

Appendix E5
Comments and Response Report Version 3



Environmental Authorisation Amendment and Waste Management License for the Expansion of the Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) for Mine Waste Solutions, North-West Province

Comments and Responses Report (CRR)

Version 3

July 2020



This Comments and Responses Report (CRR) **Version 3** provides a summary of the comments, questions and issues raised by stakeholders since the announcement of the application on 1 November 2019 for an Integrated Regulatory Process for an Environmental Authorisation Amendment and a Waste Management Licence for the proposed expansion of the Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) for Mine Waste Solutions in the North-West Province.

- Version 1 of the CRR was appended to the Draft Scoping Report and records issues and concerns raised during the announcement period of the project from 1 November 2019 until 17 January 2020;
- Version 2 of the CRR is appended to the Final Scoping Report and includes comments that were raised on the Draft Scoping Report which was available on public review from 24 January – 24 February 2020;
- Version 3 of the CRR will be appended to the Draft Environmental Impact Report and will include comments that were raised on the Final Scoping Report;
- Version 4 of the CRR will be appended to the Final Environmental Impact Report and will include comments that were raised on the Consultation for the Integrated Environmental Impact Report.

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Comments received during the announcement (1 November 2019 – 17 January 2020)						
Will stakeholders have the opportunity to contribute to specialist studies?	Ms	Mariette Liefverink	Federation for Sustainable Environment (FSE)	1 Nov 2019	Focus Meeting	The public participation process allows for public comment on the terms of reference of the specialist studies during the Scoping Phase. Comments will be considered for the update of the terms of reference to ensure that specialist studies are optimised.
Will a health impact study be conducted? It is recommended that a full health impact assessment be conducted for this application.	Ms	Mariette Liefverink	Federation for Sustainable Environment (FSE)	1 Nov 2019	Focus Meeting	A health impact study will not be conducted; however, the potential health effects will be assessed through the specialist studies during the EIA phase.
Will a climate change specialist assessment be conducted for this application? It is recommended that a climate change assessment be conducted for this application.	Ms	Mariette Liefverink	Federation for Sustainable Environment (FSE)	1 Nov 2019	Focus Meeting	The impact of climate change will be considered during the design of the TSF during the EIA phase.
Requested to be sent available information and to be registered as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP)	Mr	Nkosinathi Leornard Qotwanw	Nathis Works and Consultancy Services PTY LTD	7 Nov 2019	Email correspondence	The Background Information Document (BID) was emailed to the stakeholder on 7 November 2019.
I am not party to the Kareerand TSF that does not benefit the community of Khuma. Keep on engaging those who are party to it including the farmer who benefited from millions of Rands your company have paid.	Mr	Phoka Phatsoane		5 Nov 2019	Email correspondence	GCS is independently conducting an environmental process for the proposed development and you are welcome to provide your concerns to us. Through the public participation process, we encourage stakeholders to register and to be involved.

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<p>As Fresheners Multipurpose Co-operative Pty Ltd, we form part of the affected & interested parties which would like to take part in the public participation process taking place in due course. Our main concern is the environmental impact & rehabilitation of land as per NEMA act 107 of 1998 and NEM:WA act 59 of 2008. Please provide us with more details and documents regarding your Background Information Document on DSR, EMP, DEIR, S&EIR and any other details deemed necessary for preparation of the participation process.</p>	Mr	K Monnahela and M Motloung	Fresheners Multipurpose Co-operative Pty Ltd	4 Nov 2019	Email correspondence	The Background Information Document (BID) was emailed to the stakeholders on 4 November 2019.
<p>We request: Full participation of interested and affected parties Involvement and capacitation of SMEs in terms of the environment We would like more information on: Details on the scope of work with regards to the expansion Details in terms of norms and standards in terms of waste disposal (landfill) Environmental Implementation Plan Details in terms of compliance with NEM:WA licencing</p>	Mr	Archibald Monnahela	Fresheners Multipurpose Co-operative Pty Ltd	4 Nov 2019	Comment and registration form	Requests are noted. The Background Information Document (BID) was emailed to the stakeholders on 4 November 2019.
Requested to receive relevant information.		Koketso Moagi		11 Nov 2019	Telephonic Conversation	The Background Information Document (BID) was emailed to the stakeholder on 11 November 2019.
<p>GCS should engage with all commenting authorities simultaneously with the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR). GCS to include the Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (Detect), the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the National Nuclear Regulator, etc in Authority Communication.</p>		Lorraine Nobela, Thilivhali Meregi, Neo Nthoesane	DMR	14 Nov 2019	Pre-application meeting with the DMR and DWS	Noted. The relevant authorities have been engaged.

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<p>GCS to ensure that the Khuma Community is engaged during the Public Participation Process. Community members must be provided with the opportunity to participate and not only just community representatives.</p>		<p>Lorraine Nobela, Thilivhali Mereg, Neo Nthoesane</p>	<p>DMR 14 Nov 2019</p>	<p>Pre-application meeting with the DMR and DWS</p>	<p>Noted. Advertisements were published to announce the project as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Potch Herald (31/10/2019) o Klerksdorp Record (1/11/2019) o City Press (3/11/2019) <p>The availability of the Draft Scoping Report for review and the dates of public meetings were again advertised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Potch Herald (23/01/20) o Klerksdorp Rekord (23/01/20) o City Press (19/01/20) o Kroonnuus (23/01/20) o Volksblad (22/01/20) <p>During the announcement of the project, site notices were placed as per requirements, including at the Khuma Clinic. Stakeholders were notified via SMS and email of the review of the Draft Scoping Report as well as the public meetings of 5 February 2020.</p>
<p>An authority site visit will be arranged, and all relevant authorities invited, once the Draft Scoping Report has been submitted for comment. This will be in late January or early February 2020.</p>		<p>Lorraine Nobela, Thilivhali Mereg, Neo Nthoesane</p>	<p>DMR 14 Nov 2019</p>	<p>Pre-application meeting with the DMR and DWS</p>	<p>Noted. A site visit for authorities is planned for March 2020.</p>
<p>Application for a Section 21(b) water use is not required as there is no clean water storage, and the dirty water storage is licensed as 21(g).</p>		<p>George Nel, Terence Ngilande</p>	<p>DWS 14 Nov 2019</p>	<p>Pre-application meeting with the DMR and DWS</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>Requested that a socio-economic impact assessment be conducted as part of the study and that the findings be made available.</p>		<p>NL Qotwane</p>	<p>Nathis works and Consulting Services 15 Nov 2019</p>	<p>Comment and registration form</p>	<p>Noted. This specialist assessment forms part of the EIA.</p>

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Comments received during the review period of the Draft Scoping Report (24 January to 24 February 2020)						
<p>The water quality of our drinking water as the borehole is the only water source for Tims Haven (we yearly have our water tested independently to monitor the quality of the water source). What will impact of extension have on water quality?</p>	Mr	Etienne Rood	Tims Haven	20 Jan 2020	Email correspondence	<p>Ground water monitoring is conducted as per DWS approved programme for the existing operations.</p> <p>The boreholes at the Kromdraai farm's old household are monitored on a quarterly basis and the water quality data are assessed to identify in a proactive manner if any changes in groundwater quality occurring.</p> <p>A hydrogeological impact assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase to investigate the potential impact of the expansion.</p> <p>Mitigation actions are currently established to intercept possible sulfate-rich groundwater migrating from the TSF towards the East.</p>
<p>Kareerand has its own borehole (plus minus 20 m from the Tims Haven borehole) from where water is piped to Kareerand.</p> <p>a. What amount of water is piped?</p> <p>b. What will be the impact of the extension have on the amount of water that is piped.</p> <p>c. What is the risk of over depleting the underground water source leaving Tim's Haven without any water for human consumption and any assurances in the event this happen in future.</p>	Mr	Etienne Rood	Tims Haven	20 Jan 2020	Email correspondence	<p>a. Chemwes is authorised to abstract a maximum volume (597190 m³/annum) of groundwater from these boreholes for irrigation.</p> <p>b. The volume of water abstracted will not be impacted by the expansion project.</p> <p>c. The abstraction of groundwater from these boreholes will be carefully monitored to ensure that abstraction falls within approved water use licence criteria and that the source is not depleted.</p>

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What is the plan with any surface stormwater in case of excessive rain?	Mr	Etienne Rood	Tims Haven	20 Jan 2020	Email correspondence	A hydrological assessment will be conducted as part of the design to correctly size stormwater management infrastructure.
What is the current height of Kareerand as planning is to extend the TSF to 122 m? What will dust impact be when at full height (122 m)?	Mr	Etienne Rood	Tims Haven	20 Jan 2020	Email correspondence	The current height of the TSF is approved to reach 80 m. It is currently at approximately 40 m. The new application is for the TSF to reach 122 m. An Air Quality Assessment will be conducted in the EIA phase to determine the potential impact of dust.
<p>Concerns noted are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Shortcoming and challenges in operating the existing slimes dam b) Rehabilitation and end-use of the dam <p>Would like more information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Current monitoring of water seepage d) Alternatives considered for more sustainable rehabilitation and end-use in design of dam. 	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri North West	24 Jan 2020	Comment and Registration Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Some challenges have been experienced with the operation of the existing TSF since acquisition in 2012. Significant improvement in dust mitigation, clean/dirty water separation, deposition, seepage mitigation has been made. b) The EIA Report will include a proposed rehabilitation and end land-use plan for review and comment. c) Ground water quality monitoring is conducted as per the DWS approved programme for the existing operations. The groundwater interception system is continually assessed and expanded to intercept seepage and returned to the process water circuit. d) The EIA Report will include a proposed rehabilitation and end land-use plan for review and comment.

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<p>Note that the Fresheners Multipurpose Co-operative is a member of Matlosana Community Economic Development Non-Profit Company (NPC). Only Matlosana Community Economic NPC is delegated for mining consultation at the behest of community of Matlosana. Soon Matlosana NPC will sent comments on the scoping report to enable NPC to participate in the coming meeting.</p>		<p>Directors A Monnahela Zola Macwaqa Vincent motloung</p>	<p>Matlosana Community Economic Development NPC</p>	<p>24 Jan 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>Noted. Email was acknowledged on 24 January 2020.</p>
<p>Has the DMR issued a reference number as yet for the project? Please provide the contact number of the person that GCS is communicating to at the DMR.</p>	<p>Ms</p>	<p>Eva Mashego</p>	<p>North West Department of Economic Development , Environment, Conservation and Tourism (Detect)</p>	<p>27 Jan 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>An email was sent to Ms Mashego on 29 January 2020, explaining that a reference number will be issued in due course. The details of the contact person at the DMR was provided.</p>
<p>In order for SANRAL to comment, please provide a locality map showing the project area.</p>	<p>Mr</p>	<p>Jan Oliver Statutory Controller Northern Region</p>	<p>SANRAL</p>	<p>27 Jan 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>A locality map also indicating the proposed infrastructure was sent to Mr Oliver on 27 January 2020.</p>
<p>SANRAL has no objection to the extension of the Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) nor to the issuing of the necessary Environmental Authorizations/ approvals for such, as national roads N12 and R30 appears not to be affected.</p>	<p>Mr</p>	<p>Jan Oliver Statutory Controller Northern Region</p>	<p>SANRAL</p>	<p>28 Jan 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>The documents are not available at both Khuma and Stilfontein libraries</p>	<p>Mr</p>	<p>MP Phatsoane</p>		<p>28 Jan 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>All the public places where the Draft Scoping Report was delivered to was contacted on 29 and 30 January 2020. Personnel at every library (including the Stilfontein and Khuma libraries) have confirmed to GCS that the Draft Scoping Report was received by them and that it has been placed for public</p>

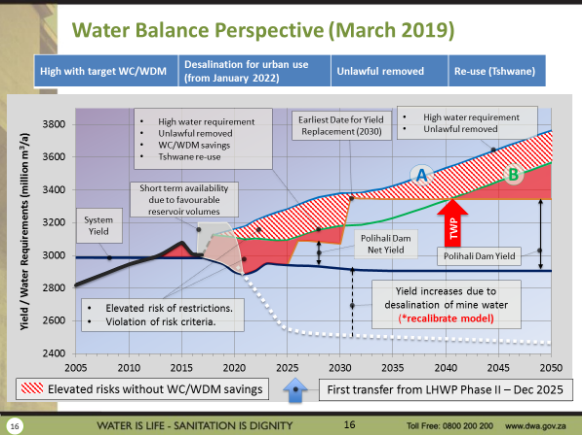
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						<p>review. Proof of delivery is available as Appendix I of the Final Scoping Report.</p> <p>Mr Phatsoane was invited to download the document electronically from the GCS website. He was also notified that an electronic copy of the report will be available at the public meetings to be held on 5 February 2020.</p>
<p><i>The submission of the FSE, 2 Feb 2020, is appended (APPENDIX A). A summary of the submission is included below – please refer to the appendix for the detailed submission.</i></p>						
<p>The FSE expresses the hope that since AngloGold Ashanti is a global gold mining company and a founding member of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) the environmental performance of its Mine Waste Solutions' (MWS) operations will be aligned to the ICMM's principles and its publicly stated environmental values, namely its commitment to <i>"continually improve our processes in order to prevent pollution, minimise waste, increase our carbon efficiency and make efficient use of natural resources. We will develop innovative solutions to mitigate environmental and climate risks"</i> and that the EIA/EMPR will reflect this.</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>The EIA is being carried out to international standards and the ICMM guiding principles are included within the process. The potential risk of climate change will be considered in the design of the proposed expansion project.</p>
<p>RECLAMATION OPERATIONS P 47, Draft Scoping Report refers. The argument in support of the proposed project can only be supported if the footprints of the reclaimed historic tailings storage facilities (TSFs) are rehabilitated to a sustainable and agreed upon land use with sustainable livelihood opportunities for the community.</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>None of the current TSF's currently being reclaimed is available for final rehabilitation. Final rehabilitation of the reclaimed TSF footprints will based on a safe, sustainable and agreed land use.</p>

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<p>Our statement in this regard finds support in the Council of Geoscience’s recommendations, namely:</p> <p>a. “Any new application to exploit mining residues should only be approved if it involves the removal of an entire residue deposit and the rehabilitation of the remaining footprint.</p> <p>b. “The past practice of granting rights and authorization for the reprocessing of individual residue deposits may need to be reviewed insofar as it allows the selective extraction of value from portions of a site without ploughing some of that value back into the rehabilitation of the entire mining area.”</p> <p>We consider (advised by the finding of academic research) residential townships, edible crop production and livestock grazing to be high risk land uses for TSFs, TSF footprints and areas within the aqueous or aerial zone of influence of TSFs in the Stilfontein area.</p>						
<p>HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE</p> <p>On page 1 of the DSR we are informed that “once a TSF has been completely recovered, it is cleaned-up and rehabilitated.”</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above aspirational statement by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) we express little or no confidence that the above-mentioned initiative will be implemented in view of AngloGold Ashanti’s MWS’s historical performance.</p> <p>In substantiation, the FSE provided photographic evidence and a description of incidences - (Please refer to APPENDIX A for details).</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	None of the current TSF’s currently being reclaimed is available for final rehabilitation. Final rehabilitation of the reclaimed TSF footprints will based on a safe, sustainable and agreed land use.
<p>The application for the Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility Expansion Project must not be approved unless evidence can be adduced</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	None of the current TSF’s currently being reclaimed is available for final

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<p>that the above-mentioned contaminated sites were rehabilitated to an agreed upon sustainable land use in terms of 2014 EIA Regulations (Chapter 5) which directs that the environment must be rehabilitated to “<i>its natural or predetermined state or to a land use which conforms to the generally accepted principle of sustainable development.</i>”</p> <p>Since the closure of a mining operation must incorporate a process which must start at the commencement of the operations and continue throughout the life of the operations, we request that the Applicant provides us with the specific objectives which the Applicant had undertaken in consultation with interested and affected parties, to rehabilitate the above-mentioned degraded and polluted farmland and water sources. Section 28 (1) of the National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998) (NEMA) directs that “<i>every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment must take reasonable measures ..to rectify such pollution or degradation of the environment</i>”. Measures such as sloping, grassing.re-vegetation, phytoremediation, woodlands, wilderness status, stockpiling for road building material, etc. cannot be regarded as reasonable measures for remediation and are at best measures for interim stabilisation unless it can be demonstrated that the implementation of these measures will facilitate the agreed sustainable future land use.</p>		Sustainable Development (FSE)			rehabilitation. Final rehabilitation of the reclaimed TSF footprints will based on a safe, sustainable and agreed land use.	
<p>It should furthermore not be overlooked that during reclamation of the historic TSFs there is remobilisation of radioactive material and metal bound cyanides through the reprocessing activities. The impacts of the</p>	Ms	Mariette Lieferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Noted - This aspect is assessed as part of the current operational groundwater management programmes of the operations.

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<p>remobilisation of these contaminants during the disturbance of the old tailings deposits must be assessed.</p>						
<p>IMPACTS OF THE EXPANSION PROJECT ON THE INTEGRATED VAAL RIVER SYSTEM The Draft Scoping Report informs us Option 4/7 was selected as the preferred site for the Kareerand TSF Expansion. Option 4 is leased from the community while Option 7 is located within the 500m buffer zone of the Vaal River (page 23 of the DSR). The Site of Option 4 is a greenfields site. We reiterate that Option 7 is not only a greenfield site but located within the 500m buffer zone of the Vaal River.</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>According to the surface water baseline report, the TSF is located 1 km north of the Vaal River. Consolidation of the tailings within a single site will make management more effective. The movement of tailings to the Kareerand site will remove tailing from facilities closer to the Vaal River. The surface water specialist study is being carried out to confirm the impact of the Kareerand TSF expansion on the Vaal River system and other surface water bodies.</p> <p>Option 4 was chosen as the preferred site for the expansion, which is not within the 500 m buffer zone of the Vaal River.</p>
<p>In the assessment of the impacts of the proposed expansion of the Kareerand TSF, the following factors must be considered namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Department of Human settlements, Water and Sanitations River EcoStatus Monitoring Programme State of Rivers' Report (2017-2018) "<i>the Vaal River Management Area (WMA) had no sites in a good (better than C category) condition</i>". • The project involves a Category A Mine in terms of the Department of Water and Sanitation's Mine Water Management Policy since it is acid producing. Category A Mines have a significant adverse impact potential. 	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>This will be considered within the groundwater impact assessment and management/mitigation measures will be recommended.</p> <p>It should be noted that the expansion footprint will be lined in accordance with DWS requirements.</p> <p>The groundwater interception system is continually assessed and expanded to intercept seepage and returned to the process water circuit.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is corroborated by the DSR on page 33 which confirms that “<i>elevated TDS and sulphate concentrations were observed within the direct vicinity of the Current Kareerand TSF</i>” and that some boreholes contain elevated manganese, iron, aluminium, etc. The geochemical data and analyses of the current Kareerand suggest that the seepage from the existing unlined TSF falls with a sulphate concentration range of 1500 to 4 000 mg/l, which is significantly elevated and in non-compliance with the resource quality objectives of the Vaal River. The seepage volumes from the current Kareerand TSF according to the DSR (page 34) are in the order of 5000 to 7000 m³/day. 						
<p>The associated contribution of acid mine water to the surface and groundwater in the area, as well as downstream on the Vaal River is likely to be considerable as the old tailings within the area are hydraulically mined using high-pressure water cannons.</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	NOTE: The impact on surface and groundwater pollution for the existing TSF is well known and understood. This aspect is assessed as part of the current operational surface and groundwater management programmes of the operations.
<p>The accumulative impact of the reclamation operations, the existing unlined Kareerand TSF and the contribution of the expanded TSF, notwithstanding the fact that it will be lined, on the salinity of the Vaal River may be significant and may exceed the environmental threshold.</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	A hydrogeological impact assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase to investigate the potential impacts of the existing and expansion TSF's.
<p>In terms of the Reconciliation Strategy for the Integrated Vaal River System (Phases 2 & 3) the following facts must be taken into consideration in the assessment of the long-term impacts of the</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	A hydrogeological impact assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase and the IWULA to investigate the potential impacts of the existing and expansion TSF's.

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<p>existing Kareerand TSF and the expanded TSF upon the Vaal River System:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water security risks within the Integrated Vaal River System. Please see subjoined graph.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seepage from the existing Tailings Storage Facilities such as the Kareerand TSF will continue to find its way to the Vaal River. The elevated Total Dissolved Solid (TDS) concentrations in and below Vaal Barrage remains to be of concern. Acid Mine Drainage contains the most concentrated salt stream. <p>Furthermore, it is common cause that: TSFs can never be maintained in a completely reducing environment hence the long-term risks of water pollution. While most mines recognise the fact that tailings dams generate acid mine drainage, it is generally and incorrectly assumed that the impact will decrease to acceptable levels when mining operations cease or within 3 to 5 years after mine closure. The assessment of long-term risks from tailings dams can at best be described as subjectively qualitative in nature.</p> <p>In view of the above-mentioned facts the FSE requests that a proper quantitative</p>				<p>The hydrogeological assessment will consider long term impacts for a period in excess of 200 years after closure through the application of a 3 tier approach.</p> <p>The hydrogeological assessment will identify key risk areas and suitable groundwater management and mitigation measures.</p>

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<p>assessment be conducted to include the long-term risks and the extent of the contamination plumes in the long term since latent impacts may take decades, or even centuries, to manifest themselves.</p>						
<p>Specialist investigations must be done to identify the status of the geohydrological regime, the extent of contamination, preferential pathways and predictions regarding long-term migration, which must advise the mitigation and management options in the EMPRS that specifically deal with the containment/rehabilitation of contaminated groundwater.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because of the hydrological interconnections between mines applications for the expansion of TSFs cannot be considered in isolation. This calls for the development of a coherent and integrated closure planning process for the Klerksdorp-Orkney-Stilfontein-Hartebeestfontein (KOSH) area. The secondary source of contaminants that remain in the soil after historic TSFs have been reclaimed must be acknowledged and the impact on surface and groundwater assessed. 	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>MWS continues to actively participate in the KOSH regional Water Task Team DMRE initiative.</p> <p>A hydrogeological impact assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase and the IWULA to investigate the potential impacts of the existing and expansion TSF's.</p>
<p>FINANCIAL PROVISION In terms of National Environmental Management Act (107/1998): Regulations pertaining to the Financial Provision for Prospecting, Exploration, Mining or Production Operations <i>“an applicant or holder of right or permit must make financial provision for—</i> <i>(c) remediation and management of latent or residual environmental impacts which may become known in future, including the pumping and treatment of polluted or extraneous water.”</i> We hereby request that the Applicant in its Final Scoping Report assesses its latent or residual environmental impacts and in its</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>The Scoping Report is not required to provide the impact rating for potential impacts; this will be done within the EIA phase. The EIA will address these issues through the specialist studies which will be commissioned.</p>

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<p>determination of its financial provision consider the following risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The near certainty of contaminated water, which will require some form of decontamination treatment, decanting from closed underground mines, or from lower-lying interconnected neighbouring mines. • The near certainty of sulphate, chloride, metal and naturally occurring radioactive material (NORM) and technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material (TENORM) contamination of soils and sediments from its existing Kareerand tailings storage facility (TSF), tailings spillages and plant discharges, and the potential for contamination of downstream / downwind soils and sediments. • The potential for salt, sulphate, chloride, metal and NORM contamination of crop soils irrigated with contaminated surface water or contaminated groundwater. • The concomitant loss of genetic/biodiversity and potentially ecosystem goods and services on disturbed, fragmented or polluted properties. • The potential for bioaccumulation of some metals and NORMs by flora and fauna. • The potential for acute and latent toxicity impacts of bioaccumulated pollutants on humans and the potential for radioactivity impacts from NORMs on humans. • The potential for human disease as a result of exposure to windblown dust from the existing and expanded Kareerand TSF and reclamation operations. 						

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<p>DUST In terms of the Draft Scoping Report we are informed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only dustfall rates measured near the project site were available for analysis (page 41). • The current air quality in the study area is mostly influenced by farming activities, domestic fires, vehicle exhaust emissions and dust entrained by vehicles. <p>No reference is made to the dust fallout from the existing Kareerand TSF and its risks to human health (respiratory and cardiovascular diseases), the environment, wildlife and water, which is surprising since it is well established in scientific literature that the dust from environmental exposure to tailings particulate matter (PM) through water*, food and inhalation may present a significant risk for wildlife, ecosystems as well as for individuals living around mining areas, especially children, the elderly and individuals with existing health problems. Epidemiologic studies have indicated that living near mining waste is a major risk factor for exposure to metals as a result of dust fallout.</p> <p>* (Stormwater drainage systems, into which windblown dust from adjacent slimes dams is flushed by run-off from sealed surfaces are also likely to constitute a major source of potential water pollution. Based on (conservative) assumptions regarding the affected surface area and average deposition rates of dust from adjacent slimes dams, it was estimated that approx. 10 tons of (particle-bound) uranium per year are flushed by stormwater into receiving watercourses.)</p> <p>The DSR informs us that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The final height of the existing and expanded facility will be 122 meters. 	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	An air quality assessment will be carried out within the EIA phase to investigate the potential impacts of dust generated by the TSF and expansion on the environment and affected communities.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current TSF and the proposed expansion will store 837 tons of tailings. <p>The existing Kareerand TSF is the source of significant dust fallout according to testimonies and eyewitness accounts by mining affected communities. It can logically be inferred that the expanded facility will contribute significantly to the existing dust fallout. Research found that fall-out - as deposition or nuisance dust - exceeds a 1000 m distance from the TSF source. Because of the combined height of the existing TSF and expanded Kareerand TSF these distances can be expected to be much further.</p>						
<p>The Applicant and its EAP should, in its assessment, mitigation and management measures, recognise the significant challenges regarding dust management of gold TSFs. Research identified the following challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> monitoring networks; monitoring methods; deposition standards; financial provisions; technical skills and capacity; lack of specific dust management plans within air quality management plans; limited regulation and enforcement; limited information and participation of government, lack of participation of interested and affected parties as well as; lack of specialists' expertise. <p>It is common cause that dust fallout has a significant impact on human health. A large number of epidemiological studies have been conducted globally over the last two decades and associations between ambient particulate matter and excesses in daily mortality and morbidity were observed. Dust fallout furthermore has</p>						<p>An Air Quality Assessment is being undertaken as part of the EIA Phase, which will include the results of dust fallout monitoring in the vicinity.</p> <p>In accordance with the National Dust Control Regulations, 2013 AngloGold Ashanti/MWS's dust management plan was approved by the District Municipality to combat fugitive dust in June 2018.</p> <p>The dust management plan addresses the criteria below;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It identifies all sources of dust; - Details the best practicable measures to be undertaken to mitigate dust emissions; - Detail an implementation schedule; - Identifies responsible for implementation; - It provides the dust fallout monitoring plan.

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<p>significant impacts on eco-systems and results in losses in crop and livestock productivity. In view of the above-mentioned risks, we call for a dust management plan (from the commencement of the Project and not only after the standard is transgressed) and not merely a dust monitoring plan.</p> <p>The 2019 proposed amendments to the 2013 National Dust Control Regulations require the use of windshields, tailored to allow for tolerance ranges for the bucket diameter (150mm ± 30mm); a minimum ratio of depth to diameter (1:2); a height of a sampler above ground (2m±0.2m uncertainty) and the method should allow for both wet and dry sampling (algae control – biocide). We would expect that the Applicant will comply with the above-mentioned requirements.</p> <p>The FSE recommends the establishment of a community forum within Stilfontein/Kareerand area to report on and address exceedances because of the following identified weakness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliance on the air quality officer’s action on dust sources • Averaging period of monitoring weakens quick response to short-term episodes/activities • Approach not suitable to deal timeously to complaints (due to the 3 months of submission of a plan required) • Implementation of control measures only after approval. <p>The findings and directives by the South African Human Rights Commission in terms of its Report on the National Hearing of the Underlying Socio-Economic Impacts of Mining Affected Communities to the DMR and the DEA also has relevance, namely: <i>“The DMR together with the DEA must jointly report on the measures taken to streamline the control of the cumulative air pollution impacts on</i></p>						<p>AngloGold Ashanti/MWS actively participants in the Dr KK Industrial Air Quality Interaction Forum.</p>

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<p><i>mining operations. This report must outline the mechanisms that have been put in place for collation, verification and dissemination of information between stakeholders in relation to impacts reported and/or interventions undertaken in relation to air quality.”</i></p> <p>And,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Overall the mining sector is riddled with challenges related to land, housing, water, the environment and the absence of sufficient participation mechanisms and access to information.</i> • <i>“Non-compliance, the failure to monitor compliance, poor enforcement, and a severe lack of coordination amongst especially government stakeholders exacerbate the socio-economic challenges faced by mining-affected communities.</i> • <i>“It is crucial that government ensures that communities are able to participate meaningfully in mining-related activities and influence decisions that detrimentally impact their enjoyment of constitutionally guaranteed rights and general well-being.</i> • <i>“The State must do more to include communities in reporting and monitoring mechanisms.”</i> <p>Of relevance too are the following the fact that the dust contains a wide spectrum of metals, in toxic concentrations as well and radioactive metals. We refer in this regard to the subjoined findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The two major airborne risks will be due to airborne radon and windblown dust.</i> • <i>“The major primary pathways by which contamination can enter the environment from a mine site are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>the airborne pathway, where radon gas and windblown dust disperse outwards from mine</i> 						

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<p>sites". o air-quality, with particular reference to dust pollution from MRAs (including radioactive dust)."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Three main issues relating to MRAs located in Gauteng have been identified, namely:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>“... significant radiation exposure can occur in the surroundings of mining legacies, due to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Inhalation of Rn-222 daughter nuclides from radon emissions of desiccated water storage dams and slimes dams.</i> o <i>The inhalation of contaminated dust generated by wind erosion from these objects, and</i> o <i>The contamination of agricultural crop (pasture, vegetables) by the deposition of radioactive dust particles, which can cause considerable dose contributions via ingestion”.</i> 					
<p>RADIOACTIVITY We noticed in the Plan of Study for the EIA that there is reference to a radiation safety assessment (page 58 of the DSR). In this regard, we respond as follows: It is well-established that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“As a consequence of the uraniferous nature of the ore, Witwatersrand tailings and other mining residues often contain significantly elevated concentrations of uranium and its daughter radionuclides, with the decay series of U238 being dominant”.</i> • <i>“The gold ores of the Witwatersrand contain appreciable concentrations of uranium and its radioactive progeny. Mining has resulted in the dispersal of radioactive material into the environment via windblown dust, waterborne sediment</i> 	Ms	Mariette Loefflerink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	<p>Email correspondence</p> <p>A radiological public safety assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase that is consistent with the NNRA and NEA, as well as with NNR requirements and regulations in general (NNR process).</p> <p>The public safety assessment will then be used as a basis to present the radiological public impact assessment in a manner that is consistent with the NEMA and EIA regulations (EIA process).</p>

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<p><i>and the sorption and precipitation of radioactivity from water into sediment bodies.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the “major primary pathways by which contamination can enter the environment from a mine site [is]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>the airborne pathway, where radon gas and windblown dust disperse outwards from mine sites”.</i> • Two of the main issues relating to Mine Residue Areas (MRA) are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>air-quality, with particular reference to dust pollution from MRAs (including radioactive dust);</i> 2) <i>water-flux and water-quality, ...AMD and the transport of radioactive materials associated with the exposed uranium ore.”</i> 						
<p>In assessing the radiation safety, it is necessary to determine the radiological exposure to the adjacent landowners, communities and occupiers of the land and to assess all exposure pathways, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct external gamma radiation. This is usually determined by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Performing a gamma survey using a sodium iodide detector on a grid over the proposed study area measuring the radium-226 (Ra-226), radium-228 (Ra-228) and potassium-40 concentrations in the soil. This should consist of a stationary as well as continuous in-situ survey. ○ Performing a dose rate survey at contact and 2 meter distance. • Internal radiation through the inhalation and ingestion pathways – this is usually determined through the taking of soil and tailings samples for radiochemical analyses at an accredited laboratory. 	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>A radiological public safety assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase that is consistent with the NNRA and NEA, as well as with NNR requirements and regulations in general (NNR process).</p> <p>The public safety assessment will then be used as a basis to present the radiological public impact assessment in a manner that is consistent with the NEMA and EIA regulations (EIA process).</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposure of radon. This should have been done by placing radon gas monitors at a number of representative positions (indoors and outdoors) around the community, landowners and occupiers of the land. • A background reference site should have been chosen in the vicinity of the potentially affected parties but in an undisturbed zone. The information obtained should have be used to compare with the results obtained from the community, landowner and occupier of the land. <p>Furthermore, it is well established that the health risk posed by uranium is due to both radiotoxicity and the chemical toxicity of uranium. The chemical toxicity of the metal constitutes the primary environmental health hazard, with the radioactivity of uranium a secondary concern. The non-radiological health consequences from uranium exposure particularly with respect to kidney disease, are thoroughly documented and the long half-life (4.5 billion years) results in a low potential for radiation-induced cancer from uranium than from other decay products with much shorter half-lives including - thorium-230 - 70,000yrs, radium, 1,260 yrs., radon-222 - 3.8 days and four radon decay products decays within less than 1/2 hour of a radon decay.</p> <p>The update of the toxicologic evidence²³ on uranium adds to the established findings regarding nephrotoxicity, genotoxicity, and developmental defects. Additional novel toxicologic findings, including some at the molecular level, are now emerging that raise the biological plausibility of adverse effects on the brain, on reproduction, including estrogenic effects, on gene expression, and on uranium metabolism. As much damage is irreversible, and possibly cumulative, present efforts must be</p>						

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<p>vigorous to limit environmental uranium contamination and exposure.</p> <p>It is therefore logical that the risk of both radioactive and chemical contamination be assessed, and management measures proposed to address these risks.</p> <p>In view of the above-mentioned facts, the FSE calls for a fully quantitative assessment of risk to the health of the adjacent communities as a result of the reclamation operations and the cumulative impacts from the existing Kareerand TSF and the proposed expansion.</p> <p>We furthermore call for a consideration of the National Nuclear Regulator's (NNR) position paper on the "<i>Remediation Requirements and Criteria for the remediation of land contaminated with radioactive material</i>" (PP0018) (September 2015) (attached) and the NNR's "<i>Plan for remediation of Contaminated Sites</i>" (PLN-SARA-15-012) in addressing the radiological risks (residual radioactivity) associated with the footprints of the reclaimed TSFs.</p>						
<p>ECOLOGY AND WETLANDS We request that the assessment of the project on the ecology and wetlands involves an assessment of the full hydrological cycle since the influence of seasonality on the detection of flora and fauna, and evaluation of biodiversity, ecosystem goods and services is well recognised worldwide.</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	These factors will be considered in the Ecological and Wetland studies during the EIA Phase.
<p>SENSE OF PLACE Since there are numerous nature reserves, national parks and potential tourism points of interests in the vicinity of the proposed TSF expansion (please refer to page 51 of the DSR) we request that the impacts (aesthetic and economic) on the sense of place be assessed based on the Guideline Document by Adv. Duard Barnard and the legal precedent which</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	A viewshed analysis and visual impact assessment, which considers sense-of-place, will be undertaken in the EIA Phase. Furthermore, the air quality and noise studies will include a modelled plume of impact on surrounding receptors and land uses.

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<p>was established in the case of Director: Mineral Development Gauteng Region and another v. Save the Vaal Environment and others 1999 (2) SA 709 (SCA) at 715C namely that constant noise, light, dust and water pollution resulting from mining activities may totally destroy the sense of place and the associated spiritual, aesthetic and therapeutic qualities associated with nature reserves, national parks and tourism attractions.</p>						
<p>REQUIREMENTS IN TERMS OF THE AMENDED MRDA REGULATIONS On page 47 of the DSR we are informed that Khuma's population totalled 45 895 individuals, which totals approximately 10% of the total municipal population. We hereby request that the Applicant in terms of the Amended MRDA Regulations consult with mining affected communities on the Social and Labour Plan (SLP) and thereafter publish the approved SLP in English and one other dominant official language commonly used within the mine community using the following avenues: (i) Company website/s, local newspaper/s; (ii) Hard copies of the approved Social and Labour Plan to be placed in local libraries, municipal offices, traditional authority offices, company /mine offices; and (iii) Announcements may be made, where feasible, in local radio stations and relevant news outlets about the availability and content of the approved Social and Labour Plan. We furthermore request that a review of the SLP must be done in consultation with affected mine communities and adjacent communities in terms of the above Regulations. Of relevance too in this regard are the directives of the SAHRC's pertaining to SLPs pursuant to its National Hearings on the Underlying Socio-Economic Impacts of Mining Affected Communities in South Africa. Please see</p>	Ms	Mariette Lieferink	Federation for Sustainable Development (FSE)	2 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>The MPRDA does not govern this application as this is not a mining activity, but a reclamation/deposition activity. The activities are governed by NEMA and NEMWA, therefore no SLP as prescribed by the MPRDA is required.</p>

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attached Report (report is available from GCS on request due to its size).					
<i>The submission of the Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC, 3 Feb 2020, is appended (APPENDIX B). A summary of the submission is included below – please refer to the appendix for the detailed submission.</i>					
South African legislation requires that mine residue deposits (MRDs, tailings storage facilities, tailings deposits, or slime dams) be managed over their entire lifecycle by appropriately qualified persons, often Professional Engineers, so that they do not pose unreasonable risk to the public and the environment.		Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motlounge Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe	03 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Noted.
<p>In terms of Sections 10 of MPRDA, 2002 (Act No 28 of 2002) environmental impact assessment regulations - before a mining company of (MWS) CHEMWES (Pty) Ltd can commence with its mining operations it must tell the DMR what impact mining will have on the environmental and on affected communities and interested parties.</p> <p>The Constitution gives everyone the right to just administrative action. This means that when decisions are made by the government, those decisions must be fair and properly taken. One of the ways to try and ensure that decisions are fair is to give everyone with an interest in the decision an opportunity to have their say and to have their concerns about the decision heard and taken into consideration. Both government and mining companies must consult with communities and individuals affected by any decision to allow mining. However, people cannot be properly consulted without having enough information about the mining, how it will happen, and what its impacts will be.</p>		Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motlounge Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe	03 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>This is a reclamation and deposition activity and not a mining activity. Therefore the MPRDA does not apply. This application is submitted under the NEMA and NEMWA.</p> <p>In terms of NEMA and NEWMA, public participation has been carried out in terms of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations 2014. Baseline assessments have been carried out to investigate the receiving environment, as is required under the relevant legislation.</p>

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<p>The mining company (MWS) CHEMWES (Pty) Ltd must first look at what the environment looked like before this mine tailing dump expansions starts and describe how the environment will change once mine expansions operation begins, (MWS) CHEMWES (Pty) Ltd must also look at how it can protect the environment and reduce impact on his mining operation. It must be done through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), because air pollution is the contamination of the air by harmful gasses and particulates (dust) at concentrations that are higher than natural background levels. Different groups of individuals are affected by air pollution in different ways depending on our level of sensitivity. Continual exposure to air pollution affects the lungs of growing children and may aggravate or complicate medical conditions in the elderly.</p>		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motlounge Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC</p>	<p>03 Feb 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>This will be addressed through the EIA. An Air Quality Assessment will be included in the EIA.</p>
<p>The environment extends from our everyday surroundings to our whole beautiful country. South Africa's rivers and wetlands, its mountains and plains, its estuaries and oceans, its magnificent coastline and landscapes all contain an exceptionally rich and varied array of life forms. In fact, our country ranks as the third most biologically diverse country in the world and is the only country to have an entire plant kingdom within its national boundaries. In terms of the number of mammals, bird, reptile and amphibian species which occur only in this country, South Africa is the 24th richest country in the world, and the 5th richest in Africa. Being bordered by three water masses (the cold Benguela current, the warm Agulhas current and oceanic water) makes our seas some of the most diverse in the world. We request GCS Water & Environment Consultants/ (MWS) CHEMWES (Pty) Ltd to provide the following information via email or postal address provided.</p>		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motlounge Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC</p>	<p>03 Feb 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. N/A as the activity being undertaken does not constitute mining, therefore MPRDA does not apply. b. MWS/Chemwes holds a valid water use license. The TSF Expansion project's PPP for the WULA will be initiated shortly. c. MWS/Chemwes holds a valid environmental authorisation. The Environmental Authorisation application for the Expansion Project is underway, I&APs are provided with all relevant documents. The application form was submitted for public review with the Draft Scoping Report. d. SIA will be provided in EIA Phase. e. N/A as the activity being undertaken does not constitute

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A copy of the prospecting right or mining right application b. A copy of the water use license application c. A copy of the environmental authorization application d. Any social impact assessment e. A Copy of social labour plan f. A Copy of community ownership g. A copy of BBBEE or shareholding h. A copy of Procurement plan i. A copy of SMME Development plan j. A copy Community social fund k. A copy of joint venture or community trust l. A copy of shareholdings made by Chemwes (Pty) (Ltd) m. All scientific reports that the (MWS) CHEMWES (Pty) Ltd may have that show what the impacts of mining will be. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. mining, therefore MPRDA does not apply and an SLP is not required by law. f. N/A - Land in the project scope is owned by AGA/MWS g. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from the MWS via PAIA h. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA i. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA j. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA k. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA l. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA m. There is no mining included within this application. The specialist and impact reports will be provided for public review during the EIA phase for the reclamation and deposition activities.
<p>EIAs are required in terms of the national environmental managements Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) for certain activities listed in the Act, EIAs must evaluate the possible environmental impact of proposed project, taking into account inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impact, and as required in terms section 10 (1) (b), 22 (4) (b), 27 (5) (b) and 39 of the mineral and petroleum resources development act (28 of 2002) to consult with the affected and interested parties continuously. If this project will impact on cultural and heritage site an environmental assessment in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, (NHRA s38) is required.</p>		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motloun Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>03 Feb 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>The EIA will be carried out in terms of the NEMA and NEMWA, including relevant specialist studies.</p> <p>This is a reclamation and deposition activity and not a mining activity. Therefore the MPRDA does not apply. This application is submitted under the NEMA and NEMWA.</p>

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<p>Water use license (WUL) or authorization; it is required in terms of the National Water Act 36 of 1998 (NWA s39-40), this mining company must have a WUL from the department of Water Affairs and Sanitation in order to regulate and minimize the detrimental impact of this mine activities on the water resources.</p>		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motloun Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC</p>	<p>03 Feb 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>MWS/Chemwes holds a valid water use licence for the current operations. An application for a water use licence for several water uses will be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation. Stakeholders will be notified of the process of application and will be invited to participate.</p>
<p>In terms of Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA) it is our interests as local community and important that this mining company "MUST" comply with Regulation 73 of MPRDA dust management of stockpiles residue and residue deposits from a prospecting, mining, exploration, sections 10(1) (b), 16(4) (b), 22(4) (b), 27(5) (b) and 39 of the MPRDA 28 of 2002 requires government and the mining company must facilitate on going broader public participation or consultations with the affected and interested communities in terms section 24(4) (a) (9v).</p>		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motloun Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC</p>	<p>03 Feb 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>MPRDA is not relevant. The EIA has been carried out in terms of the NEMA and NEMWA, including relevant specialist studies.</p>
<p>I write this letter to you requesting the following documents for comment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Original and copies (Scoping Report/EMP/BAR/EIA 2. Closure agreement 3. Memorandum Agreement 4. Itemisation as required in terms of Section 24 P(3) of NEMA 5. Letter from the Bank: Financial Provision 6. Bank guarantee 7. Public consultation and Public Participation Report. 	<p>Mr</p>	<p>Pule Mokoteli and Gabriel Mashaba</p>	<p>Khuma Location</p>	<p>02 Feb 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>An email was sent to both stakeholders on 2 Feb 2020 and it stated the following:</p> <p>Copies of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) are available as per the public place locations advertised.</p> <p>Included in the DSR is also more information in terms of the consultation which has taken place thus far and which is planned for the rest of the process which is still to unfold.</p>

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						<p>An electronic copy of the DSR can be downloaded from the GCS website: http://www.gcs-sa.biz/documents.</p> <p>At this stage in the application process the DSR is the only document that has been compiled thus far, therefore the subsequent documents, e.g. EIA Report will only be made available at a later stage - after the approval of the DSR.</p> <p>The Background Information Document explains the legal context of the application for the proposed extension of Kareerand. The application is brought under NEMA.</p> <p>In terms of your requests for the other items – please, note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closure agreement - not relevant to this application at this stage - Memorandum Agreement - please provide more details of what you are referring to - Itemisation as required in terms of Section 24 P(3) of NEMA - not relevant at this stage as the TSF is not part of a Mining Rights area - Letter from the Bank: Financial Provision - not relevant - Bank guarantee - not relevant

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<p>The FSE is not opposed to the reclamation activities as such, but only opposed to the incorrect or insufficient rehabilitation of the old TSFs that are being reclaimed. The FSE is concerned about the contaminant plumes from the current unlined TSF. Complaints have been received from neighbouring farmers regarding the dust pollution. Will the financial provision be adequate to deal with the latent and residual effects of the TSFs in future.</p>	Ms	Mariette Loefflerink	FSE	04 Feb 2020	Telephonic contribution	<p>A hydrogeological impact assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase and the IWULA to investigate the potential impacts of the existing and expansion TSF's.</p> <p>The potential impact of dust will be addressed through the EIA. An Air Quality Assessment will be included in the EIA.</p> <p>MPRDA not relevant therefore no financial provisioning is required by law. However, EIA Phase will provide estimated closure costs for the Kareerand TSF.</p>
<p>The hall in which this public meeting is held, is too small for the community of Khuma. Have invitations only been sent to community leaders? We are now being squeezed into this hall without having been accommodated.</p>	Mr	William Molapo	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>The announcement of this public meeting was done using different platforms; newspaper adverts, notification emails, notification text messages and through the engagement of local leaders in the aim to reach all interested and affected parties (IAPs).</p> <p>The process leading to this public meeting was open to all IAPs and further announced using different platforms as aforementioned.</p>
<p>My concern is the lack of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) availability which were made from the 24th of Jan 2020 to adequately equip us for the public meeting. Furthermore, my challenge was how the whole of Khuma community can be subjected to reviewing a single report.</p>	Mr	M.D. Phatsoane	EFF Chairperson and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>A follow-up was made directly with Khuma Library expressing the requirement for the report to be made available and the expectations thereof. Proof of the delivery of reports to Khuma Library and all the other public places as were advertised is included as Appendix I of the FSR. Copies of CDs of the DSR were made available at the public meeting for I&APs to take. The address where copies can be</p>

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						<p>electronically downloaded was again communicated.</p> <p>An electronic copy of the DSR can be downloaded from the GCS website: http://www.gcs-sa.biz/documents.</p>
<p>Khuma is located one (1) km from the current Kareerand Operations but we fail to understand why the public meeting is held in Stilfontein.</p>	Mr	M.D. Phatsoane	EFF Chairperson and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>The objective of holding a public meeting was to present to all I&APs the opportunity to attend the meeting.</p> <p>The authorisation application scope includes the construction of additional infrastructure and pump stations across the entire Vaal River Operations also located in proximity of i.e. Khuma, Stilfontein, Orkney, Vaal Reefs.</p> <p>Therefore, Stilfontein was regarded to be a centrally located venue.</p>
<p>This public meeting cannot be seen as yet another tick of the box exercise. We require that due processes be followed.</p>	Mr	M.D. Phatsoane	EFF Chairperson and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>Due process with regards to the requirements as per NEMA is followed.</p> <p>I&APs can comment in various ways, of which to attend a meeting is one of the ways in which to communicate.</p>
<p>AngloGold Ashanti (AGA) spent millions on purchasing the adjacent farm property but cannot spend anything on Khuma community as the directly affected parties.</p>	Mr	M.D. Phatsoane	EFF Chairperson and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>Comments are noted.</p>
<p>As South African citizens, we fully understand our rights and procedural measures that are fair. We are not happy with the operations at Kareerand and associated risks thereof. GCS has indicated that they are here as independent Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs) and consultants, however, the independence is questioned considering that AGA are the very people responsible for paying the work conducted and to be conducted. We are simply tired of AGA with their ways of destroying our</p>	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	ANC, RET Forum and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>Comments are noted. The independent EAP is contracted to provide a service, regardless of the outcome of the process.</p>

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environment and further using our own black brothers.						
How can the public be invited for comments for a proposed expansion without addressing the real issues attached to the current operation?	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	ANC, RET Forum and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	As per the requirements of NEMA, stakeholders have the right to participate in the process for a new application. Alternative forums are available to address issues associated with the current operations.
We proposed that AGA hold a public meeting in Khuma community before the 24 th of Feb 2020 or we will go directly to the Department of Mineral Resources to stop the operations and not allow the proposed expansion to suffice.	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	ANC, RET Forum and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Noted. In terms of NEMA and NEWMA, public participation has been carried out in terms of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations 2014.
We are going to stop the current operation and the proposed development. The only way we can avoid this is by holding a public meeting in Khuma before the 24 th of Feb 2020.	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi and M.D. Phatsoane	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Noted
I understand that several newspaper adverts were published, but how can it be expected that people will buy newspapers if they cannot afford bread?	Mr	Mxolisi Manju	Khuma Concern Resident	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Advertisements published were not the only way of communication employed to make stakeholders aware of the review of the DSR. Emails were sent, SMS messages were sent, site notices were placed in addition to the advertisements published.
It is important to know that there is little or no communication between community members and leaders.	Mr	Mxolisi Manju	Khuma Concern Resident	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Noted.
Before we proceed onto the second phase (expansion), let us discuss phase one (1), the health biodiversity and socio-economic dynamics. Where are the environmental reports for Phase one (1)?	Mr	Mxolisi Manju	Khuma Concern Resident	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Regarding the current operations (phase 1 refers), MWS/Chemwes holds all the required authorisation to conduct its business. Due process with regards to the authorisation was followed and concluded in 2008/9.

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There must be thorough consultation in a big hall where all of Khuma can attend for discussions.	Mr	Mxolisi Manju	Khuma Concern Resident	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Noted. In terms of NEMA and NEWMA, public participation has been carried out in terms of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations 2014.
The operation needs to be stopped, look at the money from 15 tailings as a result of the extracted gold and uranium. The dumping and negative effects are received by Khuma community members.	Mr	M.D. Phatsoane	EFF Chairperson and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Comment noted.
We need to highlight that seven (7) people died (during 2017 with the occurrence of cyclone Dineo) but we as the community do not benefit from the operations and are always left impacted.	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Comment noted.
We are simply being exploited.	Mr	William Molapo	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Comment noted.
This consultation is seen as AGA or GCS doing the public a favour. It should not be like that. This meeting must be taken to the community or we stop the operation.	Mr	Lawrence Shilenge	EFF	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	The EIA process as per NEMA is being followed. Public participation is part of the EIA process and the opportunity for stakeholders to comment is available in various respects, e.g. stakeholder can attend the public meetings, provide written or verbal comment.
How will the close-out of the current operations affect us? The indication of the current operations closing in 2024 is a psychological game that we wish not to take part in.	Mr	Mxolisi Manju	Khuma Concern Resident	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	The potential social aspects of the project will be evaluated during the EIA phase.
If you came to Khuma and smell the air in which we live in, the air quality is bad. It is clear that there is no environmental impact assessment and it is not being managed properly and seemingly done with care. The issues are related to the EIA, is there mitigation? Ecological concerns associated with local plantation. Khuma community members are poor, however our	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	An Air Quality Impact Assessment is being undertaken in EIA Phase to assess the potential effect of dust on local receptors identified by the specialist.

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resources are being extracted and yet we see no benefit and furthermore, the extraction is affecting our livelihood.						
It is clear that the representatives present are acting as salespersons for AGA. Profit being made and proposed to be made is protected but what are the underlying precautions that will be followed?	Mr	William Molapo	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	The EIR will list the all potential impacts and propose management and mitigation measures required.
AGA has not presented us with any community contributions. They are good at talking, making promises but they spend money whilst they owe us.	Mr	M.D. Phatsoane	EFF Chairperson and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Comment noted
Can we end this meeting and set up a date for another at a different location where all IAPs will be present? I propose that this be done through the Office of the Speaker and the agenda is to be developed by the consultants the same way this public meeting was coordinated.		Unknown participant		05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	The public meetings were advertised through various means and stakeholders have the opportunity to comment through various means on the Draft Scoping Report until 24 Feb 2020.
I have noted all points being discussed but still have uncertainty on which actions will be taken to go to the public.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Information in terms of the intended project's description, motivation and the process followed for environmental authorisation was communicated through the Background Information Document, advertisements and the Draft Scoping Report. This information is available to all stakeholders. Further information, e.g. specialist assessments will be communicated in the next phases.
You must note that the chemicals being released are affecting us and our health. This is an indication that you do not care about our lives.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Air Quality, Noise, Water and Radiation Safety Assessments are being carried out and will be presented during the EIA Phase, which will include potential impacts of dust and particulate matter on identified receptors.
Our plants are not growing – they are dying because of the TSF.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Specialist Assessments are being carried out and results will be presented during the EIA Phase, which will include potential impacts.

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We worry for our kids and their health.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Specialist Assessments are being carried out and results will be presented during the EIA Phase, which will include potential impacts.
Our water is not nice, and the quality is poor.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Water Quality Assessments are being carried out and results will be presented during the EIA Phase, which will include potential impacts.
Khuma is a poor community, we have a mine within close range but are still living in poor conditions.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	The potential social aspects of the project will be evaluated during the EIA phase.
Why is the meeting held in Stilfontein and not Khuma. Come talk to us in our community.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>In terms of NEMA and NEWMA, public participation has been carried out in terms of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations 2014.</p> <p>The objective of holding a public meeting was to present to all I&APs to opportunity to attend the meeting.</p> <p>The authorisation application scope includes the construction of additional infrastructure and pump stations across the entire Vaal River Operations also located in proximity of i.e. Khuma, Stilfontein, Orkney, Vaal Reefs.</p> <p>Therefore, Stilfontein was regarded to be a centrally located venue.</p>
Potchefstroom has walls as a prevention measure to manage any associated impacts, AGA needs to apply the same principle and build walls around the TSF.	Ms	Puleng Silvia Nkash	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Specialist studies are being carried out and will provide scientifically-based mitigation measures which will be recommended to reduce and manage impacts.
We want a meeting where the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME), Department of Environmental, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF), Municipality and the Director of AGA are all present.	Mr	M.D. Phatsoane	EFF Chairperson and Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>Authorities are invited to public meetings, which is a means of sharing information.</p> <p>Meetings are attended voluntarily. Questions and comments to the organisations mentioned can be lodged</p>

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						through the EIA's public participation process.
AGA hired consultants for this proposed expansion, why can they not hire consultants for our community?	Mr	Mxolisi Manju	Khuma Concern Resident	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>According to S13 of the NEMA EIA Regulations (GN R982): General requirements for EAPs and specialists</p> <p>(1) An EAP and a specialist, appointed in terms of regulation 12(1) or 12(2), must—</p> <p>(a) be independent;</p> <p>(b) have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments or undertaking specialist work as required, including knowledge of the Act, these Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;</p> <p>(c) ensure compliance with these Regulations;</p> <p>(d) perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the application;</p> <p>(e) take into account, to the extent possible, the matters referred to in regulation 18 when preparing the application and any report, plan or document relating to the application; and</p> <p>(f) disclose to the proponent or applicant, registered interested and affected parties and the competent authority all material information in the possession of the EAP and, where applicable, the specialist, that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing—</p> <p>(i) any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority in terms of these Regulations; or</p>

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						<p>(ii) the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by the EAP or specialist, in terms of these Regulations for submission to the competent authority; unless access to that information is protected by law, in which case it must be indicated that such protected information exists and is only provided to the competent authority.</p> <p>The appointment of consultants and specialist was done through the company's tender process.</p>
<p>The proposed agenda is to be managed by AGA but must include environmental and health impacts. In addition, send a consultant to fix our current problems.</p>	Mr	Mxolisi Manju	Khuma Concern Resident	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>Specialist Assessments are being carried out and results will be presented during the EIA Phase, which will include potential impacts.</p> <p>Alternative forums are available to address issues associated with the current operations.</p>
<p>If and when the operations close down is not our problem. Do not play the psychological games. As for SMME's and what AGA claims to be doing with them – it is a lie.</p>	Mr	William Molapo	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Noted.
<p>Before the expansion can take place, discussions need to be around the first dam and address all the existing concerns.</p>	Mr	William Molapo	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>Regarding the current operations (phase 1 refers), MWS/Chemwes holds all the required authorisations to conduct its current business.</p> <p>Due process with regards to the authorisation was followed and concluded in 2008/9.</p>
<p>We want DME, Municipality and Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation (DHWS) to be present at the next meeting.</p>	Mr	William Molapo	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	<p>Authorities are invited to public meetings, which is a means of sharing information. Meetings are attended voluntarily. Questions and comments to the organisations mentioned can be lodged through the EIA's public participation process.</p>

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We exercise things as we know the law, in terms of Section 33 of the Constitution, every person has the right lawful, procedural fair and have a problem with this process/procedure as AGA did not follow everything and now want to address all the underlying issues.	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	The PP process is being undertaken according to the requirements of the NEMA. MWS/Chemwes holds all the required authorisations to conduct its current business.
We want to review the EIA, EMP, Air Quality reports for the existing TSF.	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Documents are available on the GCS website.
We must review the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) and see to it to assess what the benefit of the community must be and we require research associated with the common occurrence of tuberculosis with its cause from the AGA unlawful practices.	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	The potential social aspects of the project will be evaluated during the EIA phase. MPRDA is not relevant as no mining is taking place. NEMA and NEMWA are overarching laws to be adhered to.
Unlucky that we are the ones that suffer.	Mr	Olebogeng Matebesi	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Noted.
We need a hospital / clinic.	Ms	Puleng Nkash Silvia	Khuma Community	05 Feb 2020	Public Meeting	Noted.
The only issue is the health of the community.	Ms	Nonyamezelo Mtsutsa	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	A health risk screening assessment study will be conducted during the EIA phase.
We are concerned about unemployment of people in Khuma. For employment opportunities, make the Khuma community a priority. The people of Khuma should as a priority benefit from the proposed project.	Ms	Nonyamezelo Mtsutsa	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	As this is an expansion, very few new jobs will be created, but existing jobs will be extended past 2024.
The community has to be consulted first for any input they might have with regards to the proposed project.	Mr	Puleng Nkash	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	All interested and affected communities are provided with the opportunity to participate in the EIA through the public participation process. The EIA process is the process through which MWS applies for environmental authorisation. Communities are being

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						involved upfront as part of the EIA process.
Air pollution caused by chemicals from the TSF is a serious concern. The TSF is a health hazard to the environment of Khuma. In the event of a serious spill the people in Ext 7 will be mostly affected, followed by the rest of the Khuma community. While the TSF is extended, can something be done to prevent such dangers? Can a wall be constructed between the TSF and the Khuma community?	Mr	Puleng Nkash	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	An Air Quality Assessment is being undertaken as part of the EIA Phase, which will address the impact of dust and particulate matter on identified local receptors. The EIR will list the all potential impacts and propose management and mitigation measures required.
The Khuma community should benefit either through employment, building of roads, building of training centres for young and old people.	Mr	Puleng Nkash	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	The potential social aspects of the project will be evaluated during the EIA phase.
Community consultation is needed for inputs regarding the proposed project expansion of Kareerand TSF.	Mr	Christoff Nkashe	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	Any interested and affected party can provide their inputs at the different phase in the EIA process towards the application for the expansion of the Kareerand TSF. Inputs are invited in writing, by attending the public meeting or telephonically.
The proposed expansion will be a health hazard to Khuma residents, especially those living in Ext 7. Health check-up for residents is important. Perhaps a wall or ridge has to be constructed between Khuma Ext 7 and the TSF.	Mr	Christoff Nkashe	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	An Air Quality Assessment is being undertaken as part of the EIA Phase, which will address the impact of dust and particulate matter on identified local receptors. The EIR will list the all potential impacts and propose management and mitigation measures required.
The proposed development is important to the Khuma society as we would like tar roads, libraries for school children of Ext 5 and 7. We would like a training centre to be built for the unemployed (including youth and elders) as well as an old age home for the elders and disabled.	Mr	Christoff Nkashe	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	The potential social aspects of the project will be evaluated during the EIA phase.

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We would like security against vandalism of properties.						
The Khuma community should receive preference / priority when it comes to employment, especially certain sections of the Kuma town.	Mr	Christoff Nkashe	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	<p>Noted. The proposed expansion will extend the life of the TSF operations and it is not anticipated that additional job opportunities will be generated beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>It is the company's policy to give employment preference to the local community.</p>
The waste on the TSF is compromising our health.		Kefilwe Segomoco, Bonolo Segomoco, Kgothatso Moepadira, Siphokazi Jobela, Kgomotso Manoto, Meita Molekane, Elizabeth Molekane, Gloria Dineo Monoto	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheets	<p>Specialist Assessments are being undertaken as part of the EIA Phase, which will address the impact of dust and particulate matter on identified local receptors.</p> <p>The EIR will list the all potential impacts and propose management and mitigation measures required.</p>
As the closest community to the TSF, we believe that we should benefit from the project.		Kefilwe Segomoco, Bonolo Segomoco, Kgothatso Moepadira, Siphokazi Jobela, Kgomotso Manoto, Meita Molekane, Elizabeth Molekane, Gloria Dineo Monoto	Khuma community (Ext 7)	05 Feb 2020	Comment Sheets	<p>Noted. The proposed expansion will extend the life of the TSF operations and it is not anticipated that additional job opportunities will be generated beyond the construction phase.</p> <p>It is the company's policy to give employment preference to the local community.</p>

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<p>The proposed expansion of the TSF near Khuma is a health and an environmental hazard.</p> <p>I request the CV of the Environmental practitioner along with the EIA.</p> <p>The TSF is near the Khuma community and its expansion is a danger to the lives of the community.</p> <p>According to NEMA and the Mine Safety Act, mine waste is considered a hazardous waste which has the potential to harm / have a negative effect on air quality, the socio economy, vegetation, human life, soil land use.</p> <p>Please outline exactly how you have prepared the rehabilitation plan for the current TSF. We would also like to review the Final EIR, EMP and the National Heritage Impact Assessment report.</p>	Mr	Gift Mashaba	Khuma community	06 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>During the impact assessment phase of the EIA various specialist studies will be conducted to assess potential impacts and to provide mitigation measures for potential impacts.</p> <p>A CV of the EAP is included in the Draft Scoping Report available on review until 24 February 2020.</p> <p>The EIR Report, which will be made available for public review and comment, will include a rehabilitation plan for the proposed extension.</p>
<p>Could we have the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the documents of the 1st mega dam (existing TSF) including the initial Environmental Authorisation and Waste Management Licence. - details of the EAP who prepared the report - the way used to inform and notify members of the community who have challenges and disadvantages, including the illiterate, disabled, elderly 	Mr	Pule Mokoteli		06 Feb 2020	Email	<p>Documents are available on GCS website.</p> <p>The CV of the EAP is included in the Draft Scoping Report</p> <p>A public participation process according to Chapter 6 of NEMA is being followed. Please refer to the Chapter 5 of the Final Scoping Report for the details</p>
<p>The Khuma community should be consulted. Those members of the community who attended the public meeting on 5 February 2020 should be contacted to assist with the arrangements.</p> <p>Stop consulting councillors because at Khuma, the community and councillors are not drinking the same water.</p>	Mr	Lawrence Shilenge	Khuma community	08 Feb 2020	Email	<p>The Kuma community has the same opportunities as all interested and affected parties to participate in the EIA process.</p> <p>Councillors are not specifically consulted in the EIA process, however they, as other interested and affected</p>

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<p>Invite the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) and the officials from the Local Economic Development (LED) division of the municipality to a meeting. Stop empty promises, we want to be part of the Kareerand projects – we are unemployed. We have a company certificate and NPO'S certificate that are not funded. People come from other provinces and benefit from our royalties. It must stop now.</p>						<p>parties were notified of the project and the opportunity to become involved.</p> <p>Authorities were invited to participate in the meeting.</p>
<p>The DSR notes that several heritage resources have been identified within the proposed development area and that a Heritage Impact Assessment in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA) would be undertaken as part of the EIA process. The SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) Unit awaits the pending HIA to be submitted to SAHRA in terms of section 38(3) and 38(8) of the NHRA. The HIA must comply with 2007 SAHRA Minimum Standards: Archaeological and Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessments and be completed by a qualified archaeologist. Additionally, a desktop Palaeontological Impact Assessment must be conducted as part of the HIA as the proposed development footprint is located within an area of moderate sensitivity for palaeontological resources as per the SAHRIS Palaeo Sensitivity map. This desktop PIA must be conducted by a qualified palaeontologist and the report must comply with the 2012 SAHRA Minimum Standards: Palaeontological Component of Heritage Impact Assessments. Further comments will be issued upon receipt of the above requested report including the Draft EIA report with appendices.</p>	Ms	N Higgitt	Heritage Officer South African Heritage Resources Agency	14 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>Heritage, archaeology and palaeontology impact assessment will be carried out. A baseline assessment of the receiving environment was done and informed the project design in order to avoid graves and heritage sites.</p>
<p>The following comments for consideration: a) Ensure that there is duty of care with regards to the affected receiving environment during construction,</p>	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager: Dr Kenneth Kaunda	10 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Noted. These will all be considered during the EIA.

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<p>operation decommission and closure phases of the project;</p> <p>b) Pollution of ground and surface water should be avoided;</p> <p>c) Monitoring of boreholes to ensure detection of seepage must be conducted;</p> <p>d) Ensure correct management of waste segregation from the source;</p> <p>e) General waste generated from the development must be disposed at a licenced landfill facility;</p> <p>f) Hazardous waste to be collected by licenced service provider;</p> <p>g) Implement dust suppression and control measures in all stages of the project;</p> <p>h) Prevent and control spillages on the soil to prevent contamination;</p> <p>i) Provide on-going training for employees regarding environmental protection and waste management issues to prevent environmental degradation in all stages of the project;</p> <p>j) Ensure that all relevant environmental legislations are complied with at all times;</p> <p>k) Ensure that you adhere to all applicable Municipal by-laws (both district and local).</p>			District Municipality			
<p>The efficiency of this process relies on the collaboration with stakeholders to avoid having any negative implications. The role of the community leaders is to lead the community and if we work together then we can manage the crowds for an efficient meeting.</p>	Mr	Phatsoane	Khuma Community	14 Feb 2020	Telephonic discussion	<p>The stakeholder engagement will follow the regulated process and all registered interested and affected parties (I&AP's) have the right to participate in the process.</p> <p>An important part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) application is public participation and as such, all raised issues and concerns related to the process have been noted for consideration</p>

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<p>The delivered reports are appreciated, however one key aspect that needs to be stressed is how the community members will read those reports. Firstly, there have no interest in visiting the library to request the documents and further have no skills to read and understand the technical information being reported. Given this, a meeting needs to be scheduled to present the report accordingly. One thing that needs to be understood is that, as local leaders, we will communicate the negative impacts and need for you as the responsible consultants to present the positive impacts, risk associated and expert information that we might not understand or be able to fully discuss</p>	Mr	Phatsoane	Khuma Community	14 Feb 2020	Telephonic discussion	<p>The method of engaging with stakeholders is critical and our role is to manage the dynamics for the full engagement from all I&APs, the comment has been noted</p>
<p>We require all project team members to be present at the meeting including the DMR as they are the competent authority for the Kareerand application. We ask that you communicate with us as stakeholders or nothing will suffice from the proposed expansion.</p>	Mr	Phatsoane	Khuma Community	14 Feb 2020	Telephonic discussion	Noted.
<p>Previous AGA owned and MWS managed sites in the area have caused toxic spillages and severe pollution incidents in 2012 and 2013.</p>	Mr	Friedemann Essrich	Private landowner	17 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	<p>As per the regulatory requirements, incident is reported to the relevant regulators as required by exiting authorisations.</p>
<p>There is no indication that TSFs are ever fully rehabilitated and brought back to farming for human settlements (see EIA regulations, 2014).</p>	Mr	Friedemann Essrich	Private landowner	17 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	<p>Note that none of the current TSF's currently being reclaimed is available for rehabilitation.</p> <p>The rehabilitation of the TSF footprints to an agreed land use standard will commence when all tailings and waste material on the footprint is removed.</p>
<p>The run-off from the facility is likely to contribute to the surface contours (p.187, Golders Associates Report – Appendix H).</p>	Mr	Friedemann Essrich	Private landowner	17 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	<p>A surface water and a soils investigation are being undertaken to identify potential impacts including erosion.</p>

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						Management and mitigation measures for identified impacts will be provided in the EMP during EIA Phase.
The draft report does not contain a long-term assessment of the water-pollution risks associated with the facility.	Mr	Friedemann Essrich	Private landowner	17 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	This will be included in the EIA Phase report.
Considering the planned height of 122m, significant air considered as an alternative storage option underground.	Mr	Friedemann Essrich	Private landowner	17 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	Noted: Underground storage has other impacts. An air quality assessment is being carried out to determine potential impacts.
The Figures in Chapter 4, e.g. Figure 4-1, 2, 5, 6-10 etc. are of such low resolution that the legends are not legible.	Mr	Friedemann Essrich	Private landowner	17 Feb 2020	Comment Sheet	Due to the size of the DSR, the resolution of the figures had to be reduced. Better resolution maps can be provided upon request.
The presentations intended for presentation at the public meeting were requested by the Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation.	Mr	Lutendo (Desmond) Mutshaine	Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation	17 Feb 2020	Telephonic conversation	On 17 February 2020 the presentations which were intended for presentation at the public meeting, held 5 February 2020 were emailed to Mr
Since the PPP has been cancelled and the EFF Stakeholder have not provided its input as yet, what are your plans due to that effect.		MP Phatsoane	Khuma Community	21 Feb 2020	Email	On 24 February 2020 the following response was sent to Mr Phatsoane: Please note that the public participation process (PPP) was not cancelled, but the second public meeting which was planned to take place on the 05th of February 2020 at 18:00 was cancelled due to disruptions that took place at the morning session. Given this, all interested and affected parties (I&AP's) still had and have room to comment. The commenting period of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR) is to end today, Monday, 24 February 2020 as was communicated and advertised.
I could not access the Scoping Report at the Potchefstroom Library.	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri North West	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	A follow-up was made directly with Khuma Library expressing the requirement for the report to be made available and the expectations thereof. Proof of the delivery of reports to

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						Khuma Library and all the other public places as were advertised is included in Appendix I of the FSR. Copies of CDs of the DSR were made available at the public meeting for I&APs to take. The address where copies can be electronically downloaded was again communicated
Building a huge mountain 122m high, surely the stability of the underlying formation was researched as to ensure it could take the huge weight. Even if it was well research, the is still a concern whether there are sufficient plans, to manage possible outcrops caused by the weight of the dam.	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Geotechnical assessments and stability analysis for the existing and proposed TSF will be conducted by the appointed professional design engineers. The design will be present to the relevant authorities for scrutiny before approval.
The purpose of the underground drainage and the importance of the system functioning effectively needs attention. I observed during a visit in 2019, that not all drainage pipes are working. When looking at the photo showing the planned expansion, it seems that the existing drainage system / pipes would be affected. Please provide a description of the drainage system – the purpose thereof and how MWS plans to ensure effective functioning of the system.	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Noted: Details will be presented in the EIA phase of the design.
Safety measures should be in place to prevent and or manage possible spilling of slimes. Also MWS has to be very honest in reporting such spills to the affected parties, such as land users using water from the Vaal River downstream of the dam.	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	The Tailings Expansion Project will be designed to meet the prescribed Regulatory requirements. Management and mitigation measures for identified impacts will be provided in the EMP during EIA Phase.
Identifying any other risks that might occur and updating all interested and affected parties is important and to ensure that measures are included into the Environmental Management Plan of the TSF.	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	This will be included in the EIA Phase.
Impact on underground water and the water in the Vaal River. Surely, there is a risk of affecting the underground water and the water of the river. Although I attended a number of the	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	A hydrogeological impact assessment will be conducted during the EIA phase and the IWULA to investigate the

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<p>Environmental Forum meetings, the outcome of reports was very seldom clear and not covered in the minutes of meetings. Thus, the suggestion is that summary reports of monitoring impacts on the environment, rather be sent on a regular basis to interested and affected parties, such as the Department of Agriculture and Agri NW.</p>						<p>potential impacts of the existing and expansion TSF's.</p> <p>The hydrogeological assessment will consider long term impacts for a period in excess of 200 years after closure through the application of a 3 tier approach.</p> <p>The hydrogeological assessment will enable to identify key risk areas and to identify suitable groundwater management and mitigation required.</p>
<p>Some people involved in obtaining comment for the original TSF, would remember that the side slopes were an important aspect in comments from the Department of Agriculture. Fortunately, the dam was designed for such flatter slopes as the old dams. With expansion now being on the table, I would like to emphasize again the importance of ensuring constructing the dam with slopes as designed.</p>	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Noted
<p>Covering the dam with topsoil during the operational phase is a concern from the original design and construction phase. Unfortunately, the detailed calculations whether there would be enough topsoil to cover the entire dam.</p>	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	A topsoil balance will be conducted during the design to ensure enough topsoil material is available for cover material.
<p>End-use of the dam after decommissioning. People involved in the original design of the dam would remember that the Department of Agriculture argued about the loss of agricultural land. Thus, emphasis was on the improvement of rehabilitation in an attempt to restore the land – mountain – to land that could be used for agriculture again. Therefore, designing the dam with low side slopes and covering it with topsoil was aimed at end-use rehabilitation. The assumption is that the expansion of the dam has still the very same end-use to be agriculture. Calculations as from where and how enough topsoil would be available, need to be clearly</p>	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>A topsoil balance will be conducted during the design to ensure enough topsoil material is available for cover material.</p> <p>A geotechnical assessment, during the feasibility study, confirmed enough cover material will be available in the proposed expansion footprint.</p>

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captured in the Scoping Report and at the end in the Environmental Management Plan.						
Size of the TSF. As the size of the TSF seems to be quite unique, there is a question whether there is somewhere in the world such a huge dam. Information on that would be valuable as lessons from such an example can be used in terms of designing, managing and operating of the dam.	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	There are several facilities similar or larger in size i.e. Daggafontein. Lessons learned from these facilities is incorporated in the current design.
<p>Agri NW would like to emphasise:</p> <p>a) the importance of possible negative impacts on the adjacent agricultural land, underground water and the water from the Vaal River.</p> <p>b) That MWS should be 100% honest and transparent in managing all aspects of the TSF.</p>	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri West North	22 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Soil, agricultural potential and water studies will be being undertaken as part of the EIA Phase to identify potential risks.
<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights Development NPC participated through email and telephonically, including personal delegation to the public participation meetings and Matlosana NPC was acting in the interests of community of Dr Kenneth Kaunda district. Matlosana Community Non-Profit Company (NPC) is interested to participate in these projects through social labour plan, community ownership, BBBEE and shareholding, Procurement, SMME Development, Community Social Fund, joint venture and community trust.</p>		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motlounj Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC</p>	24 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Noted.
<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development is acting at the behest of the community of Matlosana in terms of Chapter 5 and section 24(4) (a) (v) and of section 1 of Act 62/2005, and is one of the interested and affected parties. We as a local community are satisfied after consultation meetings held by GCS Water and Environment Consultants on February 2020, and Chemwes (Pty) Ltd can proceed with Expansion of Kareerand TSF, activity 12, 16, 24, 28, 46, 48 to collect and reprocesses mine tailing that were previously deposited on tailings</p>		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motlounj Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC</p>	24 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	Noted.

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storage facilities (TSFs) in order for MWS . Chemwes to extract gold and uranium.					
<p>We request GCS / MWS to provide copies of the following information via email or postal address provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Prospecting rights or mining rights application b) Any Social impact assessment c) Social and Labour Plan d) Community ownership e) BBEEE f) Procurement plan g) SMME development plan h) Community Social Fund i) Joint venture and community trust j) Shareholding k) Scientific report that the MWS may have that show what the impacts of mining will be 		<p>Community - Rep: Mr. V M Motloung Director: Mr. Monnahela Director: Mr. Z A Maqwaca Director: Mr. Mr. M Matsepe</p>	<p>24 Feb 2020</p>	<p>Email correspondence</p>	<p>Relevant information will be made available on request</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. N/A, as the activity being undertaken does not constitute mining, therefore MPRDA does not apply. b. SIA will be undertaken in EIA Phase. c. N/A as the activity being undertaken does not constitute mining, therefore MPRDA does not apply and an SLP is not required by law. d. N/A - Land in the project scope is owned by AGA/MWS e. N/A - Land in the project scope is owned by AGA/MWS f. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from the MWS via PAIA g. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA h. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA i. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA j. N/A to this process, but can be obtained from MWS via PAIA k. There is no mining included within this application. The specialist and impact reports will be provided for public review during the EIA phase for

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						the reclamation and deposition activities.
<p><i>The submission of the Khuma EFF Branch, 24 Feb 2020, is appended (APPENDIX C). A summary of the submission is included below – please refer to the appendix for the detailed submission, including photographic images.</i></p>						
<p>Mr Phatsoane reiterated that “we believe in honest and truthful constructive engagement in order to reach peaceful settlements”. We also urge that since company directors have fiduciary duties to act in good faith, they must not place themselves in positions in which there is conflict between their duties to the company and their own interests, nor be arrogant or hide their heads in the sand, thinking some problems will just fade away will be at one’s peril, and we the EFF have nothing to lose in protecting our communities, but if the Kareerand issue is properly handled, we shall come out winners. So, we give you seven days to respond the way forward and hope you will find it in order.</p>	Mr	MP Phatsoane	Chairperson Khuma EFF Branch	24 Feb 2020	Email correspondence	<p>Your correspondence dated 24/2/2020 as Chairman of the Khuma EFF Branch Chairman addressed to the environmental practitioner appointed by Mine Waste Solution to facilitate the Kareerand TSF Expansion Process is acknowledged.</p> <p>We also acknowledge your registration on 14/2/2020 as Interested and Affected party and your concerns raised either telephonically and by email regarding the Environmental Authorisation Amendment and Waste Management License application for the Expansion of the Kareerand Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) at Mine Waste Solutions.</p> <p>Note that stakeholder engagement follows the regulated process as prescribed by NEMA and all registered interested and affected parties (I&AP’s) have the right to participate in the process. An important part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) application is public participation and as such, all raised issues and concerns related to the process have been noted for consideration. Issues raised by yourself related to the scope of the Kareerand Expansion Project will be addressed through the formal</p>

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						<p>NEMA process with the prescribed timeliness.</p> <p>In terms of the way forward, Mine Waste Solutions herewith propose to setup a meeting with yourself to make available information and to clarify any questions related to the existing operations authorisation pending the availability of the yourself, Mine Waste Solution Management and the DMRE office on a mutually agreed date.</p> <p>The above email to Mr MP Phatsoane was acknowledged on 3 March 2020 with the following statement: "I acknowledge receipt of your email and wish to inform you I'll only be able to respond after our EFF B.C.T Executive meeting on Thursday 05/03/20."</p>
<p>The Kareerand TSF near Khuma township was built without community engagement. The FIU proposed to be built north-east of Stilfontein and later it was recommended to be built 15km south-east of Stilfontein, resulting to be about one km closer to the resident leaves much to be desired hence our community was not consulted.</p>						
<p>These mine dumps are spewing poisonous materials into the atmosphere and people living close to them have presented with a range of serious illness that have been linked to these toxic wastes. The submission details the type of wastes, e.g. heavy metals in water containing uranium, zinc, arsenic, selenium, sulphur and lithium traces and dust containing a mixture of chemicals like arsenic and cyanide that that polluted water and air and that can cause various health issues from brain damage to skin cancers.</p> <p>Khuma is one of the contaminated areas outside Stilfontein. Some winter mornings the dust in the</p>						

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<p>air makes it impossible to continue driving. This situation is caused by the tailings in our area including all the relics from the old mines.</p> <p>David van Wyk a lead researcher was quoted in the submission on the dangers to exposures to chemical substances and heavy metals.</p> <p>Information of the Ellen Glen Special Needs Centre was provided (why it was established and its status) describing the reason for the disabilities in the children as a direct result of the exposure to toxic wastes.</p>						
<p>The rapid growth of mining activities has led to the increase in the number of tailings which are often stored in TSFs. The purpose of TSFs is said to be to safely store tailings to protect the natural environment from damage, but once the TSF leaks, it has major negative impacts on the economy, surrounding properties and the people's lives. The submission details the dangers of TSFs, e.g. incidents of dam failures and consequential pollution as well as some of the reasons why tailings dams are more susceptible to damage than other water storage structures.</p>						<p>This EIA provides detailed information to the Competent Authority who will make the decision on whether to approve the expansion.</p>
<p>The submission details the context of accidents related to TSFs on a global scale and states that many accidents are not correctly reported or reported in time to government because managers are afraid of taking legal responsibility – e.g, “Cyclone Dineo (21/02/17) with regards to Kareerand – the communities have never been made aware and the incident was only raised by the VF Plus at a national assembly on 23 March 2018. At that stage the then acting general manager Duran Archery is his medium to long action plan report, listed plans that will prevent the risk of spillages and recurrence, but we can confirm and have proof that the spillages still occurs frequently from the pipelines, polluting our areas by spreading these toxic chemicals</p>						<p>As per the requirements of the various authorisations held by MWS, the incident on the 21 Feb 2017 was reported to the relevant regulators and the close our reports submitted with commitments to prevent similar occurrences.</p>

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<p>through storm water, especially now in rainy seasons. And imagine such pollution happening till 2042 from these pipelines how will our grass and plants look like? Including the health effects to the domestic animals grazing nearby, which may later be slaughtered, and people get sick resulting to loss of lives.</p>						
<p>Mining giants abuse department's failure to act, the industry is a major polluter and repeatedly ignores environmental laws. Water quality and supply has become a national crisis, and little is been done to stop the pollution and poisoning of water sources or wastages. According to a report by the Center for Environmental Rights (CER) the department itself is in a state of complete institutional and regulatory breakdown. Further details on the matter is included in the submission.</p>						<p>Noted. The required legislated process is being undertaken for authorisation of this project.</p>
<p>We are living in an unpredictable climate change and what guarantee our community shall have on the Kareerand TSF Dam? And when there are fatalities tomorrow caused by any of the basic "Tailing Impoundment Failures", who shall be blamed? Except to say it is a disaster, so we cannot allow gambling with the people lives and health which cannot be priced. Statistics and examples internationally and nationally were provided as part of the submission.</p>						<p>Impact of climate change is being considered in the designs of the TSF Expansion and support infrastructure.</p>
<p>And now we the stakeholders are expected to endorse Kareerand TSF expansion by a record height of 122 meters in the world history, is this not a death warrant of our community? Especially for the companies that have never developed our township, including socio-economic development of our people? Both MWS and VMR have received our emails since last year requesting to meet them regarding the companies' social responsibilities, but in vain – you know why? Because of their guilty consciousness, and one irresponsible HR Manager from VMR said will only meet us</p>						<p>Comments noted.</p>

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through the Mayor and Lucky from LED department to discuss this.						
These are the irresponsible and greedy companies that only looks after own interests above black human lives, and are now busy planning to kill further the very communities and societies which AGA have said “will be better off for it having been there” according to its values. This shall not happen under our radar, and its chairman (Pityana) will sooner than later know as he too would not allow such pollution to take place in his areas, affecting the grazing farms let alone the health effects to his communities.						Comments noted.
The submission further details “basic information regarding some of the tailings impound failures” globally and in South Africa.						Comment noted.
The submission further provides photo evidence (eight photos) of spillages near Khuma with the following date: 25/05/2019						Noted: This occurrence was closed out by the DMR on 31 July 2019

Comments received during the review period of the Draft Scoping Report (after 25 February 2020)

Ensure that there is duty of care with regard to affected receiving environment during construction, operation, decommissioning and closure phases of the project	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
Pollution of ground and surface water should be avoided	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed as far as practically possible through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
Monitoring of boreholes to ensure detection of seepage must be conducted	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	Ground water monitoring is conducted as per DWS approved programme for the existing operations. This will be implemented for the expansion as well.

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Ensure correct management of waste segregation from the source	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
General waste generated from the development must be disposed at a licenced landfill site	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
Hazardous waste to be collected by licenced service provider	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
Implement dust suppression and control measures in all stages of the project	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	In accordance with the National Dust Control Regulations, 2013 AngloGold Ashanti/MWS's dust management plan was approved by the District Municipality to combat fugitive dust in June 2018. The expansion project will be managed under this plan as well.
Prevent and control spillages on the soil to prevent contamination	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
Provide on-going training for employees regarding environmental protection and waste management issues to prevent environmental degradation in all the stages of the project	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager, Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
Ensure that all relevant environmental legislations are complied with at all times	Ms	SM Lesupi	Municipal Manager,	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental

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		Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality			Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
Ensure that you adhere to all applicable Municipal by-laws (both district and local)	Ms	SM Lesupi	10 Feb 2020 (received 28 Feb 2020)	Written Communication	This will be managed through the implementation of an Environmental Management Plan, a draft of which will be included in the EIR.
Please register me as an interested and affected party for the project. Also send me the copy of the report through email or post.		Mpho Magasa	26 February 2020	Email correspondence	An email was sent on 26 February 2020 to Mpho Magasa in acknowledgement of registration. Information of where a copy of the report can be obtained was provided.
Members from the Khuma Community (attendance register of event is available as Appendix D) marched to the gates of Karee Rand, they were accompanied by SAPS, as to ensure the march was peaceful. An AGA delegation made up of C Badashe, C Human, S Fipaza, J Lawrence, A Geard, J Banda and M van der Spuy was on hand to receive a Memorandum of complaints and grievances (See Appendix D) from the community.		Khuma Community	26 February 2020	Community march	<p>Response to the memorandum received on 26 February 2020:</p> <p>Thank you for your memorandum received the 26th February 2020.</p> <p>We acknowledge your reference to section 24 of the Constitution and section 2 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 ("NEMA") and confirm that these provisions have been correctly cited and summarised. It is as a consequence of these very statutory provisions that the commissioning of the Kareerand Facility was subjected to a stringent authorisation process during 2008 which culminated in the issuance by various state departments of the following consents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) An environmental authorisation dated 21 July 2009 (NWP/EIA/176/2008); 2) A certificate of registration No. COR-30 dated 14 April 2003;

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						<p>3) A water use licence 08/C24B/AACIG/8368, dated 30/11/2018, in respect of re portion 30 of Stilfontein 408 IP; portion 38 Hartebeesfontein 422 IP; portion 91 of Hartebeesfontein 422 IP; portion 1 of Buffelsfontein 443 IP; portion 4 of Kromdraai 420 IP and Megadam 574; and</p> <p>4) An impoundment licence issued 18th June 2010, for the construction of the Kareerand TSF issued in terms of Chapter 12 of the National Water Act, 1998 (“NWA”).</p> <p>Kindly find attached copies of the above-mentioned consents.</p> <p>We are entitled to operate the Kareerand Facility and will continue to do so as authorised by the various government departments.</p> <p>We confirm that you are and will remain registered interested and affected parties in respect of the management of the Kareerand Facility and any future developments in respect thereof and will as such enjoy continued opportunities to consult.</p> <p>Rollet Masakona District General Manager: Vaal River Operations</p>

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<p>Receipt of letter of enquiry was acknowledged on land claims enquiry on Remaining Extent (R/E) of Farm Wildebeestpan 442 IP, R/E of Farm Megadam 574 IP, R/E and portion 1 of the FarmUmfula 547 IP.</p> <p>A formal response could be expected from the office within seven working days.</p>	Mr	LJ Bogatsu	Chief Director – Regional Land Claims Commissioner-North West	28 February 2020	Written Communication	A letter was received on 4 March 2020 from the Land Claims Commissioner’s office, confirming that they are not aware of any land claims on the stated properties.
<p>SANRAL has no objection to the expansion of the Kareerand Tailing Storage Facility, and the approval of the Environmental Impact Assessment and WULA.</p>	Mr	Jan Oliver	SANRAL- Statutory Controller Northern Region	2 March 2020	Email correspondence	Noted.
<p>The property concerned is zoned “agricultural” in terms of the Klerksdorp Land Management Scheme 2005 and the proposed use is not allowed on such land. Furthermore, the portion of the property is High Potential Agricultural Land in terms of the City of Matlosana Spatial Development Framework – 2009.</p>		Tszundzuka Shibiti	City of Matlosana Municipality	4 March 2020	Comment Sheet	Noted.
<p>I am concern about the process, specifically regarding comments from interested and affected parties. Submitting comments, without receiving any response on comments, while the application is already submitted to DMR does not make good sense, unless I understand the process wrongly. Thus, I would appreciate providing feedback about the comments I already submitted. Surely all other stakeholders would have the same concern.</p>	Mr	Piet Theron	Agri North West	9 March 2020	Email correspondence	<p>As mentioned in the email sent to notify all of the availability of the Final Scoping Report, responses were provided as part of the Final Scoping Report.</p> <p>“Please note, the Comments and Responses Report (CRR) is part of the Final Scoping Report – Appendix G. Please refer to the CRR for responses to concerns and issues raised during the review of the Draft Scoping Report.”</p> <p>The Final Scoping Report has been submitted to the DMR, and all stakeholders were informed (email below) that comments on the FSR can now be provided directly to the DMR, while a copy is also sent to GCS.</p> <p>The DMR now has the FSR for 106 days to review and to approve. The next document for review will be the</p>

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						Environmental Impact Assessment Report which will again be made available to all stakeholders. A notification will be sent to you in this regard.
<p>I have not yet visited the link to peruse the comments and response report, however, I infer from your statement that “no significant changes were made” that the FSE’s comments on the Draft Scoping Report were not taken into consideration. Is my inference correct?</p> <p>Kindly also advise since the sale of AGA to Harmony Gold, whether AGA has been supplanted with Harmony Gold as the Applicant?</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	FSE	9 March 2020	Email correspondence	<p>To clarify, the phrase “no significant changes were made” was used to indicate that the Scoping Report would not need to be circulated again for public review. Changes made to the Report were not substantial in terms of the description of the project or the receiving environment.</p> <p>However, we have reviewed your comments and all other comments received on the Draft Scoping Report, and have considered these very carefully during the compilation of our Final Scoping Report and our Plan of Study for EIA. We have reviewed our specialist terms of reference to ensure that all specialist studies take cognizance of relevant climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as any health implications of the TSF Expansion Project. AngloGold Ashanti has agreed to commission a health assessment, which will investigate pollutants to dust and water, assessing the potential to effect human health of local communities.</p> <p>Your query around whether the applicant will be changed to Harmony – the sale will have no effect on the current application and Mine Waste Solutions MWS remains the applicant on this environmental authorization application to DMR.</p>

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<p>Khuma EFF B.C.T Executive has resolved that it shall no more take part in the Kareerand Expansion public participation processes with GCS including AGA. But wish to reiterate that we stand by the comments we have submitted and dont support Kareerand TSF expansion, which is what we will present to our communities.</p>	Mr	MP Phatsoane		17 March 2020		<p>Your comments are noted. The EIA process remains open to all interested and affected parties and we will keep you informed via notifications of progress in the process.</p>
<p>Acknowledgement letter of receipt of FSR was received. Asked for application form to be received.</p>	Ms	Tseladimitlwa Antoinette	<p>Environmental Officer Production Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development</p>	18 March 2020		<p>Copy of the application form was sent on 23 March 2020</p>
<p>This enquiry is submitted on behalf of the Federation for a Sustainable Environment.</p> <p>The FSE is a registered interested and affected party in a number of reclamation applications by gold mining companies , that is, the applications for the extraction (or “reprocessing”; also referred to as “re-mining” – please refer to the treatise by DM van Tonder, H Coetzee of the Council of Geoscience and others titled “South Africa’s Challenges Pertaining to Mine Closure – The Concept of Regional Mining and Closure Strategies”, 2008) of residual gold from historical tailings storage facilities and the deposition of the residues from this reprocessing activities on a single large dump, commonly referred to as a super dump or regional tailings storage facility.</p> <p>In response to our question whether the financial provisions will be adequate to deal with the latent and residual effects of the footprints of the reclaimed TSFs and the super dump in future, the Applicant responded as follows:</p> <p>“MPRDA not relevant therefore no financial provisioning is required by law.”</p>	Ms	Mariette Liefferink	FSE	10 June 2020		<p>The Financial Provision Regulations (2015) will oblige statutory financial provision to be made by the “holder” or the “holder of a right or permit” (as defined in these regulations). The MPRDA and its regulations similarly obliges a “holder” (and this term is defined in the MPRDA and its regulations) to make the financial provision prescribed therein. MWS, however, is the holder of an environmental authorisation (granted on 21 July 2009) authorising the reworking of dumps predating the commencement of the MPRDA (see in this regard the judgment in De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd v Ataqu Mining (Pty) Ltd and Others (3215/06) [2007] ZAFSHC 74 (13 December 2007)) and authorising the deposition residues generated by this reworking operation (i.e., the Kareerand TSF). MWS also holds a water use licence and a certificate of registration. MWS is not a holder of a right granted under the MPRDA and it has never been</p>

ISSUE OR CONCERN	CONTRIBUTOR		DATE OF CONTRIBUTION	MEANS OF CONTRIBUTION	RESPONSE
<p>The Applicant in this particular application is Mine Waste Solutions, whom I take the liberty to copy on this e-mail.</p> <p>May we kindly request your learned opinion on whether the current (2015) and proposed (2019) “Regulations pertaining to financial provisioning for the rehabilitation and remediation of environmental damage caused by reconnaissance, prospecting, exploration, mining or production operations” in terms of the NEMA are applicable to reclamation or re-mining operations and in particular section 5 of the said Regulations namely “the financial provision must guarantee the availability of sufficient funds for (a) progressive rehabilitation and remediation; (b) rehabilitation, remediation, decommissioning and closure activities; and (c) remediation and management of residual and latent environmental damage including the ongoing pumping and treatment of polluted or extraneous water where relevant”?</p>					<p>obliged to be one. MWS may choose to make financial provision based on its duty of care in accordance with accepted financial reporting and accounting standards. But it is not obliged to make statutory financial provision since it is not a “holder” or “holder of a right or permit” as contemplated in the MPRDA and the Financial Provision Regulations (2015).</p>
<p>In order to discuss the letter which was sent by MWS to the “Khuma community” in response to the memorandum received by MWS from the community on 26 February 2020 (Appendix D), a meeting was held between representatives of the “Khuma community”, MWS and the EIA team.</p> <p>An electronic recording of the meeting is available on request.</p> <p>In summary, the following was discussed:</p> <p>a) The public participation report and other related documents for the previous EIA conducted in 2008 – 2009 for the establishment of the TSF have to be made available. The community expressed that they believe the “Khuma community” was not consulted during the</p>		<p>Representatives of the Khuma community lead by Mr MP Phatsoane</p>	<p>14 July 2020</p>	<p>Electronic Ms Teams meeting</p>	<p>Contributions were noted.</p> <p>a) The documents requested will be made available to those who participated in the meeting.</p> <p>b) A public meeting will not be held in the “Khuma community” due to the restriction posed by the Covid-19 pandemic. Stakeholders are welcome to send their written contributions as part of the EIA process. Further opportunity will be available for electronic platform meetings during the review of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR).</p>

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<p>2008-2009 EIA and has thus not participated in the process to approve the construction of the Kareerand TSF. It is believed by the "Khuma community" that the matter has to be resolved before the community is requested to participate in the EIA for the extension of the TSF (current process).</p> <p>b) The "Khuma community" would like to have a public meeting in the Khuma location where MWS can address the whole community.</p> <p>c) Issues with regards to the health impacts relating to air quality and soil quality for subsistence food production were raised.</p>						<p>c) Issues raised with regards to health concerns will be reported on in the DEIR phase as specialist studies were undertaken to review all health related aspects of the current proposed development.</p>

APPENDIX A

FSE Submission

APPENDIX B

Matlosana Community Economic Rights and Development NPC Submission

APPENDIX C

Khuma EFF Submission

APPENDIX D

Attendance register and memorandum of community march held on 26 February 2020