

SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED TO DATE BY REGULATORY AUTHORITIES AND IAPs

ISSUE RAISED	BY WHOM AND WHEN	RESPONSE GIVEN BY EIA AND TSHIPI PROJECT TEAM (as amended for the purpose of the scoping report)
Procedural issues		
If all conditions of the mining license are applied then is it correct to say that there will be no additional changes? For example there will not be changes to include a housing scheme etc?	Andrew Pyper, comments raised at scoping meeting with authorities, 30 th July 2013	There are no additional changes proposed. The proposed changes are as have been laid out in the scoping report and discussed during the scoping meeting.
I am not against mining or any type of development, but it is important to ensure that that all parties are taken into consideration when such projects go ahead.		It has been noted that you would like to continue being consulted in the EIA process going forward.
Technical/project related issues		
How deep is the ore body?	Andrew Pyper, comments raised at scoping meeting with authorities, 30 th July 2013	The depth of the ore body ranges from 130 to 270 metres.
Why are there changes being made to the currently approved infrastructure?	Hendrik Venter, comments raised at scoping meeting with IAPs, 30 th July 2013	The proposed changes will allow for an improved infrastructure layout to better cater for the mine requirements. As indicated on Slide 4 of the presentation, this includes the relocation of the waste rock dumps so as to prevent the sterilisation of minerals in the pit, relocation of the office, plant and related infrastructure, design and capacities change of the stormwater dams, changes to the design of the railway, the establishment of an additional stormwater dam, the relocation of the low grade and fines stockpiles, expansion of the existing sewage treatment plant, expansion of the existing diesel storage facility, and use of tailings material to back fill the open pit.
Topography – hazardous infrastructure		
We are concerned that the tailings dam at the Tshipi Borwa Mine will fail. The tailings dam at the Mamatwan Mine failed about 10 years ago. Even though the Mamatwan Mine cleared up the tailings material, the vegetation still died.	Machiel Andries Kruger, comments raised during social scan, 5 th July 2013	This will be addressed in accordance with the terms of reference set out in Section 6 of the scoping report.
Water issues		
The availability and quality of water is very	Machiel Andries Kruger, comments raised	Your concern relating to the quality and quantity of groundwater

ISSUE RAISED	BY WHOM AND WHEN	RESPONSE GIVEN BY EIA AND TSHIPI PROJECT TEAM (as amended for the purpose of the scoping report)
<p>important to us. Approximately 10 years ago, one of our cows died as a result of poor groundwater quality. We no longer use this specific borehole. We do still make use of another groundwater borehole on the farm Moab 700. The quality of this borehole water is poor however it is not poor enough to result in the death of our cattle. We also use water from the Vaal Ga-Magara pipeline.</p> <p>We therefore emphasise that a lot of attention needs to be given to both groundwater and surface water quality and quantity particularly with regard to backfilling the open pit with a combination of tailings, waste rock, gravel and sand.</p>	<p>during social scan, 5th July 2013</p>	<p>has been identified in Section 3 of the scoping report. This will be addressed in accordance with the terms of reference set out in Section 6 of the scoping report.</p>
<p>Air pollution issues</p>		
<p>What specialist work was undertaken for the air emissions license?</p>	<p>Andrew Pyper, comments raised at scoping meeting with authorities, 30th July 2013</p>	<p>This is still to be done. An air quality impact assessment will be carried out by an air quality specialist. The terms of reference for the study are included in Section 6 of the scoping report.</p>
<p>With reference to the baseline environment, I would like to suggest that the prevailing wind direction is in fact not south east but rather north east.</p>	<p>Protea Leserwane, comments raised at scoping meeting with IAPs, 30th July 2013</p>	<p>The weather data used for the purposes of the presentation was sourced from the Kuruman station. The prevailing wind direction will be amended to include both south-easterly and north-easterly wind. This will be reviewed during the air specialist study.</p>
<p>I would like to propose that a micro-climatic investigation be undertaken with regards to the effect that opencast mining has on the micro-climate. The opencast mining results in a heat island whereby the incoming solar is reflected differently to if it were to fall onto flat ground. This therefore affects the circulation of air and affects the climate on a localised scale. Backfilling would help to lessen this by reducing the void into which the sun's heat</p>	<p>Andrew Pyper, comments raised at scoping meeting with authorities, 30th July 2013</p>	<p>The air quality specialist study will include a qualitative comment on the micro-climate issue because limited quantitative data is available. The terms of reference for the study are included in Section 6 of the scoping report.</p>

ISSUE RAISED	BY WHOM AND WHEN	RESPONSE GIVEN BY EIA AND TSHIPI PROJECT TEAM (as amended for the purpose of the scoping report)
pours and it would allow for the heat energy to be reflected in a more normal manner.		
There is so much dust. The plants are covered in dust and in some instances, these plants almost appear white from all the dust sitting on the leaves and branches.	Machiel Andries Kruger, comments raised during social scan, 5 th July 2013	This has been identified as an issue in Section 3 of the scoping report. The terms of reference for the related assessment work are included in Section 6 of the scoping report.
Heritage issues		
<p>We have received notification of your intention to expand the infrastructure at the Tshipi Borwa Mine located on farms Mamatwan 331, Moab 700, to the south of Hotazel in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality. In terms of the National Heritage Act (NHRA) no 25 of 1999, heritage resources, including archaeological or palaeontological sites over 100 years old, graves older than 60 years, structures older than 60 years are protected. They may not be disturbed without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority. This means that before such sites are disturbed by development it is incumbent on the developer (or mine) to ensure that a Heritage Impact Assessment is done. It must include the archaeological component (Phase 1) and any other applicable heritage components. Appropriate (Phase 2) mitigation, which involved recording, sampling, and dating sites that are to be destroyed, must be done as required.</p> <p>Although it is stated in the Background Information Document (BID) submitted to SAHRA that no significant heritage resources or cultural materials have been found to</p>	SAHRA, comments received by email, 11 th July 2013	As part of the original EIA and EMP process that was undertaken for the mine, a heritage impact assessment was undertaken on the farm Moab 700 and Mamatwan 331. The findings of this study indicated that no sites of significance were located on these farms. Taking this into account and with reference to Section 6.1.11 of the scoping report it is proposed that no further specialist investigations are required. The need to undertake a heritage investigation for the proposed project will be discussed in further detail with your department subsequent to the review of the scoping report by the SAHRA.

ISSUE RAISED	BY WHOM AND WHEN	RESPONSE GIVEN BY EIA AND TSHIPI PROJECT TEAM (as amended for the purpose of the scoping report)
<p>occur at the Tshipi Borwa Mine, no indication of a professional assessment is given. SAHRA therefore requests that a full Heritage Impact Assessment is conducted prior to any development related activities occurring on site.</p> <p>Consequently, the quickest process to follow for the archaeological component would be to contract a specialist to provide a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Report. This must be done before any development related activities take place. The Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Report will identify the archaeological sites and assess their significance. It should also make recommendations (as indicated in Section 38 of the NHRA) about the process to be followed. For example there may need to be a mitigation phase (Phase 2) where the specialist will collect or excavate material and date the site. At the end of the process, the heritage authority may give permission for destruction of the sites.</p> <p>SAHRA is satisfied that, as all work will involve only shallow, surface excavations, no Palaeontological Impact Assessment will be necessary. Any other heritage resources that may be impacted such as built structures over 60 years old, sites of cultural significance associated with oral histories, burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict, and cultural landscapes or viewsapes must also be assessed.</p>		

ISSUE RAISED	BY WHOM AND WHEN	RESPONSE GIVEN BY EIA AND TSHIPI PROJECT TEAM (as amended for the purpose of the scoping report)
Traffic related issues		
The conditions of the roads are unacceptable.	Machiel Andries Kruger, comments raised during social scan, 5 th July 2013	Your concern regarding the condition of roads in the area has been noted. This will be addressed in accordance with the terms of reference set out in Section 6 of the scoping report.
Blasting issues		
Blasting is a serious issue for us. Even though our house is located approximately 7km from the Mamatwan Mine, our house shakes when blasting takes place and several cracks have appeared along the walls of our house. There are times when the blasts seems to be a lot more severe than most. We have asked the Mamatwan Mine to reduce the charge but they say that they need large blasts to access the ore. It is also very strange to us that blast measurements are never taken at our house when these blasts are so severe. This house has a lot of meaning to us; it was built in 1928 and has been in the family for generations.	Machiel Andries Kruger, comments raised during social scan, 5 th July 2013	Your comment has been noted and the impacts of blasting on the stability of houses has been identified in Section 3 of the scoping report. This will be addressed in accordance with the terms of reference set out in Section 6 of the scoping report.
The portion of my farm which borders the mine is the best grazing land that I have. Cattle are trying to get away from the blasting and this means that they stampede and push through the fences. If we know what times blasting is going to occur at Tshipi we can take corrective action.	Andrew Pyper, comments raised at scoping meeting with authorities, 30 th July 2013	Blasting at Tshipi is done in parallel with the blasting at Mamatwan. This takes place at a prescribed time, normally 13h00 or 17h00.
Socio-economic issues: compensation, land use and well-being		
While the mine may not necessarily be directly responsible for all the problems that we have experienced in the past, the mine is however indirectly responsible for a lot of the problems we have experienced. We would not experience these problems if the mine was not here. These indirect problems	Machiel Andries Kruger, comments raised during social scan, 5 th July 2013	Your concern regarding veld fires, and the death and theft of livestock have been noted. This will be addressed in accordance with the terms of reference set out in Section 6 of the scoping report.

ISSUE RAISED	BY WHOM AND WHEN	RESPONSE GIVEN BY EIA AND TSHIPI PROJECT TEAM (as amended for the purpose of the scoping report)
<p>include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three years ago there was a fire on our property which we are certain was started by Eskom during the installation of the powerline for Tshipi. The reason we are certain that this fire was started by Eskom is because the fire started in the middle of the veld, close to where Eskom was working and not along the road where people sometimes throw cigarettes out their car windows. We opened up a case at the police station but we were told that we did not have a case. The case is still open but to this day nothing has been done to resolve this. The loss of grazing land is a huge expense as we need to find alternative land where our cattle can graze. • There have been several fires since the Tshipi Borwa Mine has been in construction. On one occasion when our son was trying to put out a veld fire on the farm Moab 700, his bakkie caught alight and we almost lost our son and he was in intensive care for a few days • During the establishment of the Eskom powerline, the people that were working on this powerline did not close the gates and as a result our cattle go into the road and one of our cows was hit by a vehicle. It should however be noted that we were compensated for this • Some of our calves on the farm Moab 700 have been slaughtered and being sold to people working at the mine. 		<p>Your concern regarding veld fires, the death and theft of livestock have been noted. This will be addressed in accordance with the terms of reference set out in Section 6 of the scoping report.</p>

ISSUE RAISED	BY WHOM AND WHEN	RESPONSE GIVEN BY EIA AND TSHIPI PROJECT TEAM (as amended for the purpose of the scoping report)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Just to give you another example of how mines do not work together with farmers even though this is not associated with the Tshipi Borwa Mine, a ore truck broke down one the side of the road near one of our other farms and caught alight. We have an electric fence around this specific farm and the power box and panels were burnt down as a result of the fire that started from the ore truck. It cost us R40 000.00 to replace the power box and panels. We are aware that this could have happened to anyone, but once again it was a mine vehicle and we were not compensated. 		<p>Your concern regarding veld fires, the death and theft of livestock have been noted. This will be addressed in accordance with the terms of reference set out in Section 6 of the scoping report.</p>
<p>We are aware that the mines are here to stay, but so are the farmers. A system needs to be put in place to ensure that the mines and the farmers are able to work together. We as farmers have made contributions for mines. One such example is providing Tshipi with a pipeline and railway line servitude. We have never denied the mines in the area anything but when the mines have directly or indirectly had an impact towards farmers; the mines needs to provide some form of compensation. We are getting very frustrated because we incur so many expenses when we need to resolve problems caused by mines and the mines just makes money.</p>	<p>Machiel Andries Kruger, comments raised during social scan, 5th July 2013</p>	<p>Your comments have been noted and will be forwarded to the Tshipi for consideration.</p>
<p>We had a lease agreement with the PHB Billiton to use portion 3 of the farms Mamatwan 331 and Moab 700 for grazing purposes. This lease agreement was valid for 9 years. We were told by BHB Billiton that</p>	<p>Machiel Andries Kruger, comments raised during social scan, 5th July 2013</p>	<p>Your comments have been noted. The cancellation of the lease agreement was done in accordance to the relevant lease agreement.</p>

ISSUE RAISED	BY WHOM AND WHEN	RESPONSE GIVEN BY EIA AND TSHIPI PROJECT TEAM (as amended for the purpose of the scoping report)
we had to get off the land, because Tshipi will be establishing a mine and as such the grazing lease agreement was cancelled even though the 9 year period had not been completed.		
There are no ablution facilities in the northern area of the Tshipi site. The mine staff are jumping over the fences and using my veld as a lavatory. There are also instances of littering.	Andrew Pyper, comments raised at scoping meeting with authorities, 30 th July 2013	This has been identified as an issue in Section 3 of the scoping report and will be addressed in accordance with the terms of reference set out in Section 6 of the scoping report.
Will there be any encroachment onto my property? I am concerned that there will be dumping of waste rock on my property.		There will be no dumping and no encroachment onto your property. Tshipi is not permitted to extend beyond its mining rights area. The pit will be developed in a north westerly direction and legislation stipulates that there must be a 15 m boundary between opencast operations and neighbouring farms.
Biodiversity issues		
Vegetation is susceptible to both diesel fumes as well as diesel spills. Some sort of investigation should be undertaken in which the issue is studied from a grazing perspective and the impact that this will have on livestock. Tshipi should take remedial measures to avoid or lessen the impact that such spills and emissions have on surrounding flora.	Andrew Pyper, comments raised at scoping meeting with authorities, 30 th July 2013	The diesel which is stored on site for refuelling of machinery and generators is contained and banded. If and where spills or leaks do occur, Tshipi will follow the necessary clean up procedure so as to minimise the impacts associated therewith. This has been identified as an issue in Section 3 of the scoping report and will be addressed in accordance with the terms of reference set out in Section 6 of the scoping report.
Rehabilitation issues		
In the Kalahari, when the surface is disturbed, this takes years and years to recover. To establish even a small amount of vegetation takes up to 20 years and during this time only the pioneer species will recover. The better grasses and shrub species may take much longer. Existing farming activities have already resulted in the disturbance of naturally occurring grass	Andrew Pyper, comments raised at scoping meeting with authorities, 30 th July 2013	Rehabilitation will be conducted in accordance with the existing EMP which takes the constraints of the land and climate into account in relation to vegetation re-establishment. Detail on this will be provided in the EMP amendment an ecology issues will be assessed in accordance with the terms of reference set out in Section 6 of the scoping report.

ISSUE RAISED	BY WHOM AND WHEN	RESPONSE GIVEN BY EIA AND TSHIPI PROJECT TEAM (as amended for the purpose of the scoping report)
species and, due to overgrazing and mismanagement, many species have become threatened. Each time there is some sort of disturbance relating to mining, this existing effect is compounded.		