

#	I&AP DETAILS Name/Organisation	DATE AND MODE OF COMMUNICATION	ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE
1.	Umtwana Khumbulani Zulu – Royal House	15 June 2021 Zulu-Entembeni Traditional Court Meeting	Is it only the izinduna and community members of the 4 proposed school areas that will be allowed to attend those community meetings?	Yes, those meetings will be mostly for those specific communities. SLR is avoiding an open public meeting due to COVID-19. However, if the izindunas are somehow interlinked, then that meeting would have to accommodate both the affected communities. There will, however, be more stakeholder meetings, it will not just be the community meetings.
2.	Nduna Shandu		I am concerned about what has just been presented. There was mention of the Mehlamasha school, which upsets me because it is my area and previously there was never mention that this area would be affected by the mine. Had I known about this, I would have requested to also be consulted in the initial stages.	I fully agree that it is important that the communities are engaged (with the help of izinduna). People will not be forced to accept the mine, if they disapprove of it there is nothing the Traditional Council (TC) can do – we can only say we tried. In the same breath, if they accept it then the TC will be happy knowing that such a great thing was done for their nation. The abantwana will try by all means to ensure that they are present at the community meetings. Yes, there were mistakes along the way in the past, but people were informed because prospecting was done by the mine, and they couldn't have done it without an approval. I am glad that there are independent consultants who will not be biased but state all the facts as they are, and the community can decide. It's important to be united as our entire Entembeni nation will benefit, not just abantwana.
3.	Anonymous		I am also in close proximity to Nduna Shandu's isigodi and I can confirm that these izigodi will not be pleased to know that they will now all of a sudden be affected by the mine. These aren't the olden days; people are now smarter and know their rights; they have questions. These "newly" affected communities will need to be consulted. Some of us can agree that the approach Jindal used initially was not a good one, but this can be fixed by engaging with communities and making them understand the pros and cons that will come with the mine.	We can all agree that the mine started a while ago, it is not a new thing. This is a continuation of the prospecting that was done in the previous years. It is important to understand that a project like this is a long process, a lot of investigation is done throughout the process, hence why there are now new areas that are discovered to be potentially affected. The communities and izinduna should not be upset, but rather be open to sitting down and having discussions. Furthermore, abantwana also do not want the entire community to be relocated. We are a leadership because of people. There are rumours that people will be relocated to Babanango, which is completely false. Anyone who leaves Entembeni will do so by choice, not because they were forced to.
4.	Anonymous		I am happy that this presentation was done, and I'm happy to see umtwana Mandla, umtwana Khumbulani Jindal and SLR here, because the community had questions about the mine which I was unable to answer. I think it is very important to highlight the fact that this is a very sensitive issue and the community is unhappy. The indunas are happy that SLR is proposing these meetings to	

			engage with the communities. The indunas are not siding with anyone, but the Jindal and the consultants will speak to the communities themselves. My advice is that before anything commences, the community must be consulted to hear what their grievances are.	Lastly, what was discussed in this meeting must not be falsified when izinduna go back to their communities. It is important that the leadership plants that which is good and peaceful in the communities, so that all can go well.	
5.	Bab' Dlodla		I am uncertain whether the consultants will also visit the Emakhasaneni area, but what I can say is that I cannot guarantee their safety when they come to Emakhasaneni.		
6.	Anonymous		I share the same sentiments with Bab' Dlodla with regards to the izinduna not being able to guarantee the consultants' safety. Our advice as the izinduna is that abantwana and the police are present at these meetings to ensure that all goes well.		
7.	Anonymous		Is it possible to move the Nogajuka Tuesday meeting to Friday around midday, as Tuesday is the Traditional Court Day and all the izinduna will be in court?		Yes, SLR can move that meeting to Friday midday.
8.	Anonymous		Can all the meetings be moved to 12pm instead of 2pm? 2pm is a bit late and it's winter now.		It is possible, but our challenge is that we have meetings with other stakeholders in the mornings, but we can aim for 12pm.
9.			Can your other meetings not be moved to start earlier? Otherwise, let the izinduna discuss these proposed dates and times amongst themselves and inform Jindal and SLR of the outcome.	Noted, thanks.	
10.	Nkosinathi Zikhali – Technical Director at Mthonjaneni Local Municipality	17 June 2021 Virtual Meeting with Mthonjaneni Local Municipality	Was the initial Jindal project put on hold due to financial reasons?	Yes, in 2016 the price of iron ore dropped significantly, and the project was therefore no longer economically viable. In the last 2 years the iron ore prices have picked up again, making the project an attractive one.	

11.			Is the life of mine 25 years?	A minimum of 25 years for the South-East block. If Jindal decides to mine the other pits in the North, South-West and South-Central blocks, the life of mine could increase to 100+ years.
12.			What is a Waste Rock Dump (WRD)?	It is where all the overburden goes – the part of the rock which does not have any mineral in it. Before you get to the ore underground, the rock on top of the ground needs to be removed, that is the waste rock.
13.			Is the waste rock or the tailings waste hazardous?	The tailings waste can be hazardous. There are currently studies underway to determine how much of that waste there would be and the design of the facility where it would be stored (Tailings Storage Facility).
14.			Is there a proposed area or site where the TSF will be?	There is a proposed option, but it is still conceptual and has not yet been finalised. The Bankable Feasibility Study that is currently underway will give us that final site.
15.			Will the iron ore go to Richards Bay to be exported?	Yes, the iron ore will go to Richards Bay for export as there aren't enough iron ore factories in South Africa.
16.			What is going to happen to the schools that are currently located where the mine will be?	The schools and homesteads there will have to be relocated.
17.			When exactly will the mine be established?	A decision on this EIA process is anticipated to be received in July 2022, but there are several other approvals Jindal needs to get as well. Thereafter, Jindal will need to start procuring all the equipment, start building the mine etc., which is all a process. It's unlikely that the mine will start before 2023, maybe 2025.
18.			I understand that currently most of the land is owned by the Ingonyama Trust, has this issue of land been resolved yet? I think this a big issue that will have to be addressed carefully.	The issue of land has not been resolved. It will form part of the Feasibility Study and the EIA process. SLR is currently identifying and engaging with various stakeholders including the Traditional Authorities, Ingonyama Trust and the people residing on the ground. Some of the land is, however, owned by private farmers, which we will also engage with. Jindal will either rent the directly affected land or purchase it and relocate the people. A resettlement study, which forms part of the EIA process, will also assist in addressing these issues.

19.			What is the distance between the mine and residents?	That will partially form the outcome of the studies that will be undertaken, which will identify the Health & Safety risks (e.g. from dust, blasting, vibration etc). Those studies will then recommend what a safe distance from the mine to residents would be. The current estimation (based on previous experience) from the mining pit to the edge of the "safe area" is 500m and 200m for the WRD.
20.			Will the mine infrastructure be within the red buffer zone?	Yes, Jindal would part as much of the mine infrastructure inside the red buffer zone area as possible, although some of the infrastructure will potentially be outside, e.g. access road, water pipelines etc.
21.			Will it be possible to receive a copy of the presentation?	Yes, SLR will share it with you after the meeting.
22.	Matthew Hemming (SLR)		Is there anyone else SLR needs to consult with within the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality, or can we direct all information to yourself Nkosinathi?	Because this is a very big project, I think this would also have to be presented in the Municipality's management and Councillors meeting which happens once a month. I will send you the contact details of the municipal manager's office with which you can liaise with to make arrangements.
23.	Thelmah CH Khumalo	18 June 2021 by Email	Good Afternoon. We will attend the meeting on the 30th of June 2021 at Golf View Lodge. Thelmah CH, Khumalo (Nana), Nokuthula Sikhosana and Nana Ngwenya.	Thank you for your RSVP, it has been noted.
24.	Khulekani Mhlongo	18 June 2021 by Email	I would like to request for the registration of communication updates for the proposed project.	You are registered on our database and will receive project updates as they become available.
25.	Sipho Shandu – Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)	18 June 2021 Virtual Meeting with DARD	Is DARD the first Department SLR is presenting this information to?	Although the engagement is fairly early in the process, Jindal has already engaged with multiple stakeholders. SLR, as part of the EIA process, has met with the Zulu Entembeni Traditional Authority and representatives of the Mthonjaneni Local Municipality earlier this week. From next week, Jindal and SLR are holding several community engagement meetings and other key stakeholder meetings.
26.			Have you engaged with other stakeholders yet?	
27.			How many hectares did you say will be required for the mine?	

				total mining area will approximately be 1000 Ha. These are however estimates, the exact details are still under investigation.)
28.			Can you please share the presentation with the Department?	Yes, we will share the presentation along with the Background Information Document.
29.			It might be important for the agricultural study to expand and extensively elaborate on the effects this mine will have on the farms starting from Nkwaleni going up to Empangeni because that is an agriculture zone. Furthermore, the long-term effects of the mine possibly using water from the Goedetrouw Dam also need to be examined, specifically how this will affect the farms.	Certainly. One of the specialist studies that will be undertaken is an agricultural study to understand the agricultural value in the area, as SLR is aware that there is valuable agricultural land within the Nkwaleni Valley. Furthermore, SLR will be having a meeting with the Nkwaleni Farmers Association as well as the Nkwaleni Water Users Association as the majority of the agriculture in that valley is dependent on water sourced from the Goedetrouw Dam and the Mhlatuze River. The Water Study will also look at what the risks are to those farmers and similarly the Air Quality Study will look at the dust risks.
30.	Matthew Hemming (SLR)		SLR is aware that there is the Nkwaleni Water Users Association which represents farmers within the Nkwaleni Valley, but we understand that a bit further downstream there is also a Heatonville Water Users Association, are you familiar with the Association? SLR will also have to engage them and ensure that they are adequately informed and consulted.	Yes, that is correct. The Heatonville Scheme supplies water mostly to the areas of Ntambanana and the likes.
31.	Lungani Ngema	21 June 2021 by WhatsApp	Hi. I would like to know where the mine will be located if the Mining Right is granted. I am based in Melmoth.	Hi. The mine would be located 25 km southeast of Melmoth.
32.	Siyabonga Mpanazi	21 June 2021 Mxosheni Combined School Community Meeting	Siyabonga understands the project boundary (red line buffer) but what about the people who are in close proximity to the project boundary, will they not also be affected by the impacts?	The boundary depicts where the impacts are likely to end, based on previous experience with mines, this is however still a concept. There are still specialist studies that are going to be undertaken to assist in making more informed decisions.
33.	Thuthukani Mathaba		At the beginning, Umntwana Mandla Zulu said that no one would be moved from their land, however, the map indicates that there will be people who will be relocated – please clarify this.	Umntwana Mandla Zulu was clarifying the propaganda circulating that the people of Entembeni will be moved to Babananga- which is false. There are homesteads that will be moved, but these homesteads will have discussions and negotiations with the mine

			and will be compensated accordingly upon agreement. The homesteads will most likely be relocated to a place in Entembeni, and not under a different inkosi. Abantwana will help the community through the resettlement process . Agreed .
34.	Goso Dlamini	After the 25+ years of mining, what will happen to the pit?	South African legislation requires mines to have rehabilitation and closure plans – including putting money aside for the process. The EIA will include a plan for closure and rehabilitation – the specialists will investigate this –
35.	Ngcencge Zulu	What will happen to the gravesites, where will they be relocated to?	Studies such as the Resettlement Planning and the Heritage and Archaeological study address this. A negotiated settlement that takes tradition and the law into consideration will occur. The mine is not inhumane, there will be a discussion and negotiation process. I too am Zulu and I understand tradition. Jindal will also take customs and tradition into consideration
36.	Sifiso Masuku	With the blasting, there is a lot of dust involved, how will the houses in close proximity of the mine be protected from the dust and how long is the blasting going to take? How far will the vibrations from the blasting go? Will our houses not end up cracking?	As part of the EIA process, specialist studies are done to analyse and set out monitoring plans and actions on how the mine should operate. For the vibration, the mine will survey the houses near the boundary to check for issues that may be caused by the blasting such as cracks, this will have to be done regularly.
37.	Matthew Hemming (SLR)	Is there some sort of constitution/legal document that can be drawn up to protect the community from the decisions that either Jindal or the iinduna or abantwana may make that the community may not agree with?	The mine must also have a committee (that includes the community members, abantwana and the mine) that will discuss issues that may arise at the mine.
38.	Manzuza Dlodla	For the community members who do not work at the mine, how will the effect of the dust affect their health? How will the mine mitigate the dust impacts?	The EIA will ensure that the effects of the mine are acceptable to the people outside the boundary of the mine. Additionally, there will be a management and monitoring programme that will be

			ongoing for the duration of the mine, which the mine has to comply with.
39.		One of Abantwana mentioned stakeholders, who are these stakeholders?	The stakeholders include the communities who live in the area, traditional authorities, municipality, businesses, landowners and provincial structures. The stakeholders that are closest to the mine will be engaged more directly than those who are far from the project.
40.		With regards to the safety of our livestock, will the mine be fenced to prevent our livestock from injury and death? If the community's livestock is hurt, as a result of the mine, how will the owners of the livestock be compensated?	There will be unsafe areas in the mine, however, safety measures will be put in place to help protect the livestock. As part of the management and monitoring committee, people will be compensated if they lose livestock – this would need to be reported to the committee.
41.		For the households that will be resettled, how will compensation be determined as we all have different sized houses and assets?	If resettlement were to happen, this would have to be negotiated with the affected people as part of the Resettlement Study, and people would have to be compensated in proportion to what they have. The mine must comply with both South African legislation and international standards because a project of this magnitude will need to borrow money from international institutions.
42.	Umtwana Mandla Zulu	I am happy that the community is engaging and asking questions. As a community, we must register companies so we can take part in the operation of the mine. We must create committees as a community so we can hold more meetings and engage each other.	No response necessary
43.	Zindi Dludla	Abantwana need to explain everything about the mine as it is and not leave out important information when engaging with communities. Points about how big the mine will be and its impacts also need to be emphasized, not just the benefits.	The mine will potentially come with big benefits and big risks. Jindal is here to propose the mine therefore they will tell a good story. SLR's role is to look at the benefits and all the risks and make a fair recommendation to the government for the government's decision.
44.		Mention about shares was made, who will get these shares?	Shareholding will have to be discussed with Jindal, but the law in South African states that the community must have a trust that is a shareholder in the company.

45.			Entembeni is already experiencing issues with water scarcity, where will the mine source its water from because we do not have water in Entembeni.	Water studies will be undertaken by engineers to specify the quantity and where it will be sourced. A lot of options will be explored including ground water, Mhlathuzi river, Tugela River, etc. The mine will then use the information from the studies to apply for a Water Use License (WUL) with the Department of Water Affairs. The mine will also have to monitor water quality before and during the mining operations.
46.	Vusi Buthelezi		Are there representatives (such as izinduna) from other communities present in this meeting? The Ndunas should have discussed the proposed project with their respective communities first before the arrival of Jindal and SLR.	The Abantwana have been to the affected communities (izigodi) to inform them that there will be such meetings. There has also been a meeting in the traditional court with the inkosi and the other izdunas about these meetings. There is a planned programme to conduct meetings in all directly affected izigodi – people will be informed. Some communities will be far and will not be affected. As Entembeni community, we need to form committees to assist with a smoother engagement with the community
47.	Thathezakhe Mhlongo		Is the mine only going to be employing the youth? The older generation is also in need of employment. What criteria will be used for the employment?	At this stage, SLR does not know. The mine will have to make decisions relevant to the socio-economic status of the areas. As part of the mining right application, the Social and Labour Plan (SLP) will have more details on this The mine will also have to comply with South African employment legislation.
48.	Khetha Mhlongo		How is the community going to benefit from the mine? Is the mine going to upskill people?	As part of applying for the mining right, an SLP needs to be in place, which will detail the social responsibility and programme the mine have outside the mine. The other benefits outside of the mine are the opportunities in providing services such as accommodation, transport, food, etc. . The mine also pays rates and services to municipality and royalties and taxes to the government.
49.	Zakhele Zulu		Will the agreement/constitution we come up with as a community protect us from being relocated if we do not wish to move? Or is there an Act that will allow the mine to continue regardless of whether they receive our consent or not?	The final decision whether the mine will operate or not is made by South African government, and not Jindal. The decision is based on on various factors such as: will the mine be good for the country's economy, the local economy, etc. Part of Jindal's obligation is to negotiate with affected parties and come to a

50.			If the community approves the mine, is there a way the mine could also prioritise and employ people without any skills? Is it possible for the mine to train those people before recruitment?	decision. There is however a South African law that allows for the government to expropriate 1 person who does not want to be resettled amongst 300. Jindal must commit in the SLP to develop and uplift the community, therefore training of the community could happen because it could take a few years before the mine is operational. The SLP is negotiated with the communities to make it appropriate for the community.
51.	Sifiso Masuku		It is good that we have been informed about both the good and the bad the proposed mine will come with. People in the communities are not working and they should be considered first for the opportunities, especially people with disabilities - some are not even receiving government grants.	The SLP must commit to employment according to the Labour Act. A percentage of the mine's turnover must be committed to the community to uplift the community. Furthermore, the SLP will be negotiated and reviewed every +- 5 years .
52.		I have noted that people benefited during the prospecting phase, we (the communities) also want to benefit from the mine. There is no high school here and health care facilities are far, we need these facilities.		
53.	Velemseni Shandu	22 June 2021 by Phone call	Hi. I hear that there is a mine that is going to be opened in Melmoth. I am a residence of Melmoth. Does this mean that we will be relocated? Where will we be relocated to? Will this relocation happen this year?	Hi. Jindal is still in the initial phases of the proposed project and is in the process of applying for a Mining Right. Jindal has NOT yet been granted the Mining Right, therefore there is no certainty that there will be a mine. But should the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy grant them the Mining Right, then those who are DIRECTLY affected will have to be relocated. There is no certainty yet as to where people will be relocated to, this will be discussed amongst the mine, residents and the municipality and importantly this will be driven by consent. The relocation would therefore only take place 3-8 years from now.
54.	Nduna Nkulu of Obuka	22 June 2021 Obuka Traditional Court Meeting	When can we expect the first Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report to come out?	The whole EIA process will take approximately 300 days. The first report, which is the scoping report, will likely be available in approximately 3/4 months' time.

55.			Where does Jindal come from?	Jindal is a big company that comes from India and operates many mines worldwide. Here in South Africa, it operates the Kiepersol Colliery in Piet Retief, Mpumalanga. Jindal also has an iron ore mine in Mozambique, which is similar to what we want to do here in Melmoth.
56.			Now that the prospecting has occurred and Jindal has come back to inform the people of Melmoth that you have found minerals, when and how long will this mine operate?	The research by the specialists will take a while along with receiving the required authorisations and licences. Additionally, the mine would still need to be constructed before it can operate. All of this is a process that can take +/- 5 years. The mine will however be operational for many years once operations starts - phase 1 alone will operate for 25+ years. However, it's important to note that it will be a while before the operation of the mine commences.
57.			We are thankful for the development opportunity. If Jindal were to be granted permission to operate, how many employment opportunities will the mine create and will Jindal train and upskill people? The Obuka community has many students, university graduates and general workers as well who we would like to see the mine employ.	Currently Jindal has employed more than 700 workers in South Africa. For this mine, Jindal has to undertake a Social and Labour Plan (SLP) which will stipulate how the mine will help the people of the affected communities, based on their needs. The SLP will be discussed and negotiated with the communities and will have to be approved by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy. The communities will also be involved in the regular review and update of the SLP (approximately every 3/5 years). There are many examples of employees in mines who have been upskilled by the mine.
58.			Of the three communities, which community will mining start?	The mine will be mined in phases, so all the areas will at some point be mined but the mining will not occur all at once. However, phase 1 will start in Entembeni.
59.	Rebecca Buthelezi – Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA)	22 June 2021 COGTA Meeting	Will the Life of Mine (LoM) only be 25 years?	The LoM for the South-East block will be 25+ years. If Jindal gets to investigate the other 3 other (i.e., the North, Southwest and South-Central blocks), then that would add more years to the this proposed project, and increase the LoM to possibly 100+ years.
60.			Are there communities within the red buffer shown on the conceptual site layout map?	Yes, there are about 200-300 homesteads as well as two schools (Gqokubukhosi Secondary School and Dlozeyane Primary School) within the directly affected project area. Jindal needs to

				understand the value of the households and the identify free space for the relocation of these households. A Resettlement Planning Study will be undertaken, as part of the EIA process, to feed into understanding the dynamics around this.
61.			What was the outcome of the previous 2012-2016 project?	The previous project was never completed, it only got as far as the Scoping Phase. The Traditional Authorities wanted Jindal and the consultants to only engage with them as they represented the people on the ground. The EIA system, however, stipulates that all people should be consulted, whereas the traditional system only requires consultation with the leaders who represent the people, so there was conflict in that regard. Furthermore, the Nkwalini commercial farmers were unhappy about the potential dust and water issues that may arise from the mining operations, which would negatively impact their agricultural produce. The DMRE must make a decision for everyone involved, including landowners, amakhosi, izinduna and the communities, hence SLR is now engaging with all stakeholders. SLR will be having several meetings with different stakeholders over the coming weeks.
62.			The problem with the royalties is that they only consult COGTA, when they are in trouble, whereas they should be engaging with us from the beginning of such projects. Secondly, Amakhosa and izinduna do not know how to approach or engage with the communities – they often withhold some information. I will assist SLR and Jindal where I am able to. Furthermore, I will put this project as an item in COGTA’s next meeting with the Traditional Authorities.	That would be much appreciated. Everyone, including the communities, need to be well informed. People need to be told about the benefits as well as the risks that this project will likely bring. That is therefore why SLR has been appointed, to ensure that that all parties are engaged and well informed
63.	Anonymous	23 June 2021	Which part of Yanguye has the mine found iron ore?	When prospecting was done it was discovered that there isn’t much iron ore in the Yanguye area, so it is unlikely that there will be a mine here. The project area does however touch on a piece
64.	Anonymous	Yanguye Traditional Court Meeting	What will happen to the houses, people and livestock when the mine comes?	

65.	Anonymous		We need this development here in Melmoth, as long as the people are safe and as long as there's no fighting amongst izigodi (communities)	of land that falls under Yanguye. The people within the red boundary, indicated in the presentation, may need to be relocated. The extent of the boundary is however still being investigated. Any mine has to develop an SLP and commit to uplift the communities, that process has to be negotiated with the mine, municipalities and the communities.
66.	Anonymous		What will happen if the community of Entembeni do not agree for Jindal to mine there? Will the mine be moved elsewhere?	To develop and operate a mine, there are approvals that the mine needs to obtain from the government. If the mine does not get any of these approvals, they will be forced to go somewhere else.
67.	Anonymous		With regards to employment, will the people of Entembeni receive preference over the people of Yanguye? The people of Yanguye are also in desperate need of jobs.	The Social and Labour Plan (SLP) will have to stipulate the employment plan for the Jindal mine. The SLP will include the kind of skills that people would need to work at the mine, number of employees the mine would need, the training it would provide, etc.
68.	Anonymous		How dangerous will the impact of the mine be on the community's health? We are not trying to hinder the development; we just want to have more knowledge on the mine. We are subsistent farmers and so we need this knowledge.	The red boundary on the map in the presentation is an estimated boundary. Specialist studies will look at it more in depth to understand what the risks may be. Specialists will use knowledge from all over the world and local knowledge to justify the boundary. The extent of the red boundary on the map may differ with each specialisation. For example, for air quality the boundary will be different to the health specialist study. The EIA will put together all the specialist studies to identify the impacts and help make recommendations on the development of the mine. Specialists are experts in their field and all the information they obtain in their studies will be included in the EIA and made available to the public.
69.		With regards to job opportunities, the opportunities must be equal for all the communities.		
70.		The research for this proposed mine needs to be stronger – more information is needed so that we can know what we are dealing with and SLR/Jindal can answer all our questions.		
71.	Anonymous		I am happy with this development. This development might help our community to get	Jindal cannot yet commit to the development in the community. But as the project develops, the mine's social and labour plan will help address the plans to develop the community. This will be

			tarred roads as the gravel roads are ruining our cars. Can Jindal	discussed and negotiated between the mine, the municipality and the community.
72.	Anonymous		I have worked in a mine before. I would like to know how deep the shafts will go into the ground as shafts will affect us one way or another– not matter how far they are.	The proposed mine is an open pit mine and not an underground mine. The pit will be 4 km in length, 1 km wide and 300m in depth. There will be no shafts.
73.	Inkosi of Obuka		How exactly will the Yanguye community be affected then, if it will just be an open pit?	At a later stage, there may be a possibility that they might mine in a small piece of land that belongs to Yanguye after they are done in Entembeni. As previously mentioned, the mine will be in phases and Entembeni will be phase 1. Therefore there is a possibility that Yanguye may be part of the other phases.
74.	Anonymous		Is it only when Jindal is finished mining in Entembeni, after 25 years, that it will then come mine here in Yanguye?	While mining occurs in Entembeni, Jindal might simultaneously mine in Yanguye (and the other blocks) or they might only start after 25 years, this is still under investigation. However, the license that they are applying for at the moment will only permit them mine in Entembeni for now.
75.	Anonymous		SLR must continue with specialist investigations. If we make decisions with regards to the development now, it will be a problem for us in the future. SLR must continue with their specialist studies and research and come back once they are certain that mining will also take place here.	Noted.
76.	Anonymous		We do not know Entembeni’s decisions and so we cannot make decisions or agree to anything. The Yanguye community will wait and see how it goes in Entembeni and if for sure we will also be affected.	Noted. It is also important to state that SLR is not requesting for any decisions to be made, this is merely an introductory information sharing meeting.
77.	Anonymous		Will Jindal also hire people outside of Entembeni? How will the hiring process work?	As part of the Mining Right, Jindal will have to develop an SLP which will look at the skills the mine will need, how many people will be employed, etc. This SLP will have to be approved by the government.

				The SLP is a negotiated settlement between the mine, municipality and the community. It will also help the mine make decisions on how to go about the development of the communities. There will also be a lot of service providing opportunities outside the mine e.g. transport, accommodation, food etc, so people outside of Entembeni will definitely also be able to benefit.
78.	Anonymous		When will the mine commence in Entembeni?	The process to start a big mine like this is a journey. Specialist Studies need to be undertaken, investments have to be made, authorisations have to be received, the mine has to be built etc, it is a process. It will likely take between 3 – 5 years to start a mine of this magnitude.
79.	Maryna Smith	23 June 2021 by Email	Thank you once again for this opportunity. Find the completed documents for your attention. We would really like for our Representatives to be present on the 30 June 2021 with the meeting at the Golf Club in Melmoth. With the Covid 19 once again and restriction I will understand if it would not be possible. If possible, please confirm the RSVP for that day. In that case I would be pleased if you could send the link for the online meeting on the 6th of July 2021. Thank you very much	Thank you for your comment sheet, it has been well received. Your RSVP for the public meeting on the 30th of June has been noted. We have registered two of your organisation's members. The link for the virtual meeting on the 06th will be sent to you closer to the time.
80.		23 June 2021 by Comment Sheet	We would like to RSVP for the meeting on 30 June 2021 3pm. Representatives: Douw Coetzer and Themba Mathaba. Email: admin@meoflex.co.za	
81.	Lindani Zulu	23 June 2021 by Phone call	Hi, I am Lindani Zulu and I heard about the project on a radio advert. I am currently based in Durban, but home is in Melmoth. I'd like to know the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When will the mine be hiring? • How can I get more details about the project? • Will there be meetings about the project in Melmoth? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jindal is still in the initial phases of the proposed project and is in the process of applying for a Mining Right. Jindal has NOT yet been granted the Mining Right, therefore there is no certainty that there will be a mine. But should the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy grant them the Mining Right, then it will take another 3-6 years for the mine to actually start operating. It is only closer to that time that Jindal will start hiring.

			Thanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can register as an Interested and/or Affected Party by giving me permission to include your details in our project database, this will enable you to receive more information as the project progresses. Yes, there are meetings already underway in Melmoth, this includes a public meeting and various community meetings. Our next meeting is tomorrow at Mehlamasha Primary School and Friday at Nogajuka Primary School.
82.	Jade Rudolph	24 June 2021 by Email	. I would like to register as an I&AP for the Jindal iron ore project please. Thank you	You have been registered as an I&AP on our database.
83.	Matthew Hemming (SLR)	24 June 2021 Ubumbano Business Forum Meeting	Are the businesses in Melmoth members of this business forum?	Yes they are – Business Forum Members.
84.	Doctor Biyela		We are looking for business opportunities. Is it possible to get information on the potential businesses opportunities that will come with this mine?	With a big mine like this, the first opportunities are being employed directly by the mine, however opportunities on the mine are limited. Furthermore, their employment strategy has to be in line with government legislation, mining charter, etc. The biggest business opportunity would be providing services to the mine during the construction and operation phase e.g food, accommodation, transport etc. –
85.	Sthembiso Hlongwane		In the concept of building the mine, there are conveyor belts and spreaders – there are machineries needed to build and operate the mine. As the Business Forum we have the businesses that can help build the conveyors and spreaders or supply these. That is why we want to engage and bring those services. Perhaps the services can come from locally owned businesses. We do not want the surprise of external people doing the work needed by the mine when they haven't consulted with the locally owned business.	That is an important point. Because the mine is big, it will be financed mostly by international finance and those institutions have regulations on how the mine will be conducting business. South African law (the mining charter, etc) also has to be taken into consideration, given the fact that the mine is in South Africa. Businesses therefore have to familiarise themselves with these laws and regulations in the coming years so that they can comply and participate (in doing business with the mine).
86.			The Business Forum spoke to Jindal's Mr Gcabashe about us being part of the Bankable Feasibility	I understand your point. But until the Bankable Feasibility Study is finished, Jindal has no idea what they are doing. It is only at the

			Study. The forum needs to form part of that BFS study. We have a good relationship with financial institutions and stakeholders who would be able to fund us to buy the equipment we need so we can be a part of the real value chain of the mine. We have spoken to the private banks like Ithala. We just need a breakdown of the project's needs so that we can move hand in hand with the project's progressions.	end of the study that Jindal will have a more informed idea. We need to be patient, it would take 5 – 10 years to build the mine. Another point of views is that Jindal's investment is worth billions of dollars and they have to have good information before making a decision. Until the study is concluded, there is not a lot that is certain and can be engaged on because it is all speculation. Furthermore, Jindal is aware of the Forum and they will engage you but until they are certain that they are building the mine, and until they have Environmental Authorisation and required licences, they cannot do anything.
87.			The point I'm trying to make is that, whoever you report to must think in line with what the Forum is thinking so that the operations goes smoothly, and everyone is aligned.	Jindal is not doing anything in hiding. They have taken up offices here in Melmoth. Lindelihle Gcabashe, the stakeholder engagement manager, is based here and you can engage him frequently. As the mine becomes more real, their presence here will become bigger. If the Bankable Feasibility Study shows that it is worth having the mine here, their presence will grow.
88.			The business forum would like to know the list of what the mine would need during construction so that the businesses can prepare themselves and be able benefit from the construction of the mine.	The scoping report written by SLR will include what the Bankable Feasibility shows and that will be available to the public.
89.	Nduna Mpungose		Will the mine provide training for locals who will be working on the mine?	Parallel to the EIA, the law requires Jindal to prepare a Social and Labour Plan and that will set out things like the skillsets needed and the fraction of employees that will be sourced locally and internationally and how Jindal will provide training for skills. The mining charter ensures localisation. The Social and Labour plan will be negotiated with the communities. The development of the plan will start towards the end of the EIA process. The plan will also set out the mine's commitments to the community like reinvestment back into the community and all of it will come with time.
90.	Sthembiso Hlongwane		People usually assume that small towns, such as Melmoth, only have teachers, nurses and police, whereas we have many qualified people ,e.g. geologists, who may form part of the studies that	SLR will take that back to Jindal. Jindal will have to appoint a consultant to assist them with the Social and Labour Plan and as part of that, there will be further consultation.

			are being done. A local geologist will also have knowledge on the local politics. Melmoth has people who should form part of the work SLR and the appointed specialists are doing. For example, one of our members has consulting experience in things like this and other fields. There is a question of engagement - who are you engaging with before you make those decisions? I think it would be strategic to have people from here to be a part of those processes because they can assist.	
91.			The Jindal Office needs to have someone local who has access and engagement capabilities with the locals - someone who understands the game.	Good point. Jindal has a local Stakeholder Manager.
92.	Matthew Hemming (SLR)		This is a process, and nothing will happen quickly and there is a chance that nothing will happen at all. Projects like these have a lot of obstacles. However, It has the potential to change the economy of the province and local area if it were to be developed.	Agreed. – Business Forum Members
93.	Sthembiso Hlongwane		What is the market price of iron per ton?	I am not sure, but this mine is potentially feasible at \$90/ton.
94.			I need what I am emphasizing to be noted and get to the relevant people. The Forum would like to form part of the strategic planning of the mine. The Forum is not corrupt, you can check the municipality’s administration – our audits are 100% clean. It is with that integrity that we would like Jindal to involve us in the strategic planning so that as the forum we can also see how best we can assist them. Even when it comes to the politics, the Forum is able to both create and resolve riots, it is therefore in Jindal’s best interest to involve us (this is not a threat).	Money for this project comes from global finance and that finance can go anywhere. It is looking for an opportunity where money can make money. Because it is global, it looks at many places in the world. Unfortunately, in South Africa there is poor governance and labour difficulties, resulting in everything taking time and often what happens is that the institutions will choose to invest elsewhere because it is easier.

95.	Doctor Biyela		The Forum currently has no business in the mining sector, and as such we are not familiar with the registration process done in the mining sector. We therefore ask Jindal to be transparent with whichever registrations that local business might need to do in order to be involved with the mine – basically compliance.	With Jindal operating mines in South Africa, they are well knowledgeable with regards to what those requirements would be. SLR is certain Jindal will be open to sharing that information.
96.	Tumelo Tsephe		Since Jindal is still in the feasibility studies, from prior experience, I know that what usually happens is that people on the ground/local business are usually not involved in such work. What opportunities are there for local businesses to be involved in the specialist studies, instead of using big companies from Johannesburg?	There are opportunities to engage with Jindal. The very first thing Jindal did was to employ a Stakeholder Engagement Manager in Melmoth. Jindal will need to learn through exposure to groups like this what the local skills are. Jindal is hiring and using global companies such as SLR and Epoch because they have certain standards and timelines they are chasing. There are opportunities to engage more locally even during the development stages. This has however been noted and SLR will ask that Lindelihle Gcabashe looks into the things they may need in the next month and years and how they can procure some of that locally. We are expecting the EIA to take about a year, and we will be engaging more often and Jindal will also be engaging in parallel.
97.	Sthembiso Hlongwane		What are the questions that the Forum is not asking that we should be asking?	Firstly, I am an environmental consultant and not a business person. One has to engage constructively and be realistic in terms of timelines and budget of the development. The businesses that Jindal will use will have to work for them, so look at what their objectives are and align yourselves with that. Getting familiar with the mining charter and understanding the obligations of the mine to the local community is a step in the right direction.
98.	Sthembiso Hlongwane		How best can SLR use the Business Forum?	SLR is managing the EIA process for about one to two years. We appoint specialists to do the specialist studies and most have university degrees and 20+ years experience with a set of skills specific to EIA. Some of the specialists will be doing fieldwork, and will be using local business like petrol stations, local lodges, buying local food etc. That is where an EIA spends money locally. There is limited opportunity for us to use local people.

99.	Lindani Zulu	25 June 2021 via WhatsApp	Hi, I am Lindani Zulu, I called you on Wednesday and you indicated that there would be a public meeting on Thursday at Mehlamasha School, please kindly inform me of what was discussed.	Hi Lindani, unfortunately the planned community meeting at Mehlamasha was postponed by the Induna, until further notice.
100.	Marilyn Govender	25 June 2021 Virtual Meeting with South African Farmers Development Associations Meeting (SAFDA)	Will SAFDA be able to get the GIS data/maps of the mine area so we can overlay our GIS information for our Melmoth area, to see how we will be affected by the mine and its activities?	Yes, SLR will share the data with you once the mine plan has been finalised by the engineers. SLR can also share a list of other properties that will potentially be affected by the mining operations.
101.			In terms of future prospecting, is prospecting likely to go beyond the North and South blocks?	By law, Jindal does not have the right to go beyond these blocks. Current available information for the North, South-West and South Central is not adequate for these blocks to be mined and as a result they will be prospected (to understand if mining would be feasible) while the South-East block is being mined.
102.			What was the criteria used to determine the buffer zone around the mine and what does this buffer really represent in terms of impacts?	The buffer zone does not mean anything in terms of impacts. The buffer is essentially a theoretical line which will be used as a starting point for specialist studies that will be conducted. This is merely based on previous experience from similar mining projects. Each specialist will have to consider the appropriate area related to their line of work, e.g., dust travels further than noise and thus might have to be measured differently.
103.			Have the specialist studies commenced?	Yes, they have all been appointed. Some have commenced with their work, while others are awaiting certain information (from the Bankable Feasibility Study) to commence their work.
104.			SAFDA would like to be quite involved in the specialist studies (how they are being conducted, when we can expect results, etc.), therefore we would like to know how the relationship between the specialists and stakeholders is being managed? Can stakeholders directly engage with the specialists, or do they have to go through SLR?	SLR is the link between the client, specialists and stakeholders. If SAFDA has any questions with regards to what the scope is (for the specialists) or what has been done you can send them through to SLR and we will facilitate that engagement with the specialists. Additionally, all the specialists' scope of work, methodology, results etc will form part of their reports which will be included in our Scoping and EIA Reports. SLR can however set up an engagement between SAFDA and specialists in order for you to have an understanding of the work they will be undertaking.

105.	Anwhar Madhanpall		As a primarily agricultural organisation, SAFDA is particularly interested in understanding what the mine's impacts will be on agricultural land, because Melmoth is primarily an agricultural town, that's what drives their economy. SAFDA also acts in the interest of the local communities and want to protect their interest in terms of agricultural land.	To answer briefly, there is a lot of government legislation in terms of how mines are developed including the Mineral Petroleum Resources Development Act and Mining Charter. Furthermore, there are several requirements in terms of stakeholder engagements and negotiations, such as negotiated settlements, compensation, CSR, shareholding etc that needs to be adhered to if the mine does materialise. Some of these form part of the EIA process, but some Jindal will have to undertake independently.	
106.	Marilyn Govender		Our interest is primarily in the agricultural land, but SAFDA also aims to ensure that communities benefit (beyond Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)) from any development opportunities that arise. We understand that might be out of SLR's scope of work, but it is something SAFDA would like to engage with Jindal about.		
107.	Marilyn Govender		Did SLR obtain the reasons as to why the competent Department did not previously approve the project (from an environmental perspective)? SAFDA would like to understand why the project did not go ahead besides the drop in iron ore price at the time. If that information is available, could SLR please share it with SAFDA.		I will have a chat with the project's manager, as I have not had the opportunity to see that information, but I understand that a lot of the previous EIA work, up to the scoping phase, was never properly wrapped up so quite a lot of the work that was done is only raw data and not in a report format. But we will have to check if there are no copies of the Department's letters and share those if available.
108.			SAFDA has a list of initial comments and questions from the Background Information Document we received which we will send through to SLR. These questions include for e.g., the agricultural impacts and reach of those impacts, if there will be any infrastructure developed outside the Mining Right Area and how that would affect other developments in the area etc.		It will be fantastic to receive your questions. SLR will ensure that specialists receive questions that are specific to them, and if necessary, we can set up an engagement between SAFDA and those specialists. But most of that information will be included in this EIA and some possibly in another EIA as there are different Departments that deal with different infrastructure.
109.	Baba uMagwaza	25 June 2021	What will happen to the schools that are within the boundary?		

110.		Nogajuka Primary School Community Meeting	What will happen to the households that will be directly affected by heavy dust and vibrations from the blasting?	Resettlement Planning study will be done to identify the affected homesteads or schools and there will be a negotiated settlement for the relocations.
111.	Umtwana Mandla Zulu		People have homesteads that are different sizes, will they be compensated equally?	The resettlement plan will survey homesteads and their assets, so compensation will be based per individual homestead.
112.			A lot of the households have graves and subsistence farms. How will the mine address this?	A Heritage and Palaeontological Study will be done in parallel with the Resettlement Study, this will look into the grave sites and similarly there will also be a negotiated settlement of what will happen to the graves.
113.	Sbonga Phika		The length of the mine seems to be large, can we get a rough estimate for people, for example how long of a walking distance it will be? Also, how will the impacts affect us?	Different parts of the environment will affect people differently. Specialists are there to better understand these effects. The EIA will put together all the specialist studies to identify the impacts and help make recommendations. The distance of the mine is equivalent to 1 hour of walking.
114.	Zungu Khulelani		The community is only included now in the initial phases only, but once the mine commences and starts to operate it is only the leaders and abantwana who benefit and the community is not considered. The community is not against the mine, but everyone should benefit.	SLR's role is to facilitate stakeholder engagement. As the EIA progresses, Jindal will be informing the community as frequently as possible. We are for the community, not Abantwana. We will fight for the community and for the development not to benefit only some but everyone. There will be disagreements during this process, but it is important that we all communicate. If you will be removed from your homestead, you will be compensated. The only people who will receive compensation will be the people who will be relocated – just like with the land claims on the farms near us – it is very important that I emphasise that, not everyone will be compensated.

115.	Bab' Mhlongo		<p>If the mine is going to happen, how will the youth that is uneducated benefit from the mine? Will the uneducated youth be trained?</p>	<p>South Africa Legislation requires mine to prepare a Social and Labour Plan (SLP). Jindal (the mine) would have to make employment commitments to the communities in terms of the mining charter. These commitments would include skills and training and ensuring the locals get jobs. The SLP is negotiated with the community.</p> <p>Additionally, there are plenty of service providing opportunities outside of the mine like e.g transport, accommodation, food etc.</p>
116.	Anonymous		<p>Is the community giving the mine permission to do specialist studies and prospecting? Is SLR here to seek permission? We seem to be way ahead of ourselves in discussion.</p>	<p>The EIA looks at understanding potential risks and benefits of the mine for the government to make informed decisions at a local, provincial and national scale, with regards to granting or denying the Mining Right. Today's meeting is an introduction and an exchange of information, it is not for decision making.</p>
117.	Anonymous		<p>Will the mine be directly employing us (the locals) or will we be employed and compensated by agents?</p>	<p>How people will be hired on the mine will still be negotiated and discussed. SLR can neither confirm nor deny that the hiring process will include agents.</p>
118.	Musa Zulu		<p>Besides general workers, which other jobs will the mine need that will ensure that our youth is employed? Because although some of the youth is educated, they may not necessarily have the skills to be employed at the mine.</p>	<p>The SLP which will be done will stipulate what skills the mine will need and the skills available in the communities. The mine (Jindal) will make commitments on what they will do to train and upskill the community, so people can be employed. This will all be negotiated with the community. It is important to understand that the Mining Right has NOT yet been granted – it is still a process where risks and benefits will be analysed.</p>
119.	Nduna Ngcobo		<p>Does the community want this development? Do we want the jobs? We need to establish this so that if and when the mine comes, the community does not turn around and say they never wanted this development In the first place. There is a lot of unemployment among the youth, is the youth capable of working hard because we want this.</p>	<p>Agreed. -Community members</p>

120.	Anonymous		As the community of Entembeni, we need to be careful as there are risks and benefits and they will all affect you.	
121.	Anonymous		Please clarify, is the community agreeing to have the mine?	SLR is not here to make decisions. Even as SLR as we do not have all the answers as studies are still being done. The decision will be made by the government based on the EIA processes and engagements such as these. It is not Jindal,SLR or the traditional authorities who will make the final decision. – Nathi Ncube (SLR)
122.	Bab' Zungu		How will the resettlement of gravesites work, will people be exhumed and reburied? Will the mine be okay with me choosing to be relocated to a different place than the chosen area? Will I be allowed to be moved to another isigodi when everyone else is moved to Babananga?	The relocation matter is a sensitive one. The Resettlement Plan will be done by consultants ,independent of Jindal, and will follow South African and international laws. The process will be negotiated with the affected people to better understand their current situation. The options for where people and gravesites will be relocated will be negotiated. For example, the town, another farm, and other homesteads etc. The process will end in consent. It is very important that I address the issue about Babananga. No one will be moved to Babananga, that is just propaganda. Babananga has its own Inkosi and so does Entembeni. The traditional leaders cannot take the people of one inkosi and give it to another inkosi.
123.	Dumisani Dlodla	26 June 2021 via Comment Sheet	My interest is that our tribe of Isizwe Sakwa Dlodla should also be fully involved in all the public participation processes of this proposed Melmoth Iron Ore Project as the direct descendants of this indigenous land. What should be the conditions of our tribe being the members of the interested parties in this proposed Melmoth Iron Ore Project? Then could you please kindly advise us as to : a) How shall we be funded for the transport fees to and from our various residences i.e for the meeting transport allowance?	Your emails below have reference. As discussed telephonically, unfortunately in light of the new COVID restrictions there will be no public meeting held tomorrow at the Melmoth Golf Club. The public meeting has therefore been postponed until further notice. With regards to your logistics enquiries, we unfortunately can neither provide for nor subsidize any logistics arrangements made to attend the public meetings. If your organization will be unable to make it to the physical public meeting (once restrictions have been eased and a new date advised), please kindly consider attending the virtual meeting which will take place on Microsoft Teams on 06 July at 3pm.

			<p>b) And as it appears that the meeting shall be at Melmoth Golf Club at 3pm and thus we shall have no transport to take us back to our scattered away rural residences as our public transport is not available in the evenings.</p> <p>c) Shall our overnight sleeping accommodation be arranged for us at Melmoth Town, so that we can be able to leave in the morning of the next day i.e the 1Y07/21, when the public transport is available for us during the day?</p> <p>d) And how shall the issue of food provision be provided if a relevant accommodation is available for us?</p> <p>e) Is there any possible meeting allowance available?</p> <p>f) Please kindly provide us with a relevant information hereof as we are very much willing and prepared to participate at this S & EIA process right from the background deliberations as we also so participated during the first Jindal- Usungusungu group explorations during April 2012 at this same area of Melmoth as we are the democratic local indigenous direct descendant's representatives of the greater Mthonjaneni Isizwe sakwaDludla</p>	<p>Please kindly let me know if your organization would be interested in attending the virtual meeting, and if so the names and email addresses of the attendees so I can send them a meeting link closer to the time.</p> <p>Please also note that you have been registered onto our database as an Interested and/or Affected Party and will continue to be informed about the project and given the opportunity to provide input into the Scoping & Environmental Impact Assess process. Furthermore, your registration and response form has been noted and well received.</p>
124.	Lyle Lucas	28 June 2021 by Email	<p>As per our telephonic correspondence we herewith would like to register as an Interested and Affected Party. Furthermore, we request copies of the .shp/.kml files for the maps provided of the intended project. Lastly, not much information has been provided regarding the proposed Tailings Storage Facility or the alternatives explored. We</p>	<p>As the Project is still in the early stages of the Bankable Feasibility Study we are not able to provide the shapefiles as the final project infrastructure is still being finalised. In a similar vein the TSF and alternatives are still being determined and will be undertaken as a separate (but integrated) application. Your name will be registered as an I&AP for the full Project and you will be given the opportunity to review and make comments throughout the EIA process. You</p>

			look forward to hearing from you and receiving the Microsoft teams invite for the public information meeting.	have been registered as an I&AP, and I will send you the Microsoft teams invite for the public information meeting closer to the time.
125.	Marilyn Govender	29 June 2021 by Email	<p>Thanks for the orientation meeting with SAFDA on Friday on the proposed Melmoth Iron Ore Mine Project. We had discussed in the meeting that SAFDA would share some initial comments on the initial information shared. Please find these below;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Distance between Melmoth agricultural operations and proposed open mine pit 2) Specialist studies must be undertaken on the potential environmental impacts (air, noise from the blasts and water) to understand the reach of the mining on surrounding communities and agriculture <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water impacts on Goedertrouw dam b. Water impacts on potable human consumption c. Water impacts on irrigated water supply d. Water impacts from groundwater seepage and from the tailings storage facility (TSF) 3) How would the mining in the area potentially affect the export standards for agricultural produce exported out of Melmoth e.g. Avo's 4) Water Use licence – would the MR WULA – impact the water allocation for irrigated agriculture i.e. could there be proposed reduced on irrigated agriculture water use licences. I see that it falls into upper reach of the Mhlatuze catchment which has been under scrutiny for some time in terms of water use allocation and pressure has been placed in past on the irrigated sector in the Mhlatuze. 5) In 2014 and 2015 an S&EIA process was done and 	<p>Thank you for taking the time to meet with SLR on Friday.</p> <p>Your comments have been noted and will be included and addressed in the Comments and Response Report which will form part of the Scoping Report. SAFDA will be notified once the Scoping Report is available for public review.</p> <p>SAFDA has been registered as an I&AP for this project.</p>

specialist studies were undertaken. The DEA did not approve and required further clarification. What was the outcome of these specialist studies and what questions did the regulatory authority raise then.

6) The BID refers to potential expansion and also for some of the infrastructure activities to take place outside of the MR site, how much additional land would be required outside of the 21 170 ha, has land been identified for this and what is the current land use of this land

7) If the project goes ahead, will Jindal be offering the local community a percentage shareholding in the Melmoth Iron Ore Mine

8) Has iron ore surveys been undertaken previously in the area, the project talks of potential expansion, do we have a spatial idea of the extent of iron ore in the area and where it lies?

9) The beneficiation iron ore will be transported by road or rail and there is reference to potential rail siding. Could the local sugarcane producers partner in the use of the rail siding for transport their cane to near sugar mill to reduce their transport costs.

10) Is the North and South MR blocks suitable on soils of high agricultural potential land. If yes what % percentage of the MR area is high agricultural potential land

11) What would happen in terms of land ownership in the area? Currently refers to ITB, state, private and companies, traditional authorities

12) Would SLR Consulting facility bilaterals with the specialist studies services providers especially those that could impact the agricultural sector and local

			community. SAFDA would like to register as an I&AP.	
126.	Muziwandile Mdamba – Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA)	29 June 2021 Virtual meeting with EDTEA	What does the green and orange block in the local setting map show?	The green block is called the North block and the orange block is called the South block. These are the areas the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) intends to apply for a Mining Right over, but the actual mine infrastructure will be in a fairly concentrated area in only one of the blocks -the South-East portion in the South block.
127.			How will the ore be accessed, will blasting be involved?	Yes, the pit will be subject to blasting. There is a visual representation illustrating this on slide 7 of the presentation.
128.			What will the depth of the pit be?	The pit will be 300m deep.
129.			Was this project first initiated back in 2015/16, because this is not the first time I hear of it?	That is correct. Jindal commenced with this project between 2012 and 2016. Golder Associates was appointed as the consultants to undertake the EIA, and they got as far as the Scoping Phase. Unfortunately, globally the price of iron dropped significantly and Jindal abandoned the project at that time (early 2016). In the last 2/3 years, the price of iron ore has picked up and the project has become feasible again, hence the recommencement of the project. Most of the information currently being used is from the previous study, but an engineering team has been appointed to create an updated mine plan.
130.			Is it the South-East block alone that is expected to have a Life of Mine of 25+ years?	Yes, that is correct. If Jindal ever gets to investigating the other blocks (i.e., the North, South West and South Central blocks, as illustrated in slide 4 of the presentation), then that would add more years to the this proposed project.
131.			In terms of community participation, how are things on the ground? I recall EDTEA conducted several meetings (which included engaging with the Amakhosi) before the previous application was lodged -EDTEA was the CA at that stage. Is SLR	SLR is starting afresh as most people have forgotten about the project. SLR has spent quite a considerable amount of time engaging with the Amakhosi and izinduna. SLR had commenced with community meetings last week which were authorised by the izinduna of the various communities. A few more of these

			building on that relationship or are you starting afresh?	community meetings were planned to take place, but we have had to postpone them due to the new COVID restrictions in place. –
132.			When does SLR anticipate the applications to be lodged with the Departments?	The DMRE application is anticipated to be submitted in August, but this will be dependent on how the Level 4 COVID restrictions last and consequently when SLR will be able to get back in the field.
133.	Matthew Hemming (SLR)		Would Muzi agree that the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) is the Competent Authority (CA) for the primary mining and processing activities within the Mining Right Area (MRA), and that EDTEA would be the CA for all activities and/or infrastructure related to post-primary processing, which lie outside of the MRA? For instance, if the Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) or the Waste Rock Dump (WRD) is outside the MRA then EDTEA would be the CA? Because if that is the case then SLR needs to submit separate applications and reporting to the two Departments, but SLR is not yet in a position to confirm that as SLR does not have the final mine plan yet.	Yes, that is correct. EDTEA recently had a meeting with DMRE to clarify these sorts of queries about triggered activities and which application should be lodged with which department, as there's often confusion (amongst the Departments) as to which Department is responsible for what. But the Departments will have a relook at this and discuss when the application are submitted.
134.	Mnqobi Ngubane	30 June 2021 by Email	Greetings. Kindly assist me by providing the link for the Online Meeting scheduled for the 6th of July.	Thank you for your email and RSVP. I will forward the online meeting link closer to the time.
135.	Getrude Sibiya	05 July 2021 by Email	I am responding on behalf of Siyamukela Future Sibiya of Kamazinyane PTY LTD with new email address as follows: xxxxx (omitted due to Protection of Personal Information Act) He is interested and available anytime for the ongoing process and meetings Thank you Yours faithfully	Thank you for your email. I have added Mr Sibiya to our project database which will qualify him to receive more project information as the project progresses. Furthermore, I will send him a link to the Microsoft Teams virtual meeting which will take place tomorrow 3pm.
136.	Lyle Lucas	6 July 2021 Virtual Public Meeting	My name is Lyle Lucas, I am currently engaging in this process as the ESG specialist at UFF. UFF operates four farms situated in the Nkwadini Valley (hereafter referred to as Farm). Our Farm is	Thank you for all the issues you have raised – these are all valid. SLR is reasonably confident that the specialist studies being undertaken will cover most of these concerns. SLR's intent is to obviously ensure that we understand those impacts correctly. SLR

			<p>commercial and produce commodities for export. The Farm employs approximately 100 permanent workers and up to 350 seasonal workers.</p> <p>The list of possible issues identified relate to the surrounding community and the proposed location of the tailings storage facility, these are outlined at a high level below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement of local communities (where our employees and families reside) • Potential contamination running from South East Pit to Nkwalinye (potentially impacting our Farm) • The location of the proposed activities in relation to our farm • Farm water extraction points close Mhlatuze – irrigating our Farm (Bridgeford, Mvubu and Sunnyside) which is nearby / on stream of the proposed Tailings Facility • Water resources already stressed - Farm has been running on limited water usage for years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dust pollution/generation 2. Loss of biodiversity 3. Water resource stress 4. Water contamination 5. Soil contamination • Social Impact <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relocation of communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ May result in encroachment ○ Impact upon local community structures 	<p>will undoubtedly be engaging with UFF throughout this process, but our Socio-Economic specialist can also get in touch with you.</p>
--	--	--	--	---

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Movement of Farm workers families who reside in these communities 2. Possible human consumption of contaminated water sources 3. Job security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced arability of soil ○ Contamination of water resources • Fiscal impact <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in value of farm based on environmental impacts 2. Reduced arability/productivity of land as a result of water and soil contamination may result in a loss of jobs 3. Availability of drinking water and water for irrigation 4. We are a commercial export farm <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Must comply with export standards <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. BRC, GlobalGAP, HACCP, etc. b. Unable to meet accreditation/failing to meet abovementioned standards = potential loss of access to key export markets 	
137.	Dr Sibusiso Dlodla (South-West block landowner)	2 July 2021 Virtual meeting	What will the mine's main access point be?	The current mine plan has the main access point as being from the Nkwalini side, but this is still under investigation as part of the Bankable Feasibility Study. An access road from the R66 near the

				Nkwalini Store could suitable as it would pass fewer people and have less risks
138.			How long would the Environmental Impact Assessment take?	The EIA work done by SLR and the competent authority's decision making process would roughly take 1-1.5 years, but in addition to this EIA there are a number of other studies and applications that also need to happen so the overall decision making is likely to be 2 years.
139.			What is the water availability like for this project?	In order to understand possible water sources and availability, there are various studies underway that will look at this as well as alternative water sources. In addition to that, Jindal has to consider who else is using that water and how they will be impacted. All of that information will go into the Water Use Licence (WUL) Application which will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation. Jindal would only be able to access that water if they grant them a WUL. The availability of water is a critical factor for this project. SLR will also be engaging with the Nkwalini Water Users Association as they represent the downstream farmers who have WULs
140.			How will SLR undertake the stakeholder participation? Will SLR only be dealing with the traditional leaders? How can I and the associations I represent play a role without interfering with the process?	SLR is engaging with all interested and/or affected parties, it is everyone's right to be informed and engage with SLR. However, our primary focus is to engage with people living or those who represent the directly affected in the South-East block such as the aMakhosi, izinduna and their communities. Community meetings were underway, but had to unfortunately be put on hold in light of the COVID restrictions.
141.			I am happy about the specialist studies that will be undertaken as most of the questions people will have will likely be addressed in these studies. I think many people will be interested in the Resettlement Planning Study and the Heritage and Palaeontological Study, because a lot of people will	Noted.

			have to be relocated and gravesites might also be affected.	
142.	Matthew Hemming (SLR)		SLR will share the presentation and project Background Information Document with you, and we would be grateful if you could share these with the private landowner committee and any other groups you represent. They will also be more than welcome to engage with SLR.	Yes, I am happy to do that. If possible, please provide a simplified version of the presentation so we can digest and better understand the project.
143.	Nhlanhla Lindokuhle Qwabe	20 July 2021 Via Whatsapp	Hi, I'm Nhlanhla Lindokuhle Qwabe. I am looking for a job as a Grader, front end loader 992k or TLB. I have got mine experience.	Hi Nhlanhla, thank you for your message. Jindal is still in the early stages of the project and is not yet recruiting. I will register you on the project database to receive project updates.
144.	Nomcebo Phindile	25 July 2021 By Email	I would like to know about the post in Nkwalini store are we supposed to apply if I have a business that is registered to choose what the business is dealing with or its for suggestions only. Thank you	he registration the site notice you have seen at the Nkwalini store refers to is the registration as an Interested and/or Affected party on the Jindal project database, so that you can receive more project information as and when it becomes available.
145.	Hlobisile Mhlongo	03 August 2021 Via SMS	. I would like to ask if the plan for job opportunities is continuing?	There aren't currently job opportunities that are available, these will only be available closer to the time and advertised by Jindal, should the mine open.
146.	Mnotho Mchunu	05 August 2021 By phone call	Will Jindal need subcontractors? If so, what will the requirements to apply for this be, including the required documents?	Jindal will likely make use of many sub-contractors for the supply of goods and services during construction and operation of the Melmoth Iron Ore Mine. This is not yet necessary and the requirements are yet to be determined. These details will be shared at a later date.
147.	Zakhele Khumalo	05 August 2021 By Email	Hi Milisa. I would like to register as an I&AP and would like to attend the meeting on 18 August.	Thank you for your email. You have been registered as an I&AP and added to the guest list for the meeting on 18 August 2021.
148.	Sphamandla Ntetha	05 August By phone call	What does registering as an I&AP mean? Which skills will the mine need so that we can prepare ourselves for when the mine opens?	Registering as an I&AP means you will be included in the project database and notified of the project's progress as and when that information becomes available. Should the mine be granted approval to operate, the mine will require all sorts of skills and qualifications, from engineers and

				geologists to miners and mechanics. This will be a new mine so a lot of different skills and qualifications will be required.
149.	Lindani Zulu	05 August By phone call	Has Jindal found that there is ore underground? When will the mine start? Will my family and I be removed from our home?	Yes, following the prospecting that was done for the intended project area, Jindal has found that there is iron ore underground. It will likely take a couple of years to start a mine of this magnitude as specialist studies need to be undertaken and Jindal would need to receive authorisations in order to mine. Furthermore, the mine would also need to be built, which is all a process. It is only the directly affected homesteads that will have to be relocated. This will however be discussed amongst the mine, residents and the municipality and those having to be relocated will have to give consent
150.	Mkhululi Biyela	05 August By phone call	I was confirming that I received the SMS notification. Can I also forward it to the Inkosi?	Yes, you may.
151.	Vumelani Mchunu	05 August By phone call	When will Jindal start mining? If Jindal needs assistance with anything, we (the locals) are available, we need this mine for employment. We also have equipment, trucks, etc and ready to work at the mine.	It will likely take a couple of years to start a mine of this magnitude as specialist studies need to be undertaken and Jindal would need to receive authorisations in order to mine. Furthermore, the mine would also need to be built, which is all a process.
152.	Department of Water & Sanitation: Kwazulu-Natal Region	11 August By Email	Reference is made to the Background Information Document (BID) received electronically by the Department of Water and Sanitation (Department) on the 10th August 2021. This Department has the following comments which must be addressed and form part of the subsequent environmental assessment process. The subsequent environmental report(s) must be submitted to this office for further review to ensure compliance with statutory requirements, assessment of scientific and technical adequacy and to ensure issues raised have been adequately addressed.	. The Department of Water and Sanitation comments have been well received and noted with thanks. The requirements of the National Water Act will be given due consideration during the BFS and EIA. They will be specifically addressed during the WULA.

			<p>1. This Department appreciates the commitment by the Applicant to apply for a Water Use Authorization in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) and looks forward to receiving this application.</p> <p>2. This Department appreciates the commitment by the Applicant to investigate the status of the following environmental aspects: Geotechnical, Groundwater, Surface Water, Waste Classification, Biodiversity and Hydropedology and looks forward to their incorporation in the subsequent environmental reports to be submitted to this office.</p> <p>3. The Applicant is reminded to include details on water and wastewater provisions for the proposed project/ development, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1) A breakdown of the water requirements for all phases of the development;3.2) The source of water to be used for the development;3.3) Wastewater and sewage treatment and/or management for all phases of the development; and3.4) Proof of sustainability of both water and wastewater provisions for the lifetime of the project/ development. <p>4. The Applicant is reminded to conduct an impact assessment to determine the potential impacts of the proposed development on watercourses including the mitigation measures outlining how the impacts will be mitigated and managed to avoid detrimental impacts on the watercourse.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

			<p>5. The Applicant is reminded to indicate the cradle to grave management plan for the waste (both general and hazardous waste) to be generated.</p> <p>6. A detailed Environmental Management Programme for all phases of the project must be attached.</p> <p>7. The Applicant is reminded to include the erosion control measures to be implemented.</p> <p>8. The Applicant is reminded to include a Storm Water Management Plan for the proposed development/ project.</p> <p>9. The Applicant is reminded to reflect all the proposed infrastructure in legible, drawn to scale site layout maps. The Maps should, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Show all watercourses: channels, drainage lines, streams, tributaries, rivers, wetlands, etc. within and around the site of interest; b) Show the 1:100 year floodline of all drainage lines, channels, streams, tributaries, rivers (in and around the site) or 100m distance (whichever is greatest); c) Show all wetlands (in and around the site), their delineated boundaries as well as the buffer zone(s) to be applied for this development; d) Superimpose all the proposed development infrastructure (temporary & permanent) which forms part of this development. e) The maps should be on high resolution, with legible legends and drawn to scale. 	
--	--	--	---	--

			It is the responsibility of the Applicant to identify all water uses triggered by the undertakings in terms of Section 21 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) and to ensure that all applicable water uses are authorized as such. The Applicant is reminded that if this development, parts of it and its infrastructure are located within the regulated area then the project must be authorized by this Department prior to commencement of the activity. Therefore the Applicant will be required to apply for a Water Use Authorisation as the activity will not be a permissible water use as stipulated in Section 22 of the National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998.	
153.	Lindokuhle Mkhwanazi - Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR)	11 August 2021 Virtual Meeting with DRDLR	Which side of Melmoth will the project area be, the side of Ulundi or Nomagwazi?	When you come from Eshowe down the Enkwaleni Valley to the Enkwaleni Store, the South East pit would be in the area in the hills on the left. Essentially by the hills above the Goedertrou Dam (a bit of a distance from Melmoth). SLR is also happy to share the presentation with you which has the maps and a Google Earth file with a placemark of the project area
154.	Ntuthuko Myeza- Department of Rural Development and Land Reform		Thank you for the presentation, it was insightful. Is this the first EIA Jindal is doing for this project, because I recall this project from prior years? If not, what were the findings of the first project?	Between the years 2012-2015 Jindal appointed the consultant Golder to undertake an EIA. That process only got as far as the Scoping Report, but there were public consultations that were also undertaken as part of that process. The process however did not get as far as assessing impacts and identifying management actions. SLR has access to some of that information (but not all of it) and SLR is giving it consideration for this project.
155.			In the areas affected, is there any state-owned land?	All the land that underlies the South East block is registered with the Ingonyama Trust, and falls under the Zulu-Entemebni Traditional Authority. SLR has engaged with the Inkosi of Entembeni and his Induna Council, and SLR is continuing with those meetings and engagements. Mr Lindelihle Gcabashe (Jindal's Stakeholder Engagement Manager) also meets with the Traditional Council regularly.

156.			<p>Are there no communities around where the Waste Rock Dump and the pit will be located? I know you mentioned that there are two schools, but are there also houses/communities in that area?</p>	<p>Within the red boundary (indicated in the presentation) there are approximately 200 homesteads. The Resettlement Study that will be undertaken will include a detailed survey of the exact number of houses and occupants within that area. Effectively, all social infrastructure within the red boundary would need to be relocated and replaced (including the schools and community residents), if the project were to proceed.</p>
157.	<p>Serage Mphahlele- Department of Rural Development and Land Reform</p>		<p>Are there any farming businesses that need to be relocated within the project area, or might somehow be affected?</p>	<p>From the time that SLR has spent in the project affected area, there are no actual agricultural businesses that have been identified. There are however people who undertake small scale farming on their plots – so a few vegetables, some livestock etc. But the commercial farms that are owned by Entemebeni are outside of the project area and private land ownership (where there is commercial or private farming) is also outside of the area. The Socio-Economic Study currently in progress will however confirm this and provide more accurate information.</p>
158.			<p>What business opportunities will this project present?</p>	<p>This would be a large mine and in terms of South African law there are several economic opportunities that cascade from a project like this. Firstly, Jindal would have to pay royalties to the state for every ton of ore that's mined. Secondly, as a business, the mine would have to pay local rates and taxes, as well as income tax. There would also be direct employment especially during the construction and operational phases of the mine- these numbers will be confirmed by the Bankable Feasibility Study and the Socio-Economic Study. Lastly, with all mines there's a secondary support industry selling services to the mine e.g food, transport, maintenance etc, which will create many jobs. The states are that for every one job on the mine, there are between 3-7 indirect jobs. Ultimately, this project would fundamentally change the economy of this area and of KZN as a whole.</p>
159.			<p>Mr Mphahlele's comments and advice is that a more extensive community involvement/consultation should happen to avoid</p>	<p>Agreed. SLR is doing a lot of consultations and Jindal's first action was to employ a Stakeholder Engagement Manager who is based in Melmoth. As part of the EIA, SLR is also consulting more widely</p>

			what is currently happening at the Richards Bay Minerals Mine, which will be to Jindal's detriment.	than what's required by the law. We are aware of the situation in KZN and South Africa at large and are cognisant of peoples' needs, but it should also be noted that a mine can only function in an environment that allows it to function and where it's economically viable for investors to invest, and if the risk is too great, then investors are likely to take their money and invest elsewhere.
160.			If all goes according to plan, when will the mine start operating? I am aware that this is a process, but I'm sure Jindal has a preliminary project plan and timeframes of when they would like to start operating.	Jindal does have a project plan but it is subject to a lot of external moving parts and government approvals. However, the EIA process is the first step in this process and that takes 300 days from the day of application, which will probably have the 300 days ending sometime in July 2022. Other licenses that the mine needs to get to operate, e.g., town planning, waste license etc., might take us into 2023, and then to build the mine might take two years. Therefore, probably only five years from now will the mine operate, provided everything goes well.
161.	Umtwana Mandla Zulu	16 August 2021 Siyavuna Community Meeting	I am asking on behalf of you as the community. With the mining, there will be households that will be affected. How will those homesteads and subsistence farms that will be directly affected by the mine be compensated?	In the area where the mine will occur there will be people who will get relocated, however at the moment we do not know who will get relocated and where they will be relocated to. The specialist studies will help clear this up. The studies will identify areas through negotiation and consultation (with the communities, with Induna, government and with Inkosi) in order to develop a plan that the communities that are being removed can agree to. There will also be a study will look at all the graves that will potentially be affected and look at where they can potentially be relocated to and this will also be done under consultation. There will be communities that will not have to be moved but may experience risks and benefits that will affect them. The impacts include vibration from the blasting, dust and the eater. SLR's role is to identify the impacts and ways to mitigate them. The benefits if the mine include jobs during construction and operational phases. And associated services to the mine. A mine

				of this magnitude would in addition pay taxes to the government and the municipality and therefore these funds should benefit these communities. A mine is obliged to also invest money in the social upliftment of the community it is in. By South African law, a local community trust will own a portion of the mine .
162.	Councillor Sibiya		<p>Please try and shorten the presentation as many of us are older members of the community and we quickly lose concentration and lose the information we need to hear.</p> <p>As a community neighbouring the mine, how will be affected? Are we going to be left behind when the upliftment occurs?</p> <p>Which phase is the mine in now? Will everyone even the neighbouring communities get jobs? I want to be able to reassure the community of jobs.</p>	<p>There will be communities which do not have to be moved, but they may experience risks or impacts (and benefits) from the mine because they are close to the mine. The impacts could include things like dust, noise, traffic, water impacts etc. The studies that SLR is doing will identify all of those impacts and ways to manage those impacts. In terms of benefit there would be direct jobs on the mine during construction and operation phases. Secondary/indirect jobs linked to the mine would be in the form of providing services to the mine, for example transport, food, maintenance services, etc. Mines also pay taxes to the government and municipality and there should then be benefits in improved infrastructure. In South African law mines also have to give a portion of ownership (5%) to the local community trust, and that money would then be invested back into the community.</p>
163.			<p>When will the mine start to operate, people are interested in knowing when they will get employment?</p>	<p>No response provided – commotion began. The commencement of operations could only be after the required approvals are obtained. Finance would also have to be secured, the designs finalised, tenders awarded and construction undertaken.</p>
164.	Mr Ndlovu		<p>How will our community and our livestock live with the water and air quality that will be impacted?</p>	<p>No response provided – commotion began. The EIA process will investigate and report on the potential impacts of the project.</p>
165.	Anonymous		<p>Has the community agreed to the mine?</p>	<p>Jindal is making an application to the government for the mine, there is no permission to mine at the moment and that is why there is engagement with the communities being done to help the government come to a conclusion –</p>

166.	Anonymous		We in Siyavuna are neighbours of the mine but I do not understand how other communities can be affected and consulted before us.	The EIA process is identifying and engage with all the stakeholders – directly and indirectly affected. The EIA process gives all those stakeholders an opportunity to have a say in the process, Different stakeholders have will be affected differently by the mine and all of this has to be assessed.
167.	Councillor Sibiya, ANC Councillor		Are the communities here directly affected the mining or are they neighbouring the mine?	They are neighbouring physically to where the mining will occur but may be direct affected by things like water quality and air quality. The studies that are being done are identify which impacts will have what kind of impact in the surrounding areas –
168.	Mr Nzuzza		Can the iNdunas, the Abantwana and the Councillors not have a say because at the end we will say they are the ones who sold us out. They must tell us the truth about the impact of the mine on us, for example how the water quality will affect us or how the impact of the dust will affect us	There is no decision to build the mine yet, there are still many decisions that still need to be made before the mine occurs. If you had plans, continue with your plans and you If the mine occurs, they will compensate you. The timeline between the approval of the mine and the now is about 1 – 3 years – keep that in mind.
169.	Ms Mpungose		Graves are important to us, how would you compensate graves?	There will be one study that will look at graves. We appreciate that graves are a very sensitive and important issue. There will be a negotiation with the families about how exactly the relocation will occur – either a cemetery or a grave site close to the homestead. There will not be a mass grave.
170.	Ms Shibe		Are we going to be around when our ancestor's graves are being relocated? As graves are very sacred to us. How will the relocation work?	
171.	Anonymous		As the youth, how much has been put aside for the youth's development. Where will the community be relocated and how many people will be relocated?	The need to relocate people and where they will be relocated to will need to be investigated in the specialist studies. The investigation will involve consultation with the communities on the ground and with the Entembeni Royal House. I suspect that people would be relocated within the Entembeni land. In terms of benefits to the communities and the youth within the communities, SLR is doing the EIA and cannot comment on the employment but Jindal has the responsibility to set up a Social and Labour Plan (SLP) for the government as part of the mining right in order to set out how job opportunities, skills development programmes, business ownership and there will be a consultation process with the SLP as well.

172.	Anonymous		There was a time not so long ago when Jindal was here and only Abantwana were employed. Abantwana must not personalise the project, it does not only belong to them.	It hurts me that Abantwana did that to the community. The mine is for the entire community and not just only Abantwana. I do not speak for Abantwana, I speak for the community as a whole. Please form the communities so that we can come together and prevent this kind of corruption for now.
173.	Anonymous		With regards to the graves, the graves aren't excavated without the relevant family members. The mine will also compensate the relevant families for the relocation I have seen this happen. We must be weary that the mine will also say all the positive things but not follow through with their promises. The mine must compensate the homesteads that will have their homes with their graves relocated.	South African government is not perfect, but the approval of a mine comes with the environmental, social and financial conditions that the mine has to comply with and the government departs should follow up on the compliance. The EIA looks at people who are also indirectly impacted. Some impacts may warrant compensation and some may not.
174.	Mshazi		I understand that there is no permission for the mine. If the mine does get approval the mine will belong to the Zulu family – we know this. Where will we belong? The last time the mine came to Entembeni, it came to the iNkosi and not us.	It hurts me that Abantwana did that to the community. The mine is for the entire community and not just only Abantwana. I do not speak for Abantwana, I speak for the community as a whole. Please form the communities so that we can come together and prevent this kind of corruption for now.
175.	Anonymous		The speak of the mine makes it sound like the mine has already been approved. Abantwana must tell the community the truth. I would feel much more at ease if the mine was doing a door-to-door campaign, taking notes of people they are going to give jobs. All we need the truth from Abantwana	
176.	Anonymous		I am confused. Has a decision been made for a mine to occur? My problem with abantwana is that when the job opportunities occur, Abantwana will trick us. Even now, where is Umntwana Omkhulu?	The process is still in the public participation phase. There are still more investigations and assessments that need to be done in order for the mine to occur.

177.			Has the mine been approved? The mine will not happen without our permission.	
178.	Anonymous	17 August 2021 Entembeni Community Trust Meeting	I am concerned about the infrastructure of the public. Who is going to rebuild the schools that will be removed? What about the graves and the farms in the communities? Who gave permission that a mine can occur in that area?	<p>The Resettlement Planning will look into the affected homesteads, schools and graves in detail and there will be a negotiated settlement with the communities for the relocations.</p> <p>The discovery of iron ore in South Africa dates back to about the 1940s and 1950 where there was ISCOR who looked into the iron pre of the different areas of South Africa</p> <p>In about 2011 Sungu-Sunngu had a prospecting license for the iron ore and now, Jindal is in the process for applying for approvals from the government for the mine, if the mine does not get any approvals, the mine will be forced to go else where.</p>
179.	Anonymous		If the mine passes are the communities going to gain anything from the process?	<p>Inside the red boundary is where the communities will be directly affected. So far, it is estimated that around 200 people will be relocated. The Resettlement Planning study will engage with people and a site where they can be relocated to (within Entembeni) will be identified. Jindal will have to compensate people that are relocated for the relocation. Overall benefits include the people being employed during the operation and the construction phases. In addition, there will be services opportunities outside the mine</p> <p>The Social and Labour Plan (SLP) will have to stipulate the employment plan for the Jindal mine. The SLP will include the kind of skills that people would need to work at the mine, number of employees the mine would need, the training it would provide, etc.</p>
180.	Anonymous		Are you only speaking to us or are you speaking to the people under traditional leadership? Have you	Jindal prospected in the North Block and the South Block, the results show that the South-East (SE) block has the best iron ore in

			<p>spoken to the people under traditional leadership as I see that their schools are being removed.</p>	<p>the area, therefore, the SE block is the most affected and there will be mining in that area.</p> <p>The red boundary on the map in the presentation is an estimated boundary. Specialist studies will look at it more in depth to understand what the risks may be. Specialists will use knowledge from all over the world and local knowledge to justify the boundary. The extent of the red boundary on the map may differ with each specialisation. For example, for air quality the boundary will be different to the health specialist study.</p> <p>The EIA will put together all the specialist studies to identify the impacts and help make recommendations on the development of the mine. Specialists are experts in their field and all the information they obtain in their studies will be included in the EIA and made available to the public.</p>
181.	Anonymous		<p>Please could share the slides with us? Can you confirm that the South East block belongs to the Entembeni Royal family? Have you engaged with Amakhosi?</p>	<p>The land belongs to the Ingonyama Trust but is under the Entembeni Traditional Authority. We do not yet have all the answers as we are in the beginning of the process and we will have more answers as more assessments are done. Right now, we do not have a complete list of stakeholders but as the processes builds over time, we will have more answers and the list of stakeholders to engage will grow. If you know of stakeholders we should be engaging you can contact us and we engage them if we have not done so.</p>
182.	Anonymous		<p>Will the communities neighbouring the mine not be affected in the long run if they are not engaged with now?</p>	<p>The red boundary on the map in the presentation is an estimated boundary. The homesteads within the red boundary are the homesteads that will be directly affected by the mine. With each specialist study, the extent of the red boundary on the map may differ as different areas will experience different impacts. For</p>

				<p>example, for the air quality the boundary will be different, and the health specialist study may have a different boundary. The EIA will put together all the specialist studies together to identify the impacts and help make recommendations on the development of the mine. Specialists are experts in their field and all the information they obtain in their studies will be included in the EIA and made available to the public.</p>
183.	Anonymous		<p>Translation of the communication is very important. The documents uploaded onto the site must be translated in isiZulu.</p> <p>There are many different areas that will be impacted and so the spatial maps must be made available so that we can identify the extent of the area in distance that could possibly impacted and the livelihoods that could be impacted because a majority of the communities rely on subsistence farming.</p> <p>The impact of the tailings dam is significant, therefore, at what stage will the tailings dam begin?</p> <p>There are reasons why the government refused the project the first time. Therefore, we need to know why in writing.</p> <p>I will be repeating the comments that I forwarded to you via email so that the people are made aware.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The tailings dam is important. The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) is not the competent authority for the tailings dam and that is why it is not a part of this EIA process. A new assessment would have to be done for the tailings facility because it is outside the mining right.</p> <p>We have received your email with your comments and they have been noted.</p>

184.	Anonymous		When will the mine start?	The timeline of the mine includes the EIA process which can take 1 – 2 years, the mine will need to get different authorisations, a mine of this magnitude will have to be gather funds from international funding and the construction of the mine can rake up to 3 years. Overall, the process can take from 4 to 10 years.
185.	Anonymous		Which platforms will we be able to comment on the findings?	We have your details which will be added to the database where you will be notified and be able to comment on the reports .
186.	Anonymous		Will they be exporting the minerals and is there a demand for the iron ore?	They are most going to export these minerals. There is a demand for iron ore in places like the middle east
187.	Umtwana Sakhile Zulu	18 August 2021 Melmoth Unemployment Forum Meeting	Thank you for the presentation, it was insightful. Where will the processing plant be located? Will it be in the same area as the mine, or will it be in a different town or area?	The processing plant will be located within the Mining Right Area (MRA), next to the pit and the primary crusher. The ore will come out of the ground, into the primary crusher and then to the processing plant. All of this will be within the MRA.
188.			Will the water required by the mine be sourced from the Goudetrouw Dam or somewhere else?	A big mine like this will need a lot of water to operate. The Mine Engineers are undertaking studies to determine where the mine will get its water from. One option will be to get the water from the Goudetrouw Dam and the Mhlathuze River, but Jindal already knows that there is not a lot of water available in those water sources, so another option being explored includes building a pipeline from the Tugela River to the mine. However, whatever water the mine gets will not allow it to take water from other people. People and the agriculture that was there first will have the first right to that water.
189.			I understand the mine is not operating right now but there is some work currently been done by the mine for example, work by the consultants, engineers etc. My question is are there any job opportunities for locals in this current phase that the mine is in?	At the moment Jindal is paying Environmental Consultants to do the Environmental Impact Assessment and Engineers to do the Design Study, so in that regard there is some employment at the moment, but all of that employment is for specialist consulting firms that have the skills, experience and staff to do this work. However, some of these specialists will come and do work in the field and when do they come here they will be staying in local accommodation, eating local food, etc, so there is some money being spent locally. But for the most part, because of the size and technicality of the project, Jindal will use big firms with experience,

				reputation, insurance etc for this project. Jindal is also however encouraging consultants to spend money locally and use locals where possible.
190.			What is a tailings dam?	In simple terms, the rocks which are mined are big in size, these rocks go through a series of crushing until they are basically sand. The iron ore is then extracted from the sand, and you're left with a beach-like sand which is wet. When the water is taken out from the beach-like sand, it then becomes like mud which referred to as tailings. The tailings are then taken to a Tailings Dam. Walls are built around the outside and the mud/tailings is then placed inside. The proposed Tailings Dam would be about 4 Ha and 20 m high -
191.	Sakhile Manqele		How far will the impacts of the mine travel? For example if the mine is here in Melmoth town and I reside in Thubalethu, will the mine impacts, such as dust and noise not affect me?	The mine and all of its facilities might be situated inside the MRA, but they could also have impacts that could affect areas outside of the MRA, for example noise and dust. The different specialist studies will look at where the impacts come from and also how far those impacts will go. At the end, there will be maps showing the extent of the impacts, and people who are located in the unsafe areas will either be relocated or compensated.
192.	Ntokozo Ngcobo		Most of the areas here in Melmoth use water from the Goudetrouw Dam. Will the people situated a bit far from the mine not be affected in terms of water availability if the mine sources their water from Goudetrouw?	The mine could only be developed if it does not pollute everybody else's water. Government would not approve the mine's water use license to source its water from the Goudetrouw Dam if it would pollute the water, as too many people would be placed at risk. The law stipulates that the mine can make use of water and that the water it uses will be polluted to a certain degree, but the mine is responsible for ensuring that everybody's water stays of good water quality.
193.	Simphiwe Mtimkhulu		With regards to the two schools that might be relocated, how far will the people be from the new location of the schools?	If is likely that everyone within the red boundary would have to be relocated, if the mine is approved and if the people agree. Part of the Resettlement Study would be to count exactly how many people would have to be moved and the second part would be to look at where would they be moved to, and this would include engagement with the Entembeni Traditional Authority and finding

				Entembeni land where these people would be moved to, but currently it is not known where this would be or how they will be moved. It might be that they are moved to another rural area (with exactly what they had) or that they are compensated to go live where they would prefer. Wherever those people are relocated to, their children would need a school and therefore they will be built a similar school where they are. The relocation would have to be agreed by the Traditional Authority and the community.
194.	Umtwana Sakhile Zulu		When the affected schools are relocated and rebuilt, will they be of the same quality (poor) as they are now, or will they be of a better quality with science labs, computer labs, libraries etc.?	In any of the resettlements, the minimum that Jindal would have to provide would be the same or better. I'm certain Jindal will always aim to provide better. As part of legislation in South African law, a mine must have a Social & Labour Plan. The social component is that the mine must invest some of the money it makes back into the local communities and projects, this could be in partnership with the community, municipality or government. Most mines invest that money into schools, sports or health facilities, etc.
195.	Ntokozo Ngcobo		Besides the relocation and/or compensation of people, are there no other benefits people will receive just for being relocated from their homes?	In terms of benefits, normally the mine and the community that is being relocated must come to an agreement. Normally the agreement is that you receive the same plus more. There's no benefit to relocating people if they will just get exactly the same. In that compensation there will be benefit to the people who are moving.
196.	Sakhile Manqele		Can you please give me examples of 2 disadvantages and 2 disadvantages that mine would bring?	At the moment the project area is a rural area, people live in their homesteads with livestock and there's lots of plants and vegetation, the rivers flowing are clean, there isn't traffic, etc. Once the mine is there that will all change. The local peoples' lives and the things that they know will be gone. Secondly, because of the mining, blasting, trucks etc there will be a lot of dust and when the wind blows that dust can travel quite far. In terms of advantages, at the moment in the entire project area there is almost no or very little work. This mine will make many hundreds of jobs on the mine and many thousands of jobs off the mine.

				Another benefit is that the mine will have to pay the government royalties for the iron ore. Jindal also has to pay taxes and invest money in Social Corporate Investment. So the economy of Melmoth, Eshowe and Richards Bay will change and grow a lot
197.	Lwazi Ntombela		When people are relocated from their homesteads, what will happen to the graves they have in their homesteads?	Jindal understands that many of the homesteads have graves. Within the red boundary, people will not be able to go back once mining occurs as it won't be safe, therefore those graves can't stay there because people would not be able to visit those graves. As part of the relocation, there will also be a relocation of graves and that relocation would have to be done in a way that's agreed with the Traditional Authority and the community. Part of the studies which will be done will look at identifying where those graves are located and agreeing what the grave relocation process would be (including ceremonies that would have to take place). It would be a process of agreement between the mine and affected communities.
198.	Zama Mancanana		When the mine starts employing people, will it not be said that because I am from Siyavuna (an area which is not directly affected) I cannot be employed by the mine? Basically, will job opportunities only be available for the directly affected communities?	SLR does not know the exact details of how Jindal will structure their employment, but most mines have an employment department and will have a list of available jobs and people would have to submit their CVs. There should not be any rules or favour with regards to where you come from in order to get a job. Jindal will have to comply with South Africa's labour regulations. They will also have to make commitments to employing local people, but what exactly 'local' means, would have to be established by the Mine, Municipality and the Traditional Authority.
199.				Jindal understands what happened before (unfair employment of certain individuals) when prospecting was done, but when the mining starts Jindal will use its company employment policies to employ people.
200.	Anonymous		Will Jindal build new houses for the people its planning to relocate to another area or will they just be compensated and be expected to find themselves new houses?	As part of the Resettlement Study there will be engagement with the community as to what the preferred options are. Some people might prefer to be built a house or others might request to be

				given money. There might also be more than one option that people might be able to choose.
201.			With regards to the mine relocating people and building them houses (instead of compensating them), will the mine determine the area in which people are relocated to or can people choose areas for themselves?	The Resettlement consultants will have to engage with the Entembeni Traditional Authority to identify Entembeni land that could receive the people that will be relocated or alternatively, the resettled people could choose to be compensated and go live wherever they would like.
202.			I plead with Jindal that when the mine comes and operates in our Entembeni land, it needs to be vigilant of people playing the blame game and pointing fingers (when issues arise) because that will result in the mine stopping its operations or even shutting down altogether. As it stands, there are already people pointing fingers at each other and the mine has not even started operating yet. The mine needs to ensure that everyone (including the communities) is aligned. The leadership must not oppress the locals and gain everything from this mine, everyone must benefit.	Noted, thank you.
203.	Ayanda Zulu		What will happen if my entire family was buried in our homestead, and traditionally we cannot be relocated as the burial land is of high significance to us?	Jindal understands the sensitivities that go with one's attachment to a location, for ancestral reasons amongst others. If the mine were to be developed, those connections would unfortunately be lost – a major impact for individual families. But the mine could only happen if there was majority agreement amongst the community, because we live in a democracy.
204.	Sthabiso Zulu		Will the mine only be upskilling and training the youth once it starts to operate or will it do so before the mine operates, so that the youth can be employed when the mine starts?	It will take between 4-10 years for the mine to start operating., but there will be a point in future when Jindal will know for sure when the mine will happen (if it does), and Jindal will then start to invest in skills training and development of the youth ahead of the mine, so that it can actually employ the youth as much as possible. Furthermore, Jindal's commitment to local skills training and development will have to be detailed in their Social and Labour Plan document.

205.	Anonymous		At the meeting in Siyavuna, which took place on Monday, was it ever mentioned that people who will be relocated will be built an RDP house and/or receive R10 000 as compensation? I was late for that meeting, so I missed out on a large portion of the presentation, but this is the word that is being spread in the community. Is this true?	No that is not true. At the moment there is no information as to what the compensation will be, this will only be known after the studies. –
206.				I have also heard this rumour; I can confirm that it is false. When the consultants do the resettlement plan, they will engage directly with the affected people and the induna only. People will be evaluated individually because everyone has different assets, so people cannot be compensated the same.
207.	Sibusiso Dlodla	18 August 2021 Public Meeting at Melmoth Golf Club	How long will this process take in terms of the feasibility process? When do you apply for authorisation to mine?	The EIA and the feasibility will take the better part of the next two years. Jindal will then know what the mine will look like and whether they have environmental authorisation. They would then need to get the finances to build the mine. Part of the EIA process is the application for environmental authorisation and mining right. If things go well in the next two years, they would have started an application for water use license and town planning.
208.	David Dlodla		What is the lifespan of the mine in terms of the study? Please give us a picture of what is done in the resettlement process? In terms of employment, what plans are put forward in terms of employment in a place like Melmoth, understanding that some skills need to be outsourced?	In terms of the lifespan, Jindal is just looking at the mining the South East (SE) Block, and in that block, at 20 million tons a year, they are looking at a life of 25 years or more. In terms of resettlement, it is a sensitive issue, there are a lot of people within the red boundary that would have to be resettled. Initial estimates are of at least 200 homesteads that would need to be resettled. The project will have to comply with South African and international legislation on the resettlement because a project of this magnitude will be looking at international funding. There will have to be a resettlement framework that stipulates who needs to be settled and what the options for their resettlement are. It is likely that the households would be

				<p>resettled within Entembeni TA land as they are Entembeni people. There are likely to be many options for resettlement e.g., similar location with similar or better infrastructure or given monetary package to go anywhere. This would all be negotiated with the communities; this study is one of the more important studies of this EIA.</p> <p>There will be a similar process for graves. There are standards on how graves would be relocated and where the graves will be relocated to. It will be a negotiated process too.</p> <p>A mine of this magnitude will create direct and indirect employment opportunities. There are strict laws in terms of labour in mines, Jindal would have to comply with these. The starting point is the mining charter. In parallel with this, Jindal has to also develop a Social and Labour Plan (SLP) where they stipulate their commitment to the employment and their commitment to disabled persons, female works etc. and their commitment to skills development and understanding which skills development must occur before the mine is developed. It is a complicated process that takes time .</p>
209.	Anonymous 1		<p>Do we have public access to environmental reports? Can you provide us with the name of the association conducting the environmental evaluation? In terms of chemical disposal, will the public have access to the that information?</p>	<p>The company doing the EIA is SLR consulting, that is us. As part of the EIA all the documents we develop are made public e.g., scoping report, EIA report, Specialist studies</p> <p>A company that deals with chemicals is always obliged by law to have material datasheets for their chemicals and they have to make them public. That is a specific detail that will come at a later stage .</p>

210.	Anonymous 2		<p>Jindal was here in 2012 and the farmers (private landowners) and iiNkosi were butting heads. I know that Jindal did not only leave because of low grade iron ore but also because there was no agreement. Three holes were drilled on our farm by Jindal, how will we be affected? What are the exact places that will be affected? Has everyone who will be affected been spoken to, so that everything can run smoothly?</p>	<p>Jindal were present in the area between 2011 and 2015 and undertook prospecting on the ground and the EIA process. SLR was not involved in that process. As part of the consultation then and now (2021), there are people for and against the mine. Part of the EIA process is to understand the underlying reasons for people's views. A project like this will never get everyone's agreement. With enough opposition and with valid reason, the mine could be stopped. The government might not approve the mine if the mine would cause more environmental and social damage than it would provide benefit.</p> <p>This is a big project, therefore there are many stakeholders involved. We have met smaller groups and are in the process of meeting the all the stakeholders. We have met with government departments; we have met with communities and their iNdunas to get as many opinions as possible. This is to ensure that everyone has an understanding of the project.</p> <p>The SE block is located is Ingonyama Trust land, for the current project (for the mining for the next 25 years), there will not be any mining on private land. Jindal may at a later stage go back to the north block and the rest of the south block to prospect to try and understand the mineral better. The pit, the waste rock dump is all on Entembeni Land. Some of the road, the tailings dam is on eNkwaleni land which is commercial land but there is nothing further to the west for this particular project .</p>
211.	Ayanda Dlodla		<p>I am concerned with the criteria that was used to identify stakeholders. For a project of this magnitude, it would make sense to have all stakeholders in one room, particularly with what is happening in our country right now. Why are the iiNdunas not here? Can we get more keyholders in</p>	<p>The project of this magnitude has many stakeholders. As part of our EIA, we try and find affected and interested parties and engage with them. We can always have additional stakeholders to make sure that the project is widely known as we go on. If anyone knows stakeholders that we need to engage, that we have not, there is a</p>

			<p>one place? I foresee clashes in the future because traditional authorities are not here.</p>	<p>sheet in our Background Information Document (BID) with our contacts, complete this and we will contact them.</p> <p>However, COVID will not allow for mass meetings (currently limited to 50) as it is illegal. In my experience, in meetings like this, when you have people with too diverse and strong views in one room, there tends to not be much gain much from the meetings as people will often shout at each other. Information sharing and gain can be limited. Our intent is to engage all the stakeholders.</p> <p>The red boundary is the first draft of the 'project affected area'. It will change based on the more information we gain. For example, dust will behave differently to water and potentially affect different areas .</p>
212.	Xolani Khuzwayo		<p>The struggle in South Africa has always been about land. In the presentation I realised that you were putting the cart before the horse. You speak about the Ingonyama Trust yet there is a judgement around that. My interest is not on the proposed project but on the causal effect because seeing your feasibility study, there should be a study that demonstrates what others that are not necessarily in the project area will experience (impact wise). For these kinds of projects there is always a steering committee, I want to know other than the SLR, have you identified people who could help Jindal and SLR outside of the team.</p> <p>The approach you are using will most likely backfire because of the impact caused by misunderstood information.</p>	<p>The issue of land is the heart of all of this, Jindal is applying for a mining right and a mining right in South Africa has a certain status but so does land ownership. The law views those two rights equally. The landowner owns the soils of the land but does not own the minerals under the ground and the air. If someone obtains a mining right on your land, they are allowed mine the minerals on your land but with your (the owner/occupiers) consent. There always has to be a mutually beneficial agreement between the mining right holder and the landowner/occupier. If there is no agreement, there is no mine.</p> <p>There are many possible outcomes, but all the outcomes are dependent on consent and mutual agreement.</p> <p>At the moment (for the EIA) we are trying to engage with both the Ingonyama Trust who are the official landowners and the</p>

				<p>custodians of the land (Entembeni Traditional Authority) and the people who reside with the land. Ultimately all the parties would need to consent for the mine to continue.</p> <p>Anyone can participate in the EIA process, even people who are not directly affected, all parties are viewed as equal. There is potential benefit in having stakeholders form committees that represent them. The challenge is that every party has their own interest and to get a committee that represents all people equally may be a bit of a challenge.</p> <p>As the project evolves, Jindal may through their own stakeholder engagement processes develop their own committees and their subcommittees. At the moment this EIA process is the mechanism for interaction between the project and the people.</p> <p>South Africa and KwaZulu Natal is a complex area to operate in because of our past and future issues and we are trying as a bare minimum to at least comply with the law but also deal with what is appropriate in front of us .</p>
213.	Nkosi Mvundla		<p>You spoke about skills development and skills transfer. You also spoke about relocation. Has Jindal moved people from point A to point B and those that were relocated how is their quality of life?</p> <p>If Jindal has relocated people, can they please show us who has moved and how they are after they after they have moved?</p>	<p>As far as I know in southern Africa, Jindal has not undertaken resettlement themselves. So, none of their past projects have required resettlement. There are good examples for resettlement and bad examples of resettlement.</p> <p>Global financing has developed a set of standards and one of those standards deals particularly with resettlement. A project of this magnitude would have to comply with those standards. We will try in the resettlement study to share what things have been done</p>

			<p>What will be the social responsibility of Jindal?</p> <p>On the issue of social responsibility, Jindal has to be careful about it being done without consultation with the communities involved.</p>	<p>well and what has been done badly. It is impossible to relocate a community and have nothing change. A lot of things would change. Resettlement can only happen with majority consent from that community.</p> <p>In terms of social responsibility, the law is specific in what a mine has to do. Starting with the mining charter and the development of a SLP – you cannot obtain a mining right without one. The SLP process will be consultative. In the mining charter there are specific obligations that mines have to use some of its profits to develop the community .</p>
214.	Zakhele Khumalo		<p>I was part of the last exploration process as a liaison officer. Jindal must remember the promises they made when they came here for that first time e.g., employment.</p> <p>On the issue of resettlement, Dlozeyane had people saying that they would rather die because of their forefather’s graves. It is very important that Jindal keeps their promises</p> <p>On landownership, there are many people living on the land thinking that it belongs to traditional authorities, but it belongs to other people.</p> <p>The grave of the first iNkosi is in the block. Will people allow for the removal of that grave? What happens if the community says no?</p>	<p>In terms of local employment, the mine will have to make commitments and would legally have to comply with them.</p> <p>Any removal of people and graves would have to be by consent. If the mine cannot get consent, no mining could occur. In terms of the land ownership in terms of the title deeds and the Khuzwayo’s and the Dlodla’s land is in the south west block and is not part of the current project.</p> <p>We acknowledge that the iron ore is there and has been there for billions of years. Jindal may make an application to mine there but that would be a completely new applications and processes.</p> <p>The mine can only occur at a location if there is consent from all parties involved.</p>

215.	Anonymous 3		Should the mine get approved, would the public have access to buy shares and what percentage would the public have?	I cannot answer to that directly. It would depend on how Jindal sets up their company whether public or private. At the moment Jindal is a private company. New South African legislation says that communities should have a percentage of ownership of new mines. The communities and the beneficiaries of that percentage would have to be determined –
216.	Dr Dlodla		What is expected of us? Must we wait for another engagement or discussion? Of course, we are in different groups, like you said? The reports we will get we will get from specialists are technical in nature, will we be expected to respond in this forum or do we respond as individuals	<p>The next step will be a Scoping report that will be produced by SLR that will be made available for stakeholders to comment. How you respond is up to the stakeholders. All responses are appropriate. Our Scoping reports do not have specialist reports. The report can be technical but SLR's role is to summarize the report accurately.</p> <p>Groups with similar views can come together and submit their comment collectively, if they choose to .</p>
217.	Anonymous 4		<p>There is no law against having a really large stakeholder database. We need to have all stakeholders in one room because often you find that promises are being made to the Ingonyama Trust on the side. Rather invite those people – you can get a bigger venue and get 100s of people.</p> <p>We all want this project to happen, but it needs to be done properly on a social level as we are all affected by this project.</p>	<p>Due to COVID It is currently against the law to have more than 50 people in one room.</p> <p>As SLR just to clarify, we are not making any promises, ours is to give factual information through the EIA process.</p> <p>A project of this size, in this specific location, likely has in excess of 100 000 stakeholders. It is neigh impossible to have all major stakeholders in one location. We have engaged with the Ingonyama Trust. They are not willing to come to public meetings. I disagree that Ingonyama Trust are the major stakeholders as they have limited connection to the people on the ground.</p> <p>The major stakeholders differ depending on where you are looking at the project from. For example, if you are looking at transport the major stakeholder differs than if you are looking at the mining</p>
218.	Mxolisi Khuzwayo		We ask that Jindal representatives go to ask induna in Entembeni so that the communities better	Jindal has started the process of people here to engage, Mr Gcabashe is the stakeholder manager for Jindal currently. I

			<p>understand what is going on as some of the community view the mine as a scary thing because of what they see in media.</p> <p>There is no agreement in Entembeni even in the royal house, we know this. We have relatives in that area. We need the project to come and help people and not leave people fighting behind.</p>	<p>understand that in the coming months and years they will employ many more community liaisons from Jindal to be able to share the information. However, their investment in having people here is dependent on them having the confidence that there is a possibility that the project will succeed.</p> <p>This project is a big project that will fundamentally change a very big area – from Melmoth to Richards Bay</p> <p>People will be unhappy. There are big risks and big benefits from the project and it dependent on all stakeholders. There will be people who will lose something very important to them for the greater benefit. We are at the start of this process .</p>
219.	Anonymous 5		<p>Jindal needs to work on their approach to the community because what had happened initially made people upset. If the approach is better, things will run smoothly. There are people for the mine and there are people against the mine.</p> <p>There is no agreement between the community and Jindal. From the exploration process there were people who were okay with the mine but now no longer want because of what they have seen on media.</p> <p>Jindal must be aware that the people are now more aware of the mine than they were. They must not make false promises and must work on their approach.</p>	<p>We can only hope that everyday we try and do things better. Thank you.</p>
220.	Clinton Gray	19 August 2021 By Whatsapp	<p>Something that will need to be factored in is the relocation of 1000s of graves. The (rural)</p>	<p>Graves will be given consideration in the archaeological study and the resettlement planning.</p>

			households all bury their dead close to the homesteads.	
221.	Anonymous	19 August 2021 Nkwaleni Farmer's Association Meeting	What is the timeframe for the project?	The EIA process can take up to 2 years. If the mine is approved it can take up to 2 – 6 years to find financing, therefore, overall you are looking at 4 – 10 years overall .
222.	Anonymous		How many people will be employed by the mine?	The mine will employ more than 300 employees directly. And about 1200 employees indirectly for services associated with the mine. The Social and Labour Plan (SLP) must be developed for all mines. If the mine is built to its maximum size and produces about 30 million tons a year, the operating cost will be R200 000 000 per month and there will be a local spent of 10% of that
223.	Anonymous		Where is the water source for the mine going to come from? What would be the monthly water demand?	The engineering team is busy doing investigation as water is a key component. The Goedetrouw dam seemed to have sufficient water supply around 2012 but the drought decreased the water supply in the dam. The engineers are still looking for different options.
224.	Anonymous		Will the you extend the pipeline up to the mine or will you use the old line?	The railway is the preferred compared to a pipeline to do the work as a pipeline system needs a twin line for the water coming back to try and close the circuit –
225.	Anonymous		The roads up here are already congested and full of traffic	Jindal might need to fund road upgrades . A lot of the workers on the mine would be from around the area. There must be deliveries that will impact the traffic. The mine needs substantial roads that lead to it and a route would need to be created for that reason. This would need engagement with the famers to try to understand what needs to be done to try to create sensible routes
226.	Anonymous		What is the impact of the dust on the citrus farms	There will be air quality models to look at the current conditions and determine the existing air quality and to understand winds

				<p>and model where the dust could potentially go. The models would be for dust from the mine and for dust from the tailings dam.</p> <p>There are a number of locations for air quality monitoring technologies have been pinpointed by specialists. Two of the points are on private land</p>
227.	Clinton Gray		<p>The key leadership of SLR has no people of colour. The company does not look inclusive.</p> <p>Jindal has many allegations of human rights abuse – what is SLR’s stance on working with a company with those kinds of allegations or are they choosing to look the other way?</p> <p>What is being brushed aside and hidden by SLR? Has SLR ever had negative outcomes in the projects that they take on? Has SLR ever turned down work simply on the basis that the company has a bad reputation?</p> <p>What are Jindal’s employment standards? Jindal has an income of over 5.2 billion dollars.</p> <p>Farmers need to be aware of what is going on.</p>	<p>SLR is a European country and is on BEE level 4. All the work that SLR does is made public. I will speak to our MD about the Jindal’s human rights abuse allegations. Many of our projects that we turn down, we turn down from the beginning. SLR is not the authority that makes the decision, we do assessments to enable the government who are the competent authorities to be able to make a good decision.</p>
228.	Clinton Gray		<p>There was a breach of information at SLR and it took two months for the company to inform its employees about this</p>	<p>The breach in information was in SLR Australia and was done by professional hackers.</p>
229.	Anonymous		<p>Was SLR involved in Xolobeni?</p>	<p>No, SLR was not involved in Xolobeni</p>
230.	Anonymous		<p>These mines tend to turn out nasty. It is going to be difficult for me to make a decision from what I have</p>	<p>The project is a complex one. Mines are essential, many of the mines in South Africa are successful. The Jindal mine is complex</p>

			seen. There will be irreparable damage. It has never been done properly	because it is big and in a complicated environment. We want to be a part of a project and process that makes good decisions.
231.	Anonymous		Mr Gcabashe needs to go into this with his eyes wide open. Jindal has continued with its operations despite its many accusations of corruption by its chairperson.	This was raised in 2013. The chairperson has been accused of corruption but was not persecuted – which does not mean the crimes were not committed Many mines have been getting bad press, however you need to judge the industry on an equal footing. The mine needs to be polices and South Africa has a strong social culture and ability to correct and police the mine. That is how we can make sure that the mine goes well and they are held accountable
232.	Anonymous		I see that the EIA report will be in English and the non technical summary will be in isiZulu. Who will explain the reports to the communities in a fair and just manner?	A large number of people in this area are isiZulu speaking people and so that is why the non-technical summary is in isiZulu. We have been having meetings with izinduna and their communities to ensure that people are getting the information in a way that they can understand .
233.	Anonymous		When you keep people ignorant they become reliant on you. The people will be abused because they lack understanding and therefore will not question	One of the biggest mines of similar nature, Xolobeni’s biggest failure was that they thought that engaging with izinduna of the communities was enough engagement with the communities and so the when the construction of the mine started, the communities knew nothing about it. SLR’s starting premise is speaking not only to the izinduna but also to the communities
234.	Anonymous		How is the iNkosi going to benefit from the mine? The people on the ground will be the ones who suffer at the end.	International financing standards have strict laws. Consent and compensation of people is important, how the mechanism of compensation will work will be dependent on the outcomes of the resettlement study
235.	Anonymous		How many people will be moved?	The red boundary is a current approximation of the area affected directly by the mine. About 200 – 240 homesteads in the project area may have to be relocated. The exact numbers are yet to be determined. This is a big resettlement project but relocation can only occur if the individuals consent .
236.	Anonymous		The mines never work – the destruction is high.	You may be right

237.	Mtwana Qumela Zulu	20 August 2021 Sgubude Hall (Dlamini Store) Community Meeting	<p>What will happen to the people whose houses have to be removed? Even the ones who do not fall within the project area but will experience bad effects because of the mine – some people’s houses are cracking because of the blasting from Exxaro Mine outside Mthunzini, we don’t want the same here.</p>	<p>People within the red boundary (as indicated in the presentation) will have to be relocated. A Resettlement Study will be undertaken to determine the exact number of people who might be relocated and where they could possibly be moved to, this will be done together with the Entembeni Traditional Authority, the Municipality and the affected people. People will however be relocated to an area here in Entembeni. Alternatively, people could also choose for the mine to compensate them and they can go live wherever they prefer.</p> <p>With regards to cracking houses, before Jindal starts blasting it will have to undertake a crack survey of all the houses around the mine to understand the quality of the houses before they start blasting, and if blasting causes cracks they will have to survey again and compensate those people accordingly.</p>
238.			<p>My advice to the community is to listen to what Jindal has to say. I am not saying the community should agree to the mine, but we should consider what they are saying because in other areas people have been previously forcefully removed from their homes and walked away with nothing. People die and sell each other out because of mines. Furthermore, we do not want the Basotho to come here and take our jobs when we ourselves are unemployed. The community should form a committee which will be the link between Jindal and the community. Jindal should also provide skills and training to our people so that the mine employs locals and not outsiders.</p>	<p>It is unfortunate that where mines are involved, there is normally conflict amongst people – some people will support the project, some people are against the project. The community, Jindal and government are going to have to work together to avoid problems and conflict.</p> <p>To be employed at a mine there are different levels of skills required - some are lower-level skills but some of the jobs require high level of skills – which implies that some skills can be locally sourced, but some will have to come from the outside. Government requires that Jindal develops a Social and Labour Plan (SLP), which will make commitments as to what skills development they will undertake in local community, the number of people who will be employed, etc. This will have to be approved by government. Additionally, the mine will take approximately 5 years to start operating, so there is time for people to acquire skills.</p>

239.	Nduna Mthembu		I am unhappy about the drilling that took place in our area and people were never compensated. I took people's names and bank account details and gave it to Jindal in hope that these people would be compensated. To this day, people were never compensated, and I never got a response from Jindal when I followed up. Can Jindal please do what's right and keep their promises.	Jindal is still addressing the compensation of people for the drilling that took place. This has been noted, and Jindal will revert to the induna as soon as possible about this.
240.			If people will be relocated, could Jindal please let us know which people will be affected and also quickly look for the area which they will be resettled to before the mine starts. People should not be moved once the mine starts to operate. Furthermore, people who are relocated have to be compensated well and their lives have to change for the better, including their children's' lives.	As previously mentioned, people who have to be relocated will be consulted and consideration will be given to where they will be relocated to, but it will be within Entembeni. It is also likely that people will also have the option of being resettled to the chosen area (and be built what's equivalent to their current homesteads) or people could be given money to relocate to a place of their choice. The Resettlement Study will involve consultation with the community and its leaders.
241.				In terms of resettlement, the resettlement specialists will be commencing with the resettlement process from the 30 th of August. This will also include the undertaking of interviews and surveys. If you affected, please ensure that these interviews and surveys/questionnaires are completed fully and honestly. People should also not mislead others by sharing false information.
242.	JV Mtshali		How will the relocation and compensation of land work? People have a lot of land here and should not be relocated to smaller lands.	In any process of relocation there would have to be consultation and agreement. The communities must agree to where they will be moved and the compensation they will receive – it is a negotiated settlement involving compensation. No one would agree to be moved to a smaller land.
243.	Sipho Zulu		When Jindal came to our area in 2013, it drilled on people's land and promised to compensate us. It is now 2021 and some people have still not been compensated. How do we trust Jindal when it does not keep its promises? When will Jindal fix this issue – let us talk dates?	I cannot say when people will be compensated, but I can give you feedback on the matter next week Tuesday.

244.	Mr Ndlovu		Will the dust caused by the blasting not affect people who may not directly be within the red boundary but maybe in close proximity to it?	The Blasting and Vibration Study which will be undertaken will look at the distance from the mine the blasting impacts will have risks and danger. People who are in the danger zone will have to be relocated. For those who are further away there will be crack assessments and other management plans.
245.			If people have farms/plots/forestry that have been supporting their families for generations, how will they be compensated for the loss of that?	The Soils and Agriculture Studies will identify where there is forestry and livestock within homesteads and that information will be given to the resettlement consultants to understand the compensation that has to happen.
246.	Anonymous 1		Are there no illnesses which will affect people close to mine (who will not be relocated) for example, illnesses caused by dirty air (emissions), dust, etc.	There will be a Study that investigates the risk to community health, which will consider blasting, noise etc. The study would also identify areas where it would be unhealthy to live, and those people will have to form part of the resettlement plan.
247.	Skhumbuzo Mbatha		Can the mine not develop/ build Technical Colleges to educate and train the locals in preparation for when the mine starts to operate?	South African mining law requires the mine to develop an SLP which will identify what skills the mine needs and how they will partake in skills development in the local communities. At the moment it is unknown what the SLP will entail, but it will have to be approved by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy.
248.			Will the mine not relocate people to land owned by other people/families assuming that no one owns the land because it is vacant? Furthermore, if the owners do agree for their land to be used for the relocation, how will the be compensated?	For the development of a mine, the mine will need land whether to relocate people, the actual mine or its infrastructure. The owners and lawful users of the land will have to be compensated.
249.	Anonymous 2		Jindal and SLR must be honest and trustworthy about this entire project from the get-go, because once this mine starts operating, we (the community) will never see you guys again here.	Noted.
250.	Siyabonga Ntsele		Can Jindal build more clinics and hospitals and fix the roads in this area before it even starts to operate, because when the mine starts construction it will add more problems to what the community already has, for example there will be an increase in traffic and dust, and people's health will be	Wherever there is a mine, that mine has to make Corporate Social Responsibility commitments. A percentage of the money the mine makes has to be reinvested into the local community. That investment might be in roads, schools, libraries, clinics, etc. The money for social investment has to be spent every year and the

			<p>affected. When the mine starts to operate there will also be hazardous gas emissions. We will need clinics and hospitals to address these health issues.</p>	<p>things the money is spent on has to be done in consultation with the Municipality, Traditional Authority and local communities.</p> <p>In terms of health, the Air Quality and Health Studies will look at the possible risks and impacts which will be caused by the mine and how to mitigate these impacts. Furthermore, SLR is paid to undertake the EIA, but will not grant or deny Jindal the approval to operate and mine here, this will be done by the DMRE. The EIA looks at the benefits and risks the mine might have and gathers this information to give to the DMRE In order to make the final decision.</p>
251.			<p>Can we have these community benefits now and not in 5 years' time when the mine starts to operate?</p>	<p>Jindal cannot do that because they are unsure of whether they will even receive the approval to mine.</p>
252.	Sphamandla Ntete	22 August 2021 Mehlamasha Combined School Community Meeting	<p>Does the mine have a youth skills development and training plan in place to upskill the youth before it starts operating, so that the youth can be employed when the mine starts operating?</p>	<p>The South African Mining Charter and minerals legislation requires that a company like Jindal who wants to mine has to develop a Social and Labour Plan (SLP) which it needs to comply with. In the SLP the mine has to make commitments to skills development, youth employment and the employment of the local communities. Jindal still has to develop this SLP and when they do so they will engage with the Traditional Authority, Municipalities and communities in the development of the SLP.</p>
253.			<p>The presentation speaks about the concentrate ore being exported to other countries. Why are local people not skilled to process the ore to its final stages, where only the final product is exported overseas? The processing of the concentrate ore can create many jobs in South Africa.</p>	<p>In terms of beneficiating the iron ore into steel, South African legislation encourages that (and there will be opportunity for that) but South Africa currently does not have enough electricity/energy to operate a new smelter. So essentially, there is not enough electricity, and the electricity is too expensive for the ore to be processed in South Africa, hence why it will be exported.</p>
254.	Themba Madlophe		<p>Will these two areas of Umsuthu and Mehloamasha also be relocated? If so, will there be compensation to go live elsewhere? Secondly, will those who will</p>	<p>It is not yet known which areas will be directly affected; this will be confirmed by the Specialist Studies which will be undertaken. The Resettlement Study will identify which areas will need to relocate and undertake a survey of the infrastructure, resources,</p>

			be relocated also be compensated for their grazing land?	grazing land etc. that those affected areas have. However, the areas most likely to be relocated are those within the red boundary (as indicated in the presentation). Mehlamasha is approximately 2 km away from the boundary and it is likely that it will not need to be relocated. People that would be relocated would be compensated for their assets.
255.			We wish for the local youth to be skilled and employed by the mine, and for Jindal not to employ outsiders from Johannesburg.	The South African Mining Charter and minerals legislation requires that a company like Jindal who wants to mine has to develop a Social and Labour Plan (SLP) which it needs to comply with. In the SLP the mine has to make commitments to skills development, youth employment and the employment of the local communities. Jindal still has to develop this SLP and when they do so they will engage with the Traditional Authority, Municipalities and communities in the development of the SLP.
256.	Ntokozo Mhlongo		What will happen to our graves if we are affected and have to be relocated?	The Heritage and Resettlement Planning Studies will investigate graves. As with the Resettlement there will have to be an agreement as to how the affected graves will be relocated. All graves within the directly affected area will have to be relocated, and the process of relocation would be agreed with the community and the Entembeni Traditional Authority.
257.			Why did SLR not consult these areas (Umsuthi and Mehlomasha) initially when it was prospecting if they knew that these areas were also going to likely be affected, why are we only being consulted now?	Jindal undertook prospecting and drilling between 2012 and 2014. SLR was not appointed to undertake the EIA process, but another Consultancy was appointed. SLR cannot answer why there wasn't consultation then.
258.	Mr Shandu		Has Jindal been granted approval/authorisation to mine?	No, the mine has not yet been granted approval. The EIA process is still in the pre-application phase, and will take 1-2 years to complete. Only then will Jindal know whether the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) gives authorisation or not.
259.			Why was the community not consulted during the prospecting phase? Why are you not engaging only with those who are directly affected, and were initially consulted and even got job opportunities during the prospecting?	Jindal undertook prospecting and drilling between 2012 and 2014. SLR was not appointed to undertake the EIA process, but another Consultancy was appointed. SLR cannot answer why there wasn't consultation then.

				The EIA process requires that SLR consults with anybody who is interested and/or affected by the proposed project. This consultation is not about job opportunities, it is about understanding the environmental risks and benefits of the project.
260.	Nthabiseng Motaung		If the project succeeds, how will the community benefit long term? Will Jindal allow the public to buy its shares?	The Mining Charter sets out that for new mines the company has to make 5% of the shareholding in the company available to the local community – so Jindal would have to comply with that law. But the “local community” can only be identified once the project has been approved.
261.	Senzo Sibiyi		I understand that Mehlamasha is a bit far from the mine project area, but how will the community be affected in terms of water, electricity and mine infrastructure, etc.?	The mine infrastructure will be investigated as part of the EIA, for example if the mine road comes through Mehlamasha, it would cause traffic, noise, dust etc, so the specialists studies will investigate the impacts of those things on Mehlamasha.
262.			The youth need to be skilled and trained so they can be employed by the mine when it starts operating.	As part of getting the mine authorised, Jindal would have to develop an SLP, and within that SLP they have to make commitments in terms of local employment and local skills development. Furthermore, every mine in SA has to commit to Corporate Social Investment, which requires the mine to invest a certain percentage of their yearly profits into local infrastructure, e.g., roads, clinics, schools etc. This would be done through engagement with the Traditional Authority, Municipality and the community.
263.	Sifiso		Is Jindal aware that the community could decline being relocated? What would Jindal then do if people refuse to be relocated? If we are relocated, we do not want to go to an area with water issues or drought because we have livestock and crops.	The final decision to grant or decline Jindal mining authorisation lies with the DMRE (through a number of licences), however despite any licenses Jindal must also receive consent from landowners and occupiers before they could develop a mine.
264.	Sphamandla Ntete		5% is too little to be given to the community. Does Jindal think that it is fair to give the community only	The 5% rule is a new South African law and none of the mines that have been developed up until now have had to give away that 5%.

			5%? If not, where can Jindal adjust/ make changes so that the community benefits fairly and is also happy.	In order for a mine to be developed the company has to invest a lot of money, that's why they own the mine. The 5% would be given to the community without requirement of a contribution.
265.			Can there not be negotiations with the overseas countries which create the final products, to sell it to us cheaper, because once the product is final it becomes so expensive that South Africans can't buy it, which is unfair trade because in actual fact these countries get the raw material from our country.	The mine will produce iron ore concentrate and will sell it to whoever wants to buy it. In South Africa there is only one steel smelter that is run by ArcelorMittal, so it could buy the steel and process it locally that would be good. But currently there is no capacity to process iron ore in South Africa. Therefore, if this project were to produce iron ore concentrate, there could be opportunity for government or other businesses to establish a new business to process that ore.
266.	Ntokozo Mhlongo		If I relocated to another traditional area (outside Entembeni), will the mine come look for me wherever I am in order for it to give me what's due to me since the mine will invest back into the local community every year?	It is not yet known where people will be relocated to. The Resettlement Planning Study will have to investigate where people would be relocated to. The preferential option is that everyone who has to be relocated is relocated still within the Entembeni Traditional Council Area. The details of compensation will be negotiated during the Resettlement Study.
267.	Lindani Buthelezi		If Jindal does find ore in this area and asks us to relocate, I personally will not want to be relocated.	The decision not to agree with the mine or be relocated is an individual's right.
268.	Senzo Sibiyi		Is Jindal and SLR aware that when the specialists come into the area to do their site work and spend a week or so, it is the "law" of this area that they then employ a local person to assist them with their work – even if it's to just accompany them around. This is so we can also get job opportunities.	As part of the consultation Jindal and SLR have been engaging with the Traditional Council and the Izindunas (community leaders) so that we can get access to do this work. Some specialists will need assistance, whether to be accompanied or have some sort of security, and in that instance they will then make use of the locals.
269.	Mr Shandu		Do you have permission from the king to go into communities and host these meetings? Is the king aware that Jindal is proposing to develop a mine in his kingdom?	Yes, Jindal have presented themselves to the Inkosi and the Ndunankulu of Entembeni Traditional Council. SLR has also presented itself to the Inkosi and izinduna about the work it is undertaking, and they have all agreed to these meetings.
270.			We (the community) do not want to be relocated to another area and then suffer there.	The decision not to agree with the mine or be relocated is an individual's right.

271.	Siyabonga Sibiya		Are there committees (that will serve as a link between the mine and communities) that have been established in the affected areas? If not, when will this happen, when the mine starts to operate?	The engagement with Jindal is between the Inkosi and Izinduna, but SLR's wider engagement with the community is for the EIA process. There has been no direct negotiation about the mine as yet because it hasn't been approved. However, if the community would like to elect a committee to participate further in the EIA process, they can do so.
272.	Lindani Buthelezi		Is this proposed mine linked to the mine in Kwa Nongoma? Because that mine made empty promises to the communities and people are now unhappy and regret allowing the mine in. The community must be aware that the mine sometimes sells dreams. People must make their own decisions knowing that some things the mine promises will not be fulfilled.	Jindal has no association with that mine. With any mining project that gets approved, there are many commitments that are made by the mine (for example, social, economic and environmental commitments). These commitments form part of the authorisation that the mine gets and once the mine is approved, South African law provides that government and the communities work together to enforce that the mine complies with those commitments.
273.	Anonymous 1	22 August 2021 Dlozeyane Primary School Community Meeting	Monde told us about the presentation you are doing a long time ago. What exactly are you here for? We don't need you here!	Jindal started prospecting between 2012 and 2014. The price of iron ore then collapsed in 2016 to about 40 dollars/ton and the project was no longer viable. Over the past +/-2 years, the price of iron or has greatly increased again, hence Jindal is proposing to recommence the project.
274.	Anonymous 2		Are you done with your presentation? You are not going to keep us here (in the meeting)! I hope this is the last time we're seeing you in this place!	No response given.
275.	Anonymous 3		We do not want the mine here!	Although it's government who makes the final decision whether the mine will be approved or not, the landowners and occupiers must give consent for the mine to be here. If these parties do not give consent, then Jindal cannot mine.
276.	Anonymous 4		We do not need the mine here! The king himself can come back and we still won't need this mine! We don't want to see you here ever again!	No response given.
277.	Mr Buthelezi	20 September 2021 By phone call	There is a rumour that the people of Edubeni, Matshantsundu and Dlozeyane will be relocated in	This is false information, no one will be relocated in January. Although those are the communities which will be directly

			January, is this true? We have renovation projects that we are busy with or want to undertake, is it wise to continue with this or should we stop?	affected should the mine be authorized, relocation negotiations will be undertaken with those directly affected. People will not be relocated without their consent. People may continue with their renovations as there is no certainty whether or not the mine will exist.
278.	Vuyo Keswa	20 September 2021 TransNet Port Authority information meeting	What is the reason behind undertaking two EIAs one for the actual mine and the other for concentrate railway line or pipeline to the port? Why are they not running in parallel?	The reason for a separate EIA for the connection to the port is driven by South African legislation in that the responsible competent authorities differ. The DMRE will be responsible for everything within the Mining Right Area (MRA), and the provincial Department of Environmental Affairs will be responsible for everything outside of the MRA. This therefore necessitates the need for different applications. - Secondly, until the size of the mine, its production method and preferred concentrate mode of transportation are known, exactly what's going to be required in the port is unknown. There will however be a need for facilities in the port for e.g., stockpiling, but the size and nature of the facilities will be dependent on several factors, including whether the ore will get to the port by railway or pipeline. - Some engineering studies are still in the process, so Jindal unfortunately cannot give an answer to that question. Once the studies are complete, Jindal will be in a better position to conclude on the space required, the capacities, etc.
279.			Is Jindal intending to stockpile within the Port's space, and if so, how, much capacity is Jindal looking at within the port space? Or, is Jindal looking to look for an already existing terminal operator to handle the iron ore while it's within the port space?	
280.	Zanele Zulu		The TNPA understands the project is still in its early phase, but there surely must be projected timelines for the project? When does Jindal foresee this project being operational, and start pushing cargo through the port of Richards Bay? Because I believe that is when the TNPA's possible role will come in. The projected timelines will also assist us to align this project with the port's future plans.	It is a substantial project with a lot of investment decisions and authorisations required. The EIA is likely to take at least another year. A number of other permits would also be needed. Thereafter contracting for construction would also have to take place, followed by the actual construction before operation could commence. Jindal is at least 3-5 years away from operation. Additionally, by the time this EIA is at an end, there would probably be much more detailed information for what is needed at the port and Jindal will then start formal applications to the port for space and capacity. Furthermore, Jindal is also expecting the

				engineering report which will investigate the final mode of concentrate transportation in Quarter 3 or 4 of this year, and that will allow them to have a better understanding of what will be required at the port. -
281.	Ms Sinamile		Which type of iron ore will Jindal be mining?	Magnetite Iron Ore.
282.			Has SLR and/or Jindal had other engagements with other Transnet departments or is TNPA the first Transnet stakeholder engagement you are having?	Jindal had reached a similar stage with this project in 2015. SLR believes that there was some engagement between Jindal and the TNPA at that stage. Due to a series of global events and a reduction in the price of iron ore, the project was put on hold. The project has now recommenced, and in this round of the project this is the first engagement with TNPA. At this stage this engagement is for information sharing with regards to the EIA for the mine. As soon as there is more information and understanding of what's needed at the port, there will be separate further engagements, including terminal operators and Transnet Freight Rail.
283.			I understand the project has a possible element of rail to it – Jindal will also have to engage with Transnet Freight Rail in terms of the rail requirements.	
284.			From the presentation I understand that the aim is to have the cargo exported, which means Jindal may also need to start engaging with the existing terminal operator for export (TPT)	
285.	Zakithi Mbonani	21 September 2021 King Cetshwayo District Municipality information meeting	If approval is granted to Jindal, what will it mean to the directly affected communities?	The Resettlement Planning Study will undertake a survey of people within the project affected area to give an indication of the number of the people that are likely to be moved/resettled and what facilities they have access to currently. Any resettlement can only happen with the consent of those communities and their representatives. The resettlement process will certainly be one of the more challenging and contentious project components, and such aspects could potentially prevent a project like this from happening. Jindal is an international company and will be using international finance for this project so the Resettlement Study and agreements would be in terms of international standards and South African legal requirements.
286.			How will the extensive blasting affect the surrounding communities? How many kilometres will the blasting travel?	For a mine like this, the blast risks could extent typically 1km from the pit. This is why the conceptual affected area boundary from the pit includes a 1km buffer, from the edge of the pit to the area where people may be directly affected. A Blasting and Vibration Study will also be undertaken, which will investigate the blasting

				risk associated with the areas geology. This will also feed into the other studies such as Resettlement Planning, Air Quality, Health etc.
287.			What will the effects of the mine be on the environment and water sources, especially the Goedetrouw Dam as it supplies water to surrounding towns. Mining comes with a lot of pollution.	Water is a key aspect for a mine this size and similarly poses risks to water resources. Components that need to be investigated include the consumptive use of water by the mine (i.e. how much water would the mine use), where would it source it from and is the use of that water affecting any existing users. The Surface Water Study will be looking at those potential risks and the mine is also undertaking an engineering study to look at possible water sources. An obvious source would be the Goedetrouw Dam, but Jindal is aware that the Dam and UMhlatuze River is already water stressed and may investigate alternative options. The second component of water risk relates to water quality. Mine activities could result in polluted ground and/or surface water, which could affect the aquatic environment and other users. The surface and groundwater studies will also look at those risks. The Studies have been commissioned and this information will be made available to all stakeholders once available.
288.			Will the specialist studies be undertaken as part of this phase and will KCDM be informed of the studies' outcomes?	The specialists are currently undertaking the baseline study and that information will go into the Scoping Report which will be made available to all stakeholders for review and comment. In the EIA phase the specialist studies will assess the impacts and mitigations, which will go into the EIA Report, and will also be made available for comment and review.
289.	Londeka Ngcobo		What benefits would the project have for surrounding communities?	The Socio-Economic Study by Urban-Econ will elaborate on the benefits the project will have for the community. Essentially, the mine will create around 300 to 700 direct jobs and also many indirect jobs. For every direct job on the mine, there are likely to be about 2-7 indirect jobs that may be created in the local economy. Jindal will also pay taxes which result in tax benefits to the fiscus. The mine will also have to pay royalties on the iron ore that they extract, which will also go to the fiscus. The mine will also

				<p>pay rates to the Municipality. Jindal will also have to contribute to Corporate Social Investment (CSI) in terms of the Mining Charter and Minerals Act – a percentage of the mining profits have to be reinvested into CSI, and that would typically include contribution to the local roads, libraries, schools, clinics etc. Additionally, the owners of the mine would need to make 5% shareholding available to the local community. of All of that will be commitments that are made between the mine and the government in the decision-making process, and that information will become available through the course of the EIA process.</p>
290.			<p>Will the Waste and Water Studies be done in parallel to the railway or pipeline for transport? Is SLR also aware of the timeframes associated with these?</p>	<p>In terms of timeframes, this EIA will take approximately 2 years. Thereafter the mine would have to enter the phase of final designs and tenders for construction, this will probably take another year. Operation would then only begin once construction is complete, so between 3-5 years. The related facilities (e.g. the pipeline for concentrate export) would also require approvals, those EIA processes would begin in the next 3-5 years to ensure that they are ready when the mine is ready.</p>
291.			<p>Has a local market not been identified for the concentrate instead of exporting it?</p>	<p>Jindal's goal is to produce and sell iron ore concentrate, but exactly what happens to that concentrate is not entirely up to Jindal. If there are local buyers, they would sell it to local buyers, but there will also be contracts in place for global export demand. In as much as South African law encourages local beneficiation, there aren't many parties in place to do that beneficiation.</p>
292.	Xolile Dube		<p>Would Jindal not consider it a better option for the concentrate pipeline/railway line EIA to be ran parallel with this EIA, to avoid the duplication of work and stakeholder engagement?</p>	<p>The first reason is due to timing issues - Information is not yet available to confirm which of the two options (railway or pipeline) would be planned, that information will only be available before the end of the year. Secondly, the DMRE would not be the competent authority for decision making on that, it would have to go to the Department of Environmental Affairs. In terms of stakeholders, in many ways it's not the same stakeholders. The stakeholders for the mine are primarily located at and around the mine site, whereas only a small part of the rail or pipeline is</p>

				located at the site and the rest of the stakeholders are between the mine and Richards Bay.
293.			An Aquatic Study is not shown in the list of specialist studies to be undertaken -mining activities could have a detrimental impact on the aquatic fauna and flora.	Just to confirm that there is an Aquatic Biodiversity Study that will be undertaken, this was mistakenly omitted in the slides.
294.			Mines normally have the possibility to cause Acid Mine Drainage (AMD), will this be investigated and what mitigation plan will be put in place?	Typically, an iron ore mine has fairly low potential for AMD. AMD is normally associated with Gold Mines. However, the waste classification will look at the chemistry of the rock once it has been mined and the Groundwater Study will look at the potential for leaching from the mine pit and waste rock facilities. This would all include consideration of AMD to both surface and ground water.
295.			The key stakeholders and water users (such as the farmers and the Mhlathuze Water Board) need to be consulted, furthermore the specialists need to also at the Environmental Water Requirement (EWR) of the mine.	In terms of key water using stakeholders, any water risks not only affect the environment but also affect the users. SLR has already had a meeting with the Nkwaleni Water Users Association, and we will engage with the Mhlathuzi Water Board. In terms of the EWRs, that is a key part of the Water Use License (WUL) Application process and many of the studies that are being undertaken will serve to inform the EIA process as well as the WUL process, and will have to address the requirements of the Department of Water and Sanitation. So all those aspects will be addressed.
296.			Can SLR please share the Resettlement Plan with the KCDM?	The Resettlement Plan will form part of the specialist studies which will all be made available to all stakeholders along with the EIA Report.
297.	Zakithi Mbonani		Can the Scoping Report be summarised into a presentation which will again be presented in a meeting like this?	That option can probably be explored and accommodated.
298.			What is the timeframe for the Scoping Report?	The Scoping Report is expected to be released for review in the next 2-3 months. All stakeholders will be notified when the Scoping Report is available and how one can access it. .
299.	Sli Biyela	29 September 2021 By phone call	I received these contact details on a radio advert and would like to know how I can receive more project information. Secondly, will the mine also	With your permission I can register you on the project database and you will be able to receive more project information as and when it becomes available. Should the mine get authorized, it

			need general workers once it starts operating or will it only hire qualified people?	would need both general workers and qualified workers to operate.
300.	Hlobisile Mhlongo		Is the Jindal project still carrying on? What is the next project phase?	Yes, the Jindal project is still carrying on. Currently the specialist studies and the Scoping Report are underway, once complete these will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days. All stakeholders registered on the project database will be notified of the review period.
301.	Mkhululi Biyela	04 October 2021 By phone call	When will the mining commence?	It will likely take a couple of years to start a mine of this magnitude as specialist studies need to be undertaken and Jindal would need to receive authorisations in order to mine. Furthermore, the mine would also need to be built, which is all a process. Roughly 3-6 years.
302.	Phiwayinkosi Biyela	05 October Via Whatsapp	I just want to ask about the project that you are busy with at Melmoth, the Melmoth Iron Ore Project, what is going on there?	Please kindly forward me your email address so I can send you the project Background Information Document (BID). *BID was sent via email.
303.	Makhosi Mthembu	12 October 2021 Mhlathuze Water Board information meeting	Would you require assistance in terms of water supply for the project?	The water demands of the Melmoth Iron Ore Mine are still to be determined (via the BFS). Some work was done previously but this needs to be updated. Thus the potential sources of water for the project are not known. Once the details are available Jindal will initiate consultation with the KCDM and MWB. The Melmoth Iron Ore Mine could potentially have impacts on the Groedetrouw Dam, both from water volume and water quality perspectives. These risks will be identified and assessed in the ESIA.
304.			What impacts will the mine have on the Groedetrouw Dam?	
305.			I'm of the understanding that King Cetshwayo District Municipality (KCDM) currently supplies Melmoth with water, but if it so happens that there is assistance required from the MWB to assist KCDM in terms of the required water volumes, internal discussions with MWB can be had with the relevant people to see how and where MWB can assist.	
306.			The client's technical team is undertaking the Water Study and were wondering how they engage with MWB and what the right point of contact for that technical engagement would be?	
307.			How can we get information on what MWB uses the Goedetrouw Dam and the lower Mhlathuze	The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) would be able to give SLR/Jindal more reliable information as far as that is

			Catchment for? What are the water schemes that MWB runs off the river? How many people are dependent on it, etc.?	concerned, as it is DWS that manages that water scheme. MWB is just one of the customers that abstracts from the Mhathuze River Catchment, but there are many other customers along the way from the Goedtrouw Dam, e.g. the farmers, etc.
308.	Makhosi Mthembu		All the users are interested in the maintenance of the water quality of the Goedtrouw Dam, because we all abstract from the catchment. MWB's biggest interest in the proposed project is the quality and the release of the water	Noted.
309.			Which areas does MWB supply water to?	MWB supplies to quite a few parties, the Mhlathuze Municipality, industries such as Mondi, etc. There are quite a few people we supply water to.
310.	Lyle Lucas	19 October 2021 Via email	Is there any update available regarding the status of this proposed activity.	We are still in the Scoping Phase of the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Project. Once the Scoping Report has been produced this will be sent to all registered Interested & Affected Parties for their review. You will be notified of the availability of the report and we would appreciate your comments.
311.	Celeste Gil	21 October 2021 By phone call	I have experience in administration and was wondering if Jindal is hiring yet?	Jindal is still in the pre-application phase of the proposed project and is in the process of applying for a Mining Right. Jindal has NOT yet been granted the Mining Right, therefore there is no certainty that there will be a mine. But should the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy grant them the Mining Right, then it will take another 5+ years for the mine to actually start operating. It is only closer to that time that Jindal will start hiring.
312.	Celeste Gil	09 November 2021 Via Whatsapp	I just wanted to follow up with regards to the mining that is happening in Melmoth.	We are now in the Scoping & Environmental Impact Assessment phase of the project. In that regard, the project Scoping Report will soon be made available for public review. You are on the project database and will be notified once the report is out.
313.	Lyle Lucas	10 November 2021 Via email	Could you please provide us with the minutes and attendance registers of previous engagements.	The minutes were distributed.
314.		29 November 2021 Via email	Could you please provide insight as to how our concerns will be addressed and which specialist studies will be undertaken.	There were concerns and/or comments further raised by I&APs during this process. These have been noted by SLR and will be included and addressed (by Jindal, SLR and/or the relevant

			Are these studies limited to those mentioned below (in the presentation) or have they been expanded upon.	<p>specialists) in the Comments and Response Report which will form part of the Scoping Report. You will be notified once the Scoping Report is made available for public review.</p> <p>The specialist studies that have/will be undertaken have slightly been expanded upon. The Biodiversity Study will also include an Aquatic Biodiversity Study – which wasn't clearly indicated in the meeting presentation. A Hydrogeology Study has also been included as part of the studies as well as a Social and Labour Plan.</p> <p>Air pollution will be encompassed in the Air Quality study.</p>
315.	Hlobisile Mhlongo	12 January 2022 Via Whatsapp	What is the status of the mining project?	We are now in the Scoping & Environmental Impact Assessment phase of the project. The project Scoping Report will be made available for public review. Please kindly forward me your email address so your details can be added to the project database and you can be notified once the report is out.
316.	Simphiwe	18 January 2022 Via Whatsapp	May I please get an update about the Iron Ore project (Jindal).	We are now in the Scoping & Environmental Impact Assessment phase of the project. In that regard, the project Scoping Report will soon be made available for public review and you will be notified once the report is out.
317.	Vernon Tocknell (Break Even)	07 February 2022	<p>Farmer in Nkwalini Valley for 35 years. Serious concern about what mining will do to impact our farming practice and communities.</p> <p>Biggest concern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive loss of jobs in Nkwalini. • Dust settling on export citrus-major concern. • Noise pollution • Increased traffic- people crossing roads. 	Thank you for your comment. As part of the environmental impact assessment a number of specialists studies have been commissioned and will be looking at the potential impacts on all these aspects you have mentioned. Your comments will be passed on to all the relevant specialists to ensure these aspects are considered during the EIA process.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re- housing of local community who currently work on the farms. • No grazing for the cattle. • Water shortage for farmers • Eskom placed under immense pressure 	
318.	Sibusiso Gumede (Inthathakusa (Pty) Ltd)	08 February 2022 Via Email	<p>I am a farmer in the Nkwalini Valley, and I am worried how the mining will affect the farm and my people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise pollution • Dust pollution is bad for citrus • We will not have enough water • Electricity will be short. • The people will have no jobs as they are not skilled for mining. • Many of them will lose their homes and they have lived here for generations. <p>The chiefs and Indunas will need to be brought into discussion. The farmers need to have a meeting to be heard.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. As part of the environmental impact assessment a number of specialists studies have been commissioned and will be looking at the potential impacts on all these aspects you have mentioned. Your comments will be passed on to all the relevant specialists to ensure these aspects are considered during the EIA process.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout the EIA process to ensure all issues/ comments are heard and addressed.</p>
319.	T.R.D. Wafer	08 February 2022 Via Email	<p>Further to discussions about the proposed mining venture in the Nkwalini Area. We wish to vehemently voice our objection to this proposal. Valley is world renowned for citrus exports and 90% of the population here is financially dependent on their farming jobs. We believe that there will be no value adding in the mining process and that the operation is nothing more than the rape of this country's resources. The venture should be cancelled forthwith.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment.</p>
320.	Angus Mac Donald (Riversbend Farm)	09 February 2022	<p>I am the owner of a large farm in Nkwalini, employing approximately 200 employees.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. As part of the environmental impact assessment a number of specialists studies have been commissioned and will be looking at the potential impacts on all</p>

			<p>Mining will result in tremendous job loss. Dust from mining will destroy export citrus as well as the Macadamia trees. Water will become scarce. Eskom will never cope. The communities in the area will need to be re-housed and they will not be happy. The future of many farmers and employees is in jeopardy.</p>	<p>these aspects you have mentioned. Your comments will be passed on to all the relevant specialists to ensure these aspects are considered during the EIA process.</p>
321.	Clinton Gray (Fowler Farming Trust)	10 February 2022 Via Email	<p>Ref: Potential devastating effects of Jindal mining on Agriculture in Nkweleni specifically Dundulu and Caspidge Farms and surrounding communities. "Association's opinion on the proposed development. Such opinion could include any concerns regarding the development and its impact on the agricultural sector and the specific production areas/ farms that are owned/ operated by association members, any opportunities which may exist for the proposed project to support or promote their production activities, or just general comments." 1) Threat to water supply and quality thereof.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture is solely reliant on the Goedertrou Dam for water supply any adverse effect on supply, would devastate the production of export citrus. • If the quality of said water is polluted with heavy metals or "other" pollutants, this would destroy the viability of export citrus production. The citrus industry is already under pressure from foreign citrus buyers – to use "clean" water in all aspects of production. • I request that we be furnished with a list of all by-products of said mining operation. 	<p>Thank you for your comment. As part of the environmental impact assessment a number of specialists studies have been commissioned and will be looking at the potential impacts on all these aspects you have mentioned. Your comments will be passed on to all the relevant specialists to ensure these aspects are considered during the EIA process.</p> <p>Potential by-products of the mining process will be identified during the EIA phase and will be part of the EIA reporting.</p> <p>The input with regard to the community development has been submitted to the Applicant for their consideration.</p>

			<p>2) Air pollution “particularly” dust – is hugely detrimental to citrus fruit skin quality and tree health.</p> <p>3) If as a result of the mine – citrus becomes non-viable, the loss of jobs in the valley will be astronomical. The roll-on negative effect would plunge local communities into further poverty.</p> <p>4) Noise pollution – would seriously degrade the quality of life within the Valley – due to proximity to the mine but also to the processing plants and transportation hubs.</p> <p>5) Road infrastructure would not sustain additional heavy vehicles.</p> <p>6) Any attempt by Jindal to bring in “foreign” workers would lead to bloodshed.</p> <p>Possible means of negating negative effects on Agriculture and Communities:</p> <p>Nkwaleni Water Users Association has over the years – commissioned the design of a pressurised pipeline system to replace the existing earthen canal, at the last investigation into the cost of said pipeline, we were faced with an approximate figure of 135 million rand.</p> <p>The benefits of said line would guarantee or at least protect the water from pollutants.</p> <p>1) Jindal funds the construction of the pressurized pipeline – as their commitment to supporting agriculture and the communities.</p> <p>2) Jindal at their cost funds all water samples for the entirety of its mine’s commercial life plus 25 years after the date of closure. The frequency of sampling</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

			<p>to be agreed upon by Commercial Agriculture and Community groups.</p> <p>3) Jindal prior to operations beginning – explain the full employment requirements to local communities. Misleading the communities with expectations of employment only to renege – through “loopholes” would lead to Bloodshed.</p> <p>I hope this submission, serves to prepare all parties involved in pushing the mining agenda without proper investigation into the consequences, that any failure to follow lawful protocol and or “promises made or inferred” will have serious ramifications.</p>	
322.	Snorky Spilsbury (Ebenezer Farming)	10 February 2022 Via Email	<p>Nkwalini is an agricultural area, growing export quality citrus fruit, sugar cane and various other crops. There is a serious risk of water contamination from this proposed mine, which will have negative impacts on the very strict export rules, and thus make it impossible for the farmers to sell their fruit on the export market.</p> <p>The dust factor is also going to be problematic, not only to humans but also to the crops, particularly the fruit orchards. Excessive dust will impair the growth of citrus trees and reduce fruit yields.</p> <p>My farm borders the railway line, and the noise from the line being in constant use with ore transportation versus seasonal sugar cane transportation, will make noise pollution another serious factor.</p> <p>The particular type of agriculture which occurs in Nkwalini, namely citrus and sugar, are highly labour intensive. If the farms in Nkwalini are affected in any way, this will lead to huge job losses and the spin-</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. As part of the environmental impact assessment a number of specialists studies have been commissioned and will be looking at the potential impacts on all these aspects you have mentioned. Your comments will be passed on to all the relevant specialists to ensure these aspects are considered during the EIA process.</p>

			<p>off will be widespread as many, many families will suffer. The effect will not only be felt in Nkwalini itself, but in the larger surrounding area as well. Keeping commercial farmers on the land is surely part of the Government's food security plan. I strongly oppose any form of mine coming to Nkwalini, and sincerely hope that the decision-makers look at the holistic long term view, and not at anybody's short-term enrichment. Open cast mining itself is a scar on the landscape, and there is enough environmental evidence against them to disallow it from ever happening in Nkwalini or elsewhere.</p>	
323.	<p>Gysbert Potgieter (Nkwalini Processors (Pty)Ltd Reg 1982/010519/07</p>	10 February 2022	<p>Our company is situated on the Farm Perseverance No17345 GU, Nkwaleni, Kwa-Zulu Natal Province.</p> <p>Please find herewith a link to two videos that were made by one of our biggest customers in Europe, which already pumped substantial funds into our Nkwaleni Citrus Industry and into our fruit processing business.</p> <p>The aim of the project is on sustainable citrus production, value addition, extensive education and training, upliftment of communities and termination of the poverty cycle. We believe the content of these videos to be self-explanatory and strongly underpins the very close integration of the inter dependence of our processing facility, the fruit growers, the workers, the community as well as the customer network that rely on our excellent quality products produced in Nkwaleni, and being exported globally.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment, your objection is noted. As part of the environmental impact assessment a number of specialists studies have been commissioned and will be looking at the potential impacts on all these aspects you have mentioned. Your comments will be passed on to all the relevant specialists to ensure these aspects are considered during the EIA process.</p>

			<p>We have already partnered for several years with our customer on this project.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=czr8YVH0TIA</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a9Y-83Ve4h0</p> <p>Sadly, it is our firm belief – which is also shared by our customers and farmer shareholders, that a mining project on our doorstep, with all the attached risks of pollution and aesthetic altering of the landscape and competition for water resources, will totally annihilate the viability of our fruit processing plant specifically, and also the citrus growing industry in the Nkwaleni Valley in general.</p> <p>Furthermore, the proposed conceptualised tailings storage facility is situated also on the land where our factory is situated.</p> <p>Therefore, the continuation of this iron ore mining project would be from our perspective an existential threat to not only our processing facility in particular, but also the fruit farming industry in general, as export fruit needs special treatment and growing conditions.</p> <p>Lastly, to move our plant and equipment to another location would be near impossible. The processing plant and the citrus growers and integration with the community has to be seen as a unit. The relationship is a type of symbiosis whereby each side is interdependent on the other. As a</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

			<p>consequence, it would be utmost disruptive and destructive to try to uproot or disentangle this complex system of interdependence . We believe such an event would also lead to widespread job losses, as our industry supports literally several thousand jobs in the Nkwaleni Valley and many more dependants.</p> <p>To also move a highly specialised type of facility like a fruit juice processing facility, will be next to impossible, as there is a myriad of buildings and equipment that simply does not lend itself to being dismantled and moved.</p> <p>Down the line in time, the receiving and processing of contaminated fruit utilising contaminated water would mean an unsellable product.</p> <p>As grapefruit juice is not widely consumed in South Africa and has to be exported, such an event would lead to bankruptcy of our company.</p> <p>Also from our 50% shareholder, being Fruit Processing Partners GmbH, situated at 47-51 Harburger Strasse, Buxtehude D-21614, Niedersachsen, Germany, the sentiment is utmost negative regarding the conclusion of such a mining project on our doorstep.</p> <p>Also, Fruit Processing Partners GmbH as 50% shareholder, and our partners Nkwaleni Investments (Pty) Ltd, oppose this mining project in the strongest possible terms.</p> <p>I hope you understand our position, and hope this message finds you well.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

			<p>Kindly have a look at those videos, and you will see the pride and passion ourselves, our suppliers, our community and our customers have in what is being achieved with the Nkwaleni Citrus Industry. In our opinion, this mining project will destroy the very existence of our business and our industry.</p> <p>We are an affected party. Being a fruit processing company and also being situated on the property where the conceptualised tailings dam will be located.</p> <p>Nkwalini Processors (Pty) Ltd opposes strongly the opening of a mine in the Nkwalini area. Firstly, we foresee huge issues with air and water pollution. Also, possible damage and pollution to aquifers. Increased levels of metal on leaves and in the water will render our product unacceptable internationally, and therefore we see the continuation of a mine as an existential threat to the total fruit industry.</p>	
324.	Gysbert Potgieter	10 February 2022	<p>We are an affected party, being situated on the farm Sandyfields No.15305 GU, Nkwalini</p> <p>Our fruit, farming operation, fruit processing partners SA(Pty Ltd) Reg No. 2012/058169/07 object in the strongest terms to the proceeding of an iron ore mine as proposed.</p> <p>We believe there is realistic risk of water pollution, dust pollution, shortage of good quality water and also environmental issues such as damage to the aquifers and the environment, being downstream</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment, your objection is noted. As part of the environmental impact assessment a number of specialists studies have been commissioned and will be looking at the potential impacts on all these aspects you have mentioned. Your comments will be passed on to all the relevant specialists to ensure these aspects are considered during the EIA process.</p> <p>The weger family have been registered on our stakeholder database.</p>

			<p>farms. A huge tailings facility breach thereof will risk one whole farm. Our fruit will no longer be sellable, and risk will be high.</p> <p>Please find attached hereto and also below the response from our company, Fruit Processing Partners SA (Pty) Ltd, Co. Reg 2012/058169/07, with regards to the Jindal Melmoth Iron Ore Mine Project.</p> <p>We wish to express in the strongest terms our objections and concerns regarding the opening and operation of an iron ore mine on our doorstep. We believe that with all the attached risks of pollution and aesthetic altering of the landscape and competition for water resources, will hugely influence negatively the viability and value of our farm Sandyfields, where we have invested heavily in new citrus plantations and upgrades to infrastructure.</p> <p>Furthermore, the proposed conceptualised tailings storage facility is situated just upstream from our farm.</p> <p>Recent breaches of tailings dams and heavy resultant water pollution, linked with previous experiences of such happenings of iron ore mining in my younger years when I lived in North West and Limpopo Province close to Thabazimbi, stems us to believe that this mining project will have a tremendous negative impact on our farm viability, not only its ability to produce export citrus and</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

			<p>tropical fruits, but also the risk of utilising either polluted water or much reduced water resources.</p> <p>Linked to the realistic risk of huge dust pollution, which kills trees and increase in iron levels in the air and water, would render our produce inferior.</p> <p>Therefore, the continuation of this iron ore mining project would be from our perspective an existential threat to not only our farm Sandyfields in particular, but also the fruit farming industry in general, as export fruit needs special treatment and growing conditions.</p> <p>Lastly, our farm is 100% owned by the family Wegener located at An Der Rehwiese 32A, D-21614 Buxtehude, Niedersachsen, Germany.</p> <p>They are 100% opposed to this development as they have invested their personal money into this farm and various social projects, of which a training centre on our farm together with Shukela Training and the Citrus Academy of the CGA (Citrus Growers Association) to train and uplift youth and also previously disadvantaged farmers and farm workers.</p> <p>I suggest also the family Wegener be registered as interested or affected parties as per their details in the attached document.</p>	
--	--	--	---	--