiko ogcwele uyatholakala nalapha: <https://slrconsulting.com/public-documents>.
- Amakhophi oqobo e-DSR angatholakala ezindaweni ezilandelayo uma kunomuntu ofuna ukuwabheka (bheka ikhasi lokugcina)
- Ukuthumela ukuphawula, imibuzo noma kukukhathazayo u-SLR eminingwaneni yokuxhumana engezansi.

Sicela nithumele ukuphawula kwenu ku:-

Gugu Dhlamini

Ucingo: (011) 467 0945; Cell: 066 082 3687

Ifeksi: (011) 467 0978

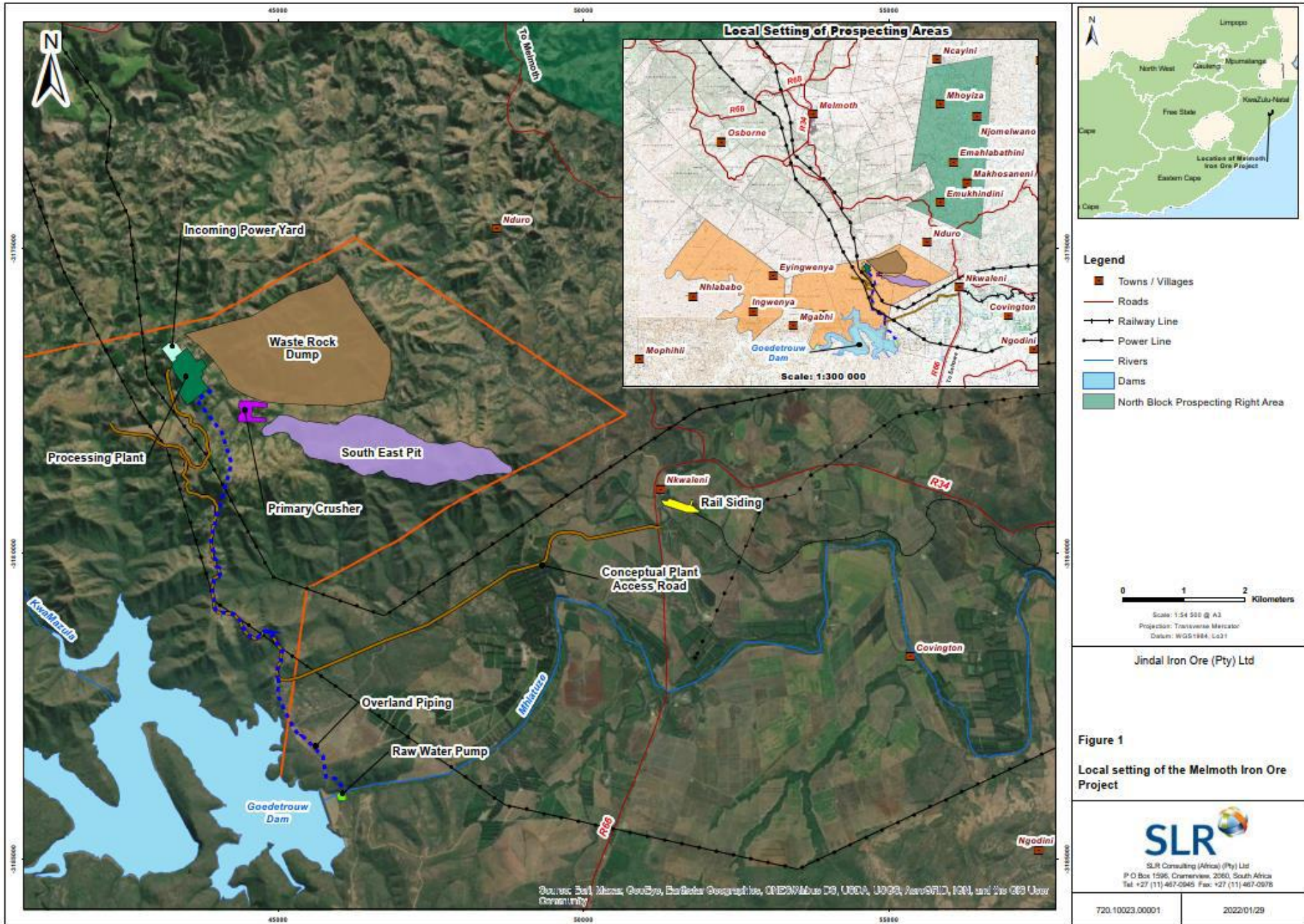
JindalMIOP@slrconsulting.com

PO Box 1596, Cramerview 2060

Referensi ye-SLR: 720.10023.00001

Referensi ye-DMRE: KZN30/5/1/2/2/10108MR

Ukuphawula kufanele kufike kwa-SLR kungakadluli u-18 Mashi 2022



Isithombe 2: Ukuma Kwe-MIOP Ye-Jindal Ehlongozwayo

4. INCAZELO YEPHROJEKTHI

I-Jindal ihlongoza okulandelayo ngokuqondene ne-MIOP (Isithombe 2):

- Umsebenzi wokugubha umgodi ovulekile engxenyeni eseningizimu-mpulanga yeBhulokhi EliseNingizimu (elibizwa ngokuthi yi-South East Pit).
- Ukugujwa kwamathani angaphezu kuka-800 e-ore phakathi cishe neminyaka engu-25 okuzokhiqiza cishe amathani ayizigidi ezingu-32 ngonyaka (mtpa) e-iron ore.
- Indawo yokulahla amatshe, phecelezi i-waste rock dump (WRD) ukuze kulahlwe amatshe angadingeki.
- Imboni yokusebenza yokugaya nokuhlukanisa uzibuthe ukuze kukhiqizwe cishe u-7 mtpa wokungahluziwe ukuze kuthengiswe (zimbalwa izimakethe zendawo ezikhona).
- Inqala-sizinda esihambisana nalokhu sokusekela imayini zingase zibandakanye lokhu: ilabhorethri, indawo yokuhambisa izinto, imigwaqo engenayo neyamaloli, izintambo zikagesi neziteshi ezincane zikagesi, amapayipi amanzi, inqala-sizinda esebenza ngamanzi emvula, amapayipi okungahluziwe, amahhovisi, izindlu zokushintsha, amawekhishophu nokokubiyela (phakathi kwezinye izinto).
- Udaka oluphuma endaweni yokusebenza luzolahlwa endaweni yokubeka izinsalela (eyingxenywe futhi yesicelo esiseceleni).

Ukwakhekha kwe-MIOP ehlongozwayo ungakubona eSithombeni 2. Isithombe 3 sibonisa idizayini ewumbomo wenqubo. Isakhiwo sokugcina senqala-

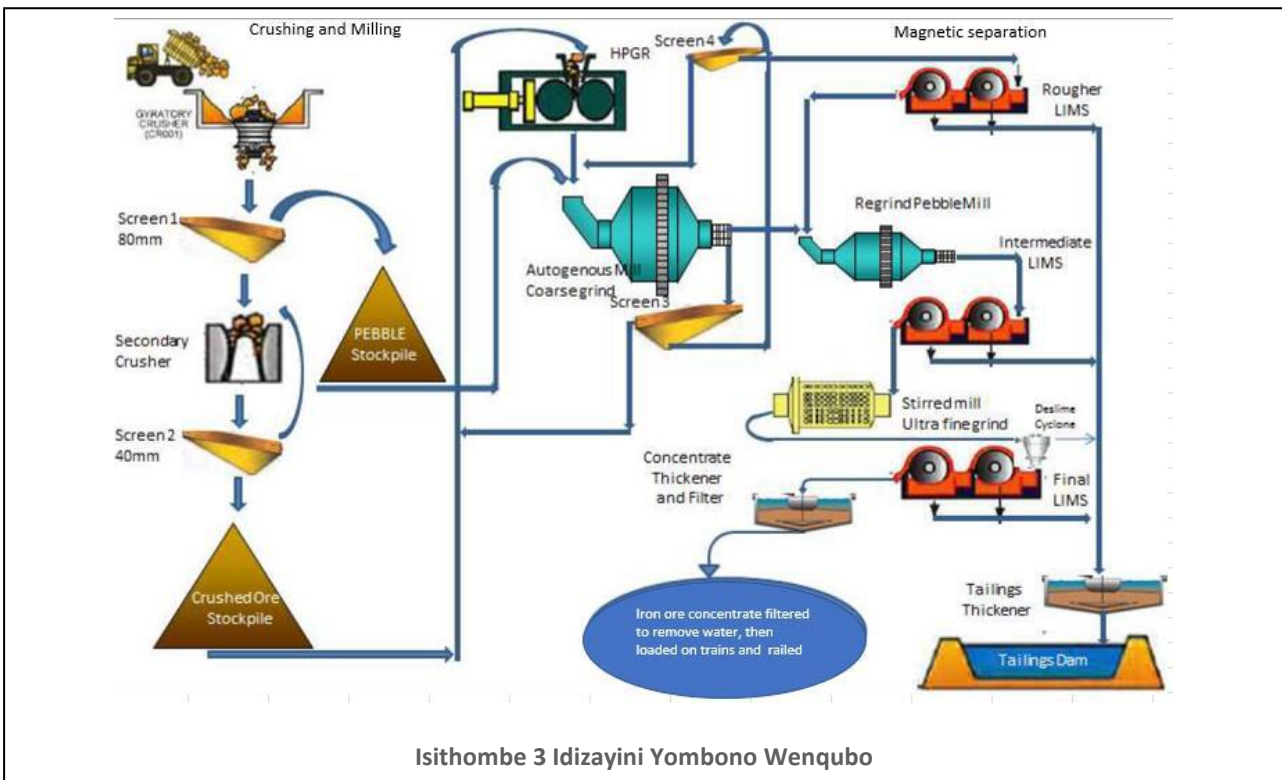
sizinda semayini sizonqunywa yi-BFS, futhi kuzocatshangelwa nemibono evela kule nqubo ye-EIA.

3. INQUBOMGOMO NOMONGO WESISHAYAMTHETHO

Ngaphambi kokuqala kwe-MIOP ye-Jindal ehlongozwayo, kudingeka izimvume Zezemvelo ezivela kuziphathimandla eziqotho:

- I-Mining Right Application evela ku-DMRE ngokuhambisana ne-Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) kanye neZiqondiso, njengoba kuchibiyelwe.
- Izimvume Zezemvelo ezivela ku-DMRE ngokuhambisana ne-National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), njengoba kuchibiyelwe.
- I-Waste Management Licence (WML) evela ku-DMRE ngokuhambisana ne-National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA).
- I-Water Use Licence (WUL) evela ku-Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) ngokuhambisana ne-National Water Act, 1998 (No. 36 of 1998) (NWA).

Inqubo Yombiko Ongakaphothulwa Ne-EIA, eyenziwa ngokuhambisana neZiqondiso Ze-EIA, 2014, iyadingeka ukuze i-DMRE ikwazi ukwenza isinqumo. Umbiko Ongakaphothulwa ucabangela izinkinga ezingase zibe khona ezihlobene ne-MIOP ehlongozwayo futhi ubalula izinkinga okungenzeka ukuthi zinkulu impela. Uchaza nendlela eningilizwe yokuthi i-EIA izosebenza kanjani ngayinye yalezi zinkinga, inikeze nombono



wocwaningo olwengeziwe, kuye ngesidingo.

4. ISIDINGO NOKUFISELEKA KWEPHROJEKTHI

Izici eziyinhloko zeSiqondiso Sesidingo Nokufiseleka yilezi:

Ukuthuthukiswa Kokunakekelwa Kwemvelo Ngokuqhubekayo Nokusetshenziswa Kwezinto Ezivela Emvelweni

Njenxa yesimo samaphrojekthi ezimayini, ngeke sakunqanda lokho okwenzeka emvelweni nasegalelweni lazo endaweni iyonke ehlala abantu, izilwane nezitshalo. Isayithi ye-MIOP ehlongozwayo yisayithi ebizwa ngokuthi yi-'greenfields' futhi imiphumela evela ocwaningweni lwezemvelo iveze ukuthi indawo yephrojekthi ihlobene nezinto ezithile ezikhathazayo ekunakekelweni kwemvelo, pheceleni i-species of conservatin concern (SCC) kanye nokuthintwa kwezindawo ezithile ezibaluleke kakhulu kwezemvelo. Ukuxoxisana okuqhubekayo nababambiqhaza bendawo kanye nokwakhiwa kohlelo lokunakekela indawo enotshani ngokuqhubekayo kuzoba yinto ebucayi kakhulu ekuqinisekiseni ukuthi izindawo ezinotshani zihlala zinjalo futhi azicekeleki phansi. Ngokuhambisana namazinga okunciphisa izinkinga, izindlela ezingase zibe khona zokulungisa umonakalo zizocatshangelwa kuphela njengendlela yokugcina uma zonke ezinye izindlela sezicatshangelwe/sezisetshenzisiwe.

Ngaphezu kwemithelela engase ibe khona emvelweni ehluhahlukene, imisebenzi yasemayini izodinga amanzi ukuze asetshenziswe endaweni, kulawulwe izintuli, ukuze kugezwe izimoto kanye nendawo yokushintsha nokusebenza kwasehhovisi. Kucatshangelwa ukuthi kungase kutholakale amanzi anezelwa kusistimu yamanzi avela kusiphathimandla samanzi amaningi e-KZN. Ukuhlaziywa kokuhlinzeka ngamanzi kuzokwenziwa njengengxenywe yenqubo ye-MIOP ne-EIA ezothola ukuhlinzekwa ngamanzi nesidingo. Izidingo zamanzi cishe zizonciphisa njengoba umgodi ulokhu ujula ngenxa yokusetshenziswa ngokuphindaphindiwe kwamanzi aqoqana khona emgodini.

Ukukhuthaza Ukuthuthukiswa Kwezomnotho Ezinengqondo Nezenhlalo

I-Mining Charter, 2018, yafakwa ephepheni ngo-Septemba 2018 futhi ibhekwa njengethuluzi lokuletha ushintsho embonini yezimayini nokumbiwa phansi. Ngokuyinhloko, i-Mining Charter izimisele ukuqinisekisa ngokuthi umcebo wezwe wezinto ezimbiwa phansi ungowazo zonke izakhamuzi futhi labo abahlala eduze nalezo zindawo ezinamaminerali kufanele bahlomule kwezenhlalo nezomnotho ekugujweni kwawo nasekusetshenzweni kwaleyo ndawo. I-Jindal, njangazo zonke ezinye izinkampani zaseNingizimu Afrika, izobophezeleka ukuba ihambisaa nale Mining Charter.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, i-South African National Development Plan ihlose ukuqeda ukuhlupheka nokunciphisa ukungalingani ngo-2030. I-MIOP ehlongozwayo ingaba negalelo ekuthuthukisweni komnotho nasekwakheni umnotho ozozuzisa wonke umuntu ngokwakha imali nentela kanye nokwakhiwa kwamathuba emisebenzi. Ngokusebenzisa i-Social and Labour Plan (SLP), iphrojekthi ehlongozwayo ingazuzisa kahle ku-Local Economic Development (LED) yeMthonjaneni LM, futhi okungase kuholele ekutheni kuzuze imiphakathi ngokuqondile ethintwa yilokhu kwakhiwa kwephrojekthi.

Okubalulekile futhi ukuthi i-MIOP ehlongozwayo kufanele ithathe izinyathelo zokunciphisa imithelela engemihle ekuthuthukisweni kwezolimo nezokuvakasha, ngoba le mikhakha emibili ibhekwa njengebaluleke kakhulu yomnotho wendawo.

5. UKUBAMBA IQHAZA KOMPHEKATHI OSEKWEZIWE KUZE KUBE MANJE

Ukubamba iqhaza okulandelayo sekwenziwe kuze kube manje:

- Umhlangano wangaphambi kokufakwa kwesicelo ne-DMRE kanye nokugunyazwa kwe-Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Ukuxoxisana njalo ne-Zulu-Entembeni Traditional Authority.
- Idathabheyisi yokusungulwa nokuphawula ngokuqhubekayo kwalabo Abanesifiso Nabathintekayo;
- Izaziso eziya kwabaNesifiso Nabathintekayo, kuhlangukise nabanikazi bemihlaba, iziphathimandla zikahulumeni nabaholi bendabuko;
- Ukuhanjiswa Kwedokhumenti Yolwazi Oluyisisekelo [Distribution of a Background Information Document (BID)], ngesiNgesi nangesiZulu, kusukela ngomhla ka-17 Juni 2021;
- Ukunyatheliswa kwezikhangiso;
 - The Mercury, 15 June 2021, English;
 - Eyethu Baywatch - 16 June 2021, English;
 - Isolezwe - 18 June 2021, isiZulu; and
 - Zululand Observer - 21 June 2021, English
- Amanothi okuqaliswa kwamasayithi ezindaweni ezihluhahlukene e-Melmoth, Eshowe naseBhulokhini EseNingizimu;
- Imihlangano Yomphakathi Yolwazi e-Melmoth (18 Agasti 2021) nakumaThimba e-MS (6 Julayo 2021);
- imihlangano yababambiqhaza abangu-24 nabaholi bendabuko kanye nemiphakathi yabo, abanikazi bamapulazi, amabhizinisi neziphathimandla zendawo (eyaba phakathi kuka-Juni no-Agasti 2021; kanye
- nezikhangiso zomsakazo;
 - Icora 100.40 fm – 15 kuya kuk-19 Juni 2021;
 - Izwi Lomzansi 98.0 fm – 21 kuya ku-23 Juni 2021.

Umbiko Oyisandulela Ongakaphothulwa okwamanje ukhishwe ukuba umphakathi uphawule ngawo inkathi esuka ku-9 Febhuwari kuya ku-10 Mashi 2022.

6. OKUNYE UKUHLAZIYA OKUHLUKILE

Kwenziwa ukuhlaziya ukuze kubhekwe ukuthi kungase kwenziwe umsebenzi wemayini yini eBhulokhini EliseNyakatho noma eliseNingizimu kuqala. Ngenxa yobunzima bokufinyelela iBhulokhi EliseNyakatho umsebenzi omkhulu oyisisekelo kanye nomklamo oningiliziwe wenziwe eBhulokhini EseNingizimu. Ngaphezu kwalokho, iBhulokhi EseNingizimu inemigwaqo engcono esikhona, iseduze nendawo ehlinzeka ngamanzi ukusuka e-Goedertrouw Dam, inezintambo zikagesi esezikhona zika-Eskom ezisendaweni ethandwayo futhi kulula kakhulu ukufika eNkwalini Rail Siding (ehlongozelwa ukuhambisa okungahluziwe kuye e-Richards Bay). Ngakho uhlelo lwamanje ukuqala iSigaba 1 semayini engxenyeni eseningizimu-mpumalanga yeBhulokhi EliseNingizimu.

Ezinye izindlela ezihlukile ezicatshangelwe zibandakanya lezi:

- Umgodi ovulekile (indlela ehlukelele ethandwayo) kunokuya phansi;
- Amazinga angefani okwenza umsebenzi wasemayini: 20, 24, 28 noma 32 mtpa (okuthandwayo);
- Izindlela ezihlukile zokuma kwesayithi akukuningi esingakhetha kukho ngoba kunendawo enezintaba; kanye
- nokunye esingakhetha kukho okubizwa ngokuthi yi-"no-go", okusho ukuthi asinakungena futhi lokho ngeke kuvumele i-MIOP ukuba yenzeke.

Ezinye izincwadi ezivela ocwaningweni lwezazi zizocatshangelwa njengengxenyeni yeSigaba Se-EIA.

7. YIZIPHI IZINTO EZIBUCAYI EZIYINHLOKO EZIPHATHELENE NEZEMVELO NEZENHLALO?

Isimo sezinto (1) eziNgokoqobo, (2) Zemvelo (3) Nezenhlalo zendawo esingase sithintekile sisaphenywa ukuze kuhlaziywe imithelela. I-DSR yethula okutholakale ophenyweni olwenziwe kuze kube manje, amazwibela alokhu okutholakele asezingxenyeni ezilandelayo.

7.1 Indawo Engokoqobo

IMthonjaneni LM inesimo sezulu esifudumel futhi kunomswakama, okuyindawo enhle yokutshala kule ndawo. IMthonjaneni LM iba nesilinganiso samazinga okushisa nsuku zonke aphakathi kuka-16°C no-20°C, nesilinganiso semvula esiphakathi kuka-2 000 mm no-2 400 mm ngonyaka.

Ngokuphathelele nesimo sendawo uqobo i-Melmoth ingaphezu kwezinga lolwandle ngo-800 m futhi izungezwe yizintaba ezine-sandstone namathafa e-

mudstone. Indlela indawo emi ngayo yenze ukuthi ube nezinto eziyimvelo ezihlukahlukene, kusukela emathafeni amahle kuya ezindaweni ezingamagquma nezintatshana ezitholakala ngasemathafeni.

Womabili aMabhulokhi AseNyakatho NaseNingizimu analezi zindawo ezinamagquma. Ngokokuchazwa kwalokho indawo engase ikwenze, womabili aMabhulokhi AseNyakatho NaseNingizimu abonisa ukuthi indawo ikahle kakhulu ekufuyeni futhi kunezindawo ezincane ezinendawo ephezulu ekahle ekukhiqizeni izintshalo ezithanda imvula.

Ukulima ngaphakathi kuMabhulokhi AseNyakatho NaseNingizimu kusho ukuthi kunabanikazi bamapulazi abancane abanendawo engaba phakathi kwamahlektha angu-5 nangu-10 futhi bondla kuphela nje umnden. IBhulokhi EseNyakatho noma iBhulokhi EseNingizimu ayikho ngaphansi kwe-High Potential Agricultural Area (HPAA) yize izindawo ezingase zibe phezu lwana zizungeze isayithi ye-MIOP.

Idatha yamanzi aphuma phansi evela ku-DWS National Groundwater Archive phakathi kuka-5 km we-MIOP ibonise ukuthi amazinga amanzi aphuma phansi asuka phakathi kwamamitha angu-2.1 kuya ku-56.4 ngaphansi kwezinga elingaphansi (mbgl). Amazinga amanzi aphuma phansi akalwa nge-Golder (2016) phakathi ne-hydrocensus abonise isilinganiso sezinga lamanzi aphuma phansi esingu-45 mbgl. Amanzi aphuma phansi esifunda atholakala ukuthi asuka entshonalanga aye empumalanga kodwa endaweni kuyahlukahluka ukuhamba kwamanzi.

Ngokuhambisana namanzi angaphezulu iBhulokhi EseNyakatho ingena ngaphansi kokulawulwa kwamanzi ayinhloko (QC) W12B, W12C no-W12D. Ama-QC amathathu angena ngaphansi kwe-Pongola-Mtavuna Water Management Area (WMA) nangaphakathi kwe-Usuthi-Mhlathuze Catchment Management Agency (CMA). Amasistimu okuhamba kwamanzi ayimvelo kulama QC agelezela ngasempumalanga. Indawo eseduze neBhulokhi EseNyakatho ithelelwa uMfula IMfule nemifudlana emincane umfula Imfulazane neNhlozane egelezela ngaseningizimu-mpumalanga ize ihlangane noMfula uMhlathuze.

IBhulokhi EseNingizimu ihamba ize ifike e-QC W12B ne-W12D ewela futhi ngaphansi kwe-Pongola-Mtavuna WMA naphakathi kwe-Usuthi-Mhlathuze CMA. I-QC W12B ithelelwa yimifula iMhlathuze, KwaMazula, Nyawushane ne-Mavungwini. I-QC W12D ithelelwa yimifula iMfule neNtambanana egelezela ngaseningizimu-mpumalanga ize iyongena eMfuleni UMhlathuze.

Usuthi-Mhlathuze CMA inezindawo ezinkulu zokwenza imisebenzi yezolimo ehleliwe nengahleliwe. Le misebenzi yezolimo ithola amanzi eDamini I-Goedertrouw (Isithombe 4) elihlukanisa uMfula UMhlathuze ube yimifula emibili. Idamu I-Goedertrouw

libuye lihlinzeke amanzi eDolobheni Lase-Richards Bay nasezimbonini ezihlukahlukene.



Isithombe 4. IDamu I-Goedertrouw

7. 2 Indawo Yezemvelo

I-Melmoth ingena ngaphansi kwendawo enezimbali ese-Maputoland-Pondoland okungenye yezindawo ezinohle ngezilimo eNingizimu ne-Afrika. Izindawo Zokusekeela ezibizwa ngokuthi yiZindawo Zezemvelo Ezibucayi [Critical Biodiversity (CBA)] ne-Ecological Support Areas (ESA) zikhona ngaphakathi kumaBhulokhi AseNyakatho NaseNingizimu yendawo ecwaningwayo (Isithombe 7).

Ngemva kokuhlolwa kwesayithi kokuqala, kwatholakala imiphakathi emihlanu enezindawo zolimo ezivelele eBhulokhini EseNingizimu, kubandakanye nalezi:

- I-Ngongoni Veld/Eastern Valley Bushveld Open Savannah;
- I-Eastern Valley Bushveld Thicket/Ngongoni Veld Closed Woodland;
- I-Degraded Ngongoni Veld/Eastern Valley Bushveld Open Savannah;
- I-Degraded Eastern Valley Bushveld Thicket/Ngongoni Veld Closed Woodland; kanye ne-
- Secondary Open Savannah/Thicket/Closed Woodland (Isithombe 5).



Isithombe 5 Indawo enohlaza evulekile emuva lapho kuba khona izihlahla eziningi ezicinene ngaphambili (Ibhulokhi EseNingizimu)

Imiphakathi eyengeziwe emihlanu yabonakala kuBhulokhi EseNyakatho, kuhlanguke:

- Ne-Ngongoni Veld/Northern Zululand Sourveld Open Savannah;
- I-Scarp Forest /Northern Zululand Sourveld Thicket/Ngongoni Veld Closed Woodland;

- I-Degraded Ngongoni Veld Closed Woodland/Northern Zululand Sourveld Thicket;
- I-Degraded Ngongoni Veld/Northern Zululand Sourveld Open Savannah; kanye ne-
- Secondary Open Savannah/Thicket/Closed Woodland.

Kwaqinisekiswa ukuthi kunezimbali ze-SCC ezimbili ngaphakathi kudedangendle wendawo enotshani kuleyo ndawo, ezibizwa ngokuthi yi-*Stangeria eriopus* (Esesimweni esibucayana) ne- *Moraea graminicola* subsp. *graminicola* (Esizoba Sesimweni Esibucayana, Izimila ZaseNingizimu Afrika). Ngaphezu kwalokho, izimbali eziningana ze-SCC ziye zaphawulwa njengezingase zibe khona ngaphakathi kwendawo ecwaningwayo, ngakho kuzodingeka ukuba izazi zenze inhlobo ezinyonini zendawo ethile, izilwane ezincelisayo, amaxoxo, ama-reptile, nezinhlobo zezilwane ezingenawo umgogoda, phecelezi ama-invertebrate.

Ukuhlaziywa kwedeskithophu kwe-Potential Occurrence (POC) kwezimbali nezimila okukhathazekwayo ngazo nakho kwenziwa ngokuqondene nale phrojekthi ukuze kwaziwe isidingo sokunye ukuhlaziywa okuqondile kwezimila ezithile. Njengengxenye yale nqubo, naku okwatholakala:

- Izimali Zendawo: Kwabonaka ezimila zendawo ezimbili ze-SCC esayithini. Kukhona futhi izimila zendawo ezingu-24 ze-SCC ezinamathuba aphezulu noma aphakathi nendawo okuba zibe sesayithini.
- Izilwane (ezikwazi ukuncelisa): Ukunakekela izilwane ezikwazi ukuncelisa (mammals) cishe ngeke kwenzeka ngenxa yokuthi ayikho indawo efanelekayo, yize izinhlobo eziyisishiyagalolunye zezinhlobo zezilwane ezikwazi ukuncelisa zingase zisebenzise indawo enezihlahla eziningi, udedangendle wendawo onotshani obude notshani ezindaweni ezithile esayithini. Lezi zibandakanya iphiti (Blue duiker) (Esesimweni esibucayi), i-Maquassie Musk Shrew (Esesimweni esibucayi), i-Serval (Engase iphele maduze), i-Water Rat (Engase iphele maduze), i-African Striped Weasel - (Engase iphele maduze), i-Cape Clawless Otter (Engase iphele Maduze), i-Leopard (Esesimweni esibucayi), i-Swamp Musk Shrew (Engase iphele maduze), i-Samango Monkey (Esesimweni esibucayi).
- Izilwane (izinyoni): I-Tawny Eagle (Esesimweni esibucayi), i-African marsh-harrier (Esesimweni esibucayi), i-European Roller (Engase iphele maduze), uHeshe (Lanner Falcon) (Engase iphele maduze), i-Southern Bald Ibis (Engase iphele maduze), uKhozi Isihuhwa (Martial Eagle) (Esesimweni esibucayi), iNtinginono (Secretary bird) (Engase iphele maduze) i-Crowned Eagle (Engase iphele maduze).

- Izilwane ezitholakala kuleyo ndawo (ama-reptile): Kunamathuba amaningi impela okuthi izinhlobo zama-reptile zibe khona phakathi endaweni ecinene yotshani obude esayithini lapho kungase kube nemithelela elinganiselwe yezenzo zomuntu endalweni. Eyodwa yahlaziwa njengase ibe khona esayithini, okungukuthi, iNhlwathi yaseNingizimu Ne-Afrika (Southern African Python) (Esingakhathazekile Ngayo Kakhulu – Evikelwe).
- Izilwane ezitholakala kuleyo ndawo (ezihlala emanzini nangaphandle kwamanzi [ama-amphibian]): Amaxoxo e-SCC amathathu angase abe khona lapha emanzini athile ahlanzekile asesayithini, futhi abandakanya i-Bilbo's Rain Frog (Elingase liphele maduze), i-Natal Cascade Frog (Elingafakiwe ohlwini olubucayi kodwa elisongelwa ukulethwa kwenhlanzi i-trout nokucekelwa phansi kwendawo), ne-Shovel-Nosed Frog (Elingase liphele maduze).
- Izilwane ezitholakala kuleyo ndawo (ezingenawo umgogodla [invertebrates]): Zimbalwa kakhulu izinhlobo ezenziwe kuma-invertebrate endaweni ecwaningwayo. Ukubuyekeza kwamadathabheyisi akhona ku-inthanethi/nakudeskithophu kuveze izinhlobo ezingu-17 ezingase zibe khona ohlazenilolusemiphakathini olusesimweni esihle ngokwemvelo.

Ngokwemthombo yamanzi eseBhulokhini EseNingizimu, ingqikithi yemifula/yemifudlana engu-599 kanye namayunithi angu-22 ezindawo ezingamaxhaphozi yabonakala futhi yafakwa ohlwini endaweni ecwaningwayo. Kubhulokhi EseNyakatho ingqikithi yemifula/yemifudlana engu-331 nezindawo ezingamaxhaphozi ezingu-63 zabonakala futhi zafakwa ohlwini.



Isithombe 6 Isithombe sokufinyelela kwe-Transitional River (South Block)

Umfula onamanzi amaningi nokuhlaziya kwesimo samanzi ngokuqondene neBhulokhi EseNyakatho kubonisa ukuthi ukuhamba kwamuva koMfula IMfula okudabula iBhulokhi kusesimweni esiyimvelo empeleni kanti i-Ecological Importance and Sensitivity (EIS)

ikubeke njengokuphezulu. Imisebenzi eshiwo engase ibe nomthelela ekuphileni kahle kwesimiso yizindawo zasemaphandleni zokuhlala, ukumila kwezimila ezingafuneki kanye nezindawo zokutshala esezashiywa.

Ukuhlaziya kwemifula namanzi okwenziwa kuBhulokhi EseNingizimu kufingqwe ngale ndlela engezansi:

- Imifudlana Nezindawo Zamaxhaphozi Entabeni Nemifudlana Esentabeni:
 - Imifudlana esendaweni ecwaningwayo 'Ayikho Engozini Kangako' futhi ayibhekwa njenge-Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (FEPAs). Yonke ibekwe ngokuthi ama-EIS 'aPhansi'.
 - La mayunithi emifudlana awanalo igalelo elibalulekile noma elibucayana ngenxa yokuthi igeleza ngezinkathi ezithile kodwa yona inawo amazinga aphezulu okuxhumana nemifula eminye eyenza ibe ebalulekile ezilwaneni zasendle.
- Imifula Egelezela Olwandle Nengezansi Kwamagquma (Isithombe 6):
 - Le mifula 'Ayikho Engozini Kangako' futhi ayibhekwa njengama-FEPAs futhi yonke ibhekwa njengama-EIS 'aPhakathi nendawo'.
 - Imifudlana ehlale igeleza enezilwane ezihlala kuyo cishe ingase ibe nezinhlobo eziningi zezilwane ezihlala emanzini.
 - I-SASS5 nenhlobo yezinhlanzi iveze ukuthi izilwane ezininigi ezincane ezingenamgogodla nezinhlobo zezinhlanzi zincike kule mifudlana.
 - Le mifula ingase ibe nama-*M. caudisquamatus*, *O. mossambicus* nama-*E. gurneyi* (Esesimweni esibucayi ohlwini lwe-IUCN).
- Umfula Ongagelezi Ngamandla – Mhlatuze
 - Imifula endaweni ecwaningwayo 'Ayikho Engozini Engako' futhi ayibhekwa njengama-FEPAs. Yonke ibalwa njenge-EIS 'ePhezulu'.
 - Amazinga aphezulu okuxhumana kwendawo yokuhlala kubonisa ukuthi umfula UMhlatuze iwusizo olubalulekile ezilwaneni zasendle.
 - Le mifula ine-*M. caudisquamatus*, *O. mossambicus* ne-*E. gurneyi* (Esesimweni esibucayi ohlwini lwe-IUCN). I-*M. caudisquamatus* irekhodwe njengesezimisweni kuphela eziseMhlatuze naseNseleni okwenza lezi zimiso zibe yizindawo zokuhlala ezibalulekile.
 - Umthamo ophezulu wamanzi alezi zimiso usho ukuthi ungakwazi ukusingatha ushintsho oluncane olwenzeka esimweni sokugeleza nekhwalithi yamanzi.

7.3 Isimo Sezenhlalo Nomnotho

Bobabili oMasipala Bendawo baseMthonjaneni naseMlalazi banezimo zomnotho ezincike kakhulu

kwezolimo, ukwakha imikhiqizo nomkhakha wezimayini ukuze kusekelwe ukukhula kwezomnotho. Ukuphumelela kwale mikhakha kusho imisebenzi namathuba phakathi komasipala.

Kulabo masipala ababili abantu abaningi abafuna imisebenzi banomatikuletsheni kanye nemfundo ethile yokwenezela. Izinga labantu abasebenzayo liphezudlwana eMthonjaneni ngo-69.8% uma kuqhathaniswa noMlalazi ongu-59.9%. Nokho, isilinganiso somndeni sanyaka wonke sichazwa njengomkhakha wokuhola ophansi, njengoba iholo ngonyanga lingaphansi kuka-R40 000.

Bobabili omasipala babonisa amathuba okwehla kancane kwabantu eminyakeni engu-30 ezayo okungenzeka kubangelwa ukuthi abantu bayayishiya le ndawo bayofuna amathuba emisebenzi ezindaweni eziseduze njengaseMpangeni nase-Richards Bay. Kunobufakazi bokuthi ukuthuthuka kwamazinga emfundo kube nomphumela wokuthi kube nabantu abafundile abasha abashiya amakhaya abo bayofuna umsebenzi kwenye indawo.

Abantu abaningi (u-55% eMthonjaneni; u-58% eMlalazi) endaweni bawela eminyakeni yobudala yabantu abasebenzayo (15-64). Nokho, lesi sibalo sisephansi futhi senza ukuthi indawo ithwale kanzima. Kubalulekile kulesi simo ukuba kuvele amathuba emisebenzi azosekela imizi enomuntu oyedwa osebenzayo nabantu abaningi abathembele kuye. Umuzi ovamile unabantu abangaphezu kwabangu-4 endlini ngayinye.

Phakathi komasipala ababili, imizi engaphansi kukahhafu inamanzi avela kumasipala. Ukuthola amazinga ayisisekelo okukhuculula kuphansi kakhulu kubo bobabili omasipala futhi cishe uhhafu wemizi awanawo amathoyilethi ashaywayo. Ukuncika kakhulu ezindlini zangasese zomgodi kuyakhathaza ngoba ukungacoceki kahle kungadala izifo. Cishe nje ingxenye eyodwa kwezintathu yemizi iqoqelwa udoti umasipala.

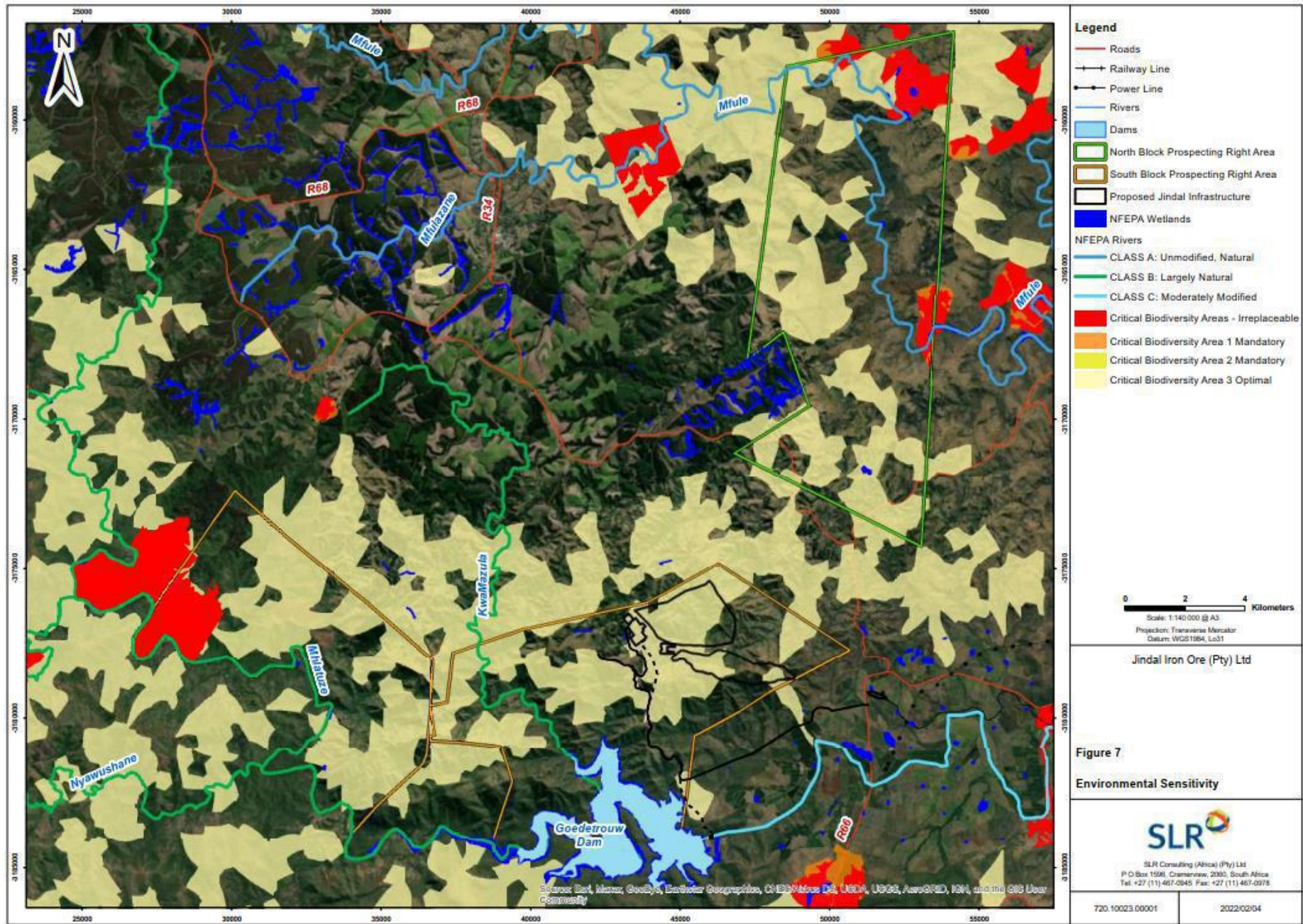
Abantu abangaphansi kuka-20% banogesi emizini yabo. Eminye imizi isebenzisa upharafini ukuze ipheke futhi ikhanyise.

Abantu abangamaZulu sebhale kule ndawo yase-Melmoth iminyaka engaba ngu-200. Ziningi izindawo zamathuna, nemithombo yezamagugu namasiko futhi amasiko asathandwa kakhulu yizakhamuzi futhi izinhlaka zemiphakathi yezenhlalo zisaqinile impela. Imizi isihlale emindenini iminyaka eminingi futhi idluliselwa ezizukulwaneni ezilandelayo kanti nezakhamuzi eziningi zinamathele kakhulu endaweni yazo. Kuhlelwa uCwaningo Lwamagugu Namasiko olugcwele lapho kuzoxoxwa khona nemizi engase ithinteke futhi wonke amathuna nezici zendabuko kuzobhalwa phansi.

Indawo ezungeze i-MIOP ehlongozwayo ichazwa njengendawo yasemakhaya/engelona idolobha ngokugcwele, enomhlaba ongu-70.8% ongaphansi kweziphathimandla zesizwe/zendabuko. Okuwukuphela kwendawo eyidolobha engaphakathi kwendawo ecwaningwayo yi-Melmoth (emaphakathi nentshonalanga yale ndawo ecwaningwayo), cishe engu-15 km ukuya enyakatho-ntshonalanga ye-MIOP ehlongozwayo.

Ebhulokweni EliseNyakatho nakumaBhulokhi AseNingizimu kunamapulazi amancane amaningana (aphakathi kwamahektha angu-5 no-10) futhi abanikazi bawasebenzisela ukondla imizi yabo ngokuyinhloko. Azikho izindawo ezinezitshalo ezincika emvuleni noma okutshaliwe phakathi kuBholokhi EseNingizimu. Ibhulokhi EseNingizimu inendawo esesilinganisweni semfuyo.

Amahlathi namasimu omoba agcwele endaweni eseningizimu ye-Melmoth kanye namathafa anoMfula UMhlatuze River ogelezela edamini futhi ngasemifudlaneni kugcwele ama-citrus nomoba. Endaweni ecwaningwayo eseningizimu ekujana, kunamasimu omoba.



Isithombe 7 Imephu yezindawo ezibucayana ze-Jindal MIOP

10. IMITHELELA EBONAKELE ENGASE IBE KHONA ENDAWENI NASENHLALWENI YABANTU NOHLELO LOCWANINGO

Le ngxenye inohlu lwemithelela yezinga eliphezulu ebonakele ezicini ezingokoqobo, emasikweni namagugu, ezenhlalo nezomnotho ngokuqondene nazo zonke izenzo/imisebenzi yephrojekthi eyinhloko nezinqubo zezigaba ngazinye zephrojekthi. Ukuhlaziya okugcwele nokukalwa kwale mithethelela kuzokwenziwa phakathi nesigaba ne-EIA futhi kuzofakwa inyathelo zokunciphisa ku-Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).

Ithebula 1. Imithelela Engase Ibe Khona Ebonakele Kanye Nemibono Yezazi Ehlobene

Imithelela Engase Ibe Khona	Ucwaningo Lwezazi Oluhlongozwayo	Iminingwane Yezazi
Umthelela esimweni sendawo.	Ukuhlaziywa Kokundindizelisa Nokuqhumisa	I-Blast Management & Consulting
Ukuncipha kwekwalithi yamanzi angaphansi komhlaba ngenxa yokungcola okubangelwa imisebenzi ehlobene nephrojekthi.	Ucwaningo Lwamanzi Angaphansi Komhlaba	I-SLR Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Ukuncipha kwesilinganiso samanzi angaphansi komhlaba ngenxa yokukhishwa kwamanzi – umthelela wabanye abantu abasebenzisa amanzi angaphansi komhlaba		
Ukuncipha kwesilinganiso samanzi angaphezulu ngenxa yokukhishwa kwawo, imisebenzi yokuwakhapha kanye neminye imikhuba ehlukele yokudonsa amanzi.	Ucwaningo Lwamanzi Aphezulu	I-SLR Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Ukukhukhuleka kwenqala-sizinda esingaphezu komhlaba ngokufakwa kwenqala-sizinda nokulawula amanzi emvula.		
Ukuncipha kwekwalithi yamanzi angaphezulu ngenxa yokugcola okuvela emisebenzini ehlobene nephrojekthi.		
Umthelela oqondile emvelweni ngenxa yokucentwa kwezimila.	Ucwaningo Lwezindawo Ezingokwemvelo Ezihlukahlukene	I-Eco-Pulse Environmental Consulting Services
Ukukhathazeka ngokuphela kwezinhlobonhlobo zezinto zemvelo okufanele zivikelwe ngenxa yemikhuba yokulawula emibi. Le mithethelela ihlanganisa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umthelela esimweni sezimila nokwakheka kwezinhlobonhlobo zezimila; • Umthelela ezinhlotsheni ezihlukahlukene esikhathazeka ngokukhethekile ngazo; • Umthelela emigomweni yezinto zemvelo ezisemathubeni okuphela; • Umthelela ezinqubweni zemvelo nokusebenza kwemvelo; • Umthelela ezinhlotsheni ezingefani zezinto eziphilayo nezemvelo; kanye • Nomthelela ekuxhumaneni kwayo yonke into esemvelweni. 		
Ukuphela kwezinhlobonhlobo zezinto eziphilayo ngenxa yokushintshwa kwendawo engamanzi. Le mithethelela ihlanganisa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ukushintshwa kwezinqubo zamanzi nezokwakheka komhlaba. • Imithelela yekwalithi yamanzi; kanye • Nemithelela ekuxhumaneni kwazo zonke izinto eziyimvelo kanye/noma ukuphazamiseka kwemvelo. 	Ucwaningo Lwezemvelo Oluhlobene Namanzi Ne-Hydropedology	I-Eco-Pulse Environmental Consulting Services
Ukuphela kokusebenza kwezindawo ezingamaxhaphozi		
Ukuphela kwamakhono omhlabathi nomhlaba ngenxa yokungcola okubangelwa imisebenzi ehlobene nephrojekthi.	Ucwaningo Lwezolimo Lwe-Agro-ecosystem	I-TerraAfrica Consult CC
Ukuphela kwamakhono omhlabathi nomhlaba ngenxa yokuguguleka		

Imithelela Engase Ibe Khona	Ucwaningo Lwezazi Oluhlongozwayo	Imininingwane Yezazi
kwawo nokuphazamiseka okubangelwa imisebenzi ehlobene nephrojekthi.		
Ukwenyuka kwamazinga omsindo ophazamisayo ovela emisebenzini ehlobene nephrojekthi.	Ucwaningo Ngomsindo	Iqembu Le-WKC
Ukuncipha kwekhwalithi yomoya ngenxa yokungcola okukhishwa yimisebenzi ehlobene nephrojekthi.	Ucwaningo Lwekhwalithi Yomoya	
Umthelela emigwaqweni ekhona nesiminyaminyana sezimoto ngenxa yephrojekthi ehlobene nesiminyaminyana sezimoto.	Ucwaningo Ngesiminyaminyana Sezimoto	Siyazi Thula Transportation Planning (Pty) Ltd
Imiphumela engemihle ebonakalayo ngenxa yemisebenzi yasezimayini.	Ucwaningo Ngemithelela Ebonakalayo	U-Graham Young Landscape Architect
<p>Imithelela Emihle Kwezenhlalo Nezomnotho</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umthelela ekuthuthukisweni komphakathi ngenxa yokunikwa kwabantu amakhono ngokuqeqesha abantu; • Umthelela emphakathini ngenxa yokwakhiwa kwemisebenzi nokwakhiwa kwezindlela zokwenza imali; kanye • Nomthelela emphakathini wamabhizinisi ngokukhuthaza ukuba abantu baziqalele amabhizinisi kanye nemisebenzi yamabhizinisi yokulisimamisa. 	Ucwaningo Lwezenhlalo Nomnotho Uhlaka Lwenqubomgomo Lokuhlalisa Abantu Kwenye Indawo	I-Urban-Econ Development and Economists (Pty) Ltd
<p>Imithelela Emibi Kwezenhlalo Nakwezomnotho</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umthelela emiphakathini ngenxa yabantu abafikayo bezofuna imisebenzi; • Umthelela emiphakathini ngenxa yoshintsho ekuhleleni kwemindeni; • Umthelela kwezolimo ngenxa yoshintsho kukhwalithi yomoya namanzi; • Umthelela empilweni yemiphakathi; • Umthelela esikweni nakumagugu esizwe ngenxa yokugujwa kwamathuna nokuthuthwa kwezindawo zamathuna; • Umthelela ezinkambisweni zamasiko nezenkolo ngenxa yokuthuthwa kwabantu; • Umthelela emphakathini ngenxa yokususwa kwabantu ezindaweni zabo babekwe kwezinye; • Umthelela emiphakathini ngokumelelwa kabi abaphathi bendabuko; • Umthelela emkhakheni wezokuvakasha ngenxa yemisebenzi yasezimayini; • Umthelela emiphakathini ngenxa yokwanda kwezigameko zobugebengi nokuthwala kanzima kwamaphoyisa ngenxa yomsebenzi omningi; • Umthelela kuziphathimandla zezwe, imiphakathi namabhizinisi ngenxa yokwanda kwesidingo sezinsiza, amanzi nogesi; • Umthelela emiphakathini ngenxa yokuphazamiseka ekuhleleni kwezenhlalo; • Umthelela ekuhlinzekeni ngezinsiza nezezimali nezwe ngenxa yenkohlakalo, ukukhwanisa nokungenela kwezabepolitiki, kanye • Nomthelela emiphakathini ngenxa yokwesaba nokungaqiniseki ngekusasa. 	Ukuhlela ukuthutha abantu kwezinye izindawo kuzokwenziwa njengenqubo ehluke lapho imiphakathi izoba neqhaza elisobala kanye nezingxoxo ezifanele ukuze kuqondwe izifiso, ukwesaba nexhala nokuthola isinxephezelo esifanele kulabo okudingeka bathuthelwe kwenye indawo, noma labo abanezindawo zamathuna okhokho babo azogujwa ayiswe kwenye indawo.	
Imithelela enazo zombili izinhlangothi zokuhle nokubi		

Imithelela Engase Ibe Khona	Ucwaningo Lwezazi Oluhlongozwayo	Imininingwane Yezazi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umthelela uwonke wephrojekthi (omuhle nomubi); kanye • Nemithelela endleleni yokuphila yomphakathi (emihle nemibi). • Umthelela wokuphepha komphakathi; kanye • Nomthelela ngengxa yenani labantu abakhishwa emphakathini - okungenzeka kube kuhle ngenxa yezimo zezindlu ezithuthukisiwe, izikole kanye nemigwaqo. 		
Ukulahleka noma ukuphazamiseka kwemithombo yamagugu kanye/noma izilwane nezitshalo zasendulo.	Ucwaningo Lwamagugu Namasiko	Ethembeni Cultural Heritage
Umthelela ekushintsheni kwesimo sezulu. Imithelela yemininingwane yabantu siqu, inqala-sizinda ekhona eduze, isimo samanje sezwe kanye nemisebenzi nemfundo yemiphakathi esendaweni, uma kubhekwa ukuthi imisebenzi yephrojekthi ingase yenzeni, imisebenzi yephrojekthi, kanye nomthelela esimweni sezenhlalo nezinto zemvelo.	Ukuhlaziywa Komthelela Wokushintsha Kwesimo Sezulu	I-Promethium Carbon

Amakhophi oqobo e-DSR angatholakala ezindaweni ezilandelayo uma kunomuntu ofuna ukuwabheka:

Dlozeyane Primary School	E - Entembeni High School
Inkantolo yeNdabuko yaseNtembeni	Elayibhirari Yomphakathi E- Showe
EGqokubukhosi Secondary School	EMehlamasha Primary School
Elayibhirari Yomphakathi E Melmoth	EMfanefile Primary School
EMthonjaneni High School	EMthonjaneni Municipality
EMxosheni Primary School	Ezitolo zaseNkwalini
ENogajuka Primary School	ENTandokazi Primary School
Inkantolo yeNdabuko yase Obuka	ESinqobile High School
ESiyavuna Primary School	EYanguye Traditional Court

1. INTRODUCTION

This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) provides a synopsis of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) prepared for the Melmoth Iron Ore Project (MIOP). The DSR will be submitted to the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) to inform the Mining Right Application (MRA). The NTS is available in English and isiZulu and is being distributed to stakeholders as a basis for notification and comment.

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal), is owned by Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (74%) and a South African BBEE partner, Mr. Thabang Khomo (Pty) Ltd (26%). Jindal holds two Prospecting Rights within the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality (LM) in KZN. The North Block (PR 10644) is 8 467 ha and the South Block (PR 10652) is 11 703 ha in extent (Figure 1). Jindal had previously prospected in these PR areas, but suspended the project in 2016. The recovery of the iron ore price has encouraged Jindal to relook at the development of the MIOP and is currently undertaking a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS).

Jindal is proposing an open cast mine and processing facility to produce iron ore concentrate for export. The MIOP is proposed in a phased approach and this MRA only includes mining in the south-eastern section of the South Block (Figure 2). Through the MRA Jindal intends to consolidate the Prospecting Rights for the North and South Blocks into a single Mining Right.

Jindal has appointed SLR Consulting (South Africa) as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process and associated public participation process (PPP) to inform the MRA.



Figure 1. View of the South Block from the north

2. MRA AFFECTED PROPERTIES

The following properties form part of the MRA:

North Block

- Portion 3 and 4 of the Farm Reserve No. 11 15831
- Portion 0 of the Farm Ntembeni 16921

South Block

- Remaining Extent, Portions 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Farm Black Eyes 13385
- Remaining Extent, Portions 1, 2, and 3 of the Farm Goedgeloof 6106
- Remaining Extent of the Farm Kromdraai 6110
- Portion 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the Farm Wilderness 6107
- Portion 0 of the Farm Vergelegen 6104
- Goedertrow 89 No. 7806
- Portion of Rem of Reserve No. 11 No. 15831

3. HOW CAN YOU GET INVOLVED?

The DSR is currently available for review and comment. The DSR outlines the scoping process undertaken to date including public participation, provides a description of the proposed Project, the affected environment and the plan of study for the impact assessment to be undertaken.

You can be involved by reviewing the NTS or Report:

Available at the following locations:

- The full report at <https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/public-documents/JindalMIOP>, accessible from internet-capable mobile phones without data charges.
- The full report is also available at: <https://slrconsulting.com/public-documents>.
- Hard copies available at the following locations:

Dlozeyane Primary School	Entembeni High School
Entembeni Traditional Court	Eshowe Library
Gqokubukhosi Secondary School	Mehlamasha Primary School
Melmoth Library	Mfanefile Primary School
Mthonjaneni High School	Mthonjaneni Municipality
Mxosheni Primary School	Nkwalini Stores
Nogajuka Primary School	Ntandokazi Primary School
Obuka Traditional Court	Sinqobile High School
Siyavuna Primary School	Yanguye Traditional Court

- Sending comments, questions or concerns to SLR at the contact details below.

Please send your comments to:

Gugu Dhlamini

Tel: (011) 467 0945; Cell: 066 082 3687

Fax: (011) 467 0978

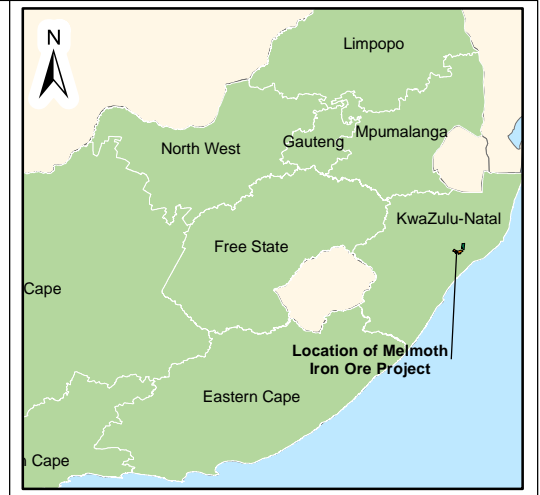
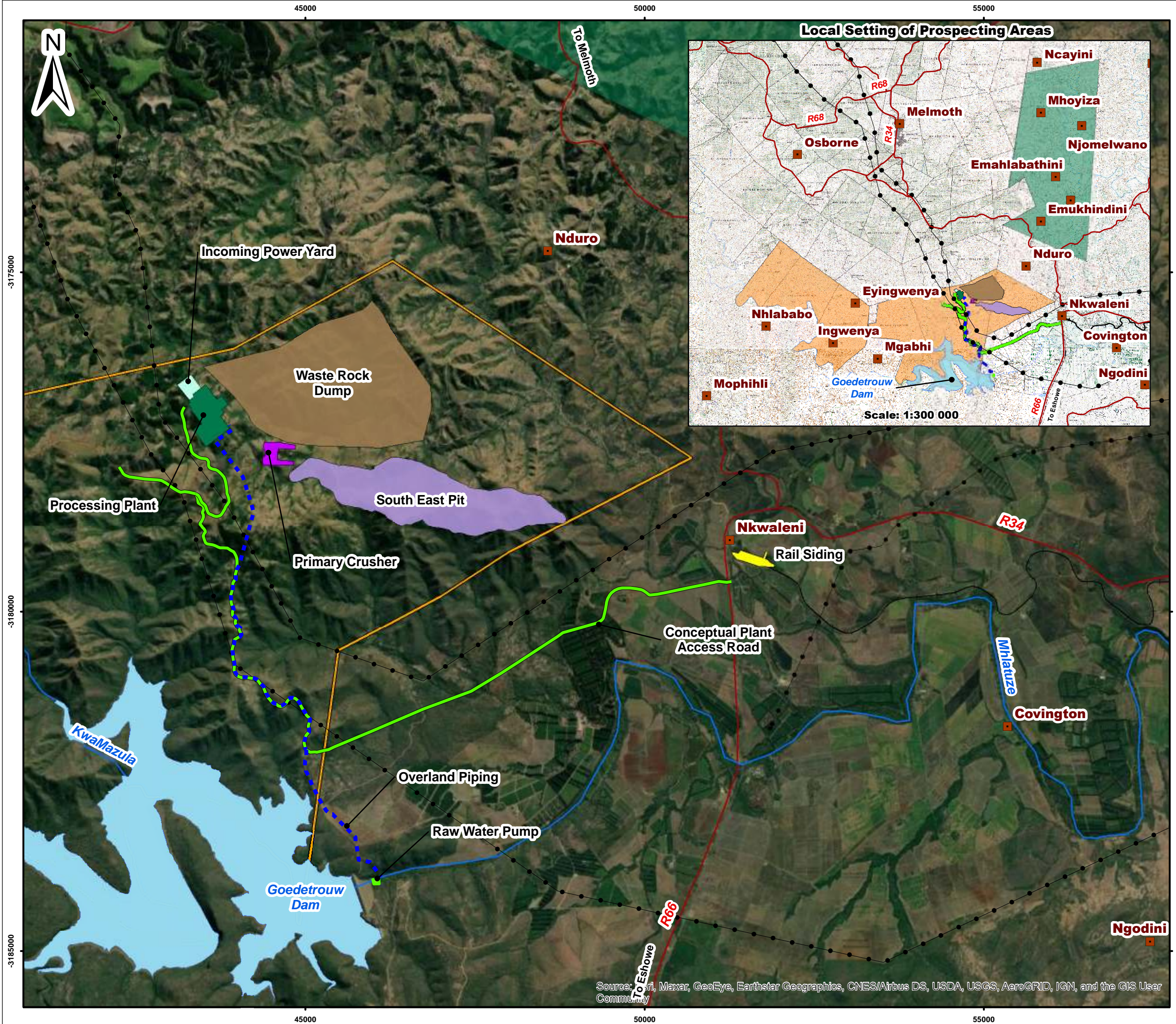
JindalMIOP@slrconsulting.com

PO Box 1596, Cramerview 2060

SLR Ref: 720.10023.00001

DMRE Ref: KZN30/5/1/2/2/10108MR

Comments must reach SLR by 18 March 2022



Legend

- Towns / Villages
- Roads
- +— Railway Line
- Power Line
- Rivers
- Dams
- North Block Prospecting Right Area
- South Block Prospecting Right Area

0 1 2 Kilometers

Scale: 1:54 500 @ A3
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: WGS1984, Lo31

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd

Figure 2
Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project
South Block Proposed Layout

SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
 P O Box 1596, Cramerview, 2060, South Africa
 Tel: +27 (11) 467-0945 Fax: +27 (11) 467-0978

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Jindal is proposing the following for the MIOP (Figure 2):

- An open pit mining operation in the south east section of the South Block (named the South East Pit).
- Mining of >800 million tonnes of ore over approximately 25 years generating approximately 32 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of iron ore.
- A waste rock dump (WRD) for disposal of waste rock.
- A processing plant for milling and magnetic separation to produce approximately 7.5 mtpa of concentrate for export (there are limited local markets).
- Associated infrastructure to support the mine would include: a laboratory, rail loading facility, access and haul roads, electrical transmission line and sub-stations, water pipelines, stormwater management infrastructure, concentrate pipelines, offices, change house, workshops and perimeter fencing (amongst others).
- Slurry generated from the processing plant would be disposed of to a tailings storage facility (also part of a separate application).

The proposed MIOP layout can be seen in Figure 2. Figure 3 shows the conceptual design of the process. The final layout of the mine infrastructure will be determined by the BFS, with inputs from this EIA process.

5. POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Prior to the commencement of the proposed Jindal MIOP, Environmental Authorisations are required from the following competent authorities:

- Mining Right Application from the DMRE in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) and Regulations, as amended.
- Environmental Authorisation from the DMRE in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended.
- A Waste Management Licence (WML) from the DMRE in terms of the National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA).
- A Water Use Licence (WUL) from the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (No. 36 of 1998) (NWA).

A Scoping and EIA process, conducted in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014, is required to inform the DMRE's decision making. The Scoping Report considers the potential issues relating to the proposed MIOP and identifies issues which are potentially significant. It also outlines how the EIA will deal with each of the issues, providing the scope for further studies, as required.

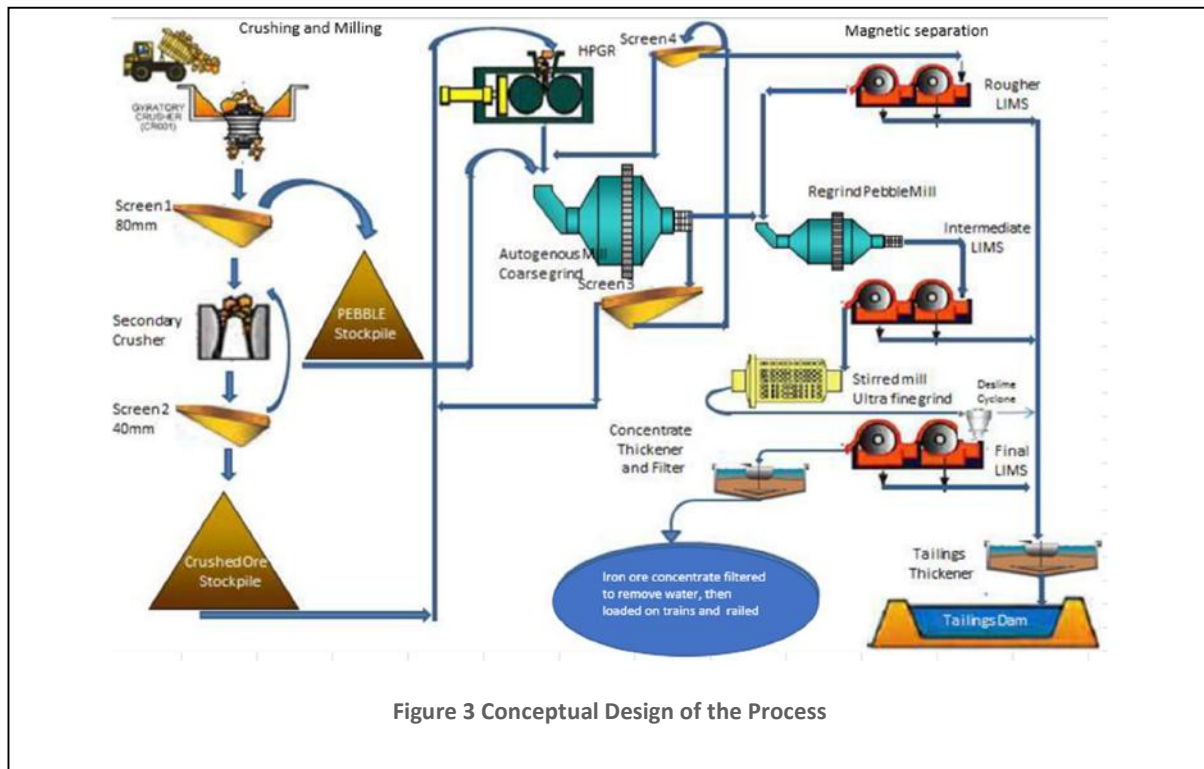


Figure 3 Conceptual Design of the Process

6. NEED & DESIRABILITY OF THE PROJECT

The key components of the Need and Desirability Guideline are:

Ecological Sustainable Development and Use of Natural Resources

Due to the nature of mining projects, impacts on biodiversity and the role that it plays in the ecosystem are inevitable. The proposed MIOP site is a 'greenfield' site and outcomes from biodiversity studies have indicated that the project area is associated with some species of conservation concern (SCC) as well as intersecting some areas of very high ecological importance. However, given the nature of the grazing across the sub-region these grasslands could to some extent already be degraded/ transformed. Ongoing engagement with local stakeholders and the development of a sustainable grassland management programme will be critical in ensuring that remaining intact primary grassland is not further degraded through increased anthropogenic pressures such as grazing and too frequent burning. In accordance with the mitigation hierarchy the potential for biodiversity offsets will only be considered as a last resort once all other options have been considered/applied.

In addition to the potential impacts on biodiversity, the mining operations will require water for the processing plant, dust control, for vehicle wash down and for the change house and office use. It is currently anticipated that makeup water would be acquired from the KZN bulk water supply authority. A water supply analysis will be undertaken as part of the MIOP and EIA process which will determine water supply and demand. Water requirements are likely to reduce as the pit deepens due to the reuse of water that collects within the pit.

Promoting Justifiable Economic and Social Development

The Mining Charter, 2018, was gazetted in September 2018 and is envisaged as a tool for driving transformation of the mining and minerals industry. At its core, the Mining Charter is premised on the conviction that the mineral wealth of the country belongs to all citizens and those that are located close to the mineral resources should derive socio-economic benefit from extraction and processing. Jindal, as with all other mining companies in South Africa, will be bound to compliance with this Mining Charter.

In addition, the South African National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The proposed MIOP can contribute towards the realisation of economic development and inclusive growth through revenue and tax generation and the creation of employment opportunities. Through the implementation of the Social and Labour Plan (SLP), the proposed project can positively contribute to the Local Economic Development (LED) of the Mthonjaneni LM,

which in turn should deliver benefit to the communities directly affected by the establishment of the project.

The Jindal MIOP will potentially be one the largest direct foreign investment projects in South Africa in recent years with the estimated direct and indirect capital cost in the order of R28 billion. The mine will create direct job opportunities for 820 people and indirect jobs for 1 640 people using a multiplier effect of 2. The South African Government, provincial and local municipalities will gain an additional income stream from mining royalties, taxes, permits and fees.

Importantly, the proposed MIOP must take measures to limit any negative impacts on agriculture and tourism development, as these are both considered vital sectors of the municipal economy.

7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION UNDERTAKEN TO DATE

The following public participation has been undertaken so far:

- Pre-application meeting with the DMRE and approval of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- Regular engagement with the Zulu-Entembeni Traditional Authority.
- Development and continuous update of an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) database;
- Notification to I&APs, including landowners, government and traditional authorities;
- Distribution of a Background Information Document (BID), in English and isiZulu, since 17 June 2021;
- Publication of advertisements;
 - The Mercury, 15 June 2021, English;
 - Eyethu Baywatch - 16 June 2021, English;
 - Isolezwe - 18 June 2021, isiZulu; and
 - Zululand Observer - 21 June 2021, English
- Erection of site notices at various locations in Melmoth, Eshowe and the South Block;
- Public Information Meetings in Melmoth (18 August 2021) and on MS Teams (6 July 2021);
- 24 stakeholder meetings with traditional leaders and their communities, farmers, local business and authorities (held between June and August 2021; and
- Radio advertisements:
 - Icora 100.40 fm – 15 to 19 June 2021; and
 - Izwi Lomzansi 98.0 fm – 21 to 23 June 2021.

The Draft Scoping Report is currently out for the regulated 30 day public comment period from 16 February to 18 March 2022

8. ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

An assessment was undertaken to determine the viability of mining the North vs the South Block first. Due to difficulties with access to the North Block significantly more baseline work and detailed design has been done

for the South Block. In addition, the South Block has better established access roads, is closer for water supply from the Goedertrouw Dam, has existing Eskom power lines adjacent to the preferred plant area and is the most accessible to the Nkwalini Rail Siding (proposed for concentrate transport to Richards Bay). The current plan is therefore to undertake Phase 1 mining in the south-eastern section of the South Block.

Other alternatives that have been considered include:

- Open pit (preferred alternative) vs underground;
- Different scales of mining: 20, 24, 28 or 32 mtpa (preferred);
- Site layout alternatives (options are restricted due to the mountainous terrain); and
- The “no-go” alternative, which would result in no development of the MIOP.

Additional recommendations from specialist studies will be considered as part of the EIA Phase.

9. WHAT ARE THE KEY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SENSITIVITIES?

The (1) Physical, (2) Biological and (3) Social status of the potentially affected environment is being investigated in order to assess impacts. The DSR presents the findings of the investigations undertaken to date, a summary of these findings is in the following sections.

9.1 Physical Environment

The Mthonjaneni LM has a warm and humid subtropical climate, which is favourable for the extensive agricultural activity in the region. Mthonjaneni LM experiences average daily temperatures of between 16°C and 20°C, and average rainfall of between 2 000 mm and 2 400 mm per annum.

In terms of topography Melmoth is 800 m above sea level and is surrounded by low sandstone mountains and mudstone valleys. The regional geology of the area has given rise to a considerable diversity of relief, from gently rolling slopes to hilly and severely incised slopes found along valleys.

Both the North and South Blocks consists of hilly terrain. The land capability classification for both the North and South Blocks indicates that the land is best suited to livestock grazing with only small areas having higher land capability that is suitable for rainfed crop production.

The agricultural production within the North and South Blocks is limited to subsistence farming with fields between 5 and 10 ha and is mainly for household consumption. Neither the North Block or the South Block falls within a High Potential Agricultural Area (HPAA) although higher potential areas surround the MIOP site.

Groundwater data from the DWS National Groundwater Archive within 5 km of the MIOP showed that

groundwater levels range between 2.1 to 56.4 metres below ground level (mbgl). Groundwater levels measured by Golder (2016) during a hydrocensus showed an average groundwater level of 45 mbgl. The regional groundwater movement was found to be from west to east but locally the movement could vary.

In terms of surface water the North Block falls between quaternary catchments (QC) W12B, W12C and W12D. These three QCs fall within the Pongola-Mtavuna Water Management Area (WMA) and within the Usuthi-Mhlathuze Catchment Management Agency (CMA). The natural drainage systems in these QCs flow in an eastern direction. The area around North Block is drained by the perennial Mfule River and its tributaries Mfulazane and the Nhlozane rivers flowing in a southeast direction to join the Mhlathuze River.

The South Block spans over QC W12B and W12D which also falls within the Pongola-Mtavuna WMA and within the Usuthi-Mhlathuze CMA. QC W12B is drained by the perennial Mhlathuze, KwaMazula, Nyawushane and Mavungwini rivers. QC W12D is drained by the Mfule and Ntambanana rivers flowing in a south-east direction to join the Mhlathuze River.

The Usuthi-Mhlathuze CMA is characterised by quite large areas of formal and informal agricultural practices. These agricultural activities obtain water from the Goedertrouw Dam (Figure 4) which divides the Mhlathuze River into two. The Goudertrouw Dam also supplies water to the Richards Bay Town and various industries.



Figure 4. The Goedertrouw Dam

9.2 Biological Environment

Melmoth falls within the Maputoland-Pondoland floristic region which is one of the richest floristic regions in Southern Africa. Areas of Critical Biodiversity (CBA) and Ecological Support Areas (ESA) are present within the North and South Blocks of the study area (Figure 7).

Following the initial site inspection five distinct terrestrial vegetation communities were identified in the South Block, including:

- Ngongoni Veld/Eastern Valley Bushveld Open Savannah;
- Eastern Valley Bushveld Thicket/Ngongoni Veld Closed Woodland;

- Degraded Ngongoni Veld/Eastern Valley Bushveld Open Savannah;
- Degraded Eastern Valley Bushveld Thicket/Ngongoni Veld Closed Woodland; and
- Secondary Open Savannah/Thicket/Closed Woodland (Figure 5).



Figure 5 Open savannah vegetation in the background which transitions into thicket/closed woodland vegetation in the foreground (South Block)

An additional five vegetation communities were identified for the North Block, including:

- Ngongoni Veld/Northern Zululand Sourveld Open Savannah;
- Scarp Forest /Northern Zululand Sourveld Thicket/Ngongoni Veld Closed Woodland;
- Degraded Ngongoni Veld Closed Woodland/Northern Zululand Sourveld Thicket;
- Degraded Ngongoni Veld/Northern Zululand Sourveld Open Savannah; and
- Secondary Open Savannah/Thicket/Closed Woodland.

Two floral SCC were confirmed to occur within open savannah/grassland vegetation on-site, namely *Stangeria eriopus* (Vulnerable) and *Moraea graminicola* subsp. *graminicola* (Near Threatened, South African Endemic). In addition, several faunal SCC have been flagged as potentially occurring within the study area and therefore faunal surveys by appropriately qualified specialists for avifauna, mammal, frog, reptile, and invertebrate species will need to be conducted.

A desktop Potential Occurrence (POC) assessment of flora and fauna of conservation concern was also undertaken for the project in order to inform the need for any further species-specific assessments. As part of this process the following were identified:

- Flora: Two floral SCC were identified on site. An additional 24 floral SCC either have a high or moderate possibility of occurring on site.
- Fauna (mammals): Conservation important mammal species are unlikely to occur given the lack of suitable habitat, although nine mammal species may potentially utilise the more intact thicket/closed woodland, open savannah and grassland patches on site. These include the Blue duiker (Vulnerable), Maquassie Musk Shrew

(Vulnerable), Serval (Near Threatened), Water Rat (Near Threatened), African Striped Weasel - (Near Threatened), Cape Clawless Otter (Near Threatened), Leopard (Vulnerable), Swamp Musk Shrew (Near Threatened), Samango Monkey (Endangered).

- Fauna (birds): Tawny Eagle (Endangered), African marsh-harrier (Endangered), European Roller (Near Threatened), Lanner Falcon (Vulnerable), Southern Bald Ibis (Vulnerable), Martial Eagle (Endangered), Secretary bird (Vulnerable) Crowned Eagle (Vulnerable).
- Fauna (reptiles): There is a strong possibility that reptile species occur within the more intact open savannah/grassland and thicket habitat on site where anthropogenic impacts are limited. One was assessed as being potentially present on site, namely, the Southern African Python (Least Concern – Protected).
- Fauna (amphibians): Three frog SCC may occur within specific freshwater habitats on site, they include Bilbo's Rain Frog (Vulnerable), the Natal Cascade Frog (Not red-listed but threatened by introduced trout and habitat destruction), and the Shovel-Nosed Frog (Vulnerable).
- Fauna (invertebrates): Very few formal surveys of invertebrates have been carried out in the study area. A review of available online/desktop databases highlighted 17 species that could potentially occur in vegetation communities that are in good ecological condition.

In terms of watercourses in the South Block, a total of 599 river/ stream units and 22 wetland units were identified and classified in the study area. In the North Block a total of 331 river/ stream units and 63 wetland units were identified and classified.



Figure 6 Downstream photo of a reach of a Transitional River (South Block)

A high level river and aquatic health assessment for the North Block indicates that the sub-quaternary reach of the Mfule River that runs through the Block is largely in a natural condition with Ecological Importance and

Sensitivity (EIS) rated as high. The activities highlighted as potentially impacting the health of the system are rural settlements, invasive alien plant encroachment and abandoned agricultural lands.

A river and aquatic health assessment undertaken for the South Block is summarised below:

- Mountain Headwater Stream and Mountain Streams:
 - Streams in the study area are 'Least Threatened' and are not considered Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (FEPAs). All are rated as being of 'Low' EIS.
 - These stream units do not host important or sensitive taxa due to their seasonal flow but do have relatively high levels of connectivity with the downstream watercourses making them important wildlife corridors.
- Transitional and Upper foothill Rivers (Figure 6):
 - These rivers are 'Least Threatened' and not considered FEPAs and are all rated as being of 'Moderate' EIS.
 - The perennial flow with a diversity of instream habitat and are likely to host a range of aquatic fauna.
 - The SASS5 and fish surveys revealed that several intolerant macro-invertebrate and fish species rely on these river systems.
 - These river systems have the potential to host *M. caudisquamatus*, *O. mossambicus* and *E. gurneyi* (Endangered on the IUCN List).
- Lowland River – Mhlatuze
 - Rivers in the study area are 'Least Threatened' and are not considered FEPAs. All are rated as being of 'High' EIS.
 - High levels of connectivity of habitat suggesting that the Mhlatuze River serves as an important wildlife corridor.
 - This river systems hosts *M. caudisquamatus*, *O. mossambicus* and *E. gurneyi* (Endangered on the IUCN List). *M. caudisquamatus* is recorded as being limited to only the Mhlatuze and Nseleni river systems making these systems important habitat.
 - The high flow volume of the system means it can buffer minor changes in flow condition and water quality.

9.3 Socio-economic Environment

Both the Mthonjaneni and uMlalazi Local Municipalities have economies that are currently strongly dependent on the agriculture, manufacturing and mining sectors to support economic growth. The success of these sectors determines the job security and opportunity within the municipalities.

In these two municipalities the majority of job seekers have a matric and some secondary education. Employment rate is higher in Mthonjaneni at 69.8%

compared to uMlalazi at 59.9%. However, the average annual household is classified as a low income category, with an annual income of less than R40 000.

Both municipalities show a slight potential decrease in population over the next 30 years which is likely due to people leaving the area in search of job opportunities in nearby urban areas, such as Empangeni and Richards Bay. There is evidence that the improving education levels has resulted in young professionals leaving the family home to find work elsewhere.

The bulk of the population (55% Mthonjaneni; 58% uMlalazi) in the area falls within the working age (15-64). However, this is still a low ratio and creates a significant dependency burden in the area. It is important in this scenario that job opportunities are available that will support households with a single breadwinner and many dependents. The average household is more than 4 people per house.

Within the two municipalities, less than half of the households have access to municipal water. Access to basic levels of sanitation is also poor in both municipalities with almost half of the households not having access to flushing toilets. The high dependency on pit latrines is a concern as poor sanitation can be a vector for disease. Just over one third of households has access to refuse removal services supplied by the municipality.

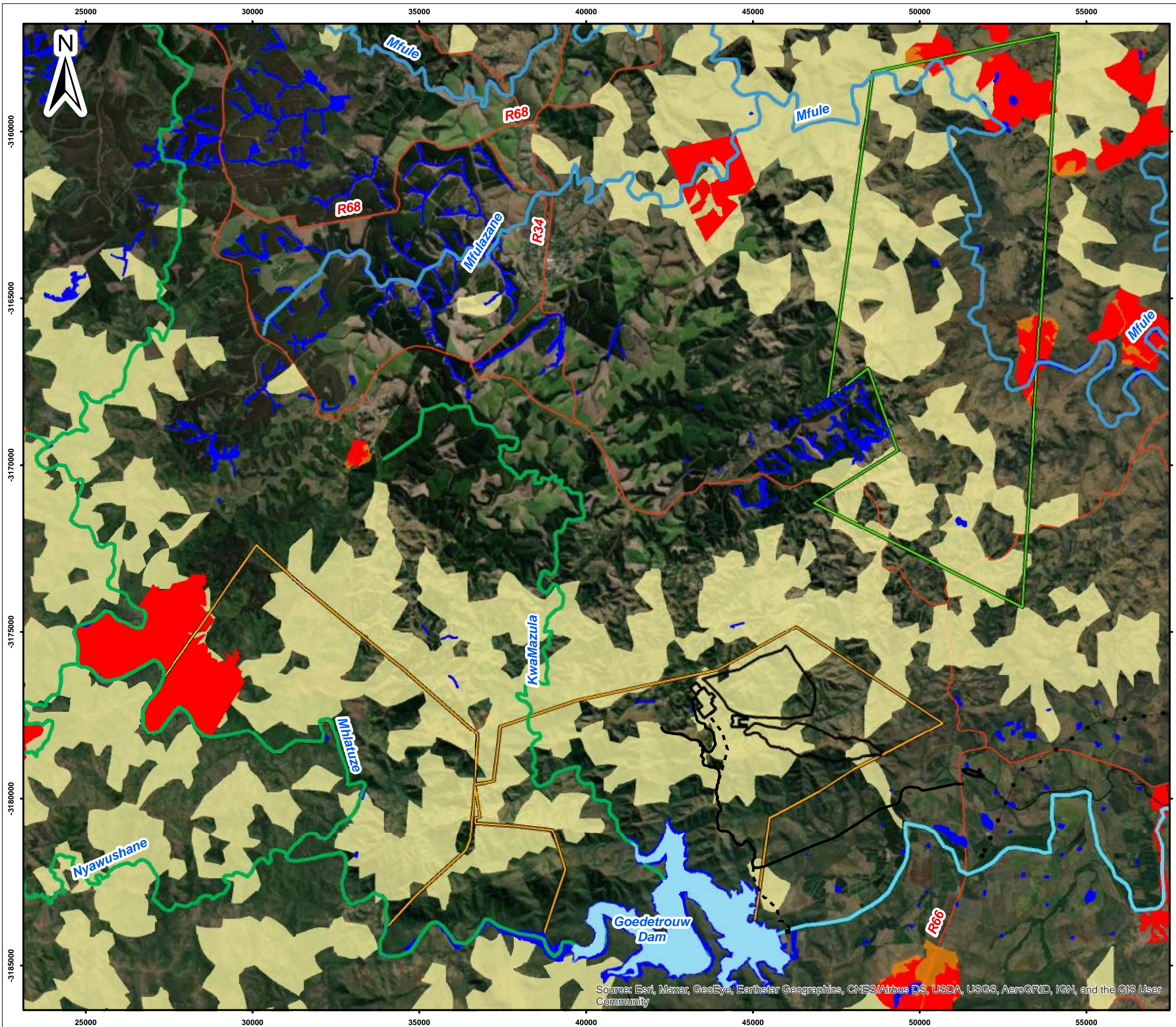
Less than 20% of the population has access to electricity within their households. The remaining households rely on paraffin for cooking and lighting.

Zulu people have occupied the Melmoth region for some 200 years. Grave sites, artefacts and cultural heritage resources abound and traditional culture is still observed by many residents and community social structures remain strong. Homesteads have remained within families for many generations and many residents have strong ties to the land. A full Heritage Study is planned whereby all potentially affected homesteads will be consulted and all graves and heritage features documented.

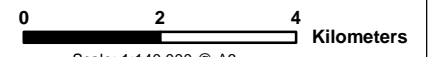
The area surrounding the proposed MIOP is classified as fully rural/ non-urban, with 70.8% of the land under tribal/ traditional authority administration. The only urban development within the study area is Melmoth (central west of the study area), which is approximately 15 km to the north west of the proposed MIOP.

In the North Block and South Blocks there are numerous small scale (between 5 and 10 ha) subsistence farms where the output is primarily for home consumption. There are no areas with rainfed annual crops or planted pasture within the South Block. The South Block has a moderate capacity for grazing.

Forestry and sugarcane fields dominate the area south of Melmoth with the Mhlatuze River valley downstream of the dam dominated by citrus and sugar cane. In the far south of the study area, sugar cane fields have been cultivated.



- Legend**
- Roads
 - +— Railway Line
 - Power Line
 - Rivers
 - Dams
 - North Block Prospecting Right Area
 - South Block Prospecting Right Area
 - Proposed Jindal Infrastructure
 - NFEPA Wetlands
- NFEPA Rivers**
- CLASS A: Unmodified, Natural
 - CLASS B: Largely Natural
 - CLASS C: Moderately Modified
- Critical Biodiversity Areas - Irreplaceable
 - Critical Biodiversity Area 1 Mandatory
 - Critical Biodiversity Area 2 Mandatory
 - Critical Biodiversity Area 3 Optimal



Scale: 1:140 000 @ A3
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: WGS1984, Lo31

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd

Figure 7
Environmental Sensitivity



SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
 P O Box 1596, Cramerview, 2060, South Africa
 Tel: +27 (11) 467-0945 Fax: +27 (11) 467-0978

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

8. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACTS IDENTIFIED AND PLAN OF STUDY

This section provides a list of high level potential impacts on the biophysical, heritage/cultural and socio-economic aspects that have been identified in respect of each of the main project actions/activities and processes for each of the project phases. A full assessment and rating of these impacts will be undertaken during the EIA phase and mitigation measures will be included to feed into the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).

Table 1. Potential identified Impacts and Associated Specialist Input

Potential Impact	Proposed Specialist Study	Specialist Details
Impacts to the local geology.	Vibrations and Blasting Assessment	Blast Management & Consulting
Reduced groundwater quality due to contamination from project related activities.	Groundwater Study	SLR Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Reduced groundwater quantity due to pit dewatering – impact on 3 rd party groundwater users		
Reduced surface water quantity through abstraction for water supply, dewatering activities and altering drainage patterns.	Surface Water Study	SLR Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Flooding of surface infrastructure through infrastructure placement and stormwater controls.		
Reduced surface water quality due to contamination from project related activities.		
Direct impact on biodiversity due to vegetation clearing.	Terrestrial Biodiversity Study	Eco-Pulse Environmental Consulting Services
Loss of species of conservation concern due to poor management practices. These impacts include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on vegetation structure and plant species composition; Impact on populations of species of special concern; Impact on targets for threatened ecosystems; Impact on ecological processes and functionality of ecosystems; Impact on species and ecosystem diversity; and Impact on ecological connectivity. 		
Loss of species diversity due to modification of freshwater habitat. These impacts include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alteration of hydrological and geomorphological processes; Impacts to water quality; and Impacts to ecological connectivity and/or ecological disturbance. 	Aquatic Biodiversity and Hydrogeology Studies	Eco-Pulse Environmental Consulting Services
Loss of wetland functionality.		Groundwater Consulting Services.
Loss of soils and land capability through contamination from project related activities.	Agricultural Agro-ecosystem Study	TerraAfrica Consult CC
Loss of soils and land capability through erosion and compaction from project related activities.		
Increase in disturbing noise levels from project related activities.	Noise Study	WKC Group
Reduced air quality due to emissions from project related activities.	Air Quality Study	
Impact on existing roads and traffic due to project related traffic.	Traffic Study	Siyazi Thula Transportation Planning (Pty) Ltd

Potential Impact	Proposed Specialist Study	Specialist Details
Negative visual impacts due to mining activities.	Visual Impact Study	Graham Young Landscape Architect
<p>Positive Socio-economic Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on community development due to skills development through training and capacity building; Impact on community due to employment creation and income generation; and Impact on business community through stimulation of entrepreneurship and business activities in the value chain. 	<p>Socio-economic Study Resettlement Policy Framework</p> <p>Resettlement planning will be undertaken as a separate process whereby communities will be engaged in transparent and ethical negotiations to understand needs, desires, fears and anxieties and to determine fair compensation to those that need to be resettled, or who have the burial sites of their ancestors exhumed and relocated.</p>	<p>Urban-Econ Development and Economists (Pty) Ltd</p>
<p>Negative Socio-economic Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on communities due to in-migration of jobseekers; Impact on communities due to changes in family dynamics; Impact on agriculture due to changes in air and water quality; Impact on culture and heritage due to exhumation and relocation of burial sites; Impact on customary and religious practices due to resettlement; Impact on communities due to disruption in social dynamics; Impact on communities through misrepresentation by traditional authorities; Impact on tourism sector due to mine activities; Impact on communities due to increased incidents of crime and increased burden on police services; Impact on communities due to fear and uncertainty about the future (can potentially be positive in terms of bringing hope for the future in terms of job opportunities etc.); Impact on country's citizens, communities and businesses due to increased demand on services, water and electricity; and Impact on service delivery and the national fiscus due to corruption, fraud and political interference. 		
<p>Impacts with both a positive and negative dimension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall impact of the project (positive and negative); Impacts on community lifestyle (positive and negative); Impact on health of communities; and Impact on community due to population displacement and resettlement - potential positive due to improved housing conditions, services schools and roads. 		
Loss of or damage to heritage and/or palaeontological resources.	Cultural Heritage Study	Ethembeni Cultural Heritage
Impact on climate change. The impacts of the local demographics, nearby available infrastructure, the current state of the environment and the employment and education of local communities, in light of the vulnerability of the project's operations, value chain of the project, as well as the impact on the social and natural environments.	Climate Change Impact Assessment	Promethium Carbon

Gugu Dhlamini

From: Gugu Dhlamini
Sent: Thursday, June 17, 2021 5:47 PM
Subject: JINDAL: MELMOTH IRON ORE MINE PROJECT - NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS FOR MIING RIGHT, INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AND WATER USE LICENCE FOR THE PROPOSED MELMOTH IRON ORE MINE PROJECT

Attachments: 2021-06-17_MelmothIronOreProject-BID-Final-isiZulu.pdf; 2021-06-17_Melmoth Iron Ore Project-BID-Final.pdf

Importance: High

Bcc: zulumandlah@gmail.com; SimelaSG@eskom.co.za; dhlamits@eskom.co.za; mtshaligv@saps.org.za; cro@aha.co.za; jjs.le.roux@mweb.co.za; manzini@mweb.co.za; nico.w.harris@gmail.com; grant@soil.co.za; ck88.scheepers@gmail.com; terence.neuton@mondigroup.co.za; manzini-art@mweb.co.za; ggreef@metrodeb.co.za; heinvorster1@gmail.com; harris3006@gmail.com; rbuller@mhlathuze.co.za; albert.links@transnet.net; melfarm@tantk.net; vtocks@iafrica.com; mgt@dundulu.co.za; thokozane.nsele@eskom.co.za; Gumede@eskom.co.za; gabrielqwabe@gmail.com; jjsleroux@mweb.co.za; phineasmbokane@sappi.com; zulum@sundaytimes.co.za; mtshaligv@saps.org.za; mervan.gounden@transnet.net; jennetmanqele@gmail.com; theuns55@telkomsa.net; anita@sizanan.co.za; accounts@genmac.co.za; dludlasibusiso@gmail.com; zulumandla@gmail.com; velaphitc@gmail.com; mbreezy.dust@gmail.com; admin@phuthumaenterprises.co.za; ibutholamanezabo@gmail.com; admin@meoflex.co.za; sakhi@masiphula.co.za; kholiweshongwe9@gmail.com; alwyn@inter-globallogistics.com; vuyiswasamantha@gmail.com; r.vtilburg@nrpiping.co.za; dollynorriss.dn@gmail.com; phambilingomusa@gmail.com; Parushap@gmail.com; Dieter.Reinstors@gmail.com; TOZISIBIYA@GMAIL.COM; Leesha.Parsons@sappi.com; uthingofarms@gmail.com; ivnxumalo67@gmail.com; bishop@eshowe.org; davidfowler@iuncapped.co.za; JHVDWEST@YAHOO.COM; lyle.lucas@uff.co.za; Promise.Mgenge@chennellsfarms.com; admin@eshowe.org; office@eshowe.org; pmc@iafrica.com; craig@forestrysa.co.za; rasiq.gafoor@mondigroup.com; bayfibre@lantic.net; lyle.lucas@uff.co.za; pmc@iafrica.com; enquiries@transnet.net; info@kznfilm.co.za; allison@riverbendfarm.co.za; info@cbl.co.za; info@nkwaleni-processors.com; Matthew Hemming

ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY

Dear Sir/Madam,

NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS FOR MIING RIGHT, INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AND WATER USE LICENCE FOR THE PROPOSED MELMOTH IRON ORE MINE PROJECT NEAR MELMOTH, KWAZULU-NATAL

This email serves to notify you, as a potentially interested and affected party, of the applications for a Mining Right, integrated Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence for the proposed Melmoth Iron Ore Mine Project. The required applications will be made to the respective competent authorities, whom are the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) and the Department of Human Settlement, Water and Sanitation.

INTRODUCTION

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal), owned by Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (74%) and Jindal's BEE partner, Mr. Thabang Khomo (26%), is proposing the development of an open pit iron ore mine and associated infrastructure on a site located 25 km southeast of Melmoth, within the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality, in KZN.

Jindal intends to lodge an application for a Mining Right (MR) with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) in terms of Section 22 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA).

In order for the DMRE (the Competent Authority) to consider the grant of a Mining Right the applicant must, amongst other requirements, apply for and obtain an Environmental Authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA). To inform the DMRE's decision on the Environmental Authorisation application, a Scoping and EIA (S&EIA) process must be undertaken in terms of Regulations 21 – 24, and 39 – 44 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2014 (as amended in 2017). In addition to the requirement for an Environmental Authorisation, Jindal will also make application for permits / licenses required in terms of the following legislation:

- National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA).
- National Water Act, 1998 (No. 36 of 1998) (NWA).

SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR), has been appointed by Jindal as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) responsible for undertaking the environmental regulatory processes and conducting public participation in support of these applications.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Jindal holds two Prospecting Rights over the proposed project site. The North (PR 10644) and South (PR 10652) Prospecting Right blocks, which have a total combined extent of 20 170 ha. Jindal has previously undertaken prospecting activities, including drilling, within selected areas of these blocks. In 2014 and 2015, Jindal conducted a Prefeasibility Engineering Study to determine the technical and financial feasibility of developing an open pit iron ore mine.

At that time Jindal had appointed an independent EAP to undertake a S&EIA process for the proposed project. Various public participation activities and specialist studies were undertaken, and draft Scoping Reports were submitted to the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA). However, the Scoping Reports were returned to Jindal with requests for more clarity on various aspects of the project. This, in parallel with a decline in global iron ore prices, caused Jindal to reduce development of the project. That S&EIA process was discontinued in January 2016.

Through 2020 the global iron ore price has recovered, to a level that encouraged Jindal to recommence their consideration of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project. Jindal have appointed consultants to update the engineering work and conduct the studies required to inform the Mining Right Application (MRA).

CURRENT PROJECT

Jindal is now proposing development of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project as an open cast mine and processing facility to produce iron ore concentrate for export. Development of the mine and mining infrastructure would be phased. Currently mining is only proposed to be undertaken in specific areas where the iron ore resource has been defined. Infrastructure would be developed to support this mining Phase 1 operation.

Jindal's intent with this MRA is to consolidate the PRs for the North and South blocks into a single MR. The MRA and S&EIA will consider the entire extent of the two PR blocks, but with a specific focus on the area for Phase 1 of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project.

Phase 1 of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project would comprise of an open pit, processing plant, waste rock dump (WRD), tailing storage facility (TSF) and associated infrastructure. Mining activities and infrastructure would only be

undertaken/developed in portions of the Mining Right area and some infrastructure may be located outside of the area. The Iron ore concentrate would be transported to the Richards Bay Port either by rail or pipeline. The concentrate will be exported as there are limited local markets. Prospecting would be undertaken in the North and South blocks in parallel with the Phase 1 mining.

The Melmoth Iron Ore Project would initially target production of up to 20 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of iron ore, with production possibly being increased in future. The method, scale, and location of the Phase 1 mining and mine infrastructure will be determined by the Bankable Feasibility Study, with inputs from this S&EIA process. Additional layout and design details will be presented in the Scoping and EIA Reports as they become available.

The scope of the current S&EIA process is aligned with, and focused on, identifying and assessing impacts of Phase 1 of the proposed mining operation (with DMRE as authority). Under NEMA the DMRE is not the competent authority for activities post the primary-processing of a mineral, where these are located outside of the MR area. Should the Melmoth Iron Ore Project require such infrastructure, this will be subject to separate application, assessment and approval process(es), as required by applicable legislation. Additionally, any future development phase of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project would need to be subject to the requisite regulatory application, assessment, and approval processes.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Interested or affected parties play a key role in any S&EIA process. As part of the initial phase of public consultation, SLR is notifying and distributing information to as many interested or affected parties as possible. Through various resources SLR has obtained contact details for potential stakeholders. Our information leads us to believe that you may have an interest in, or be affected by, the project. We would thus like to notify you of the applications and provide you with introductory information on the proposed project.

A Background Information Document (BID) has been produced and contains initial information on the proposed project; the regulatory requirements; an outline of the S&EIA process; the baseline environment of the site; and how stakeholders can have involvement. The BID is attached and available on our website at www.slrconsulting.com/za/slr-documents. Navigate to the 'Melmoth Iron Ore Project' page.

SLR will be consulting with stakeholders through a variety of engagements. Public information meetings have been arranged, as below. You are invited to attend.

Date and Time	Venue	Notes
30 June 2021 at 3 pm	Melmoth Golf Club, Golf Street, Melmoth	To ensure the health and safety of all stakeholders, Covid-19 protocols will be observed at the meeting. NB Attendance numbers are limited and only by RSVP to SLR.
6 July 2021 at 3 pm	Online via Microsoft Teams	Contact SLR to register and receive a meeting link.

You must register as an I&AP if you would like to receive more information or wish to participate in the assessment process of the project. All personal information submitted to SLR for the S&EIA process will be managed in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013.

Stakeholders are invited to submit initial comments or raise any environmental issues or concerns on the project and EIA process to SLR by end July 2021. Comments can however be submitted throughout the regulatory process. Registered I&APs will have opportunity to comment on Reports produced during the environmental authorisation process. Registered I&APs will be notified of availability of the Scoping and EIA Reports for public review.

To register as an I&AP and/or to submit any comment or concern on the proposed project and EIA process, please contact SLR at the details below:

ATTENTION: Ms Gugu Dhlamini

Email: gdhlamini@slrconsulting.com

Post: PO Box 1596. Cramerview, 2060

Telephone: 011 467 0945

Cell phone: 066 082 3687

(Note: If using post, please also contact us telephonically to notify us of your submission)

Please feel free to pass this document on to any other persons whom you believe may be interested in this project. We welcome any comment or questions.

Yours faithfully



M. Hemming


Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Gugu Dhlamini

Environmental Consultant

 2021

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SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
SLR Consulting (Johannesburg office)
Suite1 - Building D, Monte Circle
178 Montecasino Boulevard
Fourways
Johannesburg, 2191

ATTENTION: COMMENTING AUTHORITY

Dear Sir/Madam,

NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS FOR MINING RIGHT, INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AND WATER USE LICENCE FOR THE PROPOSED MELMOTH IRON ORE MINE PROJECT NEAR MELMOTH, KWAZULU-NATAL

This email serves to notify you, as a potential commenting authority, of the applications for a Mining Right, integrated Environmental Authorisation and Water Use Licence for the proposed Melmoth Iron Ore Mine Project. The required applications will be made to the respective competent authorities, whom are the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) and the Department of Human Settlement, Water and Sanitation.

INTRODUCTION

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal), owned by Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (74%) and Jindal's BEE partner, Mr. Thabang Khomo (26%), is proposing the development of an open pit iron ore mine and associated infrastructure on a site located 25 km southeast of Melmoth, within the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality, in KZN.

Jindal intends to lodge an application for a Mining Right (MR) with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) in terms of Section 22 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA).

In order for the DMRE (the Competent Authority) to consider the grant of a Mining Right the applicant must, amongst other requirements, apply for and obtain an Environmental Authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA). To inform the DMRE's decision on the Environmental Authorisation application, a Scoping and EIA (S&EIA) process must be undertaken in terms of Regulations 21 – 24, and 39 – 44 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2014 (as amended in 2017). In addition to the requirement for an Environmental Authorisation, Jindal will also make application for permits / licenses required in terms of the following legislation:

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PROJECT BACKGROUND

Jindal holds two Prospecting Rights over the proposed project site. The North (PR 10644) and South (PR 10652) Prospecting Right blocks, which have a total combined extent of 20 170 ha. Jindal has previously undertaken prospecting activities, including drilling, within selected areas of these blocks. In 2014 and 2015, Jindal conducted a Prefeasibility Engineering Study to determine the technical and financial feasibility of developing an open pit iron ore mine.

At that time Jindal had appointed an independent EAP to undertake a S&EIA process for the proposed project. Various public participation activities and specialist studies were undertaken, and draft Scoping Reports were submitted to the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA). However, the Scoping Reports were returned to Jindal with requests for more clarity on various aspects of the project. This, in parallel with a decline in global iron ore prices, caused Jindal to reduce development of the project. That S&EIA process was discontinued in January 2016.

Through 2020 the global iron ore price has recovered, to a level that encouraged Jindal to recommence their consideration of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project. Jindal have appointed consultants to update the engineering work and conduct the studies required to inform the Mining Right Application (MRA).

CURRENT PROJECT

Jindal is now proposing development of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project as an open cast mine and processing facility to produce iron ore concentrate for export. Development of the mine and mining infrastructure would be phased. Currently mining is only proposed to be undertaken in specific areas where the iron ore resource has been defined. Infrastructure would be developed to support this mining Phase 1 operation.

Jindal’s intent with this MRA is to consolidate the PRs for the North and South blocks into a single MR. The MRA and S&EIA will consider the entire extent of the two PR blocks, but with a specific focus on the area for Phase 1 of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project.

Phase 1 of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project would comprise of an open pit, processing plant, waste rock dump (WRD), tailing storage facility (TSF) and associated infrastructure. Mining activities and infrastructure would only be undertaken/developed in portions of the Mining Right area and some infrastructure may be located outside of the area. The Iron ore concentrate would be transported to the Richards Bay Port either by rail or pipeline. The concentrate will be exported as there are limited local markets. Prospecting would be undertaken in the North and South blocks in parallel with the Phase 1 mining.

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The scope of the current S&EIA process is aligned with, and focused on, identifying and assessing impacts of Phase 1 of the proposed mining operation (with DMRE as authority). Under NEMA the DMRE is not the competent authority for activities post the primary-processing of a mineral, where these are located outside of the MR area. Should the Melmoth Iron Ore Project require such infrastructure, this will be subject to separate application, assessment and approval process(es), as required by applicable legislation. Additionally, any future development phase of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project would need to be subject to the requisite regulatory application, assessment, and approval processes.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Interested or affected parties play a key role in any S&EIA process. As part of the initial phase of public consultation, SLR is notifying and distributing information to as many interested or affected parties as possible. Through various resources SLR has obtained contact details for potential stakeholders. Our information leads us to believe that you/your Department may have an interest in, or be a commenting authority on, the project. We would thus like to notify you of the applications and provide you with introductory information on the proposed project.

A Background Information Document (BID) has been produced and contains initial information on the proposed project; the regulatory requirements; an outline of the S&EIA process; the baseline environment of the site; and how stakeholders can have involvement. The BID is attached and available on our website at www.slrconsulting.com/za/slr-documents. Navigate to the ‘Melmoth Iron Ore Project’ page.

SLR will be consulting with stakeholders through a variety of engagements. Meetings will be arranged with commenting authorities. Public information meetings have been arranged, as below.

Date and Time	Venue	Notes
30 June 2021 at 3 pm	Melmoth Golf Club, Golf Street, Melmoth	To ensure the health and safety of all stakeholders, Covid-19 protocols will be observed at the meeting. NB Attendance numbers are limited and only by RSVP to SLR.
6 July 2021	Online via Microsoft Teams	Contact SLR to register and receive a meeting link.

You must register as an I&AP if you would like to receive more information or wish to participate in the assessment process of the project. All personal information submitted to SLR for the S&EIA process will be managed in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013.

Stakeholders are invited to submit initial comments or raise any environmental issues or concerns on the project and EIA process to SLR by end July 2021. Comments can however be submitted throughout the regulatory process. Registered I&APs will have opportunity to comment on Reports produced during the environmental authorisation process. Registered I&APs will be notified of availability of the Scoping and EIA Reports for public review.

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Email: gdhlamini@slrconsulting.com

Telephone: 011 467 0945

Post: PO Box 1596. Cramerview, 2060

Cell phone: 066 082 3687

(Note: If using post, please also contact us telephonically to notify us of your submission)

Please feel free to pass this document on to any other persons in your Department whom you believe may be interested in, or have responsibility for, this project. We welcome any comment or questions.

Yours faithfully



M. Hemming

Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Gugu Dhlamini

Environmental Consultant

 2021

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 +27 71 299 2820

 gdhlamini@slrconsulting.com

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SLR Consulting (Johannesburg office)
Suite1 - Building D, Monte Circle
178 Montecasino Boulevard
Fourways
Johannesburg, 2191

Milisa Rala

From: Milisa Rala
Sent: Thursday, 05 August 2021 13:31
Subject: JINDAL: MELMOTH IRON ORE MINE PROJECT - NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS FOR MINING RIGHT, INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION AND WATER USE LICENCE FOR THE PROPOSED MELMOTH IRON ORE MINE PROJECT
Attachments: 2021-07-27_MelmothIronOreProject-BID-Final-isiZuluV1_.pdf; 2021-07-27_Melmoth Iron Ore Project-BID-Finalv1_.pdf

ATTENTION: REGULATORY AUTHORITY

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M. Hemming



Milisa Rala

EMPA Intern

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President's Award 2020

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Milisa Rala

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Attachments: 2021-07-27_Melmoth Iron Ore Project-BID-Finalv1_.pdf; 2021-07-27_MelmothIronOreProject-BID-Final-isiZuluV1_.pdf

ATTENTION: INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY

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APPENDIX C7: AMAFA APPLICATION



**KWAZULU-NATAL
AMAFA AND RESEARCH
INSTITUTE**

THE KZN PROVINCIAL HERITAGE
RESOURCES AUTHORITY

APPLICATION FORM J

Ref/Amafa ID:
File Ref
EIA no:
Date Received:
Filter Com Recommendation:
Comment date:

**APPLICATION IN TERMS OF THE SECTION 41 OF THE KWAZULU-NATAL
AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTUE ACT (5/2018) AND THE NATIONAL
HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (SECTION 38) FOR COMMENT ON THE
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A SITE**

PLEASE NOTE IT IS AN OFFENCE IN TERMS OF THE KWAZULU-NATAL HERITAGE ACT, 2008 TO MAKE ANY FALSE STATEMENT OR FAIL TO PROVIDE REQUIRED INFORMATION IN THIS APPLICATION (Detach and Consult the attached guidelines before completing this form) THE ONUS IS ON THE APPLICANT TO ENSURE THAT THE CURRENT APPLICATION FORM IS USED. APPLICATIONS ON NON-COMPLIANT FORMS WILL NOT BE PROCESSED

ALL APPLICATION FORMS, DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS, PHOTOGRAPHS, MOTIVATION, AND PROOF OF PAYMENT ARE TO BE UPLOADED TO THE SAHRIS SYSTEM (www.sahra.org.za). A hard copy must also be delivered to 195 Langalibalele Street, Pietermaritzburg, 3201 OR posted to Box 2685, Pietermaritzburg, 3200. In the case of a failure of the SAHRIS system the application can be emailed to archaeology@amafapmb.co.za and bernadetp@amafapmb.co.za.

A. DEVELOPMENT DETAILS

1. PROJECT TITLE:

Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Mine Environmental Impact Assessment Process

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal), is owned by Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (74%) and a South African BBBEE partner, Mr. Thabang Khomo (Pty) Ltd (26%). Jindal holds two Prospecting Rights within the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality (LM) in KZN. The North Block (PR 10644) is 8 467 ha and the South Block (PR 10652) is 11 703 ha in extent. Jindal had previously prospected in these PR areas, but suspended the project in 2016. The recovery of the iron ore price has encouraged Jindal to relook at the development of the Melmoth Iron Ore Project (MIOP) and is currently undertaking a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS).

Jindal is proposing an open cast mine and processing facility to produce iron ore concentrate for export. The MIOP is proposed in a phased approach and this MRA only includes mining in the south-eastern section of the South Block. Through the MRA Jindal intends to consolidate the Prospecting Rights for the North and South Blocks into a single Mining Right.

Jindal is proposing the following for the MIOP:

- An open pit mining operation in the southeast section of the South Block (named the South East Pit).
- Mining of >800 million tonnes of ore over approximately 25 years generating approximately 32 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of iron ore.
- A waste rock dump (WRD) for disposal of waste rock.
- A processing plant for milling and magnetic separation to produce approximately 7.5 mtpa of concentrate for export (there are limited local markets).

- Associated infrastructure to support the mine would include: a laboratory, rail loading facility, access and haul roads, electrical transmission line and sub-stations, water pipelines, stormwater management infrastructure, concentrate pipelines, offices, change house, workshops, and perimeter fencing (amongst others).
- Slurry generated from the processing plant would be disposed of to a tailing's storage facility (also part of a separate application).

3. EXTENT OF THE SITE: 201 700 000 m² North Block (PR 10644) is 8 467 ha and the South Block (PR 10652) is 11 703 ha in extent – Total 20 170 ha

4. EXTENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT AREA (m²): 19 000 000 m² (includes pit, WRD, plant area, access roads and pipelines)

GPS CO-ORDINATES: (Decimal format only)

SOUTH: EAST:

	Decimal Degrees	Degrees Minutes Seconds
South Block West	31,335458 -28,708644	31°20'7,649"E 28°42'31,117"S
South Block East	31,443515 -28,728624	31°26'36,656"E 28°43'43,046"S
North Block	31,522416 -28,596447	31°31'20,696"E 28°35'47,211"S

1:50 000 SHEET no:

Sheet No. 2831CB
Sheet No. 2831CD
Sheet No. 2831DA

1:10 000 SHEET no:

B. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

Name of property: Jindal Prospecting Rights, North and South Blocks

Title Deed No. Ingonyama Trust Lands

Erf/Lot/Farm No:

South Block

Remaining Extent, Portions 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Farm Black Eyes 13385

Remaining Extent, Portions 1, 2, and 3 of the Farm Goedgeloof 6106

Remaining Extent of the Farm Kromdraai 6110

Portion 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the Farm Wilderness 6107

Portion 0 of the Farm Vergelegen 6104

Goedertrow 89 No. 7806

Portion of Rem of Reserve No. 11 No. 15831

North Block

Portion 3 and 4 of the Farm Reserve No. 11 15831

Portion 0 of the Farm Ntembeni 16921

GPS Co-ordinates:

See Appendix A

Street Address:

Melmoth Iron Ore Mine, approximately 16 km south & southeast of Melmoth

Local Municipality

Mthonjaneni Local Municipality

District Municipality

King Cetshwayo District Municipality

Traditional Authority Area Royal Entembeni Traditional Council	
Current zoning Ingonyama Trust Lands	Present use: Community land


C. DEVELOPMENT TYPE:					
1. COMMENT REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTION s41(1) (tick the appropriate box/boxes)					
Linear Development/Barrier exceeding 300m in length e.g. road, pipe/power line, trench, canal or wall	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Other similar form of linear development/barrier exceeding 300m in length	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Any development exceeding 5 000m ² in extent or any other category of development provided for in regulations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Any other activity which would change the character of an area of land or water exceeding 10 000m ² in extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Any development involving three or more existing erven or sub-divisions thereof	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Any other activity involving three or more existing erven or sub-divisions thereof	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Any development or other activity involving three or more existing erven or sub-divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past 5 years	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Any development or other activity the costs of which will exceed a sum set out in the regulations	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m ²	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
2. DEVELOPMENTS THAT TRIGGER NEMA AND OTHER LEGISLATION					
RESPONSE REQUIRED IN TERMS OF s41(8) (tick the appropriate box/boxes)					
BID	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	EIA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
EMP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WULA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MPRDA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OTHER (describe)	NEM:WA				

D. IMPACT ON HERITAGE RESOURCES:	
To your knowledge would the Development impact on any known heritage resources protected in terms of the KZN Amafa and Research Institute Act (5/2018), or is the development located in the vicinity of any of the above? If yes, the Heritage Practitioner must create a site on SAHRIS pinpointing the position of the heritage resource/s discovered. (tick the appropriate box/boxes below)	
s37 - Structures or part thereof that can reasonably be expected to be over 60 years of age	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
s38 - Graves of victims of conflict,	<input type="checkbox"/>
s39 - Informal and private burial grounds (traditional graves or graves outside of a formal cemetery e.g. a farm cemetery that are over 60 years of age).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
s40 - Battlefield sites, archaeological sites, rock art sites, palaeontological sites, historic fortifications, ruins over 100 years old, meteorite or meteorite impact sites and any objects or ecofacts associated therewith	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
s42 - Protected areas (is the site within a known protected area?)	<input type="checkbox"/>
s43 - Specially protected heritage resources are listed in Schedule of Heritage Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>
s44 - Heritage Landmarks including the site on which they are situated	<input type="checkbox"/>
s45 - Provincial Landmarks and the site on which they are situated (state owned)	<input type="checkbox"/>
s46 - Graves of members of the Royal Family listed in Schedule of Heritage Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>

s47 - Battlefield site, public monument or memorial listed in the Schedule of Heritage Resources and any public monument defined in the NHRA and protected in terms of Section 37 of the NHRA, & Section 47 of the KZN Amafa and Research Institute Act (5/2018)	
s49 - Artefacts, or collections thereof on which Heritage Object status has been conferred	

E. CONTACT DETAILS


1. APPLICANT'S DETAILS (OWNER OF PROPERTY)	
NAME: Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd	
POSTAL ADDRESS: 22 Kildoon Road, Bryanston, Johannesburg	
	POST CODE: 2021
TEL 011 706 8420	FAX/EMAIL debratna.nag@jindalafrika.com

DECLARATION BY OWNER	
I, <u>DEBRATNA NAG</u>	
(full names of owner/person authorized to sign on behalf of the owner)	
undertake strictly to observe the terms, conditions, restrictions, by-laws and directions under which the KZN Amafa and Research Institute may issue the comment to me.)	
Signature <u></u>	
Place <u>JOHANNESBURG</u>	Date <u>17/02/2022</u>

2. DELEGATED AUTHORITY (The name of the person authorized to act on behalf of a company or institution – Power or Attorney/proof of authorization to be attached)


NAME	
TEL	FAX/EMAIL

3. DEVELOPER'S DETAILS

NAME(Company/institution/individual) Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd	
POSTAL ADDRESS 22 Kildoon Road, Bryanston, Johannesburg	
	POST CODE 2021
TEL 011 706 8420	FAX
CELL +27 82 470 5023	EMAIL debratna.nag@jindalafrika.com
SIGNATURE <u></u>	DATE <u>17/02/2022</u>

4. CONSULTANTS' DETAILS

NAME(Company/institution/individual) SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd eThembeni Cultural Heritage Management cc.	
POSTAL ADDRESS Suite1 - Building D, Monte Circle 178 Montecasino Boulevard Fourways Johannesburg	
	POST CODE 2191
TEL +27 11 467 0945	FAX
CELL +27 72 850 0801	EMAIL khamilton@slrconsulting.com

SIGNATURE 	DATE 16/02/2022
--	--------------------

F. SUBMISSION FEE: R800.00 (subject to annual increment on the 1 April)

The submission fee is payable to the **KZN Amafa and Research Institute** by bank deposit/internet banking (EFT) and proof of payment must be submitted with the application.

ACCOUNT DETAILS:

ABSA BANK: Branch: ULUNDI **Bank Code:** 630330

Account in the name of **AMAFA AKWAZULU-NATALI**

Account No. 40-5935-6024

USE SAHRIS ID AS REFERENCE

G. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: (Contact details of Interested and Affected Parties Consulted - written opinion to be attached to form and drawings to be signed by I & A P. See Guidelines)

A public participation process is currently underway. Minutes and attendance registers of relevant traditional council meetings will be uploaded to the SAHRIS case file as these are concluded.

Material to the HIA study, consultation meetings with relatives associated with graves over 60 years will be submitted during permit applications for exhumation and reburial, or, wherever possible, mitigation measures to leave graves in situ and buffered from mining activities. Affected families' consent to such mitigation will also be uploaded to SAHRIS.

H. CHECKLIST OF DOCUMENTATION SUBMITTED

HARD COPY APPLICATION FORM (COMPLETED & SIGNED BY OWNER, DEVELOPER & CONSULTANT)	
APPLICATION FORM UPLOADED TO SAHRIS	✓
MOTIVATION	✓
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS/CASE IMAGES	✓
1:50 000 MAP & SATELLITE AERIAL VIEW	✓
KML FILE MAP	✓
SITE PLAN SHOWING ALL FEATURES & HERITAGE RESOURCES	Pending HIA
DEVELOPMENT PLAN SHOWING ALL FEATURES & HERITAGE RESOURCES SUPERIMPOSED THEREON	Pending HIA
PROOF OF PROFESSIONAL ACCREDITATION (e.g. copy of accreditation card/certificate)	✓
PROOF OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	See above
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	Pending
HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT	Pending
CONSENT LETTER FROM THE OWNER	Pending
LETTER OF APPOINTMENT OF CONSULTANT	✓
PROOF OF PAYMENT OF SUBMISSION FEE (EFT/BANK DEP/AMAFA CARD)	✓

KWAZULU-NATAL AMAFA AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

THE KZN PROVINCIAL HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY
(accredited in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act)

GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR COMMENT FROM THE PROVINCIAL HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS IN TERMS OF SECTION 41 OF THE KZN AMAFA & RESEARCH INSTITUTE ACT (5 OF 2018) AND THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (SECTION 38).

Please detach from the form before submission

NOTE: The provisions of s38 of the NHRA have been incorporated verbatim into s41 of the **KZN AMAFA & RESEARCH INSTITUTE ACT (5 OF 2018)**.

APPLICATION FORMS

All applications must be made on the relevant official application form and must be accompanied by the relevant supporting documentation.

- A. DEVELOPMENT DETAILS:** Describe the proposed development and motivate and motivate the need and desirability for such a development. Details must be given of the work to be carried out – do not merely refer to the documents submitted.
- B. PROPERTY:** Include the name of the development where applicable. The FARM NAME is the key information and is used as a tracking device in the filing system. Where development is in an urban area the street address is key and if several street numbers apply to the site, all the numbers must be included.

GPS CO-ORDINATES: The KZN Amafa and Research Institute only accepts GPS co-ordinates in decimal format. Other formats may be provided in addition to the decimal format but not to the exclusion of the decimal format.

- C. DEVELOPMENT TYPE:** development applications are made either in terms of:
s41(1) – check the list under C 1 – or
s41(8) – check the list under C 2.
- D. HERITAGE RESOURCES:** Identify any heritage resources uncovered through initial scoping or through the Heritage Impact Assessment.

Create a site on the step/page 1 of the application on SAHRIS and pinpoint the positions of the resources on the google map provided.

When heritage resources have been found the Institute will require that a Heritage Impact Assessment is carried out by a practitioner registered with the Institute and accredited to carry out such assessments. When appointing the Heritage Practitioner stipulate that the HIA must be uploaded to the application on SAHRIS and that a hard copy must be provided to the Institute.

NB: Section 39 of the KZN Amafa and Research Institute Act (5/2018) has been brought in line with the NHRA and limits the protection of traditional graves to those over 60 years of age.

- E. CONTACT DETAILS:** full contact details of all major players in the development are required.
- F. DECLARATION:** The owner must sign the form and any accompanying documentation and must consent to submissions by a third party/agent.
- G. A SUBMISSION FEE** – a service fee determined by the Council of the Institute is payable on submission of all applications. **THE APPLICATION WILL NOT BE REGISTERED AS SUBMITTED IF THE PROOF OF PAYMENT IS NOT ATTACHED. USE THE SAHRIS CASE ID AS THE REFERENCE.**
- H. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:** WHERE GRAVES ARE PRESENT COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MUST BE CARRIED OUT AND EVERY EFFORT MADE TO LOCATE AND CONSULT THE FAMILIES OF THE DECEASED PRIOR TO SUBMISSION OF THIS APPLICATION.

The applicant will be notified of the level of public participation required and will have to bear the costs thereof. Neighbors, Ward Councillors, and Heritage Groups should be consulted in the case of demolition applications. All documentation submitted is retained for record purposes and interested and affected parties may apply to view the documentation.

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED IN SUPPORT OF THIS APPLICATION

- 1. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION: Only Heritage Practitioners registered with the Institute may compile the HIA and related supporting documentation. Permits will require their overseeing the work. Where architectural drawings are required, they must be authored by SACAP registered professionals.**
 - 1.1. PHOTOGRAPHS OF EXISTING FEATURES, STRUCTURE/S ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, GRAVES, ETC AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS:**

Photographs that clearly illustrate the features of the affected site relevant to the application must be submitted.
 - 1.2. SITE PLAN:** The site plan must be drawn in accordance with the approved surveyor's diagram of the site and must show: scale; the north point; the erf/property/farm number of the site; the location of the site and any structures on it in relation to surrounding roads, buildings and other features; existing buildings, structures, and pools on the site (coloured grey or uncoloured); proposed work (coloured red) and buildings or portions of buildings proposed for demolition (in dotted lines); and the extent of the declared area (in the case of a proclaimed property). Heritage resources must be clearly marked on the plan.
 - 1.3. KML MAP FILE AND AERIAL OR SATELLITE VIEWS OF THE SITE** that clearly illustrate the features of the affected site relevant to the application must be submitted.
 - 1.4. 1:50 000 MAP OF THE SITE** that clearly illustrates the features of the affected site relevant to the application must be submitted.
 - 1.5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT** where required the EIA must be compiled in accordance with standards set out in regulations under the environmental legislation.
 - 1.6. HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENTS** must be submitted where any Heritage Resources are found. These reports must comply with the standards set out by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (go to www.sahra.org.za to download the standards) and may only be compiled by practitioners who have registered their accreditation for this work with the Institute. If the HIA is not submitted with the application, the Institute will notify the applicant of the need to submit an HIA if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected by the development.
- 2. SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS:** Application forms can be downloaded from www.heritagekzn.co.za – look under the “Permits” tab - download forms – Form J. Electronic submissions must be uploaded to the SAHRIS system operated by the South African Heritage Resources Agency www.sahra.org.za. The application must also be submitted in hard copy delivered to 195 Langalibalele Street, Pietermaritzburg, 3201 OR posted to Box 2685, Pietermaritzburg, 3200. In the case of a failure of the SAHRIS system the application can be emailed to archaeology@amafapmb.co.za and bernadetp@amafapmb.co.za.

When submitting on SAHRIS note that you must still check Section 38 under the case type and KZN – Amafa for the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority.

The applicant is the “owner” and the Assessor is the “Consultant” and the correct fields must be completed.

The Consent Letters allowing a developer to act on behalf of the owner or the Consultant to upload the case to SAHRIS must be placed in the correct boxes which are blocked from public view.

The proof of payment must also be loaded to the designated box to prevent members of the public obtaining banking details, etc from the document.
- 3. PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS:** applications are processed in the order in which they are received, except during the December/January holiday break. The Institute will receipt the application and alert the applicant to any missing information within 2 weeks of submission. Allow 90 days for processing of complex applications as these may be submitted to external reviewers. Lobbying of external reviewers will disqualify the application. Written responses to applications will be uploaded to SAHRIS. Telephonic or e-mails enquiries will not be responded to.

***PLEASE NOTE: INCOMPLETE APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE PROCESSED. Allow 90 days from the receipt of all required documentation**

APPENDIX A: JINDAL MIOP PROPERTY CO-ORDINATES

	Decimal Degrees	Degrees Minutes Seconds
South Block West	31,335458 -28,708644	31°20'7,649"E 28°42'31,117"S
South Block East	31,443515 -28,728624	31°26'36,656"E 28°43'43,046"S
North Block	31,522416 -28,596447	31°31'20,696"E 28°35'47,211"S

Farm Name and Portion Numbers

Black Eyes 13385		
Remaining Extent	31,398958 -28,737057	31°23'56,249"E 28°44'13,406"S
Portion 1	31,388487 -28,717990	31°23'18,552"E 28°43'4,763"S
Portion 2	31,400613 -28,716427	31°24'2,206"E 28°42'59,136"S
Portion 3	31,396969 -28,726750	31°23'49,088"E 28°43'36,301"S
Portion 4	31,413551 -28,756111	31°24'48,783"E 28°45'22"S

Goedeloof 6106		
Remaining Extent	31,316077 -28,700990	31°18'57,877"E 28°42'3,564"S
Portion 1	31,341251 -28,698971	31°20'28,504"E 28°41'56,297"S
Portion 2	31,332488 -28,710571	31°19'56,958"E 28°42'38,057"S
Portion 3	31,336807 -28,706383	31°20'12,507"E 28°42'22,979"S

Kromdraai 6110		
Remaining Extent	31,463666 -28,706724	31°27'49,198"E 28°42'24,206"S

Wilderness 6107		
Portion 3	31,373888 -28,724835	31°22'25,996"E 28°43'29,404"S
Portion 4	31,372558 -28,733184	31°22'21,208"E 28°43'59,462"S
Portion 5	31,373170 -28,736291	31°22'23,413"E 28°44'10,646"S
Portion 6	31,370891 -28,742952	31°22'15,209"E 28°44'34,629"S
Portion 7	31,374270 -28,733227	31°22'27,371"E 28°43'59,617"S
Portion 8	31,369821 -28,746584	31°22'11,355"E 28°44'47,702"S
Portion 12	31,355628 -28,738887	31°21'20,26"E 28°44'19,994"S
Portion 13	31,375317 -28,718578	31°22'31,141"E 28°43'6,882"S
Portion 14	31,345982 -28,725472	31°20'45,534"E 28°43'31,7"S
Portion 15	31,356200 -28,707828	31°21'22,319"E 28°42'28,18"S
Portion 16	31,368005 -28,715459	31°22'4,819"E 28°42'55,653"S

Vergelegen 6104		
Portion 0	31,300356 -28,691365	31°18'1,282"E 28°41'28,913"S

Reserve No. 11 No. 15831

Portion of RE **I have only Portions 2,3,4. No Remaining Extent**

North Block

Farm Name and Portions

Reserve No. 11 15831		
Portion 3	31,522397 -28,524232	31°31'20,629"E 28°31'27,237"S
Portion 4	31,557113 -28,572138	31°33'25,606"E 28°34'19,698"S

Ntembeni 16921		
Portion 0	31,502911 -28,689624	31°30'10,48"E 28°41'22,645"S

1:50 000 Topos

Sheet No. 2831CB

Sheet No. 2831CD

Sheet No. 2831DA

APPENDIX B: MOTIVATION

NEED & DESIRABILITY OF THE PROJECT

The key components of the Need and Desirability Guideline are:

Ecological Sustainable Development and Use of Natural Resources

The proposed Jindal MIOP site is a 'greenfield' site and outcomes from biodiversity studies have indicated that the project area identified for the placement of the Jindal MIOP is associated with some species of conservation concern (SCC). The expansion of the South East Pit and WRD could result in the loss of Moist

Coast Hinterland Grassland (Endangered) and Dry Coast Hinterland Grassland (Vulnerable). However, given the nature of the grazing across the sub-region these grasslands could to some extent already be degraded/transformed. A detailed assessment delineating the grasslands and determining their current status will need to be undertaken. In addition, comment on the issues of veld management to maintain the grasslands is required. Ongoing engagement with local stakeholders and the development of a sustainable grassland management programme will be critical in ensuring that remaining intact primary grassland is not further degraded through increased anthropogenic pressures such as grazing and too frequent burning. It will also be important to combat alien plant invasions associated with the edge effects created through both the mine development and overgrazing with the implementation of a comprehensive alien plant control programme.

In addition to the potential impacts on biodiversity, the mining operations will require water for the processing plant, dust control, for vehicle wash down and for the change house and office use. It is currently anticipated that makeup water would be acquired from the KZN bulk water supply authority. A water supply analysis will be undertaken as part of the Jindal MIOP and EIA process which will determine water supply and demand. Water requirements are likely to reduce as the pit deepens due to the reuse of water that collects within the pit.

Promoting Justifiable Economic and Social Development

The Mining Charter, 2018, was gazetted in September 2018 and is envisaged as a tool for driving transformation of the mining and minerals industry. At its core, the Mining Charter is premised on the conviction that the mineral wealth of the country belongs to all citizens and those that are located close to the mineral resources should derive socio-economic benefit from extraction and processing. Jindal, as with all other mining companies in South Africa, will be bound to compliance with this Mining Charter.

In addition, the South African National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The proposed Jindal MIOP can contribute towards the realisation of economic development and inclusive growth through revenue and tax generation and the creation of employment opportunities. Through the implementation of the Social and Labour Plan (SLP), the proposed project can positively contribute to the Local Economic Development (LED) of the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality (LM), which in turn should deliver benefit to the communities directly affected by the establishment of the project. Importantly, the proposed Jindal MIOP must take measures to limit any negative impacts on agriculture and tourism development, as these are both considered vital sectors of the municipal economy.

APPENDIX C: 1:50 000 MAP AND SATELLITE AERIAL VIEW

	Decimal Degrees	Degrees Minutes Seconds
South Block West	31,335458 -28,708644	31°20'7,649"E 28°42'31,117"S
South Block East	31,443515 -28,728624	31°26'36,656"E 28°43'43,046"S
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Goedeloof 6106		
Remaining Extent	31,316077 -28,700990	31°18'57,877"E 28°42'3,564"S
Portion 1	31,341251 -28,698971	31°20'28,504"E 28°41'56,297"S
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Kromdraai 6110		
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Wilderness 6107		
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Portion 6	31,370891 -28,742952	31°22'15,209"E 28°44'34,629"S
Portion 7	31,374270 -28,733227	31°22'27,371"E 28°43'59,617"S
Portion 8	31,369821 -28,746584	31°22'11,355"E 28°44'47,702"S
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Portion 16	31,368005 -28,715459	31°22'4,819"E 28°42'55,653"S

Vergelegen 6104		
Portion 0	31,300356 -28,691365	31°18'1,282"E 28°41'28,913"S

Reserve No. 11 No. 15831

Portion of RE **I have only Portions 2,3,4. No Remaining Extent**

North Block

Farm Name and Portions

Reserve No. 11 15831		
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Portion 4	31,557113 -28,572138	31°33'25,606"E 28°34'19,698"S

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Portion 0	31,502911 -28,689624	31°30'10,48"E 28°41'22,645"S

1:50 000 Topos

Sheet No. 2831CB

Sheet No. 2831CD

Sheet No. 2831DA

APPENDIX D: PROOF OF PROFESSIONAL ACCREDITATION



Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners

MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

LEN VAN SCHALKWYK
MEMBERSHIP NUMBER: 0071

has been accredited as a

PROFESSIONAL HERITAGE PRACTITIONER (PHP)

This membership is subject to the *Standards for Accreditation* and *Code of Conduct*, referred to in Sections 2 and 3 of the APHP Constitution respectively. The definition of a PHP may be found at: www.aphp.org.za/membership

Please contact us via info@aphp.org.za should further information be required.

THIS CERTIFICATE IS VALID FROM 1 JUNE 2019 – 1 JULY 2020

CHAIRPERSON

[Issued by the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners Executive Committee]

Image Source: Aloe plant

Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners
info@aphp.org.za
www.aphp.org.za

<< archaeologists

THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP

is hereby to confirm that

LEN

VAN SCHALKWYK

is a professional member (nr 165) of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) and is in good standing with the organisation.

He also holds the following CRM accreditations:

Principal Investigator: Grave relocation, Iron Age, Stone Age



SARAH WURZ
CHAIR

LU-MARIE FRASER
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

APPENDIX E: LETTER OF APPOINTMENT OF CONSULTANT



Project Purchase Order

SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd
Vat Number: 4630242198

Date: 12 March 2021
PO Number: JBKH4426719
Issuing Office: Johannesburg
P O Box 1596
Cramerview
South Africa
2060
Tel: +27 11 467 - 0945
Fax: +27 11 467 - 0978

Accounts Department
P O Box 1596
Cramerview
South Africa
2060
Tel: +27 (0) 11 467 - 0945
Fax: +27 (0) 11 467 - 0978
E-mail: accountsza@slrconsulting.com

Order Contact person in Office: Kate Hamilton
SLR Project (Job) Number: 720.10023.00001
Project Phase: 0013

Supplier Details:

eThembeni Cultural Heritage Management
Vat Registration No.: Unknown
Box 20057
ASHBURTON
Pietermaritzburg
3213

Contact Person: Len van Schalkwyk
Supplier Tel: 082 655 9077
E-mail: thembeni@iafrica.com
Attention: Len van Schalkwyk

Project Name, Details & Description:
Melmoth Iron Ore Project

Description / Item	Price	Additional Comments
Cultural heritage assessment	0	
		<input type="checkbox"/>

Subtotal excl. VAT
Vat @ 15%
Subtotal incl. VAT



The currency of this order is:
South African Rand (ZAR)



Invoices are to be rendered to Accounts Department and to office of issue otherwise delay in payment will result.
Please reference PO number on all invoices. Statements are to be rendered to the accounts department

Unless agreed in writing otherwise, this purchase order is issued in terms of the attached condition of agreement with companies supplying professionals and /or contract and / or general services to: SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd

Electronically authorised and signed by: Kate Hamilton

WS

APPENDIX A: ACCEPTANCE FORM

I LEONARD VAN SHAKUYK in my capacity as DIRECTOR confirm that I am duly authorised to accept this proposal on behalf of Ethembeni Cultural Heritage and hereby notify SLR of our acceptance of this appointment.

Signed at ROSHARUTON
[Signature] Dated 19 March 2021

Signature [Signature]
(Sign here in full and initial all preceding pages)

Please return the signed copy of this letter and SLR's Standard Terms and Conditions (Appendix C) to Kate Hamilton at khamilton@slrconsulting.com.

CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENT WITH CONTRACTORS SUPPLYING PROFESSIONAL AND/OR CONTRACTING SERVICES

DEFINITIONS:

"The Consultant" means the SLR Company as referred to on the Order form
"The Supplier" means the specialist company as referred to on the Order form
"The Project" as referred to on the Order form
"The Client" means the party/company that SLR supplies services to directly

CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENT:

1 Terms of Contract

The terms hereof shall form part of and apply to the contract and all future contracts or other agreements entered into unless specifically excluded or amended by the parties, such exclusions or amendment to be in writing.

Unless otherwise specifically stipulated in writing to the contrary, the terms hereof shall supersede and prevail over any terms and conditions contained in any documents submitted by the supplier.

2 General Conditions

2.1 Copyright

All documents (reports, drawings, photographs) and information provided by either or both SLR and their Clients (a) enjoy copyright protection; (b) may not be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means whatsoever, to any person or entity, without the prior written permission of the both SLR and their Client

The use of any work, documents, photographs, drawings, information etc., on any project undertaken for SLR, for promotional purposes by the Supplier must receive approval from both SLR and the applicable Client.

2.2 Confidentiality

All information and documents are to be treated as strictly confidential and shall not be released to third parties unless express permission is given by both the Client and SLR.

2.3 Fee for Professional Services

The Supplier is required to provide a breakdown of their Professional Services for each particular project.

2.4 Variation/Additional services

Any variation to this Agreement shall only be of force and effect if agreed upon between the Parties and recorded in writing and signed by both Parties. Prior to rendering these Sub-consultancy Services or variation orders the Parties shall agree in writing on the additional remuneration to be paid by SLR for such services.

2.5 Disbursements and Expenses

The cost of bought out items by the Supplier (e.g. drillers, piezometer installation, laboratory test work, instrumentation installation, survey, etc.) and other suppliers that the Supplier may use must be itemised and detailed. The percentage mark ups, if any, applied to these services or bought in items must be stated.

Any mark-up must be applied to the price of the service excluding VAT.

2.6 Submission of Invoices

Unless agreed otherwise, all Supplier's invoices will be submitted monthly for all work completed up to and including the invoice date. Unless otherwise agreed with the SLR Project Manager, the supplier's invoices must be submitted to SLR on or before the 24th day of each month so that the Supplier's invoice can be entered into the SLR system for invoicing at month end. Should this date be missed the Supplier's invoice(s) can only be invoiced to the Client in the following month end.

The Supplier's invoices must provide a detailed breakdown of the Professional fees and disbursements incurred in each month for carrying out the work for each particular project. The Supplier MUST state the date, Supplier invoice number, SLR Order number, Supplier VAT number (if applicable), SLR VAT number (if applicable), Supplier's banking details (bank, account name, account number, branch name and number) on each and every invoice submitted, failing which the invoice will not be processed and returned to the Supplier.

The following additional documentation must accompany the Supplier's invoice:

- a) A covering letter identifying the project, the responsible SLR project manager, stating the work undertaken in the previous month;
- b) A budget control sheet providing detail of all invoices submitted to date, the cumulative amount invoiced to date and the budget remaining on submission of each invoice.

2.7 VAT

The Supplier is required to show VAT where applicable as a separate item on all invoices submitted.

2.8 Payment of Supplier's Invoices

The Supplier will only be paid when SLR is paid by the Client. No advance payment under any circumstances will be considered, unless there is an express agreement with SLR and the Client for advance payment for services, in which case payment will immediately be passed on to the Supplier within the time frame stated below.

On receipt of the relevant payment from the Client for the invoiced services, SLR will make every endeavor to pay the Supplier within 30 days.

No interest on outstanding payments will be made by SLR due to the Client's inability to pay the SLR invoices timeously.

The payments by SLR to the supplier in accordance with this Agreement shall constitute the only payments to the supplier in connection with this Agreement and shall be inclusive of all costs expenses and overhead costs of every kind incurred by the supplier in the performance of the sub-consultancy services.

SLR may deduct from any payment due to the supplier any amounts reasonably disputed by SLR or for which it is demonstrated and agreed that it is owed to SLR by the supplier or which represents costs or damages incurred by SLR as a result of any delay by the supplier in the execution or completion of the sub-consultancy services and the enforcement by the client of any penalty provision of the agreement between SLR and the client.

The amounts and currency to be paid in terms of this Agreement shall be as per the order.

2.9 Professional Liability

The Supplier must provide proof to SLR of their professional indemnity insurance in the form of a certificate of currency indicating the value of the indemnity, the scope of the insurance and any qualifications, the name of the insurer and the expiry date of the insurance.

If, at the request of the Client, the Supplier is required to obtain additional professional indemnity insurance for a particular project, then the Supplier in conjunction with SLR will co-operate with the Client to obtain such increased or special coverage for the Project.

The Supplier accepts all liability for his work (and his sub-contractors) and indemnifies SLR for any damages claimed by the Client against SLR as a result of SLR's reliance upon the Supplier's work to the extent that the damage was caused by any unlawful, wrongful or negligent act, error, omission or default by the Supplier.

The Sub-consultant shall indemnify SLR and the Client against each and every liability which SLR or the Client may incur to any other person whatsoever and against the adverse effects of all claims, including claims by third parties, to the extent that the same may arise as a result of the Sub-consultant's breach of its obligations, delict, warranty or otherwise. The Sub-consultant shall maintain the necessary insurance to cover its obligations and liabilities under this Agreement.

To the maximum extent permitted by law, and subject to the provisions of any written or unwritten law of any governing jurisdiction, the operation of which cannot be excluded, restricted or modified by agreement the liability of the Supplier, its employees, officers and directors to SLR, arising out of the performance or non-performance of the Services, whether under law of contract (including but not limited to indemnities), or (including but not limited to negligence) or otherwise, shall be limited in aggregate to the cost of rectifying the works/services and any damages associated with the Project, or the amount of twice the fee value as associated with the Supplier appointment for the Project, whichever is the greater

2.10 Validity

All proposals submitted by the Supplier must indicate a validity date after which the proposal becomes null and void. This validity period cannot be less than 60 days, unless otherwise negotiated with SLR

The cost of services provided by the Supplier must remain valid for the duration of each particular project.

CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENT: (Continued)

WS

2.11 Written Order

A signed SLR written order, or as a minimum a SLR Order number must be received by the Supplier before work can commence.

The supplier is required to carry out the work strictly in accordance with the agreed scope of work as per the order. Any deviation or addition to the scope of work must be formally motivated by the Supplier and authorized by SLR prior to the work commencing. Supplier's invoices for un-approved out of scope work will be rejected.

2.12 Termination of Services

In the event of breach by the Supplier of its obligations under this Agreement, which the Supplier fails to remedy within 7 (seven) days or, otherwise agreed to by both parties in writing, after receiving notice from SLR specifying the breach and requiring its remedy, then SLR may at any time terminate this Agreement forthwith by notice to the Supplier.

Should the Client request SLR to terminate the services of the Supplier due to unsatisfactory work during the course of a project, the Supplier shall have no recourse or claim against SLR whatsoever.

SLR will be entitled to terminate the agreement in the event of the Supplier being declared bankrupt, insolvent or commits any deed of fraud.

2.13 Arbitration

Any dispute between the Parties which cannot be resolved between the Parties through negotiations shall be referred by either Party to a single arbitrator to be finally settled by arbitration under the rules of the Arbitration Foundation of South Africa (AFSA). The arbitration shall be conducted in Pretoria. Any reference to arbitration shall not relieve either party from any liability for the due and punctual performance of its obligations under this Agreement.

2.14 Domicilium

The Parties choose and indicate as their domicilium citandi et executandi for the sending of correspondence and serving of notices and pleadings arising from this agreement the addresses stated opposite their names respectively:

Physical Address:	SLR:	Postal Address:	Supplier (please add address):
Suite 1 Building D Monte Carlo Fourways Gauteng South Africa 2191	P O Box 1596 Cramerview South Africa 2060		7 DEWY CRESCENT ROTHBURTON 3217 W. Sanduzi, KZN.

2.15 Duty of Care and Environment

The Sub-consultant undertakes to exercise the necessary skill, care and diligence in rendering the Sub-consultancy services.

The Supplier shall perform its obligations in terms of this Agreement having due regard for the possible impact that its operations may have on the environment and it shall take appropriate measures to prevent and/or mitigate any possible adverse effect that its operations may have on the environment.

2.16 Business Conduct

SLR subscribes to a strict business conduct and anti-bribery policy. By entering into this agreement the Supplier undertakes to ensure that he/she will adhere to the SLR business conduct and anti-bribery policy as amended from time to time.

3 NON-SOLICITATION

The supplier shall not on its own behalf or in conjunction with or on behalf of any other person, company or firm solicit or entice away or endeavour to solicit or entice away from SLR any individual who is an employee, consultant or director of SLR holding a management or technical position or who has had access to material or confidential information and with whom the supplier has had dealings in connection with this agreement during the preceding 12 months, whether or not that individual would commit any breach of contract by reason of his leaving service.

In the case of any breach of clause 3.1 as a result of which the individual ceases to be engaged by SLR, the supplier shall be deemed to have requested consent to engage the individual and SLR may elect, by written notice to the other party, to give such consent. The supplier shall pay SLR an amount equal to 12 months gross pay of the individual in question, based on the average monthly payment in the preceding 12 months in consideration of such consent in addition to any other damages SLR may have suffered as a result of the enticement.

4 INSURANCES AND HEALTH AND SAFETY

The supplier is responsible for its health and safety and that of Supplier employees.

The supplier is required to comply with SLR's health and safety policies and procedures, the Client's health and safety policies and procedures, and the relevant health and safety legislation when working for SLR.

It is the supplier's responsibility to ensure that all the relevant insurance required by law, are in place (e.g. Third party insurance, public liability, medical aid, medical evacuation etc.).

The supplier indemnifies SLR against any health and safety related claim. For example, SLR will not be held responsible for any claim arising from the use of the Suppliers staff, equipment, vehicles, devices, procedures etc., which are required by the Supplier to carry out the agreed scope of work.

5 CLIENT CONTRACT

By signing this agreement the Supplier also agrees to any terms and conditions that have been agreed by the Client and the Consultant for the Project.

6 SIGNATURE

The parties hereby bind themselves to the conditions of this agreement.

Supplier signature: 

Duly Authorised signatory for and on behalf of:

 Signed on 19 day of March 2021

SLR RMT member or Project Manager signature: _____

Duly Authorised signatory for and on behalf of: SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd

Signed on _____ day of _____ 20____

Proof of authorisation to sign this contract must accompany this document.

CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENT WITH COMPANY SUPPLYING PROFESSIONAL AND/OR CONTRACTING SERVICES

"The Consultant" means the S&B Company as referred to on the Order form.

"The Supplier" means the specialist company as referred to on the Order form.

"The Project" as referred to on the Order form.

"The Client" means the party/company that S&B supplies services to directly.

"The Order" means the purchase order issued by the Client to S&B.

"The Agreement" means the agreement between S&B and the Client.

"The Project" means the project to which S&B is providing services.

"The Order" means the purchase order issued by the Client to S&B.

"The Agreement" means the agreement between S&B and the Client.

"The Project" means the project to which S&B is providing services.

"The Order" means the purchase order issued by the Client to S&B.

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"The Order" means the purchase order issued by the Client to S&B.

"The Agreement" means the agreement between S&B and the Client.

"The Project" means the project to which S&B is providing services.

"The Order" means the purchase order issued by the Client to S&B.

"The Agreement" means the agreement between S&B and the Client.

21 Payment of supplier's invoice

The Supplier shall invoice the Client in accordance with the Order form. The Client shall pay the invoice within 30 days of the date of issue. The Client shall not be liable for any interest or charges on late payment. The Client shall not be liable for any interest or charges on late payment. The Client shall not be liable for any interest or charges on late payment.

22 Professional liability

The Supplier shall be responsible for its own professional liability. The Client shall not be liable for any professional liability claims against the Supplier. The Client shall not be liable for any professional liability claims against the Supplier. The Client shall not be liable for any professional liability claims against the Supplier.

23 Indemnification

The Supplier shall indemnify the Client for any loss or damage caused by the Supplier's negligence, active or passive, in the performance of its duties under this Agreement. The Client shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by the Supplier's negligence, active or passive, in the performance of its duties under this Agreement.

24 Force Majeure

The Supplier shall not be liable for any delay or non-performance of its duties under this Agreement caused by events beyond its control, including but not limited to natural disasters, strikes, or other events beyond its control. The Client shall not be liable for any delay or non-performance of its duties under this Agreement caused by events beyond its control.

25 Dispute Resolution

The Supplier and the Client shall attempt to resolve any disputes arising from this Agreement through negotiation. If negotiation fails, the dispute shall be referred to arbitration. The Client shall not be liable for any costs or charges of arbitration.

26 Termination

The Client may terminate this Agreement at any time without notice. The Supplier shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by the termination of this Agreement. The Client shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by the termination of this Agreement.

27 Adherence

The Supplier shall adhere to all applicable laws, regulations, and standards. The Client shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by the Supplier's failure to adhere to applicable laws, regulations, and standards. The Client shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by the Supplier's failure to adhere to applicable laws, regulations, and standards.

28 Anti-Corruption

The Supplier shall not engage in any corrupt practices. The Client shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by the Supplier's engagement in corrupt practices. The Client shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by the Supplier's engagement in corrupt practices.

29 Data Protection

The Supplier shall protect any personal data processed on behalf of the Client. The Client shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by the Supplier's failure to protect personal data. The Client shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by the Supplier's failure to protect personal data.

30 Non-Solicitation

The Supplier shall not solicit or attempt to solicit any employee of the Client. The Client shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by the Supplier's solicitation of the Client's employees. The Client shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by the Supplier's solicitation of the Client's employees.

31 Health and Safety

The Supplier shall ensure the health and safety of its employees. The Client shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by the Supplier's failure to ensure the health and safety of its employees. The Client shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by the Supplier's failure to ensure the health and safety of its employees.

32 Contract

This Agreement shall constitute the entire agreement between the parties. The Client shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by the Supplier's failure to perform its obligations under this Agreement. The Client shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by the Supplier's failure to perform its obligations under this Agreement.

33 Signature

The parties hereby bind themselves to the conditions of this Agreement.
 Signature: _____
 Name: _____
 Title: _____
 Date: _____

APPENDIX C8: DARDLR COMMUNICATION



OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU-NATAL

139 Langalibalele Street, PIETERMARITZBURG, 3200, Private Bag X 9120, PIETERMARITZBURG, 3200

Tel: (033) 341 2600 | Fax: (033) 342 2881

Your Ref:

Enquiries: Lynn Boucher

SLR Consulting
Unit 2 Fourways Manor Office Park
cnr Roos & Macbeth Streets
FOURWAYS
JOHANNESBURG
2060

Dear Sir/Madam

REQUEST INFORMATION ON PROPERTY: LAND CLAIM

We acknowledge receipt of your enquiry received on 17 June 2021 and advise that our records indicate that no claims for restitution in terms of the provisions of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 22 of 1994 (as amended) have been lodged in respect of the properties described as:

1. **North Block: RESERVE NO.11 15831 (Ptn 3, 4) and NTEMBENI 16921'**
2. **South Block: NTEMBENI 16921, DIRKCHINBURG 6125, KROMDRAAI 6110, TEMBENI 16921, BLACK EYES 13385 (Ptn 1, 2, 3, 4, RE), WILDERNESS 6107 (Ptn 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,12, 13, 14, 15, 16) and GOEDGELOOF 6106 (Ptn 1, 2, 3, RE).**

Whilst great care is taken to verify the accuracy of the information regarding all claims, the Regional Land Claims Commission will not be held responsible for any damage or loss suffered as a result of information furnished in this regard as there are claims lodged with the Commission which are not yet captured in our database as they are not yet published in the relevant government gazette.

However, our records indicate that claims have been lodged on the properties described as **VERGELEGEN 6104**.

This property falls under the Entembeni Community claim. The notice of the claim was subsequently amended to exclude said property. Please find attached the relevant gazette notices for ease of reference.

Regards

MR N. P. MDLULI
MANAGER: INFORMATION AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT
DATE: 15 July 2021

**DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM
NOTICE 78 OF 2020**

**GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994
(ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)**

Notice is hereby given that a claim for restitution of rights in land lodged in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994) and published under Notice No. 249 published in Government Gazette No. 27268 dated 18 February 2005 is hereby withdrawn by the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal in terms of a Court Order dated 6 March 2018 under Case No. LCC230/2009 and the Entembeni Community hereby abandon their claim for any form of restitution in respect of all the properties as reflected in the attached schedule:

Property	:	see attached schedule
Extent of property	:	see attached schedule
Magisterial District	:	Mtonjaneni
Administrative District:	:	KwaZulu - Natal
Current Title Deed No.	:	see attached schedule
Current Owner	:	see attached schedule
Claimant	:	Inkosi Simphiwe Zulu, on behalf of the Entembeni Tribal Authority
Date claim lodged	:	10 December 1998
Reference number	:	KRN6/2/2/E/27/0/0/30

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X9120
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355 - 8400
Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

HARRY LEBJANE MAPHUTHA
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL
DATE:

SCHEDULE

NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	CURRENT TITLE DEED NO.	CURRENT OWNER
1	The farm Altenburg No. 6105	1083, 4051 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
2	The farm Vergelegen No. 6104	1148, 5798 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
3	Remainder of the farm Kortbegrip No. 6121	1090, 5149 ha	T13426/1971	KBG Estate (Pty) Ltd & KBG Estate cc
4	The farm Duikerhoek No. 97B No. 6579	1550, 0010 ha	T2901/1995	Mondi Ltd
5	The farm Rechterswell No. 6103	1807, 0760 ha	T21693/2004	Siyathuthuka Communal Property Association
6	The farm Mooiplaats No. 6102	2491, 2722 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
7	The farm Nootgedacht No. 96 No. 6119	1370, 4074 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd
8	Remainder of the farm Vlakbult No. 6148	1419, 8640 ha	T2903/1995	Mondi Ltd
9	The farm Tafelkop No. 6101	1161, 4715 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd
10	Remainder of the farm Eikendal No. 6134	393, 8574 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd
11	The farm Uitzondering No. 6116	952, 4133 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd
12	Remainder of the farm Rosenberg No. 6146	1192, 7335 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd
13	Remainder of the farm Vergelegen No. 6160	381, 4418 ha	T28964/1993	Central Timber Coop Ltd
14	Portion 1 of the farm Diepkloof No. 6118	171, 3061 ha	T7409/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
15	Portion 2 of the farm Diepkloof No. 6118	404, 6860 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
16	Remainder of the farm Konigsberg No. 6147	975, 3236 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd
17	Portion 3 of the farm Konigsberg No. 6147	64, 0339 ha	T2903/1995	Mondi Ltd
18	Portion 1 of the farm Rustverwacht No. 6159	678, 6052 ha	T2903/1995	Mondi Ltd
19	Portion 2 of the farm Rustverwacht No. 6159	271, 1481 ha	T25065/2002	RG Labuschagne Family Trustees
20	Remainder of the farm Prospect No. 6117	838, 7116 ha	T34673/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
21	Portion 1 of the farm Prospect No. 6117	350, 6555 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd
22	Remainder of the farm Keurplaats No. 6132	657, 1468 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd
23	Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Keurplaats No. 6132	634, 0254 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd
24	Portion 2 of the farm Keurplaats No. 6132	23, 1214 ha	T23952/1998	Peter James Walker

NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	CURRENT TITLE DEED NO.	CURRENT OWNER
25	Remainder of the farm Vrischgewaagd No. 6133	752, 4861 ha	T34673/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
26	Portion 1 of the farm Vrischgewaagd No. 6133	75, 2485 ha	T9466/1998	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
27	Remainder of Portion 2 of the farm Vrischgewaagd No. 6133	787, 2407 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
28	Portion 3 of the farm Vrischgewaagd No. 6133	40, 4686 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
29	Remainder of the farm Ninive No. 6100	283, 2802 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
30	Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Ninive No. 6100	161, 8744 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
31	Portion 2 of the farm Ninive No. 6100	161, 8744 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
32	Portion 3 of the farm Ninive No. 6100	283, 2802 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
33	Remainder of Portion 6 of the farm Ninive No. 6100	214, 8921 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
34	Portion 7 of the farm Ninive No. 6100	161, 8744 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
35	Portion 8 of the farm Ninive No. 6100	161, 8744 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd
36	Portion 9 of the farm Ninive No. 6100	161, 8744 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd

NOTICE 249 OF 2005**GENERAL NOTICE IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994
(ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)**

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 11 (1) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994), that a claim for the restitution of land rights on the following properties has been lodged with the Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal and that the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights will investigate the claim in terms of provisions of the Act in due course:

Property	:	see attached schedule
Extent of property	:	see attached schedule
Magisterial District	:	Mtonjaneni
Administrative District:	:	KwaZulu - Natal
Current Title Deed No.	:	see attached schedule
Current Owner	:	see attached schedule
Claimant	:	Inkosi Simphiwe Zulu, on behalf of the Entembeni Tribal Authority
Date claim lodged	:	10 December 1998
Reference number	:	KRN6/2/2/E/27/0/0/30

Any party who has an interest in the above-mentioned land is hereby invited to submit, within 60 days from the publication of this notice any comments/information to:

The Regional Land Claims Commissioner: KwaZulu-Natal
Private Bag X9120
Pietermaritzburg 3200

Tel: (033) 355 - 8400
Fax: (033) 342 - 3409

Submissions may also be delivered to Second Floor, African Life Building, 200 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

THABI SHANGE
REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: KWAZULU NATAL

SCHEDULE

NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	CURRENT TITLE DEED NO.	CURRENT OWNER	BONDS & RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS (INTERDICTS)
1	The farm Altenburg No. 6105	1083, 4051 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	None
2	The farm Vergelegen No. 6104	1148, 5798 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	None
3	Remainder of the farm Kortbegrip No. 6121	1090, 5149 ha	T13426/1971	KBG Estate (Pty) Ltd & KBG Estate cc	B25623/1999
4	The farm Duikerhoek No. 97B No. 6579	1550, 0010 ha	T2901/1995	Mondi Ltd	I-6083/1987LG
5	The farm Rechterswell No. 6103	1807, 0760 ha	T21693/2004	Siyathuthuka Communal Property Association	None
6	The farm Mooiplaats No. 6102	2491, 2722 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	None
7	The farm Nootgedacht No. 96 No. 6119	1370, 4074 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd	None
8	Remainder of the farm Vlakbult No. 6148	1419, 8640 ha	T2903/1995	Mondi Ltd	K115/1977s K152/1954s K922/1986s
9	The farm Tafelkop No. 6101	1161, 4715 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd	None
10	Remainder of the farm Eikendal No. 6134	393, 8574 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd	B8813/1992 K210/1992L K733/1985L
11	The farm Uitzondering No. 6116	952, 4133 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd	None
12	Remainder of the farm Rosenberg No. 6146	1192, 7335 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd	K922/1986s
13	Remainder of the farm Vergelegen No. 6160	381, 4418 ha	T28964/1993	Central Timber Coop Ltd	None
14	Portion 303 of the farm Protest No. 6135	19, 9798 ha	T66958/2002	Robin Roses (Pty) Ltd	B39730/2002 K2236/1999s
15	Portion 306 of the farm Protest No. 6135	178, 5104 ha	T66958/2002	Robin Roses (Pty) Ltd	B39730/2002

NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	CURRENT TITLE DEED NO.	CURRENT OWNER	BONDS & RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS (INTERDICTS)
16	Remainder of the farm Diepkloof No. 6118	904, 2013 ha	T6795/1982	Vlakpoort Estates (Pty) Ltd	None
17	Portion 1 of the farm Diepkloof No. 6118	171, 3061 ha	T7409/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	None
18	Portion 2 of the farm Diepkloof No. 6118	404, 6860 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	I-4491/1977LG
19	Remainder of the farm Konigsberg No. 6147	975, 3236 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd	K922/1986s
20	Portion 3 of the farm Konigsberg No. 6147	64, 0339 ha	T2903/1995	Mondi Ltd	None
21	Remainder of the farm Rustverwacht No. 6159	407, 5077 ha	T5820/1997	RG Labuschagne Family Trust-Trustees	B12217/1997 B25752/200 B5550/1997 K1402/1986s
22	Portion 1 of the farm Rustverwacht No. 6159	678, 6052 ha	T2903/1995	Mondi Ltd	K798/1986s
23	Portion 2 of the farm Rustverwacht No. 6159	271, 1481 ha	T25065/2002	RG Labuschagne Family Trust-Trustees	None
24	Remainder of the farm Prospect No. 6117	838, 7116 ha	T34673/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	None
25	Portion 1 of the farm Prospect No. 6117	350, 6555 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd	K1335/1988s
26	Remainder of the farm Keurplaats No. 6132	657, 1468 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd	None
27	Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Keurplaats No. 6132	634, 0254 ha	T2904/1995	Mondi Ltd	None
28	Portion 2 of the farm Keurplaats No. 6132	23, 1214 ha	T23952/1998	Peter James Walker	None
29	Remainder of the farm Vriscgewaagd No. 6133	752, 4861 ha	T34673/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	None
30	Portion 1 of the farm Vriscgewaagd No. 6133	75, 2485 ha	T9466/1998	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	None
31	Remainder of Portion 2 of the farm Vriscgewaagd No. 6133	787, 2407 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	None

NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	EXTENT	CURRENT TITLE DEED NO.	CURRENT OWNER	BONDS & RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS (INTERDICTS)
32	Portion 3 of the farm Vrischgewaagd No. 6133	40, 4686 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	I_4074/1983LG
33	Remainder of the farm Ninive No. 6100	283, 2802 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	I-1851/1979LG
34	Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Ninive No. 6100	161, 8744 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	I-1851/1979LG
35	Portion 2 of the farm Ninive No. 6100	161, 8744 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	I-1851/1979LG
36	Portion 3 of the farm Ninive No. 6100	283, 2802 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	I-1851/1979LG
37	Remainder of Portion 6 of the farm Ninive No. 6100	214, 8921 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	I-1851/1979LG
38	Portion 7 of the farm Ninive No. 6100	161, 8744 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	I-1851/1979LG
39	Portion 8 of the farm Ninive No. 6100	161, 8744 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	I-1851/1979LG
40	Portion 9 of the farm Ninive No. 6100	161, 8744 ha	T21378/1996	Sappi Manufacturing (Pty) Ltd	I-1851/1979LG

APPENDIX C9: EIA PHASE ADVERT AND SITE NOTICE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR EIA

FROM 14 JULY TO 14 AUGUST 2023: PROPOSED MELMOTH IRON ORE MINE PROJECT NEAR MELMOTH, KWAZULU-NATAL DMRE REF. NO: KZN30/5/1/2/2/10108MR

Notice is hereby given of the commencement of the public comment period for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report, related to the application for a Mining Right (MR) for the Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal) mine, owned by Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (74%) and Jindal's BEE partner, Mr. Thabang Khomo (26%). It is proposed to develop an open pit iron ore mine and associated infrastructure on a site located 25 km south-east of Melmoth, within the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality, in KZN. The Melmoth Iron Ore Project (MIOP) would comprise, an open pit, processing plant, waste rock dump, tailings storage facility and associated infrastructure. The tailings storage facility is proposed outside of the mining rights area and will hence be authorized through a separate application process. Mining activities and infrastructure would only be undertaken/developed in portions of the Mining Right area, but some infrastructure may be located outside of the area. Iron ore concentrate would be transported to the Richards Bay Port by rail (also part of a separate application process). The concentrate would be exported as there are limited local markets.

Jindal's intent with this MR application is to consolidate their North and South Block Prospecting Rights (PR) into a single MR. The EIA is considering the entire extent of the two PR blocks, but with a specific focus on the Phase 1 area of the MIOP (Figure 1). A Bankable Feasibility Study has been undertaken to determine specific details of the Phase 1 mine plan. Development of the mine and mining infrastructure is proposed in phases. Currently, mining is only proposed to be undertaken in specific areas where the iron ore resource has been defined. Details of the phases, layout and design are presented in the EIA Report which will be distributed for public comment. Jindal is making, applications for authorisation of the project, in terms of the following legislation:

- Mining Right - Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA);
- Integrated Environmental Authorisation - National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and EIA Regulations, 2014;
- Integrated Environmental Authorisation - National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA) and EIA Regulations, 2014; and
- Integrated Water Use Licence - National Water Act (No 36 of 1998) (NWA) and Regulations Regarding the Procedural Requirements for Water Use Licence Applications and Appeals (GNR. 267 of 2017).

SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR), has been appointed by Jindal as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) responsible for undertaking the environmental regulatory processes and conducting public participation in support of these applications. Zutari (Pty) Ltd (Zutari) is assisting SLR with the public participation process, as independent stakeholder engagement practitioners. The Draft EIA document, as well as other project information, is available on request, or on the project website, at www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents and at <https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/public-documents>, which is accessible from mobile devices without data charges. Hard copies of the draft EIA Report are available for review at the following locations:

LOCATION	ADDRESS
Entembeni Traditional Court	Ndundulu
Obuka Traditional Court	Obuka
Yanguye Traditional Court	Yanguye
Melmoth Public Library	21 Reinhold Street, Melmoth
Eshowe Public Library	1 Hutchinson Street, Eshowe
King Dinuzulu Public Library	875 Inkosi Ndwandwe Street, Eshowe
Nkwaleni Store	Nkwaleni
Jindal Africa Office	15 Arbor Street, Melmoth



A PUBLIC EIA INFORMATION SHARING MEETING will be held on 26 July 2023 at Mari's Cottage, 17 Flight Street, Melmoth, from 09:00 until 21:00. Formal presentations will be made at 11:00, 15:00 and 18:00 and the technical team will be available to answer your questions.

You will need to register if you would like to receive more information, or wish to participate in the assessment process of the project. Those stakeholders who registered during the Scoping Phase will remain on the database for the full assessment process. All personal information will be managed in accordance with the Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013. Stakeholders are invited to submit comments or raise any environmental issues or concerns on the project and EIA process to Zutari by 14 August 2023. Comments can, however, be submitted throughout the regulatory process. Registered stakeholders will have the opportunity to comment on draft Reports for the full duration of the environmental authorisation process. Registered stakeholders will be notified of availability of all draft Reports for public review. To register or to submit any comment or concern on the proposed project and EIA process, please either use the online form at the below weblink or QR code, or email the independent engagement team at the email below:

<https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/81b775dc20dd414aa777a349944409bb?portalUrl=https://geohub.zutari.com/portal>



ATTENTION: Ms Genie de Waal
Email: genie.dewaal@zutari.com



ISAZISO SENQUBO YOKUBAMBA IQHAZA KOMPHAKATHI UKUZE KUHLOLWE UMTHELELA EMVELWENI KANYE NASEMPHAKATHINI WEPHROJEKTHI EHLONGOZWAYO YE-JINDAL IRON ORE EDUZANE NE-MELMOTH, KWAZULU-NATAL DMRE REF. NO: KZN30/5/1/2/2/10108MR

Isaziso sikhishwa ngokuqaliswa kwenkathi yokuphawula komphakathi Embikweni Womthelela Emvelweni (EIA), ophathelene nesicelo sokuthola iLungelo Lokumba (MR) le-Jindal Iron Ore (Pty) Ltd (Jindal) mine, ephethwe yi-Jindal Steel and Power (Mauritius) Limited (74%) nozakwabo we-BEE we-Jindal, uMnu. Thabang Khomo (26%). Kuhlongozwa ukumbiwa kwemayini engumgodi ovulekile we-iron ore kanye nengqalasizinda ehambisana nayo endaweni engu-25 km eningizimu engasempumalanga ye-Melmoth, ngaphakathi kwe-Mthonjaneni Local Municipality, e-KZN. I-Melmoth Iron Ore Project (MIOP) izohlenganisa, umgodi ovulekile, indawo yokucubungula, indawo yokulahlwa kwamatshe, kanye nengqalasizinda ehambisana nalokho. Indawo yokucina amatshe amancane izogunyazwa ngenqubo yesicelo esihlukile. Imisebenzi yokumba nengqalasizinda izokwenziwa/izoqaliswa ezingxenyeni zendawo ene-Mining Right, kodwa enye ingqalasizinda ingase ibe ngaphandle kwale ndawo. I-Iron ore concentrate izothuthelwa e-Richards Bay Port ngesitimela (lokhu kuyingxenywe yenqubo yesicelo esihlukile). I-concentrate izothengiswa kwamanye amazwe ngoba bambalwa abathengi bayo kuleli.

Inhloso ye-Jindal ngalesi sicelo se-MR ukuhlenganisa i-North ne-South Block Prospecting Rights (PR) yayo ukuze kube i-MR eyodwa. I-EIA inaka bonke ububanzi bamabhulokhi amakhulu we-PR, kodwa ngokugxila ngokukhethekile endaweni yeSigaba 1 se-MIOP (Umfanekiso 1). Ucwangingo Lokufaneleka luye lwenziwa ukuze kucaciswe imininingwane eqondile yecebo lemayini leSigaba 1. Ukwakhiwa kwemayini nengqalasizinda yemayini kuphakanyiswe ngokwezigaba. Okwamanje, ukumba kuhlongozwa kuphela ukuthi kwenziwe ezindaweni ezithile lapho kutholakale khona i-iron ore. Imininingwane yezigaba, isakhiwo nomklamo kwethulwe Embikweni We-EIA ozosathalaliswa ngenjongo yokuphawula komphakathi. I-Jindal ifaka izicelo zokugunyazwa kwephrojekthi, ngokuvumelana nomthetho olandelayo:

- Mining Right - Umthetho we-Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development (No. 28 wango-2002) (MPRDA);
- Integrated Environmental Authorisation - Umthetho we-National Environmental Management (No. 107 wango-1998) (NEMA) Nemithetho ye-EIA, 2014;
- Integrated Environmental Authorisation - Umthetho we-National Environmental Management: Waste (No. 59 wango-2008) (NEM: WA) Nemithetho ye-EIA, 2014; ne
- Integrated Water Use Licence - Umthetho we-National Water (No 36 wango-1998) (NWA) Nemithetho Mayelana Nezimfuneko Zenqubo Zezicelo Zelayisense Lokusetshenziswa Kwamanzi Nezikhaziso (GNR. 267 wango-2017).

I-SLR Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR), iqokwe yi-Jindal njenge-Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) ezimele enomthwalo wokwenza izinqubo zokuthotshelwa kwemithetho evikela imvelo kanye nokusingatha ukubamba iqhaza komphakathi ngokweseka lezi zicelo. I-Zutari (Pty) Ltd (Zutari) isiza i-SLR ngenqubo yokubamba iqhaza komphakathi, njengenhlango ezimele exhumana nomphakathi. Idokhumenti Lokuqala Le-EIA, nolunye ulwazi lwephrojekthi kuyatholakala ngesicelo, noma kuwebhusayithi yephrojekthi, ku-www.slrconsulting.com/public-documents naku-<https://slrpublicdocs.datafree.co/public-documents>, efinyeleleka kumadivayisi weselula ngaphandle kwezindleko zedatha. Amakhophi okuqala ayiphepha Ombiko We-EIA angabukwa kulezi zindawo:

INDAWO	IKHELI
Entembeni Traditional Court	Ndundulu
Obuka Traditional Court	Obuka
Yanguye Traditional Court	Yanguye
Melmoth Public Library	21 Reinhold Street, Melmoth
Eshowe Public Library	1 Hutchinson Street, Eshowe
King Dinuzulu Public Library	875 Inkosi Ndwandwe Street, Eshowe
Nkwaleni Store	Nkwaleni
Jindal Africa Office	15 Arbor Street, Melmoth



UMHLANGANO WOMPHAKATHI WOKWABELANA NGOLWAZI WE-EIA uzobanjwa ngomhla ka-26 Julayi 2023 e-Mari's Cottage, 17 Flight Street, Melmoth, kusukela ngo-09:00 kuze kube ngo-21:00. Izethulo ezisemthethweni zizokwenziwa ngo-11:00, 15:00 nango-18:00 futhi iqembu lezokusebenza lizoba khona ukuze liphendule imibuzo yakho.

Uzodinga ukubhalisa uma uthanda ukuthola ulwazi olwengeziwe, noma uma ufisa ukubamba iqhaza kwinqubo yokuhlola yephrojekthi. Ababambiqhaza ababebhalise Esigabeni Sokuhlola bazoqhubeka besohlwini lwemininingwane egciniwe yenqubo yokuhlola ngokuphelele. Lonke ulwazi lomuntu siqu luzophathwa ngokuvumelana Nomthetho Wokuvikelwa Kolwazi Lomuntu, ka-2013. Ababambiqhaza bayamenywa ukuba bathumele ukuphawula kwabo noma baphakamise nanoma yiziphi izinkinga zezemvelo noma izikhaziso ngephrojekthi nenqubo ye-EIA ku-Zutari engakadluli umhla ka-14 Agasti 2023. Nokho, ukuphawula kungathunyelwa phakathi nayo yonke inqubo yokulawula. Ababambiqhaza ababhalisiwe bazothola ithuba lokuphawula Emibikweni yokuqala phakathi nenkathi ephelile yenqubo yokugunyazwa kwezemvelo. Ababambiqhaza ababhalisiwe bazokwaziswa ngokutholakala Kwemibiko esalungiswa ezobukwa umphakathi. Ukuze ubhalise noma uthumele noma yikuphi ukuphawula noma izikhaziso ngephrojekthi ehlongozwayo nenqubo ye-EIA, sicela usebenzise ifomu eliku-inthanethi kulelinki engezansi noma ikhodi ye-QR, noma uthumele i-imeyili ethimbeni elizimele elixhumana nababambiqhaza ku-imeyili engezansi:

<https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/81b775dc20dd414aa777a349944409bb?portalUrl=https://geohub.zutari.com/portal>



KUQONDISWE: Ms Genie de Waal
Email: genie.dewaal@zutari.com

