

PROJECT PHOENIX

Public participation process meeting 4th September 2012 17:00 Kumba Cinema Hall



CONTENTS

- 1. Purpose of the meeting
- 2. Background to the Phoenix project
- 3. Discussion of various proposed EIA activities
- 4. Expected impacts
- 5. Process to be followed
- 6. Road ahead



1. PURPOSE OF THE MEETING



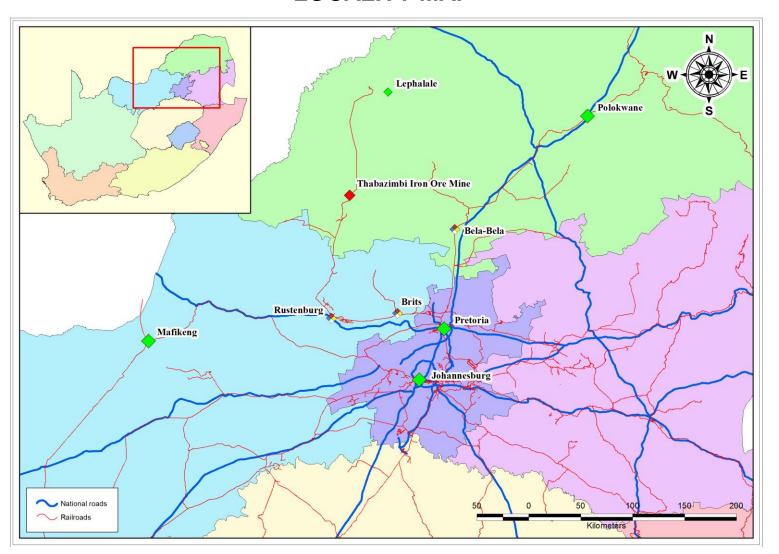
- Present the proposed Phoenix project to the public & organs of state,
- Present the process to be followed as part of the EIA
- Allow the public & organs of state the opportunity to ask questions on the project.



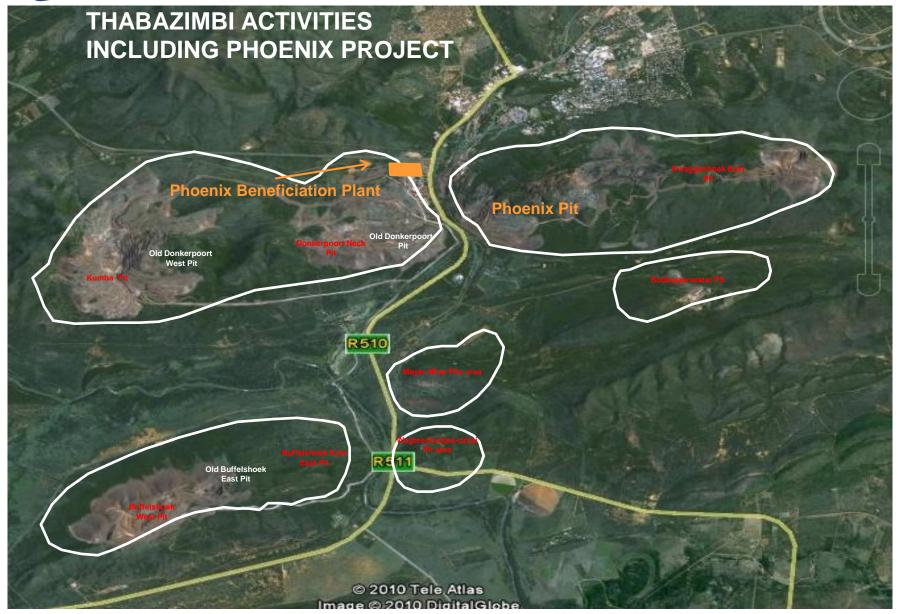
2. BACKGROUND TO THE PHOENIX PROJECT



LOCALITY MAP









Background to the mining activities at Thabazimbi:

- 1919 Prospecting started
- 1931 The mine officially opened as an underground mine
- 1997 Underground operations were discontinued.

Activities from 1931 to date ...

- Underground tunnels: 447,4 km
- 156 Mt Ore produced:
- Waste: 708 Mt
- The mine is constantly busy with exploration to extend the life of the mine
- Approved life of mine end of 2016.

KUMBA IRON ORE

Underground operations



Open cast operations





MOTIVATION FOR THE PHOENIX PROJECT

 The LOM of the Thabazimbi mine is reaching its end in 2016. Kumba is investigating possibilities to extend the LOM by at least 20 years by exploiting the large low grade iron ore resources in the form of banded ironstone formations (BIF).

The above two factors give rise to the Phoenix Project.

- The current operational plant at Thabazimbi is not equipped to treat the banded ironstone earmarked for the Phoenix Plant.
- The Phoenix Project will ensure utilisation of material that has previously been classified as sub-standard material.
- Beneficiation of ore that has been classified as material that cannot be beneficiated by the existing plant or that has not been removed from the pit areas due to the nature of the material.



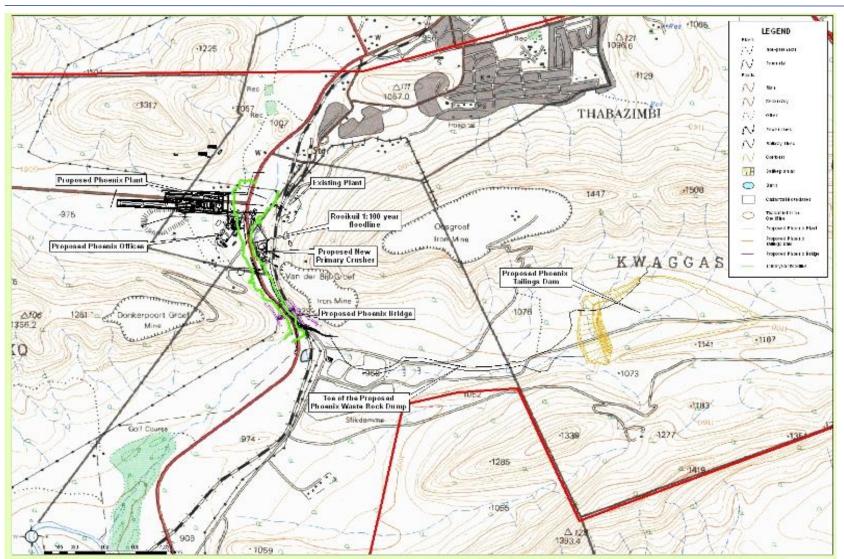
- Phoenix Project was re-started in 2009.
- Project Phoenix involves the mining of banded ironstone and using improved processing technologies. All activities will take place within the existing mining right area.
- Project Phoenix exploration involves drilling and bulk sampling.
 - ➤ The exploration for Project Phoenix in old underground tunnels & above ground.
 - Above ground exploration drilling and a bulk sampling process whereby the material will be removed and treated in the pilot plants.

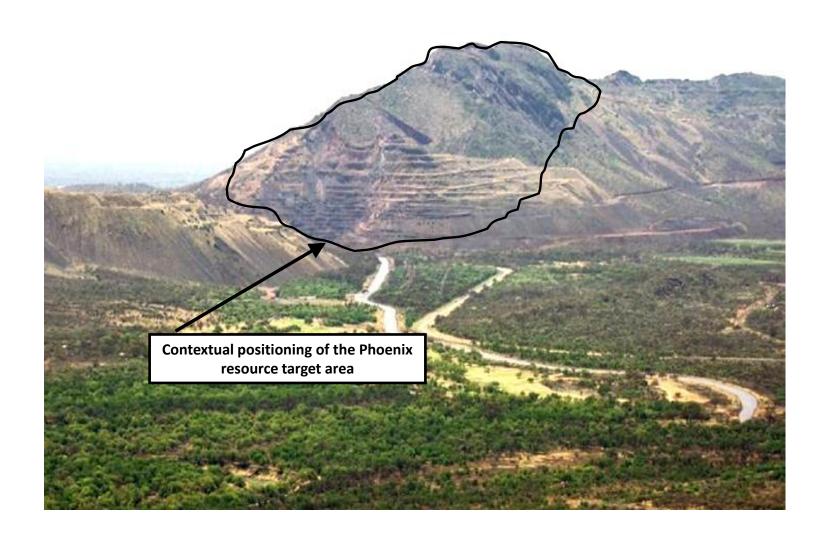


- The bulk sample will be blasted and taken by means of conventional loading and hauling mining methods.
- Approximately 750 000 t of material (ore and waste rock) will be removed as a bulk sampling. This will take place mainly in the Vanderbijl pit area.
- Two pilot plants namely JIG (crushing & screening) and a High Density Separation will be constructed.
- The results from the pilot plants will be used to support final feasibility study for the Phoenix Project.



PHOENIX PLANT & ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE





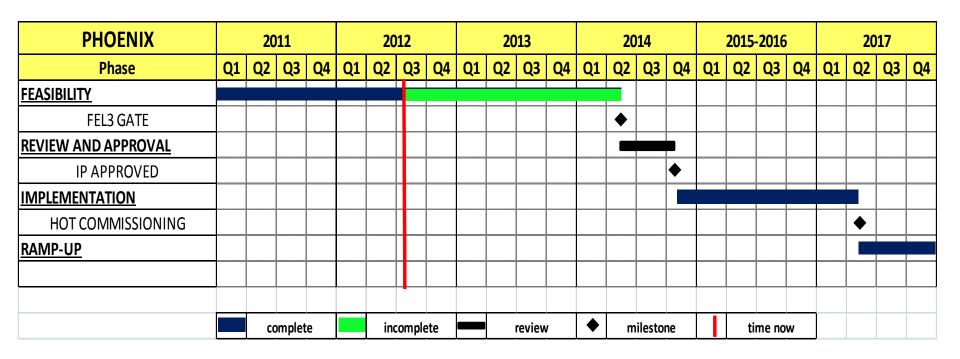


PROJECT PHASES

- OPPORTUNITY
- CONCEPTUAL STUDY
- PRE-FEASIBILITY
- FEASIBILITY
- IMPLEMENTATION
- REVIEW



PHOENIX PROJECT TIMELINES





3. DISCUSSION OF VARIOUS PROPOSED EIA ACTIVITIES



- Two slimes and one return water pipelines of 150mm (each) and length of 6km delivering slimes from the plant to the slimes dam and return water from the slimes dam which will cross the Rooikuilspruit resulting in impediment and diversion of the flow of water and alteration of the bed and banks in the Rooikuilspruit.
- Construction of slimes dam number 5.
- Two 150mm diameter (each) slimes pipelines delivering slimes from plant to the slimes dam with a combined throughput of more than 120ℓ per second.
- Conveyor structures crossing the Rooikuilspruit transporting ore from the plant load out station approximately 1 kilometer and crossing Rooikuilspruit from the crusher to the plant.
- Levelling (altering) of the Rooikuilspruit bed to improve the water flow, and lining of the Rooikuilspruit to prevent seepage from the spruit into Van der Bijl pit.
- Construction of 132Kv power line crossing over the Rooikuilspruit.



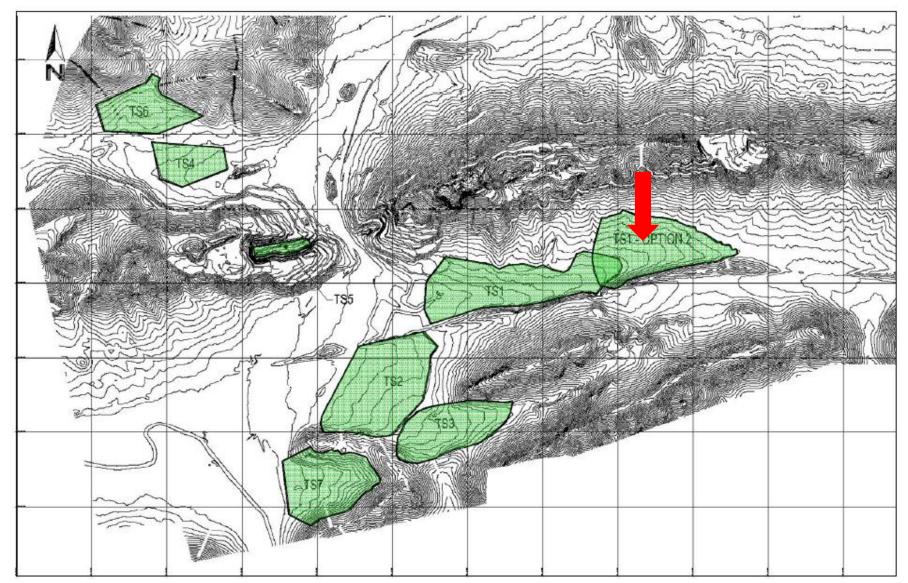
- Bridge support structures crossing over the R510 Thabazimbi northern road to provide access from Van der Bijl pit to Donkerpoort crossing the Rooikuilspruit.
- Construction of an additional railway siding to accommodate the new ore beds.
- Construction of 6,5 km haul roads within the mining area with a width of 23 m.
- Various existing and future infrastructure e.g. haul roads, waste rock dumps and slimes dam facilities that alter storm water drainage lines originating in the Kwaggashoek, Van der Bijl, Bobbejaanwater, Donkerpoort, Buffelshoek and Meyer mine areas that require a water use license.

Pipelines consisting of two slimes and one return water pipelines with diameter of 150mm (each) and length of ±6 kilometers for the purpose of delivering slimes from the new plant to the slimes dam and return water from the slimes dam which will cross the Rooikuilspruit resulting in impediment and diversion of the flow of water and alteration of the bed and banks in the Rooikuilspruit.



Construction of slimes dam number 5.







Construction of ±6 kilometers, two 150mm diameter (each) slimes pipelines delivering slimes from the new plant to the slimes dam and one 150mm diameter return water pipeline with a combined throughput of more than 120ℓ per second.







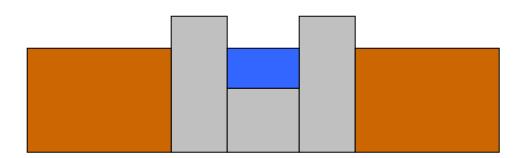
Conveyor structures crossing the Rooikuilspruit transporting ore from the plant load out station approximately 1 kilometer and crossing Rooikuilspruit from the crusher to the plant approximately 4 kilometres in length resulting in impediment and diversion of the flow of water and alteration of the bed and banks in the Rooikuilspruit.



Levelling (altering) of the Rooikuilspruit bed to improve the water flow, and lining of the Rooikuilspruit to prevent seepage from the spruit into Van der Bijl pit.

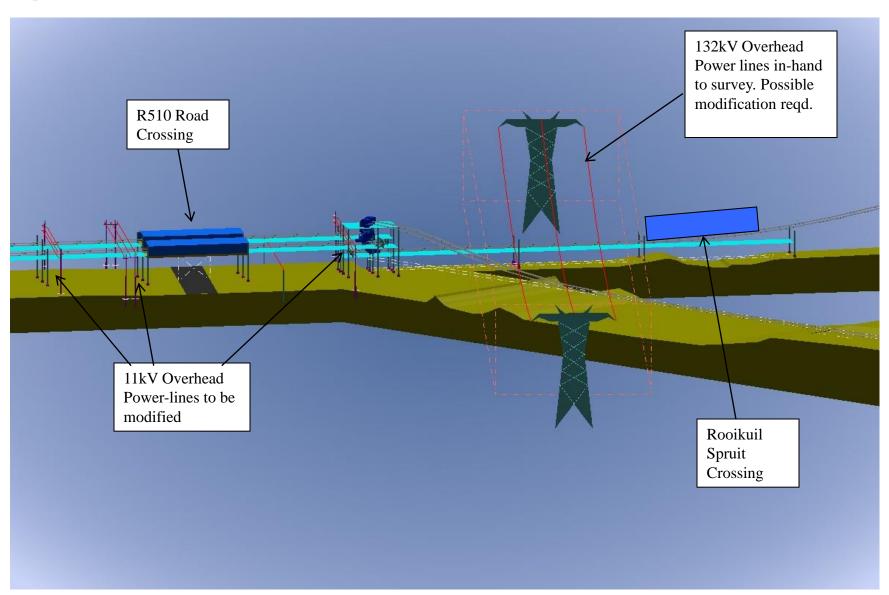


The potential lining of the Rooikuilspruit near the proposed Phoenix Plant to improve flow characteristics of the watercourse



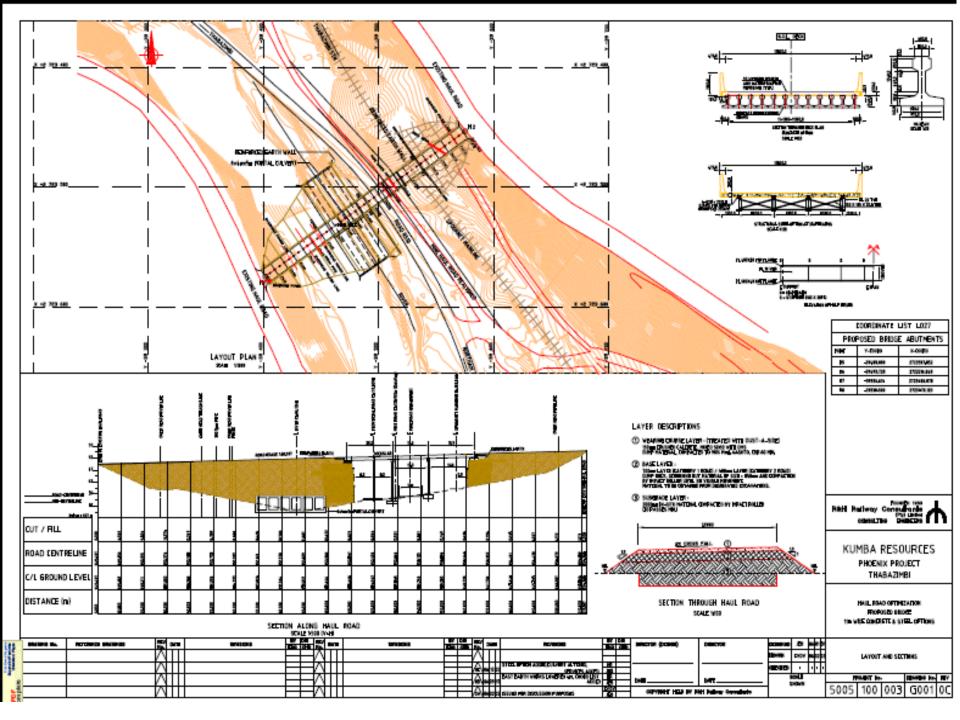


Construction of 132Kv power line crossing over the Rooikuilspruit. The support structures of the power line can result in impediment and diversion of the flow of water and alteration of the bed and banks in the Rooikuilspruit. The route, length and servitude width will be a subject of alternative assessment.



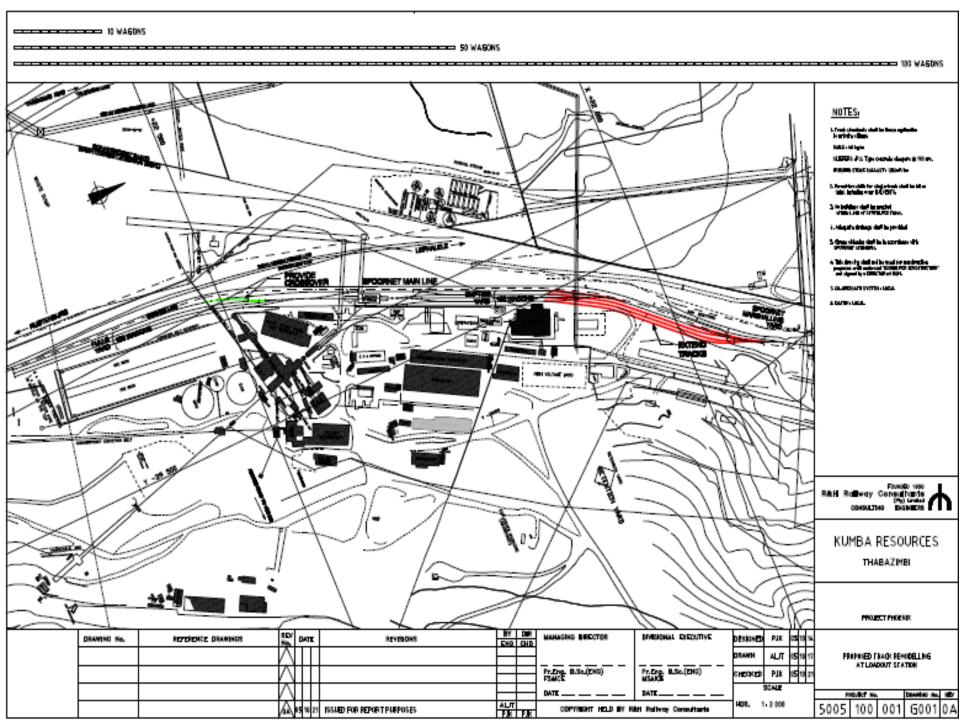


Bridge support structures crossing over the R510 Thabazimbi northern road to provide access from Van der Bijl pit to Donkerpoort crossing the Rooikuilspruit resulting in impediment and diversion of the flow of water and alteration of the bed and banks in the Rooikuilspruit.





Construction of an additional railway siding to accommodate the new ore beds.





Construction of 6, 5 km haul roads within the mining area with a width of 23 meters.



Various existing and future infrastructure e.g. haul roads, waste rock dumps and slimes dam facilities that alter storm water drainage lines originating in the Kwaggashoek, Van der Bijl, Bobbejaanwater, Donkerpoort, Buffelshoek and Meyer mine areas that require a water use license.



4. EXPECTED IMPACTS



EXPECTED IMPACTS FROM ACTIVITIES

Construction phase

- Noise (structures)
- Dust (structures)
- Traffic (bridge, conveyor, pipelines and siding)
- Fauna and Flora (RKS leveling, pipeline construction)
- Surface water run-off (crossing of drainage lines, RKS leveling, haul roads)
- Topography (haul roads)
- Archaeology
- Visual impact (structures)
- Soil (pipelines, haul roads)



EXPECTED IMPACTS FROM ACTIVITIES

Operational phase

- Surface water run-off (crossing of drainage lines, RKS leveling, haul roads)
- Topography (haul roads)
- Visual impact (mining activities, structures)
- Soil (pipelines, haul roads)
- Land use and land capability (all activities)
- Mining (road closure, blasting)



EXPECTED IMPACTS FROM ACTIVITIES

Decommissioning and closure phase

- Surface water run-off (crossing of drainage lines)
- Topography (discard dumps, waste rock dumps)
- Land use and land capability (all activities)



5. PROCESS TO BE FOLLOWED



The following process will be followed:

- Public participation process until 17 September 2012
- Submission of Scoping Report November 2012
- Commencement of specialist studies September 2012 March 2013
- Submission of EIAR & EMP April 2013



List of specialist studies:

- Economic study,
- Air Quality study,
- Biodiversity (fauna & flora study),
- Blasting & vibration study,
- Climate study,
- Geo-hydrology study,
- Hydrology study,
- Noise study,
- Visual study,
- Traffic study,
- Heritage study,
- Paleontological study,
- Social impact study.



6. ROAD AHEAD



THANK YOU