

This is a copy of the letter that was sent to all who were invited to focus group meetings.



KUMBA IRON ORE

Sishen Iron Ore Company (Pty) Ltd

KOLOMELA MINE

21 Main Street

Postmasburg

8420

South Africa

Dear A. Buys

As a member of Anglo American plc we at Kolomela Mine have always placed great value on having healthy and constructive relationships with our stakeholders. This comes as a result of our ambition to be the partner, the employer and the investment of choice wherever we operate.

Kolomela Mine has now been in full operation for three years. It has been a very successful operation so far creating several socio-economic benefits for communities as a very young operation. It is our commitment to create and leave a positive legacy in the Tsantsabane area and to operate safely and in a manner that seeks to eliminate harm to people and to the environment.

We are currently in the process of optimising the mining operation at Kolomela Mine in order to enhance our production capacity and use our resources more effectively. For this purpose, we are assessing the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the operation. As you might already know, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is being undertaken by Synergistics

Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd (part of the SLR Group), and a socio-economic assessment is undertaken by G3 Business Solutions (Pty) Ltd as two independent service providers to Kolomela.

As a valued stakeholder of Kolomela Mine, and opinion leader in the community, you have been selected to participate in a focus group discussion with other stakeholders, in order to be updated on our optimisation drive, as well as to provide your input on our environmental and socio-economic impact.

The details for the meeting are as follows:

- Date: • 14 October 2014
Time: • 11:00 – 13:00
Location: • Postmasburg showground's

Please confirm your attendance with us telephonically or via email to (respond to Roelof Letter at rletter@slrconsulting.com) by **16/09/2014**.

Should you have any queries please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards

George Benjamin

Manager: Public Affairs

E george.benjamin@angloamerican.com

T: 053 313 7620

M: 083 251 3864

F: 0860 522 4231

The focus group discussion supports the public participation process required for the following environmental applications:

- Amendment to the existing Environmental Management Programme (DMR Ref: NC 30/5/3/2/1/069EM) in terms of Section 102 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act No 28 of 2002;
- Amendment to the existing Integrated Water Use Licence (IWUL) (Licence Number: 25051648) in terms of Section 21 of National Water Act No 36 of 1998;
- Environmental Authorisation in terms of GNR 544; Activity 9,11,12,18,22,23,28,37,42&53; GNR 545 Activity 3,5,&15 (DENC Ref No: NC/EIA/15/ZFM//TSA/POS3/2013) of the National Environmental Management Act No 107 of 1998.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS FOR KOLOMELA MINE IN POSTMASBURG

GROUP	Youth Group
DATE	13 th October 2014
Time	12:30 -14:30
Venue	Kolomela Training Centre
Number of Participants	14

1. Introduction and the Purpose of the Discussion

Introduction was made and the purpose of the day explained in detail. Participants were given the background of SEAT and what is intending to achieve. They were also informed of the socio economic survey which will target 3000 households in Tsantsabane and the planned public meeting. The Facilitator informed them of 5 similar meetings planned as part of the process and that their session will only focus on youth issues, but taking into consideration that some issues may overlap.

Synergistics presented the environmental assessment process, as part of the public engagement. The presentation was based on the legislative requirements and processes on environmental assessment. It was mentioned to the participants that the two processes i.e. the environmental and the social impact assessment are interlinked. Participants were informed that Kolomela is in the process of potentially increasing the production from 9million to 13 million tons to cater for the current and future needs, and that the services of Synergistics were sourced to conduct the environmental assessment to be taken into consideration during the optimisation / expansion process.

2. In Attendance

Refer to the attendance list.

3. Ground Rules

Ground Rules were explained and the participants were advised to raise inputs in language of preference. The facilitation was however conducted in English.

4. Issues raised prior to the discussion

Prior to the discussion the participants raised a number of concerns on whether the engagement process will be reported on and whether they will receive some form of feedback from Kolomela following the session. They mentioned that they are being consulted on a regular basis however issues raised never get reported. The facilitator clarified this by emphasising that the engagement process is part of the SEAT assessment, which is in line with both the legislation and Anglo American requirements. They were assured that points raised will be integrated into a report (SEAT report) which will be made accessible to all from early next year. The Facilitator confirmed that all the issues and concerns will be brought to the attention of management

through the Social Management Plan (SMP). In addition there will be an EIA Report which will be compiled by Synergistics.

5. Lack of Opportunities for youth in Tsantsabane

Tsantsabane Youth United Vision responded first to the question by mentioning that one of challenges encountered is on accessibility of opportunities in Tsantsabane, particularly by youth within the Arts and Culture space. They mentioned that many of the artists end up working in the mines, not that they want to, but because that is the only opportunity available.

6. Social ills (Alcoholism, Drug abuse and Teenage Pregnancy)

According to the participants alcoholism amongst youth seems to be a challenge. They believe that this is driven more by lack of recreational facilities and multipurpose centers for youth in the area. "There are no sufficient recreational facilities; it is difficult for artists to have a platform to practice arts." According to the participants, one of the root causes to alcoholism in the area is the high level of unemployment.

When asked for opinion with regard to whether a lot of social ills in the community is brought about by an increase in mining activities, the participants responded by saying that there is indeed a link between the two since young people are now more exposed to drugs than before .

"There is drug market created in the region due to an increase of mining activities. All of a sudden ever since the emergence of mining in the area there is an interest on sophisticated drugs. The only drug that we used to have in Postmasburg was dagga".

7. Perception about increase in population

There is definitely societal change. The influx of people created a new society and brought the change on societal fiber. When asked whether these social ills are brought about by Kolomela only or if other mining companies have contributed as well, the participants responded by saying that although other companies have contributed, Kolomela came with a lot of expansion and therefore a lot of change.

Participants acknowledge that they are keen to accommodate and welcome new people in the community, but there has to be a balance. The perception is that Kolomela employs a lot of people from Namaqualand because they want to repay them due to the damage they caused in their town. "They left ghost town in Namaqualand and we don't want the ghost town created here." [It seems that participants were confusing Kolomela with De Beers.]

There is a perception that the migrant labourers also became a burden for the municipality. Human Trafficking is also becoming a challenge. Due to the increase in population, there is now a market for Human Trafficking. Their fear is that if the mine closes down the effect of that will stay behind and become a local social development issue.

8. High level of Unemployment

Some of the youth did not study Maths & Science, and as a result they find it difficult to work in the mines. Many of the youth either do not finish school or do not adhere to the requirements to work at the mine. The perception is that this is mainly due to lack of appropriate career advice for the youth. The high level of unemployment in the area amongst the youth is attributed mainly to lack of skills. They understand that one needs to be skilled and well equipped to work in the mines. The request made is for the mine to assist in developing the required skills.

There is perception that the high school drop-out rate is due to the high poverty level in the area.

Due to the high cost of proper housing (as a result of mining), schools find it difficult to recruit and retain good Maths and Science teachers.

LoveLife emphasised that due to unemployment, the youth are just looking for anything that will bring food on their table. There is a lot of desperation emerging amongst young people due to high level of unemployment. Unrealistic expectations are created by Kolomela mine through its Learnerships programs and the volunteering opportunities.

The participants were of the opinion that what aggravate the situation are unrealistic expectations from the youth, linked to the economic opportunities associated with mining. It is difficult for the youth to access mining-related opportunities and this creates a lot of frustration.

9. Quality of local schools

The quality of schools in Tsantsabane is a challenge. The perception is that there is a huge difference between the quality of white and black schools. The teacher-learner ratio and attendance or leave abuse by some educators is also becoming a challenge.

Another challenge is the lack of transport to/from school, and the distance some learners have to travel to get to schools. Overcrowding in classrooms is also a challenge. There are not enough secondary schools. Capacity at secondary schools did not increase in line with the sudden population growth.

Another challenge is a lack of post school education facilities in and around Postmasburg. Learners have to travel to Kuruman or Kathu to access post school training opportunities.

10. Motivation of Youth

There is a lack of motivation amongst the youth. A lot of information that will assist the youth is being held back i.e. there are no mining career exhibitions for the community. If it is done, it is done too late, when learners are already in matric.

Participants suggested that career guidance information from Kolomela mine should be shared with learners in younger grades to ensure that they are prepared to select the appropriate subjects at the right time.

The libraries in the area are not well maintained and equipped. Stationary at the library is old and outdated.

11. The appetite for mining related careers in Tsantsabane

Kolomela mine's information about its bursary programme is usually shared with learners too late. Learners should receive information in time for them to adhere to the application requirements.

There are very few bursary opportunities. Although they acknowledge that Kolomela issue bursaries only to top students to study at Universities, participants proposed that there should also be bursaries for FET students to complete N1 to N6, and those studying through correspondence.

There are FET campuses in Kuruman, Kathu, Kimberly and Upington. Participants felt strongly that an FET college or alternative post school training and education facility should be established in Tsantsabane. Such an institution should focus on mining skills and also skills in the Renewable Energy sector. The participants suggested that financial support should also be provided to students.

12. Skills Development interventions of Kolomela mine

When asked whether the youth is benefitting from Kolomela mine's skills development programmes, the participants indicated awareness of the mine's skills development programme, and indicated that the programme consists of courses in upholstery, construction, brick laying and farming, with a stipend of R3500. Participants expressed frustration with the focus of the programme, as core mining skills are not a focus of the programme. They strongly believe that it would have made a difference if the mine's training programme focused on core mining skills, because that is what is required for someone to get employed by the mine.

It is also frustrating to the youth who are participating in these training programs, because they still struggle to find employment after completing Kolomela mine's training programme. According to participants this training program is just one of those socio-economic interventions, done just for marketing purposes.

The representative from the Department of Social Development mentioned that at some point the Department was prepared to invest R500 000 into a project that will assist the youth with core mining related skills. However the project was not supported by Kolomela mine and was therefore discarded. "We tried all avenues, but it seems there was no willingness to support the initiative."

13. Good attitude and intent from Kolomela to invest in the local Community

The perception of participants was that Kolomela is doing well with its SLP and CSI projects, but what they lack is conversation and direct relationships with the community. Often, the mine's interventions are not informed by community needs. No skills audit has been conducted in the community to assess the level of skills required by the youth in the community. The perception is that all the training interventions fail because they are not aligned with community needs. The top down approach is not doing well. "Kolomela lacks conversation with communities; they lack dialogue with the community and do not understand the heart and mind of the community."

14. The community relationship with Kolomela in comparison to other mines

Participants indicated that there is no relationship between the mine and communities (and especially the youth) due to a lack of proper consultation. They emphasised that the relationship is currently not good. The problem with Kolomela according to the participants is that the mine interprets its relationship with the municipality, as a relationship with the community, which is not good.

There is a lot of information lost if you do not have a direct relationship with the community. Kolomela should learn to liaise with the community via multiple avenues. The mine misses the heart and the thinking of the community by failing to create a direct relationship with community structures. Participants acknowledge that the first point of contact should be the Councillors or Municipality, but this alone is not sufficient.

15. Youth being given opportunity to input on the Social Labour Plans

When asked whether they are being offered opportunity to comment on Kolomela's Social Labour Plan, the youth responded by saying they have been requested to provide input. They mentioned that generally the community is becoming uncomfortable with Kolomela's employment practices and Corporate Social Investment (CSI) projects. The perception is that there is a lot of bias, especially with regard to the mine's initiatives to support education. It was mentioned that schools and early childhood development centres only receive support if children of Kolomela employees attend that school.

The mine's support of non-governmental organisations is also perceived to be biased. "There is a need for fair distribution of support".

Kolomela is generally seen to be performing better with regard to socio economic development as compared to other mines, such as Assmang and other small mines. However there is an expectation that Kolomela mine should do more, because of its size and its contribution to damaging the environment and social fiber of the community. "Kolomela brought everything we thought will never happen in Tsantsabane such as prostitution and the influx of foreign people. In terms of foreseeable damage we expect more from them".

16. Contribution of Kolomela to Sports, Arts and Culture

16.1. Music Festival (Ysterfees)

The perception is that Kolomela is putting a lot of money into arts festivals without promoting local artists. According to participants, it will be good if Kolomela can sponsor the festivals that are inclusive of the local population. The content of these festivals should speak to the average Tsantsabane community member.

Participants gave an example of a situation where the mine brought Dr Victor in to perform at a music festival, instead of supporting local artists. Local artists are only given small slots that are perceived not to be meaningful.

The Field Band Foundation mentioned that Kolomela has given them money to buy music instruments before, but this will not be meaningful if they are not given opportunity to perform during festivals of this nature. The advice from participants is for Kolomela to be cautious on how it

spends money on its corporate social investment projects. Participants wanted a more long term and sustainable view from the mine when it comes to CSI projects.

16.2. Sports

Focus group participants explained that the Tsantsabane community is a soccer community. Soccer is enjoyed by most community members. Great players have been created from the Tsantsabane community. The expectation is that investment should be made in soccer, and not in cycling, which is currently getting support. Cycling is not a sport favored by the majority of community members.

There are limited alternatives to people not playing soccer. In former disadvantaged communities there is still a need to organise and build capacity.

17. The role of Kolomela in building capacity of civil society

There is a need to capacitate civil organisations in the area, and build capacity so they become stronger partners in community development. The youth said that they have a lot of consultation/ engagement with Kolomela but nothing gets done post the engagement process. There are generally no results or any form of feedback post the consultation.

When asked whether they think capacitation of civil society is important, the response was that it is critical given the existing social challenges and the fact that this will increase as a result of the expansion/ optimisation project.

18. Optimisation / Expansion

18.1. Preparedness before optimisation

All had a strong opinion that it is critical for the youth to be fully prepared in advance for the mine's expansion. The participants suggested that the optimisation process should include a plan to ensure that local people are provided with the necessary skills so that they are able to benefit from the optimisation process. It is also critical for Kolomela to ensure that the community is well informed about the expansion program.

Synergistics clarified that Kolomela was weighing up different options and models in relation to optimisation, but it is not clear which option will be opted for. Participants were assured that as soon as the option and the detailed scope is known to Kolomela, it will be shared with the community. Participants confirmed that they will be grateful if Kolomela can start now training the community on skills required for the expansion.

18.2. Opinions on the Kolomela Optimisation / Expansion Project

There was a strong belief that the youth of Tsantsabane will not benefit from the expansion; they will still be left out. To the youth optimisation means expansion on the duration of the lifespan of the mine, this will not necessarily benefit the youth. There is a need to strengthen the skills base of local people so that they get employed by the mine. According to focus group participants, there are very few local community members employed by the mine. It is critical for the mine to employ locals. Although the participants acknowledged a skills shortage as shortcoming, there is also a perception that there are local people who are skilled but fail to

get employed by Kolomela mine. The optimisation project will definitely create jobs, but it will be great if local people can benefit. It was brought to the attention of the participants that between 100 and 120 jobs will be created through the expansion.

19. Recommendations made by the Participants are summarised below :

- a) The mine should assist with the provision of mining related skills to the youth and to prepare the youth for the Optimisation Project by providing skills that will be required.
- b) Career exhibitions should be conducted at an early stage and be extended to children in lower grades; so that they become well prepared well in advance. This information should be accessible at schools all the time.
- c) There is a need for a post school training and education facility in and around Postmasburg.
- d) Kolomela mine should improve its relationship with the community by engaging directly with the community. They should not interpret the relationship with the municipality as the relationship with the community.
- e) It is advised that assessment in the community should be done so that the interventions are in line with the status of the community. Interventions should respond to the needs of the community. Kolomela is also encouraged to conduct a skills assessment in the community to be able to understand the community skills level.

GROUP	Education
DATE	14 th October 2014
Time	14:00 – 16:00
Venue	Kolomela Training Centre
Number of Participants	9

1. Introduction and the Purpose of the Discussion

Introduction was made and the purpose of the day explained in detail. Participants were given the background of SEAT and what is intending to achieve. Participants were also informed that the last assessment was commissioned in 2011, and given the changes happened since then, the mine has commissioned another study. They were also informed of the household survey which will be conducted as part of SEAT. The objective of the session is to assess the impact of Kolomela Mine on Education in Tsantsabane.

Synergistics presented the environmental assessment process required for the expansion of Kolomela. The presentation was part of the engagement process, and was based on the legislative requirements and processes on environmental impact assessment. Participants were informed that Kolomela is in the process of potentially increasing the production from 9 million to 13 million tons to cater for current and future needs, and that the services of Synergistics were sourced to conduct the environmental impact assessment to inform the optimisation / expansion process. It was indicated that the two processes i.e. the environmental and the social impact assessment are interlinked.

2. In attendance

Refer to the attendance register. See table below for more detail about the schools/functions represented in the focus group.

Name	Role	School	Number of Children	Current Situation
Katrina Kasper	Teacher	Asmandia Laerskool	+/- 700 Children	
Mark S. Jina	Principal	Blinkklip High Schools	1394	Long distance for learners to travel
A. Ramonnye	Circuit Manager	ZFMOG		
P.M Theo	Principal	Agang Thuto Primary School	54 children	farm school
M. Coetzee	Principal	Postmasburg High School	400 learners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still charge schools fees(3 quarter of children pay and 1 quarter does not pay , depending on the situation of the learner) • There is currently a shortage of space • New subjects on Engineering, graphical design & tourism introduced

Bella Lekwene	Principal	H.T.T Bidi Primary School	1279	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The school is located in Boichoko Overcrowding in classes is a challenge & the parents are currently already enrolling learners for next year There is a need of a second primary school
Julian Anne Beets	Assmang Primary	Principal	1085	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A drastic increase from 200 to 1085 In desperate need of accommodation
Conrad Rooihand	Postdene Primary School	Chairperson of the School Governing Body	647	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is a no fee school Very old infrastructure The current new fence is not secured Challenges some attributes directly to the development around Postmasburg due to the mine Safety at schools is a challenge which is directly relating to Kolomela There is no support currently, in the past the mine has helped but it will never be enough
Christo Sehako	Ratang Thuto High School	Principal	1011	Too few classes due to the impact by the mine

3. Current social impacts linked to Kolomela mine

The discussions started with the Facilitator asking the participants to outline the social impact of the mine on Education.

3.1. Influx of people brought about by an increase in mining activities

Participants outlined that although the effects of the increased population cannot be directly linked to the mine, the mine has to take responsibility for the influx of people into the area. According to the educators, this increase has brought along a lot of social ills which have an adverse impact on the quality of education in Tsantsabane.

3.2. Environmental Impact / The impact of blasting on the quality of building infrastructure

The participants raised a concern in relation to the damage on housing and school infrastructure as a result of blasting by Kolomela mine. According to the participants blasting has caused cracks in a number of buildings including houses and school buildings in the area. The participants mentioned that in the beginning there never used to be cracks but now suddenly buildings are starting to crack.

SGB representative from Postdene Primary, mentioned that Postdene Primary school is a double story building with cracks from blasting, however due to lack of funds, it is difficult to hire structural engineers to resolve the issue. The participants emphasised that blasting sometimes takes place during school

hours. Educators are concerned that the mine's blasting can become a safety risk for learners in school buildings that are already badly cracked.

According to the participants if you want to lodge a complaint the process is not easy and not known. The principal of the Postmasburg High school mentioned that, at her school, blasting caused a huge crack between a wall and a window, which is a safety risk for learners. Educators expressed concern about the mine's expansion/optimisation project due to the possible impact of more intense blasting on school infrastructure. Although the situation is currently better than before, there are still tremors that can be felt when the mine does blasting: "We acknowledge that sometime the blasting is normal but at times we are frightened."

The representative from Synergistics however assured the participants that Kolomela is monitoring the vibration levels on an ongoing basis and that he will escalate their concerns to the mine.

It was also highlighted that blasting has a negative impact on small animals such as snakes. Most of the school principals mentioned that they have seen snakes within the school premises in number of occasions, which is not safe for learners. Their theory is that snakes are fleeing to town from the mining area due to blasting.

3.3. Increase in teenage pregnancy and school dropout rates

The educators mentioned that due to an increase in mining activities within Tsantsabane, there has been a drastic increase in teenage pregnancy. Children as young as grade 8 fall pregnant. The perception was that learners see the presence of single men working at the mine as an opportunity to break free from their poverty-stricken lives. It was pointed out that the school dropout rate was more or less equal for boys and girls.

3.4. Overcrowding in schools as a result on increase in population

Kolomela mine employs families and provides houses for employees without necessarily checking the capacity of other facilities like education and health facilities, according to the participants. Educators mentioned that overcrowding in schools is becoming a serious challenge and this is attributed mainly to Kolomela mine. The main reason why this is attributed to Kolomela is that, as the mine started expanding, other businesses started to emerge in town. "We suddenly have three tyre shops, which we never used to have." Although participants agreed that other mines might also have contributed to the increased population and overcrowding in schools, there is a perception that Kolomela mine might have played the biggest role.

Overcrowded schools mean increased pressure on the already limited sanitation facilities at schools, which leads to health risks.

Participants also complained that there is no fair distribution of learners across the different schools. An example given is that, Postmasburg High School, which is has mainly white learners, has only 400 learners whereas other schools have in excess of 1,300 learners. This problem was raised with the Department of Education before but nothing was done about it. In defence, the principal of the Postmasburg High School explained that the school does not have enough classrooms to accommodate more learners than 450.

3.5. The moral fibre of the community

Increased mining activities have resulted in a decline of morals in the community and also an increase in criminal activities. “We need to be equipped on how to cope with this and to educate parents on the issues of moral decline in the community,” said the educators. As the mine expands, so does everything, also crime and other social ills.

There were different views on this subject, with some of the educators believing that all the social ills in the community have been caused by Kolomela mine. The feeling among some was that the mine has created a lot of social problems, therefore the mine should address these problems. The Postdene Primary School SGB representative mentioned that there have been a lot of break-ins and damage to property (a fence) at the school, which according to him is as a result of the social ills brought about by mining activities. The fence was put up by Kolomela mine.

One of the social ills mentioned was the prevalence of substance abuse in Postmasburg. With young people employed by the mine, there is more money to buy drugs.

4. The responsibility of the Mine towards education

Participants emphasised that it is not the responsibility of the mine to build schools, but the responsibility of the Government. The mine only needs to assist in this regard. The participants were of the view that Government’s education interventions do not respond well to the dynamics and situation within the region. The example they gave was that three new schools were built in Upington where there is no urgent need, compared to Postmasburg where there is an urgent need for additional schools. “We sometimes get more teachers from the Department than we have classes.”

Participants indicated that they’ve engaged the Department of Education regarding their challenges, mainly on the issue of lacking or ageing school infrastructure, but nothing was done. They have tried a number of times to apply for additional classrooms to be built, with no success.

Although it is the responsibility of the Government to build schools, participants pointed out that the mine has to take into consideration that the children of its employees are the cause of overcrowded classrooms. As a result of this overcrowding, the mine has to assist.

Kolomela should consider, what the situation would have been like if they did not have Postmasburg nor Tsantsabane as a host town, according to participants. It would have costed the mine a lot to build a new town, given that they would have been required to build new schools, clinics, shops etc. They instead have a host community with facilities and infrastructure, and therefore should try to assist where there is a need.

5. Transportation for Learners

Public transport for learners to school is becoming a challenge, and there is fear for community unrest. Postdene & Postmasburg have boarding schools. Quite often buses provided by the Department of Education are not running and learners are impacted negatively. Participants explained that, in most cases when the mine helps out, the Department of Education sits back and fail to take its responsibility. There must be ways of getting the mine to intervene without the government taking a back seat.

6. What has Kolomela done wrong according to the participants?

- a) One of the concerns raised in relation to Kolomela's approach in supporting education, is unfair distribution of support to different schools and the unequal distribution of resources.
- b) Failure of the mine to channel the interventions according to the needs of schools, so that the interventions respond to the situation. It is important for the mine to conduct a needs analysis before coming with interventions, according to the participants. An example given was a situation where the mine bought 20 computers for each school without considering the number of children per class at these schools and the fact that the learners were not computer literate.

This was emphasised by the Principal of Blinkklip High School who indicated that the 20 computers bought for his school are now "white elephants". The intention was good but it did not respond well to the needs. It would have been appropriate for the mine to use the average class size so that every learner has access to use a computer. The failures of the mine to respond to the needs was also mentioned by the Postmasburg High School principal, who indicated that they once sent a submission/proposal for a fence, but were given 35 computers with maths software on. However, the software was only a trial version and the school is unable to access the full package.

- c) Failure of the mine to build relationships with schools and doing site inspections. According to the participants the mine does not go to schools and build direct relationships with different schools within Tsantsabane.
- d) Allocation of bursaries - although the mine allocates 10 bursaries per school, the distribution of these bursaries across the various schools is a bone of contention.

7. Housing/ Residential Property in Tsantsabane

Due to an increase in mining activities in Tsantsabane residential prices have become enormously expensive and as a result educators cannot afford to live and work in Postmasburg. This makes it difficult for the Department to attract and retain talented educators. According to participants it is not possible to rent or buy a decent house for less than R15 000 a month. One of the school principals mentioned that at some point he had to accommodate educators in a hostel room because of the lack of affordable accommodation in the area. Participants emphasised that educators are professionals and therefore it is an insult to their dignity to be accommodated in hostels.

8. Expansion / Optimisation Project

According to the participants, the mine must pre-empt and prevent the negative impacts associated with mine expansion, given that such consequences are always suffered by the community.

9. What will happen if Kolomela hypothetically has to close the mine tomorrow?

When asked what they think will happen if Kolomela would have to close the following day, participants responded by saying that the town will be a ghost town of course, but they will survive just like the residents of Orkney.

9.1. Diversifying the Economy

When asked how they think the local economy can be diversified, the following were suggested:

- a) Growth in tourism industry , given that Tsantsabane has a heritage site.
- b) Build an Agricultural high school with high quality educators. Train children in Agricultural Studies because the area is also good for Agriculture.
- c) Provide training in Woodwork , including Arts and Crafts.
- d) It is proposed that the mine build recreational facilities.
- e) Enhance entrepreneurial skills in the community.

10. Post school educational institutions

Educators explained that very few children pass matric, but even those who do matriculate, are unable to pursue further studies due to a lack of funds. Some manage to go to higher education institutions such as University of the Free State in Bloemfontein, Potchefstroom University or Teachers Colleges .

When asked if there is a need for a for a post schooling training facility in Postmasburg, the participants responded by saying that there is an FET college Kathu, which means learners have to travel to Kathu to access the college. This is a challenge since there is a shortage of transport in the area and accommodation in Kathu is quite expensive. There is a request from the mine to provide a bus to assist in transporting learners to Kathu. There is also a need for a post school training institution in Postmasburg, so that the mine can build the skills pipeline.

When asked to what extent children aspire to work in a mine, the participants responded by saying that most children aspire to work in local mines because of high salaries associated mine employment.

11. Interaction and relationships with Kolomela

The relationship between educators and Kolomela mine, and communication from the mine is generally good, according to participants. The Public Affairs Office is doing its job, they said. The main challenge is in relation to unfair distribution of resources among schools. The perception in the community is that white schools get a bigger share than black schools.

Irrespective of some negative points made, the participants generally showed appreciation for the support provided by Kolomela, for instance:

- Blinkklip High School acknowledged the support from Kolomela for an additional educator.
- H.T.T Bidi Primary School acknowledged the support provided by the mine, by supplying stationary for Grade R classes, buying computers for educators, and renovating the toilets.
- The Assmang Primary School principal however mentioned that she has requested the mine to carry the salary of an additional cleaner, but her request was rejected. She is still hopeful to get support in future.

12. Summary of Recommendations made by participants

- a) Kolomela has to conduct a needs analysis in all schools, so that the interventions made are responding to the situation.

- b) Build relationship with schools.
- c) Assist with the establishment of an FET college , so that learners do not have to travel to Kathu to access post school education and training facilities.
- d) Take into consideration the impact brought about by the mine on the level of overcrowding in classes, and assist in that regard.
- e) Address the impact of blasting on infrastructure in town.
- f) There was also a special request made for Kolomela to educate employees on financial management. According to one participant some families rent out their houses and opt to live in single rooms.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS FOR KOLOMELA MINE IN POSTMASBURG

GROUP	Economic Impact Group (local businesses)
DATE	13 th October 2014
Time	10:00 -12:00
Venue	Kolomela Training Centre
Number of Participants	9

1. Introduction and the Purpose of the Discussion

Introduction was made and the purpose of the day explained in detail. Participants were given the background of SEAT and what is intending to achieve. They were also informed of the socio economic survey which will target 3000 households in Tsantsabane and the planned public meeting. The Facilitator informed them of 5 similar meetings planned as part of the process and that their session will only focus on business issues, but taking into consideration that some issues may overlap.

Synergistics presented the environmental assessment process, as part of the public engagement. The presentation was based on environmental legislative requirements and processes, with the objective of informing the participants about the procedures and processes followed during the environmental assessment. The ultimate aim was to inform the participants about Kolomela's expansion project underway. Participants were informed that Kolomela is in the process of potentially increasing the production from 9million to 13 million tons to cater for the current and future needs, and that the services of Synergistics were sourced to conduct the assessment which is a legislative requirement for expansion. They were further informed that the two processes i.e. the environmental and the socio economic assessments are interlinked.

2. In Attendance

Refer to attendance list. The table below contains more information about the participants:

Name	Business	Number Employed	Affiliation Organisation
Tefo Busealetse	Tshiamo Bontle Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has been in business for 3 -5 years • Not yet doing business with Kolomela 	No people employed permanently yet due to lack of opportunities	Secretary of TBBC
Lesley Rens	Renznz Creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has been in business since 2008 but officially from 2010. • Specialists on Signage; print and supply. • In the process of doing business with Kolomela 	Employs 8 people.	

April Matatia Matatia	Matisel 2 Construction and General training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registered in 2010 Started doing business in 2012. There are few projects done with Kolomela. Funded by Zimele to buy a truck for the school project. After the completion of the project the money was paid back to Zimele 	4 people permanently employed	
Obakeng Sibiyi	Nomelwethu Construction & Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born and raised in Boichoko , Tsantsabane Has been in Business since 2009 Serves as the chairperson of TBBC. One of the 25 beneficiaries of Kolomela Supplier Development 	5 Permanent Employees	Chairperson of TBBC
Johan Kotze	MVD & Floradale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming business Project Management for consulting engineering on Structural engineering 	4 employees	Vice Chairman of NOCCI
Anton Meyer	Burma Plant Hire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring plant hire to Kolomela and doing the rehabilitation work 10 years in operation Operating nationally 	Employs 70 local people	
Nancy Motlopi Magrieta Adams	The Dirt Friend <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laundry business since 2009 	17 employees	

3. Ground Rules

Ground Rules were explained and the participants were advised to raise inputs in language of preference. The facilitation was conducted in English.

4. Introduction

When introducing the Socio-Economic assessment the Facilitator informed the participants that all points raised will be integrated into a report (SEAT report) which will be made accessible to all from early next year. The Facilitator confirmed that all the issues and concerns will be brought to the attention of management through the Social Management Plan (SMP). An EIA Report will be compiled by Synergistics.

5. The experience of being a Business Owner in Tsantsabane

Obakeng Sibiyi, the chairperson of TBBC and the owner of Nolwethu Construction & Projects started the discussion by mentioning that, he was born and bred in Tsantsabane. The perception is that business is still white owned irrespective of the size. He emphasised that the Postmasburg town itself is still white

owned and all businesses are still owned by white people. The Postmasburg society according to him is still not integrated.

He mentioned that when the mine was created, black people were kept outside, and there was totally no engagement with them during the process. The consultation was not broad based enough. Most of the houses in town were changed to Bed & Breakfasts when Kolomela was constructed. People living in town, majority of who are whites were aware of business opportunities linked to the mine's arrival, well in advance and were therefore able to capitalise on these opportunities. He mentioned that as blacks they did not foresee and were not aware of all the economic opportunities on its way, because they were not engaged.

The majority of business ownership in the area is still white. The blame is also shifted on the Local Municipality, because they had inside information about the upcoming growth and opportunities on time and they also held it back from the Tsantsabane community.

6. Participation of Black Businesses in the local economy

According to the TBBC, it is still difficult for blacks to participate in the economy, and one of the contributing factors is financial capacity.

Lesley of Renznz Creations added on what was already said by the Chairperson of the TBBC, by mentioning that it is currently difficult to get office space for business in town as a black business owner. The economic landscape in Postmasburg is not easy; blacks do not own any of the buildings in the Central Business District (CBD) of Tsantsabane. Most businesses, particularly black owned do not have physical presence in town because there are a lot of financial implications associated with living and having an office space in town. The rental prices are also inflated because of the presence of the mine, and this impact negatively on local businesses.

The feeling amongst black owned businesses is to opt for the townships because working from the township and living there will not harm or break the business. They consider that maybe it is about time for black people to change their mind sets, citing Johannesburg as a good example i.e. "even when businesses moved to Sandton, people still went to the older parts of Johannesburg to get service and that is motivating us not to be afraid to have offices in townships. We just have to be innovative".

Johan Kotze, the Vice Chairman of NOCCI in response to the above points, mentioned that there should be appreciation of the differences in relation to the sizes of businesses, i.e. that there are small and big businesses. Johan emphasised that the notion that white owned businesses are far more advanced than black business and that land in Tsantsabane is still belonging to the Whites only, is just a perception. According to him there is a very small percentage of white people owning land in Tsantsabane. The land belongs to a few powerful people, according to him. He gave an example of himself as a white business owner but still struggling just like other black owned businesses. He mentioned that he is still staying in his father's house. He further mentioned that from his experience some white owned businesses are closing down because there is currently no business. "The business is also not easy on us as whites particularly since the passing of the DMR regulations on BEE" he said.

Anton Meyer- the owner of Burma Plant Hire Company also mentioned that his company is a medium sized company and they have been experiencing the same problems experienced by smaller businesses.

One of the challenges experienced is that it is difficult to buy land in Tsantsabane. There are currently few people owning land in the region. According to him only 5 people own all the land in Tsantsabane.

There are a lot of small mining companies popping up and as a result of their financial muscle they are able to buy land in the area, unlike the locals. Another challenge is the high prices of residential property.

7. Changes in the local economy over the past 5 years,

When asked about economic changes they have seen over the past 5 years, participants mentioned that a lot has changed, especially with regard to improved infrastructure, which is a positive change for Tsantsabane. Some of the changes are not great like the influx of foreigners, particularly Somalis and Bangladeshi. The perception is that most of the Somalis and Bangladeshi have financial resources and therefore they can afford renting shops and living in town. All the previously open spaces in town are now occupied by foreign nationals. Black emerging businesses do not have land, or the money to pay inflated rental prices in town.

8. The role of the TBBC (Tsantsabane Black Business Chamber)

According to its chairperson, the TBBC is one of the positive things that happened to black businesses in Tsantsabane, because it brought hope to black owned businesses. Some of the black owned businesses are able to access opportunities currently, through the involvement of the TBBC.

Responding to the question whether there is any possibility of TBBC & NOCCI working together, the response from black participants was that NOCCI gives the impression that they want to work with black business, but unfortunately is still too white. Most of the business owners who are members of NOCCI are more advanced. There is a big gap between black and a white owned business which will make it difficult to collaborate.

The TBBC chairperson emphasised that TBBC serves as a great platform for black owned businesses, but he believes that as it grows collaboration with NOCCI will be possible and a great idea.

9. Municipal Service impacting negatively on Local Businesses

According to Johan Kotze; the main focus of NOCCI is to get municipal services in place since it impacts negatively on businesses e.g. the status of road infrastructure and other services. He emphasised that the local municipality is associated with corruption and lack of proper leadership, which impacts negatively on local businesses.

Maintenance of Infrastructure and provision of basic services by the Municipality is a big challenge and economic growth in the region makes it even more difficult for Municipality to cope.

10. The support of local businesses towards other small businesses

Anton, the owner of Burma Plant Hire mentioned that his company has already made contact with Kolomela to collaborate on support for emerging small businesses in the form of mentorships and experiential training programs. They have already asked the mine to identify candidates in this regard. The training will be inclusive and will take the form of an incubation, offering training on aspects such as office management, safety and tendering processes. He emphasised that his company is doing this out of goodwill and not for BEE compliance purposes.

He mentioned that he will further as part of this commitment put pressure on the mine to give beneficiaries of this training program projects at the mine. He recommended that this should be the attitude of all other big companies. According to him most of the contractors are not involved in the community and if more companies can contribute towards socio economic development, it will make a huge difference in the community.

All participants agreed that this was a good initiative. The TBBC emphasised that this should be made part of the contractual agreement by Kolomela, and that they will bring it to the attention of Kolomela management at their next meeting.

11. Local Businesses benefitting from Kolomela

During CAPEX close to R10 Billion was spent on the new mine and most of the local businesses did not benefit from that, according to the participants. Nothing was left for Tsantsabane except for the steady increase on property prices which had a negative impact on local businesses.

The core business of the mine according to TBBC, excludes black owned businesses. Opportunities for black business owners are still non-existent. NOCCI on the other hand emphasised that it is only a perception that white owned businesses are the only ones benefitting from the mine. White owned businesses are also not benefitting from the core mining opportunities. There was however a collective view that it has been a long journey to get small businesses integrated into the mine's supply chain, and that a lot of efforts have been made.

Some of the participants emphasised that although they do not do businesses with Kolomela mine at this stage, they understand that the mine is currently on a survival mode due to the deterioration of the iron ore price and hope that things will go back to normal. The chairperson of the TBBC however differed with this view, since according to him Kolomela was making profits at some point and as a global company, provision must have been made for the fall of the Iron Ore price.

Generally the participants felt that irrespective of some negative issues raised, a great thing about Kolomela mine is that it is accessible. "We have access even to the head office".

12. The Experience of Black Owned Businesses

Most black owned businesses complained that the management of Kolomela and other surrounding mines is still white and as the end users, they give projects mostly to white owned businesses. "Most of us blacks are not born into business and it seems the mine is not willing to take a risk with us". It is really about time for the mine to take the risk especially on the promise they made to the Department of Mineral Resources, according to participants.

The end users and the Departmental Heads at the mine have the power and they always dictate to supply chain without following the correct procedures, on who to give business to. As a result black owned businesses are always in a disadvantaged situation. All Black Business owners think the role of TBBC is vital as a result of this prejudice.

Lesley, the owner of Rentzu creations narrated his experience. He mentioned that his company was made to be a "parallel contractor" to one white owned company, but to his surprise when the project came out

it was given to the white owned company and his company was expelled from the process. He is of the opinion that this was an extreme form of corruption.

- **The impact of high property rental prices on local black owned businesses in Tsantsabane**

The high rental and the price of acquiring business premises are really impacting badly on local black owned businesses.

- **Development of Black Owned Businesses**

According to TBBC the upliftment of black business still has not happened, it is still on paper but has not happened yet. The JV option between smaller and bigger companies is a challenge due to the gap existing. White owned businesses fronting with Black businesses is also one of the challenges experienced by the business community in Tsantsabane.

- **Accessing opportunities at the mine**

According to the participants, sometimes it is a struggle for small business to access opportunities at the mine. This was also emphasised by two ladies owning a Laundry business. They indicated that getting a contract with Kolomela mine was a struggle. They formed the company as three ladies. Initially there was also a lot of struggle between them and the Municipality, since the Municipality wanted to take their idea and make it their own. There were lot of challenges according to them but they were able to tolerate the situation because they had a vision and there was a lot of commitment.

13. Participants' opinions about the role of Anglo Zimele

According to one of the participants Matatia, who was able to build his business through the funding, received from Zimele, Zimele is a good intervention, given that he would not have been able to build his business if it was not for funding received. According to him, he could not get money from the bank and Zimele was able to assist. "They listened to me" so he said. Although he is still struggling to get a fixed contract loan from Zimele to make his business sustainable, he is grateful of the funding he received from Zimele. He is currently doing work through Total Facility Management Service Company (TFMSC), which is a company getting direct contracts from Kolomela who then outsources some of the services to small companies, at a lower rate.

There was a negative perception about Total Facility Management Service Company (TFMSC), amongst participants citing that this company exploits smaller companies by subcontracting them at a very low rate and as result the benefit is not mutual, which is unfair for small companies. The documentation TFMSC requires for putting sub-contracting in place, is also a lot, according to participants.

The view of TBBC on Zimele is that although it is a good initiative, the process can be rigorous which makes it difficult for some of the small businesses to access loans. As a small business you will not be considered when you are at the credit bureau. You are mostly likely to get assistance/loan when you have a contract with the mine.

14. The landscape of the local economy in the next 5 years

All participants agreed that there should be engagement of all the stakeholders in order to accelerate development in the region. There is also an urgent need to develop local suppliers. “We want to see an increased rate of development in the region”.

Currently the mine focuses mostly on big businesses, according to the focus group participants. They want the mine to also focus on smaller local businesses. There must be an effort to engage with local businesses to get a sense of how they would want to grow and benefit.

Currently most of the local businesses are closing down because Kolomela brings businesses coming from outside the Northern Cape. There is an urgent need for Kolomela to make an effort to sustain local businesses and it is also essential that the municipality work closely with local businesses.

15. Challenges in relation to social ills and high level of crime in the area

The high level of crime and social ills is a problem for everyone including businesses in Tsantsabane. Due to the growth brought by the mine, the town has exploded. There is a lot of unhappiness, because there is no control as to who is belonging to Postmasburg. Someone has to manage the situation since it is getting out of control (but not the Municipality because it is not trustworthy); according to participants.

The suggestion made is that the mine should control the influx of people coming for employment in Tsantsabane.

16. Summary of recommendations made by the participants

- a) There must be an effort to engage with local businesses to get a sense of how they would want to grow and benefit
- b) Give more opportunities to local businesses
- c) Ensuring that the end-users are following the correct procurement procedures
- d) Making it a contractual obligation for big businesses getting opportunities from the mine to develop emerging small businesses.
- e) Kolomela to take control the influx of people coming for employment in Tsantsabane.

GROUP DISCUSSIONS FOR KOLOMELA MINE IN POSTMASBURG

GROUP	Health Practitioners
DATE	14 th October 2014
Time	11:00 – 13:00
Venue	Kolomela Training Centre
Number of Participants	9

1. Introduction and the Purpose of the Discussion

Introduction was made and the purpose of the day explained in detail. Participants were given the background of SEAT and what is intending to achieve.

Synergistics presented the environmental assessment process required for the expansion of Kolomela. The presentation was part of the engagement process, and was based on the legislative requirements and processes on environmental assessment. Participants were informed that Kolomela is in the process of potentially increasing the production from 9million to 13 million tons to cater for the current and future needs, and that the services of Synergistics were sourced to conduct the environmental impact assessment to be taken into consideration during the optimisation / expansion process. It was indicated to the participants that the two processes i.e. the environmental and the social impact assessment are interlinked.

2. In Attendance

Refer to the attendance register.

3. Ground Rules

Ground Rules were explained and the participants were advised to raise inputs in language of preference i.e. English, Afrikaans or Setswana. The facilitation was conducted mostly in English.

4. The status of health services in Tsantsabane Local Municipality

The facilitator requested participants to explain their role and the role of their institutions in relation to Health within the Tsantsabane Municipality; and to further explain how they view the status of health services in the area.

4.1 Comments from South African National TB Association (SANTA)

According to SANTA there are good and bad things brought about by Kolomela mine. Since the construction of the mine according to SANTA's records there has been an increase on the number of TB patients. As a non-governmental organisation, SANTA's focus is to establish soup kitchen for TB patients. They provide soup & food to patients who do not receive grants from Government and have been operating in Tsantsabane since 2012. SANTA is active in 3 townships within the area, and is currently working with 24 volunteers with little sponsorship. They have approached Assmang, and were given limited financial support to focus on the broader Tsantsabane area, which is almost impossible, given their resources. More than 20 000 TB affected and infected individuals have received soup for the past 3

years from the Soup Kitchen. They have a number of interventions including door to door visits in informal settlement areas, and provision of assistance with applications for social grants. They provide comprehensive social support and collaborate with other organisation in this regard.

4.2 Comments from District Municipality (Health & Environment Component)

Health & Environment is a component within the District & Local Municipality responsible for the monitoring of food quality, water quality, waste management & outbreaks of diseases. The challenge encountered currently is lack of coordination from health role players in government, on local, district and provincial levels.

4.3 Comments from UGM Clinic

The UGM Clinic at Kolomela mine serves employees and contractors, and it does not extend its services to community members at this stage. They are currently involved in raising awareness among employees and contractor employees to come for screening of different forms of diseases including HIV/AIDS. The plan is to reach a target of 90% employees and they are currently at 82% and hopeful to reach 93 % this year.

4.4 Comments from Kolomela Life Clinic (Wellness Practitioner)

Life Clinic is a private health institution operation within Kolomela mine. Karin was representing Life but from the Employees Wellness perspective. The Wellness Program is responsible for ensuring the wellness of employees and share information so they know where to go in times of emergency. The Wellness Program is currently under HR but have a dotted line to the mine's Health function (as part of SHE). There are 2 Life clinics in Postmasburg i.e. one in town and the other on site.

4.5 Comments from the Regional Director – Department of Health

According to the Regional Director, the headcount of patients has increased due to the increase in population brought about by Kolomela mine. He mentioned that Kolomela employees are staying in the community, which results in a number of social ills including teenage pregnancy and an increase in the level of prostitution in the area.

Due to the increase in population, there is a need to increase staffing in the various health institutions. "The more the density of the population becomes, the more medical practitioners are required."

Another challenge encountered is on the inflated local property prices. Accommodation for professional health practitioners has become very expensive which makes it difficult to attract and retain medical professionals in the area.

He mentioned that there is a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that the Department is currently facilitating with the mines in the area. There is however a lot of good interventions that Kolomela mine has implemented so far according, such as:

- Building of a fully equipped clinic
- Provision of mobile clinics and the planned extension of the hospital
- The building of staff accommodation which is currently underway

The only problem of the mine is the recruitment of people from outside rather than locals.

4.6 Comments from Postmasburg Hospital CEO

Postmasburg Hospital is supposed to have 51 beds but currently only operating with 45 beds. It is very small in comparison to the current population growth in the area. The CEO is of the opinion that although there are negative things associated with the mine; the mine has come up with a lot of positive interventions. He mentioned Kolomela's plan to extend the hospital to 71 beds as one of those. Staffing and a fair distribution of health professionals in the area are his biggest challenges. The Postmasburg hospital is currently only operating with 8 professional nurses; whereas the Barkley West hospital with a smaller population has 23 professional nurses.

The building of the clinic is one of the things he mentioned as a great intervention from the mine. According to him the old clinic has been turned into a rehabilitation centre which is a great thing for the community.

4.7 Comments from the Health Area Manager

The clinic in Postmasburg serves 3,000 to 4,580 patients per month depending on the season. He mentioned that there are 2 mobile clinics in Tsantsabane donated by Kumba, but the challenge experienced currently is the availability of health professionals. "Staffing is a challenge", he said. There are a lot of complaints from the community about poor services received from primary health clinics which according to him emanates from the shortage of staff. Currently there are no permanent staff members for the mobile clinics and they are negotiating with the Department to appoint permanent staff.

The high staff turnover is also one of the challenges due to lack of affordable accommodation and inflated property prices in the area. Often health professionals relocate for greener pastures/ better opportunities.

The participants confirmed the Health Area Manager's sentiments that the number of professional health practitioners in the area has decreased tremendously over the previous years. As the population increased, the number of staff members decreased. At all the local public health institutions, there are a lot of queues which impacts negatively on the staff. In some instances a health professional will leave a patient alone without giving them any form of attention, and sometimes they will give preference to who they can attend to because they cannot stand the pressure. Another challenge experience is limited medical supplies.

5. Perceptions of the municipal area as well resourced

The facilitator referred to comments made by the Mayor of Gamagara (during the Sishen mine SEAT process) who indicated that at the provincial level the areas of Kathu and Postmasburg are seen as "rich" or well resourced, and therefore receiving unfair treatment when it comes to the allocation of resources from the Department of Health. The participants responded by saying that given the fact that the region is surrounded by a number of mines there is a perception that it is a rich and well-resourced area, which is not necessarily true.

6. The status and quality of public health services in Tsantsabane

When asked to rate the quality and the status of health services in the area on a scale of 1-10, 3 to 4 was the rate agreed on. The Regional Manager of the local clinics had a different view, and emphasised that the quality of service will differ from the person to person depending on the illness. According to him the rating should be based on attitudes of staff and the status of facilities. This point was also emphasised by the CEO of the Tsantsabane Hospital who mentioned that the evaluation of quality is dependent on the customer /patient.

Wellness practitioner from the Kolomela Life clinic mentioned that they had conducted a survey at the mine to assess the preference of employees when it come to HIV/AIDS testing i.e. if they would prefer to do the test on site or in the community. According to her there was a negative perception about testing at public health institutions, which says something about the assessment of quality from the patient/customer perspective.

7. Lack of Home Based Care for TB & HIV/AIDS Patients

There are few home based carers in the region according to SANTA. Patients, particularly HIV/AIDS and TB patients do not receive quality care due to the shortage of Home Based Carers. SANTA mentioned that there are a lot of social ills dominating in the area, which mostly emanate from problems at household level. There are a lot informal settlements, and these areas require a lot of attention. A lot of health problems come from informal settlements due to lack of services e.g. water, electricity and sanitary. The increase in informal settlements impacts negatively on the quality of health services and facilities in the area.

8. Government Initiatives towards improving quality of health

The Health Area Manager for local clinics explained some of the government initiatives underway which are aimed at improving the quality of public healthcare in the area. He mentioned that there is currently a Household Registration Process underway to build a profile of households and the community to know and understand the current community status which will inform what interventions to be brought into the community. The survey will also ensure that households are linked to other Government Department services.

The Local Health Department engages with Ward Councillor so that they create awareness amongst the community about this initiative.

- The National Government's intention according to the Area Manager is to identify and assess a cheaper model of servicing the community which will provide a solution on how an ideal clinic facility should be run. An ideal clinic should have enough staff members to serve the community and have improved infrastructure. According to the Area Manager, this is why the Health Department is lobbying for the private sector to become partners. The process has started 2 months ago and is still unfolding.
- Another Government initiative underway is the "Mother Connected Program", which is national software to help pregnant mothers to enrol and ask questions about pregnancy. It is a free service, and one can register via cellphone. The idea is to get mothers to register as early as possible, especially when they are still young i.e. 15 to 18 years. This is in response to research

conducted which proved that women sometimes die due to failure to go to the clinic during pregnancy.

- In dealing with the shortage of doctors in Government Hospitals, there is an initiative to make it compulsory for Private Doctors to see patients in Government Health institutions and be paid accordingly. However this is delayed due to lack of agreement in relation to payment.

9. Kolomela`s Contribution Towards investing in Health

The facilitator asked participants about the effectiveness of Kolomela mine's current health initiatives in collaboration with the Department of Health.

In response to the questions the CEO of the Postmasburg Hospital mentioned that Kolomela mine's health projects are helpful and sustainable citing the renovation of the hospital and the building of the clinic as examples. He mentioned this as a great partnership given that the Mine assisted with the building of structures and the Department is responsible for staffing.

Participants expressed their gratefulness for the collaboration with Kolomela mine and advised that long term support is ideal, as opposed to short term support.

The representative from the Kolomela Wellness Program emphasised that they have good collaboration with civil society particularly on the issue of fighting substance abuse. They have currently provided funding towards substance abuse but believe that this can be improved in future. There are a lot of proposals received so far by the mine on the fight against substance abuse.

According to the Environment and Health Practitioner from the District Municipality, Kolomela is doing a lot in assisting the Department of Health. Their relationship with Kolomela is good. She however emphasised the challenges experienced as a result of population growth, for which neither the local nor the district municipality was prepared. She indicated that the district municipality has a better partnership with Kolomela mine than with the provincial Department of Health.

The SANTA representative said that Kolomela mine has not supported them so far. They have sent a lot of proposals to the mine, but have not been successful so far. However, the mine does provide feedback, even if their applications for support are unsuccessful.

The Area Manager for Clinics mentioned that he has started working in the area in January but so far what he has seen is a lot of involvement from Kolomela mine on Health issues. There are lot of interventions from Kolomela e.g.:

- ✓ Purchasing of Ambulances ,
- ✓ Mobiles Clinics
- ✓ Expansion of the Hospital & building of the clinic
- ✓ The building of the nursing staff accommodation which is underway

His concern is failure of Kolomela to involve the Provincial Health Department on their planning so that there is alignment. He emphasised that the Provincial Department should be involved as a partners.

The Area Manager further emphasised the need to track records on the funding received from Kolomela in relation to Health Interventions made. He is currently designing a template, and will make

it available to Kolomela, so that as Health practitioners they are able to have a track record of funding made available so far and whether there is alignment with the Provincial Department's planning.

10. Contractor employees defaulting on treatment for TB and HIV

Currently the UGM clinic is serving employees and contractor employees. The clinic's biggest challenge is contractor employees who default on their medication when their contracts come to an end. There is a need for collaboration with the government clinics in this regard.

GROUP DISCUSSIONS FOR KOLOMELA MINE IN POSTMASBURG

GROUP	Infrastructure
DATE	14 th October 2014
Time	8:30 – 10:30
Venue	Kolomela Training Centre
Number of Participants	7

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Name	Tel.	Email	Affiliation
Cecille Mathe	0833886263	cmcmathe@gmail.com	27M District
Nosimpiwe Jiya	0789049866	mpiwelin.rj@gmail.com	D.O.H. Z.F.MGCAU Municipality
Mario Links	0815325157	mariolinks@yahoo.com	Tsantsabane LM
Hester Pieterse	0716410063	hester.pieterse@aurecongroup.com	Aurecon
Julius Theys	0836341385	theysjulius@gmail.com	Tsantsabane LM
Anita Kooverjee	0828807251	Cfo@tsantsabane.gov.za	Tsantsabane LM
Heinrich Mathobga	0533133700	mm@tsantsabane.gov.za	Tsantsabane LM

1. Introduction and the Purpose of the Discussion

Introduction was made and the purpose of the day explained in detail. Participants were given the background of SEAT and what is intending to achieve. Participants were also informed that the last assessment was commissioned in 2011, and given the changes happened since then the mine has commissioned another study. They were also informed of the household survey which will be conducted as part of SEAT. The objective of the session is to assess the impact of Kolomela on the infrastructure and services, which call for the participation the Municipality.

Synergistics presented the environmental assessment process required for the expansion/optimisation of Kolomela. The presentation was part of the engagement process, and was based on the legislative requirements and processes on environmental impact assessment. Participants were informed that Kolomela is in the process of potentially increasing production from 9 million to 13 million tons per annum to cater for the current and future needs, and that the services of Synergistics were sourced to conduct the environmental impact assessment to inform the optimisation / expansion process. It was indicated that the two processes i.e. the environmental and the social impact assessment, are interlinked.

2. In Attendance

Municipal Manager and other senior managers from the municipality. Refer to attendance register.

3. Ground Rules

Ground Rules were explained and the facilitation was conducted in English.

4. Population Growth

The facilitator started the session by asking the participants to what extent they think the population has increased since the last census.

Participants indicated that the population has indeed increased and is still growing at an alarming rate. After the stabilisation of the mine (after construction) there was an expectation that the population would stabilise, but this has not happened. The increase is also due to the emergence of other smaller mining companies in the area. As a result of increased mining activities in Tsantsabane, all people in the Northern Cape are willing to come and stay in the area with or without jobs with the hope of getting employed. Another influencing factor is the higher salaries offered by Kolomela mine in comparison to other industries.

Exclusion of the municipality in planning economic activities in the region is a challenge according to the participants. The municipality has been excluded from participation in the development of existing national plans, aiming at creating the Northern Cape as an economic corridor. The Solar Energy project in the area is one example of a national project on which the municipality has not been engaged or consulted. The participants indicated that, as the management of the municipality, they don't know if and how the Environment Impact Assessment was conducted for the Solar Energy Project. According to the participants the project will be based in Groenwater and is driven by the Department of Energy. There are also private companies involved.

There are a lot of development happening, some of which the Municipality is not aware of which makes it difficult to prepare for the changes and the increase in the population.

5. Impact of Kolomela mine on Municipal Services

According to the participants, there were no studies / assessments done on the impact brought about by the mine on bulk services. The system is unable to cope because it has not been designed for a big population. The current infrastructure has to be upgraded before bringing new development into the current system. Considering the money Kolomela mine makes, according to the participants it should be made clear to them that they should also take responsibility of bulk infrastructure maintenance, as well as the upgrade of old infrastructure.

6. What are the biggest challenges faced by the Municipality?

- a) The incapacity of the current Infrastructure to cater for the increase in population. The design of the infrastructure was done almost 80 years back and was done for a small population.
- b) Sewerage, roads were designed for a smaller population and therefore as a result of the increase there is a challenge.
- c) The socio economic demand for jobs has doubled.
- d) The municipality is the point of entry for the unemployed. People come from as far as North West and other provinces with the hope of finding a job because they see more opportunities in Tsantsabane than elsewhere.
- e) The design of public health care facilities (hospital and clinics) was also done for a small population.

7. Projected Population Growth

The municipality is unable to quantify the projected population growth, given the demand in the area. Currently the municipality is not positioned to make informed decisions. When asked about the projection, the municipal officials responded by saying that “If we give the figure now, we don’t know the change that might come the following day. They indicated that there is a need for population growth estimations, based on the current population growth trends.

Informal settlements have doubled in size and are still growing rapidly. Due to the rapid growth the municipality might even find itself in a position where there is an underestimation of social and infrastructural challenges.

According to a representative from Aurecon which is a Consulting Company contracted by Assmang to develop a spatial development framework for the area, population size projections from 2011 to 2030 will be on a scale of high growth based on the current expansions and expected future growth in the area.

8. Funding for infrastructure upgrade

The municipality is exploring a number of options to fund the upgrading of infrastructure, one of which is obtaining funding from the National Government, or a loan from DBSA.

The Municipal Manager said that there is a demand from the private sector to invest in the region, and he gave an example of a recent request from an international hotel group to invest in the area. He is of the opinion that there is a need to create a fund where all these private sector companies who are interested in investing in the region, should be requested to contribute towards an infrastructure fund, in exchange for land and opportunity to invest. This can be used as an opportunity to create revenue for the region. “The best option is to capitalise on the interest of the private sector as a funding model”, he said. The master plan for spatial development (once finalised) will be shared with all the developers in the area, including Kolomela mine to request for funding.

He emphasised that it is not making sense for the Municipality to put the burden on the community alone, the burden should also extend to current and potential investors. “We will call all the developers to contribute funding if they want to expand and continue to invest in the area.”

9. Household Survey

The participants demonstrated a great support for the current household survey that Kolomela mine has commissioned. They were of the opinion that the survey will provide information on the current population including people migrating, for the purpose of future projection. The outcome thereof will inform the Municipal 5 year plan on Development. The household survey is proposed to be used as a baseline. It will also be great if the survey findings can outline the level of skills amongst youth.

10. Land Moratorium in Tsantsabane

The Municipal Manager gave background on the land moratorium issue by mentioning that the moratorium came into place because there was a concern that the municipality was selling land for various reasons without policies and without considering Government’s agenda for transformation. The moratorium is currently partially lifted to cater for current demand of land for residential development

purposes. The moratorium will only be fully lifted once there is a finalised spatial development plan in place.

The municipality has conducted a land audit and is in the process of developing guidelines for the sale of land as well as a land use strategy, which should be in place before completely lifting the moratorium.

11. Relationship with Kolomela mine

When asked about the relationship of Kolomela with the Municipality; the following responses were received:

11.1. The Municipal Manager

According to the Tsantsabane Local Municipality Manager; the mine focuses more on building a relationship with regulators in national government due to legislative requirements, rather than building relations with the local municipality.

His recommendation was that, while the mine has a responsibility towards the DMR, building a relationship with the municipality should also be prioritised. He emphasised that initially the relationship was not good and not strategic. There was no disclosure or alignment with the IDP. Initially when the mine built houses in Postmasburg, they did not engage with the Municipality. It would have been appropriate for the mine to engage with the municipality to enhance integration and sharing of technical expertise.

However there has been improvement on engagement, but there are still serious shortcomings in terms of good stakeholder management i.e. non-disclosure of information by the mine. The Tsantsabane Municipality is aligned with Government strategies and the mine should also do the same. According to the participants it seems the mine is only planning the extraction without having commitments to invest in the area and build Tsantsabane. Reference to Kimberly and De Beers lack of investment in Kimberley was made, as an example of how things should not be done.

There are currently no discussions between the mine and the municipality on sustainable development in the area. The discussions and the building of relationships are more focused on national government than on the Municipality.

11.2. The District Municipality (Health and Environment)

According to the Health & Environment Officer from the District Municipality the relationship with the mine is good. The only challenge is that Kolomela mine is using a different approach to health and environment than the district municipality. There is no alignment on approaches between the mine & the municipality. She emphasised that the mine seems not to be taking any responsibility with regard to its socio economic impact. There is a lot of pressure on the Municipality to deliver due to the expansions brought about by the mine and the mine seems to be unaware of this pressure.

She mentioned that she was initially working with Kolomela mine on the management of air quality but this responsibility has now been handed over to the National Government due to financial & capacity constraints at the district municipality level. Currently there is no compliance enforcement on air quality at the municipality level, which is a challenge. The Tsantsabane area needs at least two Health and

Environmental Officers as a result of the rapid growth brought about by Kolomela mine. Another challenge is the failure of the national government to align its plans with municipal plans and strategies. The national government does not consider the current rapid growth in the region, which definitely requires a different approach as opposed to the approach followed in other regions.

11.3. Community Development Manager

According to the Community Development Manager from the Tsantsabane Local Municipality, when Kolomela started the relationship, it was a partnership which was good for development. “We built on that partnership, but unfortunately after the resignation of the Community Development Practitioner from Kolomela, that relationship came to an end.”

The current relationship problems with the mine were created by senior people, which resulted in a power struggle between the municipality and Kolomela mine. Currently there is a lack of trust and communication. There is a perception at the mine that the Municipality cannot operate without the mine, which is not true. “The mine is capitalising on its financial muscle.”

“At some point the mine owed us money, and the perception was created that the mine was pumping money into the municipality to rescuing the municipality. It will be difficult to solve the situation and try to rebuild the partnership again.”

12. Feedback on the Tsassamba partnership between the municipality, Kolomela mine and Assmang

As part of the partnership a fund has been created where the role players contribute funding towards infrastructure development.

When asked if the partnership has been successful, the response from the Community Development Manager of the municipality, was that there are always bullying techniques employed by the mine due to its financial muscle. This partnership is regarded by the mines as a begging opportunity for the Municipality. It usually looks like the mine is “bailing out the municipality”, which is not true. According to the participants Kolomela mine underestimates disparity between what they contribute to the fund and the mine’s negative impact on infrastructure and service delivery in the area.

The current municipal structure feeds the growth of the mine, but the mine is not giving back. There is a lot of power struggles between the mine and the municipality. There are lot of discussions currently happening to build a long term relationship with Kolomela mine, but the mine’s focus is only on what they can benefit without looking at a bigger picture.

“There is always a perception that we do not deliver as the Municipality. The truth is the Municipality will still survive without the mine. We believe that the municipality should be a more powerful partner within structures created through these partnerships.”

There is currently a lot of stress at the Municipal level because of the growth brought about by the mines. The pressure is created by the increase in the number of cars on roads, and the increase in the number of people wanting basic services.

The acknowledgement is that the partnership was quite great in the beginning, to an extent that the model was envied by other mines, but currently the municipality is trying to reclaim its space.

13. Supplier Development

Participants emphasised that the mine as a duty to develop local suppliers, the mine is perceived to exclude local suppliers from economic opportunities at the mine, as it is mostly whites & outside companies who are benefitting from business with Kolomela mine.

The revenue generated through the mine goes outside Tsantsabane, to an extent that the locals have approach the municipality to assist in unlocking opportunities for HDSA companies at the mine. Implementation of the Mining Charter is not done, since there is a human element to it. Kolomela is white dominated and its procurement system is white therefore it is failing to cater for HDSA companies. "The information on supplier development is not normally shared with the municipality, and in future we will assess the value of their investment in the community."

14. Air Quality in Tsantsabane

The participants asked whether the mine has conducted an air quality assessment previously and the response from Synergistics was that Kolomela does monitor air quality around Postmasburg on a continuous basis as part of its legislative responsibility. So far according to Synergistics the levels have been according to the required standards. The Municipal Technical Manager suggested that the National & Provincial department should conduct an air quality assessment with or without the participation of the mine.

KOLOMELAMYN-OMGEWINGS FORUM VERGADERING
DATUM: 02 April 2014

PLEK: SOETFONTEINGASTEPLAAS

TYD: 10:00

TEENWOORDIG

<u>NAAM</u>	<u>AFFILIASIE</u>
Aart van den Brink (AvB)	Kolomelamyn
Jaco Lambrechts (JL)	Kolomelamyn
Roelof Letter (RL)	Synergistics Environmental Services
Ferdi Goussard(FG)	Kumba: Geosciences
Danie Vermeulen (DV)	Universiteit van die Vrystaat
Deon Nel (DN)	Kumba: Geosciences
Marius Viljoen	Kumba: Geosciences
A Viljoen	Tshiping WUA
J Viljoen	Soetfontein
J Kotze	Floradale
M Swart	Belastingbetalers Raadslid
Johan Kleynhans	Beeshoekmyn
J Bredenkamp	Postmasburg Landbou Unie
TJ Sniyman	Grasvlakte
L. Claassens	Aarkop
JJ Fourie	Putjie
C Claasens	Aarkop & Langverwacht
S Maritz	Putjie
J Daniel (JD)	Lucasdam
B. Bredenkamp	Broomlands
C.C. Claassens (CC)	Marthaspoort
E Lucas	Universiteit van die Vrystaat
J. Van Zyl	Kameelfontein
W.J Cornelissen	Wright
Vd Merwe	Moodraai
J Vd Merwe	Bospoort
T.J Snyman	Grasvlakte

VERSKONINGS

C Bredenkamp	Grasvlakte
H Sniyman	Saville
J.A. Schoeman	Vlakplaas
Jannie & Coenraad Kotze	Floradale
Rudi Erasmus	Kameelhoek & Voelwater
Stuart Mcgregor	Kumba: Geosciences

NOTAS

1.	<u>Verwelkoming en algemeen</u>	Aksie
1.1.	Almal is verwelkom en die vergadering is ge-open met gebed deur AvB & JL	Geen
1.2.	Agenda is vasgestel, bywoning register is voltooi en verskonings is aangeteken.	
2.	<u>Notule en besluite register</u>	Aksie
2.1.	Die notule van die vorige Forum vergadering gehou 4 Desember 2013 is aanvaar.	JL
2.2.	RL noem dat enigste item op die besluitsregister is tans die MOU van grondwater. JL om te finaliseer.	
2.3.	RL gee die kontak besonderhede deur van hoe grondeienaars in kontak kan kom oor griewe oor Klein myners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rooinekke Myn: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mienie Farrell - Cell: 083 660 0865 - Fax: 053 832 1834 - Email: farrell@kimberley.co.za • Ringside Trading (Aucampsrus) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nicholis Rings - Cell 083 516 8042 	
3	<u>Klagtes</u>	Aksie
3.1.	JL beskryf huidige klagtes wat sedert die vorige Forum vergadering ontvang is.	JL
3.2.	JL sal met volgende vergadering terugvoering gee oor die status. JL dui aan dat twee klagtes van Jan Fourie en John Daniel ontvang is in verband met Heuningkranz. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Die klagtes was in verband met stof op die pad en die heinings. Praktiese reëling moet gemaak word oor die drade. JL dui aan dat daar 'n ooreenkoms gesluit kan word met die myn om onderhoud oor te neem op die grensdrade en dat die myn dan 'n jaarlikse fooi betaal vir die herstelwerk gedoen deur hulle bure. JL moet gekontak word vir verdere inligting. Kontrakte is gesluit om stofbekamping te doen op die paaie totdat 'n meer permanente oplossing gevind. JL noem dat briewe gepos is maar nog nie ontvang is deur relevante partye nie. JL om seker 	

	te maak briewe word ontvang.	
3.1.	<u>Klagte Bespreking.</u>	
3.2.1	Daar word aangedui dat klagtes in verband met Heuningkrantz al 'n jaar terug geïdentifiseer was en dat daar nog niks gedoen is daaraan nie. Klagtes word nie vinnig genoeg geadresseer nie.	
3.2.2	Daar word ook aangedui dat die stof neerval op die plaas Lucasdam van die pad die boer se wyding beskadig.	
3.2.3	Verskeie gesprekke volg oor stof impakte op plantegroei en soogdiere op die pad na Heuningkrantz.	
3.2.4	JL noem dat studies bevind het dat die stof nie die voedingswaarde van die plantegroei nadelig beïnvloed nie. Studies tans gedoen om te bepaal of diere die plantegroei met stof sal vermy en andere plantegroei spesies sal vreet. Dit sal bepaal of die smaaklikheid van die plantegroei beïnvloed word.	DN
3.2.5	DN dui aan dat die kontrak vir stof bekamping op die pad na Heuningkrantz amper afgehandel is. Binne die volgende paar weke sal daar 'n water trok op 'n weeklikse basis stof bekamping op die pad doen.	
4.	<u>Omgewingsbestuur Terugvoer:</u>	Aksie
4.1.	<u>Uitvalstof & PM10 Monitoring</u>	
4.1.1.	RL gee agtergrond en doel van uitvalstof monitoring. Stofmonitoring op Heuningkrantz en omliggende grondeienaar was ook ingevoeg. Dui spesifiek na die monitoring areas en gemiddelde resultate oor die tydperke vanaf begin van die monitoring by Kolomela. Daar word aangedui dat biologiese materiale ook geweeg word met uitval stof. Dui aan dat hoe droër dit raak hoe meer biologiese materiaal sal in die resultate geweeg word.	
4.1.2	Daar word gevra hoe bepaal mens die impak van stof neerval op die plantegroei.	
4.1.3	JL dui aan dat plantegroei gesondheid al van die begin van die bio-monitoring projek op Kolomela gedoen is. Die stof impak op diere was ook gemeet gedurende die bio-monitorings projek. Die studie was gefokus op die meer sensitiewe soogdiere as sleutel spesies wat meer sensitief vir veranderings is.	
4.1.4	JL dui aan dat daar 13 monitoring punte op die myn is wat soogdiere moniteer. Daar is bewys dat daar nie risiko op gesondheid is nie. Die verslae is beskikbaar en kan aangevra word.	Geen
4.1.5	JL dui aan dat as daar enige gesondheidskwessies is in verband met diere wat longprobleme ontwikkel ens. sal 'n ondersoek geloods word om te bevestig wat die oorsaak van die probleme is. Die moontlike assosiasie met Kolomelamyn moet bewys word.	
4.1.6	RL dui aan dat uitvalstof nie jou 'n akkurate indikasie gee van die gesondheid risiko's op diere nie. Dit sal deur meer PM10/2.5 analise van stof bewys kan word.	
4.1.7	JL dui aan dat uitvalstof nie jou 'n akkurate indikasie gee van die gesondheid risiko's op diere nie. Dit sal deur meer PM10/2.5 analise van stof bewys kan word.	
4.1.8	JL gee terugvoering oor PM10/2.5 monitoring.	

4.2.	<u>Bio-monitoring</u>	
4.2.1.	JL gee terugvoering van die bio-monitoring en dui aan dat die myn besig is om die Universiteit van die Vrystaat se kontrak te hernu.	
4.2.2.	JL dui aan dat al die programme wat in 2013 geloods is voortgaan. Die enige verandering in die kontrak is die byvoeging van die impakte op skape in verband met stof en wyding. Die studie is net 'n eenmalige analise.	
4.2.3.	JL gee opsomming van die bio-monitoring projekte. Die projekte behels die volgende: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Klein soogdiere, insekte (spinnepoppe, toktokkies ens.), water organismes in panne, panne se gesondheid, beweiding potensiaal, bos verdigting, voëls, reptiele, indringer plante, beskermde spesies, volhoubaarheid van rehabilitasies, grondstudie en afhanklikheid van plantegroei tipes met dieper grondwater. 	
4.2.4.	JL dui aan dat enige verslae wat beskikbaar word sal deurgegee word aan die forum. Al die huidige verslae sal weer deurgegee word by die volgende Forum vergadering.	JL
5	<u>Omgewingsimpakstudies</u>	Aksie
5.1.	RL gee 'n agtergrond van die huidige omgewings impakstudie proses vir die Kolomela uitbreidings Projek.	
5.2.	AvB gee 'n opsomming van die evolusie en ontwikkeling van die huidige beplande Kolomelamyn Uitbreidings. Gee ook 'n opsomming en beskrywings van die huidige en beplande mynbou bedrywighede. Die uitbreiding in verband met produksie word beplan om teen 2016 in werking te tree.	
5.3.	RL gee opsomming oor die huidige omgewings impakstudie vir die Kolomelamyn Uitbreidings Projek. Die "Draft Scoping Report" was bespreek in terme van voorlopige geïdentifiseerde impakte en ook die huidige "Plan of Studie" vir die omgewings impak fase van die projek.	
5.4.	RL het aangedui dat die "Draft Scoping Report" binne die volgende twee weke beskikbaar gemaak gaan word aan publiek vir kommentaar. Alle geaffekteerde en belanghebbende partye sal in kennis gestel word van die verslag se beskikbaarheid en waar afskrifte verkry kan word.	RL
5.5.	Daar word kommentaar gelewer oor die waterbalans van Vaal Gamagarra pyplyn in die area. Daar word gevra of dit waar is dat Kolomelamyn meer water aan die pyplyn gaan voorsien.	
5.6.	AvB dui aan dat die huidige situasie is dat die myn water moet vrylaat in die veld. Sedibeng Water kan nie huidiglik al die surplus water aanvaar nie. Die myn is daarvolgens tans besig met die "Aquifer Recharging" projek om water terug te sit in die grondwater akwifere. Met die beplande myn uitbreidings sal die grondwater onttrekking moet vermeerder. 'n Groot probleem is dat Sedibeng tans die surplus water nie kan neem nie. Die myn is tans besig om te kyk na opsies hoe hierdie groter volume surplus water bestuur kan word. Daar is 'n klomp rolspelers in die gesprekke.	

<u>6.</u>	<u>Water-</u>	Aksie
6.1	Algemene waterbestuur	
6.1.1.	Die huidige myn se waterbalans word bespreek.	
6.1.2.	Daar word gevra dat meer inligting deur gegee word in verband met die waterbalans tendense oor die laaste paar jaar.	JL
6.2.	Grondwater	
6.2.1	JL dui aan dat die probleem met die Vaal Gamagarra pyplyn is beperkings op die infrastruktuur.	
6.2.2.	Daar word gepraat oor ontwikkeling en probleme met waterbalanse en bestuurstelsels in die omgewing. Departement van Waterwese is besig met regionale waterbalanse studies in die opvangsgebied.	
6.2.3.	DV gee voorlegging in verband met die kwaliteite en watervlakke in die area. Verskeie gesprekke oor die omliggende water situasies word bespreek.	
6.2.3.	DV antwoord vrae in verband met vergelykings met Sishen en water lewerings van boorgate in die lavas. Dui aan dat Kolomela in baie beter situasie is as Sishen omdat daar 'n goeie basislyn van data beskikbaar is. Omdat Kolomela 'n goeie basislyn en kennis van die regionale strukture het is dit makliker om te bepaal of impakte a.g.v. die myn is of nie.	
6.2.4	Area van hidrosensus om die myn word bespreek. Forum lede word versoek om hulle boorgate se watervlakke te meet dat dit in die databasis opgeneem kan word.	
6.2.5	JL dui aan dat die plase om Heuningkrantz ingesluit was in die 2014 hidrosensus.	
6.2.6	Daar moet verstaan word dat die omgewing heeltyd verander en so moet die databasis dan ook. Water in die omgewing is die belangrikste aspek vir ons as boere en ons kinders se voortbestaan in die toekoms.	
6.2.7	DV dui aan dat boere moet deelneem in die proses om data deur te stuur. FG dui aan dat verskeie watervlak meters uitgedeel is oor die jare met die ooreenkoms dat die persone hulle boorgate se watervlakke sal meet en die data dan sal deurstuur. Maar verskeie persone het nog nooit data gestuur nie.	FG
6.2.8	Postmasburg Landbou Unie word gevra om met boere in omgewing te praat om deel te word van die insameling van data vir die databasis.	
6.2.9	DV dui aan dat hulle ontleding van die data so goed is soos die informasie wat deur gegee word aan hulle. Lede word versoek om so veel as moontlik data deur te stuur. Probleme kan net geïdentifiseer word as basislyn data het beskikbaar is.	
6.2.10	DV dui aan dat hoe meer informasie en plase data insamel hoe makliker word dit om probleme in grondwater te identifiseer.	
6.2.11	Daar word aangedui dat hoe meer die grondgebied van Kolomela vergroot hoe meer moet mens dalk 'n norm identifiseer as standaard. Geologiese struktuur kaart moet gefinaliseer word voor die area van invloed bepaal sal kan word.	

6.2.12	DV dui aan dat die Postmasburg Landbou Unie verantwoordelikheid moet vat om seker te maak data word versamel en deurgegee dat dit in databasis opgeneem kan word.	
6.2.13	AvB dui aan dat as boere nie monitorer nie het hulle min grond het om op te staan. Die verantwoordelikheid vir data insameling en monitering is nie net die myns'n nie, dis 'n gesamentlike verantwoordelikheid met die boere. Landbou Unie moet help om 'n kultuur te skep vir data versameling. Dit sal boere wetlike grond gee om te motiveer dat mynbou hulle grondwater beïnvloed.	
6.2.14	DV gee verduideliking van boorgat konstruksie en werking asook verhouding met strukture en akwifere	
6.2.15	Moontlikheid van akwifere toetse by Kolomela word voorgestel.	
6.2.16	DV dui aan dat akwifere toetse op nuwe gate gedoen kan word as die boorgate reg gekonstrueer is.	
6.2.17	JL dui aan dat as daar 'n behoefte is vir sulke toetse kan 'n motivering geskryf word, wat dan beoordeel sal word.	JL
6.2.18	DV dui aan dat daar eerder na die nuwe boorgate op die myn gekyk moet word as 'n begin vir akwifere toetse. Die boorgate geboor in driehoek formasie kan ook moontlik gebruik word vir die akwifere toetse.	FG
6.2.19	Die resultate van die hidrosensus sal in die Forum vergadering deurgegee word.	JL
6.2.20	MOU om gefinaliseer te word.	JL
7.	<u>Eksplorasië Terugvoer Heuningkrantz</u>	Aksie
7.1.	DN gee terugvoering oor eksplorasië en huidige status van voorgestelde bestuur maatreëls op die pad na Heuningkrantz. Die stof bekamping op die pad behoort binne 2-3 weke na die vergadering te begin.	DN
7.2.	DN dui ook aan dat die Geologiese kantore nou na Heuningkrantz geskuif het.	
7.3.	DN dui ook aan dat die voorgestelde omgewing impakbepaling vir die kernstoor onttrek word. Die rede omdat die voorgestelde area binne 'n vloedlyn en erfenisterrein geleë was. Die stoor is geskuif na buite die vloedlyne.	
8.	<u>Algemeen</u>	Aksie
8.1.	AvB gee beskrywing van Klein myners se verhouding met Transnet en Kumba. Transnet en Munisipaliteit sal verantwoordelik vir die Klein myners moet vat. Gesprekke volg oor klagtes in verband met Klein myners en die vervoer van erts.	Geen
9.	<u>Afsluiting</u>	Aksie
9.1.	RL doen navrae oor die volgende vergadering en daar word bespreek om dit die 18 Junie 2014 te hou maar dat daar nader aan die tyd bevestiging sal wees.	RL
9.2.	AVB sluit die vergadering af.	

Saamgestel deur: Roelof Letter

KOLOMELA MYN

OMGEWINGSFORUM VERGADERING: 2 APRIL 2014

BYWONINGSREGISTER

NAAM & VAN	PLAAS/ MAATSKAPPI	SEL NOMMER	E-POS	HANDTEKENING
TJ. Sijman	Tranvlakte	072 7296384	tj.sijman@gmail.com	
L. Claassens	Parkop	0824422848		
Jouffé	Rutjee			
C. Clever				
S. Mouty	Soutje	0836502129		
B. Bredenkamp	Bredenkamp	0833690308		
L.C. Claassens	Platkransfontein	0828212728		



KOLOMELA MYN

OMGEWINGSFORUM VERGADERING: 2 APRIL 2014

BYWONINGSREGISTER

NAAM & VAN	PLAAS/ MAATSKAPPI	SEL NOMMER	E-POS	HANDTEKENING
J. Goussard	Kumba	083 6091023	fordi.goussard@explorations.com	
E. Verker	MWC	082 4537711	Eelco@mwcen.co.za	
J. van Zyl	KAMELFONTEIN	073 361 1941	marauz@lantic.net	
HENE SNIJMAN	SAVILLE			VERSKONING
CARIS BLEDENHUP	GRASULAKTE			VERSKONING
W.J. CORNEZIUSSEN	WIKKAT	0823680356	wright at polka.co.za	
A. Nel	Montshani	087 2353880	maidraai@lantic.net	
John van der Merwe	Dorspoot			
T.J. Sijman	GRASULAKTE	0828212728	tsaarjame@lantic.net	
J. DAVILZ	LUCAS DAM	08255 229 33	elhpdan@gmail.com	



Deon Nel	KIO exploration
Rudi Erasmus	Kameelhoek & Voelwater

KOLOMELAMYN-OMGEWINGS FORUM VERGADERING

DATUM: 04 Desember 2013
PLEK: SOETFONTEINGASTEPLAAS
TYD: 14:00

TEENWOORDIG

<u>NAAM</u>	<u>AFFILIASIE</u>
Roelof Letter (RL)	Synergistics Environmental Services
Jaco Lambrechts (JL)	Kolomelamyn
Ferdi Goussard(FG)	Kumba: Geosciences
C.C. Claasens (CC)	Aarkop
L. Claasens	Aarkop
C Claasens	Langverwacht 432
J Daniel (JD)	Lucasdam
B. Bredenkamp	Broomlands
A Viljoen	Tshiping WUA
J.A. Schoeman	Vlakplaas
Dloff Horn	Dunhill
Vd Merwe	Moodraai
C.F. Viljoen	Olienfontein
J Bredenkamp	
W Cornelissen	Wright
J H A Kotze	Floradale
D Maritz	Putjie
JJ Fourie	Putjie
J.A. Meyer	Wolhaarkop
M. Viljoen	Geosciences
G Claasens	Lynput
J. Van Zyl	Kameelfontein
<u>VERSKONINGS</u>	
J Viljoen	Soetfontein
Ferdi Goussard(FG)	Kumba: Geosciences
Ceonraad Kotze	Floradale
Mimi Swart	
Stuart Mcgregor	KIO exploration

NOTAS

1.	<u>Verwelkoming en algemeen</u>	Aksie
1.1.	Almal is verwelkom en die vergadering is ge-open met gebed	Geen
1.2.	Bywonings register is voltooi en verskonings is aangeteken.	
2.	<u>Notule en besluiteregister</u>	Aksie
2.1.	Die notas van die vorige vergadering word aanvaar.	
2.2.	RL verklaar dat hul die besluite wat oor saamgestem is vir die forum lede gee sowel as om dit te bespreek .	
2.3	RL verklaar dat die eerste van hierdie besluite is in verband met die buurmoniteering en bosverdigting verslae en noem dat hulle in die vorige vergadering genoem het dat hul dit beskikbaar sou maak	
2.4	RL noem dat Jaco ook die MOU van grondwater, die dokument wat in die laaste vergadering bespreek was, verander in verband met die gesprekke in vorige vergadering. Die dokument word nou beskou as die voorgestelde dokument vir bespreking binne die forum. Na almal insette gelewer het sal die prokureurs genader word. Daar word oorgegee na Jaco Lambrecht toe om oor die klagtes te praat	Geen
3	<u>Klagtes</u>	Aksie
3.1.	JL beskryf klagtes wat sedert die vorige forum vergadering ontvang is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Lubbe, Wildealsput Sewe gate is in totaal geboor waarvan drie water het. Twee het redelike water en die beste gat is toegerus met 'n sonpomp wat 12000lt/dag lewer. Klagte gesluit. 2. Lizette Horn, Wildeals Klagte is ontvang na aanleiding van watervlak dalings by een boorgat. Die ondersoek is geloots en terugvoering sal gegee word. 3. Oom Lofty Horn Klagte is ingedien na aanleiding van boorgate wat toeval. Ondersoek is geloots en die bevinding was dat die inval van die boorgate nie aan die mynbou aktiwiteite toegeskryf kan word nie. 4. Chris Claasens, Lynput 'n Klagte is ontvang na aanleiding van 'n daling in watervlakke by boorgate. 	

3.2.	<p>Ondersoek is geloots en die aanvanklike terugvoering is gegee. Huidiglik word die aanbevelings van die verslag ge-implementeer waarna die finale uitslag gekommunikeer sal word.</p> <p>5. Tannie Baby Bredenkamp, Klipbankfontein 'n Klagte is ontvang na aanleiding van krake in die gebou asook plafonne wat losgekrom het. Ondersoek is geloots en terugvoering is gegee. Die bestelling is reeds geplaas om die plafonne te herstel met die krake wat nie toegeskryf kan word aan die mynbou aktiwiteite nie.</p> <p>6. Nic Vortser, Mamathlun 'n Klagte is ingedien na aanleiding van dalende water vlakke. 'n Ondersoek is geloots en terugvoering is gegee. Die dalende water vlakke kon nie aan die mynbou aktiwiteite verbind word nie.</p>	JL
3.3.	Klagtes kan in Postmasburg by die Kolomela kantore in Hoofstraat ingedien word. Dit moet in die klagte register ingeskryf word waarna aksie geneem sal word. JL sal in volgende vergadering die uitkoms van die bogenoemde ondersoek deurgee.	JL
4.	<u>Omgewingsbestuur Terugvoer:</u>	Aksie
4.1.	Uitvalstof & PM10 Monitoring	
4.1.1.	JL noem dat stof lesings het erg gesprong van 399 in Augustus na oor 3000 in Oktober, die windroos het gewys dat daar sterk Noord Westelike tot Noord Oostelike winde gewaai het. Gevolglik was die gras in daai omgewing baie minder as gevolg van die stof genererende aktiwiteite. Oom Jannie Kotze en mevrou Ersasmus het ook aansienlike styging in stof aangemeld. JL noem dat rukwinde 'n groot impak het op stof lesings.	
4.1.2.	J Daniels versoek 'n ekstra monitor op die Heuningkrantz grondpad en JL stem in dat nog een geïnstalleer sal word om te bepaal of dit 'n brandpunt is.	
4.1.3.	Daar word bevestig dat die stof moniteeringstasie se eenheid reeds daar is en net geïnstalleer moet word. Al die inligting sal in verslae voorentoe beskikbaar wees.	JL
4.1.4.	JL bespreek die pm 10 en pm 2.5 monitormeters en verduidelik dat alles binne die limiete was maar dat daar die laaste kwartaal bo 2015 se regulasies is wat waarskynlik aan 'blasting' en so voort gekoppel is. Hy geen dan terugvoering van dagelike moniteering van stof op die myn deur kontrak werkers gedoen word sodat die toepaslike maatreëls toegepas kan wees.	
4.2.	Bio-monitering	
4.2.1.	JL gee terugvoering van die biomonitoring tussen 2010 en 2013 en verklaar dat die verskeie spesie van diere, plante en grondwater vog behels. Hy noem dat party van die studies wys dat klein soogdier wild die op geïmpak word deur die vibrasies van die boorgate tot in by 200m. Hy noem dat dit as deel van die projek se toekoms beplan is om aan te hou monitor.	JL

4.2.2.	JL verduidelik korteliks hoe die bioremediëring fasiliteit werk en hoe die proses werk om besoedelde grond te rehabiliteer	
5	<u>Omgewingsimpakstudies</u>	Aksie
5.1.	RL bespreek dan die agtergrondsinligtingdokument en dat dit spesifiek is vir die Kolomela uitbreiding projek. Die dokument gee die nodige agtergrond sowel as 'n manier om te registreer vir die proses en waar om inligting te ontvang. Hy versoek dat almal die vorms sal teken en aan stuur as hul wil registreer.	
5.2.	RL verduidelik korteliks die omgewings impak studies en noem dat 'n verdere twee goedkeurings tot stand gekom het. Die eerste is vir die bioremediëring fasiliteit om grond besoedeling te verwerk en die tweede vir die uitbreiding van hul huidige brandstof stoortenk.	RL
6.	<u>Water-</u>	Aksie
6.1	Algemene waterbestuur	
6.1.1.	Die myn se water balans word bespreek.	
6.1.2.	Navraag oor die grondwater aanvulling projek en potensiale optrekking 'n effek op die Groenwater Spruit?	
6.1.3.	JL verklaar dat die Groenwater Spruit meestal ondergronds vloei is en dat aanvullings projek sekere areas teiken in die geologie om aanvulling moontlik te maak. JL dui ook aan dat die areas wat geteiken word in die Groenwater Spruit nie gekoppel aan dieper grondwaters nie. Die water tafel in die spruit sal ook toeneem a.g.v die grondwater aanvulling. Die boorgate vlakke sal so half meter van bo gehou word. Dit word voorspel dat daar redelike toename in plantegroei behoort te wees. Verskeie maatreëls moet in plek gesit word om dit te beheer as deel van die omgewings bestuur plan.	Geen
6.2.	Grondwater	
6.2.1.	FG dui aan dat die jaarlikse Kolomela grondwater hidrosensus gedurende Februarie en Maart 2014 gaan plaasvind. Al die plase wat voorheen en paar nuwes is ingevoeg in die hidrosensus. Die resultate van die hidrosensus sal in die forum vergadering deurgegee word.	JL
6.2.2.	Chris Claasens verklaar 'n klagte dat die water vlakke nie normaalweg so ver dwaal nie en nooi Kolomela daarop uit om te kom probeer water ontrek, hy verduidelik dat die lewering van water het gestop en dat dit nie moontlik die natuurlike daling van die water vlakke kan wees nie. Hy verduidelik dat hy op hierdie stadium water moet aanry vir sy vee. Hy dui aan dat as hy nie 15000 liter 'n dag kan aanry nie.	JL
6.2.3.	JL vrae dat 'n formele klagte by die kantoor sal indien word sodat hy kan begin met die ondersoek.	
6.2.3.	JD verklaar dat die watermetings wat geneem was onakkuraat is en dat die meting	

6.2.4	<p>daarvan nie reg gedoen was nie in verband met die sterkte wat die wind waai nie. As die wind waai pomp meer water uit die grond.</p> <p>JL beantwoord deur te bevestig dat die wind wat waai in JD se guns sal wees maar noem dat hulle werk in elkgeval in die algemeen met slegs een dag se lesings nie, hulle werk op lesings van 2008 af.</p>	JL
6.2.5	<p>FG dui aan dat dit nie ideaal is dat die lesings geneem word as die boorgat sterk deur die wind onttrek word nie. Dui ook aan dat hulle gedurende 2014 se hidrosensus sal kyk of hulle nie gate moet gebruik wat nie sterk gepomp word nie.</p>	
6.2.6	<p>CC dui aan dat hy voel dat Kolomela sy plaas se grondwater beïnvloed.</p>	
6.2.7	<p>AvB noem dat dit die hoofsaaklike rede is hoekom daar twee spesialiste (Myn spesialis en 'n onafhanklik spesialis) aangestel word om ondersoekte te doen oor klagtes in verband met grondwater impakte. Die twee spesialiste moet bymekaar kom en die partye adviseer wat die regte rede is. Die proses was opgestel om emosies uit die proses te haal. Die mandaat van die ondersoekte is om te identifiseer wie verantwoordelike is en wat gedoen moet word deur huidig informasie en wetenskap te gebruik om die beste en regte besluit te maak.</p>	
6.2.8	<p>Danie Vermeulen se bestellings word beskikbaar gemaak. Boere kan hom direk kontak in verband met grondwater impakte.</p>	
6.2.9	<p>Grondwater Memorandum van verstandhouding (MOU) beginsels en raamwerke word deurgegee. Beginsels wat in die MOU vasgevat moet word:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Klagtes moet die regte kanale volg 2. Klagtes moet wetenskaplik ondersoek word en aanbevelings/bevindings moet verdedigbaar wees. 3. Tydens die ondersoek fase moet die klaer bygestaan word sodat sy onmiddellike voortbestaan nie ge-impakkeer word nie: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aanry van water met vragmotors 2. Finansiële bystand (sou die klaer verkies om self die water aan te ry) 4. Ondersoekte moet deur 'n onafhanklike geo-hidroloog gedoen word (R Meyer in Kolomela se geval) en sal dan deur die Kolomela geo-hidroloog hersien word (Ferdinand Goussard) waarna dit deur Dr Danie Vermeulen hersien en goedgekeur word voor dat dit aan die klaer deurgegee word. 5. Die verslag sal dan aan die klaer gegee word wat dan die nodige kommentaar daarop kan lewer en ook kan versoek dat enige van die geo-hidroloog hom/haar duidelikheid verskaf rondom enige saak. 6. Aanbevelings wat in die verslae gemaak word sal dan deur die myn ge-implementeer word. 7. Indien die myn verantwoordelik was vir grondwater impakte moet die klaer weer 	

6.2.10	<p>in 'n posisie geplaas word waar sy vermoë om te boer nie verswak het nie (soos in die myn se water lisensie vervat is).</p> <p>Afskrifte van die MOU beginsels en raamwerke is beskikbaar gestel. Kommentaar en insette is gevra van lede om te finaliseer. Voor die volgende Forum vergadering moet die beginsels en raamwerke in plek wees sodat ons dit vir prokureurs kan deurgee om dit wetlik toepasbaar te maak.</p>	JL
6.2.11	<p>Daar word versoek dat Danie Vermeulen na volgende forum vergadering toe moet kom. Danie moet meer duidelikheid kom deurgee oor hoe evalueer hy grondwater, waarna kyk hy, wat se monitoring word gedoen ens. Dit sal verseker dat forum lede mooi sy beskikbaarheid verstaan. (Reël beskikbaarheid vir dag dat forum lede na afloop van vergadering met hom kan praat).</p>	JL
7.	<u>Eksplorasië Terugvoer</u>	Aksie
7.1.	<p>MV gee terugvoering oor eksplorasië en sluitingstydperk van boor aktiwiteite op Heuningkrans oor feestydperk. natmaak tot by Lucas dam se hek.</p>	MV
7.2.	<p>JD versoek dat daar meer onderhoud op die Heuningkrans grensdrade gedoen word veral in verband met Jakkals bestendigheid.</p>	
8.	<u>Algemeen</u>	Aksie
8.1.	<p>AvB gee terugvoering oor jaarlikse en vooruitsiende myn produksie en toekomstige uitbreidings. Klein myners word ook bespreek. Verklaar dat Transnet die fasiliteerder vir die uitvoering van die klein myners se erts is en dat daai ooreenkoms tussen daai twee partye is</p>	JL
8.2.	<p>Kolomela sal gedurende die volgende forum vergadering kontak besonderhede beskikbaar maak van hoe grondeienaars in kontak kan kom oor griewe oor Klein myners. Verskeie impakte geassosieer met die klein myners gaan bespreek moet word.</p>	
9.	<u>Afsluiting</u>	Aksie
9.1.	<p>RL doen navrae oor die volgende vergadering en daar word bespreek om dit die 05 Maart te hou maar dat daar nader aan die tyd bevestiging sal wees.</p>	RL
9.2.	<p>AVB sluit die vergadering af.</p>	

Saamgestel deur: Roelof Letter

Datum: Januarie 2014

Aantekening: Die notas weerspieël die skrywer se opsomming van die sleutelkwessies wat by die vergadering uitgelig is.

As u wysigings aan of toevoegings tot die notas wil maak, dien dit asseblief in binne 14 dae by:

Roelof Letter










Synergistics Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

Pos: Posbus 68821, Bryanston 2021

Faks: 011 326 4158

E-pos: rletter@slrconsulting.com

KOLOMEELA MYN
 OMGEWINGSFORUM VERGADERING: 2 DESEMBER 2013
 BYWONINGSREGISTER

NAAM & VAN	PLAAS/ MAATSKAPPY	SEL NOMMER	E-POS	HANDTEKENING
CL Cloppers	Farkep	0533114657		
h. Claassens	Markep	0824922349		
C. Comsses	Markegareit US3	0528212738		
J. DANIEL	LUCAS DAM	0825522933	e/hpclan@gmail.com	
RR Brubaker	Buzonlands	083390358		
A. Viljoen	Tshiping WIA	0836495452	info@tshiping.co.za	
J Viljoen	Soetfontein	0836787721	johnan@soetfontein.co.za	
J.A. SHERMAN	Lucas	0828206977	johnan@njin.co.za	
Leer Hercules	Duuzze	0822669745	MAIL@THEHERCULES.CO.ZA	

KOLOMELAMYN-OMGEWINGS FORUM VERGADERING
DATUM: 21 AUGUSTUS 2013

PLEK: SOETFONTEINGASTEPLAAS

TYD: 10:00

TEENWOORDIG

NAAM	AFFILIASIE
Roelof Letter (RL)	Synergistics Environmental Services
Kerry Fairley	Synergistics Environmental Services
PC Zietsman (ZZ)	Omni Eko
Jaco Lambrechts (JL)	Kolomelamyn
Deon Nel	KIO Exploration
IJ Sparks	Kolomela myn
Stuart Mac Gregor (SMG)	KIO Exploration
Albertus Viljoen	Tshiping Water Users Association
Johan Viljoen	Soetfontein
Johan van Zyl	Kameelfontein
W.J. Cornelisson	Wright
Jan Fourie	Putjie
J.A Meyer	Wolhaarkop
John Daniel	Lucasdam
Chris Claasens	Lynput
JC Wessels	Makganens
Johan Kotze	Floradale

VERSKONINGS

Aart van den Brink (AvB)	Kolomelamyn
Ferdi Goussard (FG)	Kumba: Geosciences
Conrad Kotze	Floradale
Jannie Kotze	Floradale
Tjaart Snyman	Gaasvlakte
Christo Briedenhann	Sunnyside
Dirk Kotze	Dunmori

NAAM & VAN	PLAAS/ MAATSKAPPY	SEL NOMMER	E-POS	HANDTEKENING
Roelof Letter	Soetfontein	08523537880	roelofletter@synergistics.net	[Handwritten Signature]
C.F. Viljoen	Wolhaarkop	0823716737	cf.viljoen@wua.org.za	[Handwritten Signature]
Jim Frederiksen	Wolhaarkop	0836797333	jim@jimboos.co.za	[Handwritten Signature]
Wim Cornelissen	Wright	09828280356	wim@wimboos.co.za	[Handwritten Signature]
J.H.A. Kotze	Floradale			[Handwritten Signature]
D.A. Maritz	Publie	0533114639		[Handwritten Signature]
J.J. Fourie	Putjie	"		[Handwritten Signature]
J.A. Meyer	Wolhaarkop	0833290931	jacques.a.meyer@angloamerican.com	[Handwritten Signature]
M. Viljoen	Lucasdam	0735162376	marius.viljoen@angloamerican.com	[Handwritten Signature]
G. Claasens	Lynput	0837847196		[Handwritten Signature]
Johan van Zyl	Kameelfontein	0733611941	johanzyl@kati.net	[Handwritten Signature]

**KOLOMELAMYN
OMGEWINGSFORUM VERGADERING: 2 DESEMBER 2013
BYWONINGSREGISTER**

Rudi Erasmus	Kameelhoek & Voelwater
Bennie Bredekamp	Broomlands
Jim Bredekamp	PMG Landbou Unie
Jan Schoeman	Vlakplaas

NOTAS

1.	<u>Verwelkoming en algemeen</u>	Aksie
1.1.	Almal is verwelkom en die vergadering is ge-open met gebed	Geen
1.2.	Bywonings register is voltooi en verskonings is aangeteken.	
2.	<u>Notule en besluiteregister</u>	Aksie
2.1.	Die notas van die vorige vergadering word aanvaar.	RL
2.2.	Daar is geen bykomende besluite op die besluite register nie. Besluite rakende eksplorاسie sal ook in die register aangeteken word in die toekoms.	
2.3.	Daar word net 'n korreksie in die vorige vergadering se notas aangevra. Die stelling dat Kolomela die enigste omgewings forum het en dus die enigste platform is waar sleutel kwessies aangespreek kan word is verkeerdlik aangedui (punt 6.7) in die vorige notule. Beeshoek het halfjaarlikse omgewings forum vergaderings.	
3	<u>Klagtes</u>	Aksie
3.1.	<p>JL beskryf klagtes wat sedert die vorige forum vergadering ontvang is:</p> <p>1. <u>A Lubbe, Wildealsput</u> Sewe gate is in totaal geboor waarvan drie water het. Twee het redelike water en die beste gat is toegerus met 'n sonpomp wat 12000lt/dag lewer. Klagte gesluit.</p> <p>2. <u>Lizette Horn, Wildeals</u> Klagte is ontvang na aanleiding van watervlak dalings by een boorgat. Die ondersoek is geloots en terugvoering sal gegee word.</p> <p>3. <u>Oom Lofty Horn</u> Klagte is ingedien na aanleiding van boorgate wat toeval. Ondersoek is geloots en die bevinding was dat die inval van die boorgate nie aan die mynbou aktiwiteite toegeskryf kan word nie.</p> <p>4. <u>Chris Claasens, Lynput</u> 'n Klagte is ontvang na aanleiding van 'n daling in watervlakke by boorgate. Ondersoek is geloots en die aanvanklike terugvoering is gegee. Huidiglik word die aanbevelings van die verslag ge-implementeer waarna die finale uitslag gekommunikeer sal word.</p> <p>5. <u>Tannie Baby Bredekamp, Klipbankfontein</u> 'n Klagte is ontvang na aanleiding van krake in die gebou asook plafonne wat losgekom het. Ondersoek is geloots en terugvoering is gegee. Die bestelling is reeds geplaas om die plafonne te herstel met die krake wat nie toegeskryf kan word</p>	JL

3.2.	<p>aan die mynbou aktiwiteite nie.</p> <p>6. <u>Nic Vortser, Mamathlun</u> Klagte van Mamathlun – net lessenaarstudie is gedoen weens afstand van plaas vanaf myn en die feit dat ondersoek wat op plase gedoen is wat tussen-in Kolomela en Mamathlun gelee is getoon het dat daar geen impak is nie is geen veldwerk gedoen nie, moniterings data is nagegaan en memo is geskryf wat se dat daar nie impak van Kolomela kan wees nie. Klagtes kan in Postmasburg by die Kolomela kantore in Hoofstraat ingedien word. Dit moet in die klagte register ingeskryf word waarna aksie geneem sal word. JL sal in volgende vergadering die uitkoms van die bogenoemde ondersoek deurgee.</p>	
4.	<u>Omgewingsbestuur Terugvoer:</u>	Aksie
4.1.	<u>Uitvalstof & PM10 Monitering</u>	
4.1.1.	Die nuutste opgedateerde stof resultate was ongelukkig nie beskikbaar tydens die vergadering nie en JL vra om verskoning daarvoor.	JL
4.1.2.	Stof klagtes (in die algemeen) word bespreek en John Daniels dui aan dat stof vlakke by sy huis en die veld naby die pad onaanvaarbaar is.	
4.1.3.	Verskeie uitvalstof monitering stasies is in plek by plaas huise spesifiek om die stof vlakke te bepaal by hierdie sensitiewe reseptors. Meeste van hierdie stasies ontvang hul stof vanaf naby gelee paaie. Op die grense van die myn is ook verskeie stasies gevestig wat dan gebruik word vir raportering van stof vlakke wat die mynbou gebied verlaat/binnekom. Binne die mynbou gebied is ook verskeie monitering stasies wat gebruik word om stof genererende areas te identifiseer sodat die nodige bestuursmaatreels in plek gesit kan word.	
4.1.4.	Suidelike rigting van myn is daar duidelik hoër konsentrasie van stof neerval, die plantegroei kleur word vergelyk met Sishen. JL dui aan dat dit meestal a.g.v die skietwerk is by noordelike Kapsteviel en Leewfontein pitte.	
4.1.5.	Chemiese stof onderdrukking van die Witsand pad word bespreek. JL vra om 'n voorlegging van die voorgestelde materiaal te ontvang en dui ook aan verskeie produkte wat op die myn gebruik word.	
4.1.6.	Stof impakte op plantegroei word bespreek na afloop van klagtes ontvang. JL dui aan dat hulle beplan om fisiese proewe te begin doen om uit te vind of diere wel nie die gras wil eet wat met stof bedek is nie. Dit sal wetenskaplik moet bewys word.	
4.1.7.	Die gesondheid impakte van stof word bespreek. Daar word aangedui dat die gesondheid impakte redelik goed verstaan is en dat moontlike impakte meer op die smaaklikheid van plante vir diere afhang. Die gesondheid impakte van die stof word bevraagteken deur John Daniels. JL verwys na die myn se bio-monitering projek wat kyk na die impakte van mynbedrywighede op sensitiewe spesies en dat geen van die moniterings resultate enige negatiewe gesondheidsimpakte uitgewys het tot op hede nie.	

4.1.8	JL gee terugvoering oor die PM10/2.5 resultate. Vir verdere inligting sien aangeheg bylaag A van aanbieding van die vergadering.	
4.1.9	Daar word versoek dat al die beskikbare bio-monitering verslae en inligting oor plantegroei weer aan die forum beskikbaar gemaak word. Die verslae sal per CD met die volgende vergadering beskikbaar wees.	JL
4.2.	Bio-monitering	
4.2.1.	Kolomela video ontwikkel oor biodiversiteit word aan forum lede gewys en kopiee word beskikbaar gemaak aan lede.	
4.2.2.	Dr. Ziets Zietsman van Omni Eko gee voorlegging oor die bio-monitering projek.	
4.2.3.	Impakte van Sishen ontwatering op plantegroei word bespreek en daar word beweer dat die Kameeldoring bome besig is om dood te gaan by Sishen. Sishen myn kon tot op hede geen korrelasie kry tussen die ontwatering sone of die stof neerslag patrone nie en die Kameeldoringboom sterftes nie. JL dui aan dat as deel van die Kolomela bio-monitering projek 'n waterbalans van sleutel plantegroep opgestel gaan word (insluitend die Kameeldoring bome) by Kolomela. Die grondvog metings, reënval data en gemete evapotranspirasie van plantegroep sal aandui wat die hoeveelheid reënval is wat opgeneem word deur die plant asook hoeveel water afloop. Die waterbalans van die plant word dan wiskundig uitgewerk. Deur die data wat verkry word sal mens 'n akkurate idee kry van waar die verskillende plant spesies hulle water vandaan kry. Die gevolgtrekking sal daarvolgens kan aandui dat die verskillende plantsoorte hulle water verkry uit grondvog of dieper waterdraers. Die studie is gemik om uit te vind wat die impakte van dalende grondwater vlakke op plantegroei is.	
4.2.4.	Heuningkranz gaan in die bio-moniterings program van volgende jaar af ingewerk word.	
4.2.5.	Die bestuur van bosverdigting is uiters belangrik. Verskeie praktiese maniere om dit te doen is vervat in die Kolomela Bosverdigtings verslag en is beskikbaar aan die forum lede. Die verslag kan op versoek deurgegee word via e-pos.	JL
5	Omgewingsimpakstudies	Aksie
5.1.	RL gee terugvoering van die verskeie omgewings studies wat deur Synergistics vir die Kolomela Myn en die Southern Hub studie gedoen word.	
5.2.	RL gee ook terugvoering oor die publiek kommentaar periode vir die grondwater aanvullings projek en die uitbreiding van die bestaande brandstof stoor fasiliteite. Cd weergawes van die verslae was ook deurgegee aan forum lede.	
5.3.	Die Kumba jaarverslag dui aan dat Kolomela water aan die plaaslike munisipaliteit verskaf. Dit is egter nie korrek nie aangesien die water aan die plaaslike Water Diens Gesag (Sedibeng) gelewer word waarna dit versprei word na plaaslike munisipaliteite en	

	industrie. Die stelling is dus veralgemeen en nie heeltemal korrek in Kolomela se geval nie. Die water word egter steeds volgens die goedgekeurde water lisensie hanteer deurdat all ekstra water in die pyplyn ingepomp word.	
5.4.	Kunsmatige grondwater aanvulling in die westelike rigting van die myn is 'n opsie wat ondersoek sal word indien die myn verder gaan uitbrei en dus meer sal moet ontwater. Dit is egter nie huidiglik deel van die ondersoek nie.	
5.5.	Alle kommentaar van publiek op die verslae huidiglik beskikbaar moet teen 5 Oktober 2013 vir Synergistics ingedien word. Daarvolgens sal die finale verslae aan die departement deurgegee word	RL
6.	Water-	Aksie
6.1	Algemene waterbestuur	
6.1.1.	Die myn se water balans word bespreek.	Geen
6.2.	Grondwater	
6.2.1	Terugvoering oor Dr Danie Vermeulen se kontrak word gegee. Die kontrak is vasgestel volgens die omvang van die werk wat deur die forum lede goedgekeur is.	
6.2.2.	'n Uiteensetting van die kontrak is aangeheg vir kennisname. (Sien aangeheg bylae A).	
6.2.3.	Grondwater Klagte proses word bespreek.	
6.2.4.	Grondwater Memorandum van verstandhouding (MOU) word bespreek (Sien aangeheg bylae A). Die beginsels wat die MOU moet in hê word bespreek. Daar word aangedui dat Danie Vermeulen dieselfde tyd al met die data versameling en ondersoeke kan begin.	JL
6.2.5	Daar word aangedui dat die MOU beginsels en raamwerke moet insluit om enige impakte se riglyne te bestuur.	JL
6.2.5.	'n Fisiese werkende MOU dokument moet ontwikkel word en na al die partye versprei word vir kommentaar voordat die prokureurs die dokument vat en dit in 'n wetlike taal herskryf. Die sal in die volgende vergadering se besluitregister ingevoeg word.	JL
7.	Eksplorasië Terugvoer	Aksie
7.1.	SGM gee terugvoering oor eksplorasië op Heuningkranz en aksies wat geneem was. Na afloop van die vorige vergadering word die pad elke 2 dae geskraap. Water trokke sal net paaie natmaak tot by Lucas dam se hek.	
7.3.	Pad veiligheid rondom Kolomela was bespreek deur die forum lede.	Geen
8.	Algemeen	Aksie
8.1	Danie Vermeulen se kontrak word versoek om na al die forum lede versprei te word.	JL
9.	Afsluiting	Aksie
9.1.	13 Desember 2013 is voorgestel vir die volgende vergadering. Die datum word voorlopig goedgekeur.	RL

9.2.	JL sluit die verrigtinge af.	
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Saamgestel deur: Roelof Letter

Datum: 06 September 2013

Aantekening: Die notas weerspieël die skrywer se opsomming van die sleutelkwessies wat by die vergadering uitgelig is.

As u wysigings aan of toevoegings tot die notas wil maak, dien dit asseblief in binne 14 dae by:

Roelof Letter

Synergistics Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd

Pos: Posbus 68821, Bryanston 2021

Faks: 011 326 4158

E-pos: roelof@synergistics.co.za

Bylaag A: 21 August Kolomela Forum Presentation



global environmental solutions

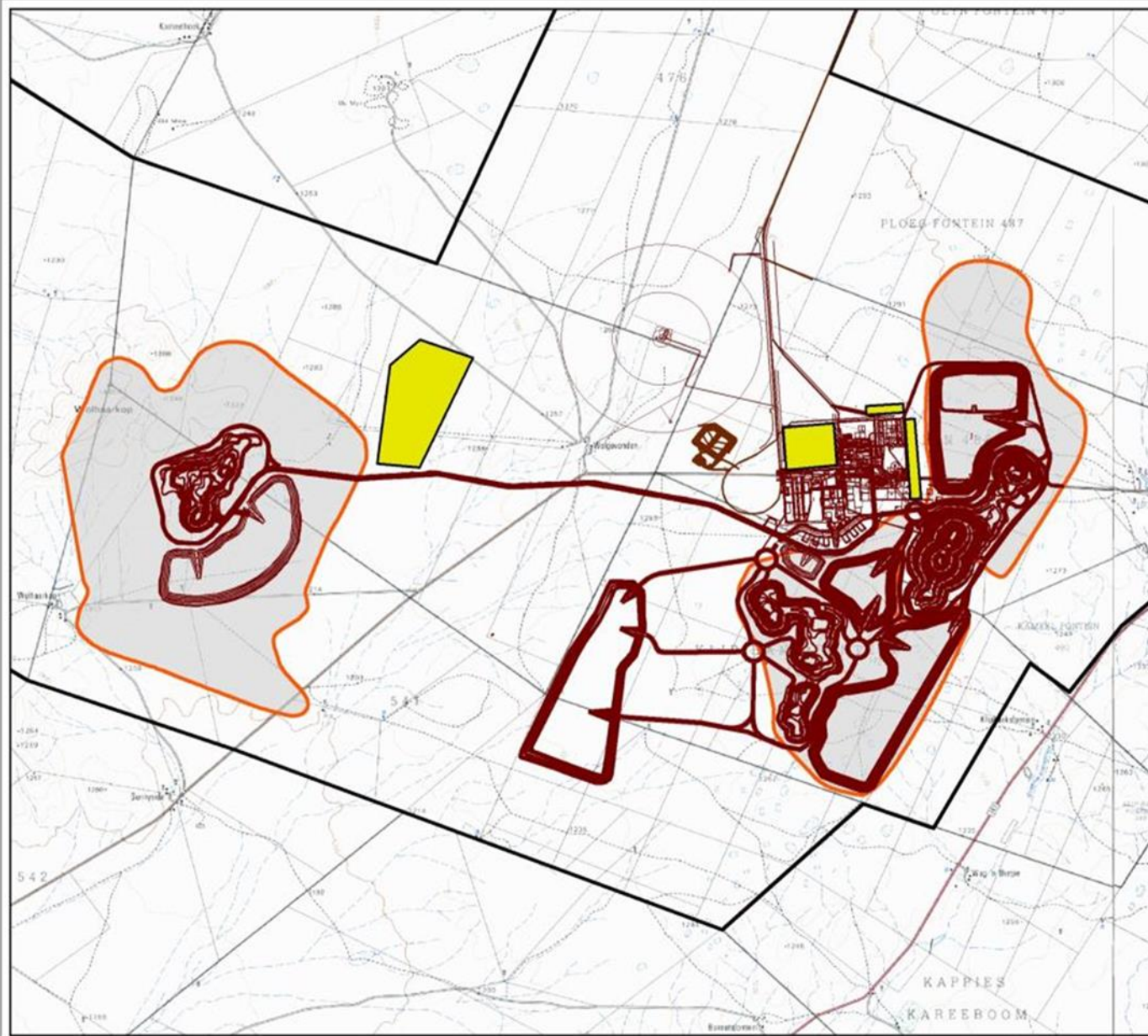
Kolomela Mine

2014 Environmental Impact Assessment Process

INTRODUCTION

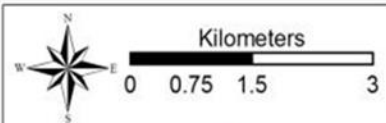
The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been commissioned for the Kolomela Mine for current and future requirements:

- Various projects are therefor required aimed at satisfying current business requirements as well as possible expansions to the maximum potential of the current Life of Mine (LOM) DSO resources.
 - Some infrastructural requirements included in the EIA are essential requirements to sustain existing mining at Kolomela.
 - The EIA also include some iron ore reserves within the Kolomela Mine's approved mining rights area. These reserves include Tierbult, Ploegfontein and Kapstevél South.
- The current and future requirements at Kolomela Mine will require the various environmental approvals before commencing
 - **Synergistics Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) responsible for the applications required under South African environmental legislation.**



Legend

- Proposed Infrastructure
- Proposed Pit & Waste Rock Dump Areas
- Kolomela Mine Boundary



SLR Synergistics is an SLR group company

Coordinate System DMS	
Spheroid WGS84	Central Meridian LO23

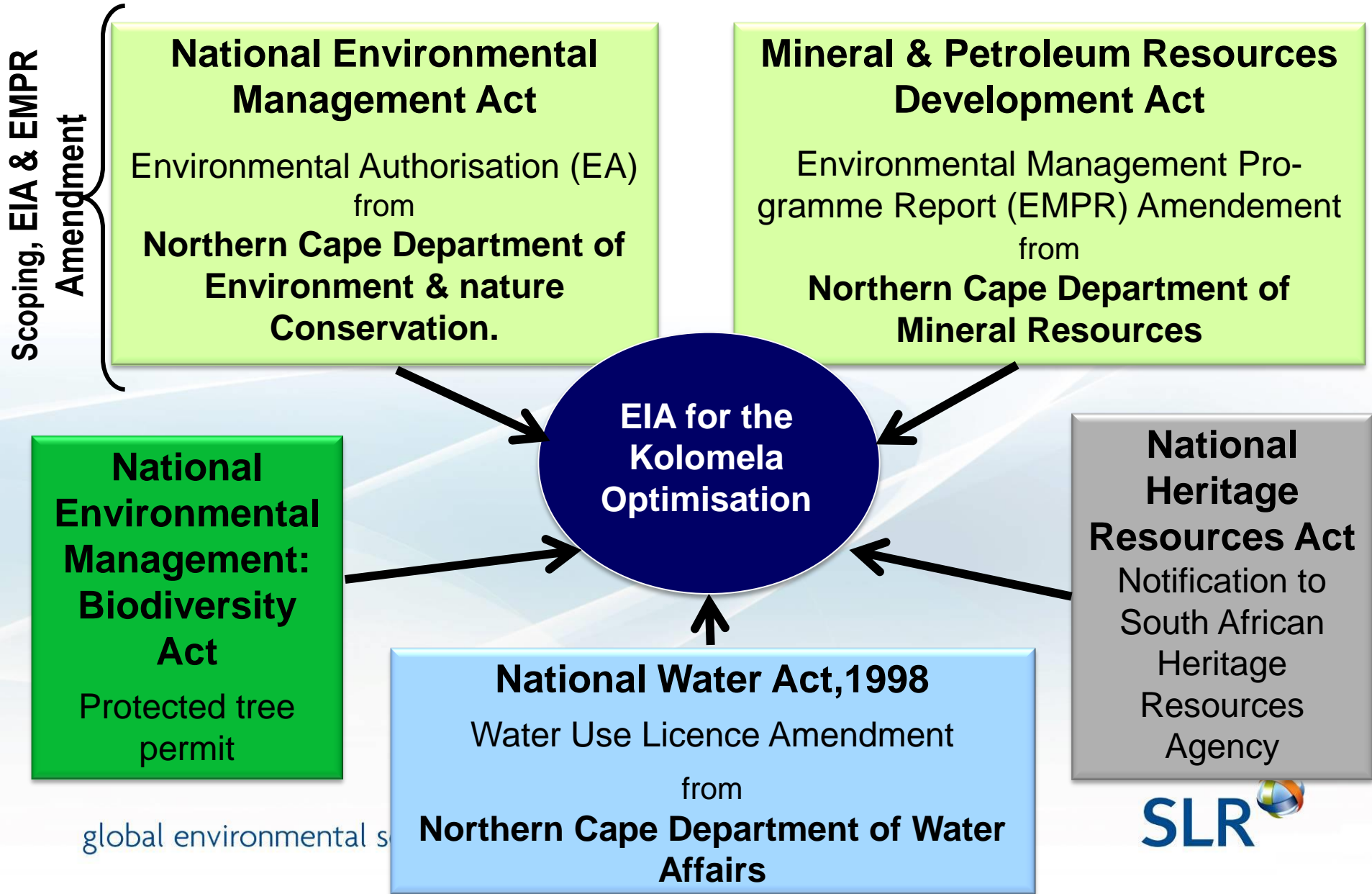
LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The current and future requirements at Kolomela Mine will require the following main environmental approvals before commencing:

- Amendment to the existing Environmental Management Programme (DMR Ref: NC 30/5/3/2/1/069EM) in terms of Section 102 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act No 28 of 2002;
- Environmental Authorisation in terms of GNR 544; Activity 9,11,12,18,22,23,28,37,42&53; GNR 545 Activity 3,5,&15 (DENC Ref No: NC/EIA/15/ZFM//TSA/POS3/2013).
- Amendment to the existing Integrated Water Use Licence (IWUL) (Licence Number: 25051648) in terms of Section 21 of National Water Act No 36 of 1998;



LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)



ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIVE PROCESSES (NEMA)

National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA) and the 2010 EIA Regulations – certain activities require Environmental Authorisation (EA).

Government Notice 543 of June 2010 defines the required process.

EA to allow Optimisation of Kolomela Mine requires:

- Public Participation
- Conducting Specialist Studies required to assess environmental impacts
- Scoping Report (draft & final versions)
- EIA Report (draft & final versions)
- Environmental Management Programme (EMP)

EIA to be submitted to the northern Cape Department Environment & Nature Conservation for decision.

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIVE PROCESSES (MPRDA)

Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002. Proposed facilities and infrastructure are required to allow the optimisation within the boundaries of Kolomela Mine – thus an Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR) Amendment is required.

EMPR Amendment for Kolomela Optimisation requires:

- Public Participation
- Conducting Specialist Studies required to assess environmental impacts
- EMPR (similar to an EIA)
- An EMPR Amendment application is required as Kolomela Mine has an existing EMPR.

EMPR Amendment to be submitted to the Northern Cape Department of Mineral Resources for decision.

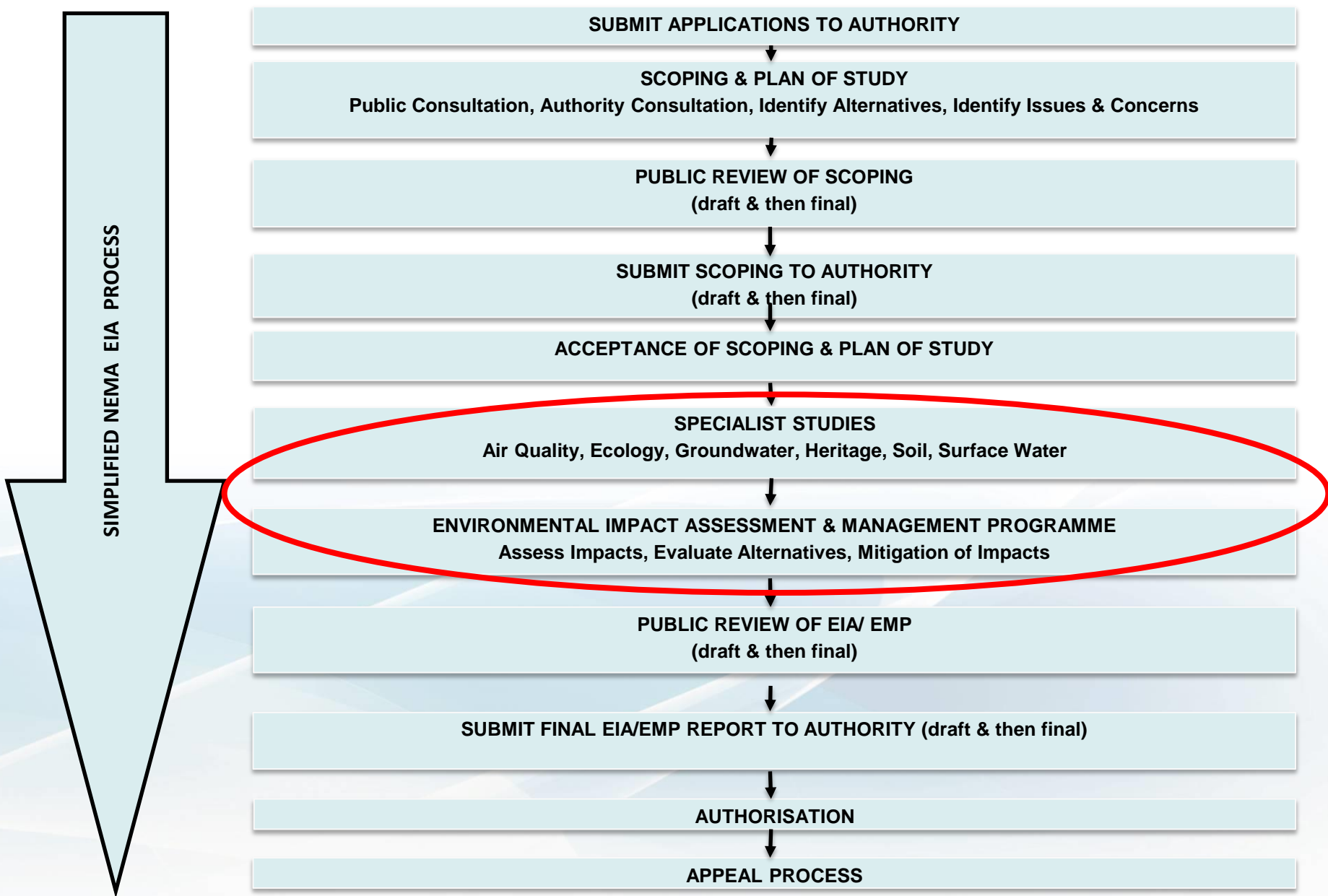
ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIVE PROCESSES (NWA)

National Water Act, 1998, Section 21 lists activities which require a Water Use License. The facilities and infrastructure required for optimisation at Kolomela Mine; requires a Water Use Licence (WUL) Amendment.

A WULA Amendment application is required as Kolomela Mine has an existing WUL. WUL Amendment for Kolomela Mine requires:

- Public Participation
- Complete WUL application forms,
- Complete an Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan report

To be submitted to the Northern Cape Department of Water Affairs for decision.



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS: KOLOMELA MINE AS PART OF THE OPTIMISATION PROJECT

Specialist studies will be undertaken by specialist scientists, in the fields below, in support of the EIA, EMPR Amendment and WULA Amendment.

Possible Environmental Impacts of the Optimisation at Kolomela Mine:

- Ecological Impacts - Faunal and Floral Survey on affected areas
- Air quality Impacts - Updated Air Quality Impact Assessment
- Surface water impacts - Updated Surface Water Impact Assessment
- Groundwater impacts - Updated Groundwater Assessment
- Noise Impacts - Updated Noise Impact Assessment
- Economic impacts - Economic Impact Assessment
- Social impacts - Updated Social Impact Assessment
- Traffic impacts - Traffic Impact Assessment
- Heritage and archaeological impacts - Paleontological Assessment

Project Phase

Tasks

Opportunities for Participation by Competent Authorities,
I&APs, State Departments and Organs of State

Schedule

SCOPING PROCESS

Review of Draft Scoping Report

Competent authority, I&APs, state department and other organs of state

April 2014

Review of Final Scoping Report

Competent authority, I&APs, state department and other organs of state

June 2014

Authority response of Scoping Report

Competent Authorities (DMR and DENC)

August 2014

Review of Draft EIR and EMPR

Competent authority, I&APs, state department and other organs of state

December 2014

Feedback Meetings

Competent authority, I&APs, state department and other organs of state

Early October 2014

EIA PROCESS

Submission of Final EIR & EMPR

Competent Authority (DMR) & DENC

March 2014

Review

Competent Authority (DENC)

March to Late October
2015

Decision

Competent Authority (DMR and DENC)

Late October 2015

Appeal Process

I&APS

February to March 2015

WULA
APPLICATION

Submission of IWULA and IWWMP

Competent Authority (DWA)

April 2015

Questions

Thank You