

**Minutes for the Scoping Phase Public Meeting held for the:  
Proposed Doornhoek Fluorspar Mine**

**DMR Reference No:  
NW30/5/1/2/2/10110MR**

**Date: 28 July 2016**

**Time: 18:00**

**Attendees:**

**Scoping Phase Public Meeting – Minutes**

**Place: Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality Town Hall, Zeerust**

Michael Grobler (MG)	EXIGO – Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Ferdinand Mostert (FM)	EXIGO – Hydrogeological Specialist
Chantal Uys (CU)	EXIGO – Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Allan E Saad (Snr) (AES)	Project Manager/Applicant Representative – SA Fluorite Pty Ltd
Allan D Saad (Jnr) (ADS)	Project Manager/Applicant Representative - Project
Mr D Rassow (DR)	Landowner of unknown portion(s) of the farm Kwaggafontein
Mr Geo Booysen (GB)	Landowner of portions 2, 3, & 4 of the farm Knoflookfontein 310
Mrs Elise Booysen (EB)	Landowner of portions 2, 3, & 4 of the farm Knoflookfontein 310
Mr Loek van den Heever (LvdH)	Occupier of portions 8 & 9 of Farm 306 JP and portions 30 & 31 of the farm Doornhoek 305 JP
Mr J van den Heever (JvdH)	Occupier of portions 8 & 9 of Farm 306 JP and portions 30 & 31 of the farm Doornhoek 305 JP
Ms Karien Botha (KB)	Landowner of portion 29 of the farm Paardeplaats 296 JP
Ms Jeanne du Toit (JdT)	Landowner of unknown portion(s) of the farm Strydfontein 326 JP and owner of the Postnet in Zeerust
Mr J Snyman (JS)	Landowner of portion 2 of the farm Kwaggafontein 297 JP
Mr Herman Peters (HP)	I&AP who attended the meeting, resident of Marikana
Ms Imaan Soyed Suliman (IS)	Chairperson for the Democratic Alliance in Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality

These	Notes	Action
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1-3	<p><b>Agenda, Welcoming &amp; Introductions</b></p> <p>The meeting was opened by Mr Michael Grobler (MG), who introduced the independent environmental consultant company undertaking the EIA process (namely Exigo Sustainability (Pty) Ltd) and thanked the meeting attendees for their time. He stated that the presentation would be given in English but that questions in Afrikaans were welcome. The meeting would be recorded for minute purposes. Agendas were circulated to the meeting attendees.</p> <p>MG stated that Ms Chantal Uys (CU) will be taking minutes and asked whether the meeting could be recorded for meeting purposes. All answered in the affirmative. MG introduced the project team which were present at the meeting and the applicant representatives.</p>	
4	<p><b>Meeting Conduct &amp; Attendance Register</b></p> <p>MG briefly discussed the conduct for the meeting. An attendance register was circulated.</p>	
5	<p><b>Purpose of the meeting</b></p> <p>MG stated that the meeting is a Scoping Phase Public Meeting and briefly gave the purpose of the meeting as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To provide feedback on the proposed Doornhoek Fluorspar Mine Environmental Authorisation and Mining Right Application Process to Interested and Affected Parties (I&amp;APs)</li> <li>2. To discuss potential impacts</li> <li>3. To obtain input and guidance from I&amp;APs for the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme Phase</li> <li>4. To clarify the way forward</li> </ol>	
6	<p><b>EIA Process</b></p> <p>MG gave a breakdown of the EIA process which would be followed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998). The project is currently in the review of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) phase until the 15<sup>th</sup> of August 2016, after which the Final Scoping Report (FSR) would be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) and after approval thereof the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Phase will commence. The project is currently at the beginning of the process.</p>	
7-8	<p><b>Ownership</b></p> <p>Mr Allan E Saad (AES) explained the ownership of the project. The major shareholder was ERG (51%), a large international company. Please refer to slide 8.</p>	
9	<p><b>Project Location</b></p> <p>AES indicated the locality of the proposed mine on a map. He stated that the project is located 15km South-East of Zeerust.</p>	
10-19	<p><b>Project History / Background</b></p> <p>AES gave a short overview of the project history to date. Previously the mineral rights were owned by individual landowners prior to reverting back to the state. In 2004 the mineral rights were consolidated. Prospecting has been taking place since 2005. AES listed the activities undertaken to date.</p> <p>AES indicated the ore body which was planned to be mined over a 30 year life of mine (LOM). Drilling had been done to a depth of 90 m, as this is the depth of the resource. The geology of the project area is predominantly dolomite. He indicated the outline of the orebody, an area of 15 km by 5k m which consisted of both low grade and high grade zones. Two areas have been identified for mining during the initial 30 year life of mine but the resource is sufficient for a</p>	

	<p>LOM of over 100 years. Shallow opencast mining would take place to a depth of 90 m.</p> <p>AES stated that the current market for fluorspar is very limited. There was however potential for downstream beneficiation, however this will only occur once the mine is established and will be subject to separate studies and authorisations (if applicable). He indicated the fluorspar world reserves on slide 16. The proposed Doornhoek fluorspar mine has the largest fluorspar deposit in the world, however the operation will be small scale due to current market limitations. AES explained that there was both high grade and low grade fluorspar and explained that the focus of the proposed mine would be on higher grade fluorspar. He listed the uses for both types of fluorspar. He stated that in terms of project development, the focus is currently on the Mining Right Application (MRA) and obtaining the relevant permits, after which a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) would be conducted. A preliminary feasibility study had been indicated which showed the proposed mine to be feasible. Following the BFS, development partners would need to be approached and funds will need to be raised to develop the mine.</p>	
20-23	<p><b>Project Description</b></p> <p>MG indicated that there are 3 resource areas, namely Resource Area A, C and D. He indicated the proposed mining schedule for each resource area. He informed the meeting attendees that the current application is limited to a 30 year LOM after which amendments or additional applications will be required to extend the LOM. Mining depth would be from 60 to 90 m. There would be an initial construction period of 5 years. The mining area is 23 000 Ha however the actual footprint area is approximately 400 Ha. The reason for the large mining right area is due to the large area that is covered by the prospecting right (PR) which is being converted to a mining right (MR) as part of this application.</p> <p>He indicated the relevant municipalities within which the mining right area falls. He listed the farm portions on which the open pits and mine infrastructure would be located. He listed the mine infrastructure that is proposed to be constructed. He asked whether anyone had questions with regards to the locality of the proposed mine. No questions were raised in this regard.</p>	
24	<p><b>Applicable Legislation</b></p> <p>MG gave an overview of the applicable legislation for the MR and Environmental Authorisation (EA) applications as well as other relevant licences and permits. He listed the key Acts which are applicable to the project. The competent authority for the project is the DMR. The MR and EA applications were lodged in July 2016. The proposed project is still at the start of the process. An Integrated Water Use Licence Application (IWULA) will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). He stated that water supply for the project is very important and that a hydrogeologist was present to give feedback with regards to the hydrogeological baseline for area which had been determined over 3 years of monitoring.</p>	
25-26	<p><b>EIA Process</b></p> <p>MG explained the EIA process which will be followed. The DSR is available for review until the 15<sup>th</sup> of August 2016. He stated that the size of meeting should not be considered indicative of the importance thereof. HE informed them that consultation is also ongoing in the background. Another public meeting will be held during November/December 2016 when the Draft Environmental</p>	

	Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme Report (EIA&EMPR) will be made available for comment. MG invited the attendees to however comment throughout the process.	
27-28	<b>Specialist Studies being conducted</b> MG listed the specialist studies being conducted for the project at present. The studies will address all comments raised until present by the relevant authorities as well as Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP's).	
29-40	<b>Baseline Description</b> MG indicated the overall sensitivity of the project area, especially the sensitive drainage features, water resources, heritage sites and ecological sensitive areas. He stated that the baseline information for the project is provided in detail in the DSR. He gave an overview of the vegetation types that occurred in the area.  MG stated that mine planning and the placement of mine infrastructure are being planned around the sensitivities on site. He indicated the surface water resources in the project area on a map. He handed over to Mr Ferdinand Mostert to discuss the groundwater baseline information. He furthermore stated that water monitoring had commenced in 2013 and the potential impacts now needed to be assessed.  Mr Ferdinand Mostert (FM) concurred that monitoring had taken place since 2013. He stated that the hydrogeological baseline is based on the 3 years of monitoring data. There were 2 aquifer systems in the project area of which one was a shallow and the other a deeper aquifer. There are a large number of springs in the area which are formed by geological structures and result in numerous hydrological compartments. He stated that the recharge is also relatively high due to the dolomitic aquifer.  FM stated that a hydrocensus was conducted in 2013 and again in 2016. 116 sites were sampled of which 112 were borehole, 3 springs and 2 surface water bodies. The average water level is 16m below ground level. Artesian wells occur within in study area. Not all the boreholes have static water levels. He indicated the difference between water levels from the 2013 and 2016 monitoring data. Water levels had lowered due to drought and abstraction. FM stated that with an elevated topography deeper water levels could be expected, while low lying areas had shallower water levels. The groundwater flow was expected to follow the topography in the area. Water predominantly flowed in a north north-easterly direction. Deeper water levels occurred to the south of the project area.  He stated that calcium, magnesium and bicarbonate seepage could be expected from the dolomitic aquifer. The baseline fluorite values in the project area were elevated and above the South African National Standards (SANS) drinking water standards, especially in proximity to the resource body.  MG indicated the heritage resources and sites of heritage importance that occurred in the project area. These sites were mostly related to the Iron Age and formed part of the larger Kaditshwene cultural heritage site. MG stated that other environmental aspects relating to the project were discussed in detail in the DSR.	
41	<b>Alternatives considered</b> It is a requirement that alternatives be considered in terms of legislation. MG	

	listed the alternatives which were being considered for the project in line with Appendix 2 and 3 of GNR 982 (NEMA EIA Regulations 2014).	
42	<b>Draft Site Plan</b> MG indicated the draft site plan for the mine on Slide 45. He indicated the location of the proposed mine footprint on the map.	
43-46	<b>Public Participation</b> MG gave an overview of the public participation process conducted to date. He stated that an extensive list of I&AP's is provided in the comments and response register (CRR) in the DSR. The DSR is currently out for review until the 15th of August 2016. Hard copies of the report were available at the Zeerust and Lichtenburg Public Libraries.	
47	<b>Way Forward</b> MG indicated the proposed way forward. Refer to slide 50.	
48-49	<b>FAQ's</b> <b>Where will water be sourced from?</b> As part of the hydrogeological impact assessment study, a water supply options analysis study was also being conducted. FM listed the water supply options which were being considered and indicated these options on a map. A combination of these options could also be utilized. These options were in the process of being assessed.	
50	<b>FAQ's</b> <b>How will water impacts be determined?</b> FM gave an overview of the methodology which was followed to determine possible water impacts, being a desktop review of the monitoring results and analog sites; hydrocensus; identification of contamination sources, pathways and receptors; and aquifer characterization (via pump tests). All info would be compiled into a groundwater model which would inform the potential impacts and subsequent mitigation measures.	
51	<b>FAQ's</b> <b>When will the mine be built and how long will it take?</b> The DMR should approve the MR in a year, i.e. by approximately 2017. Construction of mining infrastructure and access roads will take 1 to 5 years. Actual mining would possibly only occur in 2023.	
52	<b>FAQ's</b> <b>What about surface lease agreements and compensation?</b> Upon awarding of the MR, surface lease agreement or buy-out agreements will be negotiated with the relevant landowners. Damage to infrastructure will be subject to compensation which will be negotiated with the project developer.	
53	<b>FAQ's</b> <b>What will be done to prevent damage to buildings and infrastructure due to mining activities?</b> A Blast and Vibration study is currently underway. Mining activities will be carefully monitored and should any damage to any property occur due to mining activities, the owner of the property will be fairly compensated after consultation and negotiation with the project developer.	
54	<b>FAQ's</b> <b>How many jobs will the mine create?</b> It is foreseen that the mine will create approximately 190 employment opportunities at full production.	
55	<b>FAQ's</b> <b>What about local suppliers supplying services to the mine?</b> MG listed the potential suppliers to the mine. He stated that the second and third tier benefits of the mine in terms of socio-economic benefits may far	

	surpass the direct socio-economic benefits.	
56	<p><b>Discussion and Questions</b></p> <p>MG opened the floor for discussion. He invited attendees to also submit comments following the meeting. Ms Jeanne du Toit (JdT) from the farm Strydfontein asked about seepage. AES clarified that she was referring to Acid Mine Drainage (AMD). He stated that sulphides result in AMD forming but due to the dolomitic nature of the area there were no sulphides and therefore there would be no AMD associated with the proposed mine. He stated that the tailings from the Witkop Mine are being used for agricultural lime. MG stated that a geochemical study is underway in terms of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEMWA) to assess and classify the waste materials from the mine and the provisional results from the study supported Mr Saad's statement with regards to AMD. FM stated that the dolomitic environment also allowed for a larger buffer capacity due to the alkaline environment. JdT asked whether this information was included in the information provided. MG answered in the affirmative and stated that a dropbox link to the DSR had been provided but that electronic copies of the report could also be collected from Ms Chantal Uys. JdT indicated that she would collect an electronic copy following the meeting. Mr Loek van den Heever (LvdH) asked whether a liner is required. MG stated that a drainage barrier system will in all probability be required and the technicalities associated with this will need to be determined but not necessarily be required. LdvH asked whether the classification of the waste material in terms of the NEMWA was known. FM answered in the negative and indicated that the study in this regard is still underway. MG stated that the preliminary results from the geochemical study were favourable.</p> <p>Mr Herman Peters stated that he was from Marikana just outside Rustenburg which was a beautiful farming area until the mines started approximately 20 years ago which led to an Influx of people, lack of employment, housing problems and theft. He further stated that fluorite is poisonous and has health impacts for people and animals. He stated that blasting disturbs the poisonous fluorite which then leaches into the groundwater. MG stated that he was familiar with the socio-economic impacts in the Marikana area, and that past mining activities had a bad reputation however the legal environment associated with mining was now much more stringent than 20 years previously. He stated that enforcement in this regard was also on the increase. The draft socio-economic mitigation measures for the proposed Doornhoek Fluorspar Mine are provided in the DSR. Mine workers will not be accommodated on site but in the town of Zeerust and surrounding area. MG stated that he was not familiar with the toxicity of fluorite and asked for input from Mr Saad and Mr Mostert in this regard. FM indicated that the existing fluorite baseline is currently above the SANS drinking water standards, but that the toxicity of fluorite will be investigated and addressed as part of the EIA process.</p> <p>HP stated that water monitoring undertaken by Metago indicated that the water in the Marikana area is not suitable anymore for even animals. He also stated that no rehabilitation had been done for the Witkop Fluorspar Mine. He asked whether the same impacts will happen again or whether measures will be put in place to prevent this. MG stated that the older mines did not have Storm Water Management Plans (SWMP's), but that a SWMP will be developed for the proposed Doornhoek mine. Dirty water will be captured and</p>	<p>Please note that electronic copies of the DSR were couriered to Ms du Toit following the meeting.</p>



	<p>re-used in the mining process. MG stated that the location of the proposed open pits is above that of the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) and would thus act as a sink. He stated that the potential pollution points are therefore higher than the water being abstracted. FM stated that a groundwater model and monitoring protocol would be developed in order to determine early on whether there was any seepage. HP was of the opinion that this would be too late. He stated that the EMP only focused on pollution in a specific area. He recommended that a combined EIA be done with other proposed mines in the area in order to determine the cumulative impacts. MG stated that the EIA Regulations required an assessment of cumulative impacts and that Doornhoek would be assessing the impacts from the Witkop Mine along with its own. MG stated that the DMR has to consider and advice as to the number of proposed mines which are approved. He explained the monitoring methodology for the mine. Monitoring boreholes will be placed strategically and not just around the open pits.</p> <p>HP stated that new mines tell you all these “ nice stories”, but that they needed to ensure that everything is done correctly. FM stated that monitoring is a requirement by the DWS. HP asked whether the people responsible for the monitoring are from the mine or independent. FM answered that they were independent, however the mine could also conduct their own monitoring but this would be subject to independent external audits.</p> <p>Ms Imaan Suliman (IS) asked how much water is required at full production considering that water levels in the area are actually declining. She asked how much groundwater will be used. She also asked of the 190 jobs, who will be employed. She stated that use was usually made of cheap labour which consisted mostly of foreigners and not locals and asked what guarantees were in place that locals will be employed. MG stated that he is aware of the water supply problems in the area and therefore studies are being done in this regard. The water demand of the mine was unknown at this stage and would be determined going forward. He stated that the studies are scientifically based and will inform whether groundwater is a viable option. This will be a recommendation from the specialists. MG stated that in terms of labour, a Social and Labour Plan (SLP) is required for the project which in turn requires a certain percentage of local employment. AES stated that use will be made of local labour as far as possible, and that they had no wish to use foreigners as there were existing skills in area due to the Witkop Mine. The proposed Doornhoek Fluorspar mine was in favour of local community upliftment. AES stated that another water supply option identified was to use grey water from the Zeerust Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and this was being investigated in terms of costs and viability. MG stated that the municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was reviewed as part of the SLP and consisted of mostly proposed water projects. Meeting were held with both the district and local municipalities and the mine propose to assist in this regard as part of SLP. IS confirmed that water supply was a large problem within the municipality.</p> <p>HP stated that monitoring had been done on Mr Badenhorst’s farm and that a pump had been broken and asked what was being done in this regard. FM stated that he was not aware of any damage to pumps but that he will follow-up in with the contractor in this regard. HP asked what the usage of electricity by the mine in MW will be and whether Eskom had sufficient capacity. MG answered that the mine would require a 132 KV line and that an application</p>	<p>Please note that this matter was resolved.</p>
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	<p>was being made to Eskom in this regard.</p> <p>JdT asked for the relevant contact person in both the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality (RMLM) and the Ditsobotla Local Municipality (DLM). MG answered that the relevant contact persons and contact details was provided in the CRR in the DSR.</p> <p>LvdH asked whether fluorite was soluble or not. FM answered that is was soluble.</p> <p>Mr Geo Booysen (GB) asked about water monitoring and whether the Water Use Licence (WUL) will be awarded with certain conditions. He stated that monthly monitoring is reactive and not proactive. FM stated that a monitoring programme will be recommended and this programme is usually part of the conditions issued by the DWS. FM stated that independent monthly monitoring could take place but that the mine could also monitor more frequently and independently audit this. FM suggested that an automated system to monitor water levels every 5 minutes be considered.</p> <p>GB asked what the lengths of the access roads were. CU answered that the access haul roads would be approximately 18 km. HP stated that dust is a concern with regards to access roads. MG stated that potential air quality impacts, such as dust, was being investigated and an air quality model would be compiled in this regard. Recommendations would also be made with regards to wetting of access roads. GB stated that firstly there needs to be determined whether water is available for this purpose. MG concurred and suggested that chemical dust suppressants may be used. GB asked what happens to the dewatering water. FM answered that this water will be re-used in the mine processing process.</p> <p>HP asked about housing and whether housing will be provided by mine or whether workers will be accommodated in town. MG stated that there would be no housing on site as they were aware of the game farming taking place in the area and the potential socio-economic impacts in this regard. It was being planned for the workforce to be integrated with the local community, i.e. accommodated in town and the surrounding area.</p> <p>IS asked about the impact associated with the loss of land. MG stated that this will be assessed in the EIA phase but that a 400 Ha footprint will be lost to mining.</p> <p>HP asked how directly affected parties will benefit. MG answered through local employment. Legislation also requires that the mine contributes a percentage of its profits as per the SLP. The current suggestion was to spend the profits on a water supply development and management plan project for the existing municipal wellfield. MG and FM stated that the RMLM only had 8 existing boreholes but that these were not being managed properly at present. Additional boreholes could also be drilled to supplement water supply.</p> <p>GB asked about the registration process and transfer of water allocations and who would initiate and manage this process. FM stated that the transfer of existing agricultural allocations will need to be further researched and a land use study will be undertaken should the re-allocation of agriculture water use</p>	<p>Please refer to the CRR in the DSR.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted. To be determined in Air Quality Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
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	<p>be considered further. MG stated that Exigo had been appointed to undertake an IWULA whether this was for a licencing or registration process. The applicant will need to apply for the relevant licences and/or registrations in this regard. The transfer of existing water rights will take place as part of the IWULA. GB stated that water cannot be bought. FM stated that individuals were also not allowed to sell water, but that detailed consultation and negotiation with landowners will take place in this regard.</p>	
57	<p><b>Closing</b> MG thanked everyone for attending the meeting and closed the meeting. Refer to slide 57 for Exigo's contact details.</p>	

## Annexure A: Meeting Presentation

## **Annexure B: Meeting Agenda**

**Annexure C: Attendance Register**



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Innovation in Sustainability



## Proposed Doornhoek Fluorspar Mine - Scoping Phase Public Meeting


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# AGENDA




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1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Meeting Conduct &  
Attendance Register
3. Purpose of the meeting
4. Ownership
5. Project History/Background
6. Project Description
7. Applicable Legislation
8. EIA Process
9. Specialist Studies
10. Baseline Description
11. Alternatives Considered
12. Draft Site Plan
13. Public Participation
14. Way Forward
15. Frequently Asked Questions
16. Discussion and Questions
17. Closure



# INTRODUCTIONS – PROJECT TEAM (present)




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Sustainability

- **Environmental Assessment Practitioners (Exigo)**
  - Michael Grobler – Lead EAP & Project Manager & Technical
  - Chantal Uys – EAP & Public Participation Coordinator
  - Ferdinand Mostert – Hydrogeological Specialist
- **Applicant (SA Fluorite Pty Ltd & Southern Palace Pty Ltd)**
  - Allan Saad – Project Manager, Applicant Contact Person
  - Allan Daniel Saad – Project Geologist

# MEETING CONDUCT & ATTENDANCE REGISTER

1. Questions or comments to be kept until the end of the presentation
2. English for minute purposes/Questions in Afrikaans welcome
3. Voice recording will be done for meeting minute purposes
4. Minute purposes: Briefly introduce yourself (name and interest in the project) before asking a question or making a comment
5. Please switch off cell phones
6. Please do not interrupt others
7. Attendance register will be circulated

# PURPOSE OF THE MEETING



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Sustainability

1. To provide feedback on the proposed Doornhoek Fluorspar Mine Environmental Authorisation and Mining Right Application Process to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs)
2. To discuss potential impacts
3. To obtain input and guidance from I&APs for the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme Phase
4. To clarify the way forward

# EIA PROCESS

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## Scoping EIA Process (345 days OR 395 days)

Notification period

8 June-8 July 2016

1. MPRDA Application Accepted

2. Pre-Application consultation (Recommended)



15 July – 15 August 2016

43 Days Review: 43 days accept / reject



OR

Nov/Dec 2016



Notification: Additional 50 days

PP 30 days

Update with comments and Submit final EIR & EMPr

DMR Review

DMR Decision

50 Days

107 Days



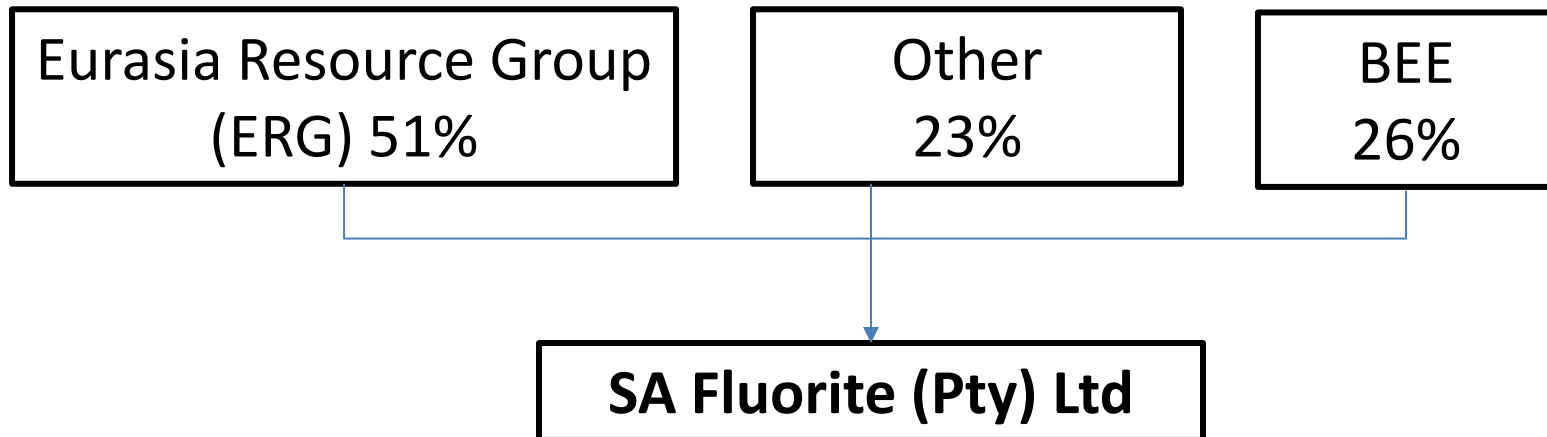
# Doornhoek Fluorspar Project **ERG**

*"The worlds largest known fluorspar exploration project"*



*SA Fluorite (Pty) Ltd and  
Southern Palace (Pty) Ltd  
Northwest Province - South Africa*

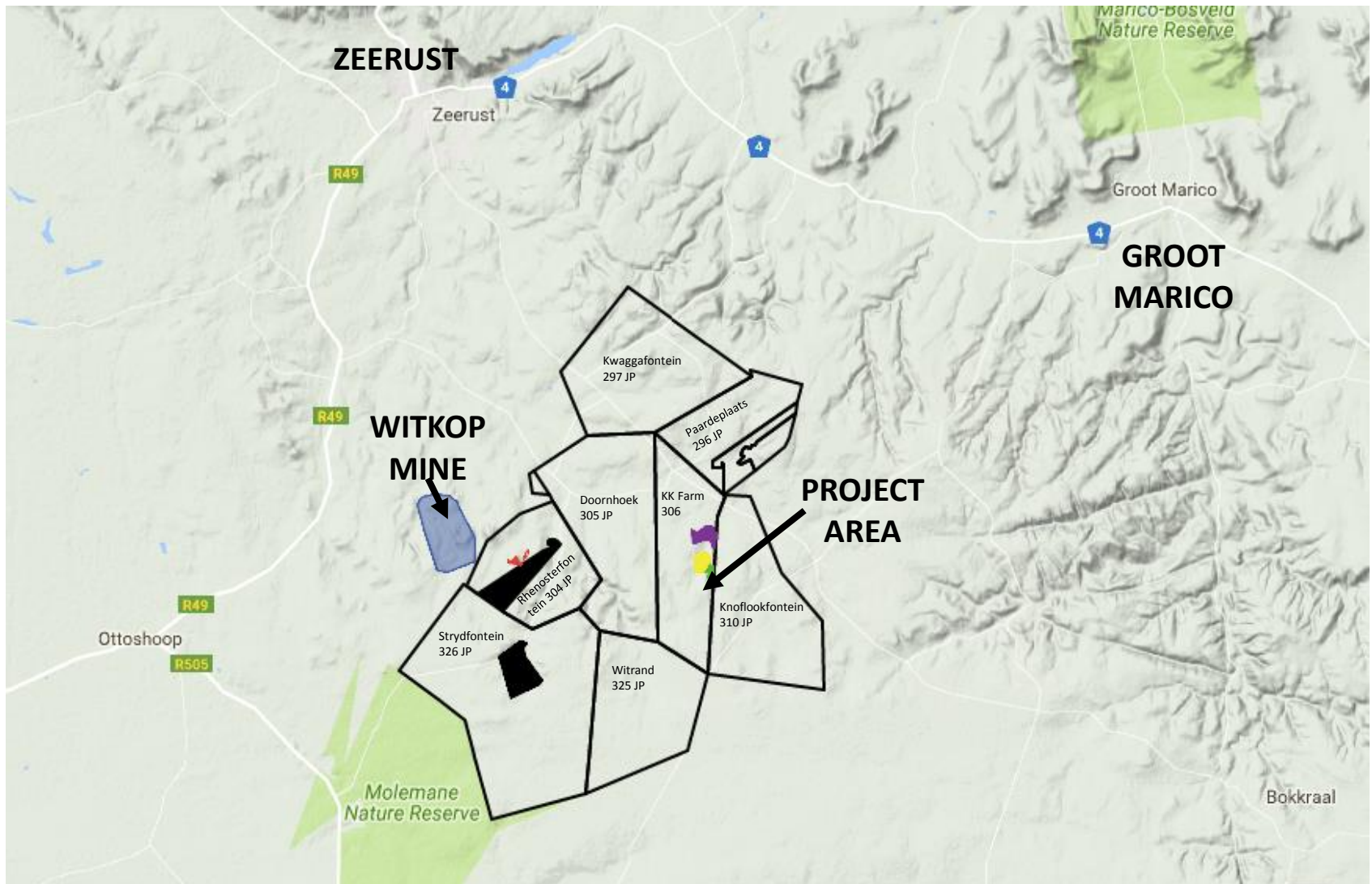
# OWNERSHIP



- ERG is a Luxembourg-based leading diversified natural resources group.
- It operates in:
  - Kazakhstan,
  - Africa
  - and Brazil
- ERG is the world's largest ferrochrome producer by chrome content and one of the key producers of iron ore and alumina worldwide
- ERG is represented by more than 75,000 people globally



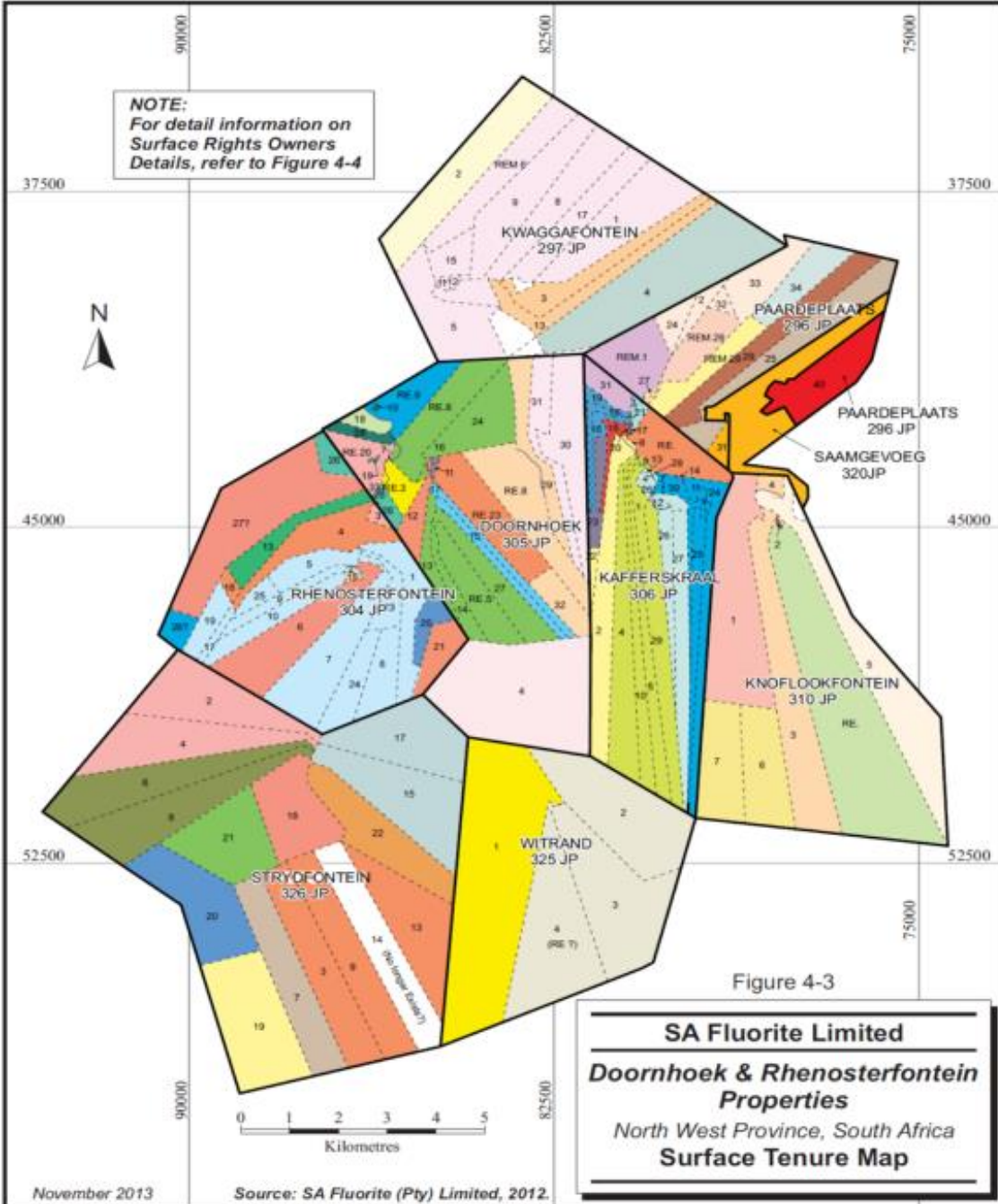
# PROJECT LOCATION



# PROJECT HISTORY – WHY NOT DEVELOPED SOONER?

- Private and complex mineral rights holding until 2004
- Historically rights were subdivided together with surface
- Some mineral rights were sold to mining companies and sterilized
- Result was complex ownership with many subdivisions
- 2004 mineral rights revert to State
- 2005 SA Fluorite consolidate and secure mineral rights
- 2005 Exploration Commenced

# HISTORICAL RIGHTS



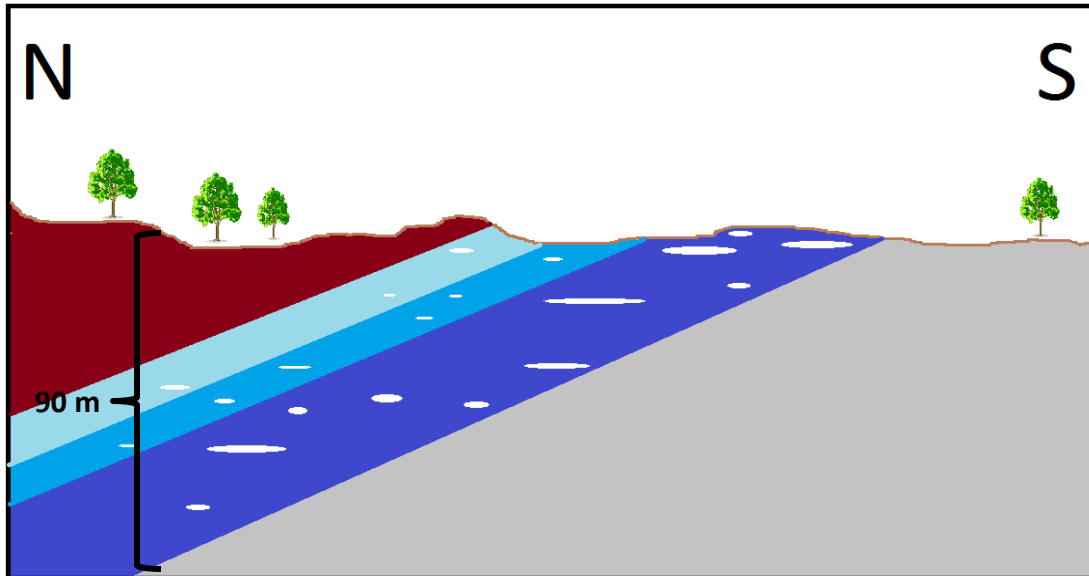
Complexity of rights have historically delayed development

# WORK COMPLETED SINCE ACQUISITION

- **Drilling**
  - Approximately 2000 holes totaling 145 000m
- **Geological mapping** – detailed groundwork
- **Aerial Surveys**- Aeromagnetic and Lidar
- **Surface rights acquisitions** – strategic landholding
- **Metallurgical test work**
- **Environmental studies** – remain in progress
- **Preliminary Economic Assessment**

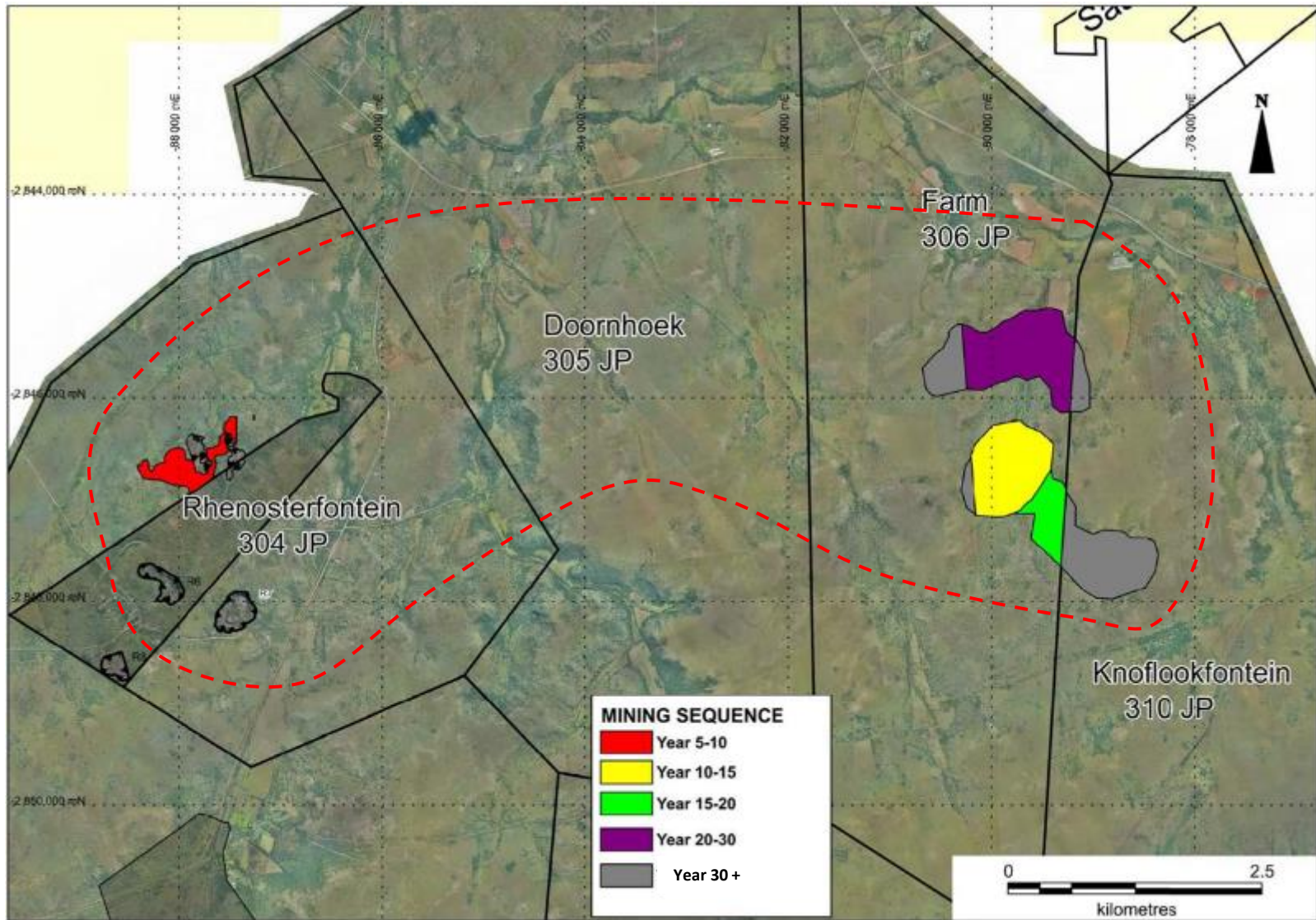
# GEOLOGY OVERVIEW

- The Ore is an extension of that found at the Witkop Mine
- The Fluorspar is found hosted within the Dolomite rocks therefore no acid mine draining is expected
- It is a very clean fluorspar product – No contaminants
- Partial outcrop on surface dipping underground to a maximum drilled depth of 90m
- Further down-dip extensions not drilled.
- High Grade zones targeted





# PROPOSED MINING AREAS



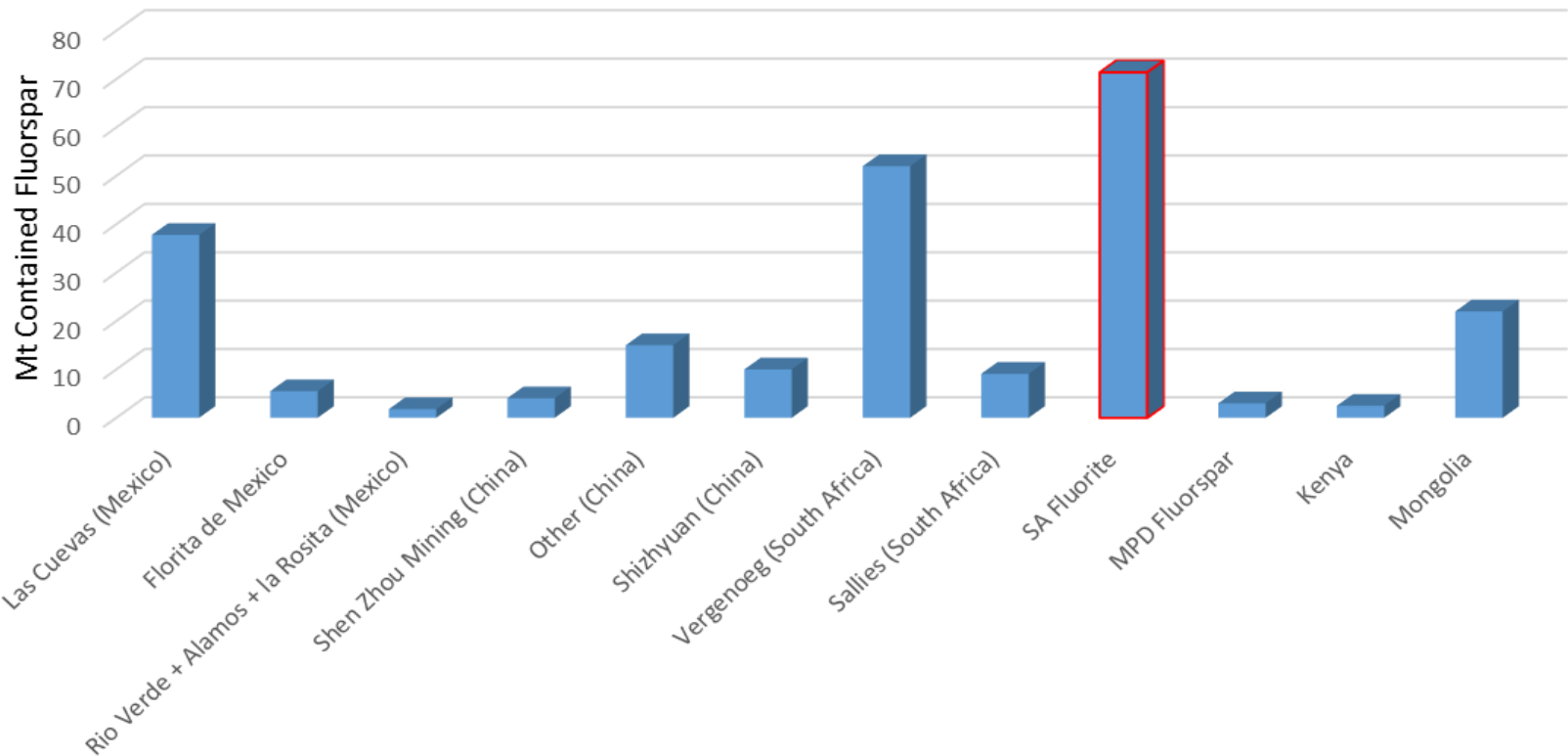


# ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

- Resource sufficient for +100 life-of-mine (LOM)
- Pre Feasibility Economic analysis is calculated on a 30 year mine life
- Focus on thick opencast orebodies
- Small Global market demand – 6Mt per year
- Size and quality make it favourable for downstream processing and development of secondary industries

# CONTAINED FLUORSPAR COMPARISON

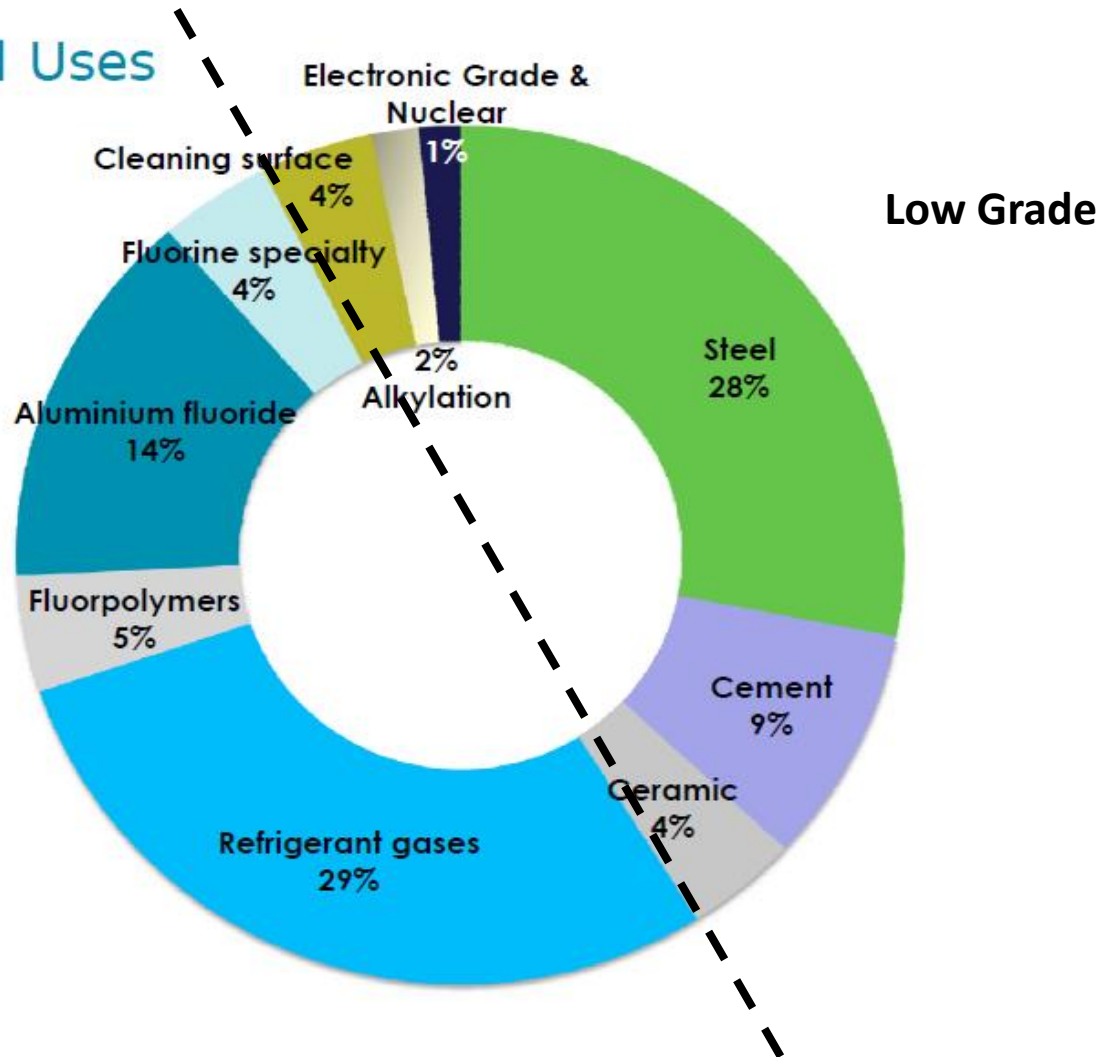
World estimated reserves of contained Fluorspar comparison



# FLUORSPAR ( $\text{CaF}_2$ ), PRIMARY USES

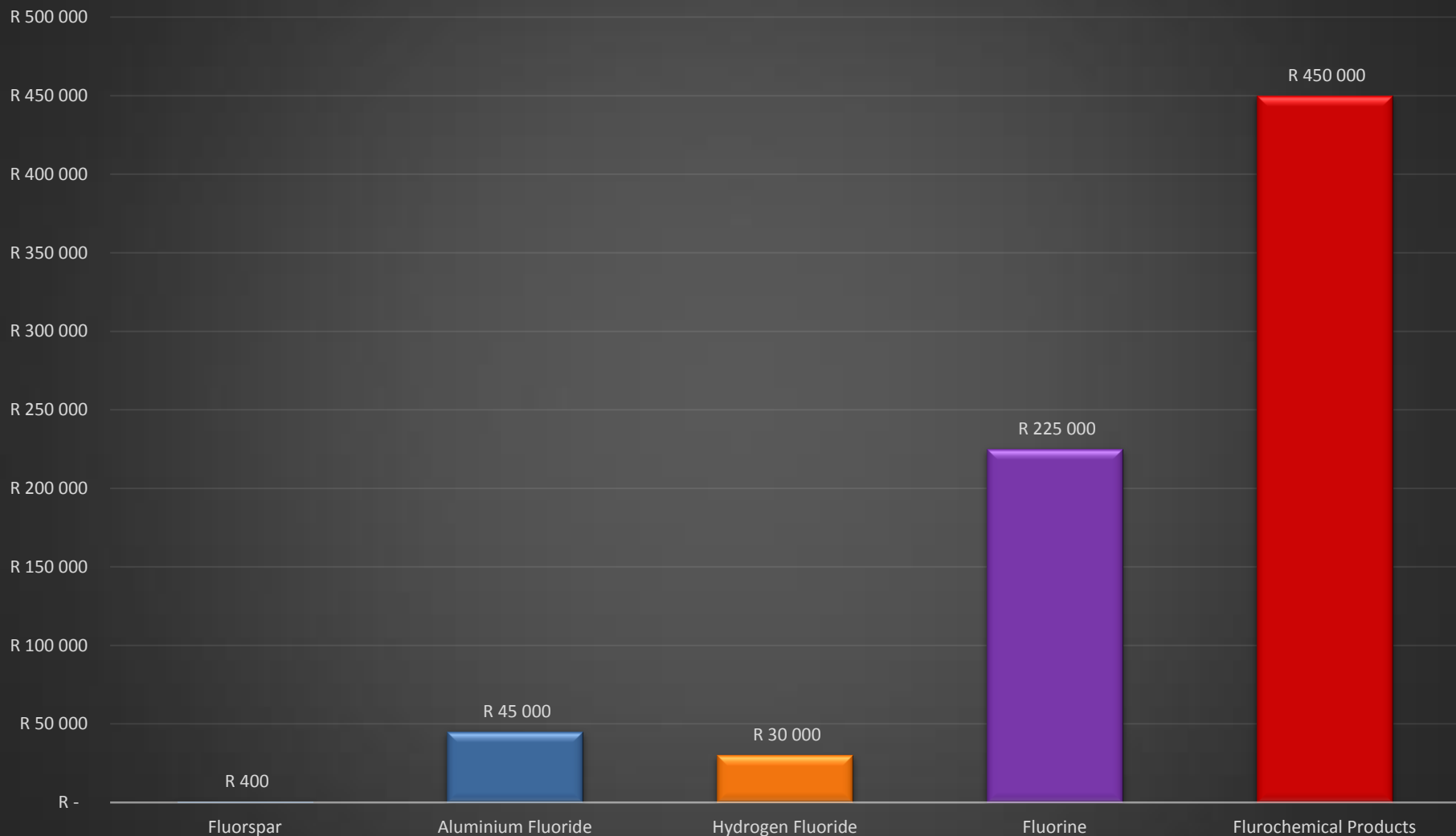
Fluorspar – Final Uses

High Grade



# VALUE ADD THROUGH BENEFICIATION

Value add through beneficiation



# PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

- Application for mining right and permits
- Complete bankable feasibility
- Approach development partners
- Develop a successful mine that will create positive benefits to the community and surrounding area
- Recreate job opportunities lost from the adjacent Witkop mine closure. Approximately 191 direct jobs to be created
- Advance the development of downstream processing
  - The global market for chemicals from fluorine is about US\$16 billion per year

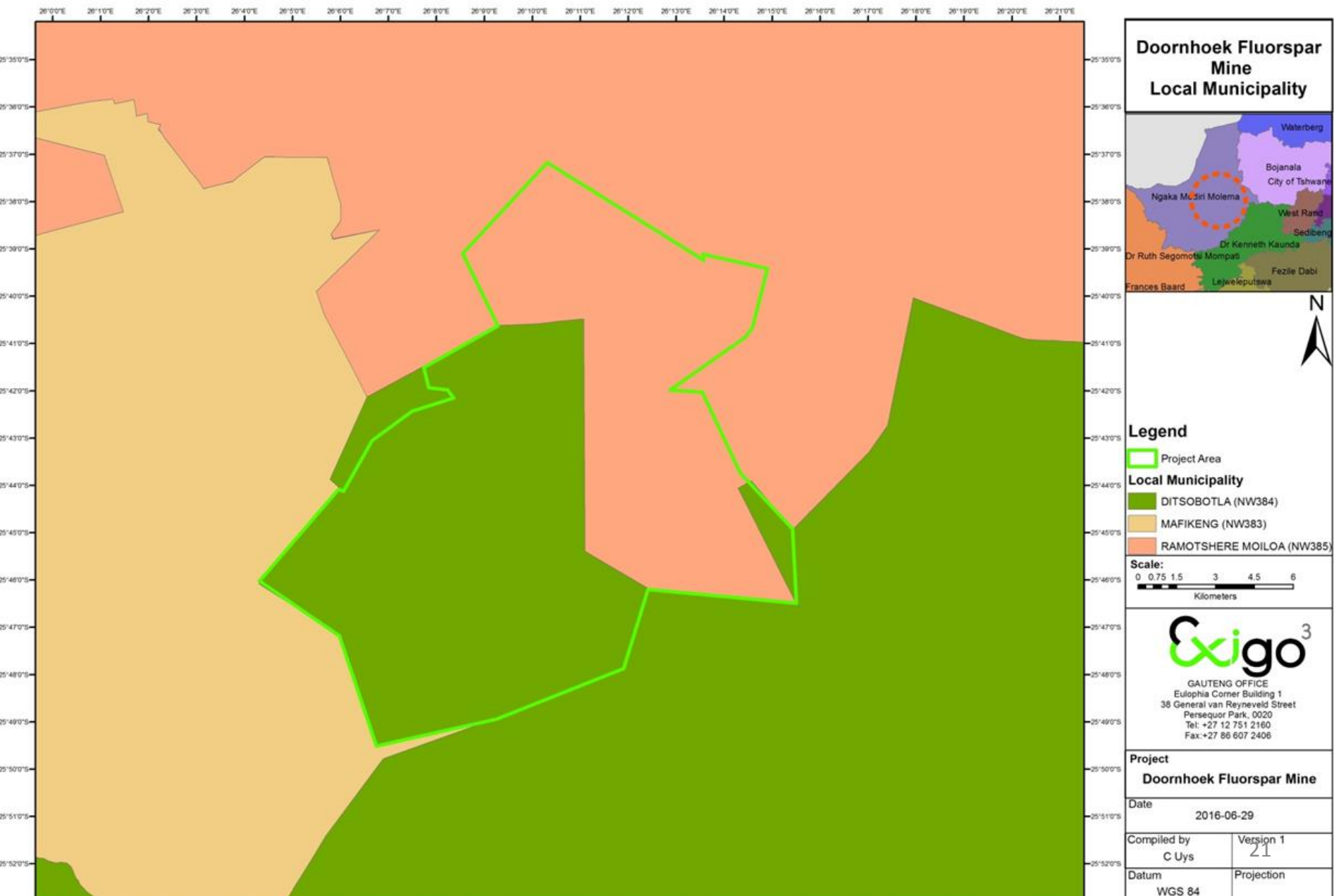
# PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Location: Jurisdiction of the Ditsobotla and Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipalities ; the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality. Site is adjacent to the Witkop open pit fluorspar mine. Centre point of the site: Latitude: 25°44'11.85"S; Longitude: 26°10'29.75"E
2. Surface and underground resources sufficient to justify an initial life of mine of 30 years. At full production the resource is proposed to be mined at 1.5 million tonnes per annum as follows:
  - Resource Area A: Opencast mining up to a depth of approx 60 m from year 5 to 10.
  - Resource Area C: Opencast mining up to a depth of approx 90 m from year 20 to 30.
  - Resource Area D: Opencast mining to a depth of approx 90 m from year 10 to 20 with the possible mining of the areas to the side of the resource - from year 20 to 30.
  - Construction of the mining infrastructure and access road(s) - during year 1 to 5.
3. Size of entire mining right area: 22,255.32 hectares



# PROJECT DESCRIPTION – MUNICIPAL MAP

Innovation in



# PROJECT DESCRIPTION - SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE

Innovation in  
Sustainability

1. Mining right application includes various portions of farms Doornhoek 305 JP, Farm 306 JP, Knoflookfontein 310 JP, Strydfontein 326 JP, Rhenosterfontein 304 JP, Kwaggafonteing 297 JP, Paardeplaats 296 JP, Saamgevoeg 320 JP and Witrand 325 JP; mining infrastructure is only planned to be located on the following portions:
  - Farm 306 JP (Portion 1, 5, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30)
  - Rhenosterfontein 304 JP (Portion 9, 10)
  - Possible future extension onto Knoflookfontein 310 JP (Portion 1)
2. Mine infrastructure : Ore Handling and Storage facilities, Overburden and topsoil dumps; General Buildings; Potable and Service Water Dams (including a Storm Water Dam), Processing Plant, Emergency and Power facilities (substations), Fuel Storage, Site Access Road and Haul Roads, Tailings Storage Facility (TSF), Water and sewage reticulation, Sewage and Water Treatment Plant.

# PROJECT DESCRIPTION – AERIAL LOCALITY MAP



## Doornhoek Fluorspar Mine Draft Site Plan

### Legend

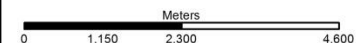
Project Area

#### Parent Farm

- DOORNHOK 305
- KAFFERSKRAAL 306
- KNOFLOOKFONTEIN 310
- KWAGGAFONTEIN 297
- PAARDEPLAATS 296
- RHENOSTERFONTEIN 304
- SAAMGEVOEG 320
- STRYDFONTEIN 326
- WITRAND 325

Roads

Scale:



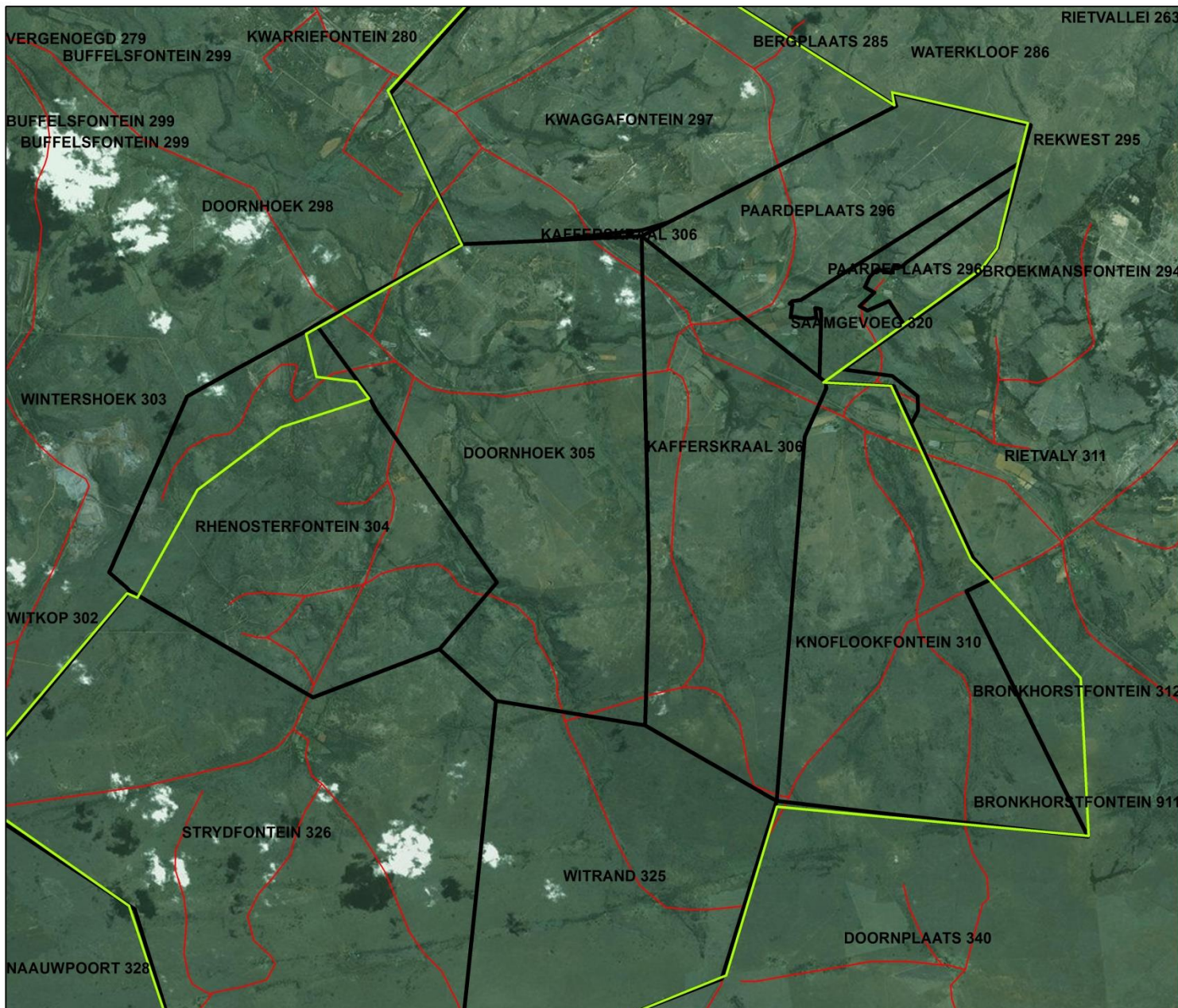
**Exigo<sup>3</sup>**

Eulophia Corner Building 1  
38 General van Reyneveld Street  
Perseus Park, 0020  
Tel: +27 12 751 2160  
Fax: +27 86 607 2406

Date 2016-07-25 23

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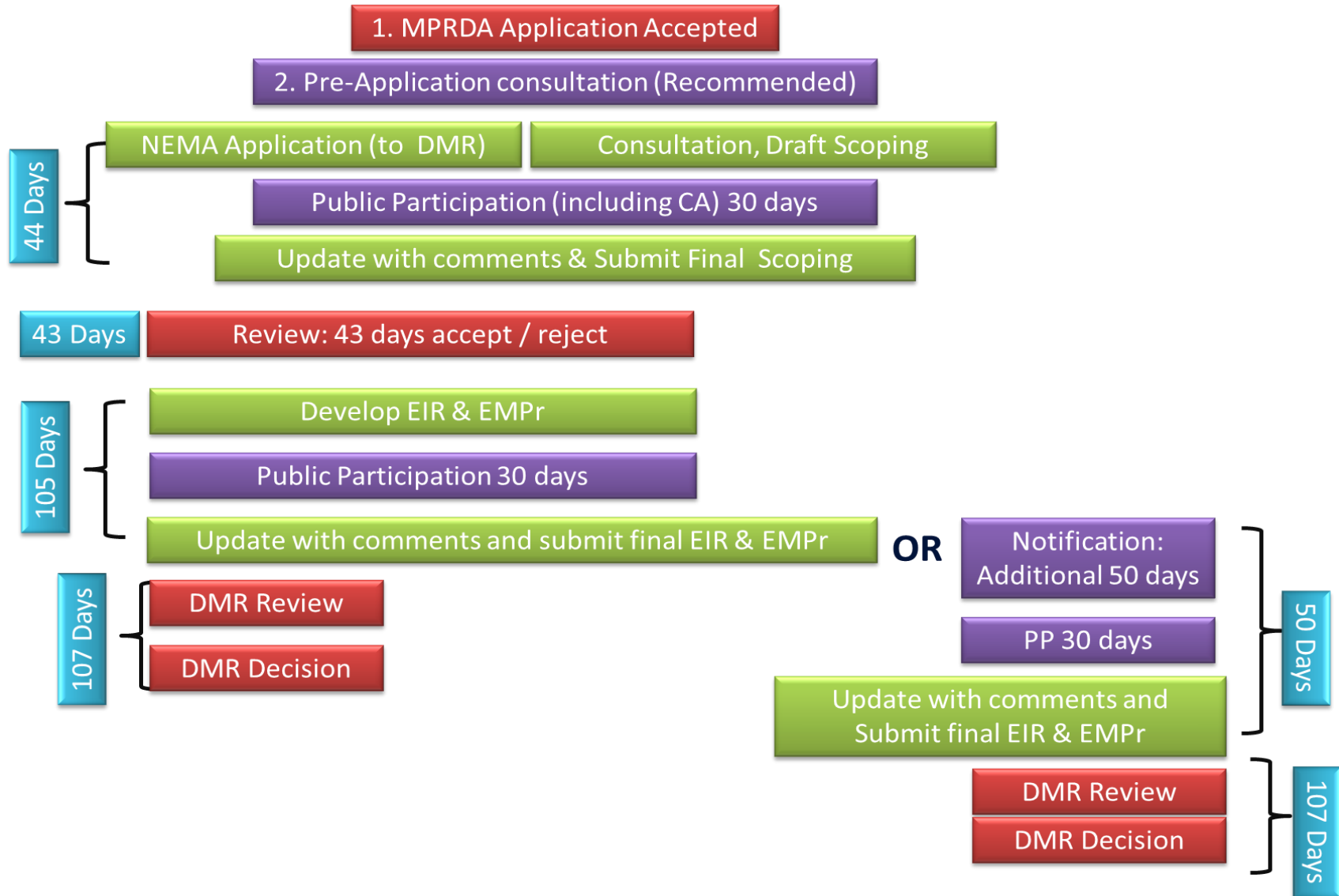


# APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

- NWA, NEMA and NEMWA
- MPRDA
- Competent Authority: Department of Mineral Resources
- EIA (NEMA and MPRDA) Application lodged: 13 July 2016
- DMR Acknowledgement of receipt: 20 July 2016
- Various Listed activities applied for in terms of the EIA Regulations
- IWUL Application in terms of NWA to be submitted to the Department of Water Sanitation (DWS) during the Environmental Authorisation process
- A Land Development Application will be submitted to the relevant municipality along with the EA and MR in terms of SPLUMA

# EIA PROCESS

## Scoping EIA Process (345 days OR 395 days)



# EIA PROCESS

Innovation in Sustainability

## Scoping EIA Process (345 days OR 395 days)

Notification period

8 June-8 July 2016

1. MPRDA Application Accepted

2. Pre-Application consultation (Recommended)



15 July – 15 August 2016

43 Days Review: 43 days accept / reject



OR

Nov/Dec 2016



Notification: Additional 50 days

PP 30 days

Update with comments and Submit final EIR & EMPr

DMR Review

DMR Decision

50 Days

107 Days




# SPECIALIST STUDIES BEING CONDUCTED



- Land Use & Soil Potential Assessment (Exigo)
- Floodline Determination and Stormwater Management Plan (CWT)
- Hydrogeological Impact Assessment (Exigo)
- Water supply options analysis (Exigo)
- Geochemical Numerical Model & Waste Classification (GeoDyn)
- Ecological Impact Assessment (Exigo)
- Wetland Delineation & Impact Assessment (Exigo)
- Traffic Impact Assessment (Havenga Transportation Engineers)
- Aquatic Impact Assessment (SAS)
- Archaeological Impact Assessment (Exigo)
- Palaeontological Desktop Assessment (Dr Francois du Randt)

# SPECIALIST STUDIES BEING CONDUCTED

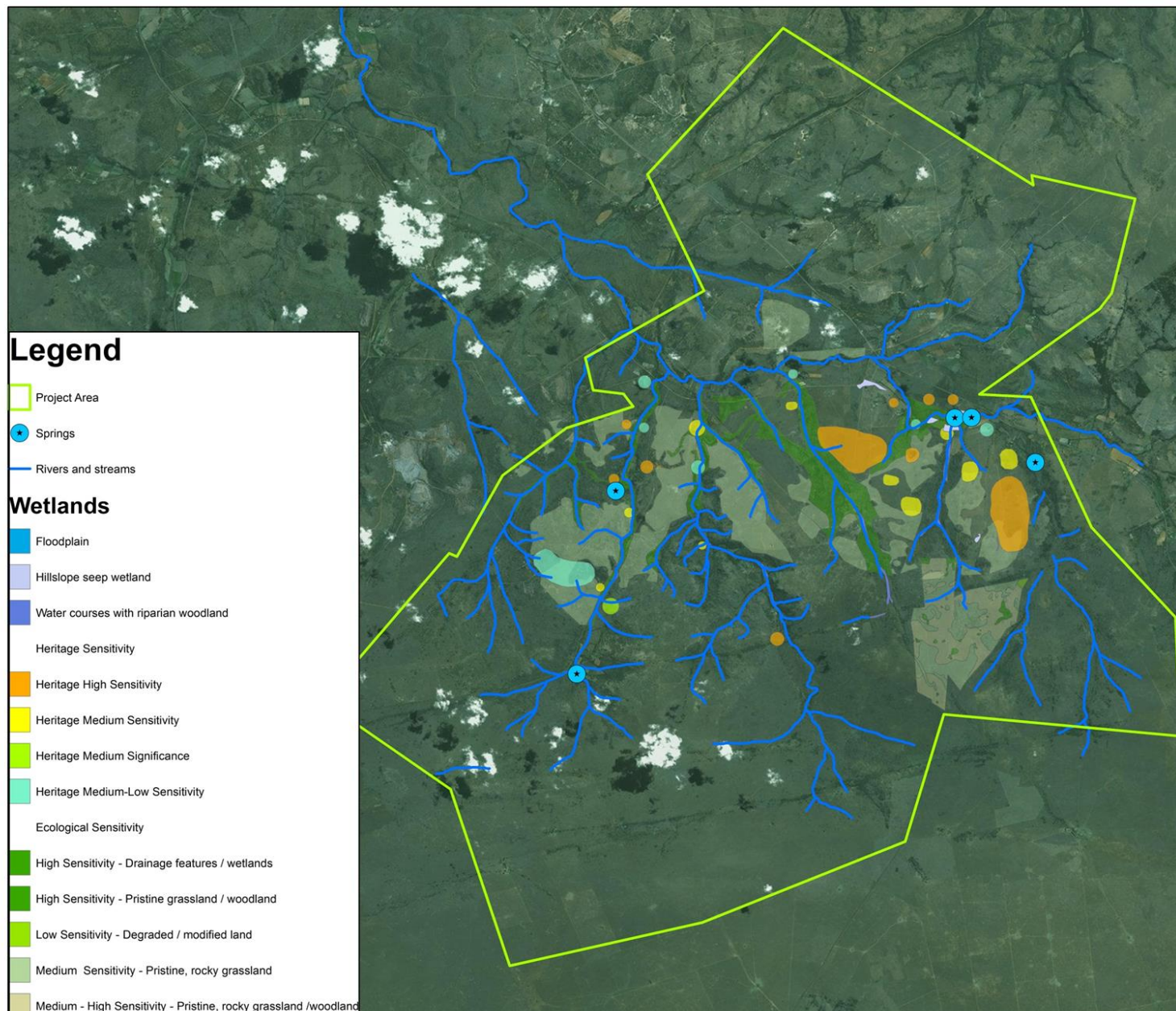
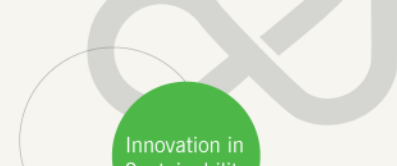


Innovation in  
Sustainability

- Blasting & Vibration Impact Assessment (Blast Management & Consulting)
- Air Quality Impact Assessment (Airshed)
- Noise Impact Assessment (EARES)
- Visual Impact Study (Newtown Landscape Architects)
- Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (Urban-Econ)
- Closure Provision and Rehabilitation Plan (REDE)



# BASELINE DESCRIPTION – OVERALL SENSITIVITY



## Legend

- Project Area
- Springs
- Rivers and streams
- Floodplain
- Hillslope seep wetland
- Water courses with riparian woodland

## Wetlands

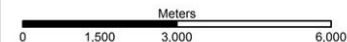
- Heritage High Sensitivity
- Heritage Medium Sensitivity
- Heritage Medium Significance
- Heritage Medium-Low Sensitivity

- Ecological Sensitivity
- High Sensitivity - Drainage features / wetlands
- High Sensitivity - Pristine grassland / woodland
- Low Sensitivity - Degraded / modified land
- Medium Sensitivity - Pristine, rocky grassland
- Medium - High Sensitivity - Pristine, rocky grassland / woodland

## Doornhoek Fluorspar Mine Overall Sensitivity Map



Scale:



**Exigo<sup>3</sup>**

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Date 2016-07-13

29

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C Uys

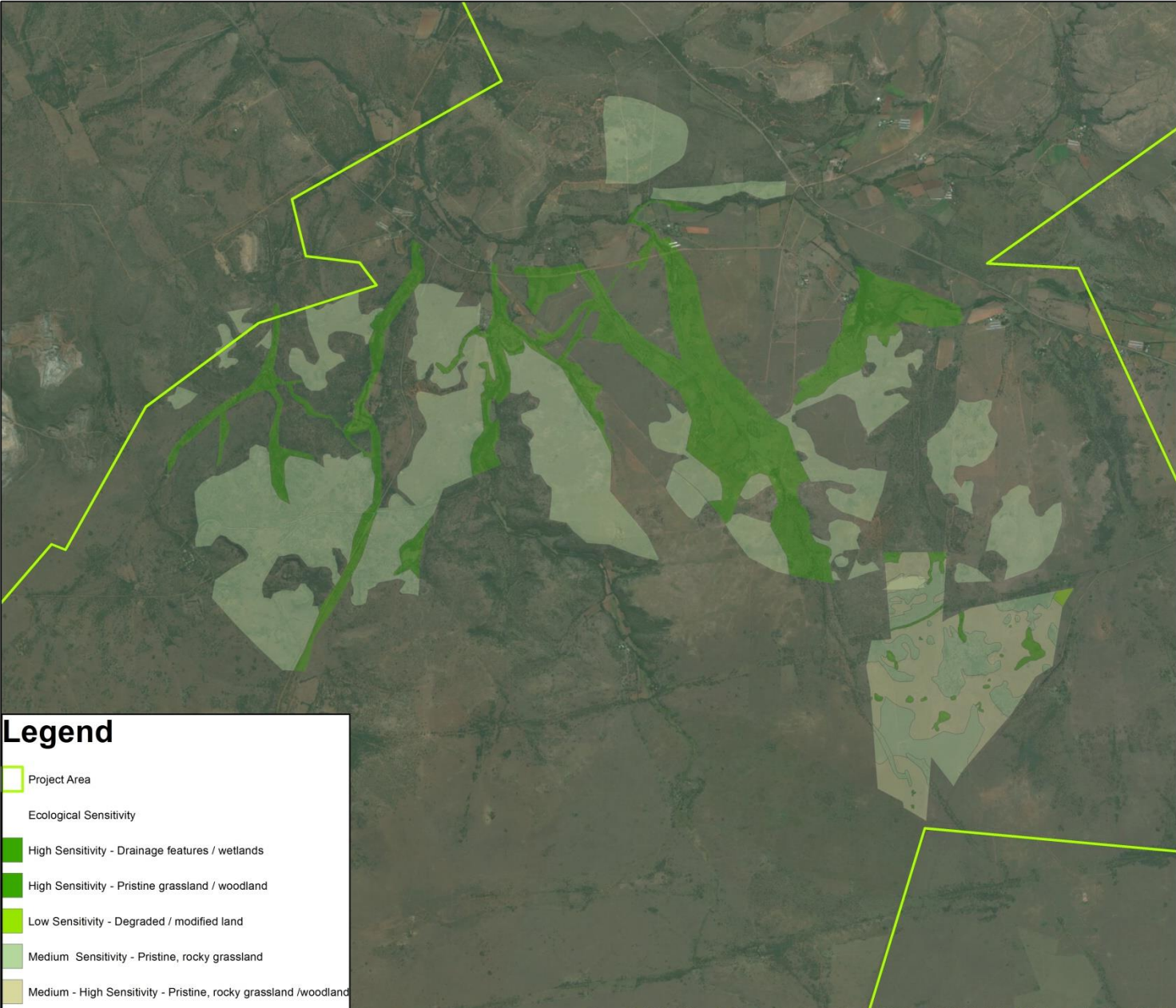
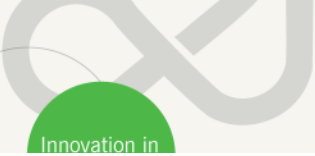
Version 1

# BASELINE DESCRIPTION - VEGETATION





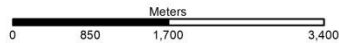
# BASELINE DESCRIPTION – ECOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY



## Doornhoek Fluorspar Mine Ecological Sensitivity Map



Scale:



### Legend

- Project Area
- Ecological Sensitivity
  - High Sensitivity - Drainage features / wetlands
  - High Sensitivity - Pristine grassland / woodland
  - Low Sensitivity - Degraded / modified land
  - Medium Sensitivity - Pristine, rocky grassland
  - Medium - High Sensitivity - Pristine, rocky grassland / woodland



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Date 2016-07-25

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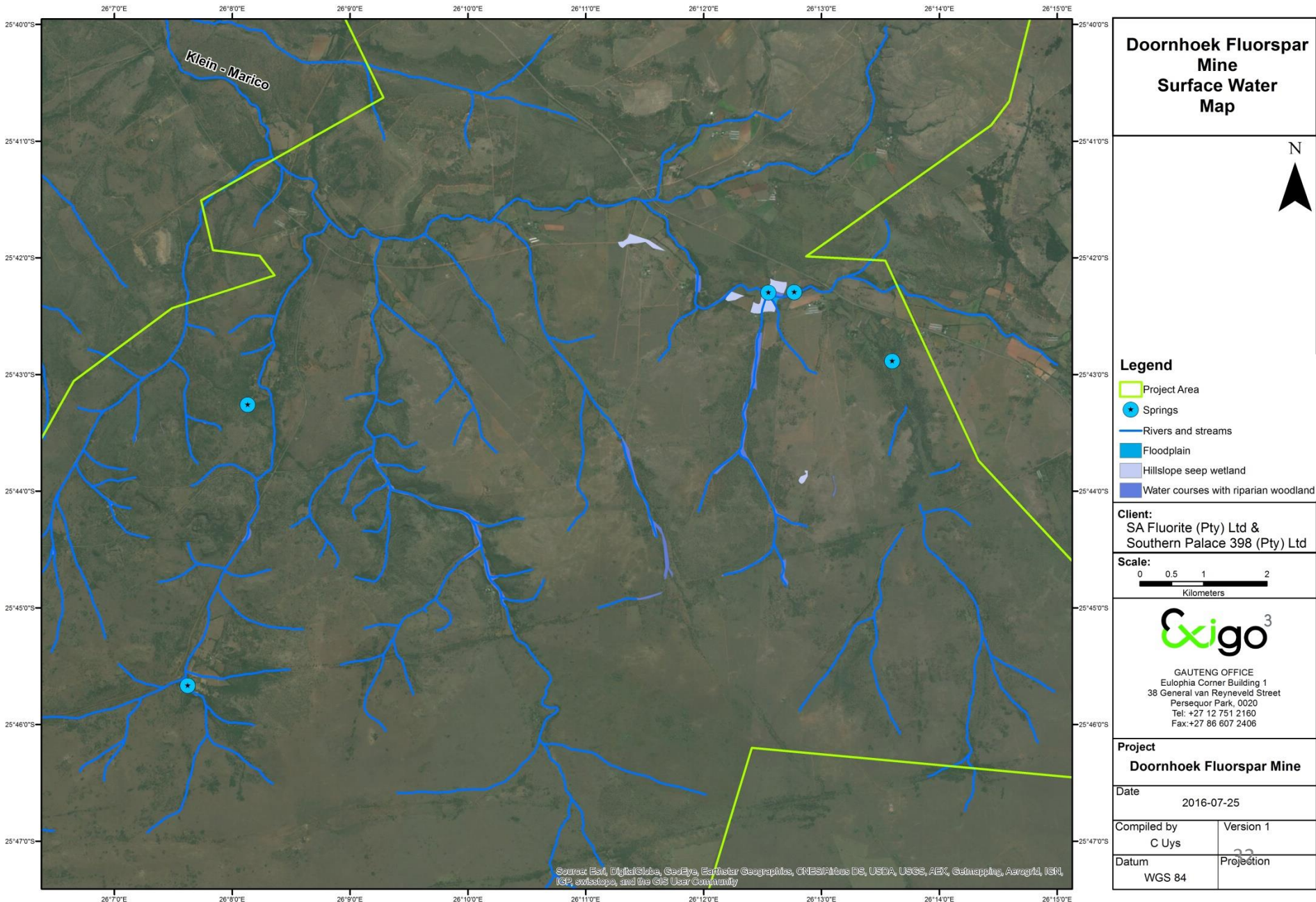
Version 1

Datum

Projection



# BASELINE DESCRIPTION – SURFACE WATER

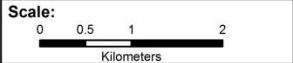


## Doornhoek Fluorspar Mine Surface Water Map



- Legend**
- Project Area
  - Springs
  - Rivers and streams
  - Floodplain
  - Hillslope seep wetland
  - Water courses with riparian woodland

**Client:**  
SA Fluorite (Pty) Ltd &  
Southern Palace 398 (Pty) Ltd



**Exigo<sup>3</sup>**

GAUTENG OFFICE  
Eulophia Corner Building 1  
38 General van Reyneveld Street  
Perseus Park, 0020  
Tel: +27 12 751 2160  
Fax: +27 86 607 2406

**Project**  
**Doornhoek Fluorspar Mine**


**Date**  
2016-07-25

<b>Compiled by</b> C Uys	<b>Version 1</b>
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<b>Datum</b> WGS 84	<b>Projection</b> 32
------------------------	-------------------------

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroX, Swmapping, AeroGrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# HYDROGEOLOGICAL BASELINE ASSESSMENT

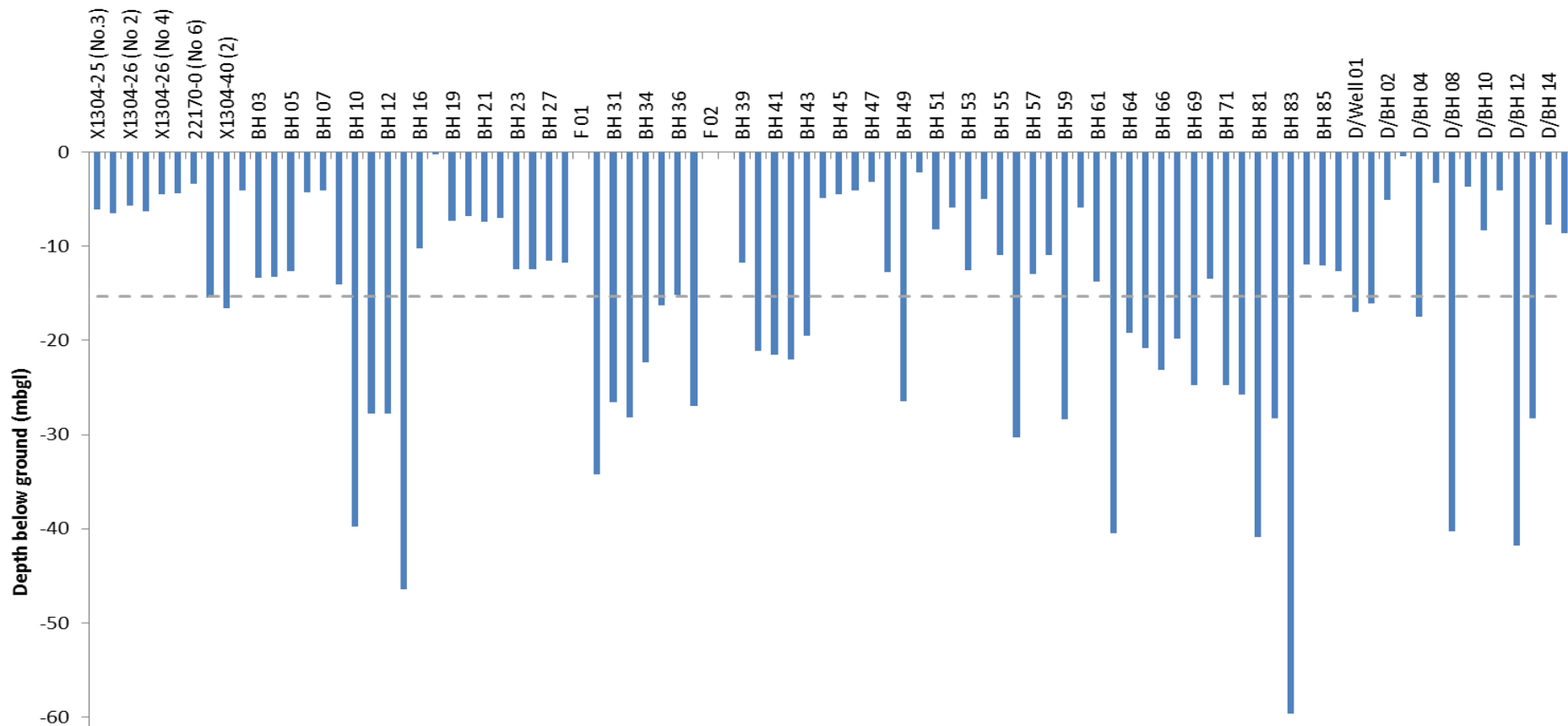


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Sustainability

- Resource is located in a dolomitic aquifer, consisting of following hydro-stratigraphic units:
  - Shallow aquifer: Weathering of the Pretoria group shales and quartzites, creates good medium for groundwater storage.
  - Deeper aquifer: Below mineralisation zone the dolomites are characterised as massive and secondary structures form preferential flow paths for groundwater flow.
- Aquifer compartmentalised by diabase dykes structures, occurrence and location of a spring within the study area.
- Aquifer parameters:
  - Country dolomite rock units display low median hydraulic conductivities in the order of 0.05 m/d.
  - Based on literature the conductivity of shale and quartzite units vary between  $1.00 \times 10^{-8}$  m/d up to 0.015 m/d (Spitz and Moreno, 1996).
- Recharge:
  - Harvest Potential Map, recharge within the catchment is in the order of 25 -50 mm/a (relatively high).

# HYDROCENSUS USER SURVEY - 2016

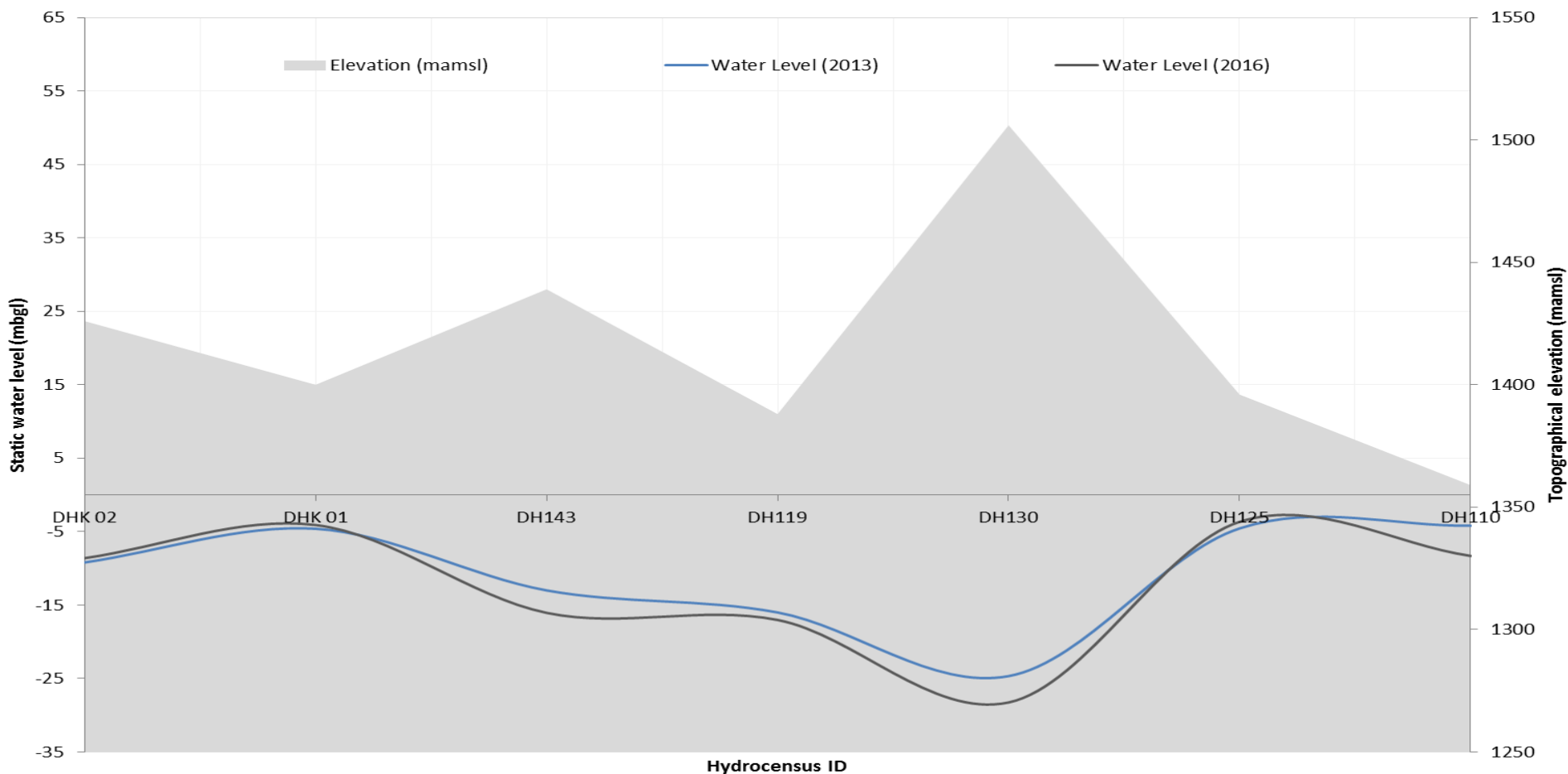
- 2016 hydrocensus user survey = 116 geosites.
  - 112 boreholes.
  - 3 springs.
  - 2 surface water bodies.
- Water supply application = 78% AND 22% of boreholes not in use.
- Avg WL=16.5 mbgl; Max=59.61 mbgl; Min= 0 mbgl; Std.Dev. = ~12 m.(dynamic system)



# REGIONAL GROUNDWATER LEVELS - STATIC

Innovation in  
Sustainability

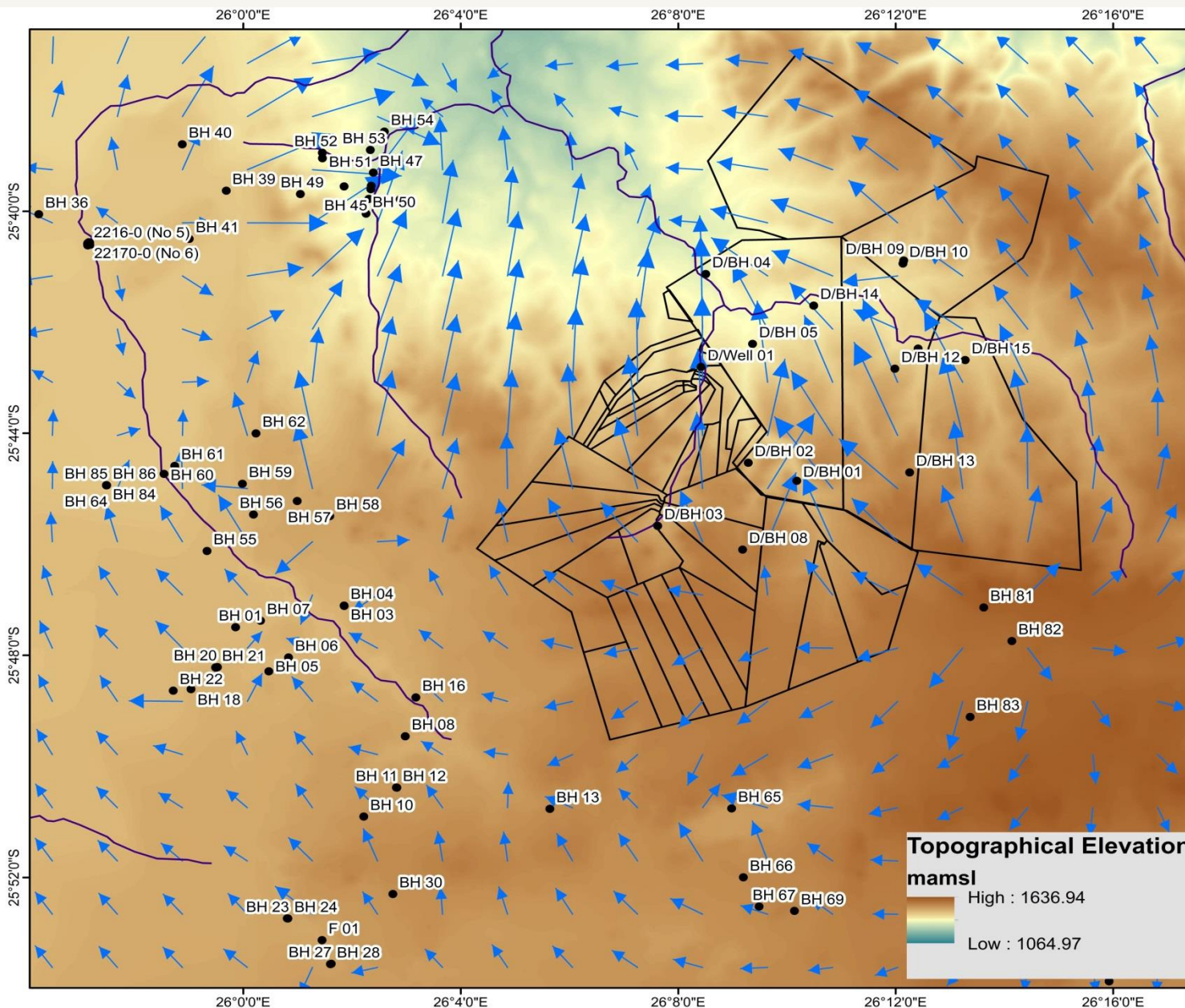
- Comparison 2013 vs. 2016 water levels recorded indicate escalation in deeper water levels – prevailing draught conditions + abstraction.
- Correlation of topographic elevation vs. water level elevation: moderate relationship ( $>0.75$ ).





# GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION

Innovation in  
Sustainability

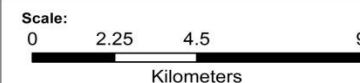


## Doornhoek Fluorspar Project: Hydrogeological Specialist Investigation

Regional groundwater flow  
direction (hydrocensus 2016)

### Legend

- BH localities\_Hydrocensus 2016
- GW flow direction
- Rivers
- Prospect Rights Area



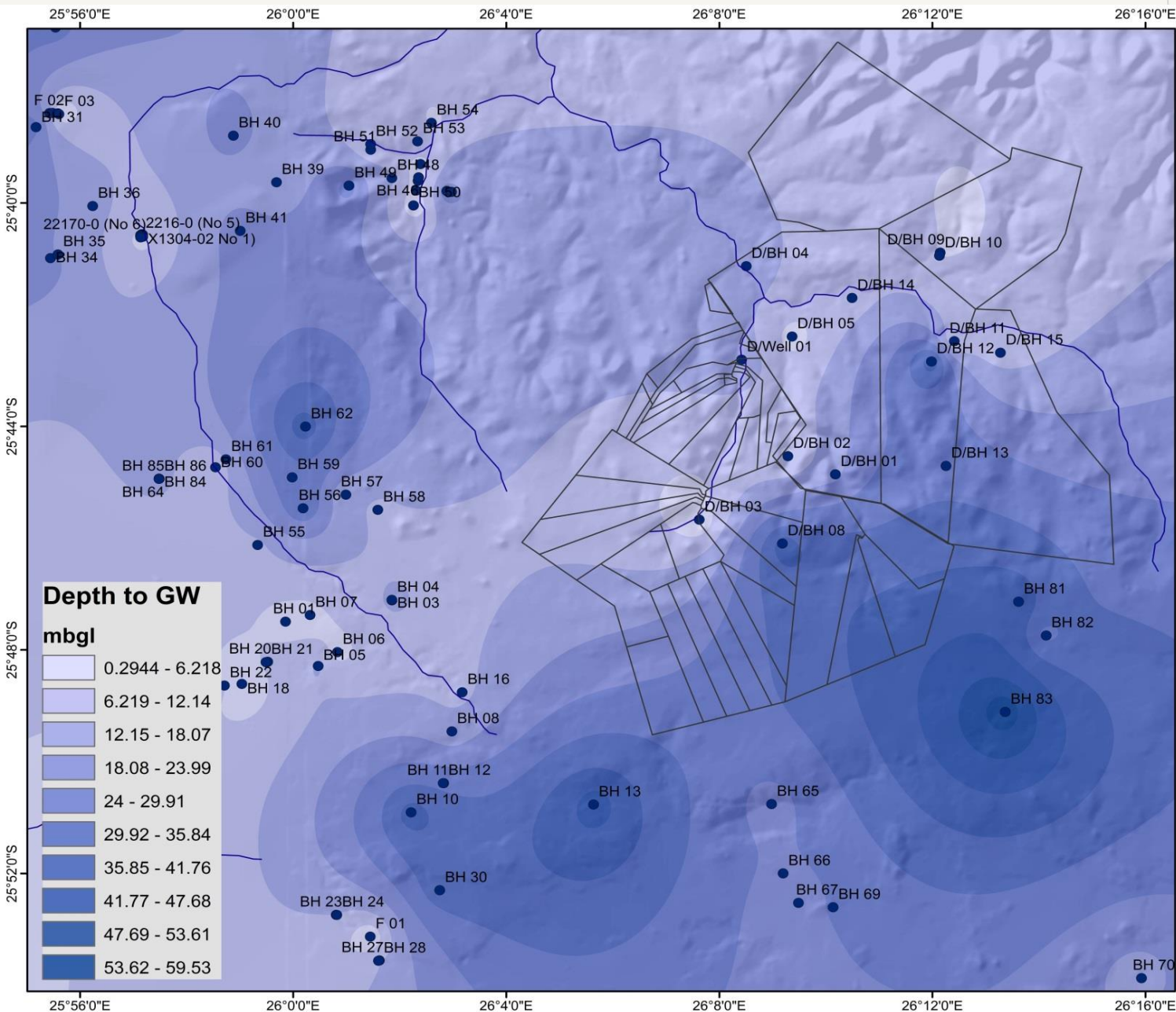
**Exigo<sup>3</sup>**

Client	ENRC		
Date	2016-07-26		
Compiled by	JFWM	Version	1
Datum	WGS84	Projection	Transverse Mercator



# DEPTH TO GROUNDWATER

Innovation in



## Doornhoek Fluorspar Project: Hydrogeological Specialist Investigation

Depth to groundwater  
(Hydrocensus 2016)

### Legend

- Hydrocensus localities\_2016
- Rivers
- Prospecting Right Area

Scale:  
0 2.25 4.5 9  
Kilometers

**Exigo**<sup>3</sup>

Client ENRC	
Date 2016-07-07	
Compiled by JFWM	Version 1
Datum WGS84	Projection Transverse Mercator

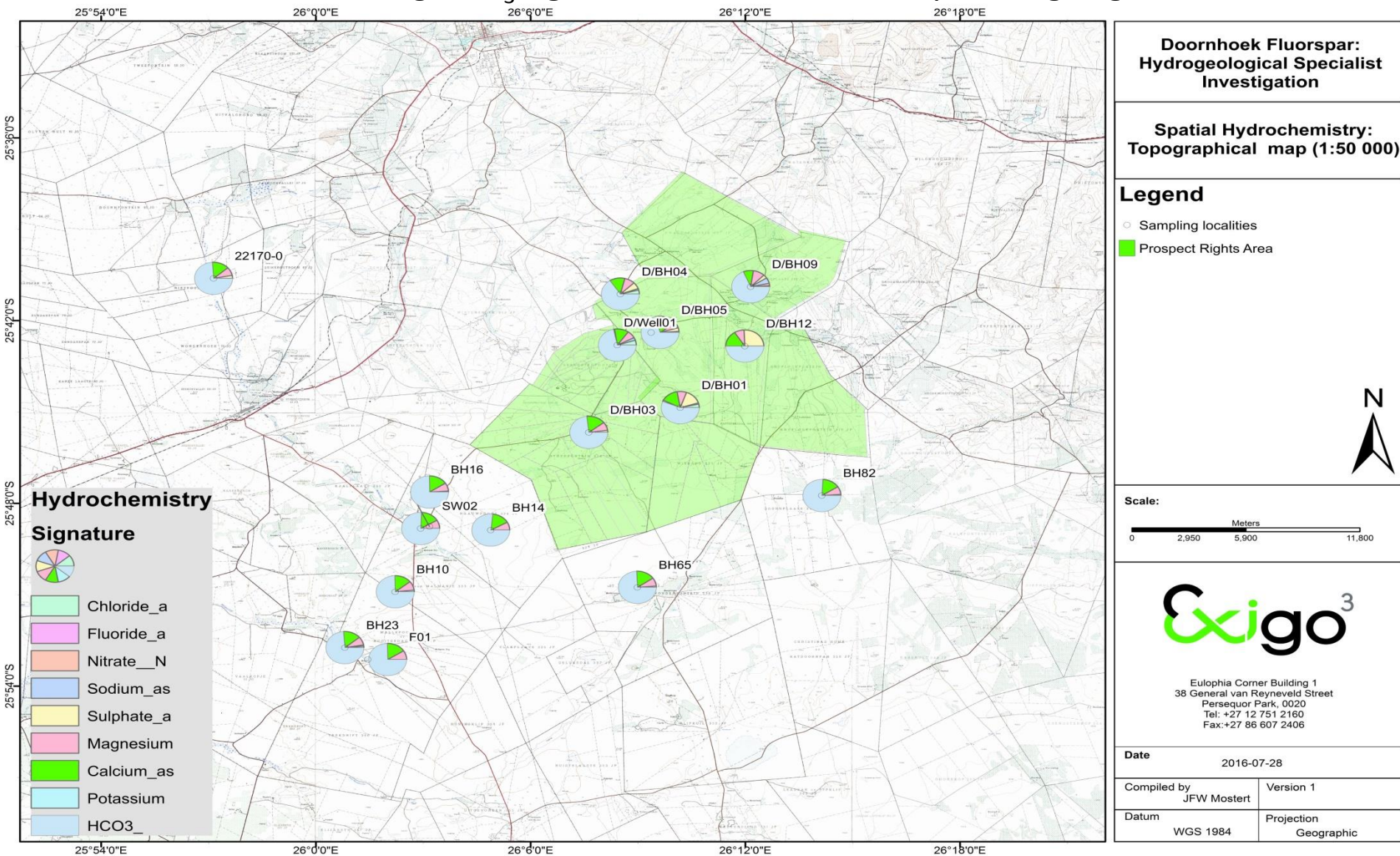




# HYDROCHEMISTRY SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

Innovation in  
Sustainability

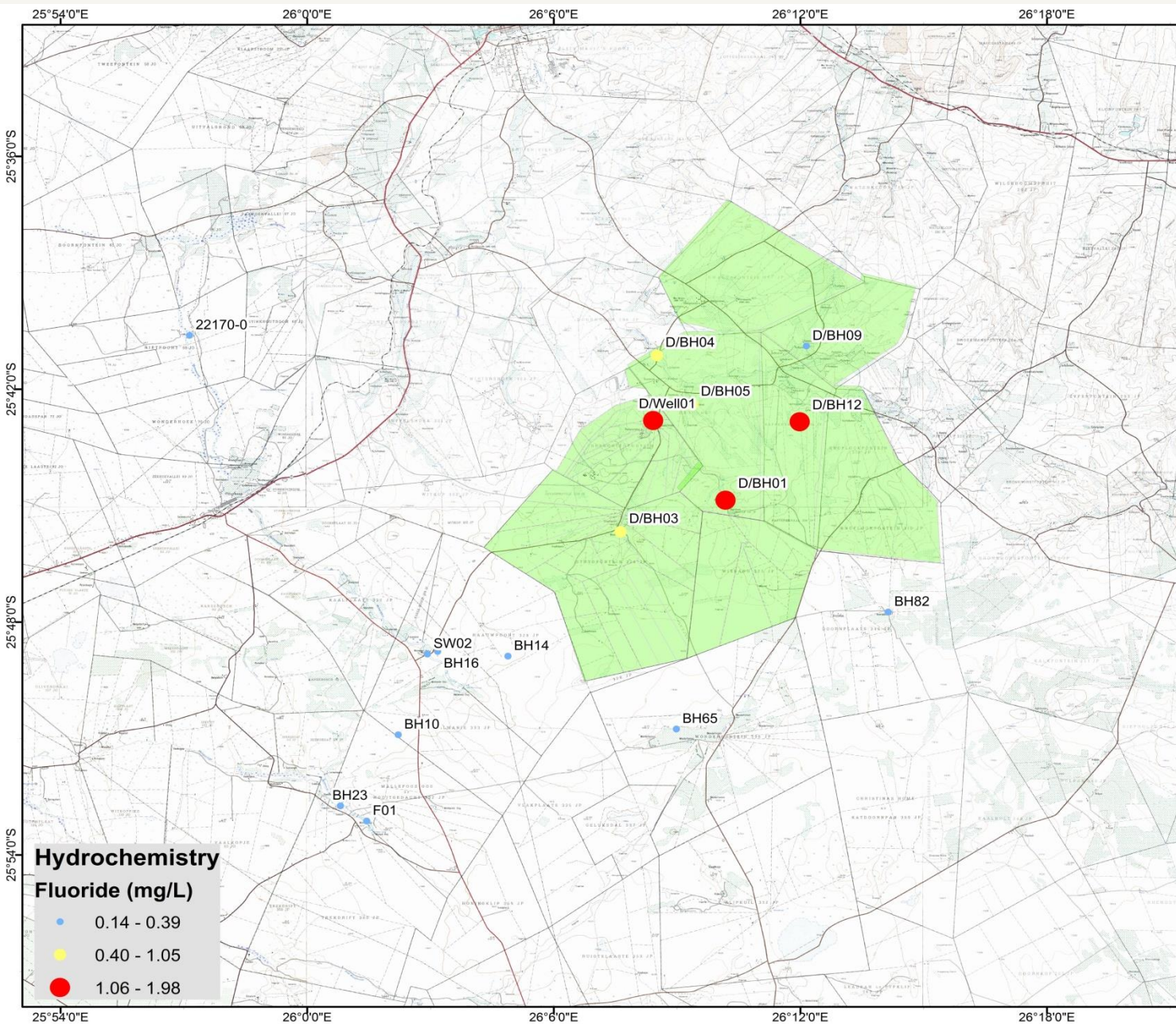
- Groundwater = Ca-Mg-HCO<sub>3</sub> signature indicative of freshly recharged groundwater.





# HYDROCHEMISTRY: FLUORIDE BASELINE

Innovation in



**Doornhoek Fluorspar:  
Hydrogeological Specialist  
Investigation**

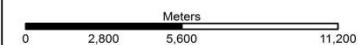
**Fluoride concentration:  
Topographical map (1:50 000)**

## Legend

■ Prospect Rights Area



**Scale:**



**Exigo<sup>3</sup>**

Eulophia Corner Building 1  
38 General van Reyneveld Street  
Perseus Park, 0020  
Tel: +27 12 751 2160  
Fax: +27 86 607 2406

**Date** 2016-07-28

**Compiled by**  
JFW Mostert

**Version 1**

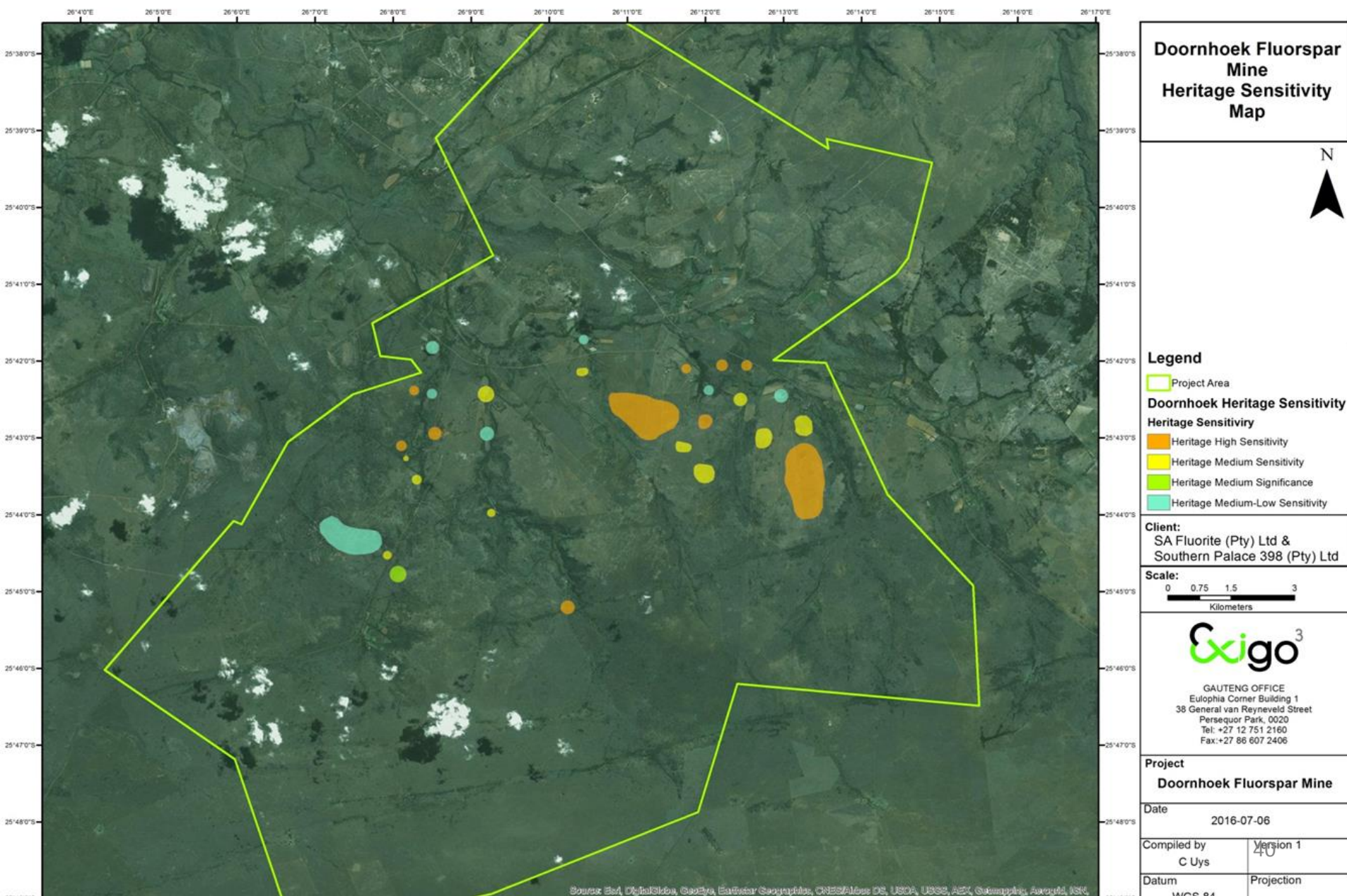
**Datum**  
WGS 1984

**Projection**  
Geographic



# BASELINE DESCRIPTION – HERITAGE

Innovation in



# ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

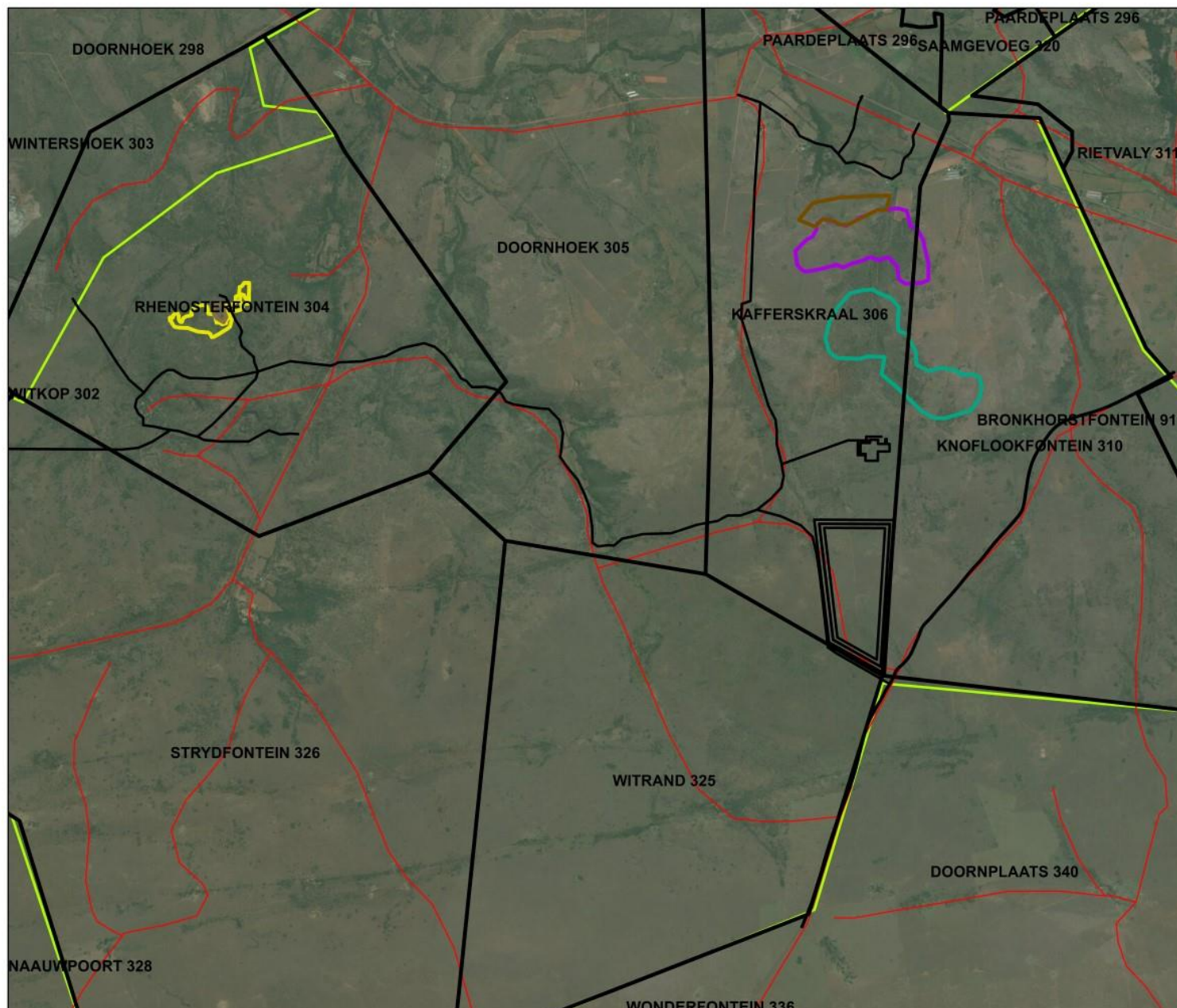
The following alternatives in line with Appendix 2 and 3 of GNR 982 were considered for the project:

- **Site Location alternatives**
  - Location of processing plant and TSF
- **Layout alternatives**
  - Layout of processing plant and TSF
  - Layout of overburden dumps
- **Service alternatives**
  - Water provision
  - Energy alternatives
  - Access alternatives
  - Waste disposal
- **Technology alternatives**
- **Mining Methodology alternatives**
- **The “no-go” alternative**



# DRAFT SITE PLAN

Innovation in



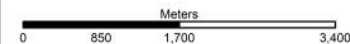
## Doornhoek Fluorspar Mine Draft Site Plan

### Legend



- Current Preferred Layout
- Overburden Dump 1
- Overburden Dump 3
- Resource Area A
- Resource Area C
- Resource Area D
- Roads
- Project Area

Scale:



**Exigo<sup>3</sup>**

Eulophia Corner Building 1  
38 General van Reyneveld Street  
Perseus Park, 0020  
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Fax: +27 86 607 2406

Date

2016-07-25

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Version 1



## **Advertisements:**

- Mafeking Mail (15 July 2016)

## **Site Notices (15 July 2016):**

- Zeerust Public Library
- Lichtenburg Public Library
- Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality
- Ditsobotla Local Municipality
- On site at the following coordinates:
  - 25°43'51.2"S; 26°08'20.2"E
  - 25°46'06.3"S; 26°12'30.8"E

## **Emails, fax, post and SMS notifications (15 July 2016)**

## **Direct Notification of Identified I&AP's amongst others (15 July 2016):**

- The owners and occupiers of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site;
- The owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site;
- Municipal Manager of the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality (NMMDM);
- Municipal Manager of the Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality (RMLM);
- Municipal Manager of the Ditsobotla Local Municipality (DLM);
- Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development, North West Province;
- Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) Limpopo - North West Proto CMA;
- Department of Public Works and Roads North West;
- Department of Community Safety & Transport Management North West;

# PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Innovation in  
Sustainability

## **Direct Notification of Identified I&AP's amongst others (15 July 2016):**

- Department of Finance, Economic & Enterprise Development North West;
- Department of Agriculture – North-West;
- Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR);
- SANRAL (Northern region);
- South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) (North West);
- Regional Manager of Land Development and Environmental Management for ESKOM;
- AGRI North West;
- Afriforum;
- North West Farmers Union;
- Molemane Eye Nature Reserve;
- Other mines in the area;
- And other stakeholders.

# PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

## **Draft Scoping Report (SR) review:**

Review period: 15 July to 15 August 2016

## **Draft SR available as follows:**

- Published on Dropbox website;
- Electronic copies on request; and
- Hard copies at the following venues:
  - Zeerust Public Library
  - Lichtenburg Public Library

**PUBLIC REVIEW OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT: TILL MONDAY 15 AUGUST 2016**

## **PUBLIC MEETING**

*Thursday, 28 July 2016 at 18h00 at the Ramotshere Moiloa  
Local Municipality Hall (C/O President & Coetzee Street, Zeerust)*

**SUBMISSION OF FINAL SCOPING REPORT TO DMR (August 2016)**

**APPROVAL OF FINAL SCOPING REPORT BY DMR (October 2016)**

**PUBLIC REVIEW OF DRAFT EIR & EMPR (30 DAY REVIEW PERIOD) (November/December 2016)**

**SUBMISSION OF FINAL EIR & EMPR TO DMR (January 2017)**

## **AUTHORITY DECISION**

- Public notification within 14 days

## **APPEAL PROCESS**

- 20 days from date of Authorisation

# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



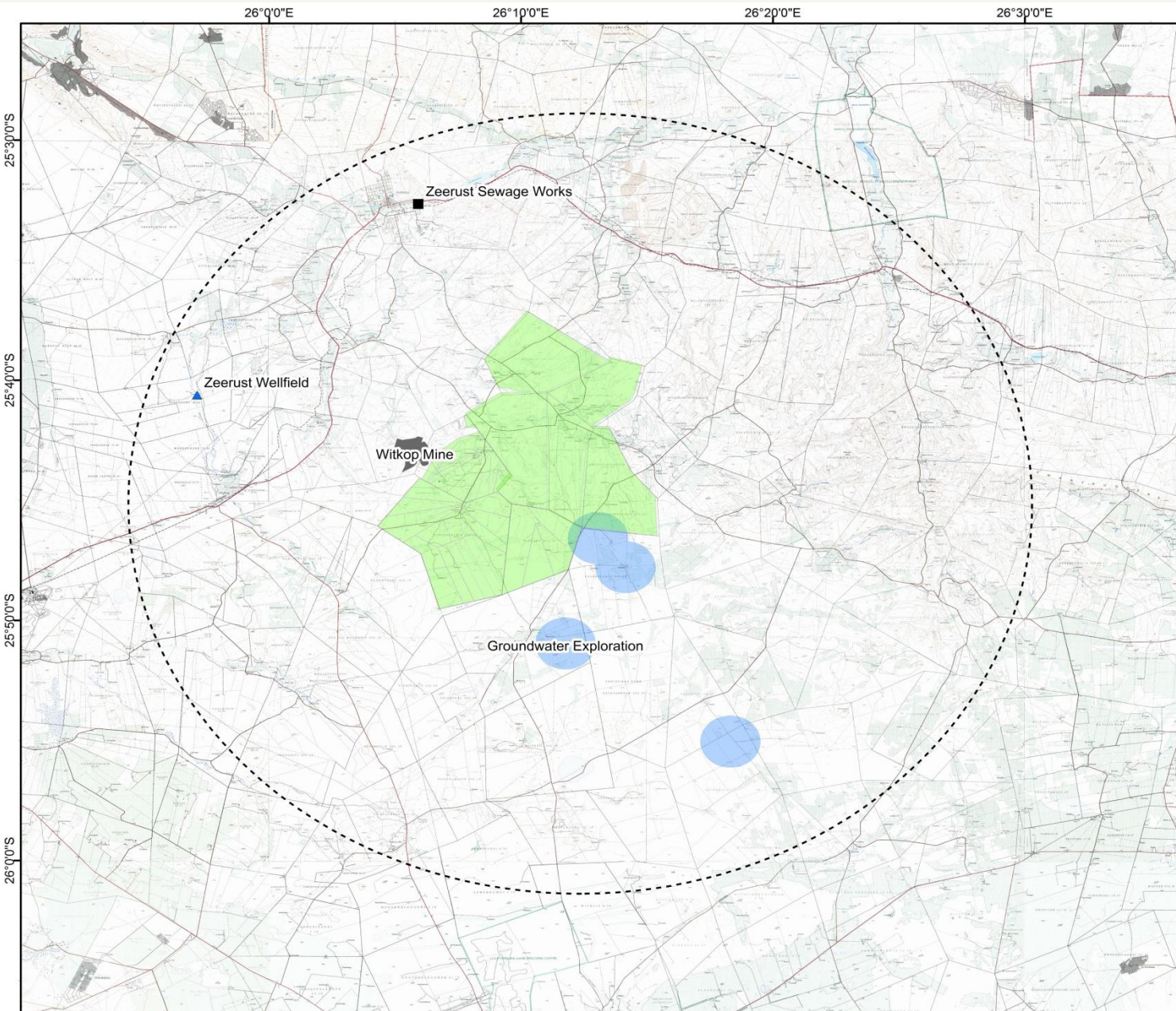
## Where will water be sourced from?

A water supply options analysis study is currently underway. The following water supply options have been identified:

- Municipal supply – Witkop Mine infrastructure (transfer of Witkop water allocation).
- Grey water discharge from Zeerust sewage treatment plant. Water transferred via Witkop infrastructure or via a new pipeline.
- Expansion and additional development of current groundwater supply for municipal use and utilization of Witkop infrastructure.
- Development of a standalone wellfield, targeting dolomitic formations south and southeast of the project area.
- Transfer of existing irrigation water allocations from the Zeerust dam, use of groundwater from existing boreholes no longer in use by landowners.



# WATER SUPPLY OPTIONS ANALYSIS



## Doornhoek Fluorspar: Water Supply Options Analysis

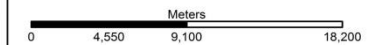
### Water Supply Options: Topographical map (1:50 000)

#### Legend

- ▲ Zeerust wellfield
- Zeerust sewage works
- Witkop Mine
- Groundwater exploration zones
- Prospect Rights Area
- 30km Buffer



Scale:



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Perseus Park, 0020  
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Fax: +27 86 607 2406

Date 2016-07-28

Compiled by JFW Mostert Version 1

Datum WGS 1984 Projection Geographic

## How will water impacts be determined?

The following methodology will be applied to determine potential impacts:

- Desktop review of baseline groundwater information and analog sites.
- Hydrocensus user survey to evaluate the existing surface and groundwater users.
- Identification of contamination sources, potential pathways and receptors.
- Aquifer characterisation and classification through pump tests.
- Development of a numerical groundwater flow model to be used to simulate management scenario's .
- Enviromental Impact Assessment through evaluation of outcomes of the specialist investigation based on specific criteria.



# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

## When will the mine be built and how long will it take?

- The DMR will take approximately one year to grant the mining right (2017)
- Construction of the mining infrastructure and access road(s) will take place during year 1 to 5 (2018-2022)
- Mining will probably commence in **2023** and sufficient resources exist for an initial life of mine of 30 years



## What about surface lease agreements and compensation?

- Surface lease agreements will be negotiated with the relevant landowners on awarding of the mining right
- Any possible compensation for damages will also be negotiated with the relevant landowners and affected parties on awarding of the mining right.

# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



## **What will be done to prevent damage to buildings and infrastructure due to mining activities?**

- A Blast and Vibration study is currently underway
- All mining activities will be carefully monitored and disturbances to the ground will be kept to a minimum
- Site surveys will be done on local houses prior to mining activities commencing
- Should any damage to any property occur due to mining activities, the owner of the property will be fairly compensated after consultation and negotiation with the applicant

# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



## How many jobs will the mine create?

- At full production the mine expects to create around 190 employment opportunities

## What about local suppliers supplying services to the mine?

- The proposed Doornhoek Fluorspar Mine's intention is to use local suppliers as far as possible
- Ideal suppliers would include the following services:
  - Security
  - Gardening
  - Accommodation
  - Transport
  - Fuel Supply
  - Safety Equipment
  - Catering
  - Cleaning
  - Housing
  - Fencing
  - Construction
  - Aggregate

# DISCUSSION & QUESTIONS



## THANK YOU

For any comments or queries please contact:  
Chantal Uys

Address: Exigo Sustainability (Pty) Ltd, Postnet  
74, Private Bag X07, Arcadia, 0007.

Telephone: (012) 751 2160

Fax: 086 607 2406.

Email: [chantal@exigo3.com](mailto:chantal@exigo3.com)

## **Proposed construction and operation of Doornhoek Fluorspar Mine and associated infrastructure located near Zeerust, North-West Province**

### **Scoping Phase Public Meeting**

**VENUE:** Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality Town Hall, Zeerust



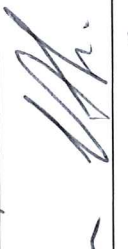
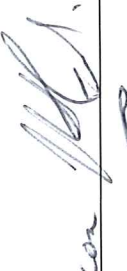




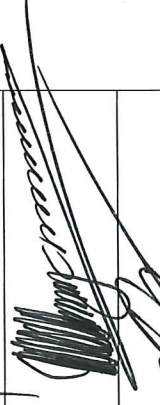

**DATE:** 28 July 2016

**TIME:** 18:00 PM

NO	DESCRIPTION		
<b>1.</b>	<b>PURPOSE OF THE MEETING</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide feedback on the proposed Doornhoek Fluorspar Mine Environmental Authorisation and Mining Right Application Process to Interested and Affected Parties (I&amp;APs)</li> <li>To discuss potential impacts</li> <li>To obtain input and guidance from I&amp;APs for the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme Phase</li> <li>To clarify the way forward</li> </ul>		
<b>2.</b>	<b>MEETING AGENDA</b>		
No	Agenda Item	Speaker	Time
1	Welcoming and Introductions	All	<b>18:00</b>
2	Meeting Conduct & Attendance Register	Michael Grobler	
3	Purpose of the Meeting	Michael Grobler	
4	Ownership	Allan Saad	
5	Project History/Background	Allan Saad	
6	Project Description	Michael Grobler	
7	Applicable Legislation	Michael Grobler	
8	EIA Process	Michael Grobler	
9	Specialist Studies	Michael Grobler	
10	Baseline Description	Michael Grobler	
11	Alternatives Considered	Michael Grobler	
12	Draft Site Plan	Michael Grobler	
13	Public Participation	Michael Grobler	
14	Way Forward	Michael Grobler	
15	Frequently Asked Questions	Michael Grobler/Allan Saad	
16	Discussion and Questions	All	
17	Meeting closure	Michael Grobler	<b>19:45</b>

28 JULY 2016, 18:00 PM – RAMOTSHERE MOILOA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY TOWN HALL, ZEERUST

ATTENDANCE REGISTER: PROPOSED DOORNHOEK FLUORSPAR MINE, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

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