



DIGBY WELLS
ENVIRONMENTAL

PROPOSED OPEN PIT MAGNETITE MINE AND CONCENTRATOR PLANT, MOKOPANE, LIMPOPO PROVINCE

Comment and Response Report: Scoping Phase

Project Number:

VMC3049

Prepared for:

Pamish Investments No. 39 (Pty) Ltd.

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Introduction

Pamish Investments No 39 (Pty) Limited (Pamish Investments) held a Prospecting Right (PR) over the farms Vogelstruisfontein 765LR, RE of Farm Vriesland 781LR, Vliegekraal 783LR, Schoonoord 786LR and Bellevue 808LR (Reference LP 30/5/1/1/2/95 PR) and has applied for a mining right (LP 30/5/1/2/3/2/1/10102EM).

The PR allowed for prospecting of iron ore, vanadium, titanium, phosphate, nickel, copper, cobalt, chrome, platinum group metals, gold and all minerals that may be found in association with these and phosphate ore. The application for the mining right includes the following minerals: Vanadium, Titanium, Iron Ore, Phosphate, Platinum Group Metals, Gold, Cobalt, Copper, Nickel, Chrome and all minerals found in association with these elements. The combined PR area is about 10 109 ha. The principal focus of the proposed project is to produce a magnetite concentrate. The proposed mine is situated 45 km north-northwest of Mokopane and 65 km west of Polokwane, within the Mogalakwena Local Municipality in the Limpopo Province.

The purpose of this report is to:

Present a record of stakeholder comments received, which have direct bearing on the proposed project, during engagement methods undertaken below:

- Village meetings;
- Commercial Farmers Meeting;
- Key Stakeholders Meeting;
- Public Meeting;
- Focus Group Meeting with landowners;
- Telephonic consultations with stakeholders; and
- Written submissions from stakeholders on the Scoping Report.

The following 14 meetings were held as per the Table 0 below.

Table 0: Meetings Held as Part of Public Participation Process

No.	Meeting	Day and Time	Date
1	Bakenberg Traditional Council	Monday, 08:00	23 March 2015
2	Pudiakagopa	Monday, 12:00	23 March 2015
3	Taolome	Monday, 15:00	23 March 2015
4	Malokongskop, Rooiwal Mabusela, and Kwenaitse	Tuesday, 08:00	24 March 2015
5	Dithotswane	Tuesday, 15:00	24 March 2015
6	Kaditshwene	Wednesday, 08:00	25 March 2015
7	Sepharane	Wednesday, 13:00	25 March 2015
8	Basogadi	Wednesday, 15:00	25 March 2015
9	Commercial Farmers	Thursday, 13:00	26 March 2015
10	Key stakeholders	Friday, 13:00	27 March 2015
11	Public Meeting	Saturday, 09:00	28 March 2015

No.	Meeting	Day and Time	Date
12	Mautjane	Monday, 12:00	30 March 2015
13	Claremont	Tuesday, 12:00	31 March 2015
14	Good Hope	Tuesday, 15:00	31 March 2015

Summary of the Key Comments

AIn total 246 comments were received. The number column (#) represents the number of comments made per category, but does not necessarily reflect the number of respondents.

The percentage column (%) translated the number of comments into a percentage of the total comments made to date.

Table 0 below presents a summary of the key issues which have been raised thus far.

In total 246 comments were received. The number column (#) represents the number of comments made per category, but does not necessarily reflect the number of respondents.

The percentage column (%) translated the number of comments into a percentage of the total comments made to date.

Table 0: Summary of Key Comments

Category	Issue	#	%
Public Participation	Records of meetings to be provided to DMR.	34	13.82%
Socio-Economic - Community Development	How will communities benefit from mine?	33	13.41%
Socio-Economic - Employment	How will people be recruited?	21	8.54%
Land Use	Impact on grazing, fields and other land uses.	17	6.91%
Blasting	Impact on structures, increased dust and noise.	16	6.50%
Project Specific - Mining Area	Extent of operational mining area.	12	4.88%
Project Specific	Mining method and operations.	10	4.07%
Heritage - Graves	Will graves be protected and/ or relocated.	9	3.66%
Traditional Leadership / Community Representation	Breakdown in communication structures between Traditional Council and village leaderships / communities.	9	3.66%
Air Quality	How will dust and noise impact on communities and how will it this managed.	8	3.25%

Category	Issue	#	%
Environmental Impact Assessment	General impact on environment, including climate change.	8	3.25%
Water	Water rights and requirements.	8	3.25%
Project Specific - Prospecting	Expansion of mine / additional prospecting.	7	2.85%
Health and Safety	Increased trespassing on farms due to mine developments.	6	2.44%
Socio-Economic - Resettlement	Will people need to be resettled?	6	2.44%
Water - Water Quality	Impacts on water quality.	6	2.44%
Authorities	The Applicant to liaise with local and district municipal structures to integrate with local development goals and plans.	5	2.03%
Heritage - Sites	How will heritage sites be protected?	5	2.03%
Mining Right	Agreements between the Applicant and communities.	4	1.63%
Project Specific - Life of Mine	Duration / extent of mining licence.	4	1.63%
Socio-Economic	Engage municipal managers during consultation.	4	1.63%
Organisational Conduct / Ethics	The Applicants company structure and agenda.	3	1.22%
Socio-Economic - Training	Will the Applicant provide training and skills development?	3	1.22%
Affected Villages	Which villages will be affected.	2	0.81%
Project Specific - Beneficiation	Product beneficiation to be undertaken locally.	2	0.81%
Biodiversity - Fauna	Impact on wild animals.	1	0.41%
Biodiversity - Flora	Impact on medicinal plants.	1	0.41%
Heritage - Intangible / Living	Will mining affect medicinal plants?	1	0.41%
Water - Ground Water	Abstraction and pollution.	1	0.41%
		246	100.00%

COMMENT RAISED	CONTRIBUTOR	ORGANISATION/ COMMUNITY	DATE	METHOD	RESPONSE
1 Affected Villages					
Will the mine affect this village?	Frans Matlwa	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>Kwenaite is located at least 6 km from the mine. No direct effects on the village are expected.</p> <p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed Project indicates that Villages (including Kwenaite/Moutjane) within the municipal wards that encompass and surround the proposed Project footprint – namely, Wards 9, 10, 11, 15 and 16 of Mogalawkena Local Municipality (MLM) and Ward 18 of Aganang Local Municipality (see Section 6.1 of the SIA Report), will likely be affected by indirect socio-economic impacts. The following indirect, positive and negative, impacts will therefore likely affect Kwenaite / Moutjane Village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Job creation during construction and operation (see Section 9.1.1 and 9.2.1 of the SIA Report); ■ Multiplier effects on the local economy (see Section 9.1.2 & 9.2.2 of the SIA Report); ■ Disruption of daily movement patterns (see Section 9.1.5 of the SIA Report); ■ Influx related impacts (see Section 9.1.6 of the SIA Report); and ■ Dependency on mine for sustaining local economy (see Section 9.2.3 of the SIA Report). <p>The SIA did not identify any direct socio-economic impacts (i.e. impacts related to the physical intrusion of project infrastructure and project-related activities) on Kwenaite/ Moutjane Village (see Section 9.1 – 9.3 of the SIA Report). Groundwater impacts the numerical model indicated that the final drawdown cone extends approximately 1 km from the pit areas in the northern, southern and eastern directions, limited by the hills located east and west of the pit areas. The dewatered extent at LOM extends approximately 1.5 km northwest of Pit 1, but does not impact on any groundwater users.</p>

COMMENT RAISED	CONTRIBUTOR	ORGANISATION/ COMMUNITY	DATE	METHOD	RESPONSE
					According to this environmental noise impact assessment the surrounding communities, will not be impacted on by the noise from the project as all of the surrounding communities fall outside of the impact zone according to the national noise control regulations. During the operational phase the overburden dumps and pit walls will assist with noise attenuation.
Which Villages will be affected?	Samuel Kgoale	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed Project indicates that Villages within the municipal wards that encompass and surround the proposed Project footprint – namely, Wards 9, 10, 11, 15 and 16 of Mogalawkena Local Municipality (MLM), will likely be affected by indirect socio-economic impacts. Major settlements in the local study area include: Bakenberg, Basogadi, Mothoathoase; Pudiakagopa; Taolome; Malokongskop; Mabusela; Kwenaita; Rooiwal; Ditlothswane; Kaditshwene; Sepharane; Matlaba Mautjane; Mmotong; Claremont; and Good Hope. Indirect socio-economic impacts that will likely affect these villages include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Job creation during construction and operation (see Section 9.1.1 and 9.2.1 of the SIA Report); ■ Multiplier effects on the local economy (see Section 9.1.2 and 9.2.2 of the SIA Report); ■ Disruption of daily movement patterns (see Section 9.1.5 of the SIA Report); ■ Influx related impacts patterns (see Section 9.1.6 of the SIA Report); and ■ Dependency on mine for sustaining local economy patterns (see Section 9.2.3 of the SIA Report). <p>In addition to the indirect impacts mentioned above, the SIA established that several villages/households will likely experience direct impacts as a result of the proposed project activities; these include private landowners and villages within the site-specific study area. These villages</p>

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					<p>include Bakenberg, Basogadi, Mothoathoase, Ditlothswane, Sepharane, and Pudiakagopa. Direct socio-economic impacts that will likely affect these villages include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Community development and social upliftment patterns (see Section 9.1.3 of the SIA Report); ■ Displacement related impacts (including displacement of grazing, agricultural and natural resource uses) – This impact will likely be limited to some residents of Basogadi. Mothoathoase, and Moshate, but could extend to other villages within the site-specific study area (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report);; ■ Health and Safety impacts (see Section 9.1.7 of the SIA Report); and ■ Negative impacts on surrounding land users (see Section 9.1.8 of the SIA Report). <p>Significant socio-economic impacts and the areas likely to be affected are described in more detail in Section 6.1, and 9.1-9.3 of the SIA Report.</p> <p>The numerical model indicated that the final drawdown cone extends approximately 1 km from the pit areas in the northern, southern and eastern directions, limited by the hills located east and west of the pit areas. The dewatered extent at LOM extends approximately 1.5 km northwest of Pit 1, but does not impact on any groundwater users.</p> <p>According to this environmental noise impact assessment the surrounding communities, will not be impacted on by the noise from the project as all of the surrounding communities fall outside of the impact zone according to the national noise control regulations. During the operational phase the overburden dumps and pit walls will assist with noise attenuation.</p>

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2 Air Quality					
There are currently many proposals from mines. If Pamish wants to develop a smelter it needs to be aware that the Waterberg is a declared air quality priority area. Pamish must engage with Mogalakwena Local Municipality (MLM) who will advise Pamish accordingly.	Mpfariseni Nelusi	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder Meeting	The current Mining Right Application (MRA) does not include a smelter option. If the Applicant decides to develop its own smelter, it will be discussed with relevant stakeholders including MLM. A smelter does not necessarily need to be constructed on site or in the region. If it happens that a smelter is constructed on site or in the region, pollution control technologies will be employed i.e. used of bag house and wet scrubbers for particulates and gaseous pollutants respectively.
The project may result in air pollution.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	An Air Quality study was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In the air quality assessment considered PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} and dust deposition. The maximum PM ₁₀ concentration observed at the four compass mine boundary were within the standard of 75 µg/m ³ , except the northern boundary with 138 µg/m ³ prior to mitigation. With Moshate impacted the most, levels predicted at the surrounding residential receptors were all within Standard. The maximum annual PM ₁₀ concentrations predicted at any point on the mine boundary were below 10 µg/m ³ . Hence, levels at the surrounding residential receptors were within the current standard (40 µg/m ³). PM _{2.5} concentrations at the four compass points around the MRA were all below 5 µg/m ³ for both daily and annual respectively. Hence, the surrounding residential receptors are all within the daily and annual standard of 65 µg/m ³ and 25 µg/m ³ respectively. Predicted dust deposition rates at Moshate and Sepharane were slightly above the residential standard 600 mg/m ² /day prior to mitigation. After mitigation, the predicted dust deposition rates at the four compass points around the proposed mine were all below 600 mg/m ² /day. Hence, deposition rates at the surrounding residential receptors are within the recommended standard (600 mg/m ² /day). Detailed assessment of findings is presented in the EIA Report.

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Uncertain how dust will affect game farming. All the farmers rely on tourism.	AJ Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Commercial Farmers Meeting	<p>An Air Quality study was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In the air quality assessment considered PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and dust deposition. The maximum PM₁₀ concentration observed at the four compass mine boundary were within the standard of 75 µg/m³, except the northern boundary with 138 µg/m³ prior to mitigation. With Moshate impacted most. Levels predicted at the surrounding residential receptors were all within Standard. The maximum annual PM₁₀ concentrations predicted at any point on the mine boundary were below 10 µg/m³. Hence, levels at the surrounding residential receptors were within the current standard (40 µg/m³).</p> <p>PM_{2.5} concentrations at the four compass points around the MRA were all below 5 µg/m³ for both daily and annual respectively. Hence, the surrounding residential receptors are all within the daily and annual standard of 65 µg/m³ and 25 µg/m³ respectively.</p> <p>Predicted dust deposition rates at Moshate and Sepharane were slightly above the residential standard 600 mg/m²/day prior to mitigation. After mitigation, the predicted dust deposition rates at the four compass points around the proposed mine were all below 600 mg/m²/day. Hence, deposition rates at the surrounding residential receptors are within the recommended standard (600 mg/m²/day). Detailed assessment of findings is presented in the EIA Report.</p>



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Processing will take place on site. How will this affect air pollution?	Manie Uys	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Commercial Farmers Meeting	<p>An Air Quality study was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In the air quality assessment considered PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and dust deposition. The maximum PM₁₀ concentration observed at the four compass mine boundary were within the standard of 75 µg/m³, except the northern boundary with 138 µg/m³ prior to mitigation. With Moshate impacted most. Levels predicted at the surrounding residential receptors were all within Standard. The maximum annual PM₁₀ concentrations predicted at any point on the mine boundary were below 10 µg/m³. Hence, levels at the surrounding residential receptors were within the current standard (40 µg/m³). PM_{2.5} concentrations at the four compass points around the MRA were all below 5 µg/m³ for both daily and annual respectively. Hence, the surrounding residential receptors are all within the daily and annual standard of 65 µg/m³ and 25 µg/m³ respectively.</p> <p>Predicted dust deposition rates at Moshate and Sepharane were slightly above the residential standard 600 mg/m²/day prior to mitigation. After mitigation, the predicted dust deposition rates at the four compass points around the proposed mine were all below 600 mg/m²/day. Hence, deposition rates at the surrounding residential receptors are within the recommended standard (600 mg/m²/day). Detailed assessment of findings is presented in the EIA Report.</p>

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Will mine be open pit or underground? An open pit mine will cause noise and dust that will affect Basogadi.	Frans Mabusela	Basogadi	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>According to this environmental noise impact assessment the surrounding communities, including Basogadi, will not be impacted on by the noise from the project as all of the surrounding communities fall outside of the impact zone (i.e. 300 m from the infrastructure boundary 0 refer to Appendix R for Noise Impact Assessment) according to the national noise control regulations. During the operational phase the overburden dumps and pit walls will assist with noise attenuation.</p> <p>An Air Quality study was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In the air quality assessment considered PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$ and dust deposition. The maximum PM_{10} concentration observed at the four compass mine boundary were within the standard of $75 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, except the northern boundary with $138 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ prior to mitigation. With Moshate impacted most. Levels predicted at the surrounding residential receptors were all within Standard. The maximum annual PM_{10} concentrations predicted at any point on the mine boundary were below $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Hence, levels at the surrounding residential receptors were within the current standard ($40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations at the four compass points around the MRA were all below $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for both daily and annual respectively. Hence, the surrounding residential receptors are all within the daily and annual standard of $65 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and $25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ respectively.</p> <p>Predicted dust deposition rates at Moshate and Sepharane were slightly above the residential standard $600 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$ prior to mitigation. After mitigation, the predicted dust deposition rates at the four compass points around the proposed mine were all below $600 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$. Hence, deposition rates at the surrounding residential receptors are within the recommended standard ($600 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$). Detailed assessment of findings is presented in the EIA Report.</p>

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What will be done when blasting and other mining activities generate dust?	Frans Mabusela	Sepharane	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>An Air Quality study was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In the air quality assessment considered PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and dust deposition. The maximum PM₁₀ concentration observed at the four compass mine boundary were within the standard of 75 µg/m³, except the northern boundary with 138 µg/m³ prior to mitigation. With Moshate impacted most. Levels predicted at the surrounding residential receptors were all within Standard. The maximum annual PM₁₀ concentrations predicted at any point on the mine boundary were below 10 µg/m³. Hence, levels at the surrounding residential receptors were within the current standard (40 µg/m³). PM_{2.5} concentrations at the four compass points around the MRA were all below 5 µg/m³ for both daily and annual respectively. Hence, the surrounding residential receptors are all within the daily and annual standard of 65 µg/m³ and 25 µg/m³ respectively.</p> <p>Predicted dust deposition rates at Moshate and Sepharane were slightly above the residential standard 600 mg/m²/day prior to mitigation. After mitigation, the predicted dust deposition rates at the four compass points around the proposed mine were all below 600 mg/m²/day. Hence, deposition rates at the surrounding residential receptors are within the recommended standard (600 mg/m²/day). Detailed assessment of findings is presented in the EIA Report.</p> <p>According to this environmental noise impact assessment the surrounding communities, will not be impacted on by the noise from the project as all of the surrounding communities fall outside of the impact zone according to the national noise control regulations. During the operational phase the overburden dumps and pit walls will assist with noise attenuation.</p> <p>The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village,</p>

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					<p>Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiyagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less. A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Compensation mechanisms for potential damage to properties will be finalised prior to mining.</p>
How will Pamish assist the community if noise and dust affect the community?	Lesiba Manala	Sepharane	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>It is concluded from the noise specialist study undertaken that the noise from the project will not impact on the surrounding communities. It is recommended that noise monitoring plan be implemented to validate the noise modelling results. However mitigation measures are still recommended to minimise the noise propagation. The mitigation measures include restricting construction activities to daylight hours. During the operational phase the overburden dumps and pit walls will aid in noise attenuation.</p> <p>An Air Quality study was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In the air quality assessment considered PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and dust deposition. The maximum PM₁₀ concentration observed at the four compass mine boundary were within the standard of</p>

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					<p>75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, except the northern boundary with 138 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ prior to mitigation. With Moshate impacted most. Levels predicted at the surrounding residential receptors were all within Standard. The maximum annual PM_{10} concentrations predicted at any point on the mine boundary were below 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Hence, levels at the surrounding residential receptors were within the current standard (40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentrations at the four compass points around the MRA were all below 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for both daily and annual respectively. Hence, the surrounding residential receptors are all within the daily and annual standard of 65 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ respectively.</p> <p>Predicted dust deposition rates at Moshate and Sepharane were slightly above the residential standard 600 $\text{mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$ prior to mitigation. After mitigation, the predicted dust deposition rates at the four compass points around the proposed mine were all below 600 $\text{mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$. Hence, deposition rates at the surrounding residential receptors are within the recommended standard (600 $\text{mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$). Detailed assessment of findings is presented in the EIA Report.</p>
How will dust be managed?	Phillip Lebeto	Sepharane	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>An Air Quality study was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In the air quality assessment considered PM_{10}, $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ and dust deposition. The maximum PM_{10} concentration observed at the four compass mine boundary were within the standard of 75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, except the northern boundary with 138 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ prior to mitigation. With Moshate impacted most. Levels predicted at the surrounding residential receptors were all within Standard. The maximum annual PM_{10} concentrations predicted at any point on the mine boundary were below 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Hence, levels at the surrounding residential receptors were within the current standard (40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentrations at the four compass points around the MRA were all below 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for both daily and annual</p>

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					<p>respectively. Hence, the surrounding residential receptors are all within the daily and annual standard of $65 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and $25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ respectively.</p> <p>Predicted dust deposition rates at Moshate and Sepharane were slightly above the residential standard $600 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$ prior to mitigation. After mitigation, the predicted dust deposition rates at the four compass points around the proposed mine were all below $600 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$. Hence, deposition rates at the surrounding residential receptors are within the recommended standard ($600 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that a dust monitoring programme be initiated. Data collected will assist in management decision making process in reducing emissions. Commission a particulate monitoring programme - PM10 and PM2.5 downwind of the proposed Magnetite Mine operation. Designate a qualified person to act as the Air Quality Officer as required in terms of the Air Quality Act. Integrate the air quality data into the environmental management information system. Establish a community communication strategy that facilitates reporting of environmental concerns by community members to the mine management. Procure and operate Dust-A-Side or something similar on haul road. Invest in fixed water sprays and enclosure at the crusher, tipping and transfer points in line with current best engineering practice. Housing of crushers and screens to contain emissions. Demarcate roadways and boundaries of dormant areas not to be used by vehicles. Establish codes of practice for good housekeeping with respect to dust management and mitigation.
How will open pit mining and resulting dust affect the community?	Magaetsi Manaka	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	An Air Quality study was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In the air quality

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					<p>assessment considered PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and dust deposition. The maximum PM₁₀ concentration observed at the four compass mine boundary were within the standard of 75 µg/m³, except the northern boundary with 138 µg/m³ prior to mitigation. With Moshate impacted most. Levels predicted at the surrounding residential receptors were all within Standard. The maximum annual PM₁₀ concentrations predicted at any point on the mine boundary were below 10 µg/m³. Hence, levels at the surrounding residential receptors were within the current standard (40 µg/m³). PM_{2.5} concentrations at the four compass points around the MRA were all below 5 µg/m³ for both daily and annual respectively. Hence, the surrounding residential receptors are all within the daily and annual standard of 65 µg/m³ and 25 µg/m³ respectively.</p> <p>Predicted dust deposition rates at Moshate and Sepharane were slightly above the residential standard 600 mg/m²/day prior to mitigation. After mitigation, the predicted dust deposition rates at the four compass points around the proposed mine were all below 600 mg/m²/day. Hence, deposition rates at the surrounding residential receptors are within the recommended standard (600 mg/m²/day). Detailed assessment of findings is presented in the EIA Report.</p> <p>Air quality model predictions have shown the impact zones across the landscape with the greatest impacts limited to the Mining Right Area. Ground level concentrations outside the mine boundaries are within limit.</p>
3 Authorities					
Request that Pamish liaises with MLM to arrange site visits. There are sensitive areas where MLM does not want mining. The Waterberg Biodiversity Plan outlines sensitive areas. A proper hydrogeological assessment must be completed that must	Mpfariseni Nelusi	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder Meeting	<p>The EIA process has considered the Waterberg Biodiversity Plan into the impact assessment and proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>A hydrogeological assessment was undertaken which included a detailed hydrocensus. The hydrocensus concentrated on identifying existing boreholes and springs</p>

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include geophysical surveys within a 1 km radius of the project area.					<p>throughout the project area to enhance the knowledge of the groundwater system and current groundwater users. This task included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hydrocensus within a 5 km radius of the proposed pit boundaries; and Hydrochemical sampling of accessible boreholes and surface water bodies. All water samples were taken in accordance with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF); Department of Health (DoH); and Water Research Commission's (WRC) <i>Quality of Domestic Water Supplies: Volume 2: Sampling Guide (2000)</i>. Samples were collected from boreholes across the project area to ensure a good representation of upstream and downstream water qualities, as well as different geological or aquifer units. <p>Two geophysical surveying methods were utilised during the ground geophysical survey; these were the Electromagnetic (EM) and Magnetic methods. The 6 groundwater monitoring boreholes were drilled to 80m each. Two constant discharge tests and three slug tests were performed to define the different aquifer's hydrogeological parameters and response.</p>
MLM will not accept any proposal to construct smelters if the LoM is only five years.	Mpfariseni Nelusi	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder Meeting	Noted. At this stage there are no plans to develop a smelter as part of the mine. The LoM is in fact 30 years not five.
The mine is proposing to link to the 400-132 kVA line. Will the main source of power be Eskom or other sources?	Leonard Sone	Waterberg District Municipality	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder Meeting	The main source of power will be Eskom with whom discussions are under way. This does not form part of current Scope of Work (SoW). The current EIA process is specific to mine site only. Any EIA required for a power line will be a separate process undertaken by Eskom.
Pamish must ensure that its project can link to other developments.	Leonard Sone	Waterberg District Municipality	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder Meeting	Noted. Thank you for your comment.
Green Economy Plan advocates issues	Leonard Sone	Waterberg District	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder	The Applicant will continue to engage with WDM and MLM.

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surrounding local beneficiation. Local municipalities are concerned that products must not only be exported, but locally benefited to facilitate creating local employment. Pamish must align its project with Waterberg District Municipality (WDM) and MLM.		Municipality		Meeting	A Greenhouse Gas Assessment was undertaken as part of the EIA process, which took cognisance of the Green Economy Plan. Note, the current scope of the EIA process excludes beneficiation. Should the Applicant choose to beneficiate at a later date, the construction of a beneficiation plant will be subject to a separate EIA process.
Most land under the Traditional Council (TC) is currently classified as agricultural. But there may be other environmental sensitivities. It will be more prudent to align Pamish with WDM and LML including land use and town planning departments to provide technical input. Applications of this nature will need to go through district planning tribunal.	Leonard Sone	Waterberg District Municipality	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder Meeting	The Applicant will liaise with the district and local municipalities. The necessary re-zoning applications will be made through the appropriate channels.
4 Biodiversity					
The project may result in surface pollution.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	<p>No water will be extracted from groundwater resources. The numerical model indicated that the final drawdown cone extends approximately 1 km from the pit areas in the northern, southern and eastern directions, limited by the hills located east and west of the pit areas. The dewatered extent at LOM extends approximately 1.5 km northwest of Pit 1, but does not impact on any groundwater users. Note, a Stormwater management plan was compiled for the project based on GN 704 of the National Water Act no 36 of 1998 and DWS best practice guidelines. This ensures that all dirty water generated from the proposed mining activities is contained within the pollution control dams (PCD), whilst all clean water is diverted away to the downstream environment. Therefore, no contamination of the rivers will occur. Water quality monitoring plan has also been provided to enable detection of water quality impact thereby implement</p>

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					<p>the necessary remedial measures as explained in section 7 of the EIA report.</p> <p>An Air Quality study was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In the air quality assessment considered PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and dust deposition. The maximum PM₁₀ concentration observed at the four compass mine boundary were within the standard of 75 µg/m³, except the northern boundary with 138 µg/m³ prior to mitigation. With Moshate impacted most. Levels predicted at the surrounding residential receptors were all within Standard. The maximum annual PM₁₀ concentrations predicted at any point on the mine boundary were below 10 µg/m³. Hence, levels at the surrounding residential receptors were within the current standard (40 µg/m³). PM_{2.5} concentrations at the four compass points around the MRA were all below 5 µg/m³ for both daily and annual respectively. Hence, the surrounding residential receptors are all within the daily and annual standard of 65 µg/m³ and 25 µg/m³ respectively.</p> <p>Predicted dust deposition rates at Moshate and Sepharane were slightly above the residential standard 600 mg/m²/day prior to mitigation. After mitigation, the predicted dust deposition rates at the four compass points around the proposed mine were all below 600 mg/m²/day. Hence, deposition rates at the surrounding residential receptors are within the recommended standard (600 mg/m²/day). Detailed assessment of findings is presented in the EIA Report.</p> <p>Air quality model predictions have shown the impact zones across the landscape with the greatest impacts limited to the Mining Right Area. Ground level concentrations outside the mine boundaries are within limit.</p>
4.1 Fauna					
There are wild animals next to the mountain; the mine will chase these away.	Jonas Malapile	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	A Fauna study has been completed and an ecological sensitivity analysis has been concluded and the findings

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					presented to the client which has resulted in changes to the infrastructure layout with special reference to the rocky outcrops in the project area where a diverse assemblage of fauna occurs.
4.2 Flora					
We use traditional healers. How will medicine be affected that is collected?	Ngoepe	Undisclosed	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	The SIA undertaken for the proposed Project, identified that some medicinal plants, used by the Bakenberg Traditional Healers Association, will likely be displaced by project infrastructure (see Section 8.3.1 and 9.1.4 of the SIA Report). Suitable mitigation measures were identified to address the potential impact on these plants (including translocation), in particular Pamish should consult with the Bakenberg Traditional Healers Association with in regards to the potential relocation of the affected medicinal plants. Published medicinal plant species have been listed in the Flora and Fauna Report. It has been recommended that these species are excluded from the mine plan and if encountered, should be relocated.
5 Blasting					
What will happen to houses during blasting?	Sam Kekana	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiyagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites with will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This

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					level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less. A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Compensation mechanisms for potential damage to properties will be finalised prior to mining.
Will blasting affect our houses?	Johanna Temo	Good Hope	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiyagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less. A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Compensation mechanisms for potential damage to properties will be finalised prior to mining.
Will there be damage to properties?	Mr Sokotla	Good Hope	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiyagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results

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					from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites with will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less.
Dust, noise, blasting will affect communities.	Frans Lekutso	Mabula	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	<p>It is concluded from the noise quality specialist study undertaken that the noise from the project will not impact on the surrounding communities. However mitigation measures are still recommended to minimise the noise propagation. The mitigation measures include restricting construction activities to daylight hours. No blasting will be undertaken during the night time. The overburden dump and pit walls will aid in noise attenuation during the operational phase.</p> <p>The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiyagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites with will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the</p>

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					vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less. A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Compensation mechanisms for potential damage to properties will be finalised prior to mining.
When the mine is going to be blasting, there will be health impacts, grazing, and heritage impacts.	Phillip Lebeto	Sepharane	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	<p>The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiyagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less. A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining.</p> <p>The villages are located such that health should not be negatively influenced from the actual blast.</p>
How will community health be affected by the mine, e.g. blasting and chemicals?	Mochacho Magosi	Taolome	27 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiyagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned</p>

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					drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less. A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Compensation mechanisms for potential damage to properties will be finalised prior to mining. The villages are located such that health should not be negatively influenced from the actual blast.
What blasting method will be used and what will the frequency be?	Manie Uys	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Village Meeting	Opencast drilling and blasting will be done in benches. The quantity of blasts will be determined by the ROM and volume per blast planned. Planned blasting times will be communicated to the surrounding communities, for purposes of notification. Blasting will likely be undertaken during the daytime.
How will houses be affected during blasting?	Filemon Tala	Basogadi	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiyagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low

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					<p>with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less.</p> <p>A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Compensation mechanisms for potential damage to properties will be finalised prior to mining.</p>
How will blasting affect houses near mine on Vriesland? He understands that Pamish will compensate for damage, but will they repair damages?	John Ribombo	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Should structural damage occur during blasting, Pamish Investment will engage with affected parties for repairs or compensation. Based on the Blast Assessment completed, impacts to surrounding houses are unlikely.</p>
What is the minimum distance a village can be from a mine?	John Ribombo	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The law does not specify a minimum distance. There are actions that a mine must take when blasting within 500 m and 100 m from different type of structures. No villages are closer than 1.9 km from the proposed open pits.</p>
How will blasting affect houses and will people need to be relocated?	Andries Masanabo	Sepharane	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA established that the project will not result in any physical displacement of households, which eliminates the possibility of relocation (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p> <p>The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiyagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected</p>

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How will community be affected if houses have existing cracks that may become worse during blasting?	Elizabeth Mmotlana	Sepharane	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Dittlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiyagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other</p>

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Possible impacts on our infrastructure will depend on the extent of the mining activities. This is unknown at this stage.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	The infrastructure layout plan for the proposed, as well as the associated footprints is contained in the EIA Report. No impacts are expected on infrastructure outside of the mining right area.
How will blasting affect houses?	Felicia Langa	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiyagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less. A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Should structural damage occur during blasting, Compensation mechanisms for potential damage to properties will be finalised prior to mining.

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How will the mine compensate households for damage caused by blasting?	Michael Mathaba	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less.</p> <p>A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Should structural damage occur during blasting, Pamish Investment will engage with affected parties for repairs or compensation.</p>

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How will blasting affect house and will there be resettlement?	Albert Mabusela	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less.</p> <p>A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Compensation mechanisms for potential damage to properties will be finalised prior to mining.</p> <p>No resettlement is anticipated for this project.</p>

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How will blasting affect houses and will people need to be resettled?	Lesiba Kwenaitse	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiyagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less.</p> <p>A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Compensation mechanisms for potential damage to properties will be finalised prior to mining.</p> <p>No resettlement is anticipated for this project.</p>

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Will there be any structural damage?	Malungu Malokong	Malokongskop	23 March 2015	Bakenberg TC Meeting	<p>The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiyagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less.</p> <p>A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Compensation mechanisms for potential damage to properties will be finalised prior to mining.</p>

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How will blasting affect structures?	Seofias Sepira	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less.</p> <p>A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Compensation mechanisms for potential damage to properties will be finalised prior to mining.</p>
6 Environmental Impact Assessment					
We need a document that will confirm that the mine will not affect us.	Peter Malotana	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>Kwenaite is located at least 6 km from the mine. No direct effects on the village are expected.</p> <p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed Project indicates that Villages (including Kwenaite/Moutjane) within the municipal wards that encompass and surround the proposed Project footprint – namely, Wards 9, 10, 11, 15 and 16 of Mogalawkena Local Municipality (MLM) and Ward 18 of Aganang Local Municipality (see Section 6.1 of the SIA Report), will likely be affected by indirect socio-economic impacts. The following indirect, positive and negative, impacts will therefore likely affect Kwenaite / Moutjane</p>

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					<p>Village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Job creation during construction and operation (see Section 9.1.1 and 9.2.1 of the SIA Report); ■ Multiplier effects on the local economy (see Section 9.1.2 & 9.2.2 of the SIA Report); ■ Disruption of daily movement patterns (see Section 9.1.5 of the SIA Report); ■ Influx related impacts (see Section 9.1.6 of the SIA Report); and ■ Dependency on mine for sustaining local economy (see Section 9.2.3 of the SIA Report). <p>The SIA did not identify any direct socio-economic impacts (i.e. impacts related to the physical intrusion of project infrastructure and project-related activities) on Kwenaitse/Moutjane Village (see Section 9.1 – 9.3 of the SIA Report). The following scenarios were run using the transport model for the LOM (i.e. 30 years) and closure phase (i.e. 100 years):</p> <p>No water will be extracted from groundwater resources. The numerical model indicated that the final drawdown cone extends approximately 1 km from the pit areas in the northern, southern and eastern directions, limited by the hills located east and west of the pit areas. The dewatered extent at LOM extends approximately 1.5 km northwest of Pit 1, but does not impact on any groundwater users.</p> <p>Note, a Stormwater management plan was compiled for the project based on GN 704 of the National Water Act no 36 of 1998 and DWS best practice guidelines.</p> <p>This ensures that all dirty water generated from the proposed mining activities is contained within the pollution control dams (PCD), whilst all clean water is diverted away to the downstream environment. Therefore, no contamination of the rivers will occur.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring plan has also been provided to</p>

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					<p>enable detection of water quality impact thereby implement the necessary remedial measures as explained in section 7 of the EIA report.</p> <p>An Air Quality study was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In the air quality assessment considered PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and dust deposition. The maximum PM₁₀ concentration observed at the four compass mine boundary were within the standard of 75 µg/m³, except the northern boundary with 138 µg/m³ prior to mitigation. With Moshate impacted most. Levels predicted at the surrounding residential receptors were all within Standard. The maximum annual PM₁₀ concentrations predicted at any point on the mine boundary were below 10 µg/m³. Hence, levels at the surrounding residential receptors were within the current standard (40 µg/m³). PM_{2.5} concentrations at the four compass points around the MRA were all below 5 µg/m³ for both daily and annual respectively. Hence, the surrounding residential receptors are all within the daily and annual standard of 65 µg/m³ and 25 µg/m³ respectively.</p> <p>Predicted dust deposition rates at Moshate and Sepharane were slightly above the residential standard 600 mg/m²/day prior to mitigation. After mitigation, the predicted dust deposition rates at the four compass points around the proposed mine were all below 600 mg/m²/day. Hence, deposition rates at the surrounding residential receptors are within the recommended standard (600 mg/m²/day). Detailed assessment of findings is presented in the EIA Report.</p> <p>Air quality model predictions have shown the impact zones across the landscape with the greatest impacts limited to the Mining Right Area. Ground level concentrations outside the mine boundaries are within limit.</p>

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Will the mine affect the climate?	Mack Marakalala	Good Hope	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The mine will produce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. A GHG study was undertaken and indicated that the estimated absolute operational phase emissions are 166 807 tonnes CO ₂ equivalent (tCO ₂ -e) per annum. This equates to 0.04% of current South African emissions and 0.0004% of global emissions. In isolation the project emissions as they have been calculated do not have any significant long term climate change impacts.
How will the mine impact on climate change?	Isaac Mila	Undisclosed	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	The mine will produce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. A GHG study was undertaken and indicated that the estimated absolute operational phase emissions are 166 807 tonnes CO ₂ equivalent (tCO ₂ -e) per annum. This equates to 0.04% of current South African emissions and 0.0004% of global emissions. In isolation the soil project emissions as they have been calculated do not have any significant long term climate change impacts.
Does Digby Wells have all the necessary skills and expertise to conduct all proposed specialist studies?	Simon Monene	Waterberg District Municipality	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder Meeting	All specialists part of the EIA team are suitably qualified, with their specialist experience contained in their relevant reports.
What will happen between now and construction in 2017?	David Masogo	Taolome	27 March 2015	Village Meeting	Construction is estimated to start in 2017. Current EIA process is part of the MRA. The mining right depends on DMR's timing. The Applicant submitted the MRA on 13 March 2015. Once approval of the Mining Right is received, the Applicant can then commence with the planning and requirements for construction of the proposed mine.
7 Health and Safety					
Will the property be secured?	William Mboweni	Good Hope	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The property will be secured through fencing to prevent people and animals from accessing the mine area and to reduce safety risks.
The project may result safety and security issues.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SIA undertaken for the proposed Project included an assessment of likely health and safety (H&S) impacts of the envisaged project activities. The SIA established that H&S impacts could arise from project activities as well as project induced population influx

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					<p>(see Section 9.1.5, 9.1.6 and 9.1.7 of the SIA Report), as follows: Firstly an influx of job-seekers would likely be accompanied by an increase in crime; many job-seekers are usually left unemployed or underemployed, due to formal employment policies usually excluding them. The incidence of crime can increase if failed job-seekers stay in the area and revert to criminal strategies to survive;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population influx combined with increased disposable income will result in a higher demand and increased markets for food, including meat. This scenario could inflate prices and result in increased poaching from game farmers within and surrounding the proposed project; and The transportation of construction materials, machinery and processed ore on road sections of which is also used by private motorists, pose a risk to the motorists' and other road users. <p>The SIA identified the following mitigation measures to reduce the significance of these impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That Pamish should commission a detailed situation analysis and, depending on the findings, commission and Influx management plan; Pamish should consider the implementation of anti-poaching mechanisms to minimize poaching on surrounding game farms; and Liaison structures are to be established with local police to monitor social changes in crime patterns. <p>Section 9.1.6.2 and 9.1.7.2 of the SIA Report provides a more comprehensive discussion these mitigation measures.</p> <p>The Applicant under the Mine Health and Safety Act (MHSA) will need to secure its mining area. The Applicant will also work with the South African Police Services</p>

COMMENT RAISED	CONTRIBUTOR	ORGANISATION/ COMMUNITY	DATE	METHOD	RESPONSE
					(SAPS) to address security issues during construction and operation.
We may be affected by theft, trespassing and property damage.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed Project included an assessment of H&S impacts of project activities. It was established that H&S impacts (including theft, especially poaching of Game on surrounding properties) could arise as result of project induced population influx (see Section 9.1.6 of the SIA Report).). The SIA identified the following mitigation measures to reduce the significance of these impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ That Pamish should commission a detailed situation analysis and, depending on the findings, commission and Influx management plan; ■ Pamish should consider the implementation of anti-poaching mechanisms to minimize poaching on surrounding game farms; and ■ Liaison structures are to be established with local police to monitor social changes in crime patterns. Section 9.1.6.2 and 9.1.7.2 of the SIA Report provides a more comprehensive discussion these mitigation measures. <p>The Applicant under the MHSA will need to secure its mining area. The Applicant will also work with the South African Police Services (SAPS) to address security issues during construction and operation.</p>

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From experience since Mogalakwena Mine was established illegal access and trespassing on farms have increased. How will Pamish control such issues?	Abel Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed Project included an assessment of H&S impacts of project activities. It was established that H&S impacts (including theft, especially poaching of Game on surrounding properties) could arise as result of project induced population influx (see Section 9.1.6 of the SIA Report). The SIA identified the following mitigation measures to reduce the significance of these impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ That Pamish should commission a detailed situation analysis and, depending on the findings, commission and Influx management plan; ■ Pamish should consider the implementation of anti-poaching mechanisms to minimize poaching on surrounding game farms; and ■ Liaison structures are to be established with local police to monitor social changes in crime patterns. Section 9.1.6.2 and 9.1.7.2 of the SIA Report provides a more comprehensive discussion these mitigation measures. The Applicant under the MHSA will need to secure its mining area. The Applicant will also work with the South African Police Services (SAPS) to address security issues during construction and operation.
Proposes that Pamish buys out Bellevue farms.	AJ Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Village Meeting	This suggestion will be forwarded to the applicant for consideration. Purchase of property will fall outside of this EIA process.

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Trespassing is a safety and security issue. Farms must be secured.	AJ Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed Project included an assessment of H&S impacts of project activities. It was established that H&S impacts (including theft, especially poaching of Game on surrounding properties) could arise as result of project induced population influx (see Section 9.1.6 of the SIA Report). The SIA identified the following mitigation measures to reduce the significance of these impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ That Pamish should commission a detailed situation analysis and, depending on the findings, commission and Influx management plan; ■ Pamish should consider the implementation of anti-poaching mechanisms to minimize poaching on surrounding game farms; and ■ Liaison structures are to be established with local police to monitor social changes in crime patterns. <p>Section 9.1.6.2 and 9.1.7.2 of the SIA Report provides a more comprehensive discussion these mitigation measures.</p> <p>The Applicant under the MHSA will need to secure its mining area. The Applicant will also work with the South African Police Services (SAPS) to address security issues during construction and operation.</p>
Farmers will need to discuss trespassing concerns with Pamish. No access for prospecting or for the EIA specialists will be granted unless a resolution is reached. An agreement regarding prospecting access and or the buyout of the farms needs to be reached with Pamish.	AJ Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The comment is noted and the Applicant will take this into consideration should Prospecting be required on the farms in question.</p>

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There are rumours that farms in Prospecting Right area will become mine property. This will result in increased trespassing on private land.	Fanie Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Village Meeting	Although the mining right area covers a total area of approximately 10109 hectares, a total of approximately 1 000 hectares will be used for mining purposes. The land outside of the current infrastructure footprint will not form part of the mining activities.
There are only 5 or 6 farms left that are actively farmed. Mogalakwena Mine gave guarantees that it would maintain roads and fences. There are no fences left. All new mines result in safety issues.	Fanie Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed Project included an assessment of H&S impacts of the Project. It was established that safety issues might arise from project activities, as well as project induced population influx (see Section 9.1.5, 9.1.6 and 9.1.7 of the SIA Report), as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Firstly an influx of job-seekers would likely be accompanied by an increase in crime; many job-seekers are usually left unemployed or underemployed, due to formal employment policies usually excluding them. The incidence of crime can increase if failed job-seekers stay in the area and revert to criminal strategies to survive; Population influx combined with increased disposable income will result in a higher demand and increased markets for food, including meat. This scenario could inflate prices and result in increased poaching from game farmers within and surrounding the proposed project; and The transportation of construction materials, machinery and processed ore on road sections of which is also used by private motorists, pose a risk to the motorists' and other road users. <p>The SIA identified the following mitigation measures to reduce the significance of these impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That Pamish should commission a detailed situation analysis and, depending on the findings, commission and Influx management plan; Pamish should consider the implementation of anti-

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					<p>poaching mechanisms to minimize poaching on surrounding game farms; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaison structures are to be established with local police to monitor social changes in crime patterns. <p>Section 9.1.6.2 and 9.1.7.2 of the SIA Report provides a more comprehensive discussion these mitigation measures</p>
8 Heritage					
How will heritage be protected?	Phillip Lebeto	Sepharane	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>Heritage sites were identified through the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) process, and reported on under Section 5.6 of the HIA Report. The community must assist in identifying heritage sites through consultation process. These could include burial grounds and graves, historic settlements or farming community sites.</p> <p>All heritage resources are protected under National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA). A recommendation for the protection and / or mitigation of the identified heritage resources is presented under Section 10 of the HIA Report. These include in situ preservation of sites, recording of identified farming community stonewalled sites through mapping and archaeological mitigation, and the development of Chance Find Procedures as a condition of authorisation for the accidental discovery / exposure unknown heritage resources.</p>
<p>Thank you for your indication that development of a proposed Open pit Magnetite is to take place in this area. You indicated that the Heritage Impact Assessment Studies will be conducted. We therefore are looking forward to receiving the Heritage Impact Assessment study that will be undertaken for our comments. We trust that you will submit the above report in due course.</p> <p>Should there be any queries, please do not</p>	V Ramala	Limpopo Heritage Resources Authority	20 March 2015	Written correspondence	<p>Thank you for the comment, the HIA will be submitted to your office in due course.</p>

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hesitate to contact the undersigned.					
8.1 Graves					
Will graves be affected?	Seleka Pila	Claremont	31 March 2015	Village Meeting	No burial grounds or graves were identified within the development footprint during the pre-disturbance survey completed in March 2015, or through consultation with Interested and Affected Parties. Potential unplanned events or low risks to burial grounds and graves surrounding the development footprint were identified and discussed under Section 9.2 of the HIA Report. These included recommendation management and mitigation measures for the preservation of these resources, including the development of CFP's as a condition of authorisation in the event of accidental discovery / exposure of unidentified burial grounds and graves. This must be supplemented by a Burial Grounds and Graves Consultation (BGGC) Process as regulated by the NHRA and Regulations to the Act.
Please be respectful to graves.	Ephraim Madibela	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	Digby Wells understands that graves are very sensitive heritage resources. The HIA recommended a BGGC Process where graves may be impacted as a mitigation measure to the Applicant to comply with the NRHA requirements that graves must be respected as well as the customs and beliefs of any person or community concerned with graves or burial grounds.
What will happen to graves?	Jonas Malapile	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The project area is at least 8 km away from Kwenaite; it is therefore unlikely that any graves will be affected. However, all graves are protected under SA legislation. The HIA documented burial grounds and graves within proximity to the development footprint and provided recommendations to the management and mitigation of these resources under Section 9.2 and 10 of the HIA Report.

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There are graves between Ditlotswane and Malokongskop.	Samuel Seabo	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	Noted - these graves are situated outside of the development footprint and are not expected to be impacted.
When the mine is going to be blasting, there will be impacts on graves.	Phillip Lebeto	Sepharane	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	All graves are protected under South African (SA) legislation. The effects of blasting on burial grounds and graves were noted as a low risk in the HIA report under Section 9.2. Recommendations for the management and mitigation to preserve these sites are presented under Section 9.2 and 10 of the HIA Report.
A 100-year old family graveyard on Pt 4 of Bellevue.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	Noted; this burial ground is not situated within the development footprint and not expected to be impacted.
Are there any graves known in the project area?	Johan Nel	Basogadi	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	The participants at the meeting indicated that there are no graves as far as they know in the project area. No grave sites have been identified during the site visits.
How will graves be affected?	Samuel Ngobeni	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	Project area is at least 10 km away from Kaditshwene, it is unlikely that any graves will be affected through project related activities
What will happen to graves that are behind Malokongskop?	Flora Mabusela	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Identified burial grounds and graves are situated outside of the development footprint and will remain in situ. A recommendation for the management and mitigation of burial grounds is discussed under Section 9.2 and 10 of the HIA.
How will graves be relocated?	Mabusela Esrom Malete	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	Graves are protected in terms of national legislation (NHRA) and may only be exhumed and relocated after a comprehensive consultation process is completed with relatives of the deceased. In the event that human remains are accidentally exposed, a formal regulated process must be followed. No grave relocation is currently proposed as part of this project.

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8.2 Intangible / Living Heritage					
How will open pit mining and resulting dust affect traditional medicinal plants?	Magaetsi Manaka	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed Project, identified that some medicinal plants, used by the Bakenberg Traditional Healers Association, will likely be displaced by project infrastructure (see Section 8.3.1 and 9.1.4 of the SIA Report). Suitable mitigation measures were identified to address the potential impact on these plants, in particular Pamish should consult with the Bakenberg Traditional Healers Association with in regards to the potential relocation of the affected medicinal plants. This included consultation with the Traditional Healers Association and surrounding communities to reach agreement as to the management and mitigation of traditional medicinal plants within the development footprint.</p> <p>Medicinal Plants were not assessed. Although it was reported that a number of households in the study area uses medicinal plants both for physical illnesses and spiritual purposes, traditional medicine did not play a major or an integral role in health seeking behaviour and also where choices are made as to preference for health care. A semi-structured interview with an objective of obtaining a deeper insight into cultural health practices and medicinal plant use in the area was conducted with a Traditional Healer from Malokongskop and the findings were incorporated into the HIA Report. This included identifying Mosala-suping as a medicinal plant in use by traditional healers, sources from an area in close proximity to the farming community settlements, suggesting some spiritual significance associated with that location.</p>

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8.3 Sites					
There is a historical cemetery located on Portion 4 of Bellevue, dating from 1912. Also several built structures older than 60 years still exist on the farm such as an Italian Prisoner of War (POW) built a canal.	Abel Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Village Meeting	The mine will be situated approximately 10Km away from the farm and it is unlikely that there will be any impacts on these heritage resources through project related activities.
What will happen to unidentified sites?	Lesiba Makgakga	Bakenberg TC	23 March 2015	Bakenberg TC Meeting	Recommendation for Chance Find Procedures (CFPs), as a condition of authorisation was included in the HIA under Section 9 and 10 to mitigate against accidental exposure of heritage sites. All heritage sites are protected in accordance with national legislation (NHRA), irrespective of whether they have been recorded or not.
The proposed project area contains important historical heritage sites including the battles of the Bakenberg succession dispute and there is a mass grave of warriors who died in the battles.	Mr Mphela	Sepharane	23 March 2015	Bakenberg TC Meeting	Noted; the history of the local study area is presented under Section 5 of the HIA Report. This was considered when completing the impact assessment for identified heritage resources presented under Section 7 of the HIA Report.
How will heritage be protected? How can heritage management be integrated into Social and Labour Plan (SLPs), Local Economic Development (LEDs), etc.	Phillip Lebelo	Sepharane	23 March 2015	Bakenberg TC Meeting	Heritage resources will be identified through the HIA. The NHRA protects certain categories of heritage resources. Heritage management is not ordinarily addressed or implemented in the SLP, as this will be through the HIA which will form part of the EMP.

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9 Land Use					
Will the mine affect grazing and cattle?	Seleka Pila	Claremont	31 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed mine recognises the fact that the mine's surface infrastructure will to a certain degree overlap with agricultural fields and areas used to graze cattle (see Section 8.3.1 of the SIA Report). The impact on grazing and other agricultural uses was considered during the assessment of economic displacement impacts (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p> <p>The SIA recommends that issues related to economic displacement should be addressed by developing an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP), which will specify measures to address any loss of grazing land (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p>
We have fields in the area, how will these be affected?	James Baloyi	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed mine recognises the fact that the mine's surface infrastructure will to a certain degree overlap with agricultural fields and areas used to graze cattle (see Section 8.3.1 of the SIA Report). The impact on grazing and other agricultural uses was considered during the assessment of economic displacement impacts (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p> <p>The SIA recommends that issues related to economic displacement should be addressed by developing an ARAP, which will specify measures to address any loss of agricultural and/or grazing land (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p>

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How will the mine affect grazing and cattle?	William Mboweni	Good Hope	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The impact on grazing and other agricultural uses was considered during the assessment of economic displacement impacts (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report). The SIA recommends that issues related to economic displacement should be addressed by developing an ARAP, which will specify measures to address any loss of agricultural and/or grazing land (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).
How will grazing be affected?	Ngoepe	Undisclosed	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	The SIA undertaken for the proposed mine recognises the fact that the mine's surface infrastructure will to a certain degree overlap with agricultural fields and areas used to graze cattle (see Section 8.3.1 of the SIA Report). The impact on grazing and other agricultural uses was considered during the assessment of economic displacement impacts (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report). The SIA recommends that issues related to economic displacement should be addressed by developing an ARAP, which will specify measures to address any loss of agricultural and/or grazing land (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).

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The current land use of the entire farm includes: peppadew cultivation for export, that enables local employment 6 months per year; cultivating lucern; grass hay; intensive irrigated grazing; nyala and bushbuck breeding; feedlot cattle and sheep; free ranging game; a bush camp for hiking, birding and angling in the river.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	The SIA undertaken for the proposed mine identified that these land uses are practices on properties in the vicinity of proposed project footprint (see Section 8.3.1 of the SIA Report). The impact on surrounding land users was assessed as part of the SIA (see Section 9.1.8 of the SIA Report). It was established that the project could have a moderately negative impact on some land users and land use activities, the significance of these impacts will depend on (a.) proximity to the project activities and (b.) the significance of bio-physical impacts (e.g. noise, air and water quality etc.). The SIA notes that with sufficient mitigation the project activities could only result in negligible to minor negative impacts on surrounding land uses (see Section 9.1.8.2 and 9.1.8.3 of the SIA Report).
The mine will impact on agricultural land. Has the land been rezoned?	Manie Uys	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Commercial Farmers Meeting	The Applicant will liaise with the district and local municipalities. The necessary re-zoning applications will be made through the appropriate channels.
The farmers breed exotic game species that require major capital cost input. These species are sensitive. Dust, blasting and water can significantly affect breeding.	Manie Uys	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Commercial Farmers Meeting	No water will be extracted from groundwater resources. The numerical model indicated that the final drawdown cone extends approximately 1 km from the pit areas in the northern, southern and eastern directions, limited by the hills located east and west of the pit areas. The dewatered extent at LOM extends approximately 1.5 km northwest of Pit 1, but does not impact on any groundwater users. Note, a Stormwater management plan was compiled for the project based on GN 704 of the National Water Act no 36 of 1998 and DWS best practice guidelines. This ensures that all dirty water generated from the proposed mining activities is contained within the pollution control dams (PCD), whilst all clean water is diverted away to the downstream environment. Therefore, no contamination of the rivers will occur. Water quality monitoring plan has also been provided to enable detection of water quality impact thereby implement

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					<p>the necessary remedial measures as explained in section 7 of the EIA report.</p> <p>An Air Quality study was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In the air quality assessment considered PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and dust deposition. The maximum PM₁₀ concentration observed at the four compass mine boundary were within the standard of 75 µg/m³, except the northern boundary with 138 µg/m³ prior to mitigation. With Moshate impacted most. Levels predicted at the surrounding residential receptors were all within Standard. The maximum annual PM₁₀ concentrations predicted at any point on the mine boundary were below 10 µg/m³. Hence, levels at the surrounding residential receptors were within the current standard (40 µg/m³). PM_{2.5} concentrations at the four compass points around the MRA were all below 5 µg/m³ for both daily and annual respectively. Hence, the surrounding residential receptors are all within the daily and annual standard of 65 µg/m³ and 25 µg/m³ respectively.</p> <p>Predicted dust deposition rates at Moshate and Sepharane were slightly above the residential standard 600 mg/m²/day prior to mitigation. After mitigation, the predicted dust deposition rates at the four compass points around the proposed mine were all below 600 mg/m²/day. Hence, deposition rates at the surrounding residential receptors are within the recommended standard (600 mg/m²/day). Detailed assessment of findings is presented in the EIA Report.</p> <p>Air quality model predictions have shown the impact zones across the landscape with the greatest impacts limited to the Mining Right Area. Ground level concentrations outside the mine boundaries are within limit.</p> <p>The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Dittlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village,</p>

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					<p>Pudiyagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less.</p> <p>A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Compensation mechanisms for potential damage to properties will be finalised prior to mining.</p>
What about the new stands allocated in Sepharane?	Filemon Tala	Basogadi	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed mine identified that these land uses are practiced on properties in the vicinity of proposed project footprint (see Section 8.3.1 of the SIA Report).</p> <p>The impact on surrounding land users was assessed as part of the SIA (see Section 9.1.8 of the SIA Report). It was established that the project could have a moderately negative impact on some land users and land use activities, the significance of these impacts will depend on (a.) proximity to the project activities and (b.) the significance of bio-physical impacts (e.g. noise, air and water quality etc.). The SIA notes that with sufficient mitigation the project activities could only result in negligible to minor negative impacts on surrounding land uses (see Section 9.1.8.2 and 9.1.8.3 of the SIA Report).</p>

COMMENT RAISED	CONTRIBUTOR	ORGANISATION/ COMMUNITY	DATE	METHOD	RESPONSE
Their livestock grazes in the mining area.	Joel Lamola	Basogadi	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed mine recognises the fact that the mine's surface infrastructure will to a certain degree overlap with agricultural fields and areas used to graze cattle (see Section 8.3.1 of the SIA Report). The impact on grazing and other agricultural uses was considered during the assessment of economic displacement impacts (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p> <p>The SIA recommends that issues related to economic displacement should be addressed by developing an ARAP, which will specify measures to address any loss of agricultural and/or grazing land (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p>
How will project affect fields and grazing? Kaditshwene grazes cattle in fields surrounding village and behind mountain.	Samuel Ngobeni	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed mine recognises the fact that the mine's surface infrastructure will to a certain degree overlap with agricultural fields and areas used to graze cattle (see Section 8.3.1 of the SIA Report). The impact on grazing and other agricultural uses was considered during the assessment of economic displacement impacts (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p> <p>The SIA recommends that issues related to economic displacement should be addressed by developing an ARAP, which will specify measures to address any loss of agricultural and/or grazing land (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p>

COMMENT RAISED	CONTRIBUTOR	ORGANISATION/ COMMUNITY	DATE	METHOD	RESPONSE
How will grazing be affected?	Stanley Marakalala	Sepharane	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed mine recognises the fact that the mine's surface infrastructure will to a certain degree overlap with agricultural fields and areas used to graze cattle (see Section 8.3.1 of the SIA Report). The impact on grazing and other agricultural uses was considered during the assessment of economic displacement impacts (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p> <p>The SIA recommends that issues related to economic displacement should be addressed by developing an ARAP, which will specify measures to address any loss of agricultural and/or grazing land (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p>
How will grazing be affected?	Elias Digwaswi	Basogadi	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed mine recognises the fact that the mine's surface infrastructure will to a certain degree overlap with agricultural fields and areas used to graze cattle (see Section 8.3.1 of the SIA Report). The impact on grazing and other agricultural uses was considered during the assessment of economic displacement impacts (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p> <p>The SIA recommends that issues related to economic displacement should be addressed by developing an ARAP, which will specify measures to address any loss of agricultural and/or grazing land (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p>

COMMENT RAISED	CONTRIBUTOR	ORGANISATION/ COMMUNITY	DATE	METHOD	RESPONSE
How will the mine compensate the community for loss of grazing?	Michael Mathaba	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed mine recognises the fact that the mine's surface infrastructure will to a certain degree overlap with agricultural fields and areas used to graze cattle (see Section 8.3.1 of the SIA Report). The impact on grazing and other agricultural uses was considered during the assessment of economic displacement impacts (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p> <p>The SIA recommends that issues related to economic displacement should be addressed by developing an ARAP, which will specify measures to address any loss of agricultural and/or grazing land (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p>
What will happen to livestock grazing in Project footprint area?	Robert Molomo	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed mine recognises the fact that the mine's surface infrastructure will to a certain degree overlap with agricultural fields and areas used to graze cattle (see Section 8.3.1 of the SIA Report). The impact on grazing and other agricultural uses was considered during the assessment of economic displacement impacts (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p> <p>The SIA recommends that issues related to economic displacement should be addressed by developing an ARAP, which will specify measures to address any loss of agricultural and/or grazing land (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p>

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Most mine activities will occur on agricultural land – how will the project affect cattle and grazing?	Moses Matshitu	Ditlotswane	23 March 2015	Bakenberg TC Meeting	The SIA undertaken for the proposed mine recognises the fact that the mine's surface infrastructure will to a certain degree overlap with agricultural fields and areas used to graze cattle (see Section 8.3.1 of the SIA Report). The impact on grazing and other agricultural uses was considered during the assessment of economic displacement impacts (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report). The SIA recommends that issues related to economic displacement should be addressed by developing an ARAP, which will specify measures to address any loss of agricultural and/or grazing land (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).
Requested that project area be visited to see how grazing cattle will be affected by the Project. Livestock will need to be fenced out of the mining area and provided with paddocks.	Albert Mabusela	Malokongskop	23 March 2015	Bakenberg TC Meeting	The SIA undertaken for the proposed mine recognises the fact that the mine's surface infrastructure will to a certain degree overlap with agricultural fields and areas used to graze cattle (see Section 8.3.1 of the SIA Report). The impact on grazing and other agricultural uses was considered during the assessment of economic displacement impacts (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report). The SIA recommends that issues related to economic displacement should be addressed by developing an ARAP, which will specify measures to address any loss of agricultural and/or grazing land (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report). The mining area will be fenced to prevent unauthorised movement of people and cattle.
10 Mining Right					
Understands that the MRA has not been awarded. Will the mine still continue?	Solomon Madibe	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	The Applicant has been prospecting from 2010 to 2015. The Prospecting Right (PR) expired in March in 2015 and therefore a MRA was submitted in March 2015. It is anticipated that DMR will award the Mining Right by early 2016, and that construction will start in 2017.

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Is Pamish prospecting around Basogadi?	Marcus Shika	Basogadi	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	The Applicant will mine magnetite near Malokongskop. There is another iron ore body located near Basogadi that may be a possible later resource, but does not form part of this process. The Life of Mine (LoM) for this project is 30 years.
Does Pamish already have a mining licence?	Peter Malotwana	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	No, the MRA was only submitted on 13 March 2015. The DMR will only consider awarding the mining right after the EIA process is completed.
Understands that MRA applicant must get consent from the community to mine.	Tsogang Mokgahla	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The State is the custodian of minerals. The applicant must compile and submit a MRA to DMR. If the DMR approves the MRA it will grant a mining right. The MRA process requires that the Applicant consult with communities. The applicant will comply with the law in regard to engagement with the community, which includes consultations. In addition, the Applicant will do all it can in the spirit of good neighbourliness to work with the community. The legal process is that while the DMR takes the representations of the community into account, it is the State that awards the mining right.
Did Pamish reach agreement with the Community that the Magnetite Project can continue?	Charles Sethoga	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	The State is the custodian of mineral rights. The applicant must compile and submit a MRA to DMR. If the DMR approves the MRA it will grant a mining right. The MRA process requires that the Applicant consult with communities, but there is no provision in law which requires that the consent of the community be obtained. However, the Applicant wants to act in the spirit of co-operation and good faith with the community. The legal process is that while the DMR takes the representations of the community into account, it is the State that awards the mining right.

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11 Noise					
The project may cause noise pollution.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	According to this environmental noise impact assessment the surrounding communities, will not be impacted on by the noise from the project as all of the surrounding communities fall outside of the impact zone according to the national noise control regulations. During the operational phase the overburden dumps and pit walls will assist with noise attenuation.
12 Organisational Conduct / Ethics					
Mine must not have any hidden agendas.	Abel Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Commercial Farmers Meeting	Thank you for your comment.
How is Pamish company structure made up?	Fanie Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Commercial Farmers Meeting	Pamish is 64% owned by Bushveld Minerals, a South African owned company listed on the London Stock Exchange. Izingwe, a South African company and Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) partner owns 36%.
Possible impacts can only be managed through frank, honest negotiations. Negotiations must not be protracted or uncertain.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	Thank you for your comment.
Pamish must agree in writing to commitments.	Johannes Kwenaithe	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The Applicant will be committed to the recommendations made in the approved EIA Report and EMP, as well as commitments made in the SLP.
13 Project Specific					
Will the mine be underground or open pit?	David John Manganyi	Kwenaithe / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The mine will be open pit without any shafts. Maximum depth will be 80 m and LoM 30 years – which is the maximum time that can be applied for from DMR.
When will the mine actually start?	Name not provided	Bakenberg / Molokong	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	The timing of the construction process is dependent on whether the Applicant receives a mining right from DMR. It is expected that construction will start in 2017 and operation is expected to start in 2019.

COMMENT RAISED	CONTRIBUTOR	ORGANISATION/ COMMUNITY	DATE	METHOD	RESPONSE
Will the mine be open pit or underground?	David Masogo	Taolome	27 March 2015	Village Meeting	The mine will be open pit without any shafts. Maximum depth will be 80 m and LoM 30 years – which is the maximum time that can be applied for from DMR.
Were there miners staying in tents at Mosate?	David Masogo	Taolome	27 March 2015	Village Meeting	The drillers were staying in tents at Mosate during drilling. No one is staying there now.
What is the minimum distance that a mine may operate from farms?	Manie Uys	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Commercial Farmers Meeting	Based on proposed blasting, a minimum of a 500 m buffer must be maintained between the blast operations and receptors. The nearest village is approximately 1.9 km from the mine.
Will mine be underground or open pit?	Frans Kgomo	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	The mine will be open pit without any shafts. Maximum depth will be 80 m and LoM 30 years – which is the maximum time that can be applied for from DMR.
What are the Project's timeframes? The Project needs to begin as soon as possible as people need the work.	Albert Mabusela	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Project construction is expected to commence in 2017. Mining to commence in 2019 and is expected to remain in operation for 30 year period.
What will be mined, granite or platinum?	Alfred Mabusela	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The Applicant will mine magnetite from which various minerals can be extracted.
What mining method will be used?	Alfred Mabusela	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The mine will be open pit without any shafts. Maximum depth will be 80 m and LoM 30 years – which is the maximum time that can be applied for from DMR.
What will happen if the granite mine recommences?	Samuel Mabusela	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	There is no relationship between the Applicant and Royal Granite. The applicant will conduct mining activities outside of the granite mine.
Please note that the Magnetite claims relative to our Boikgantsho as well as Central and Kwanda North interests. The magnetite ore bodies are situated far into the hanging wall of the Platreef and won't affect any of our operations or plans.	Hermanus Prinsloo (PhD) Head of Environment	Anglo-American	17 March 2015	Email	Thank you for the comment which has been noted.
14 Beneficiation					
We want the mineral to be processed in Bakenberg, not to be exported.	Daniel Boya	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	Various options for beneficiation are still being considered. The current scope of the EIA process excludes beneficiation.

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Where will material be smelted?	Mpfariseni Nelusi	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder Meeting	The Applicant has not made a decision as to where Smelting of the mineral will occur. There are existing Smelter Plants in South Africa that can be utilised, alternatively, the Applicant will export the concentrate magnetite.
15 Life of Mine					
What will the timeframe of the mine be?	Isaac Mila	Undisclosed	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	The life of mine is 30 years, and construction is expected to commence in 2017 and operation is expected to commence in 2019.
What will the LoM be?	Simon Monene	Waterberg District Municipality	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder Meeting	The life of mine is 30 years.
Mine must continue forever, not only for 30 years.	Lucas Digaswu	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	All mining has a finite life span calculated by the available resource. Furthermore, the DMR issues a Mining Right for a maximum period of 30 years at which point the Mining Right would need to be renewed (for a maximum period of a further 30 years for each period of renewal) should mining activities be required to continue.
The mine life is too short.	Mabusela Langa	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	All mining has a finite life span calculated by the available resource. Furthermore, the DMR issues a Mining Right for a maximum period of 30 years at which point the Mining Right would need to be renewed (for a maximum period of a further 30 years for each period of renewal) should mining activities be required to continue.
16 Mining Area					
Will the mine be developed in our area?	Seleka Pila	Claremont	31 March 2015	Village Meeting	No, the mine will only be developed in an area of approximately 1 000 ha on the farm Vriesland.
Will the total 10 109 ha be mined?	David John Manganyi	Kwenaita / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The mine infrastructure will be developed in an area of approximately 1 000 ha, on the farm Vriesland.

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Will the mine come closer to us in its 30 year life?	Kgase Thema	Good Hope	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	Prospecting right will be converted to a mining right through the MRA process. The mining right is awarded for a maximum of 30 years, after which it can be renewed. The Applicant will conduct its operations in accordance with the provisions of law and observe all distances that the law requires. The mining right area, as defined in the infrastructure layout plan, will not exceed these boundaries.
How will mine affect Taolome?	David Masogo	Taolome	27 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed Project indicates that Villages (including Taolome) within the municipal wards that encompass and surround the proposed Project footprint – namely, Wards 9, 10, 11, 15 and 16 of Mogalawkena Local Municipality (MLM) and Ward 18 of Aganang Local Municipality (see Section 6.1 of the SIA Report), will likely be affected by indirect socio-economic impacts. The following indirect, positive and negative, impacts will therefore likely affect Taolome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Job creation during construction and operation (see Section 9.1.1 and 9.2.1 of the SIA Report); ■ Multiplier effects on the local economy (see Section 9.1.2 & 9.2.2 of the SIA Report); ■ Disruption of daily movement patterns (see Section 9.1.5 of the SIA Report); ■ Influx related impacts (see Section 9.1.6 of the SIA Report); and ■ Dependency on mine for sustaining local economy (see Section 9.2.3 of the SIA Report). <p>The SIA did not identify any direct socio-economic impacts (i.e. impacts related to the physical intrusion of project infrastructure and project-related activities) on Kwenaitse/Moutjane Village (see Section 9.1 – 9.3 of the SIA Report).</p> <p>No water will be extracted from groundwater resources. The numerical model indicated that the final drawdown cone extends approximately 1 km from the pit areas in the</p>

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					<p>northern, southern and eastern directions, limited by the hills located east and west of the pit areas. The dewatered extent at LOM extends approximately 1.5 km northwest of Pit 1, but does not impact on any groundwater users. Note, a Stormwater management plan was compiled for the project based on GN 704 of the National Water Act no 36 of 1998 and DWS best practice guidelines. This ensures that all dirty water generated from the proposed mining activities is contained within the pollution control dams (PCD), whilst all clean water is diverted away to the downstream environment. Therefore, no contamination of the rivers will occur.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring plan has also been provided to enable detection of water quality impact thereby implement the necessary remedial measures as explained in section 7 of the EIA report.</p> <p>An Air Quality study was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In the air quality assessment considered PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and dust deposition. The maximum PM₁₀ concentration observed at the four compass mine boundary were within the standard of 75 µg/m³, except the northern boundary with 138 µg/m³ prior to mitigation. With Moshate impacted most. Levels predicted at the surrounding residential receptors were all within Standard. The maximum annual PM₁₀ concentrations predicted at any point on the mine boundary were below 10 µg/m³. Hence, levels at the surrounding residential receptors were within the current standard (40 µg/m³). PM_{2.5} concentrations at the four compass points around the MRA were all below 5 µg/m³ for both daily and annual respectively. Hence, the surrounding residential receptors are all within the daily and annual standard of 65 µg/m³ and 25 µg/m³ respectively.</p> <p>Predicted dust deposition rates at Moshate and Sepharane were slightly above the residential standard 600 mg/m²/day</p>



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					<p>prior to mitigation. After mitigation, the predicted dust deposition rates at the four compass points around the proposed mine were all below 600 mg/m²/day. Hence, deposition rates at the surrounding residential receptors are within the recommended standard (600 mg/m²/day). Detailed assessment of findings is presented in the EIA Report.</p> <p>Air quality model predictions have shown the impact zones across the landscape with the greatest impacts limited to the Mining Right Area. Ground level concentrations outside the mine boundaries are within limit.</p> <p>The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiyagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less.</p> <p>A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Compensation mechanisms for potential damage to properties will be finalised prior to mining.</p>

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What happens if mine needs to extend, will community be consulted again?	Elias Hlongwane	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	All mining has a finite life span calculated by the available resource. Furthermore, the DMR issues a Mining Right for a maximum period of 30 years at which point the Mining Right would need to be renewed (for a maximum period of a further 30 years for each period of renewal) should mining activities be required to continue. Should the MRA be renewed, additional consultation will need to be undertaken with surrounding communities.
How will the mine affect Kaditshwene if it expands closer to the village?	J Nkale	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	The SIA undertaken for the Project identifies the areas that could be impacted upon by proposed Project activities, future expansion of the proposed Mine was not included in the Scope of the SIA.
If ore reserve is exhausted, will Pamish extend operations into rest of Prospecting License area?	Sydney Kadi	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	The potential to expand the existing mining right area identified is not part of this scope of work. Should this mining operation require an expansion, this will be subject to a separate mining right process.
What will happen if after 30 years the mine will move closer to Kaditshwene?	Sydney Kadi	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	The ore body is limited to the area where the operations will be. There are no intentions to mine near Kaditshwene.
Where will the mine be situated exactly?	Lucky Mokoka	Sepharane	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	The project is located 45 km northwest of the town of Mokopane in Limpopo Province on the properties RE of Farm Vogelstruisfontein 765 LR, RE of Farm Vliegekraal 783 LR, RE of Farm Vriesland 781 LR, RE of Farm Schoonoord 786 LR, RE and Portions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Farm Bellevue 808 LR. The Project activities (mining and processing) will be concentrated on the farms Vliegekraal 783 LR (portion RE) and Vriesland 781 LR (portion RE). The location will also be illustrated during the public consultation process.

COMMENT RAISED	CONTRIBUTOR	ORGANISATION/COMMUNITY	DATE	METHOD	RESPONSE
Where will the Project footprint be?	Alfred Matswake	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The project is located 45 km northwest of the town of Mokopane in Limpopo Province on the properties RE of Farm Vogelstruisfontein 765 LR, RE of Farm Vliegekraal 783 LR, RE of Farm Vriesland 781 LR, RE of Farm Schoonoord 786 LR, RE and Portions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Farm Bellevue 808 LR. The Project activities (mining and processing) will be concentrated on the farms Vliegekraal 783 LR (portion RE) and Vriesland 781 LR (portion RE). The location will also be illustrated during the public consultation process.
Where will the Project area be?	Mr Mphela	Sepharane	23 March 2015	Bakenberg TC Meeting	The project is located 45 km northwest of the town of Mokopane in Limpopo Province on the properties RE of Farm Vogelstruisfontein 765 LR, RE of Farm Vliegekraal 783 LR, RE of Farm Vriesland 781 LR, RE of Farm Schoonoord 786 LR, RE and Portions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Farm Bellevue 808 LR. The Project activities (mining and processing) will be concentrated on the farms Vliegekraal 783 LR (portion RE) and Vriesland 781 LR (portion RE). The location will also be illustrated during the public consultation process.
The area is very large at 10 000 ha and will surely affect many people.	Malungu Malokong	Undisclosed	23 March 2015	Bakenberg TC meeting	The project is located 45 km northwest of the town of Mokopane in Limpopo Province on the properties RE of Farm Vogelstruisfontein 765 LR, RE of Farm Vliegekraal 783 LR, RE of Farm Vriesland 781 LR, RE of Farm Schoonoord 786 LR, RE and Portions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Farm Bellevue 808 LR. The Project activities (mining and processing) will be concentrated on the farms Vliegekraal 783 LR (portion RE) and Vriesland 781 LR (portion RE). The location will also be illustrated during the public consultation process. Although the full mining right area is over 10 000 hectares, the proposed mining infrastructure and activities will be limited to an area of approximately 1 000 hectares.

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17 Prospecting					
Will the mine continue prospecting activities?	Jonas Malapile	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	Prospecting activities have been completed, and the Mining Right process is now underway. Further prospecting activities may be carried out in conjunction with mining, once a mining right is granted
Why is there such a large part of Bellevue in the Prospecting Right area?	Fanie Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Village Meeting	Prospecting applications are made over entire properties, not only over potential mineral bodies. The proposed mining infrastructure will be limited to an area of approximately 1000 hectares.
When did Pamish prospect?	Fanie Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Village Meeting	The original Prospecting Right was held by Izingwe since 2005 on Vriesland, Vogelstruisfontein and Vliegekraal. From 2012 onwards the Applicant extended prospecting to Bellevue and Schoonoord. The prospecting right expired in March 2015.
What does the red outline on the map indicate?	Sydney Kadi	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	The area indicates the Prospecting right area. The Prospecting Area must be converted to a Mining Right area during the MRA process. Importantly this does not mean the entire area will be mined. Only 1 000 ha of the 10 109 ha will be used for mining infrastructure.
Is Pamish prospecting in two areas?	Tsogang Mokgahla	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	No, Pamish only prospected in the area indicated. There is no knowledge of who is prospecting outside of the prospecting area as indicated on the map.
It is indicated that the Project will start in 2017. Is Pamish currently prospecting in the area? Why did prospecting in the area begin without proper consultation? Pamish should have consulted directly with the Village as the TC does not communicate with village leadership.	Johannes Matswake	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The construction will start in 2017 depending on the awarding of the mining right. The Applicant has been prospecting from 2011 to 2015, but only in its Prospecting Right Area, no prospecting has taken place in Malokongskop / Mabusela area. The PPP for prospecting was not as extensive as is being done for the MRA. The Applicant is aware of issues stemming from the Tribal Authorities and apologises if PPP for prospecting was perceived as inadequate. The current PPP for the EIA is more extensive.
18 Public Participation					
They are far from the mine, how will they be	Daniel Mojela	Kwenaite /	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The SIA undertaken for the proposed Project indicates that

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affected?		Moutjane			<p>Villages (including Kwenaitse/Moutjane) within the municipal wards that encompass and surround the proposed Project footprint – namely, Wards 9, 10, 11, 15 and 16 of Mogalawkena Local Municipality (MLM) and Ward 18 of Aganang Local Municipality (see Section 6.1 of the SIA Report), will likely be affected by indirect socio-economic impacts. The following indirect, positive and negative, impacts will therefore likely affect Kwenaitse / Moutjane Village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Job creation during construction and operation (see Section 9.1.1 and 9.2.1 of the SIA Report); ■ Multiplier effects on the local economy (see Section 9.1.2 & 9.2.2 of the SIA Report); ■ Disruption of daily movement patterns (see Section 9.1.5 of the SIA Report); ■ Influx related impacts (see Section 9.1.6 of the SIA Report); and ■ Dependency on mine for sustaining local economy (see Section 9.2.3 of the SIA Report). <p>The SIA did not identify any direct socio-economic impacts (i.e. impacts related to the physical intrusion of project infrastructure and project-related activities) on Kwenaitse/Moutjane Village (see Section 9.1 – 9.3 of the SIA Report).</p> <p>No water will be extracted from groundwater resources. From a groundwater perspective, the numerical model indicated that the final drawdown cone extends approximately 1 km from the pit areas in the northern, southern and eastern directions, limited by the hills located east and west of the pit areas. The dewatered extent at LOM extends approximately 1.5 km northwest of Pit 1, but does not impact on any groundwater users.</p> <p>Note, a Stormwater management plan was compiled for the project based on GN 704 of the National Water Act no 36</p>

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					<p>of 1998 and DWS best practice guidelines. This ensures that all dirty water generated from the proposed mining activities is contained within the pollution control dams (PCD), whilst all clean water is diverted away to the downstream environment. Therefore, no contamination of the rivers will occur.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring plan has also been provided to enable detection of water quality impact thereby implement the necessary remedial measures as explained in section 7 of the EIA report.</p> <p>An Air Quality study was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In the air quality assessment considered PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and dust deposition. The maximum PM₁₀ concentration observed at the four compass mine boundary were within the standard of 75 µg/m³, except the northern boundary with 138 µg/m³ prior to mitigation. With Moshate impacted the most. levels predicted at the surrounding residential receptors were all within Standard. The maximum annual PM₁₀ concentrations predicted at any point on the mine boundary were below 10 µg/m³. Hence, levels at the surrounding residential receptors were within the current standard (40 µg/m³).</p> <p>PM_{2.5} concentrations at the four compass points around the MRA were all below 5 µg/m³ for both daily and annual respectively. Hence, the surrounding residential receptors are all within the daily and annual standard of 65 µg/m³ and 25 µg/m³ respectively.</p> <p>Predicted dust deposition rates at Moshate and Sepharane were slightly above the residential standard 600 mg/m²/day prior to mitigation. After mitigation, the predicted dust deposition rates at the four compass points around the proposed mine were all below 600 mg/m²/day. Hence, deposition rates at the surrounding residential receptors are within the recommended standard (600 mg/m²/day). Detailed assessment of findings is presented in the EIA</p>

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					<p>Report.</p> <p>Air quality model predictions have shown the impact zones across the landscape with the greatest impacts limited to the Mining Right Area. Ground level concentrations outside the mine boundaries are within limit.</p> <p>The following village areas were considered in the impact assessment from blasting operations. Bakenberg Village, Ditlotswana Village, Ga-Mabusela, Malokong Village, Pudiagopa Village and Sepharane Village. The planned drilling and blast design was used to calculate expected ground vibration and air blast levels from blasting. Results from calculation showed low to no vibration influence at these villages. Villages further away have lower probability of influence. Levels of air blast are also expected to be low with a possibility of hearing of blasting. The identified grave sites were also evaluated with no specific concern that the sites will be disturbed. Ground vibration expected at the nearest house at 1766 m is 1.1 mm/s. This is very low and damage is very highly unlikely. People may feel the vibration. Air blast expected is also low at 110 dBL. This level may be heard but will not cause damage. All other houses are further away and the influences will then be less.</p> <p>A detailed survey of all surrounding properties will be undertaken, prior to the construction phase of this project. This survey will serve as the baseline conditions, prior to mining. Compensation mechanisms for potential damage to properties will be finalised prior to mining.</p>
Does the community agree with the development of the mine?	Ronald Moutjane	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The MRA is submitted to the DMR who decides to grant a mining right. The MRA includes an EIA and PPP. All comments received from IAPs will be submitted to the DMR for their consideration. To date, mixed views on the project have been received.
Will you consult with this village's Kgoro?	Mr Sokotla	Good Hope	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The elected village representatives who will sit on forums will consult with village Kgoro.

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The Ditlotswane community has been involved from the time of Izingwe as well as Pamish. The breakdown in communication is between the tribal council and the communities.	Moses Mashitiso	Ditlotswane	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Thank you for your comment.
Not everyone who will be called for a meeting will attend meetings. Need to ask relevant questions regarding mine. People here want to delay the process. Communities need employment, process must continue.	Richard Sethoga	Ditlotswane	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Thank you for your comment.
What process was followed when you came to the community?	Frans Lekutso	Mabula	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	When Digby Wells arrived, Digby Wells met with the Tribal Council to present project. Villages and village leadership were identified and consulted as well as the individual villages.
Community was told that meeting will start at 12h00. Head of villages are not at the meeting. The meeting turn out is not good because of this information.	Peter Kwenaitse	Molotana	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Thank you for your comment. Public participation correspondence indicated that the public meeting will be held at 9am.
Pamish started prospecting process. When did this start? Why were communities not involved during prospecting? Now under the MRA, PPP is conducted.	September Majadibudu	Morulaneng	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Izingwe started prospecting in 2004. Pamish does not know how Izingwe consulted before Pamish started with the Prospecting activities. Pamish has consulted with TC since 2010. The Kgoshi is aware of the current project. Pamish obtained the Prospecting Right from Izingwe in 2010 and prospecting commenced in 2011 and concluded in 2015. Prospecting licence expired in March 2015. Prospecting right consultation takes place when PRA is submitted. This occurred long before Pamish became involved. The transfer of the PR to Pamish does not require community consultation. However, Pamish involved the TC in Bakenberg since its involvement.
Does Pamish have permission letters from TC during Izingwe prospecting?	September Majadibudu	Morulaneng	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Yes, permission letters since the Applicants involvement have been obtained from the TC. Permission letters prior to Pamish's involvement (i.e. pre- 2010) are not available.

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Which villages were consulted regarding MRA? Villages need to agree to MRA before the mine goes ahead.	M H Lekutso	Morulaneng / Haakdongdraai.	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	<p>MRA is submitted to DMR who grants mining right. As part of MRA process an EIA is required, which is undertaken by Digby Wells. Part of MRA and EIA requires public participation.. The purpose of meetings is to explain the EIA process. People's comments are received and recorded. Today's meeting is to meet with all villages and anyone who may have missed the individual village meetings. The public meeting was advertised in site notices placed in villages and in the Daily Sun newspaper. The meeting was also announced through loud hailing yesterday. The meetings were held in about 15 villages as well as with the TC. The villages included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pudiakagopa; ▪ Taolome; ▪ Malokongskop; ▪ Mabusela ▪ Kwenait ▪ Rooiwal; ▪ Dithotswane; ▪ Kaditshwene; ▪ Sepharane; ▪ Basogadi. ▪ Matlaba ▪ Mautjane ▪ Mmotong ▪ Claremont; and ▪ Good Hope
Why were people asked to attend this meeting even if all communities and Mosate have been consulted and are aware of project? Proposes to close the meeting.	M H Lekutso	Morulaneng / Haakdongdraai.	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Thank you for your comment. Individuals that could not attend the village meetings are no given an opportunity to attend and raise their concerns.

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There has been a communication breakdown. The people that are attending do not represent a significant part of the community. Will Digby Wells say this was a good turnout. Loud hailing was done yesterday, this was too short a time for people to respond.	Isaac Mila	Undisclosed	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Interested and Affected Parties were notified via site notices placed, newspaper advert, loud hailing and in the individual meetings held in the villages. The village leadership was also contacted to arrange the village meetings. The current process is in line with the national legislative requirements.
Asks community to ask relevant questions. They obviously know about project.	Lesita Matlou	Undisclosed	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Noted, thank you for your comment.
Wants to see records of meetings. He thinks process is not being followed correctly. Meetings should be held on Saturdays around 12h00.	Ngoepe	Undisclosed	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	All the meetings held are captured in this Comments and Response Report. The 15 village meetings cannot be held only on Saturdays as the legislative timeframe for the scoping process does not allow for this.
MLM representative was invited to this meeting, but would have appreciated having received a copy of the Scoping Report (SR) in hardcopy.	Mpfariseni Nelusi	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder Meeting	Noted; the SR is, however, also available on Digby Wells' website as indicated. A hard copy of the report was provided to the official from the MLM.
Proposal to hold Friday meetings earlier to accommodate local government representatives.	Leonard Sone	Waterberg District Municipality	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder Meeting	Thank you for your comment.
LML was informed that SR is available for review. The project area is located within a TC area. Has Pamish and Digby Wells contacted and communicated with the relevant TC? MPRDA amendments will require that the local municipality approves developments to safeguard any other future developments.	Leonard Sone	Waterberg District Municipality	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder Meeting	The project will be developed within the Bakenberg TA. The Applicant has been in continuous engagement with the Traditional Council since 2011, recently on a daily basis. The Applicant also communicates with MLM who are involved in SLP discussions. Digby Wells met with the Traditional Council prior to first meeting being held. In total around 15 meetings with surrounding villages and indunas, as well as Traditional Council was conducted from 23 March to 2 April 2015, including a mass public meeting held on 28 March 2015 at the Bakenberg Stadium. Thobela FM was requested to announce the public meeting. The Traditional Council is assisting with announcing the public meeting by loud hailing through the

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					villages. Local municipalities are also invited to attend this meeting. 82 stakeholders were invited to the key stakeholder meeting on 27 March 2015 at the Oasis Lodge. The EIA report will go out for 30 day commenting period that will also be made available to key stakeholders.
Keep us informed. Finalise negotiations quickly and honestly, keeping mind the interests of actual affected parties.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	Thank you for the comment, the comment is noted.
Do communities have a say in whether or not they want the mine to proceed? Will all comments be submitted to Government, even if the community disagrees?	Solomon Madibe	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	The purpose of the PPP is to capture comments and submit these to the DMR. The DMR makes the decision to award the Mining Right or not based on all information received. The CRR will include all comments received, including those comments from the community who disagree with the development of a mine.
The mine must consult with the community regarding which areas can be used.	Albert Mabusela	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The Mine will be established behind (west of) Malokongskop, below the old granite mine on the plain. The area is determined by the presence of the mineral resource. The purpose of this EIA process is to consult with the communities to understand key/ sensitive areas to help inform the project activities and layout.
Will issues raised in these meetings be recorded?	Robert Molomo	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	All issues are captured and included in a Comments and Response Report (CRR) that will be attached and submitted to the DMR for review and decision making.
Community will need time to consider the project and issues. We request time to discuss issues and Digby Wells should come back to consult.	Michael Rafapa	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Since the consultation during the scoping phase, public and community meetings are planned for the EIA phase. This will serve to address any further comments raised by the community members.
Community should raise issues based on the presentation related to the EIA process. Internal discussion should take place outside the EIA forum.	Moses Mashitiso	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Noted, thank you for your comment.

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Transport should be provided so that people can attend the meeting on Saturday 28 March 2015.	General comment.	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The meeting on Saturday 28 will present the same content and intended for people who could not attend village meetings. The Applicant cannot provide transport to all 15 villages. That is the reason for individual village meetings.
When will CRR be made available?	Johannes Kwenaita	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The CRR will be placed in Bakenberg Library and provided in electronic format on Digby Wells website. The CRR will also be submitted to the DMR for review and consideration into the decision making.
Copies of report are to be provided.	Lesiba Kwenaita	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Hardcopies are too large to provide to every person. A hardcopy of the report is available at the Bakenberg Public Library and available on the Digby Wells website.
Consult with villages in addition to TC.	Lesiba Mabusela	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Comment noted. Consultation will surrounding villages will be undertaken during the EIA Phase.
Why was meeting scheduled for 8h00, but only commenced 2.5 hours later? Please provide clarification and reason for first meeting with TC. Did the TC approve this meeting?	Mr Mphela	Committee member for Bellevue, Schoonoord & Vriesland (Sepharane)	23 March 2015	Bakenberg TC Meeting	Digby Wells was summoned by TC to discuss and explain the PPP. TC meeting was unscheduled and continued for 2.5 hours. The TA finally granted approval for scheduled meeting to commence at 10h30.
Why is there only one map in the Background Information Document (BID)?	John Ribombo	Kaditshwene	23 March 2015	Bakenberg TC Meeting	The BID is only a summary document, more detailed maps are included in the Scoping Report (SR) available from the public library and on Digby Wells website, electronic copies of report also available at this meeting on Compact Disks (CDs).
Community must be provided sufficient time to consider and discuss Project.	Chief Lydia Langa	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	A second round of public meeting and village meetings will be held in September/ October 2015. Public participation and commenting periods are constrained by the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) EIA Regulations, 2014.
Community does not agree with the Project, will discuss internally.	Madimetsa Masako	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	Thank you for your comment.

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Meeting dates are not suitable to ensure proper representation, meetings should be held on Saturdays.	Malusela Langa	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	Digby Wells needed to hold 15 meetings, it is impractical to hold meetings on every Saturday due to constraints imposed by regulated timeframes. A public meeting will be held on Saturday to accommodate persons who could not attend meetings scheduled during week.
Community must be provided sufficient time to consider and discuss Project.	Mokgoetsi Kwinana	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	A second round of public meeting and village meetings will be held in September/ October 2015. Public participation and commenting periods are constrained by the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) EIA Regulations, 2014.
19 Socio-Economic					
The social specialists must please engage with the MLM LED manager when the SIA is undertaken.	Mpfariseni Nelusi	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder Meeting	Consultation undertaken for the SIA did include a meeting with MLM Planning Department, which was also attended by the LED manager. The meeting was held at MLM in Mokopane on 14/04/2014.
Heard about 500 construction and 150 operation jobs. What percentage will be recruited from villages?	Alfred Rachekhu	Taolome	27 March 2015	Village Meeting	The SIA notes that Pamish's local employment target is in line with the requirements of the MPRDA, which state that at least 40% of the workforce should be recruited from local labour sending areas (see Section 7.6.1 of the SIA Report). The estimated number of employees that will be required during construction and operation of the Project is presented in the project description chapter of the SIA (see Section 7.6.1 of the SIA Report).
There is uncertainty regarding the future. Farming is our primary business and therefore requires long term planning. The property is the farmer's place of work and work is part of his living space. Any changes in the status quo will be a major impact.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	The impact on surrounding land users, quality of life, sense of place and livelihood activities was assessed as part of SIA (see Section 9.1.8 of the SIA Report). It was established that the project could have a moderately negative impact on some land users, the significance of these impacts will depend on (a.) proximity to project activities and (b.) the significance of bio-physical impacts. The SIA recommends the following mitigation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful implementation of recommendations of relevant specialist studies (Air quality impact assessment; Visual and topographical impact

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					<p>assessment; and Blasting and vibration impact assessment);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pamish should undertake continuous information sharing and consultation with adjacent/affected farm owners, potentially through Community Liaison staff and establishing a community forum; ▪ Pamish should implement measures to create an environment that can contribute positively to stakeholders affected by it (e.g. anti-poaching assistance and community forums for reporting any perceived biophysical impacts); and ▪ Implement grievance mechanisms to report changes in water quality/quantity, air quality or vibrations. <p>Section 9.1.8.2 and 9.1.8.3 of the SIA Report provides a more detailed description of these measures.</p>
In terms of our household and housekeeping the project may impact on our privacy, rural sense of place, and influx of strangers.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	<p>The impact on surrounding land users, quality of life, sense of place and livelihood activities was assessed as part of SIA (see Section 9.1.8 of the SIA Report). It was established that the project could have a moderately negative impact on some land users, the significance of these impacts will depend on (a.) proximity to project activities and (b.) the significance of bio-physical impacts (e.g. noise, air and water quality etc.). The SIA notes that with sufficient mitigation the project activities could only result in negligible to minor negative impacts. The SIA recommends the following mitigation measures to minimise this impact, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Successful implementation of recommendations of relevant specialist studies (Air quality impact assessment; Visual and topographical impact assessment; and Blasting and vibration impact assessment); ▪ Pamish should undertake continuous information sharing and consultation with adjacent/affected farm owners, potentially through Community Liaison staff

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					<p>and establishing a community forum;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pamish should implement measures to create an environment that can contribute positively to stakeholders affected by it (e.g. anti-poaching assistance and community forums for reporting any perceived biophysical impacts); and ■ Implement grievance mechanisms to report changes in water quality/quantity, air quality or vibrations. <p>Section 9.1.8.2 and 9.1.8.3 of the SIA Report provides a more detailed description of these measures.</p> <p>The SIA established that although the proposed project might contribute to population influx into the area, influx should also be considered as cumulative impact triggered by all the mining projects in MLM (see Section 9.1.6 and 9.4 of the SIA Report). The SIA recommends that the proposed mine collaborate with government and other mines in the area to address this impact (see Section 9.4.2 of the SIA Report). The SIA also suggest several other measures to minimize influx-related impacts on surrounding land users (see Section 9.1.6 of the SIA Report); in particular it is recommended that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pamish should commission a detailed situation analysis and, depending on the findings, commission and Influx management plan; ■ Pamish should consider the implementation of anti-poaching mechanisms to minimize poaching on surrounding game farms; and ■ Liaison structures are to be established with local police to monitor social changes in crime patterns. <p>Section 9.1.6.2 and 9.1.7.2 of the SIA Report provides a more comprehensive discussion these mitigation measures.</p>

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In terms of our income the project may influence our business to the extent that we will need to adapt to changing circumstances.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	<p>The impact on surrounding land users, quality of life, sense of place and livelihood activities was assessed as part of SIA (see Section 9.1.8 of the SIA Report). It was established that the project could have a moderately negative impact on some land users, the significance of these impacts will depend on (a.) proximity to project activities and (b.) the significance of bio-physical impacts (e.g. noise, air and water quality etc.). The SIA notes that with sufficient mitigation the project activities could only result in negligible to minor negative impacts. The SIA recommends the following mitigation measures to minimise this impact, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Successful implementation of recommendations of relevant specialist studies (Air quality impact assessment; Visual and topographical impact assessment; and Blasting and vibration impact assessment); ▪ Pamish should undertake continuous information sharing and consultation with adjacent/affected farm owners, potentially through Community Liaison staff and establishing a community forum; ▪ Pamish should implement measures to create an environment that can contribute positively to stakeholders affected by it (e.g. anti-poaching assistance and community forums for reporting any perceived biophysical impacts); and ▪ Implement grievance mechanisms to report changes in water quality/quantity, air quality or vibrations. <p>Section 9.1.8.2 and 9.1.8.3 of the SIA Report provides a more detailed description of these measures.</p>

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In terms of our business the project may influence our labour force due to influx of strangers and foreigners.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	<p>The SIA established that although the proposed project might contribute to population influx into the area, influx should also be considered as cumulative impact triggered by all the mining projects in MLM (see Section 9.1.6 and 9.4 of the SIA Report). The SIA recommends that the proposed mine collaborate with government and other mines in the area to address this impact (see Section 9.4.2 of the SIA Report). The SIA also suggest several other measures to minimize influx-related impacts. in particular it is recommended that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pamish should commission a detailed situation analysis and, depending on the findings, commission and Influx management plan; and ■ Discourage influx of job-seekers by prioritising employment of unemployed members of local communities. <p>Section 9.1.6.2 and 9.1.7.2 of the SIA Report provides a more comprehensive discussion these mitigation measures.</p>
These potential impacts can be managed through consultation, cooperation and sustainable negotiations.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	Thank you for the comment, the comment is noted.
How will the mine affect Basogadi residents? Will they be affected by noise, dust and relocation?	Filemon Tala	Basogadi	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the proposed Project indicates that Villages within the municipal wards that encompass and surround the proposed Project footprint – namely, Wards 9, 10, 11, 15 and 16 of Mogalawkena Local Municipality (MLM), will likely be affected by indirect socio-economic impacts, which includes Basogadi. Indirect socio-economic impacts that will likely affect Basogadi include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Job creation during construction and operation (see Section 9.1.1 and 9.2.1 of the SIA Report); ■ Multiplier effects on the local economy (see Section 9.1.2 and 9.2.2 of the SIA Report); ■ Disruption of daily movement patterns (see Section

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					<p>9.1.5 of the SIA Report);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Influx related impacts patterns (see Section 9.1.6 of the SIA Report); and ■ Dependency on mine for sustaining local economy patterns (see Section 9.2.3 of the SIA Report). <p>In addition to the indirect impacts mentioned above, the SIA established that Basogadi will likely experience direct impacts as a result of the proposed project activities, these impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Community development and social upliftment patterns (see Section 9.1.3 of the SIA Report); ■ Displacement related impacts (including displacement of grazing, agricultural and natural resource uses) – This impact will likely be limited to some residents of Basogadi. Mothoathoase, and Moshate, but could extend to other villages within the site-specific study area (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report);; ■ Health and Safety impacts (see Section 9.1.7 of the SIA Report); and ■ Negative impacts on surrounding land users (see Section 9.1.8 of the SIA Report). <p>Significant socio-economic impacts and the areas likely to be affected are described in more detail in Section 6.1, and 9.1-9.3 of the SIA Report.</p> <p>An Air Quality study was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In the air quality assessment considered PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and dust deposition. The maximum PM₁₀ concentration observed at the four compass mine boundary were within the standard of 75 µg/m³, except the northern boundary with 138 µg/m³ prior to mitigation. With Moshate impacted most. Levels predicted at the surrounding residential receptors were all within Standard. The maximum annual PM₁₀ concentrations predicted at any point on the mine boundary were below</p>



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					<p>10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Hence, levels at the surrounding residential receptors were within the current standard (40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentrations at the four compass points around the MRA were all below 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for both daily and annual respectively. Hence, the surrounding residential receptors are all within the daily and annual standard of 65 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ respectively.</p> <p>Predicted dust deposition rates at Moshate and Sepharane were slightly above the residential standard 600 $\text{mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$ prior to mitigation. After mitigation, the predicted dust deposition rates at the four compass points around the proposed mine were all below 600 $\text{mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$. Hence, deposition rates at the surrounding residential receptors are within the recommended standard (600 $\text{mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$). Detailed assessment of findings is presented in the EIA Report.</p> <p>Air quality model predictions have shown the impact zones across the landscape with the greatest impacts limited to the Mining Right Area. Ground level concentrations outside the mine boundaries are within limit.</p> <p>According to this environmental noise impact assessment the surrounding communities, including Basogadi, will not be impacted on by the noise from the project as all of the surrounding communities fall outside of the impact zone according to the national noise control regulations. During the operational the overburden dumps and pit walls will assist with noise attenuation.</p>

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How will people be affected after the estimated 30 year life span of the mine?	Noko Masoga	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the Project included the identification of potential socio-economic impacts that could be induced by decommissioning and mine closure. These impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Negative impacts on the local economy due to dependency on the mine to sustain the location economy; ■ Loss of employment and income; ■ Impacts on government, as municipalities will no longer receive tax- and royalty payments; and ■ Land use impacts, as the project site could potentially be used for other land uses post- closure. <p>Please refer to Section 9.2.3 and 9.3.2 of the SIA Report for a more detailed description of these impact. In order to prevent and/or minimise any negative socio-economic decommissioning impacts, the SIA recommends that a Mine Closure Plan (which will include socio-economic measures), must be developed at the start of mining operations and will include a SIA and stakeholder consultation process</p>
19.1 Community Development					
How will the community benefit from the mine?	Maloba Malesela	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the Project identified several positive project impacts on the population residing in the local and regional areas, these include: job creation; multiplier effects on the local economy; community development and social upliftment; and stimulation and growth of the local and district economy (see Section 9.1.1-9.1.3 and 9.2.1-9.2.2 of the SIA Report of exactly how each impact could transpire).</p>
What opportunities will there be for Grade 12 learners?	Peter Malotana	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>As indicated in the SIA and the Mine's SLP Pamish will implement a skills development plan, which includes the allocation of bursaries' to some Grade 12 learners (see Section 5.4.3.3 of the SIA)</p>

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Will they benefit from the mine even though they are far away from the mine?	Kgomo Kutlwano	Good Hope	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The SIA undertaken for the Project identified several positive project impacts on the population residing in the local and regional study areas, these impacts include: multiplier effects on the local economy and stimulation and growth of the local and district economy (see Section 9.1.2 and 9.2.2 of the SIA Report).
What about people who have Grade 12 and those who do not.	Dineo Marakalala	Good Hope	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	As indicated in the SIA and the Mine's SLP Pamish will implement a skills development plan, which includes the allocation of bursaries' to Grade 12 learners.
Communities need donations for schools, community halls - rural areas are very poor.	Kgase Thema	Good Hope	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	Pamish has donated funds for upgrading of community facilities during prospecting and will continue assisting communities once the mining right has been granted.
Will the mine help the community with halls and schools?	Seleka Pila	Claremont	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	Pamish has donated funds for upgrading of community facilities during prospecting and will continue assisting communities once the mining right has been granted.
The presentation stated that there is a 36% BBBEE. How will community benefit from this percentage?	Kolobe Mashala	Claremont	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Pamish has a single BEE partner. There is currently no community shareholding in the project but the company is investigating the establishment of a community trust and/or community shareholding to ensure that the community benefits from the mine. This will be communicated if the Mining Right is issued.
Understands that this process is part of MRA. The ownership presented as 64% / 36%. Will Pamish commit to shareholding so that community will benefit?	Denzo Okwankwa	Mthoathwas	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Pamish has a single BEE partner. There is currently no community shareholding in the project but the company is investigating the establishment of a community trust and/or community shareholding to ensure that the community benefits from the mine. This will be communicated if the Mining Right is issued.

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What radius will communities benefit? Will Sepharane and Ditlotswane be developed?	John Nkuna	Morulaneng.	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	<p>The SIA undertaken for the Project identifies the areas that could be impacted upon by Project activities. All villages within local study area could be impacted upon.</p> <p>Significant socio-economic impacts and the areas likely to be affected are described in Section 6.1, and 9.1. - 9.3 of the SIA Report.</p> <p>Villages most likely to be impacted upon from a Socio-economic point of view are: Ditlotswana, Malokongskop, Mothoathoase, Basogadi, Moshate/Bakenberg, Malokongskop, Rooivaal, Pudiakagopa, Malokong and Sepharane.</p> <p>Pamish has committed to several Local Economic and infrastructure development initiatives in the Social and Labour Plan that will form part of their Mining Right Application (see Section 7.7 of the SIA Report). The SIA recommends that these development initiatives should be focussed on communities that will be impacted most by the project.</p>
The distance from the mine that communities will be supported and benefitted must be made clear.	John Nkuna	Morulaneng.	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	The immediate benefits of the mine will likely be limited to local and regional extent, in terms of employment and downstream economic benefits. The benefits relative to a specific distance from the mine cannot be confirmed.
Will Pamish require assessments or just CVs for bursaries?	Anna Lehlaka	Rantlakana	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Details of bursary opportunities will be communicated to communities, if the mining right is granted.
Will Pamish assist matric children to further their schooling and will Pamish help with skills development?	Ngoepe	Undisclosed	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	As indicated in the SIA and the Mine's SLP Pamish will implement a skills development plan, which includes the allocation of bursaries' to Grade 12 learners.
Taolome would like Pamish to develop infrastructure such as crèches, schools and tribal hall.	Elizabeth Kobo	Taolome	27 March 2015	Village Meeting	Pamish has committed to several Local Economic and infrastructure development initiatives in the Social and Labour Plan that will form part of their Mining Right Application. One of these initiatives is the establishment of a Creche (see Section 7.7 of the SIA).

COMMENT RAISED	CONTRIBUTOR	ORGANISATION/ COMMUNITY	DATE	METHOD	RESPONSE
How will Sepharane community benefit from the mine?	Amos Makopa	Sepharane	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	The SIA undertaken for the Project identified several positive project impacts for communities within the local study area (which includes Sepharane), these include: job creation; multiplier effects on the local economy; community development and social upliftment; and stimulation and growth of the local and district economy (see Section 9.1.1-9.1.3 and 9.2.1-9.2.2 of the SIA Report)
Basogadi wants a tar road to the village.	Filemon Tala	Basogadi	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	Thank you for your comment, this will be relayed to Pamish for consideration.
Can Pamish provide examples of type of enterprises that can assist the mine?	Paul Maisela	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	Details of enterprise development opportunities will be communicated to all communities, if the mining right is granted.
Will Pamish assist individuals who are business owners to provide goods and services to the mine?	Stanley Marakalala	Sepharane	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	Pamish has committed to several Local Economic and infrastructure development initiatives in the Social and Labour Plan that will form part of their Mining Right Application. These initiatives include Entrepreneurial Skills Training and/or SMME Mentoring (see Section 7.7 of the SIA Report). Pamish has committed to a Local Procurement Policy, in which it assigns a preferred supplier status to local HDSA suppliers (see Section 5.4.3 of the SIA Report)
Pamish must agree formally with community regarding development commitments.	Seabi Abraham Malusi	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Thank you for your comment.
Would like Project to start as community needs employment, water, roads and electricity.	Alfred Matswake	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Thank you for your comment.
How will the Project benefit the community?	Robert Molomo	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The SIA undertaken for the Project identified several positive project impacts for communities within the local study area, these include: job creation; multiplier effects on the local economy; community development and social upliftment; and stimulation and growth of the local and district economy (see Section 9.1.1-9.1.3 and 9.2.1-9.2.2 of the SIA Report)

COMMENT RAISED	CONTRIBUTOR	ORGANISATION/ COMMUNITY	DATE	METHOD	RESPONSE
Pamish must assist in community needs such as crèches, community halls.	David Mokhonwana	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Pamish has committed to several Local Economic and infrastructure development initiatives in the Social and Labour Plan that will form part of their Mining Right Application. One of these initiatives is the establishment of a Creche (see Section 7.7 of the SIA).
Community is unaware that they have representatives.	David Mokhonwana	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Noted, this will be relayed to the applicant.
How many representatives should be elected?	Lesiba Jacob Manamela	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The community must decide on a structure of representation and which representatives to elect.
Request that community elects representatives.	Margaret Pila	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The community must decide on a structure of representation and which representatives to elect.
Community has issues with representatives who may not have community interests at heart.	Richard Sethoga	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Thank you for your comment. This will be relayed to the applicant.
The community has seen all the mines being constructed in the area. Community wants assurance that they will benefit from shareholding and employment.	Seaba Abraham Malusi	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The SIA undertaken for the Project identified several positive project impacts for communities within the local study area, these include: job creation; multiplier effects on the local economy; community development and social upliftment; and stimulation and growth of the local and district economy (see Section 9.1.1-9.1.3 and 9.2.1-9.2.2) of the SIA Report). In terms of employment Pamish is obligated by national legislation (MPRDA, 2002) to employ at least 40% of its workforce from the local labour sending areas, assuming that the necessary skills are available in these areas (see Section 7.6. of the SIA Report).
The TC does not communicate and involve villages and community leaders.	Seabi Abraham Malusi	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Noted, thank you for your comment.
Pamish must please suggest estimated number of representatives.	Seabi Abraham Malusi	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Between 5 and 10 people per community are suggested, and these will be nominated by the community. The community should decide on a structure of representation and on their elected representatives.
Will representatives represent community and shareholders?	Seabi Abraham Malusi	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Between 5 and 10 people per community are suggested, and these will be nominated by the community. The

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					community should decide on a structure of representation and on their elected representatives.
How would the trust account operate?	Mabusela Esrom Malete	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	Funds will be paid into a trust account. Trustees will be appointed from the mine and communities to administer the trust. Details of the trust need to be negotiated with the communities, if the mining right is granted.
Issue of royalties should not be discussed in this forum.	Mabusela Langa	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	The comment is noted.
How will people benefit from the Project?	Noko Masoga	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	The SIA undertaken for the Project identified several positive project impacts for communities within the local study area (which includes Sepharane), these include: job creation; multiplier effects on the local economy; community development and social upliftment; and stimulation and growth of the local and district economy (see Section 9.1.1-9.1.3 and 9.2.1-9.2.2 of the SIA Report) Pamish has committed to several Local Economic and infrastructure development initiatives in the Social and Labour Plan that will form part of their Mining Right Application. The SIA recommends that these development initiatives should be focussed on communities that will be impacted most by the project (see Section 7.7 and 9.1.3 of the SIA Report).
How will community benefit from Project's royalties?	Samuel Kgoale	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	A Community Trust may be established, Trustees of which will include members of all affected villages. Royalties and Trust issues will be discussed through another forum.
19.2 Employment					
Am Moatshe Solomon, am a youth of 25 years, and am unemployed but I have passed grade 12, I am staying here at Kaditshwene Village in Bakenburg am very interested in your project as it will change our life style here at home and even improve our standard of living, so am wishing you all the best so that it may be operate successfully	Moatshe Solomon	Kaditshwene Village	25 March 2015	Email	Thank you for the comment, the comment is noted.

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though it's not that easy.					
What requirements do Pamish have for employment?	Frans Mabusela	Basogadi	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	In terms of employment Pamish is obligated by national legislation (MPRDA, 2002) to employ at least 40% of its workforce from the local labour sending areas, assuming that the necessary skills are available in these areas (see Section 7.6. of the SIA Report).
WDM responsible for job creation and local economic sustainability.	Leonard Sone	Waterberg District Municipality	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder Meeting	The Applicant will engage with the Waterberg District Municipality.
Our labour force may be negatively influenced through increased wage demands and the availability of labour.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	Higher wages paid at the mining operation may result in a loss of farm workers to the mining operation. However, the SIA did not find that the Project will exhaust the local labour pool available to surrounding business (see Section 9.1.6 of the SIA Report). Project induced influx could potentially increase the available labour pool.
Will labour brokers be used?	John Nkuna	Morulaneng.	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	No, labour workers will not be used.
Employment will be from which villages? Will there be Skills development?	Joel Lebeto	Sepharane	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	In terms of employment Pamish is obligated by national legislation (MPRDA, 2002) to employ at least 40% of its workforce from the local labour sending areas, which includes Villages in the local study area, assuming that the necessary skills are available. As indicated in the SIA and the Mine's SLP Pamish will implement a skills development plan, which could benefit employees recruited from local labour sending area (see Section 5.4.3 of the SIA Report). All villages located locally will be prioritised for employment opportunities.
The mine will result in many foreigners coming into the area, who may bring various diseases. How will the mine manage these impacts?	Andries Mashao	Undisclosed	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	With the expected population growth and influx of job seekers, who may bring their families along, household size may increase resulting in overcrowding. Influx/In-migration to the area has been mentioned as a potential impact in the SIA. The Project has the potential to attract outsiders and returning families. Population influx has the potential to contribute to the prevalence of respiratory problems in two ways. First, newcomers may carry strains

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					<p>of respiratory diseases (e.g. seasonal influenza viruses) to which the local population has limited resistance due to a lack of previous exposure. Overcrowding, due to influx of people may lead to increase in the prevalence of respiratory health outcomes, including TB during construction and operation phases of the Project. The potential influx and movement of labour (including contract workforce) into the area may pose an increased risk for STIs. This can be mitigated by developing and implementing an Influx Management Plan that also considers HIV. However, in-migration can generate a range of positive environmental, social, and health impacts, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunities to build community organizational structures; ▪ Improved access through development of road systems; ▪ Improved information and Communication; ▪ Improved access to and expansion of infrastructure, public services and utilities (housing, health, education, waste management, sanitation, electricity, water supplies, telecommunications); and ▪ Increased attention and input by government authorities and NGOs. <p>The SIA undertaken for the project identifies several socio-economic impacts (which includes a potential increase in social pathologies) that could result from project-induced population influx, appropriate mitigation measures are suggested to manage influx-related impacts (see Section 9.1.6 of the SIA Report).</p> <p>It should be noted that although the proposed project might contribute to influx into the area, population-influx should be considered as cumulative impact triggered by all the mining projects in the regional study area. The SIA recommends that the proposed mine collaborate with</p>

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					government and other mines in the area to address this impact (see Section 9.4.2 of the SIA Report).
Will the mine assist small enterprises and procurement?	Isaac Mila	Undisclosed	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Pamish has committed to a Local Procurement Policy, in which it assigns a preferred supplier status to local HDSA suppliers (see Section 5.4.3 of the SIA Report). Pamish has also committed to several Local Economic and infrastructure development initiatives in the Social and Labour Plan that will form part of their Mining Right Application. These initiatives include Entrepreneurial Skills Training and/or SMME Mentoring (see Section 7.7 of the SIA Report).
Will Pamish employ people from all the villages?	Charles Langa	Basogadi	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	In terms of employment Pamish is obligated by national legislation (MPRDA, 2002) to employ at least 40% of its workforce from the local labour sending areas, which includes Villages within the Jurisdiction of the Bakenberg TA.
Will Pamish employ the community from around the mine?	Elias Digwaswi	Basogadi	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	In terms of employment Pamish is obligated by national legislation (MPRDA, 2002) to employ at least 40% of its workforce from the local labour sending areas, which includes Villages within the Jurisdiction of the Bakenberg TA.
The estimated 500 jobs during construction will impact on farmers in terms of higher wages paid by mine and possible reduction of farm labour.	Manie Uys	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Village Meeting	Higher wages paid at the mining operation may result in a loss of farm workers to the mining operation. However, the SIA did not find that the Project will exhaust the local labour pool available to surrounding business (see Section 9.1.6 of the SIA Report). Project induced influx could potentially increase the available labour pool.
What percentage of workers – skilled and unskilled – will be employed?	David Mokhonwana	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	During the Operational phase of the Mine Pamish's workforce will comprise 24% skilled-, 69% semi-skilled, and 7% unskilled (see Section 7.6 of the SIA Report).
How will Pamish ensure that contractors are employed from the community?	Moses Mashitiso	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Pamish has committed to a Local Procurement Policy, in which it assigns a preferred supplier status to local HDSA suppliers (see Section 5.4.3 of the SIA Report).

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Will people be employed based on their qualifications or will unskilled individuals be employed as well?	Bonnya Madireng	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	During the Operational phase of the Mine Pamish's workforce will comprise 24% skilled-, 69% semi-skilled, and 7% unskilled (see Section 7.6 of the SIA Report). Skills development is part of the applicants commitments and therefore upskilling of the local labour force will be conducted, where required.
What employment strategy will Pamish use?	Sydney Kadi	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	During the Operational phase of the Mine Pamish's workforce will comprise 24% skilled-, 69% semi-skilled, and 7% unskilled (see Section 7.6 of the SIA Report). In terms of employment Pamish is obligated by national legislation (MPRDA, 2002) to employ at least 40% of its workforce from the local labour sending areas, which includes Villages within the Jurisdiction of the Bakenberg TA.
What percentage of workers will be recruited from the various villages?	Sydney Kadi	Kaditshwene	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	In terms of employment Pamish is obligated by national legislation (MPRDA, 2002) to employ at least 40% of its workforce from the local labour sending areas, which includes Villages within the Jurisdiction of the Bakenberg TA.
Will a recruitment office be put up at the mine?	Daniel Kwenaitse	Kwenaitse / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The Applicant will have a recruitment office at the mine.
Are you going to recruit people?	David John Manganyi	Kwenaitse / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	Yes the mine will recruit people locally as far as possible. In terms of employment Pamish is obligated by national legislation (MPRDA, 2002) to employ at least 40% of its workforce from the local labour sending areas, which includes Villages within the Jurisdiction of the Bakenberg TA.

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Will the mine employ people from outside the area?	Steven Malome	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The Applicant has committed to employ skilled and unskilled workers locally as far as possible. An enterprise development plan will also be rolled out to assist the community to develop sustainable enterprises. In terms of employment Pamish is obligated by national legislation (MPRDA, 2002) to employ at least 40% of its workforce from the local labour sending areas, which includes Villages within the Jurisdiction of the Bakenberg TA. A proportion of the workforce will likely be recruited outside the region, if people with scarce skills cannot be sourced locally.
What type of labour will be included in 150 employees?	Lucky Mokoka	Sepharane	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	The Applicant is committed to employ skilled and unskilled labour from surrounding villages as far as possible. In addition, the Applicant has developed a SLP for the MRA that includes a Skills Development Plan component to skill people up to become more employable on the mine. Another component of the SLP includes scholarships and bursaries schemes that will be awarded to promising learners. However, all employment, bursaries, etc. are dependent on the DMR approval of the Mining Right Application. During the Operational phase of the Mine Pamish's workforce will comprise 24% skilled-, 69% semi-skilled, and 7% unskilled (see Section 7.6 of the SIA Report).
What percentage of people will be employed from the local community?	Mack Marakalala	Good Hope	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	The percentage of workers recruited from the various villages has not yet been confirmed. The percentage of workers recruited from the various villages will be based on available skills to fulfil the recruitment requirements. In terms of employment Pamish is obligated by national legislation (MPRDA, 2002) to employ at least 40% of its workforce from the local labour sending areas, which includes Villages within the Jurisdiction of the Bakenberg TA. A proportion of the workforce will likely be recruited outside the region, if people with scarce skills cannot be sourced locally.

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We are 8 km from the mine. How will the mine assist with employment?	Kolobe Mashala	Claremont	31 March 2015	Village Meeting	The Applicant is committed to recruit locally as far as possible. Employment will focus on affected villages and those surrounding the prospecting right area. This is why this village is also being consulted. However, these issues can only be addressed, subject to approval of the Mining Right by the DMR. In terms of employment Pamish is obligated by national legislation (MPRDA, 2002) to employ at least 40% of its workforce from the local labour sending areas, which includes Villages within the Jurisdiction of the Bakenberg TA. A proportion of the workforce will likely be recruited outside the region, if people with scarce skills cannot be sourced locally.
19.3 Resettlement					
Will any villages be resettled?	Malungu Malokong	Undisclosed	23 March 2015	Bakenberg TC meeting	Currently there is no expectation that people will be resettled. The SIA established that the project will not result in any physical displacement of households, which eliminates the possibility of relocation (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).
Will there be resettlement?	Ronald Moutjane	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	Currently there is no expectation that people will be resettled. The SIA established that the project will not result in any physical displacement of households, which eliminates the possibility of relocation (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).
Will prospecting done near Rooiwal affect villages and result in resettlement?	Robert Molomo	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The Applicant never prospected east of Malokongskop and no resettlement is planned. The SIA established that the project will not result in any physical displacement of households, which eliminates the possibility of relocation (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).

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How will the Project affect agricultural fields?	Noko Masoga	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>Economic displacement may occur, in the form of loss of grazing land and farming, however these issues and impacts will be addressed through the Socio-economic Impact Assessment. Should such impacts manifest, the Applicant will need to implement mitigation measures to address these impacts.</p> <p>The SIA established that the project will not result in any physical displacement of households, which eliminates the possibility of relocation (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p> <p>The SIA recommends that issues related to economic displacement should be addressed by developing an ARAP, which will specify measures to address any loss of agricultural and/or grazing land (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p>
Is there likelihood that people will be resettled?	Rama Sepelai Masiane	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>Currently there is no expectation that people will be resettled.</p> <p>The SIA established that the project will not result in any physical displacement of households, which eliminates the possibility of relocation (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p>
Will we be resettled?	Mr Sokotla	Good Hope	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>Currently there is no expectation that people will be resettled.</p> <p>The SIA established that the project will not result in any physical displacement of households, which eliminates the possibility of relocation (see Section 9.1.4 of the SIA Report).</p>

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19.4 Training					
How will learners from Grade 12 onwards benefit from mine?	Silas Kwenaithe	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	The Project will create direct employment where recruitment will be sourced from local villages as far as possible. Indirect benefits will stem from enterprise developments that the Applicant will set up. One of the requirements of the SLP regulations is to have a bursary scheme. One will be put in place, along with internships and learnerships, as per the SLP regulations. As indicated in the SIA and the Mine's SLP Pamish will implement a skills development plan, which includes the allocation of bursaries' to some Grade 12 learners (see Section 5.4.3.3)
Request that training is provided three months before the mine starts.	David Makubela	Kwenaithe / Moutjane	31 March 2015	Village Meeting	The SLP that was submitted as part of the MRA contains details regarding training, local employment and skills development. The Applicant will be legally committed to fulfilling the requirements outlined in the SLP. The timing for training will be confirmed, once a decision is made on the Mining Right Application.
Will Pamish provide skills training to make local community members more employable?	J R Mabusela	Village Development Committee	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	If Mining Right is awarded, skills development will need to be done to comply with the DMR requirements, in part through the SLP. In addition, enterprise development will be done to empower community to develop own employment enterprises. As indicated in the SIA and the Mine's SLP Pamish will implement a skills development plan, which could benefit employees recruited from local labour sending area (see Section 5.4.3. of the SIA).
20 Traditional Leadership / Community Representation					
As the community they were requested to elect representatives. When will Pamish meet with them and how will reps be elected?	Richard Sethoga	Ditlotswane	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Between 5 and 10 people per community are suggested, and these will be nominated by the community. The community should decide on a structure of representation and on their elected representatives.

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The communication breakdown is between Mosate and the community. It is well known that meetings between Izingwe and Pamish and Mosate have been held. Why doesn't Mosate communicate with community when people visit Mosate?	Mildred Maluleke	Goedehoop	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Noted, thank you for your comment.
Community fears they have unanswered questions as they were supposed to be welcomed by the TC. TC is not at meeting to give answers.	September Majadibudu	Morulaneng	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Mosate was invited. The Applicant and DW cannot answer on behalf of Mosate. Comments and concerns are recorded and will be submitted to DMR who will need to make a decision on the issues raised.
Wanted Mosate to answer issues regarding their knowledge of process.	M H Lekutso	Morulaneng / Haakdongdraai.	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Mosate was invited. The Applicant and DW cannot answer on behalf of Mosate. Comments and concerns are recorded and will be submitted to DMR who will need to make a decision on the issues raised.
He is from Sebita, part of TC. Asks that people go to Bakenberg and to the kgoros to hear about project.	Sebetha	Sebita	28 March 2015	Public Meeting	Noted, thank you for your comment.
Taolome always experiences issues when commitments are made by developers. Benefits go to Mosate / Bakenberg TC. Community ends up with nothing.	Alfred Rachekhu	Taolome	27 March 2015	Village Meeting	The Applicant wants to consult all villages, including Mosate/ TC. Villages must therefore elect representatives to sit on committees.
Will the Trust and benefits be administrated through Induna or the TC?	Constance Mabonyane	Sepharane	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	Community representatives may form foundation from which a Trust can be established. Trust and share schemes are dependent on the awarding of the MR. The Trust will involve surrounding villages through their representatives. Funds will be paid into a trust account. Trustees will be appointed from the mine and communities to administer the trust.
Pamish must only speak to elected representatives, not individual people.	Dinah Letsoko	Sepharane	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	Noted. A process is underway to consult with individual villages as well as the TC. All villages and TC to come together as a committee. The Applicant prefers not to deal with separate individuals.

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Sepharane is subject to the TC. Will benefits be administered by the village or TC. Will benefits be awarded monthly, quarterly or annually.	Johannes Mošidi	Sepharane	25 March 2015	Village Meeting	Community representatives may form foundation from which a Trust can be established. Trust and share schemes are dependent on the awarding of the MR. The Trust will involve surrounding villages through their representatives. Funds will be paid into a trust account. Trustees will be appointed from the mine and communities to administer the trust.
Pamish must contact Malokongskop community directly and not communicate through TC.	Solly Pitseng	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Thank you for your comment. This will be forwarded to the Applicant for consideration.
Pamish must consult directly with local villages. In the past other mines consulted through the TC who did not communicate the projects to villages.	Daniel Mashaba	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Thank you for your comment. This will be forwarded to the Applicant for consideration.
Community was unaware of the Project, The TC did not communicate the project to the villages.	Maria Langa	Ditlotswane	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	Thank you for your comment.
21 Water					
The project may result in water pollution.	Abel Kotzé & Stephanus Kotzé	Trekdrift Boerdery BK (Bellevue Pt. 5)	26 March 2015	Registration & Comment Form	Surface and groundwater impact assessments have been undertaken, with the findings presented as part of the EIA Report. The studies assessed potential impacts on water quality and quantity, with respect to surrounding receptors. These studies developed and recommended mitigation and management plans to manage potential impacts to surface and groundwater resources. A Stormwater management plan was compiled for the project (Section 5) based on GN 704 of the National Water Act no 36 of 1998 and DWS best practice guidelines. GN 704 ensures that all dirty water generated from the proposed mining activities is contained, whilst all clean water is diverted away to the downstream environment. Conceptual designs such as PCD sizes and anticipated peak discharges on channel sections are calculated; such

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					that all dirty water (polluted water) emanating from the mine is contained and does not enter the downstream clean water environment. The final drawdown cone extends approximately 1 km from the pit areas in the northern, southern and eastern directions, limited by the hills located east and west of the pit areas. The dewatered extent at LOM extends approximately 1.5 km northwest of Pit 1, but does not impact on any groundwater users.
What will the radius of possible water impacts be?	H van Vuuren	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Village Meeting	Since the storm water management plan is designed for the 1:50 year storm event, spillages from the PCDs may be possible during the life of mine if a large storm event occurs. All PCDs however are to be managed such that they always have sufficient capacity to store the 1:50 year storm event, by ensuring water levels within each PCD are maintained at acceptable levels. Therefore with the implementation of the stormwater management plan, the radius of possible water impacts will be maintained to within the mine area. The final drawdown cone extends approximately 1 km from the pit areas in the northern, southern and eastern directions, limited by the hills located east and west of the pit areas. The dewatered extent at LOM extends approximately 1.5 km northwest of Pit 1, but does not impact on any groundwater users.
Are water rights transferable if farms are bought out?	Abel Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Commercial Farmers Meeting	Rights to water are governed by the National Water Act and in certain cases, water use rights can be transferred. Any transfer will be subject to the provisions of the Act and approval from the competent authorities.
Will Pamish guarantee that water will only be used from pipeline?	AJ Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Commercial Farmers Meeting	The Applicant will apply for an Integrated Water Use Licence (IWUL) that will specify where water will be sourced from. However, there is not sufficient ground water to use; therefore the mine will be dependent on piped water.

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Water quality reports for the Mogalakwena River indicate increased concentrations of minerals, specifically chlorine levels. Government is not acting on the increased levels. What will Pamish do to ensure that water quality, dust and other impacts will be managed?	Fanie Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Commercial Farmers Meeting	Pamish will ensure no further deterioration of water quality occurs in the Mogalakwena River as a result of their proposed mine, appropriate mitigation measures have been detailed in section 6 of the EIA. Water quality monitoring plan has also been provided to enable detection of water quality impact thereby implement the necessary remedial measures as explained in section 7 of the EIA report.
What water requirements will Pamish have?	Fanie Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Commercial Farmers Meeting	The proposed mine will require approximately 409, 664 m ³ /annum of water per annum, which will be piped.
How and from where will water be extracted?	Manie Uys	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Commercial Farmers Meeting	Currently, various sources of water are being investigated through existing water scheme. Confirmation of the preferred water source has not been received, and infrastructure associated with provision of water has been excluded from this scope of work.
Will water be extracted from existing networks, i.e. municipal infrastructure?	Leonard Sone	Waterberg District Municipality	27 March 2015	Key Stakeholder Meeting	Currently, various sources of water are being investigated through existing water scheme. Confirmation of the preferred water source has not been received, and infrastructure associated with provision of water has been excluded from this scope of work.
How will Pamish assist community in providing water for livestock? There are not enough camps and water to keep livestock.	Joseph Lesiba Mmutlana	Taolome	27 March 2015	Village Meeting	Currently, various sources of water are being investigated through existing water scheme. Confirmation of the preferred water source has not been received, and infrastructure associated with provision of water has been excluded from this scope of work. The recommendation for the provision of water to surrounding communities will be put forward to Pamish Investment for consideration.

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21.1 Ground Water					
How will the mine affect Bellevue farms' ground water?	AJ Kotze	Bellevue farmer / owner	26 March 2015	Commercial Farmers Meeting	No water will be extracted from groundwater resources. Currently, various sources of water are being investigated through existing water scheme. Confirmation of the preferred water source has not been received, and infrastructure associated with provision of water has been excluded from this scope of work. The numerical model indicated that the final drawdown cone extends approximately 1 km from the pit areas in the northern, southern and eastern directions, limited by the hills located east and west of the pit areas. The dewatered extent at LOM extends approximately 1.5 km northwest of Pit 1, but does not impact on any groundwater users.
21.2 Water Quality					
Processing will take place on site. How will this affect water pollution?	Manie Uys	Bellevue farmer / owner	27 March 2015	Village Meeting	The waste rock dumps and stockpile areas are both low impact during mining, as both are kept relatively small and will not result in large amounts of seepage. The TSF is likely to generate poor quality seepage, however no parameter of concern has been identified and the TSF contaminant plume was modelled using 100% concentration of a generic contaminant. The contaminant plume migrates towards the open pit area through the operational phase and is captured by the resultant drawdown cone at the pit, thus limiting the extent of the TSF contaminant plume to the pit area only. Based on the samples analysed during the geochemical assessment representing the tailings, no chemical of concern (CoC) was identified since the results from the distilled water extraction illustrated to be mostly below detection limit. The TSF will be lined in terms of national legislative requirements to prevent water pollution.
Will the Mine pollute streams flowing into the Mogalakwena River? The Mogalakwena River supports the Kaditshwene Village.	John Ribombo	Kaditshwene	23 March 2015	Bakenberg TC Meeting	Surface and groundwater impact assessments have been undertaken, with the findings presented as part of the EIA Report. The studies assessed potential impacts to water



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					<p>quality and quantity, with respect to surrounding receptors. These studies developed and recommended mitigation and management plans to manage potential impacts to surface and groundwater resources.</p> <p>No water will be extracted from groundwater resources. From a groundwater perspective, the numerical model indicated that the final drawdown cone extends approximately 1 km from the pit areas in the northern, southern and eastern directions, limited by the hills located east and west of the pit areas. The dewatered extent at LOM extends approximately 1.5 km northwest of Pit 1, but does not impact on any groundwater users.</p> <p>Note, a Stormwater management plan was compiled for the project based on GN 704 of the National Water Act no 36 of 1998 and DWS best practice guidelines.</p> <p>This ensures that all dirty water generated from the proposed mining activities is contained within the pollution control dams (PCD), whilst all clean water is diverted away to the downstream environment. Therefore, no contamination of the rivers will occur.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring plan has also been provided to enable detection of water quality impact thereby implement the necessary remedial measures as explained in section 7 of the EIA report.</p> <p>Pamish will ensure no further water quality deterioration occurs in the Mogalakwena River as a result of their proposed mine, appropriate mitigation measures have been detailed in section 6 of the EIA. Water quality monitoring plan has also been provided in section 7 of the EIA report. A Storm water management plan was compiled for the project based on GN 704 of the National Water Act no 36 of 1998 and DWS best practice guidelines.</p> <p>This ensures that all dirty water generated from the proposed mining activities is contained within the pollution control dams (PCD), whilst all clean water is diverted away</p>

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					to the downstream environment. Therefore, no contamination of the rivers will occur.
Mapela Mine (Mogalakwena) has affected the water. There is oil and other chemicals in the water. How will Pamish prevent this from happening?	Jonas Malapile	Kwenaite / Moutjane	30 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>A Storm water management plan was compiled for the project based on GN 704 of the National Water Act no 36 of 1998 and DWS best practice guidelines. This ensures that all dirty water generated from the proposed mining activities is contained within the pollution control dams (PCD), whilst all clean water is diverted away to the downstream environment. Therefore, no contamination of the rivers will occur.</p> <p>The waste rock dumps and stockpile areas are both low impact during mining, as both are kept relatively small and will not result in large amounts of seepage. The TSF is likely to generate poor quality seepage, however no parameter of concern has been identified and the TSF contaminant plume was modelled using 100% concentration of a generic contaminant. The contaminant plume migrates towards the open pit area through the operational phase and is captured by the resultant drawdown cone at the pit, thus limiting the extent of the TSF contaminant plume to the pit area only. Based on the samples analysed during the geochemical assessment representing the tailings, no chemical of concern (CoC) was identified since the results from the distilled water extraction illustrated to be mostly below detection limit. The TSF will be lined in terms of national legislative requirements to prevent water pollution. Ongoing surface water monitoring (up and downstream) of the proposed mining site is recommended.</p>

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What will happen if water quality is affected?	Albert Mabusela	Malokongskop	24 March 2015	Village Meeting	A groundwater management plan has been developed, with the aim to manage and mitigate any potential impacts associated with the respective activities that may have an impact on the groundwater environment. Groundwater monitoring will be undertaken to DWS requirements, according to the Water Use License conditions. Should water quality be impacted during construction, operation or decommissioning, the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) will need to be notified and remediation measures implemented (subject to DWS approval).
Will water be affected, placing cattle and children at risk? Water quality has also changed since Anglo Mogalakwena Mine came into operation.	Amos Lesiba Mabusela	Pudiakgopa Village	23 March 2015	Village Meeting	During the construction phase the groundwater quality may be impacted on by localised hydrocarbon spills that may occur at workshop and yellow metal laydown areas, as well as hydrocarbon storage zones. Another potential risk to groundwater quality at the site is domestic waste generated by the construction phase contractors and client staff that may contaminate the groundwater resource. In addition, the groundwater quality may be impacted by general/ hazardous waste which is not placed in the impermeable bunded area before being taken to a registered landfill site. This was a low impact activity and mitigation measures were to dispose of all domestic waste at a dedicated, suitably constructed landfill site. This can be mitigated by monitoring the quality of groundwater and surface water as prescribed by the groundwater and surface water reports, (to ensure that the project does not have any detrimental effects on community water sources. Pamish will ensure no further deterioration of water quality occurs in the Mogalakwena River as a result of their proposed mine, appropriate mitigation measures have been detailed in section 6 of the EIA. Water quality monitoring plan has also been provided to enable detection of water quality impact thereby implement

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					the necessary remedial measures as explained in section 7 of the EIA report.
Will the mine affect the water that we use?	Seleka Pila	Claremont	31 March 2015	Village Meeting	<p>No water will be extracted from groundwater resources. The numerical model indicated that the final drawdown cone extends approximately 1 km from the pit areas in the northern, southern and eastern directions, limited by the hills located east and west of the pit areas. The dewatered extent at LOM extends approximately 1.5 km northwest of Pit 1, but does not impact on any groundwater users. Note, a Stormwater management plan was compiled for the project based on GN 704 of the National Water Act no 36 of 1998 and DWS best practice guidelines. This ensures that all dirty water generated from the proposed mining activities is contained within the pollution control dams (PCD), whilst all clean water is diverted away to the downstream environment. Therefore, no contamination of the rivers will occur.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring plan has also been provided to enable detection of water quality impact thereby implement the necessary remedial measures as explained in section 7 of the EIA report.</p>