

**Table 7: Duration**

Category	Rating	Description
Very short-term	1	Less than 1 year
Short-term	2	1 to 5 years
Medium-Term	3	5 to 10 years
Long-Term	4	10 to 15 years
Very long-term	5	Greater than 15 years
Permanent	6	Permanent

**Table 8: Intensity**

Category	Rating	Description
Very low	0	Where the impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions are not affected
Low	1	Where the impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions are marginally affected
Medium	2	Where the affected environment is altered but natural, cultural and social function and processes continue albeit in a modified way
High	3	Where cultural and social function and processes are altered to the extent that they will temporarily cease
Very high	4	Where cultural and social function and processes are altered to the extent that they will permanently cease

**Table 9: Significance**

Score	Rating
2-4	Low
5-7	Low to Moderate
8-10	Moderate
11-13	Moderate to High
14-16	High
17-19	Very High

**Table 10: Without Mitigation Measures**

Without Mitigation Measures	Probability	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Significance
Water Quality	2	1	5	2	10
Dewatering	1	1	5	1	8

**Table 11: With Mitigation Measures**

With Mitigation Measures	Probability	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Significance
Water Quality	1	1	2	1	6
Dewatering	1	1	1	1	5

### 6.3.2 Risk rating

The risks without mitigation measures are moderate and with mitigation measures it is low to moderate. Based on the data obtained during the study, dewatering of the aquifers in close proximity of the mining areas were not considered a risk due to the areas being dewatered to a depth below the elevation of the proposed mining depth.

The following potential risks were identified:

- Groundwater quality deterioration due to the proposed tailings dams, the proposed sewage treatment facility, the waste rock dump and the storm water system;
- Soil pollution and;
- Legal and regulatory problems due to non compliance

**Table 12: Risk Assessment Discussion**

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Possible Environmental Impacts</i>	<i>Possible Site Specific Impacts</i>	<i>Mitigation measured</i>
Operational phase	Groundwater Quality	Oil and diesel spills are common and end up in the storm water and can infiltrate into the groundwater system.	Proper storm water system needs to be in place with storm water management system. Pollution control dams needs to be in place.
		Manganese stock piles are usually steep-sided heaps. The steep slopes are unstable. Some materials on the stockpiles are very fine and easily transported by surface runoff. A potential for significant amounts of pollution from the stacking area.	
	Dewatering	No risk for groundwater dewatering is foreseen	

## 7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1 Conclusions

#### 7.1.1 Groundwater Quality

The majority of constituent concentrations are within the Class 0 ideal target range. DM4 has elevated conductivity and total dissolved solids readings because of the concentrated salts in the dry river bed. DM5 also has elevated conductivity and total dissolved solids readings because of the calcrete in the vicinity that it was drilled. The elevated iron concentrations are due to the natural high levels of iron in the geology, the Banded Iron Stone Formations.

The overall groundwater quality of the boreholes in the vicinity are good except for DM4 that has been chloride enriched and DM5 with iron above the maximum allowable limit. The sampled boreholes can be classified as calcium-magnesium-bicarbonate water type with chloride enrichment in DM4 and DM5 with iron above the maximum allowable limit.

#### 7.1.2 Groundwater Levels

Groundwater levels do not correlate with the local and regional topography. The regional ground-water level varies between 13.05m to 54.89m deep below the surface. The fact that the water levels do not correlate with the topography is caused by the influence of regional dewatering by existing mining within close proximity of the proposed mining activities.

#### 7.1.3 Proposed Mining

There are 3 areas that proposed mining are going to take place on the farm Portion 2 of Demaneng. There are a southern, a central and a northern proposed mining area which targets the hills of the Kuruman Formation. The mining method to be applied is open cast mining to extract the manganese and iron ore. The elevation of the proposed northern mining area is 1276 meters above mean sea level (mamsl), the proposed central mining area is 1284 mamsl and 1330 mamsl in the southern proposed mining area. The final mining depths of the open casts are going to be at an elevation of 1178 mamsl. Groundwater levels were measured in exploration boreholes DEX10 and DM3 in order to investigate the potential depth of water intersection by mining activities.

Exploration borehole DEX10 was drilled to 108 mbgl (1179 mamsl) one metre above the bottom elevation of the open cast pit. No water level was measured up to a depth of 100 mbgl (1187 mamsl). The static water level in borehole DM3 was recorded to be at an elevation of 1172 mamsl, which is 6 metres below the proposed pit elevation.

Boreholes DM9, DM10 and DM11 which are approximately 0.7km from the central mining area are dry at depths between 30 and 50 metres.

The deep groundwater level at the proposed mining site can be contributed to dewatering activities taking place at surrounding mines. Based on the fact that the aquifer associated with mining is mainly dewatered, it can be assumed that dewatering at the proposed Demaneng Mine will be limited. The proposed mining areas on Portion 2 of Demaneng are bordered in the north and south by Khumba Iron Ore, to the west by Khumani Iron Ore, further west (approximately 5 kilometres) by Sishen Iron Ore and in the east by the farmer Mr. Dihan Van Rensburg. Based on current reserves Khumani mine producing 8.4 million tonnes per year (tpy) would have a life in excess of 40 years and at 16.8 million tpy a life in excess of about 25 years (<http://www.assmang.co.za/o/iron/khumani.asp>), Sishen mine has a mine life expectancy of 27 years at the current mining rate ([http://www.kumba.co.za/ob\\_sishen.php](http://www.kumba.co.za/ob_sishen.php)). The proposed Demaneng mine will only have a mine lifetime of 20 years (data obtained from Karien van der Merwe) and therefore no dewatering is expected to take place at the proposed mining area. Dewatering activities are taking place on a regional scale in the area. The risk recognized for impact on surrounding groundwater users and the Gamagara River, as a result of groundwater dewatering, is therefore seen as low based on the data obtained during the study. The dewatering of the aquifers in close proximity of the mining areas was not considered a risk due to the areas being dewatered to a depth below the elevation of the proposed mining depth.

The risk to the environment is in the form of potential contaminant water from the mine infrastructure (tailings dams, sewage treatment and waste rock dumps) is limited due to the aquifer dewatering by existing mines. The contamination potential of mine waste material (tailings and waste rock) is furthermore low. Based on the above it is concluded the contamination risk is site specific with no foreseen impact on groundwater users and environmental receptors.

#### *7.1.4 Risk assessment*

The risk to the environment is in the form of potential contaminant water from the mine infrastructure (tailings dams, sewage treatment and waste rock dumps) is limited due to the aquifer dewatering by existing mines. The contamination potential of mine waste material (tailings and waste rock) is furthermore low. Based on the above it is concluded the contamination risk is site specific with no foreseen impact on groundwater users and environmental receptors.

A risk assessment carried out indicated that the potential risk to groundwater is considered to be acceptable should all mitigation measures be implemented. The risks without mitigation measures are moderate and with mitigation measures it is low to moderate. Based on the data obtained during the study, dewatering of the aquifers in close proximity

of the mining areas were not considered a risk due to the areas being dewatered to a depth below the elevation of the proposed mining depth.

## 7.2 Water Management

### 7.2.1 *Setting up of monitoring network*

- A groundwater monitoring network should be put in place at Demaneng in the vicinity of the proposed mining areas, tailings dams, waste rock dumps and sewage treatment facility;
- There should at least be two monitoring boreholes drilled at each mining area, the tailings dams the sewage treatment facility and the waste dump;
- The monitoring boreholes must be sampled on a six (6) month interval and be analysed for standard anions & cations, ICP-scan (heavy metals), pH, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Electrical Conductivity (EC), and Total Hardness;
- The main focus should be in monitoring and comparing iron, manganese and heavy metals to determine a potential for groundwater deterioration over time.

### 7.2.2 *Mitigations measures to be put in place at Operational Phase*

- Proper storm water system needs to be in place with storm water management plan;
- Pollution control dams needs to be in place as well; —
- Proposed sewage treatment works needs to be to specification.

## 7.3 Gap analysis

The gaps that were identified during the study are as follows:

- A groundwater monitoring network should be put in place at Demaneng in the vicinity of the proposed open pit mining areas, 2 boreholes at each open pit area. Two boreholes at each of the mining infrastructures, the tailings dams, the waste rock dumps and the sewage treatment facility.
- There are no boreholes in the area southwest of the Ga-Mogara River at the proposed mining area in the southern part of the farm to get groundwater levels and hydrogeological data. Two boreholes need to be drilled in this area to get groundwater levels.

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<http://www.assmang.co.za/o/iron/khumani.asp>[http://www.kumba.co.za/ob\\_sishen.php](http://www.kumba.co.za/ob_sishen.php)

## Karien van der Merwe

---

**From:** Kobus Davel [kobus@occuserv.com]

**Sent:** 06 December 2010 03:19 PM

**To:** 'Karien van der Merwe'

**Subject:** RE: Status Report

Middag Karien

Die stofstasies van die SA Manganese projek is Saterdag 4 Desember 2010 geruil en word na Chemtec Lab in Pretoria gestuur vir die bepaling van die stofkonsentrasies. Hopelik sal ek die resultate terug kry vroeg in volgende week, aangesien ek sluit vanaf 15 Desember 2010 tot 05 Januarie 2011.

Sal jou op hoogte hou.

Groetnis.

**Kobus Davel**  
**Occupational Hygiene Consultant**

### OCCUSERV

Mobile: 083 2827 503

Fax: 086 5081 152

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---

**From:** Karien van der Merwe [mailto:karienvdm@vodamail.co.za]

**Sent:** Monday, December 06, 2010 9:16 AM

**To:** 'Kobus Davel'

**Cc:** 'Japie Loubser'

**Subject:** Status Report

**Importance:** High

Hallo Kobus,

Ek verwys na ons pasafgelope telefoongesprek en bevestig net hiermee dat jy later vandag vir my 'n kort "status report" van jou studies tot dusver m.b.t. die SA Manganese-projek sal stuur.

Baie dankie en groete,  
Karien.

# **APPENDIX F**

## **Report: Heritage Assessment**





# APPENDIX E

## Status Report: Fall-out Dust Study

## Karien van der Merwe

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**From:** Kobus Davel [kobus@occuserv.com]

**Sent:** 06 December 2010 03:19 PM

**To:** 'Karien van der Merwe'

**Subject:** RE: Status Report

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Sal jou op hoogte hou.

Groetnis.

**Kobus Davel**  
**Occupational Hygiene Consultant**

### OCCUSERV

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---

**From:** Karien van der Merwe [mailto:karienvdm@vodamail.co.za]

**Sent:** Monday, December 06, 2010 9:16 AM

**To:** 'Kobus Davel'

**Cc:** 'Japie Loubser'

**Subject:** Status Report

**Importance:** High

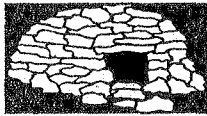
Hallo Kobus,

Ek verwys na ons pasafgelope telefoongesprek en bevestig net hiermee dat jy later vandag vir my 'n kort "status report" van jou studies tot dusver m.b.t. die SA Manganese-projek sal stuur.

Baie dankie en groete,  
Karien.

# **APPENDIX F**

## **Report: Heritage Assessment**



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20 OCTOBER 2010

## **FIRST PHASE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED IRON ORE MINING DEVELOPMENTS ON PORTION 2 OF THE FARM DEMANENG 546, KURUMAN, NORTHERN CAPE**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Iron ore mining developments are planned on Portion 2 of the farm Demaneng 546 near Kathu, in the district of Kuruman, Northern Cape.

Previous archaeological investigations indicated that Early Stone Age archaeological material of exceptional technological skills occur in the form of hand axes and pointed flakes in the red sand deposits of the area. The distribution of these artefacts could be fairly general and widespread in the surroundings of Kathu.

While exhilarating finds had been made in the red sand deposits around Kathu, it appears that the geology has changed rapidly towards the present area of investigation. The deep red sand deposit transformed into the more hilly area with a rich iron ore accumulation.

Although no stone tools or flakes were visible on the surface at Demaneng, it might be possible that these stone tools could appear. The impact of the proposed mining developments on the cultural heritage of the site should be handled with caution.

Other historical remnants occur in the form of ruined buildings, which could be the remains of old manganese mining activities of many years ago. These old buildings could possibly be older than sixty years. The farmer's father bought the farm in 1963, when they found the buildings there. The structures are in a dilapidated state and there is no obvious function or practical use to restore and to preserve these features of unknown origin.

I recommend that the proposed developments and planning of the site may proceed, provided that caution should be taken during the excavations. In the case of the discovery of any stone flakes or tools, the work should immediately be stopped and reported to the archaeologist or to officials at the McGregor Museum, Kimberley.

The extension of the mine should also be clarified with the local branch of the Northern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency in Kimberley (Department of Sport, Arts & Culture, Kimberley).

## **INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION**

### **Scope and Limitations**

The investigation provided an opportunity to examine the proposed mining area.

Dense thorn veld vegetation presented difficult circumstances during the investigation of area, either by vehicle or on foot. Limitations were experienced in some cases where the bush became difficult to penetrate and detours had to be taken.

### **Methodology**

1. The different points were reached by vehicle and the area inspected on foot.
2. GPS points were taken and the surroundings and features recorded on camera.
3. The site is compared with other archaeological sites in the region.

## **INVESTIGATION**

Iron ore mining activities will be extended to include Portion 2 of the farm Demaneng 546, near Kathu in the district of Kuruman. Northern Cape. The site was visited on 19 and 20 October 2010. Karien van der Merwe, Environmental Consultant from Kimberley, gave directions to the site and an official of the mine accompanied me at the farm.

The site was examined for any possible traces of cultural and historical remains to establish the potential impact of the developments on any archaeological and cultural historical material. The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is done in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), (25 of 1999) and under the Environmental Conservation Act, (73 of 1989).

The report aims to explain and evaluate the significance of cultural heritage sites, archaeological material, manmade structures older than 60 years, and sites associated with oral histories and graves that might be affected by the proposed developments.

Geological and palaeontological deposits are not included as a subject of this report.

## LOCALITY

The farm Demaneng 546 is located to the south of Kathu along the N14 main road, to Upington in the Northern Cape (Map 1). The proposed area of development stretches from the N14 towards the east (Map 2).

Vegetation cover can be described as Thorn Veld, which consists mainly of Swarthaak (*Acacia mellifera*) and Driedoring (*Rhigozum trichotomum*), with a scatter of young Kameeldoring trees (*Acacia erioloba*) and Vaalbos (*Tachonanthus camphorathus*). The farm lies outside the official Erioloba belt (Map 3).

GPS coordinates (Cape scale) were taken to establish the layout of the land (Map 4).

A	27°48'16"S. 023°03'38"E Altitude 1227m (Figs.1-3).
RUINS	27°51'06"S. 023°02'04"E Altitude 1356m (Figs.8-13).
GAMAGARA	27°51'42"S. 023°02'31"E Altitude 1210m (Fig.17)
RESERVOIR DAM	27°49'32"S. 023°03'47"E Altitude 1265m (Figs.18-20)
D	27°51'28"S. 023°01'25"E Altitude 1374m (Figs.4-7).

## RESULTS

### FINDS

From previous archaeological investigations, researchers are aware that Early Stone Age archaeological material of exceptional technological skill occur in the form of hand axes and pointed flakes in the red sand deposits of the area (Figs.20&21). The distribution of these artefacts could be fairly general and widespread in the surroundings of Kathu (Beaumont 1990, 2007 Dreyer 2006, 2008a).

After several seasons of excavations at Kathu Pan and elsewhere near Kathu, Beaumont (1990) has designated the importance of the Early Stone Age lithic material. Investigations at Kathu cemetery (Beaumont 1990, 2007) and at Hartsnoll (Dreyer 2006) and Bestwood 459RD (Dreyer 2008a), produced Early Stone Age hand axes and pointed flakes (Figs.20&21) in abundance. Test trenches at Bestwood did not deliver any artefacts, but tools were collected in an old sand borrow pit from a layer about 2m below the surface level (Dreyer 2008a).

While exhilarating finds had been made in the red sand deposits with significant stands of *Erioloba* trees (Fig.17) around Kathu, it appears that the geology has changed rapidly towards the present area of investigation at Demaneng. The deep red sand deposits transform into hills, which produce the rich iron ore accumulations (Figs.4-7).

Historical remains occur in the form of ruined buildings (Figs.8-12), which could be the remnants of old manganese mining activities of many years ago. The walls were constructed out of concrete blocks (Fig.8), with concrete lintels (Fig.10), of which some are very low (Fig.8) and wooden doorframes and windowpanes (Figs.10&11). A concrete lined pit with dividing wall down the centre (Fig.12) was found in close association with one of the building clusters. Several old and well-used wheelbarrows were dumped into the pool (Fig.13). The purpose of this feature below ground level is uncertain.

A single glass soft drink bottle from Sullivan's in Kimberley (Fig.14), and baked bricks from New Castle (Fig.16) gave no indication of the age of the occupation of the site.

It is speculated that the old buildings could be older than sixty years. The structures are in a dilapidated state and there is no obvious function or practical purpose to restore and to preserve these features of unknown origin.

No sign of any other cultural or historical material was found in the proposed area of development on Demaneng 546.



## **IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

I anticipate that due to the wide and general distribution of the stone artefacts in the Kathu area, there is a slight possibility that the new mining activities at the farm Demaneng 546 could also encounter some of the Early Stone Age material.

Although no stone tools or flakes were visible on the surface, it might be possible that these stone tools could likewise appear at Demaneng. The impact of the proposed mining developments on the cultural heritage of the site should be handled with caution.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Judging from the geology and the rapid soil change, there are no obvious reasons to delay the commencement of further planning and development of the site.

I recommend that the proposed developments and planning of the site may proceed, provided that caution should be taken during the excavations. In the case of the discovery of any stone flakes or tools, the work should immediately be stopped and reported to the archaeologist or to officials at the McGregor Museum, Kimberley.

The extension of the mine should also be clarified with the local branch of the Northern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency in Kimberley (Department of Sport, Arts & Culture, Kimberley).

## **MITIGATION**

Concerning the area for the proposed developments, mitigation measures will be required in case of the discovery of stone tools and flakes.

Every archaeological and historical site is unique and should be treated as a non-renewable commodity. All efforts should be made to avoid any unnecessary disturbance or destruction of any cultural remains. I stress, therefore, that in case of the discovery of any human skeletal material, stone tools, pottery or other archaeological or historical material during the course of the work, all activities should temporarily be stopped and stabilised in the specific area. The archaeologist should be notified for an in situ inspection by officials and specialists from the McGregor Museum, Kimberley.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank Karien van der Merwe from Kimberley and Piet Kotzee from SA Manganese Iron Ore, for assistance during the fieldwork.

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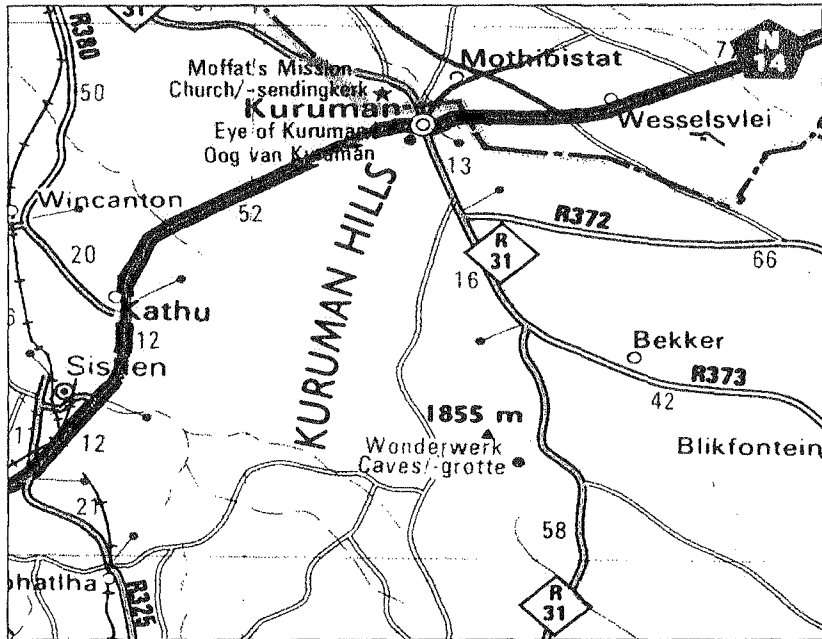
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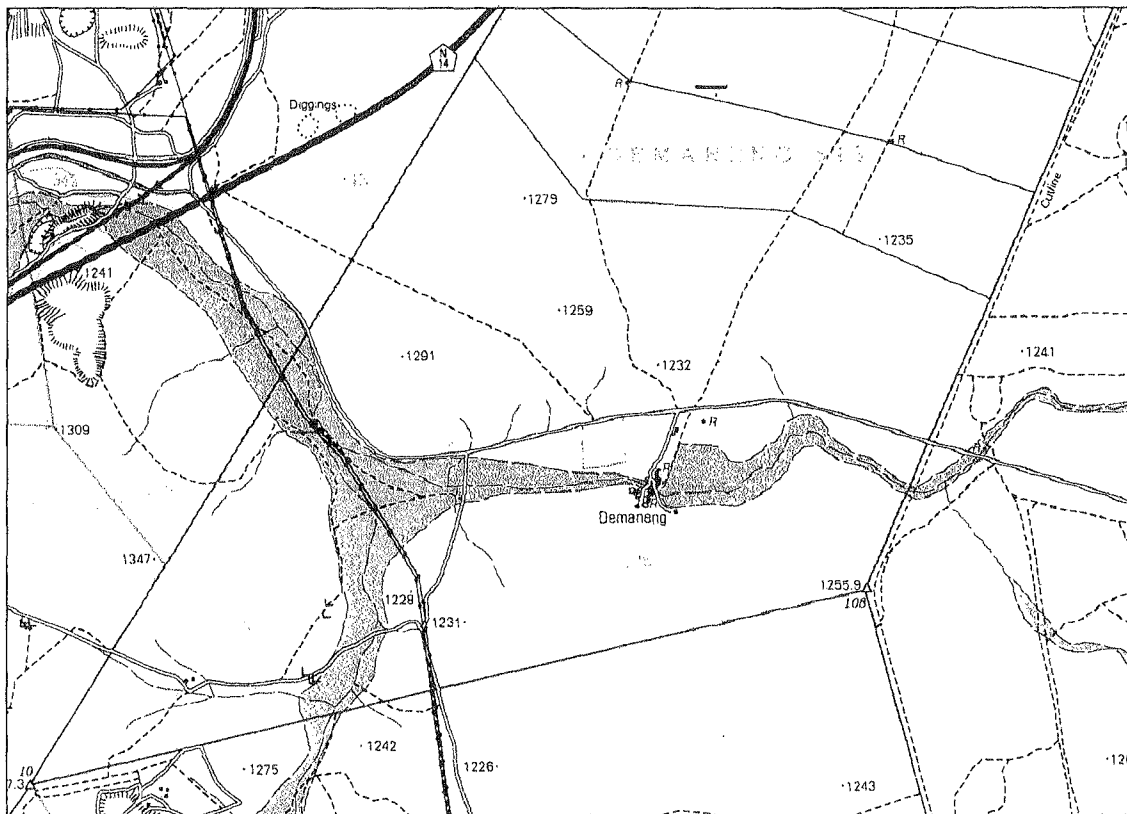
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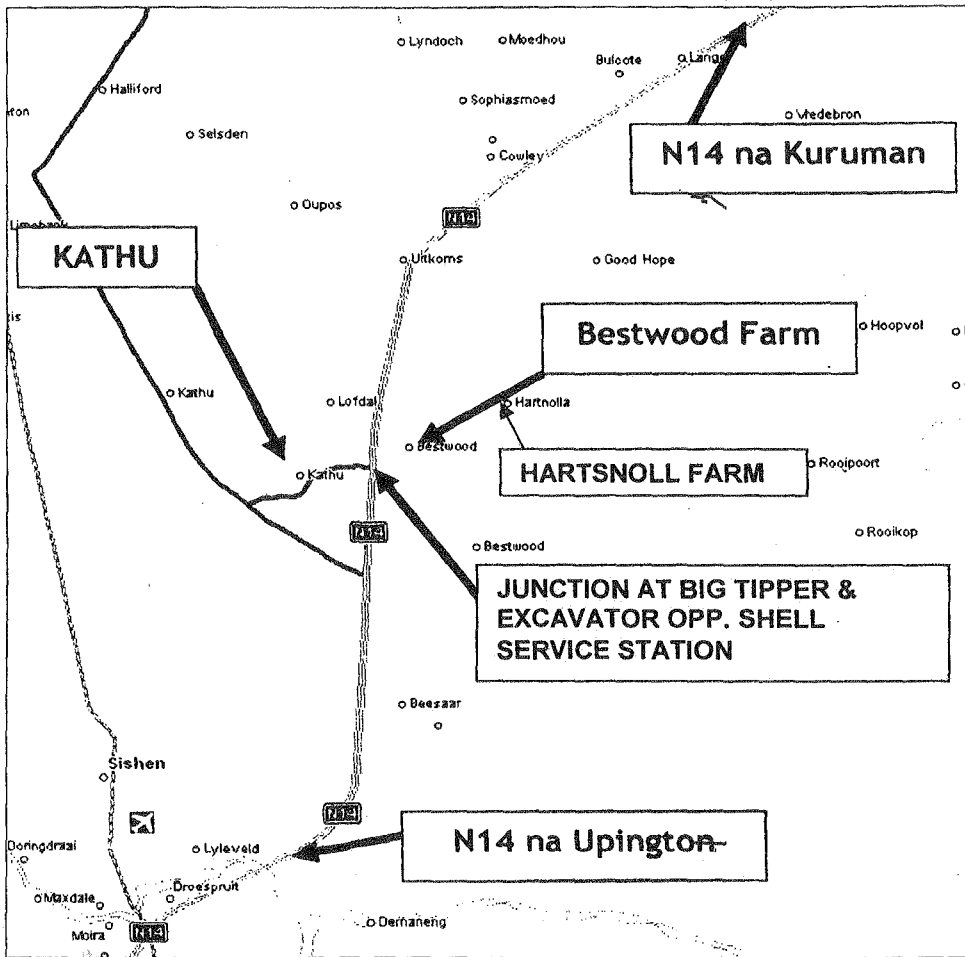
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS



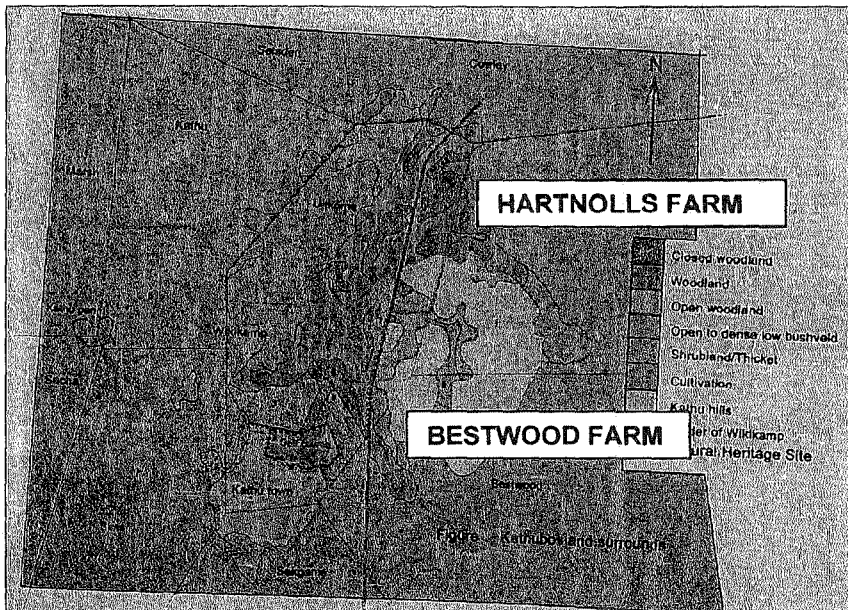
Map 1 Kathu & Sishen in relation to Kuruman and the N14.



Map 2 Demaneng 546 along the N14 main road (2723CC).



Map 2 Locality of Bestwood & Hartnolls Farms in relation to the N14 junction.



Map 3 Official map showing Kathubos and Erioloba surroundings.

Map 4 Locality of the proposed developments at Hartnolls 458, Kathu. GPS coordinate points were taken at random.

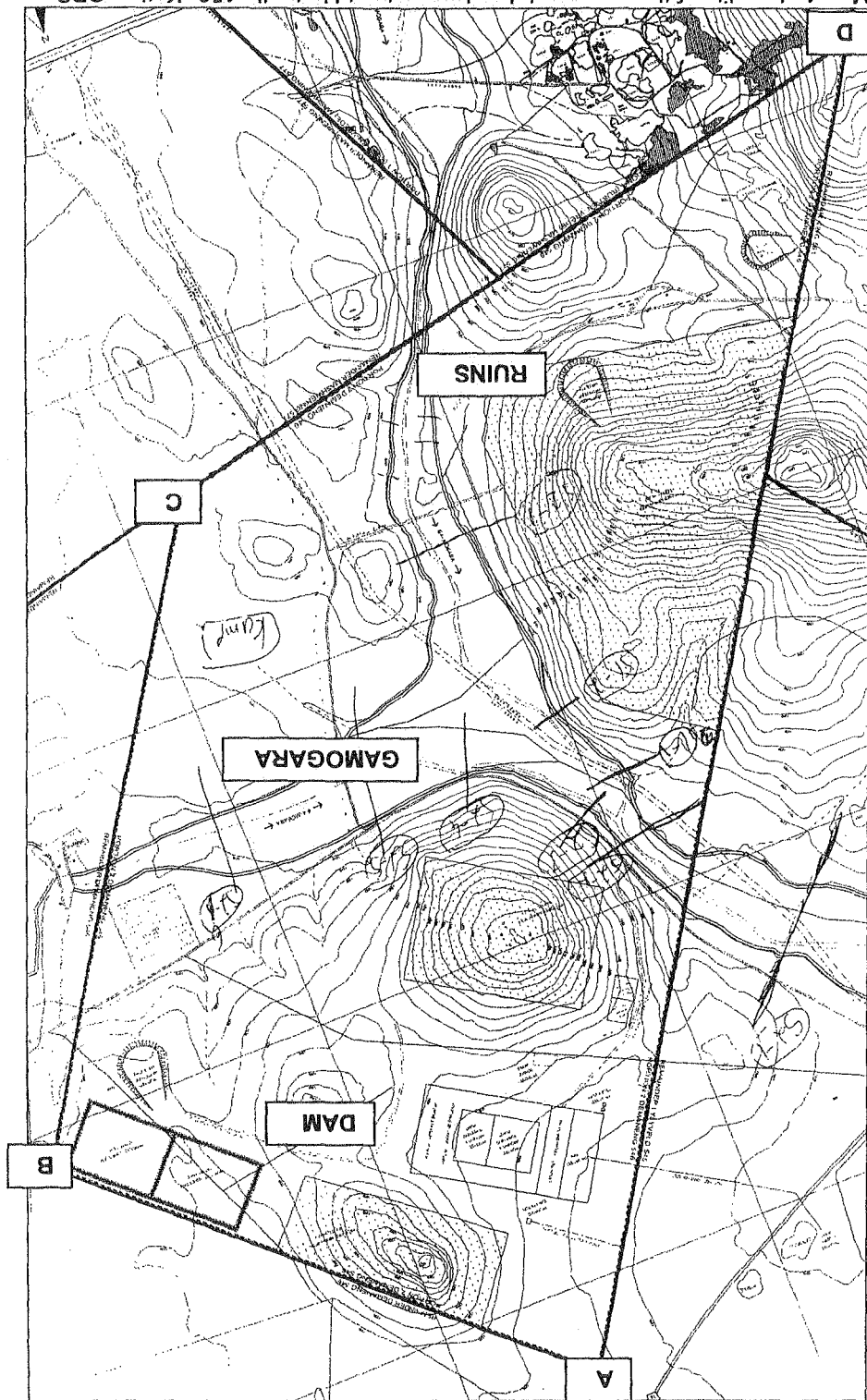


Fig.2 Point A facing south.

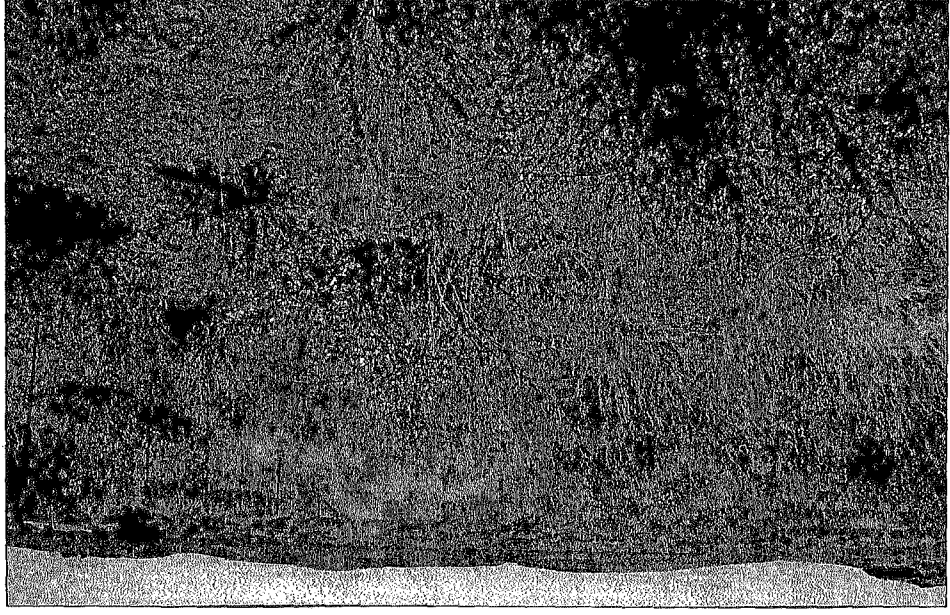


Fig.1 Point A facing north.



Fig.4 Highest point in the region at Point D.

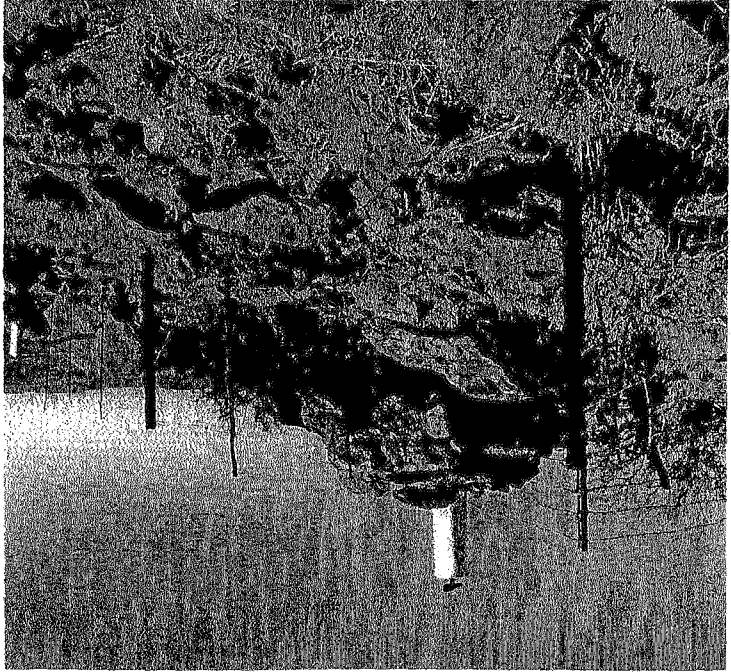


Fig.3 Soil surface at Point A.





Fig.6 Profile of test pit below Point D.

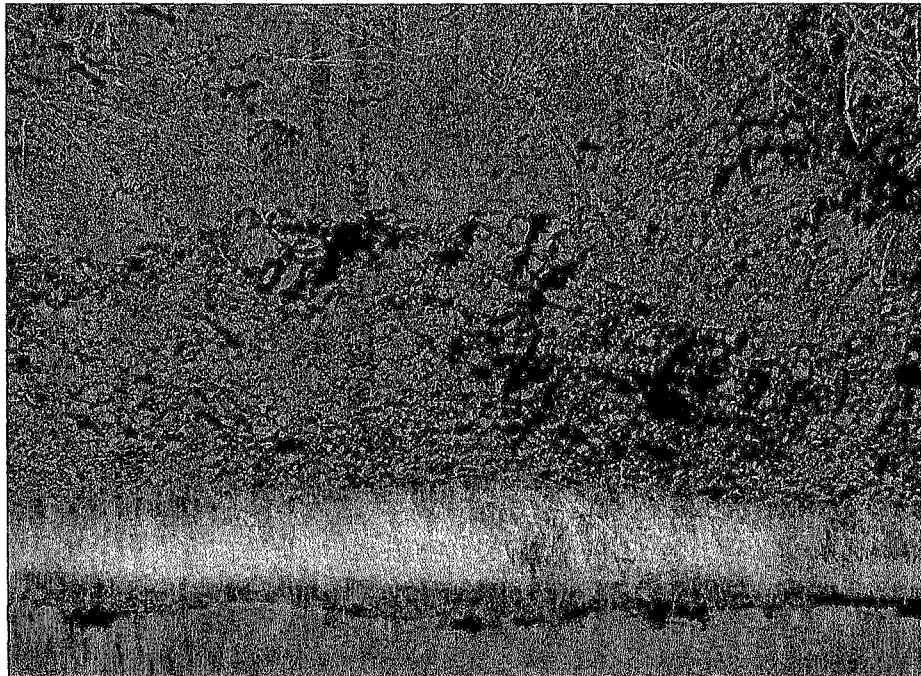


Fig.5 Point D.

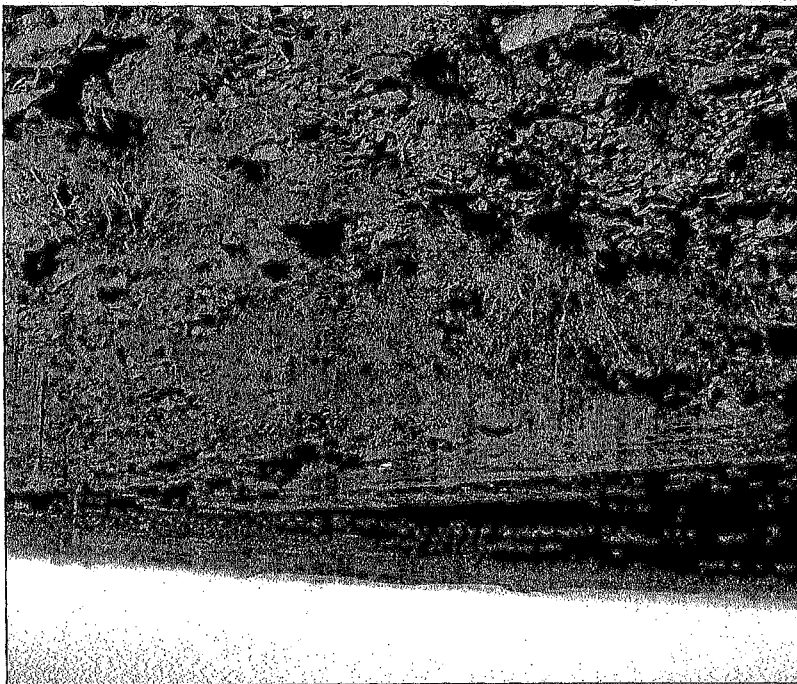




Fig.7 Geological profile at Point D.

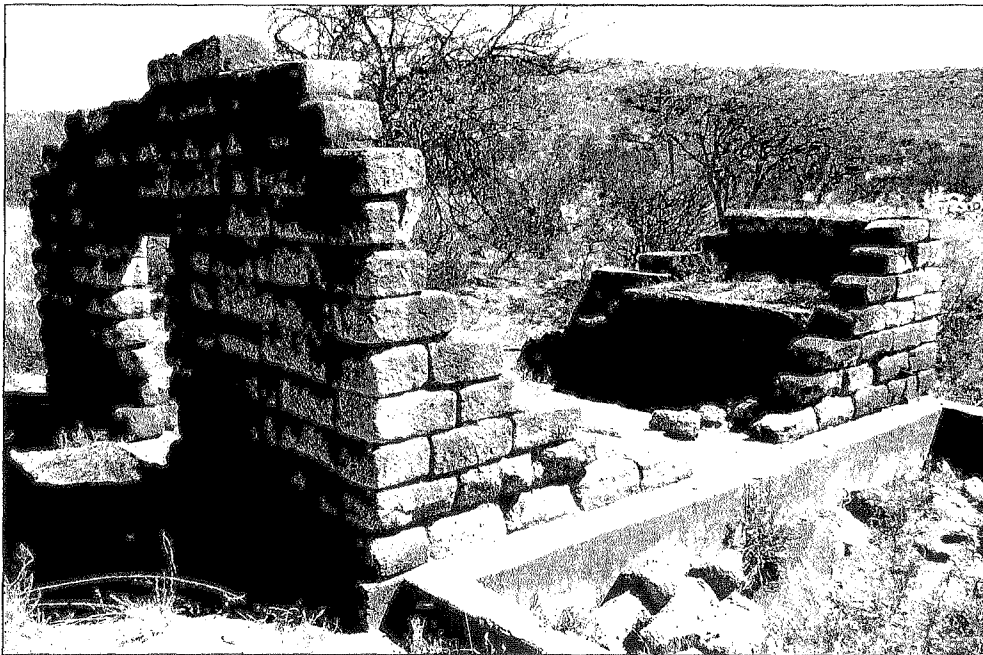


Fig.8 Ruin walls made of concrete blocks at Demaneng 546, near Kathu.

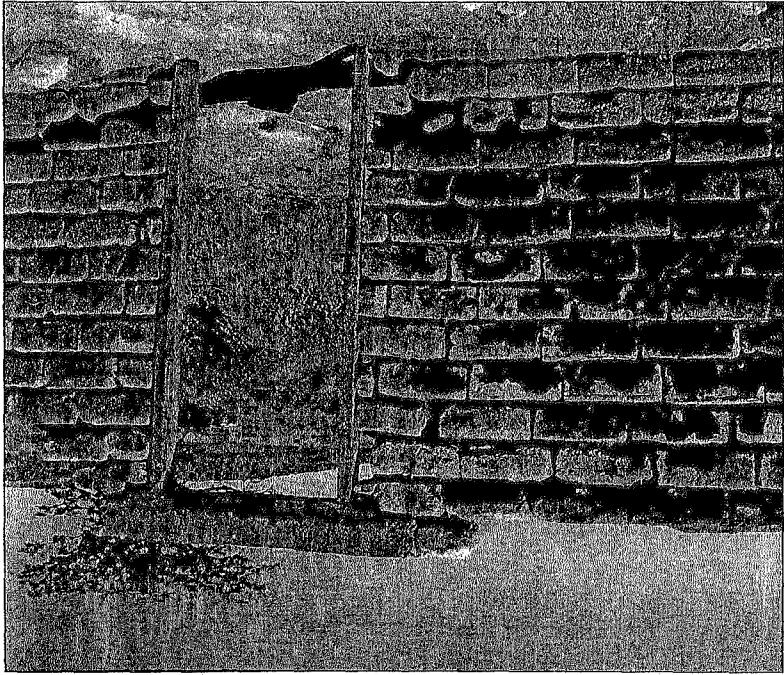


Fig. 10 Wall with concrete lintel and wooden door frame.

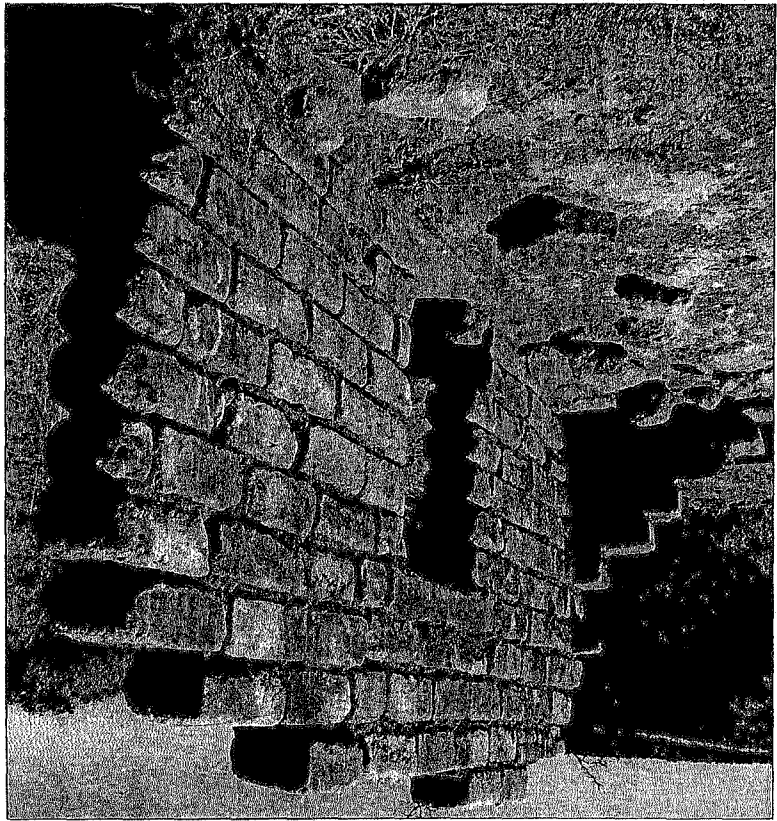


Fig. 9 Wall with low concrete lintel at Demaneng.

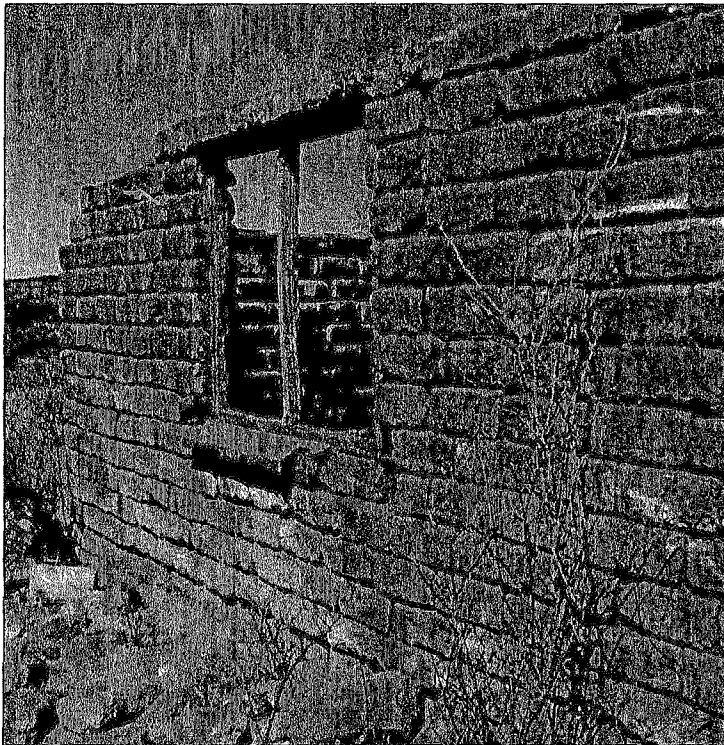


Fig.11 Wooden windowframes in the concrete walls.



Fig.12 Concrete lined pit with dividing wall down the centre. Note water line on the wall.



Fig.13 Several old and well-used wheelbarrows were dumped into the pool.



Fig.14 Orange Crush bottle from Sullivan's Mineral Water Works in Kimberley.



Fig.15 Drill bits near the buildings. Metal pegs show signs of hammering at one end.

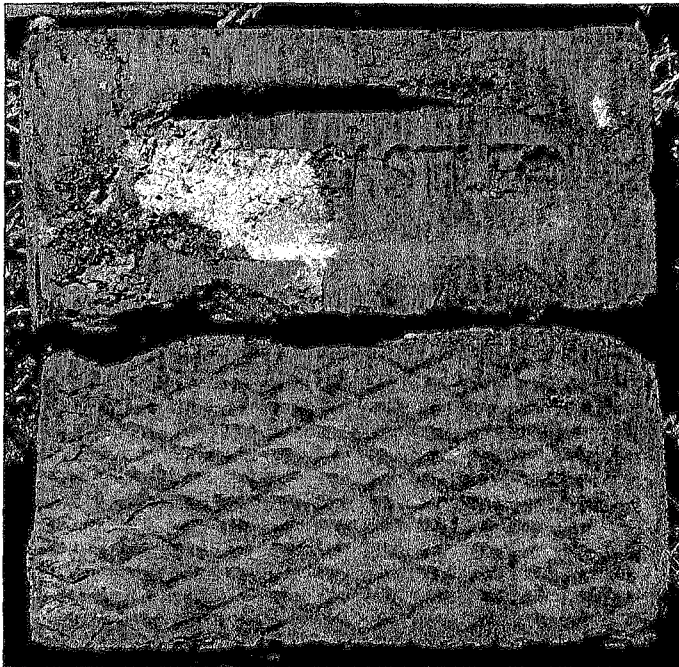


Fig.16 New Castle inscribed fired bricks.



Fig.17 Profile of test pit in alluvial deposit in the Gamogara flood floor.

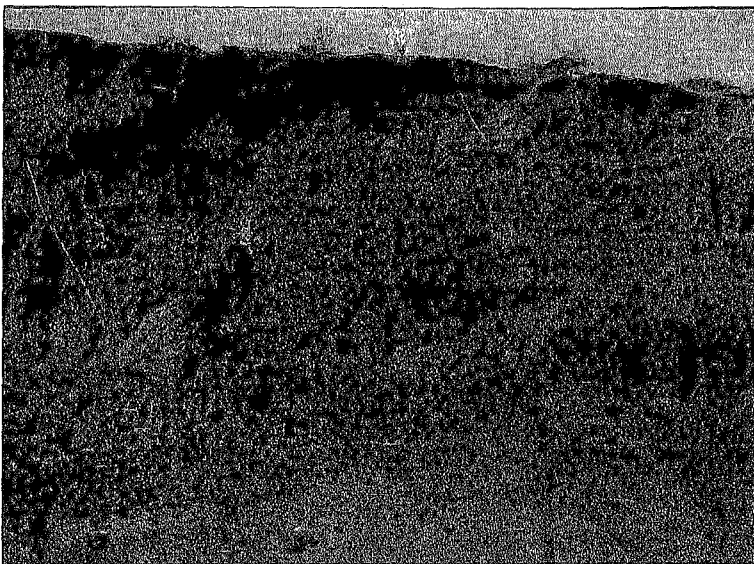


Fig.18 Sterile wall in new sand borrow pit at Bestwood, Kathu.

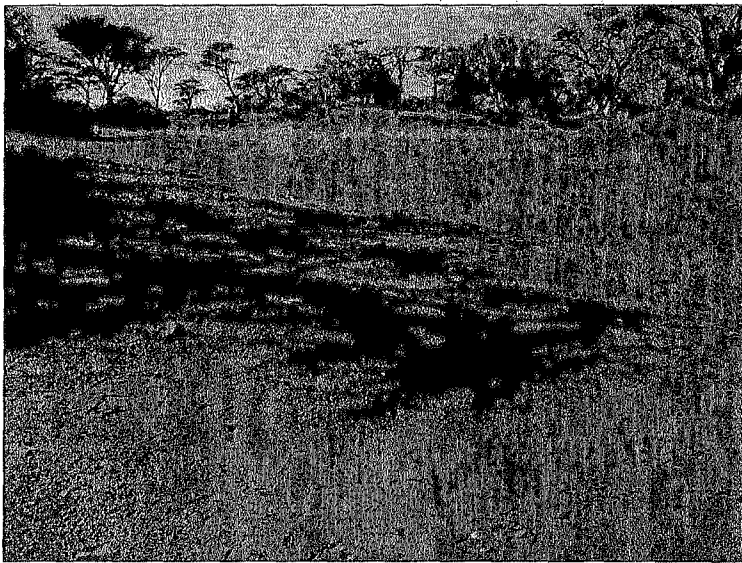


Fig.19 Stones and flakes in old sand borrow pit at Bestwood, Kathu (Dreyer 2008).



Fig.20 Stone tools and flakes exposed in old sand borrow pit at Bestwood. Pocket knife = 83mm (Dreyer 2008).



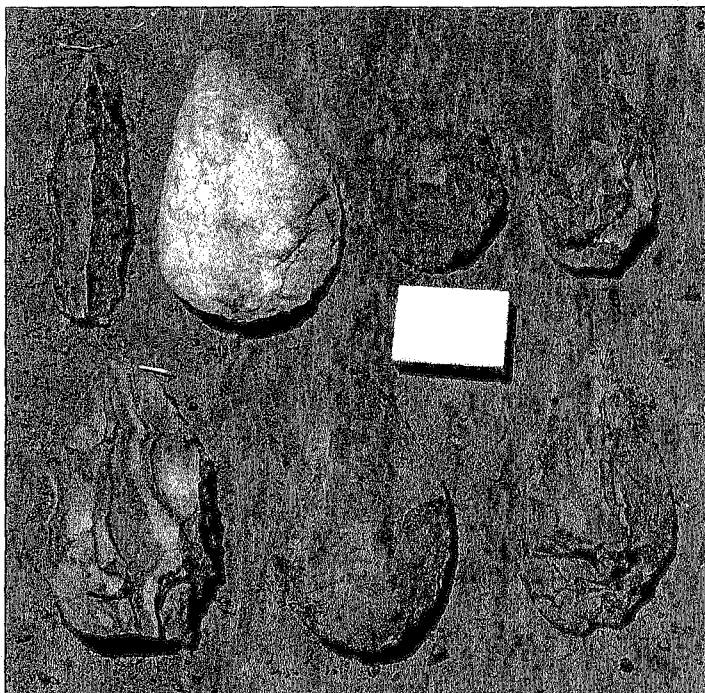


Fig.21 Hand axes and flakes from Dreyer's site near the Kathu cemetery.  
(Match box = 52mm x 36mm) (Dreyer 2006).

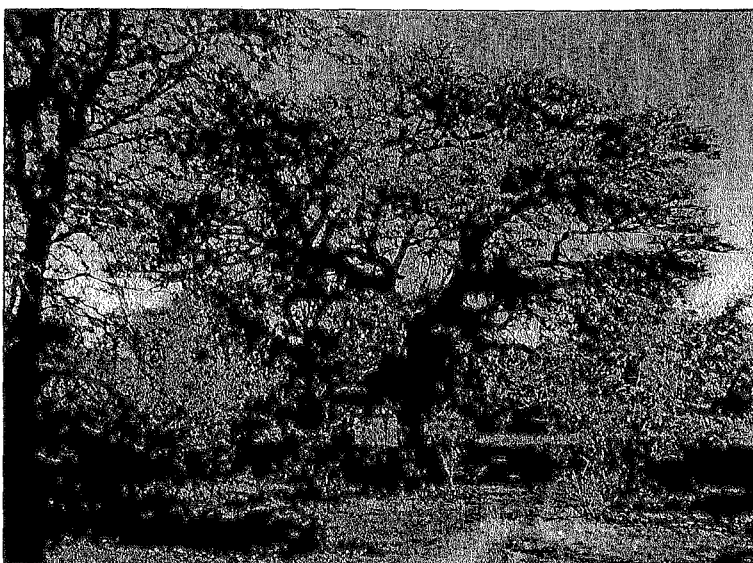


Fig.17 *Acacia erioloba* trees near sand borrow pit at Bestwood (Dreyer 2008).

Fig. 19 Water reservoir dam site on hill facing east.

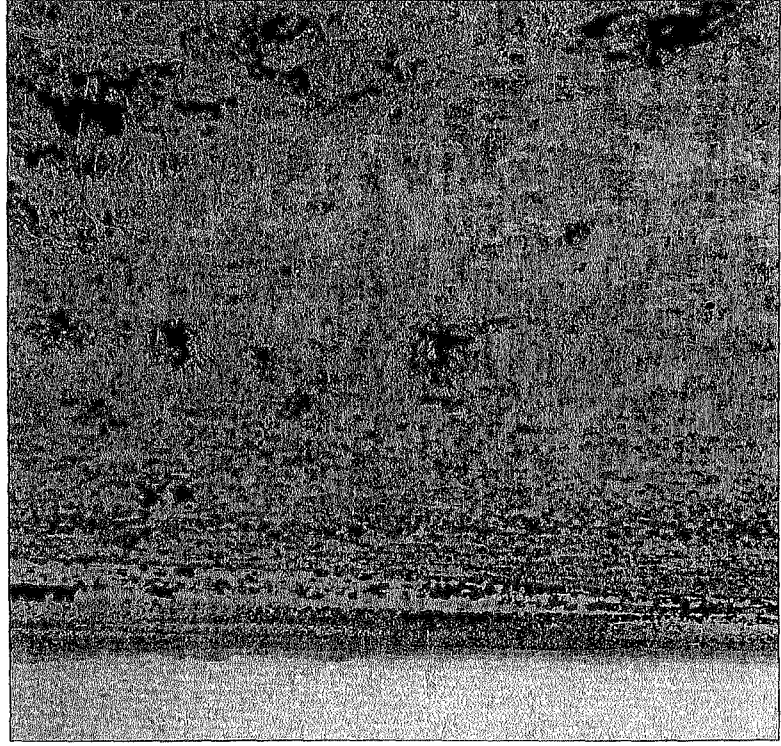


Fig. 18 Water reservoir dam site on hill facing north.

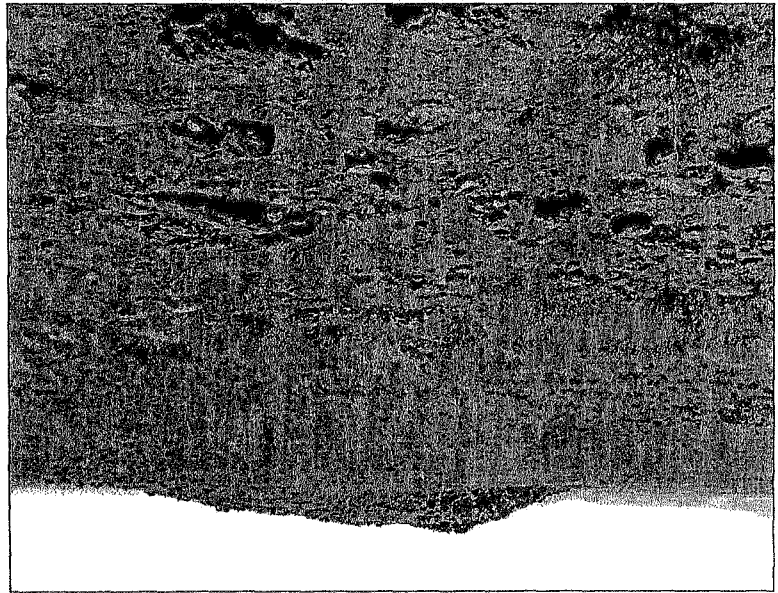
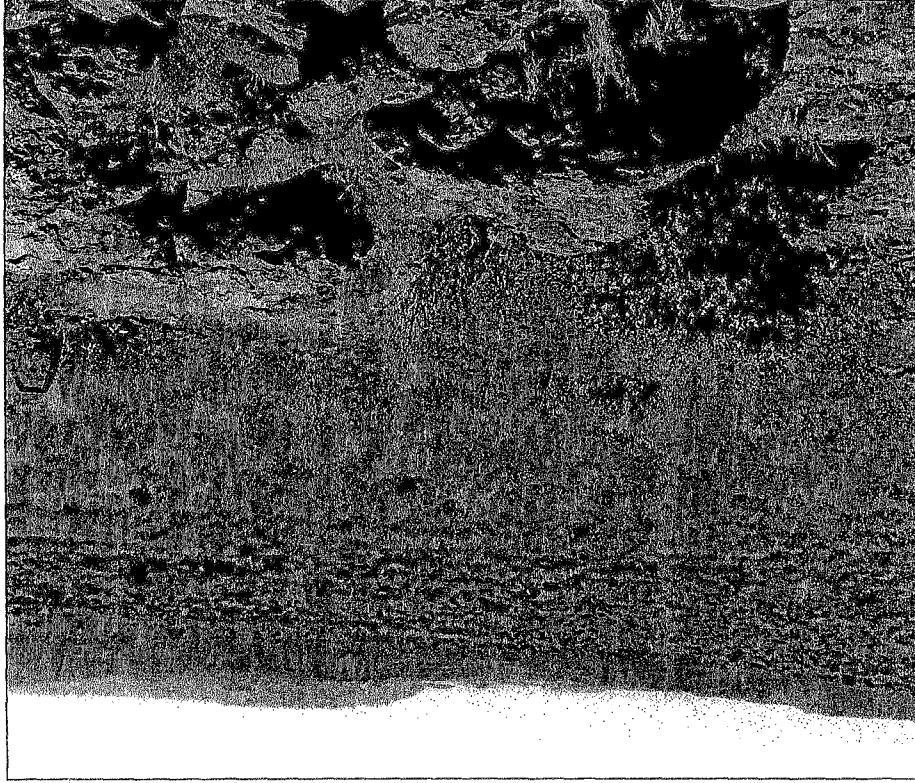


Fig.20 Water reservoir dam site on hill facing west.



# **APPENDIX G**

## **Report: Screening Level Social Assessment**



**Screening report of the expected socio-economic impacts of a  
proposed mining development on Portion 2 of the farm  
*Demaneng No 546* in the Gamagara Local Municipality of the  
Northern Cape Province**

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## 1 Status of this document

This document reflects on the pre-feasibility stage of a proposed mining development on Portion 2 of the farm Demaneng No. 546 in the Northern Cape Province. The Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA, No. 28 of 2002) stipulates that nobody may prospect for, or mine any mineral on any area without notifying and consulting with the landowner or lawful occupier of the land in question. The MPRDA furthermore states that interested and affected parties (I&APs) must be engaged to express their views and concerns and identify issues to be addressed during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. This report stems from a screening exercise to determine the expected socio-economic impacts of the proposed development on one of the affected parties, Mr. Dihan van Fensburg, who is currently the lawful occupier of the land that is affected by the proposed development.

This report includes a *screening* of the expected socio-economic impacts of the proposed development on the family of Mr. van Fensburg, his farm workers and their families. The brief for this investigation, however, *excluded* the potential socio-economic impact on any other interested and affected parties in the affected environment. This document, therefore, should not be read and interpreted as a comprehensive and all-inclusive account of expected socio-economic impacts to be triggered by the proposed development. It merely reports the potential impacts of and alternatives for the development in the primary affected environment (the farm Demaneng) and those who are currently dependent on the farm for their livelihoods.

Three aspects are addressed in the report, i.e. i) a preliminary identification of significant socio-economic impacts and their implications; ii) a rating of the identified socio-economic impacts<sup>1</sup> and iii) potential alternatives for the affected environment and affected parties. In accordance with standard and acceptable practice during pre-feasibility screening, the level of detail required in the analysis is low to medium and involves only an initial overview of the project, the affected social environment and screening of potential key issues and impacts.

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<sup>1</sup> Although the rating of social impacts does not usually form part of a screening level assessment, it has nevertheless been included here, mostly because of the limited scope of affected parties in this case.

## 2 Methodological approach

The aim of screening is to determine which areas of the social environment will be significantly affected by a proposed development, in this case the proposed mining operations on the farm Demaneng. It should be emphasised, however, that the purpose of this report – and in fact, the methodology adopted - is not to try and consider *all* possible impacts, but rather to focus on identifying and assessing *the most significant* impacts for the affected environment. A conventional screening exercise entails that an initial social scan of the area is undertaken that includes a profile of the current social, political and economic elements in the affected environment and, where appropriate, an indication of any significant changes in these elements over the past few years. From this profile, areas likely to be impacted by current and future economic developments – such as the one proposed by SA Manganese Pty. (Ltd.) – and that are in need of further assessment can be identified. To successfully conduct a social scan of the area, consultation with members of the community at different levels has to take place in order to gather relevant information on the area, identify stakeholders and list concerns of I&APs. The screening phase, therefore, incorporates a desk study as well as consultation with stakeholders and key-informants.

Stemming from the above, this report draws upon the following sources of data:

- Environmental observation and site visit on 18 November 2010.
- In-depth personal interviews with the following key-informants on 18 November 2010: Mr. Dihan van Rensburg and his wife, Mrs. Elsa van Rensburg, as well as their three employees. All interviews were conducted on the farm Demaneng. Follow-up telephonic interviews were conducted with Mr. van Rensburg on 23, 24 and 25 November 2010. The purpose of the telephonic interviews was mainly to verify information and figures supplied during the personal interview. The interviews with Mr. and Mrs. van Rensburg were conducted in Afrikaans, while the three farm workers were interviewed in Tswana.
- Preparatory and exploratory discussions with Mr. Piet Kotzee, the representative of the applicant, on 18 November 2010. This was followed by further telephonic enquiries on 23 November.
- The Scoping Report prepared for the EIA of the proposed development (obtained from KvdM Consultants, the appointed Environmental Consultant for the development).



- The memoranda of concerns submitted by Mr. van Rensburg at two public meetings held to inform I&APs about the proposed development<sup>2</sup>.
- The aggregated professional opinion of the assessors, based on past experience and analogies of mining developments in similar environments.

For purposes of this study, the following definitions of concepts and terminology apply:

- “Affected environment” is restricted to the farm known as “Demaneng No. 546” (see also paragraph 4).
- “Affected Party” is limited to Mr. van Rensburg (land owner of Portion 1 of the affected environment), his family and his employees and their dependants<sup>3</sup>.
- “The Applicant” refers to South African Manganese (Pty) Ltd.
- “The farm” refers to the farm Demaneng in the Gamagara Local Municipality (Northern Cape) that consists of two sections: Portion 1 that belongs to Mr. Dihan van Rensburg, and Portion 2 which is the property of South African Manganese (Pty) Ltd.
- “The proposed development” refers to the application of a mining right on Portion 2 of the farm Demaneng No 546.

## 2.1 Limitations of the report

This document reports on the significant socio-economic impacts of the proposed development for only *one* collectively affected party, namely Mr. van Rensburg, his family and his employees. Other potentially affected parties had been excluded from this assignment. Therefore, it is our opinion that a more comprehensive social assessment that includes *all* I&APs may potentially add to the findings in this report and elaborate on the impacts.

<sup>2</sup> The two public meetings were held on 27 August 2010 and 26 October 2010 at Kuruman and Kathu respectively.

<sup>3</sup> This report, however, does not suggest that the Van Rensburg family and their employees are the only parties to be affected by the proposed development. The limitation of the I&APs to Mr. van Rensburg, his family and workers was, however, done in accordance with the brief for the assignment. It is our opinion, however, and confirmed by information gathered for this assignment, that the proposed development might also potentially impact upon other I&APs such as the Gamagara Local Municipality and the Gathosi community (of an estimated 150—200 members) who resides on government land adjacent to the affected environment. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the latter has been largely unaware of the proposed development and did not attend any of the public meetings either. This has not been verified by the assessors, as it did not fall within the parameters of the current assignment.

The validity of the impact ratings is limited to the single affected party who has been involved in the study. It is possible, therefore, that the inclusion of other (and all) affected parties may result in a slightly different (i.e. either higher or lower) significance rating. It is nevertheless our opinion that the *nature* of the impacts will remain unchanged.

Since the assessment has been restricted to screening level, none of the significant impacts had been quantified in terms of their monetary value. Attaching a monetary value to an impact such as "loss of grazing rights" for example, could likewise inform and influence the significance rating of a specific impact. In our opinion, however, this would require a comprehensive social impact assessment.

### **3 Background to and extent of the proposed development**

In February 2010, South African Manganese (Pty.) Ltd. submitted an application for a mining right to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) over Portion 2 of the farm Demaneng No. 546 in the Magisterial District of Kuruman. The applicant has been prospecting for manganese ore and iron ore on the said site since a prospecting right was first applied for in 2005. Historically, mining activities took place in the proposed mining area in the 1950s. Intermittent prospecting activities took place in the proposed mining area from 2005 to 2009 and consisted mainly of percussion drilling, pitting and trenching. The Demaneng Mine will be an open cast operation that will entail drilling, blasting, crushing and screening, and will have an expected life span of 20 years. Constructions will include, amongst others, i) offices, ii) storage tanks for diesel, oil and water, iii) a 2km conveyor belt, iv) processing plant and v) a sewerage treatment facility. Other developments include the construction of 10km of roads, an Eskom power line with a substation, and a 10km water pipeline. Indications are that up to 400 people will be employed by the new mine.

### **4 The affected environment**

The farm Demaneng is located 25km from Postmasburg and 12 km from Kathu in the John Taolo Gaetsewe (formerly Kgalagadi) district and inside the boundaries of the Gamagara Local Municipality of the Northern Cape. The proposed mining area – in fact, the entire farm of Demaneng - is located in close proximity to several currently fully operational open cast mining operations, including the Kumba Iron Ore-, Khumani Iron Ore-, Burk- and Kadgame mines. The farm further borders government land to the east that is used for military purposes, and another commercial farm to the

north (owned by a part-time farmer, Mr. F Briedenhann). The farm spans a total area of 3,210 ha that consists of two portions owned by separate legal entities: Portion 1 (2,074 ha) belongs to Mr. Dihan van Rensburg, while South African Manganese (Pty.) Ltd. is the legal owner of Portion 2 (almost 1,136 ha). Portion 2 – also the site earmarked for mining development in the mining right application – is currently utilised for livestock farming by Mr. van Rensburg, who claims to have grazing rights over Portion 2. The applicant, on the other hand, disputes Mr. van Rensburg's claim. The proposed mining operations and related constructions on Portion 2 will cover a total area of approximately 83 hectares. Municipal water is not available on the farm. Water is extracted from boreholes on the property and used for both domestic and livestock farming purposes. Indications are that the existing mining operations in the area are straining the water sources on the farm.

Mr. van Rensburg's association with Demaneng went back as far as 1963 when his father bought the farm. In 1988 Mr. van Rensburg bought the farm from his mother, who inherited the farm from her late husband. Since 1988, Mr. van Rensburg – in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture – developed and implemented a highly scientific and advanced system of controlled and selective pasture rotation. This entailed, amongst others, dividing the available grazing areas into 32 camps with drinking water facilities. The efficient management of this specific practice of pasture rotation has resulted in an estimated 100% increase of the carrying capacity of the grazing land: Under "normal" or conventional circumstances the carrying capacity would be 14-15 ha per large cattle unit (such as a bull, cow or ox). Indications are, however, that the success of the "alternative" pasture rotation has doubled the carrying capacity to 7-8 ha per large cattle unit. The carrying capacity, and thus the efficiency of this specific grazing practice, is currently being researched and verified by specialists from the University of Pretoria.

A series of events over the past two years have contributed to an unsatisfactory relationship between Mr. van Rensburg and the applicant, to such an extent that Mr. van Rensburg is contesting the application for a mining right on Portion 2, until 1) he is compensated for the loss of grazing that he has suffered as a result of the existing mining activities on the farm; ii) a legal agreement with the applicant is reached on the right of surface area use of Portion 2; iii) his rights in terms of his farming interest in Demaneng are acknowledged and protected, and iv) the socio-economic impacts of the (proposed) mining operations on his family and their workers are acknowledged and the affected party is compensated for such impacts. In Mr. van

Rensburg's experience, his current relationship with the applicant can at best be described as disturbed and tense. The relationship between the two parties is, in fact, typified by low levels of mutual trust and a strong perception on the part of Mr. and Mrs. van Rensburg that several incidents in the past year or two contributed to the violation of their rights as an affected party. Indications are that the applicant has nevertheless expressed his willingness to enter into negotiations with Mr. van Rensburg in an attempt to address his concerns and reach a mutually acceptable solution.

#### **4.1 The affected party**

Mr. van Rensburg, is currently 52 years of age. In addition to being the owner of Portion 1 of Demaneng, he also owns other farm land in the area. He is also a marketing agent for a company that sells herbicides and toxicants for the control of alien plant species. Mrs. van Rensburg (54 years) is a teacher by profession. One of their two children is still studying and financially dependent on them, while Mr. van Rensburg's mother is partially dependent on him. The three farm workers affected by the proposed development include one female (aged 57 years) and two males (aged 27 and 37 years respectively). Between them the three farm workers are financially taking care of 16 other family members/relatives (9 children and 7 adults). Except for a few chickens, the farm workers do not own any other live stock. A total of 23 individuals are thus financially dependent on the farm (either fully or partially) and therefore affected by the proposed development.

#### **5 Expected significant socio-economic impacts of the proposed development**

In accordance with best practice and international guidelines on social assessment, we recognise that social, economic and biophysical systems and impacts are inextricably interconnected. In the context of this assignment, it has to be understood that many of the socio-economic concerns and impacts in the affected environment emanate from past and current mining actions with an already negative social and environmental impact. The proposed development will therefore not necessarily induce *new* social impacts, but rather cumulatively *aggravate* and *excel* existing impacts.

As mentioned in paragraph 2, the affected party submitted two memoranda at the public meetings held in August and October 2010 in Kuruman and Kathu respectively. The concerns and grievances contained in the two memoranda form part of Annexure

G (*Copies of written correspondence received from I&APs to date*) of the Scoping Report, and will therefore not be repeated here. The two memoranda, as explained earlier, formed part of the comprehensive data set that informed the key-interviews and percolated the significant impacts for the affected party. (The impacts below do not appear in any specific order of significance or priority).

#### **5.1 Significant impact 1: *Loss of economic benefits and income derived from farming activities***

The proposed development on Portion 2 of Demaneng is likely to impact negatively on the economic sustainability of the farm and to lead to a significant reduction in income for the affected party. At least three economic areas of the farm will be impacted: a loss of one third of the available grazing area; a potential loss of cattle production, and a reduction in the market value of Portion 1 of the farm. These impacts are briefly explained below.

- Current mining activities in the affected environment mean that 56 ha cannot be used productively, while one grazing camp of 200 ha is idle as a result of an access road to the current mining activities running through it. The proposed development on Portion 2 of Demaneng would mean a reduction of approximately one third of the total grazing land, as another 11 (of the remaining 31) grazing camps will be affected. This will necessitate a reduction in livestock in order not to overshoot the carrying capacity of the remainder of the natural pastures, with a subsequent loss in income for the affected party. The farm workers too indicated that any further mining activities would lead to an increase in live stock mortality and shortage of grazing land.
- The impact of increasing and close-by blasting operations and tremors on livestock behavior and reproduction is as yet unknown, but likely to result in low levels of reproductive behavior and/or probably high proportions of unnatural terminations of gestation. The current level of noise pollution already has an adverse effect on the animal and wildlife movement on the farm and this is set to increase in the light of the proposed development.
- The economic value of Portion 1 of the farm is likely to decrease once mining activities are in full operation on Portion 2, with further negative financial implications for the affected party.

### **5.2 Significant impact 2: *Loss of employment opportunities and household income***

The proposed mining activities will have a notable impact on the continued farming operations of Demaneng. Mr. van Rensburg indicated that, in the event of a reduction in income from farming, he would have no option but to terminate the services of at least one of his employees, and he might even be compelled to leave the farm. He experiences this possibility as very stressful (see also paragraph 5.6), as he contributes the success of his farming to a team-effort between himself and his employees.

One of the main potential impacts, from a farm worker perspective, will be unemployment. The workers experience a feeling of anxiety relating to job and financial security, as well as a concern for their future. The overwhelming sentiment expressed by the workers is that the proposed mine will put their lives and those of their dependants on hold. Some of their concerns were expressed as follows:<sup>4</sup>

*“The only option for me should the farmer have no option but to leave is to seek alternative employment. But I don’t know where.”*

*“I really don’t know what is going to happen to my family. I have been on this farm since 2006 and with my skills; it will be difficult to find employment elsewhere.”*

### **5.3 Significant impact 3: *Damage to property caused by tremors and vibrations***

The affected party reported that the number of tremors and vibrations caused by existing mining activities increased over the past few years, and that structural damage had been inflicted to residences as well as infrastructure. All 10 dams on the farm were leaking at the time of the site visit, and Mr. van Rensburg had already installed two water tanks with a capacity of 10,000 liters each in an attempt to arrest the problem. Mr. van Rensburg’s employees too complained about their houses which are shaking each time there is a blast. They reported that Mr. van Rensburg will be compelled to restore the damage to their homes from the blasting - money that he could rather spend on them (the workers). It is quite likely that structural damage resulting from blasting operations might increase in the future, as the proposed

<sup>4</sup> The original interviews were conducted in Tswana and afterwards translated into English.

development site is much closer to the residences, dams and other infrastructure in the affected environment than any of the current mining activities.

#### **5.4 Significant impact 4: *Adverse health conditions for people, livestock and game***

The actual mining excavation process used in open cast mining leads to the dispersion of particulate matter by wind and air-flow. As a result of its location, the affected environment is considered an area with high levels of dust pollution (See Appendix B: illustration 4). It is therefore anticipated that the proposed mining activities of the applicant will aggravate the already high instances of dust pollution in the affected environment. Apart from potential diseases of the respiratory system amongst members of the affected party, there is likelihood that cattle and game might graze on dust-polluted grass and that plant production be curtailed for the same reason. All of this will have detrimental consequences for the productivity of the farm.

The farm workers expressed their concern about the increased dust pollution that will be generated by the proposed development, as they believe that their health has already been compromised by the current mining activities. The workers further relate how they are forced to live in conditions where air quality is poor and that they are more likely to experience respiratory diseases.

*"I am living on this farm since 2004. I never visited doctors while at home, but these days I have become a permanent resident of doctors' consultation rooms. I have been diagnosed with bronchitis and each visit to the doctor costs me between R200 and R250."*

One of the farm workers expressed his concern and fear that a deterioration of his physical health as a result of dust pollution might jeopardize his chances at finding other employment, should he become unemployed in the event of a downscaling of farming activities:

*"Well, I am afraid that the very same mine that is causing trouble for us will refuse to employ me. They will be saying that I am unhealthy to work on the mine, forgetting that they were the ones who contributed to my poor health status"*

Apart from the health effects, the clouds of dust which are carried by winds across the farm have resulted in an increase in face dust levels and the constant cleaning of surfaces and washing of overalls to get the dust off. The proposed development is likely to add to these conditions and problems.

#### **5.5 Significant impact 5: *Increased incidences of crime, social ills and negligence***

Since the start of mining activities on Portion 2 of Demaneng, Mr. van Rensburg has had a number of negative experiences that allegedly resulted from actions on the part of the applicant and/or his employees: Fences are apparently not properly maintained by the applicant and gates are left open, causing livestock to escape on one occasion. Litter has become a problem and the concern was expressed that it might be consumed by cattle. Poaching of game has seemingly become a problem as well, although there is no concrete evidence that employees of the applicant were involved. There is nevertheless a serious concern that these problems might exacerbate when a mining right is granted and hundreds of workers flock into the affected area on a daily basis. In fact, all the farm workers strongly felt that the proposed development will negatively affect their safety and security on the farm. As one informant put it:

*"I once worked at another farm which was taken over [bought] by a mining company. The farm was surrounded by many mines. I never felt safe on that farm because of the high incidence of crime which could be directly blamed on the increased mining activities. The same will happen here..."*

*"Who is going to take care of the influx of jobseekers and mine workers on the farm? No, I will not feel safe to live on this farm..."*

Another concern highlighted by the affected party is road safety. The workers related how difficult it is to walk on the gravel road because of the heavy vehicle mine traffic flow.

*"I can no longer walk safely on the gravel road because of the heavy duty vehicles."*

*"We are at the mercy of these speeding mine trucks. The drivers of these trucks are very inconsiderate of road users. I now think twice before venturing on that road."*



The proposed development will in all likelihood increase the volume of mine trucks on the existing roads.

**5.6 Significant impact 6: *Increased levels of emotional stress, tension and a loss of amenities of life***

The affected party reported that they suffer from high levels of tension and emotional stress because of unresolved issues regarding mining activities on Portion 2 of the farm, the disturbed relationship with the applicant and a growing uncertainty about their future on the farm. This includes feelings of disheartenment, despondency and disillusionment and a general sense of loss of quality of life on the farm. Mrs. van Rensburg indicated that the stress, uncertainty and emotional tension she experiences are impacting on her state of physical health. All these feelings and emotions interlock to cause a loss of amenities of life on the part of the affected party.

**5.7 Positive impacts**

The affected party indicated that the proposed construction of a 10 km water pipeline from the main Vaal-Ga-Mogara scheme pipeline to the mine and the establishment of two water storage tanks of 500 000 litres capacity each, might potentially be an asset from which they (i.e. the affected party) could probably also benefit.

The two male farm workers identified the possibility of finding employment on the mine, should the farmer decide to leave.

## 6 Rating of impacts

The significance of the expected socio-economic impacts for the affected party is quantified below, bearing in mind the reservations and limitations stipulated in paragraph 2.1. (*No mitigation measures have been taken into account in the rating of the impacts – see paragraph 7*):

Expected impacts	Probability	Extent*	Duration*	Intensity*
1. Loss of economic benefits and income derived from farming activities	4	2	6	8
2. Loss of employment opportunities and household income	4	2	4	6
3. Damage to property caused by tremors and vibrations	3	2	5	6
4. Adverse health conditions for people, livestock and game	3	2	5	4
5. Increased incidences of crime, social ills and negligence	3	2	5	4
6. Increased levels of emotional stress, tension and a loss of amenities of life	4	2	6	4

\*For an explanation of these ratings, see Appendix A.

### 6.1 Significance of impacts<sup>5</sup>

Expected impacts	Significance
1. Loss of economic benefits and income derived from farming activities	Very High
2. Loss of employment opportunities and household income	High
3. Damage to property caused by tremors and vibrations	High
4. Adverse health conditions for people, livestock and game	Moderate to High
5. Increased incidences of crime, social ills and negligence	Moderate to High
6. Increased levels of emotional stress, tension and a loss of amenities of life	High

## 7 Alternatives to the development

It is our opinion that the current and proposed mining developments on the farm will continue to impact negatively on the farming practices and the livelihood of the affected party, to such an extent that the long term sustainability of commercial farming in the affected environment might be seriously jeopardised. Although it would

<sup>5</sup> The significance rating was calculated for the combined score of probability, extent, duration and intensity. See Appendix A.

be possible to consider several measures to mitigate the impacts of the proposed development on the affected party (compensation, utilisation of surface area agreement, guaranteed employment on mine for retrenched farm workers, etc.), a more viable option would probably be for the affected party to sell the farm to either the applicant or another mining company. Mr. van Rensburg has indicated his willingness to consider such an option, although it might not be his option of choice.

## Appendix A

### Impact Rating Scale and calculation of significance rating

#### 1. Probability

Category	Rating	Description
Definite	4	The impact will definitely occur.
Probable	3	The impact is highly likely to occur.
Possible	2	The impact has some possibility, but a low likelihood of occurring.
Improbable	1	The impact is not likely to occur, except in extreme and/or rare conditions.

#### 2. Extent

Category	Rating	Description
Site	1	Impact anticipated to be limited to the immediate project site.
Local	2	Impact anticipated up to 5 km from the project site.
Regional	3	Impact anticipated within a 20 km radius from the project site.
Provincial	4	Impact anticipated to be provincial.
National	5	Impact anticipated to be national (i.e. within the borders of South Africa).
International	6	Impact anticipated to be international.

### 3. Duration

Category	Rating	Description
Very short-term	1	Less than 24 hours.
Short-term	2	Less than 1 year.
Medium-term	3	1 to 5 years.
Long-term	4	5 to 15 years.
Very long-term	5	More than 15 years.
Permanent	6	Permanent.

### 4. Intensity

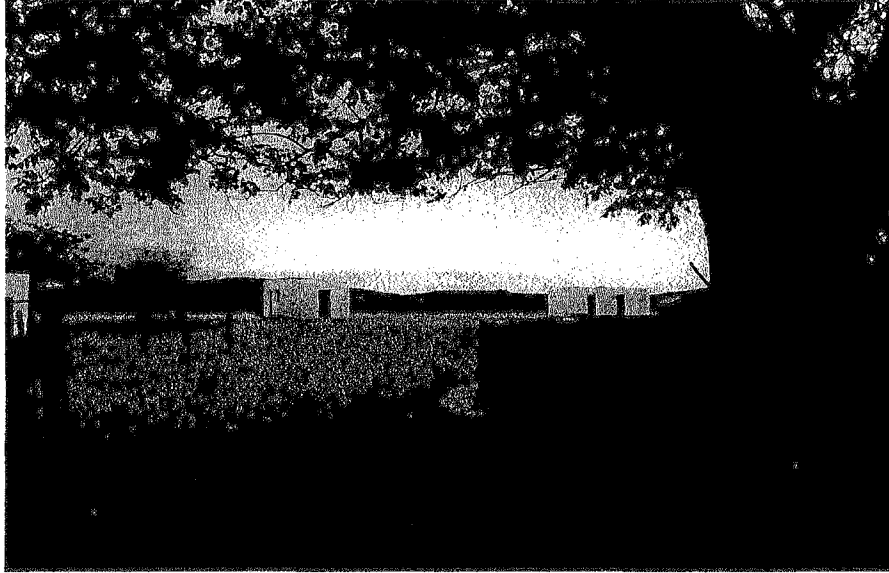
Category	Rating	Description
Very low	0	Where the impact is anticipated to affect the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions will not be affected.
Low	2	Where the impact is anticipated to affect the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions are only marginally affected.
Medium	4	Where the affected environment is altered but natural, cultural and social function and processes continue, albeit in a modified way.
High	6	Where natural, cultural or social functions or processes are anticipated to be altered to the extent that they will temporarily cease.
Very high	8	Where natural, cultural or social functions or processes are anticipated to be altered to the extent that they will permanently cease.

**5. Significance rating = Probability + Extent + Duration + Intensity**

<b>SCORE</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE RATING</b>
2-4	Low
5-7	Low to moderate
8-10	Moderate
11-15	Moderate to high
16-19	High
20+	Very high

## Appendix B

**Illustration 1: Portion 1 of the farm Demaneng (a)**



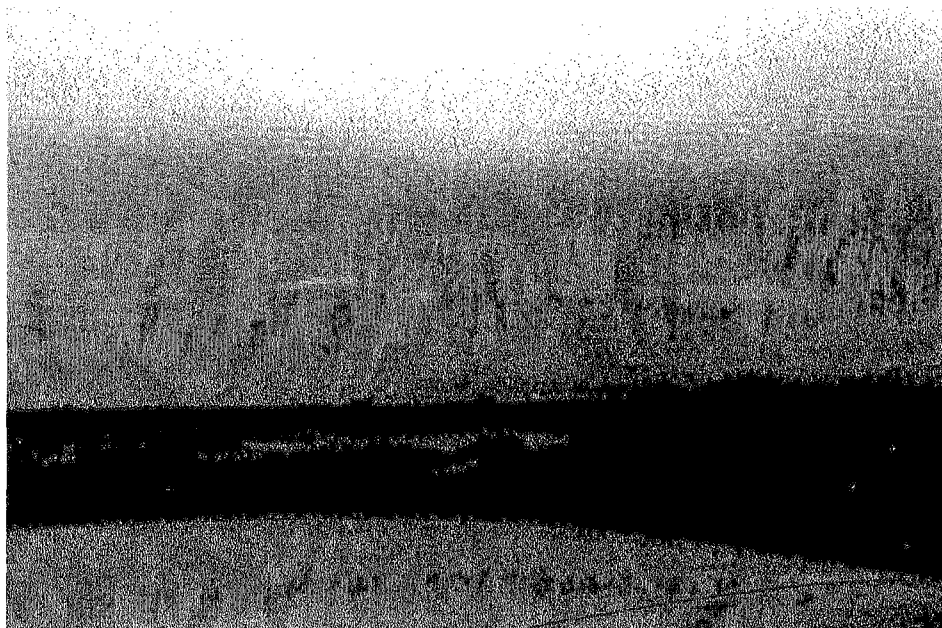
**Illustration 2: Portion 1 of the farm Demaneng (b)**



**Illustration 3: Employees on the farm Demaneng**



**Illustration 4: Dust pollution in the affected environment following blasting operations at an adjacent mine**



//////



# APPENDIX H

**Written notices informing I&APs of a public meeting held on  
27 August 2010**



Reg. Nr BK 2004/077075/23

Posbus 1086  
SCHWEIZER-RENEKE  
2780

Tel: (053) 963 1081  
Faks : (053) 963 1081  
e-pos: hennie@milnex-sa.co.za

Bothastraat 4  
SCHWEIZER-RENEKE  
2780

Verwysing / Reference:

*Ons/Our: Hennie Kotzee / Doreen / MO 0073*

*U/Yours:*

6 August 2010

Per registered mail and fax: 053 773 1740

Attention: **Mr. Steven Seokwang**

Department of Roads and Transport  
Private Bag X148  
Mothibistad  
8474

Sir

**PUBLIC MEETING / INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES / APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT ON PORTION 2 OF THE FARM DEMANENG NO 546 IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF KURUMAN / APPLICANT: SA MANGANESE (PTY) LTD.**

We confirm that we act on behalf of SA Manganese (Pty) Ltd.

You are identified as an possible interested and/or affected party and therefore we invite you to the public meeting as mentioned below.

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

Notice is given in terms of Sections 22, 23 and 39 of the Mineral Petroleum and Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002) and regulations 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52 of the regulations published in Government Notice, issue 83. This notice will also serve as a notice in terms of Regulation 6 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) of intent to carry out the following activity as listed:

1. Description of proposed activity: South African Manganese (Pty) Ltd (1937/009895/07) applied for a Mining Right in terms of Section 22 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act no. 28 of 2002) to mine for manganese ore and iron ore on the following property: Portion 2 of the farm Demaneng no 546, Magisterial District of Kuruman. Extent: 1135.9468 hectares.

2. Location: The property is located on the farm Demaneng no 546 in the district of Kuruman, 62 km from Kuruman on the N14 towards Postmasburg on the tar road, left at the D3333 gravel road for 1 km, the farm is situated on your left and right.
3. Extent: 1135.9468 hectares.
4. Name of proponent: South African Manganese (Pty) Ltd (1937/009895/07)
5. Name and details of contact person: (1) Consultant Milnex 189 CC, Mr. HG Kotzee, P.O Box 1086, Schweizer Reneke, 2780, Telephone number: 053 963 1081, Cellphone number: 084 657 3006. E-mail: hennie@milnex-sa.co.za. (2) Mr P Kotzee, P.O Box 366, Kathu, 8446, Telephone number: 053 791 9100, Fax number: 053 791 9199, Cellphone number: 083 281 7371. Email: pkotzee@absamail.co.za.
6. Date and details of intended Public Meeting: Friday, 27 August 2010 at 10:00. Place: Kuruman Public Library, Corner of Voortrekker and School Street, Kuruman, 8460.
7. The purpose of the notice is to invite all interested and affected parties to consult and submit their comments / concerns regarding the application for a mining right.
8. Date of Publication of advertisement: The Diamond Field Advertiser and the Kathu Gazette on 13 August 2010. In order to ensure that you are identified as an interested and affected party please submit your name, contact information and interest in the matter to Mr. P Kotzee, PO Box 366, Kathu, 8446, Telephone number: 053 791 9100, Fax number: 053 791 9199, Cellphone number: 083 281 7371, E-mail: pkotzee@absamail.co.za within 14 days of publication of this advertisement, and / or the Consultant Milnex 189 CC, Mr. HG Kotzee, PO Box 1086, Schweizer Reneke, 2780, Telephone number: 084 657 3006. E-mail: hennie@milnex-sa.co.za

Please do not hesitate to contact us if any information is needed.

Yours faithfully

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Milnex 189 CC  
Per: Doreen Steyn

# APPENDIX I

**BID with response forms sent out to I&APs before 26 October  
2010**

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEMANENG MINE APPROXIMATELY 12 KILOMETRE SOUTH-EAST OF DINGLETON IN THE JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT**

**The aim of this document**

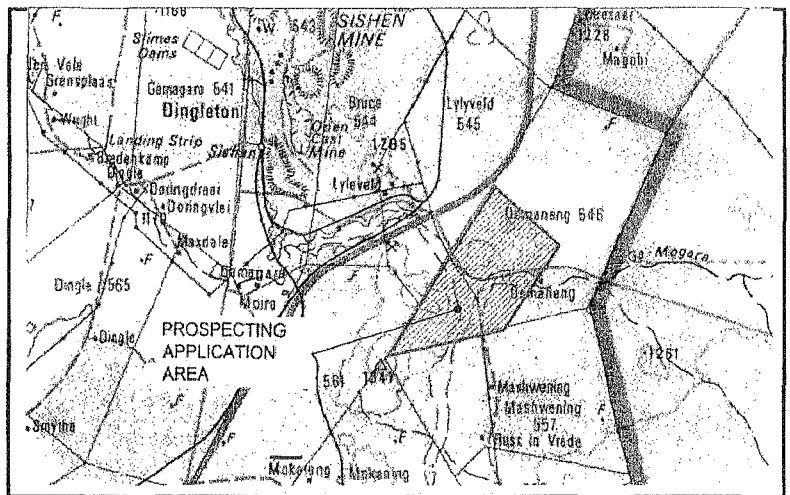
This document provides an overview of:

- the proposed project;
- the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process being undertaken.

This background information should be sufficient to allow you to participate in the EIA process.

**Background information**

South African Manganese (Pty) Ltd has been prospecting for manganese ore and iron ore on portion 2 of the farm Demaneng No 546 since a prospecting right was first applied for in 2005. This right has subsequently been renewed and an application for a mining right was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) in February 2010, as the ore reserves have been proven through the prospecting activities.



**The proposed project**

The Mine will be an open cast mine and will include drilling, blasting, crushing and screening activities. The mine is expected to produce approximately 21 000 tonnes of Manganese ore and 2 400 000 tonnes of iron ore per year over a period of 20 years. The ore will be used for steel production purposes, both in South Africa, as well as abroad. It is expected that 400 people will be employed by the mine. The establishment of the mine will be conducted in two phases of approximately 10 months each. It will include the following activities, covering a total area of approximately 83 hectares:

- Mining activities over an area of 40 hectares;
- A two kilometre long conveyor belt;
- Processing plant;
- Ore stockpiles;
- Waste rock dump;
- Mining residue deposit (slimes dam);
- Offices, workshops, stores and a laboratory;
- Approximately 10 kilometres of roads;
- A sewerage treatment facility;
- A 66 kvA Eskom power line with substation and 22 kvA power lines on site, although electricity will be generated on site during the establishment phase of the mine;
- Storage tanks for 100 000 litre diesel and 10 000 litre oil;
- A 10 km water pipeline (200 mm) from the main Vaal-Ga-Mogara scheme pipeline to the mine within the reserve of the D3333 road;
- 2 x water storage tanks of 500 000 litres each.

### Environmental Impact Assessment Process

According to the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act No. 28 of 2002 (MPRDA), no person may prospect for or mine any mineral or commence with any work incidental thereto on any area without:

- an approved environmental management programme or approved environmental management plan, as the case may be;
- a prospecting right or mining right; and
- notifying and consulting with the landowner or lawful occupier of the land in question.

The MPRDA further requires that every person who has applied for a mining right must conduct an environmental impact assessment and submit an environmental management programme for approval to the DMR. It defines an environmental impact assessment as a process which results in the compilation of a scoping report, followed by an environmental impact assessment.

The MPRDA furthermore requires that interested and affected parties must be consulted on the mining right application. It further requires that interested and affected persons must be engaged to express their views and concerns and identify issues to be addressed during the EIA process.

The public participation process of the environmental impact assessment for this project will involve the following steps:

- Appointment of environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) to conduct the EIA process.
- Appointment of public participation consultant to conduct the public engagement process.
- Advertising the project in Regional and Local newspapers, as well as on the site.
- Identifying Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs).
- Distribution of the Background Information Document, explaining the process and project briefly (This Document).
- Public participation meetings as scheduled.
- Compilation of the **draft** Scoping Report, highlighting all the environmental issues identified, including those raised by I&APs.
- The **draft** Scoping report will be made available in local libraries for comment and I&APs invited to comment on the report.
- Allowing a four-week commenting period, during which I&APs can send comments to the EAP;
- Compilation of the **final** Scoping report, incorporating all comments received, and submission to DMR for consideration.
- Compilation of the **draft** Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and Environmental Management Programme (EMP).
- The **draft** EIR & EMP will be made available in local libraries for comment and I&APs invited to comment on the report on the **draft** EIR & EMP.
- Allowing a four-week commenting period, during which I&APs can send comments to the EAP;
- Compilation of the **final** EIR & EMP, incorporating all comments received, and submission to DMR for consideration.
- Distribution of notifications regarding the availability of the **final** EIR & EMP and submitting comments directly to the DMR.
- Informing registered I&APs of DMrs. decision by means of a letter.

#### How and why should you get involved?

One of the most important parts of the EIA process is public consultation, which provides I&APs with the opportunity to gain a better understanding of the proposed development and to raise any issues or concerns you may have. You are invited to register as an I&AP in the environmental assessment process of the proposed project.

**Please note that in order to be registered as an I&AP, you must request that your name be added to the I&AP list or provide written comments on the proposal or raise issues/concerns that you would like to be addressed in the assessment (see attached form).**

**Correspondence will only be distributed to registered I&APs.**

**A registered interested and affected party is entitled to:**

- comment, in writing, on all written submissions, including draft reports, made to the competent authority by the applicant or the EAP managing an application, and
- bring to the attention of the competent authority any issues which that party believes may be of significance to the consideration of the application

**Please note that I&APs must adhere to the following conditions:**

- comments are submitted within the timeframes that have been approved or set by the competent authority; or any extension of a timeframe agreed to by the applicant or EAP;
- a copy of comments submitted directly to the competent authority is served on the EAP; and
- the interested and affected party discloses any direct business, financial, personal or other interest which that party may have in the approval or refusal of the application.

**What environmental issues have been identified to date?****Potential environmental issues that have already been identified include the following:**

- Ground and surface water;
- Soil impacts;
- Heritage impacts;
- Vegetation impacts;
- Storage and use of explosives and other dangerous goods;
- Impact of ore delivery;
- Impact of dust and noise on animal production;
- Security of farmers and farm workers;
- Security of livestock & farm infrastructure;
- Fencing of mining area and roads;
- Soil erosion due to mining activities;
- Property value.

***If you have not registered as an I&AP yet, send your name and contact details or preliminary comments to:***

**Centre for Environmental Management**

**ATT: Theunis Meyer**

Private Bag X6001, Potchefstroom, 2520

Telephone: 018 299 1467/1581 Fax: 018 299 4266

E-mail: [Theunis.meyer@nwu.ac.za](mailto:Theunis.meyer@nwu.ac.za)

**The specialist team*****Environmental Assessment Practitioner:***

- KvdM Environmental Consultants, Kimberley

***Public participation consultant:***

- Centre for Environmental Management, North-West University, Potchefstroom

***Ground Water Study:***

- GCS (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg

***Surface Water Study:***

- GCS (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg

***Dust Study:***

- Occuserv, Kathu

***Soil Study:***

- Northern Cape Geokon, Kimberley

***Vegetation Study:***

- KvdM Environmental Consultants, Kimberley

***Heritage Impact Assessment:***

- Cobus Dreyer, Bloemfontein

Postal Address

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**Environmental Impact Assessment Process for SA Manganese (Pty) Ltd in support of application for a mining right in terms of section 22(1) of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002.**

I have been informed of the pending application for a mining right and the supporting EIA process. I have taken notice of the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed activity.

I do not have any objections to the application for a mining right filed by SA Manganese (Pty) Ltd in order to mine for manganese and iron ore on portion 2 of the farm Demaneng No 546 in the John Taolo Gaetsewe district.

I object to/have some objections on the application for a mining right filed by SA Manganese (Pty) Ltd in order to mine for manganese and iron ore on portion 2 of the farm Demaneng No 546 in the John Taolo Gaetsewe district.

I request that the following environmental issues be addressed during the EIA process:

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Name and Surname: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



**AGTERGRONDINLIGTINGSDOKUMENT VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE ONTWIKKELING VAN DIE  
DEMANENG MYN, GELEË ONGEVEER 12 KILOMETER SUID-OOS VAN DINGLETON IN DIE JOHN  
TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRIK**

**Die doel van hierdie dokument**

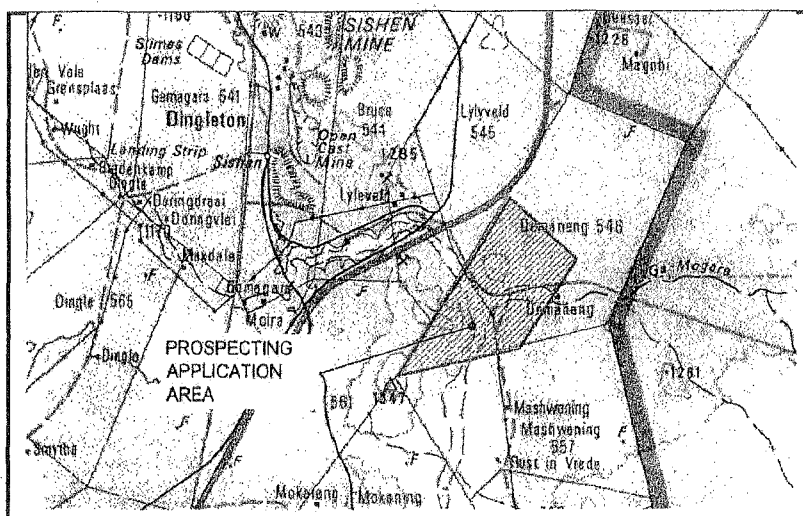
Hierdie dokument verskaf 'n oorsig van:

- die voorgestelde projek;
- die omgewingsimpakbepalingsproses.

Hierdie agtergrondinligting behoort voldoende te wees om u in staat te stel om aan die omgewingsimpakbepalingsproses deel te neem.

**Agtergrondinligting**

*South African Manganese (Pty) Ltd* prospekter sedert 2005 (toe daar vir 'n prospekterereg aansoek gedoen is) vir mangaan- en ystererts op deel 2 van die plaas Demaneng No 546. Die prospekterereg is daarna hernu en 'n aansoek om 'n mynreg is aan die Department van Minerale Hulpbronne gerig in Februarie 2010, aangesien die ertsreserwes bevestig is deur die prospekteraktiwiteite.



**Die voorgestelde projek**

Die myn sal 'n oopgroefmyn wees en sal die volgende aktiwiteite insluit: boor, skietwerk, maal en sifting. Daar word verwag dat die myn ongeveer 21 000 ton mangaanerts en 2 400 000 ton ystererts per jaar oor 'n 20-jaartydperk sal lewer. Die erts sal gebruik word vir staalproduksiedoeleindes, beide in Suid Afrika, sowel as oorsee. Daar word verwag dat ongeveer 400 mense by die myn werksaam sal wees.

Die vestiging van die myn sal in twee fases van ongeveer 10 maande elk uitgevoer word. Die volgende aktiwiteite sal deel vorm van die vestiging en sal 'n totale area van ongeveer 83 hektaar insluit:

- Mynbouaktiwiteite oor 'n area van 40 hektaar;
- 'n Twee kilometer vervoerband;
- Verwerkingsaanleg;
- Erts berging fasiliteit;
- Uitskot rots hope;
- Mynbou-residu afsetting (slikdam);
- Kantore, werksinkels, store en 'n laboratorium;
- Ongeveer 10 kilometer paaie;
- 'n Rioolaanleg;
- 'n 66 kVA Eskom kraglyn met 'n substasie en 'n 22 kVA kraglyn op die perseel, alhoewel elektrisiteit op die perseel gegenereer sal word tydens die vestiging van die myn;
- Opgaartenks vir 100 000 liter dieCell en 10 000 liter olie;
- 'n 200 mm waterpyplyn van die hoof Vaal-Gammagara skema pyplyn na die myn;
- 2 x water opgaartenks van 500 000 liter elk.

**Omgewingsimpakbepalingsproses**

Volgens die Wet op die Ontwikkeling van Minerale- en Petroleum-Hulpbronne No. 28 van 2002, mag geen persoon prospekter vir of myn vir enige mineraal of aanvang neem met enige werk wat daarmee verband hou sonder:

- 'n goedgekeurde omgewingsbestuursprogram of goedgekeurde omgewingsbestuursplan, hoe dit ookal sy;

- 'n prospekterreg of 'n mynreg; en
- om die eienaar van die betrokke grond of wettige inwoner van die grond kennis daarvan te gee en te raadpleeg nie.

Die Wet vereis verder dat elke persoon wat aansoek gedoen het vir 'n mynreg 'n omgewingsimpakstudie onderneem en 'n omgewingsbestuursprogram vir die Department van Minerale Hulpbronne se goedkeuring indien. 'n Omgewingsimpakstudie word gedefinieer as 'n proses wat die samestelling van 'n bestekopnamerslag ("scoping report") tot gevolg het, gevolg deur 'n omgewingsimpakbepaling.

Die Wet vereis verder dat belangstellende en geaffekteerde partye geraadpleeg moet word met betrekking tot die mynregaansoek. En dat hulle genader word om hulle sienings en bekommernisse uit te spreek en die kwessies wat tydens die omgewingsimpakbepalingsproses aangespreek moet word, te identifiseer.

Die publieke deelnameproses van die omgewingsimpakbepaling vir die projek sal die volgende stappe insluit:

- Aanstelling van 'n omgewingsimpakpraktisyn om die omgewingsimpakbepalingsproses uit te voer.
- Aanstelling van 'n publieke deelnamekonsultant om die publieke deelnameproses uit te voer.
- Advertering van die projek in streeks- en plaaslike koerante, asook op die perseel.
- Identifisering van belangstellende en geaffekteerde partye.
- Verspreiding van die agtergrondinligtingsdokument wat die proses en projek kortliks beskryf (hierdie dokument).
- Publieke deelnamevergaderings soos geskeduleer.
- Samestelling van die **konsep** bestekopnameverslag, wat al die omgewingskwessies wat geïdentifiseer is (ook die wat deur die belangstellende en geaffekteerde partye geopper is) beklemtoon.
- Die **konsep** bestekopnameverslag sal in plaaslike biblioteke beskikbaar gestel word vir kommentaar en belangstellende en geaffekteerde persone sal uitgenooi word om kommentaar te lewer op die verslag.
- 'n Vier-week lange periode sal toegelaat word om kommentaar te lewer, waartydens belangstellende en geaffekteerde partye kommentaar aan die omgewingsimpakpraktisyn kan stuur.
- Samestelling van die finale bestekopnameverslag wat alle kommentaar wat ontvang is in ag neem, en voorlegging aan die Department vir oorweging.
- Samestelling van die konsep omgewingsimpakverslag en omgewingsbestuursprogram.
- Die **konsep** omgewingsimpakverslag en omgewingsbestuursprogram sal in plaaslike biblioteke beskikbaar gestel word vir kommentaar en belangstellende en geaffekteerde persone sal uitgenooi word om kommentaar te lewer op die verslag en program.
- 'n Vier-week lange periode sal weereens toegelaat word om kommentaar te lewer, waartydens belangstellende en geaffekteerde partye kommentaar aan die omgewingsimpakpraktisyn kan stuur.
- Samestelling van die **finale** omgewingsimpakverslag en omgewingsbestuursprogram wat alle kommentaar wat ontvang is in ag neem, en voorlegging aan die Department van Minerale Hulpbronne vir oorweging.
- Verspreiding van kennisgewings met betrekking tot die beskikbaarheid van die finale omgewingsimpakverslag en omgewingsbestuursprogram en voorlegging van kommentaar aan die Department van Minerale Hulpbronne.
- Geregistreeerde belangstellende en geaffekteerde partye word in kennis gestel van die Department se besluit deur middel van 'n brief.

### Hoe en hoekom u betrokke moet raak?

Een van die belangrikste aspekte van die omgewingsimpakbepalingsproses is publieke deelname en konsultasie, wat belangstellende en geaffekteerde partye die geleentheid bied om die voorgestelde ontwikkeling beter te verstaan en om kwessies of kwellinge wat hulle mag hê na te opper. U word uitgenooi om te registreer as 'n belangstellende en geaffekteerde party in die omgewingsimpakbepalingsproses van hierdie projek.

**Let op die volgende: Om te registreer as 'n belangstellende en geaffekteerde party moet u versoek dat u naam op die lys van belangstellende en geaffekteerde partye gevoeg word; of geskrewe kommentaar verskaf met betrekking tot die voorgenome projek; of wessies/kwellinge wat u aangespreek wil hê opper (sien aangehegte vorm).**

**Verdere korrespondensie sal slegs met geregistreeerde belangstellende en geaffekteerde partye gevoer word.**

**'n Geregistreeerde belangstellende en geaffekteerde party is geregtig om:**

- Geskrewe kommentaar te lewer op alle geskrewe voorleggings, insluitende konsep verslae gelewer aan die bevoegde owerheid deur die aansoeker of die omgewingsimpakpraktisyn wat die aansoek bestuur; en

- Om enige kwessies, wat die party glo beduidend mag wees tot die oorweging van die aansoek, onder die aandag van die bevoegde owerheid te bring.

**Let asb. daarop dat belangstellende en geaffekteerde partye die volgende voorwaardes moet nakom:**

- Kommentaar moet binne die tydsraamwerke wat deur die bevoegde owerheid goedgekeur of gestel is, of enige uitbreiding van 'n tydsraamwerk soos ooreengekom met die aansoeker of omgewingsimpakpraktisyn, gelewer word.
- 'n Afskrif van kommentaar wat direk aan die bevoegde owerheid voorgelê is moet ook aan die omgewingsimpakpraktisyn voorsien word; en
- Die belangstellende en geaffekteerde party moet enige direkte besigheids-, finansiële, persoonlike of ander belang wat die party mag hê met betrekking tot die goedkeuring of afkeuring van die aansoek verklaar.

**Watter omgewingskwessies is tot op hede geïdentifiseer?**

**Potensiële omgewingskwessies wat alreeds geïdentifiseer is, sluit die volgende in:**

- Grond- en oppervlaktewater;
- Die stoor en gebruik van plofstowwe en ander gevaarlike goedere;
- Impakte van ertsaflewering;
- Impakte van stof en geraas op diereproduksie;
- Sekuriteit van boere en plaaswerkers;
- Sekuriteit van plaasinfrastruktuur en vee;
- Omheining van mynareas en paaie;
- Gronderosie as gevolg van mynbouaktiwiteite; en
- Eiendomswaarde.

**As u nog nie as 'n belangstellende en geaffekteerde party geregistreer het nie, stuur asseblief u naam en kontakbesonderhede na:**

**Sentrum vir Omgewingsbestuur**

**Vir aandag: Theunis Meyer**

Privaatsak X6001, Potchefstroom, 2520

Telefoon: 018 299 1467/1581 Faks: 018 299 4266

E-pos: [Theunis.meyer@nwu.ac.za](mailto:Theunis.meyer@nwu.ac.za)

**Die spesialisspan**

**Omgewingsimpakpraktisyn:**

- KvdM Environmental Consultants, Kimberley

**Publieke deelnamekonsultant:**

- Sentrum vir Omgewingsbestuur, Noordwes Universiteit, Potchefstroom

**Grondwater studie:**

- GCS (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg

**Oppervlaktewater-studie:**

- GCS (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg

**Stofstudie**

- Occuserv, Kathu

**Grondstudie**

- Northern Cape Geokon, Kimberley

**Plantegroei-studie:**

- KvdM Environmental Consultants, Kimberley

**Erfenisimpakstudie**

- Cobus Dreyer, Bloemfontein

Posadres

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**Omgewingsimpakbepalingsproses vir SA Manganese (Pty) Ltd ter ondersteuning van die mynregaansoek in terme van artikel 22(1) van die Wet op Minerale en Petroleum hulpbronne Ontwikkeling No. 28 van 2002.**

Ek is ingelig oor die hangende aansoek vir 'n mynreg en die ondersteunende OIB proses. Ek het ook kennis geneem van die potensiële omgewingsimpakte wat met die voorgenome aktiwiteit geassosieer kan word.

Ek het geen besware teen die aansoek vir 'n mynreg wat deur SA Manganese (Pty) Ltd ingedien is vir die myn van mangaan- en ystererts op Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Demaneng No 546 in the John Taolo Gaetsewe distrik nie.

Ek het voorbehoude oor/is gekant teen die aansoek vir 'n mynreg wat deur SA Manganese (Pty) Ltd ingedien is vir die myn van mangaan- en ystererts op Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Demaneng No 546 in the John Taolo Gaetsewe distrik.

Ek versoek dat die volgende omgewingskwessies gedurende die OIB proses aangespreek word:

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Naam en Van: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel: \_\_\_\_\_ Faks: \_\_\_\_\_

E-pos: \_\_\_\_\_ Datum: \_\_\_\_\_

# APPENDIX J

**Written notice sent out to I&APs along with BID before 26  
October 2010**



Internal Box 150, Private Bag X6001  
Potchefstroom, South Africa, 2520  
Tel: (018) 299-1467  
Web: <http://cem.puk.ac.za>

**Centre for Environmental Management**  
Tel: (018) 299-1467  
Fax: (018) 299-4266  
Email: [Theunis.Meyer@nwu.ac.za](mailto:Theunis.Meyer@nwu.ac.za)

21 October 2010

Registered Interested and Affected Party  
per e-mail & fax

Sir/Madam

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS IN SUPPORT OF THE MINING  
RIGHT APPLICATION OF SA MANGANESE (PTY) LTD FOR THE PROPOSED  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEMANENG MINE, LOCATED ON PORTION 2 OF THE FARM  
DEMANENG NO. 546, APPROXIMATELY 12 KILOMETER SOUTHEAST OF DINGLETON  
IN THE JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT**

The Centre for Environmental Management at the North-west University has been appointed to facilitate the public participation process of the above environmental impact assessment (EIA).

As registered interested and affected party you are cordially invited to attend the public meeting on Tuesday, 26 October, on 10:00 at the offices of Kathu Municipality on the corner of Frikkie Meyer- and Hendrik van Eck-streets in Kathu.

Please note that a number of issues regarding the prospecting right and related activities of the applicant were raised during the public meeting held on 27 August. These issues do not form part of the current legally constituted process, but are related to the current application. In order to provide interested and affected parties with a reasonable opportunity to raise these issues and receive feedback as far as reasonably possible, these issues will be addressed during a separate public meeting from 10:00 to 10:45. All issues will be noted and reported to the Department of Mineral Resources and the applicant. The applicant was also invited to provide feedback on these issues, as far as reasonably possible. Available relevant documentation will also be made available, as requested at the meeting of 27 August. These issues will, however, not be dealt with any further as part of the current public participation process for the mining right.



NORTH-WEST UNIVERSITY  
YUNIBESITHI YA BOKONE-BOPHIRIMA  
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POTCHEFSTROOM CAMPUS

The public meeting for the EIA process will commence at 11:00. During this meeting, the following information will be provided to the public:

- a description of the methodology applied to identify environmental impacts during the scoping process;
- a description of the existing status of the environment prior to the mining operation;
- the identification and description of the anticipated environmental, social and cultural impacts of the mining operation;
- the identification and description of reasonable land use or development alternatives to the proposed mining operation;
- the identification and description of alternative means of carrying out the proposed operation and the consequences of not proceeding with the proposed mining operation;
- a description of the most appropriate procedure to plan and develop the proposed mining operation (the mine work programme);
- a description of the process of engagement of identified interested and affected persons, including their views and concerns;
- a description of the nature and extent of further investigations required in the environmental impact assessment report.

The public will also be provided the opportunity to ask questions in this regard and identify additional environmental impacts that need to be investigated during the EIA process.

A Background Information Document to the EIA process is attached to this letter for your attention. Please complete the attached form and bring it to the public meeting or forward it to me should you want to identify any environmental impacts that need to be investigated during the EIA process. I trust that you have already received the minutes of the public meeting held on 27 August. The list of van registered interested and affected parties is also attached for your attention.

I trust that you will attend the public meeting and thereby ensure that all environmental issues that need to be investigated, are identified.



**Theunis Meyer**

**Pri. Sci. Nat.**

**CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**



Internal Box 150, Private Bag X6001  
Potchefstroom, South Africa, 2520  
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**Centre for Environmental Management**

Tel: (018) 299-1467  
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Email: [Theunis.Meyer@nwu.ac.za](mailto:Theunis.Meyer@nwu.ac.za)

21 Oktober 2010

Geregistreerde en geaffekteerde party  
per e-pos & faks

Meneer/Mevrou

**OMGEWINGSIMPAKBEPALINGSPROSES TER ONDERSTEUNING VAN DIE  
MYNREGAANSOEK VAN SA MANGANESE (PTY) LTD VIR DIE VOORGESTELDE  
ONTWIKKELING VAN DIE DEMANENG MYN, GELEË OP GEDEELTE 2 VAN DIE PLAAS  
DEMANENG NO. 546, ONGEVEER 12 KILOMETER SUID-OOS VAN DINGLETON IN DIE  
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRIK**

Die Sentrum vir Omgewingsbestuur aan die Noord-wes Universiteit is aangestel om die publieke deelnameproses van bogenoemde omgewingsimpakbepaling (OIB) te hanteer.

As geregistreerde belangstellende en geaffekteerde party word u uitgenooi om die publieke vergadering op Dinsdag, 26 Oktober, om 10:00 by die kantore van Kathu Munisipaliteit op die hoek van Frikkie Meyer- en Hendrik van Eck-strate in Kathu by te woon.

Neem asseblief kennis dat daar tydens die publieke vergadering van 27 Augustus 'n hele aantal kwessies geopper is met betrekking tot die prospekterreg en -aktiwiteite van die applicant. Hierdie kwessies maak nie deel uit van die huidige wettige gekonstitueerde proses nie, maar is uiteraard verwant aan die huidige aansoek. Ten einde belangstellende en geaffekteerde partye 'n billike geleentheid te bied om hierdie kwessies te opper en so vër moontlik terugvoer daaroor te kry, sal hierdie kwessies tydens 'n afsonderlike publieke vergadering vanaf 10:00 tot 10:45 hanteer word. Alle kwessies sal genotuleer en aan die Department van Minerale Hulpbronne en die applikant gerapporteer word. Die applikant is ook genooi om so vër moontlik antwoorde in dié verband te verskaf. Beskikbare relevante dokumentasie sal ook beskikbaar gestel word, soos tydens die vergadering van 27 Augustus versoek is. Die kwessies sal egter nie enigsins verder as deel van die publieke deelnameproses vir die huidige mynregaansoek hanteer word nie.



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Die publieke vergadering vir die OIB-proses sal om 11:00 begin. Tydens hierdie vergadering sal die volgende inligting aan die publiek voorsien word:

- 'n beskrywing van die metodologie wat gebruik is in die bestekopnameproses om omgewingsimpakte te identifiseer;
- 'n beskrywing van die huidige status van die omgewing wat waarskynlik betekenisvol beïnvloed gaan word deur die voorgestelde aktiwiteit en die alternatiewe daarvoor;
- die identifisering en beskrywing van die potensiele impak van die voorgestelde aktiwiteit en die alternatiewe daarvoor op die omgewing, sosio-ekonomiese toestande en kulturele erfenis;
- die identifisering en beskrywing van redelike grondgebruiks- of ontwikkelingsalternatiewe vir die voorgestelde mynbou-operasie,
- alternatiewe maniere om die voorgestelde mynbou-operasie uit te voer en die gevolge daarvan om nie met die voorgestelde mynbou-operasie voort te gaan nie;
- 'n beskrywing van die mees geskikte prosedure om die voorgestelde mynbou-operasie te beplan en ontwikkel (die mynwerksprogram);
- 'n beskrywing van die publieke deelnameproses wat as deel van die OIB-proses gevolg sal word;
- 'n beskrywing van die aard en omvang van verdere ondersoeke wat gedoen is/sal word om die EIA te voltooi.

Die publiek sal ook die geleentheid gebied word om vrae in hierdie verband te vra en addisionele omgewingskwessies wat tydens die OIB-proses ondersoek moet word, te identifiseer.

'n Agtergrondsinligtingsdokument tot die OIB-proses is vir u kennisname by hierdie skrywe aangeheg. Voltooi asseblief die aangehegte vorm en bring dit na die vergadering of stuur dit aan my indien u enige omgewingskwessies wil identifiseer wat tydens die OIB-proses hanteer moet word. Ek vertrou dat u ook reeds die notule van die vergadering gehou op 27 Augustus ontvang het. Die lys van geregistreerde belangstellende en geaffekteerde partye is ook aangeheg vir u kennisname.

Ek vertrou dat u die vergadering sal bywoon en sodoende sal verseker dat alle omgewingskwessies wat ondersoek moet word, geïdentifiseer word.



**Theunis Meyer**

**Pri. Sci. Nat.**

**SENTRUM VIR OMGEWINGSBESTUUR**

# **APPENDIX K**

**Minutes of public meeting held on 27 August 2010**

# MILNEX

## 189 CC

(CC 2004 / 077075 / 23)

4 BOTHA STREET  
PO Box 1086  
IWEIZER-RENEKE  
2780

SEL: 084 657 3006  
TEL: 053 963 1081  
FAX: 053 963 1081

e-mail: hennie@milnex-sa.co.za

### MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD AT KURUMAN PUBLIC LIBRARY ON 27 AUGUST 2010 AT 10:00

South African Manganese (Pty) Ltd  
Portion 2 of the farm Demaneng no 546

#### 1. Welcome attendance:

Name	Surname	Signature	Contact details
HENNIE	KOTZEE		084 657 3006
R.P.	Corneilissen		081 553 5844
Tshipiny	WUFA		053 313 0595
Dignan v	Rensburg		083 669 5652
P.A.	KOTZEE		082 413 8227
W J	CORNEILISSEN		082 364 0356

#### 2. Purpose of the meeting:

Notice is given in terms of Sections 22, 23 and 39 of the Mineral Petroleum and Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002) and regulations 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52 of the regulations published in Government Notice, issue 83. This notice will also serve as a notice in terms of Regulation 6 of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) of intent to carry out the following activity as listed:

1. Description of proposed activity: South African Manganese (Pty) Ltd (1937/009895/07) applied for a Mining Right in terms of Section 22 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act, 2002 (Act no. 28 of 2002) to mine for manganese ore and iron ore on the following property: Portion 2 of the farm Demaneng no 546, Magisterial District of Kuruman. Extent: 1135.9468 hectares.
2. Location: The property is located on the farm Demaneng no 546 in the district of Kuruman, 62 km from Kuruman on the N14 towards Postmasburg on the tar road, left at the D3333 gravel road for 1 km, the farm is situated on your left and right.
3. Extent: 1135.9468 hectares.
4. Name of proponent: South African Manganese (Pty) Ltd (1937/009895/07)



NOTULE VAN VERGADERING GEHOU OP 27  
AUGUSTUS 2010 OM 10:00 TE KURUMAN BIBLIOTEEK  
H/V VOORTREKKER EN SKOOLSTRAAT KURUMAN

PRESENSIELYS:

RP Colyn	082 553 8844	Konsultant
Mev S Cornelissen	053 313 0595	tshiping@lantic.net
Verteenwoordiger		
	083 649 5452	Tshiping WUA
Dihan van Rensburg	082 628 7552	
Grondeienaar		
PA Kotzee	082 413 2227	Myn bestuurder
WJ Cornelissen	082 368 0356	Buurman
HG Kotzee	084 657 3006	<a href="mailto:hennie@milnex-sa.co.za">hennie@milnex-sa.co.za</a>
		Milnex 189 CC

1. VERWELKOMING

Almal teenwoordig word verwelkom.

2. DOEL VAN VERGADERING

Die doel van die vergadering is om met alle Geïntereerde en/ of Geïmpakteerde partye te konsulteer en die verkryging van hul kommentaar en kommer rakende die aansoek om 'n Mynreg.

3. KOMMENTAAR

Die vergadering word deur meneer Colyn op sy selfoon opgeneem.

Verteenwoordigers versoek dat hul van volledige dokumentasie en inligtings stukke rakende die aansoek voorsien moet word.

Mnr. Colyn:

- verneem of dit'n Prospekter Reg of Mynreg is.
- benodig 'n afskrif van die Prospekter Reg.

- Maak beswaar dat met die heraansoek van die Prospekter Reg, daar nie gekonsulteer is nie. Hy gaan aansoek doen om die bestaande Prospekter Reg ongeldig te verklaar en soek bewyse van die hernuwings aansoek.
- Het geen vertrouwe in die proses gevolg en die konsultante wat dit hanteer.
- Volgens die 2008 hernuwing moes die reg houer binne 120 dae begin prospekter, dit het nie gebeur nie.
- Wet vereis daar moet 'n ooreenkoms met grondeienaar wees, daar is geen bewyse daarvan nie.
- Volumes geprospekter oorskry wetlike vereistes.
- Kumba koop die erts aan en hul is besig om te myn ipv prospekter.
- Vergoeding aan grondeienaar vir 52 hektaar reeds gemyn is reeds vir 13 maande agterstallig en moet betaal word alvorens aktiwiteite kan voortgaan.
- Uitsetting en beslagleggings bevel word verkry om aktiwiteite te staak.
- Opdrag word aan grondeienaar gegee om enige werknemer wat die res van die plaas wederegtelik betree te skiet.
- Prosedures vir aansoeke word nie gevolg nie, dit blyk dat politieke of ander invloede gebruik word. Wetlike vereistes word nie gevolg nie.
- Maak beswaar teen swartsmeer veldtog teen grondeienaar. Bewering word gemaak dat hy slegs oor weidingsregte beskik.

Mnr. Cornelius

- Het die gevoel dat daar met onwettighede besig is.

Mnr. van der Merwe

- Vind dit vreemd en verdag dat hy nie kennis gekry het nie.

Mnr. Colyn

- Klient is nie reg geadviseer nie.

Mev. Cornelissen

- Indruk word geskep dat dat ongeruimdheid plaasvind deurdat aansoekers nie alle kontak persone geadviseer het nie. Benodig 'n lys van die name en besonderhede.

Mnr. Colyn

- Vermeld punte saamgevat in sy skrywe aan Minister. Afskrifte van die lys word nie aan die voorsitter voorsien nie. Die dokument kan by die minister verkry word. Van die punte in die dokument word hierna vermeld.
- Bestaand Prospekter Reg het reeds op 1 Februarie verval.
- Laat begin werk, teenstrydig met wetgewing.
- Hernuwing ongeldig, verdere verlenging is toegelaat.
- Inligting aan DMR gelewer, word bevraagteken of dit gelewer is. Verwysing na maandelikse verslae aan DMR.
- Is tantieme aan staat oorbetaal?
- Prospekter Werk Program en Omgewings Bestuurs Program is nie blootgele nie, wil dit besigtig.
- Benodig 'n werkplan
- Was daar inspeksies deur DMR en wat was resultate.

Mev Cornelissen

- Verneem na water verbruik

Mnr. Piet Kotzee

- Geen grondwater sal gebruik word nie, water word aangekoop van die Vaal-Gammagara skema. Die aanbou van 'n pyplyn word beplan.

Mnr. Colyn

- Bevraagteken of die tonne gemyn aan DMR blootgele is.
- Gebreke ivm die verkryging van die regte
- Was nie publieke deelname vir opstel van EMP.
- Jaarlikse verslae aan DMR wil besigtig word.
- Aansoek van Diro Holdings as BEE, nie aan DMR blootgele. DIRO Holdings bestaan nie.
- Advertensies was slegs op plaashek aangebring.
- CEM is nie bewus dat Theunis Meyer betrokke is by opstel van dokumentasie nie.
- Vergadering in Kuruman gehou ipv Kathu.
- Pieter Swart DMR Kimberley het bevestig dat proses foutief is.
- Advertensie in Kimberley koerant, teenstrydig met wetgewing.
- Advertensie op plaashek nie NEMA vereistes nie.
- Geen agtergrond dokumentasie beskikbaar nie.
- Geen verwysings nr van Prospekter Reg op advertensie

- Formele aansoek aan minister dat aktiewiteite gestaak word, aangesien SA Manganese nie aan vereistes voldoen nie.
- Die dokument is ook aan die volgende gestuur:
  - o President se Klage Hotline
  - o DMR Pretoria
  - o DMR Kimberley
  - o Dept Waterwese
  - o Beeld
  - o Star
  - o News Weekly
- Wil die myn area besoek

Mnr. Piet Kotzee

- Verleen goedkeuring dat die prospekteer area besoek word, hoewel hy dit nie self sal bywoon nie.

Mnr. Van der Merwe

- Lees 'n memorandum voor met al sy besware, 'n afskrif van die dokument word aan voorsitter oorhandig om deel te vorm van die notule.

Mnr. Colyn

- 'n Aantal operateurs (sub kontrakteurs) wat op die prospekteer reg werksaam was, het onttrek deurdat hul nie betaling ontvang het nie. Die kontrakteurs soek hul vergoeding vanaf die grondeienaar. Daar word verwys na Blue Chip en FH Swanepoel.
- Is daar 'n versekering dat daar voldoende fondse is dat rehabilitasie bevredigend gedoen sal word. Dit sal 'n probleem vir die Staat raak.
- Indien Milnex nie weet hoe om publieke deelname te hanteer nie kan 'n versoek aan hom gerig word.

Mev Cornelissen

- Die omgewing se water tafel het gedaal agv myne.
- Boere is nou afhanklik van myne vir drinkwater vir mens en dier.
- Plase wat voorheen vooruitstrewend was voer nou 'n sukkelbestaan.



- Verhouding tussen grond eienaar en die myn behoort gebaseer te word op wedersydse respek.

#### 4. AFSLUITING

Voorsitter bedank almal vir teenwoordigheid en insette gelewer.

'n Op[volg vergadering is reeds gereel vir 26 Oktober 2010 en alle partye sal eersdaags hul kennisgewings in die verband ontvang.

Die vergadering verdaag en vertrek na plaas.

#### 5: AANKOMS OP PLAAS.

Mnr. Van der Merwe

- wys waar die myn personeel die ketting waarmee die hek gesluit is geknip en nog 'n slot is bygevoeg. Die betreding was voorafgegaan deur 'n telefoon oproep deur Piet Kotzee, waartydens hy hul gewaarsku het dat hul nie die grond mag betree nie, maar hul het dit nogtans gedoen.
- Die prospekter area word besoek, geen aktiwiteite vind plaas nie. Meneer Colyn wys daarop dat die omvang prospekter vereistes oorskry en dit dus gemyn word.
- Meneer van der Merwe wys die draad uit wat aangebring is om diere vanaf die prospekter area weg te hou. Die draad word egter nie in stand gehou nie en sy bokke het onlangs weggeloop. Die bokke is egter op die volgende plaas gevind.

#### 6. VERDAGING

Die vergadering verdaag.

# APPENDIX L

**Attendance register and minutes of second public meeting  
held on 26 October 2010**



Meeting 1  
 Demaneng Mine EIA process  
 Public Meeting - 26 October 2010

Name	Address	Contact details	Interest
Title: <i>me</i> Initial: <i>E</i> Surname: <i>Snyman</i> Name: <i>Esmé</i>	Organisation: <i>Sentrum vir Omgewings-</i> Postal Address: <i>Privateak bestuur</i> <i>x6001</i> <i>Potchefstroom</i> Code: <i>2520</i>	Tel.: <i>(018) 299-1590</i> Fax: <i>(018) 299-4266</i> Cell: <i>082 923 6631</i> E-mail: <i>esme.snyman@nu.ac.za</i>	
Title: <i>Me</i> Initial: <i>K.</i> Surname: <i>Van der Mene</i> Name: <i>Karien</i>	Organisation: Postal Address: <i>P.O. Box 3620</i> <i>Diamond</i> Code: <i>8305</i>	Tel: <i>082 964 1667</i> Fax: <i>053 832 5004</i> Cell: E-mail: <i>karien.vdm@</i> <i>msh.com</i>	<i>Consultant</i>
Title: <i>Mnr</i> Initial: <i>J</i> Surname: <i>Loubser</i> Name: <i>Japie</i>	Organisation: <i>Milnex 189CC</i> Postal Address: <i>Posbus 1081</i> <i>Schweizer Bank</i> Code: <i>2760</i>	Tel: <i>052 963 1081</i> Fax: <i>053 963 1081</i> Cell: <i>072 998 6088</i> E-mail: <i>japie@milnex-sa</i> <i>.co.za</i>	<i>Consultant.</i>
Title: <i>MR.</i> Initial: <i>P.H.</i> Surname: <i>KOTZEE</i> Name: <i>PIET</i>	Organisation: <i>S.A. MANGANESE</i> Postal Address: <i>Box 879</i> <i>KATHU</i> Code: <i>8446</i>	Tel.: <i>053 791 9100</i> Fax: <i>053 791 9199</i> Cell: <i>082 413 2227</i> E-mail: <i>PIETKOTZEE@</i> <i>GMAIL.COM</i>	<i>MINE MANAGER</i>
Title: <i>MR</i> Initial: <i>AJ</i> Surname: <i>ROOILAND</i> Name: <i>ANTHONY</i>	Organisation: <i>S.A. MANGANESE</i> Postal Address: <i>P.O. Box 8155</i> <i>CENTURION</i> Code: <i>0046</i>	Tel.: <i>012-643018</i> Fax: <i>0866818808</i> Cell: E-mail: <i>anthony@mtl.co.za</i>	<i>DIRECTOR</i>

Name	Address	Contact details	Interest
Title: <i>MR</i> Initial: <i>EM</i> Surname: <i>DIPICO</i> Name: <i>MANNE</i>	Organisation: <i>SA MANGANESE</i> Postal Address: <i>PO-BOX 8155</i> <i>CENTURION</i> Code: <i>0046</i>	Tel.: <i>012-6430118</i> Fax.: <i>0866 81 8808</i> Cell: E-mail: <i>nbf@telkomsa.net</i>	<i>DIRECTOR</i>
Title: <i>MR</i> Initial: <i>L.A.</i> Surname: <i>DUPRESSIS</i> Name: <i>LUCAS</i>	Organisation: <i>TRANSNET FREIGHT</i> Postal Address: <i>12 MELBOS STR</i> <i>KATHU</i> Code: <i>8446</i>	Tel.: <i>053 723 2641</i> Fax.: <i>053 723 2641</i> Cell: <i>0832 83 4806</i> E-mail: <i>lucas.dupressis@transnet.net</i>	<i>TRANSNET</i>
Title: <i>R.P.</i> Initial: <i>Colyn</i> Surname: <i>Colyn</i> Name:	Organisation: <i>73 CONWAY</i> Postal Address: <i>JOHANNESBURG</i> Code: <i>1610</i>	Tel.: <i>011 4154 4566</i> Fax.: <i>0866 225552</i> Cell: <i>082553 8844</i> E-mail: <i>rpcolyn@telkomsa.net</i>	<i>CRESENTA</i>
Title: <i>Charné</i> Initial: <i>Kemp</i> Surname: <i>Kemp</i> Name:	Organisation: <i>Volkstad</i> Postal Address: <i>27 Main Street</i> <i>Kuruman</i> Code: <i>8460</i>	Tel.: <i>0537121472</i> Fax: Cell: E-mail: <i>Charne.abbie@gmail.com</i>	<i>Resident +</i> <i>Medic</i>
Title: <i>Sefom</i> Initial: <i>Sornelisen</i> Surname: <i>Sornelisen</i> Name:	Organisation: <i>///</i> Postal Address: <i>///</i> Code:	Tel.: <i>053 724 2128</i> Fax: Cell: E-mail:	
Title: <i>Mr.</i> Initial: <i>Stephane</i> Surname: <i>Carnebeem</i> Name:	Organisation: <i>///</i> Postal Address: <i>Box 170</i> <i>Kathu</i> Code: <i>8446</i>	Tel.: <i>053 724 2129</i> Fax.: <i>08 053 726 2129</i> Cell: <i>082 922 4687</i> E-mail: <i>wright@polita.co.za</i>	

Name	Address	Contact details	Interest
Title: Mr Initial: CE Jansen Surname: van Name: Rensburg	Organisation: Postal Address: Bus 678 Kathu Code: 8446	Tel.: 0826287552 Fax.: 0537242016 Cell: Fax 0537233214 E-mail:	Bewoner van Demansing
Title: Mrs Initial: D. J. Jansen Surname: van Rensburg Name: Diken	Organisation: Plas - Demansing Postal Address: Bus 678 Kathu Code: 8446	Tel.: 0826287552 Fax: 0537233214 Cell: E-mail:	Bewoner van Demansing
Title: Mr Initial: HH Surname: Ndindani Name: Humphrey	Organisation: DENC Postal Address: P.O. BOX 2249 Kuruman Code: 8460	Tel.: 0537120108 Fax: 0866176647 Cell: 0796949650 E-mail: hndindani76@gmail.com	EIA
Title: Initial: Surname: Name: JOSEPH ACLEW	Organisation: Postal Address: PO Box 399 ORIAMNISHORRA Code: 885 8450	Tel.: 0533310692 Fax: 0533310692 Cell: 0740691169 E-mail:	EIA
Title: MR Initial: TC Surname: MEYER Name: THEUNIS	Organisation: CEMI NWEL Postal Address: PRIVATE BAG X6001 POTCHEFSTROOM Code: 2520	Tel.: 018 299 1467 Fax: 086 513 7996 Cell: 083 627 0637 E-mail: THEUNIS.MEYER@NW.G.AC.ZA	FACILITATOR
Title: Initial: Surname: Name:	Organisation: Postal Address: Code:	Tel.: Fax.: Cell: E-mail:	



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Email: [Theunis.Meyer@nwu.ac.za](mailto:Theunis.Meyer@nwu.ac.za)

30 October 2010

Registered Interested and Affected Party  
per e-mail & fax

Sir/Madam

**Minutes of the Public Participation Meeting held on 26 October 2010 at the Kathu Local Municipality as part of the EIA process for the SA Manganese (Pty) Ltd Demaneng Mine mining right application**

**1. Opening and welcome**

Mr. Theunis Meyer opens the meeting with prayer.

After welcoming the attendees, he explains the purpose of the two meetings, as also communicated in the invitation to the meeting (Appendix 1):

- Meeting 1 will deal with the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process and environmental impacts directly related to the mining right application.
- Meeting 2 will deal with issues not directly related to the EIA process, but related to the mining right application. Although it does not form part of the legally mandated EIA process, it will create a forum for raising issues of concern that will be noted and communicated to Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) and the applicant (SA Manganese (Pty) Ltd).



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NOORWES-UNIVERSITEIT  
POTCHEFSTROOM CAMPUS

### **Discussion**

Mrs. Stephanie Cornelissen raises the issue of the historical background of the area which have an impact on social impacts of the development on neighbouring land owners.

Mr. Pieter Colyn agrees that the history of the farm cannot be separated from the mining right application and the EIA. The fact that some people were deprived from their rights needs to be taken into consideration. The competent authority should be empowered to base their decision on all the facts. He also alleges that the applicant started with mining operations under the prospecting right.

Mr. Theunis Meyer requests the participants to try to distinguish between fact and perception and focus on the facts related to the issues at hand.

### **2. Attendance**

All participants are requested to complete the registration form in full. This form will also serve as attendance register (Appendix 2). Participants are also requested to complete the letter template attached to the Background Information Document (BID) (Appendix 3) to formally raise any issues that need to be investigated during the EIA process. A few completed letters are received at the end of the meeting (Appendix 6).

### **3. Introduction to the project**

Mr. Theunis Meyers starts with a presentation (Appendix 3) to inform the participants about what happened to date, the legal requirements for mining right applications, environmental impact assessments and public participation, the process that will be followed, the potential impacts that have been identified already. The project team, including all specialists that will be involved is also introduced.

The Mine Manager, Mr. Mr. Piet Kotzee, as well as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner, Mrs. Karien van der Merwe also participated in the presentation, as indicated in the attached presentation. Attendees will also be afforded the opportunity to suggest potential impacts not identified already.

#### **3.1. Mine Work Programme**

Mr. Piet Kotzee provides a brief overview of the mine work programme submitted with the mining right application to the DMR.

#### **Discussion**

Mr. Pieter Colyn wants to know if the depth of pits will be measured and the effect of dewatering be taken into account.

Mr. Theunis Meyer responds that the issue of dewatering is also investigated as part of the water quality specialist study.

Mr. Dihan Janse van Rensburg enquires about the depth of the pit.

Mr. Piet Kotzee responds that the 'koppie' is about 75 metres high and that the pit will extend approximately 32 metres beyond that. The total depth of the pit will therefore be 107 metres.

Mr. Humphrey Ndindane expresses a concern about the cumulative impacts of mining activities in the area.

Mr. Theunis Meyer responds that although the law is clear that cumulative impacts need to be assessed, they cannot be assessed at the project level. It is his understanding that the **environmental framework** tool has been introduced to assess cumulative impacts on a strategic level.

Mr. Humphrey Ndindane stresses that it should be taken into account that the environment is already impacted upon.

Mr. Theunis Meyer responds that it is noted and that the EIA does include a baseline study assessing the current state of the environment.

Mr. Dihan Janse van Rensburg stresses that because the area is already seriously impacted upon by mining activities, the "users of the environment" are very sensitive for the additional impacts of new mining activities. Therefore the cumulative effects must be taken into account.

Mr. Japie Loubser reminds the attendees that information about all mining activities in the area are available to the authorities (in the form of EMPs) and that the authorities should therefore be in a position to make their decision based on all the available information.

Mr. Theunis Meyer says that it is noted, that it will be documented and that the authorities will be made aware of it.

Mrs. Stephanie Cornelissen says that an EIA is currently being conducted on the neighbouring piece of land (adjacent to the land of the applicant in this case). The applicant is not registered as an I&AP and therefore does not have access to information on what is happening on the adjacent property.

Mr. Theunis Meyer requests that people who know of information that is publicly available, kindly disclose it at the end of the meeting to point the specialists in the right direction.

While discussing rehabilitation, Mr. Pieter Colyn comments that in the light of the information provided as part of the presentation, there will definitely be a loss of grazing.

Mr. Theunis Meyer confirms that and comments that the nature of mining is such that impacts cannot be avoided. Impacts must, however, be rehabilitated as far as possible.

Mr. Pieter Colyn wants to know if the study will be able to quantify the hectares of grazing that will be lost.

Mrs. Karien van der Merwe, the environmental assessment practitioner, confirms that it will definitely be quantified.

### **3.2. Alternatives considered**

Mrs. Karien van der Merwe introduces the participants to the alternatives that are considered in the EIA process. These include



### ***Discussion***

While discussing alternatives, another alternative is proposed. It is suggested that existing facilities (Burk Mining facilities) be used for processing instead of building new infrastructure for that purpose. Mr. Theunis Meyer responds that this alternative is noted and that it will be included in the Scoping Report.

Mrs. Stephanie Cornelissen says that according to her knowledge as member of the Water Users Association, the Vaal-Ga-Mogara is already over-allocated. She wants to know if an application has been submitted to abstract/use water from the Vaal-Gammagarra.

Mr. Piet Kotzee confirms that there is an agreement in place already. The water has already been allocated and it was indicated that water will be available for the mining activities.

## **4. Legal framework for EIA**

Mr. Theunis Meyer provides an overview of the legal framework for EIAs in South Africa, which in this instance includes the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, No. 28 of 2002, the National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999 and the National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998.

### **4.1. MPRDA framework**

#### ***Discussion***

Mrs. Stephanie Cornelissen wants to know if there is a reference number for the mining rights application.

Mr. Japie Loubser provides the reference number: NC 30/5/1/2/2/270 MR.

### **4.2. NEMA framework**

#### ***Discussion***

Mr. Humphrey Ndindane alleges that an EIA was also required for the prospecting right and that the prospecting taking place currently, is therefore an illegal activity.

Mr. Theunis Meyer says that if the current interpretation of NEMA alongside the MPRDA is considered, an EIA may also have been required for the prospecting right, in which case the prospecting could therefore possibly be considered an illegal activity (in terms of NEMA) for which rectification is required. Since this issue relates to the legal interpretation of the various acts, which has not been clarified by the courts, the applicant should consult with its legal advisors regarding this issue. This issue is, however, noted and will be documented in the minutes of the meeting.

## **5. Public participation process**

After providing an overview of the legal requirements for public participation, Mr. Theunis Meyer provides an overview of all the Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) involved in the EIA process (Appendix 5). Some of these people have been identified and invited, while others have registered after the advertisements were published and displayed on-site. He enquires as to who the ward councillor in the area is, as this person has not been contacted and officially notified of the EIA process. With the assistance of the participants, the ward

councillor is identified as Councillor Nampa (cell: 082 396 5596). The councillor will be contacted soon.

#### **Discussion**

Mrs. Stephanie Cornelissen suggests that Khumani Iron Ore Mine and Mr. André Posthumus (082 534 8893), who uses the road (D3333) that will be used for the ore transportation, also be added to the list other neighbours.

Mr. Humphrey Ndindane suggests that people who do not have issues to raise regarding the development, should be requested to also register as I&APs and indicate on the registration form that they do not have issues or objections.

Mr. Theunis Meyer responds that people cannot be forced to respond or to complete forms. The duty of the environmental assessment practitioner is to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the information reaches the relevant people and afford them the opportunity to register as I&APs and to comment.

Mr. Pieter Colyn suggests that correspondence and information should be sent via registered mail to specific people and confirmation of receipt should be followed-up by e-mail. All proof of correspondence should be kept.

Mr. Theunis Meyer asks for confirmation from the meeting that this would be considered to be fair. The meeting responds in the affirmative.

Mr. Humphrey Ndindane wants it to be noted that his department will not comment as an I&AP, because they are the competent authority for the NEMA EIA process.

Mrs. Stephanie Cornelissen requests that a presentation is made at a meeting of the Water Users Association regarding the water use license application. The CEO of the Water Users Association, Mr. Albertus Viljoen (053 313 0595) may be contacted to make an appointment. She also requests that three copies of the EIA be supplied to the Water Users Association, as well as an electronic copy of the document on CD.

Mr. Theunis Meyer responds that the request will be forwarded to the consultant that will be responsible for the water use license application. The request to supply three copies of the EIA documents to the Water Users Association, as well as an electronic copy of the documents on CD will be discussed with the applicant.

#### **6. Identification of environmental concerns/challenges and public facilitation**

Mrs. Karien van der Merwe provides an overview of the potential environmental impacts identified already through discussions between the applicant and specialists, as well as public involvement. Issues that she discusses include the following: Surface water, Ground water, Air quality, Heritage, Vegetation, Soil, Social and Agricultural issues.

#### **Discussions**

Mrs. Stephanie Cornelissen wants to know why only the specific list of specialist studies has been identified. Should a social economic impact assessment, for example, not also be considered?

Mr. Theunis Meyer responds that it is only an initial list, based on potential impacts already identified. Other specialist studies may also be undertaken to address the additional issues identified at this meeting.

Mr. Humphrey Ndindane suggests that we should undertake a social impact assessment as a starting point because, according to the Constitution, the environment should be protected for the sake of people. According to him, an EIA cannot be conducted without including a social impact assessment.

On inspection of the maps included in the presentation, Mrs. Stephanie Cornelissen comments that it should be taken into consideration that the Vaal-Ga-Mogara is a highly sensitive area.

Mr. Theunis Meyer responds that it is a well-known fact and that the impacts are being investigated as part of the water quality specialist study.

Mr. Dihan Janse van Rensburg wants to know if the groundwater specialist study includes the effect of run-off from roads.

Mrs. Karien van der Merwe confirms that run-off is definitely included and Mr. Theunis Meyer adds that the law is very clear about the separation of clean and dirty water and that it must be addressed.

Mrs. Karien van der Merwe confirms that there is a storm water plan in place.

Mr. Humphrey Ndindane wants to know if the impacts of dust on vegetation will also be assessed.

Mr. Theunis Meyer says that it has been discussed, but that it is difficult to quantify over the short term, because it is a very complicated issue.

Mr. Humphrey Ndindane says that an EIA is done to ascertain impacts. It is his perception that an EIA was not done properly if it is stated in the environmental impact report that information is not available.

Mr. Theunis Meyer responds that the EIA process is done to find the best available information and to use that to assess impacts. The purpose of the EIA process is not to fund scientific research, which is an expensive long-term process.

Mrs. Stephanie Cornelissen raises the concern that manganese dust is toxic and that it needs to be addressed.

Mrs. Elsa Janse van Rensburg wants to know how many camel thorn trees will be removed.

Mrs. Karien van der Merwe responds that camel thorn trees will only be removed as a last resort. Any removal of such trees will be avoided as far as possible.

Mr. Dihan Janse van Rensburg wants to know if the impact of dust on humans will be included as a social issue.

Mr. Theunis Meyer responds that the social specialist needs to consult with the dust specialist and use the information about dust quantities to make a professional judgement.

Mr. Lukas du Plessis, representing Transnet, requests that the EIA should consider the effect of the proposed development on their railway lines, since both railway lines pass close to the proposed development. He says that it must be ensured that mining activities

do not cause damage to railway lines and that blasting do not have impacts on their physical infrastructure.

Mrs. Stephanie Cornelissen says that the impact of blasting (noise, trembles and dust) on animals and humans should be considered. She adds that generators will be used for power supply and that a noise impact assessment should be done.

Mr. Dihan Janse van Rensburg says that he owns a lot of infrastructure (cement structures), including houses, dams and troughs. What will the impacts of blasting be on this infrastructure? Seismological readings were within acceptable levels (human specifications), but it is a concern that it might have an effect on animals (game and cattle).

Mr. Theunis Meyer wants to know if anybody is aware of similar studies done on animal behaviour and production and if there is any available information.

Mr. Dihan Janse van Rensburg says that the impacts on him and his farming activities are getting so severe that he foresees moving away in future. He hands over a memorandum in this regard, which primarily addresses issues regarding land use rights and the prospecting right and activities of SA Manganese (Pty) Ltd (Appendix 7).

It is noted and documented and the authorities will be made aware of the comment. It might be necessary to speak directly to the developer to find a solution for the problem.

Mr. Pieter Colyn is of the opinion that comprehensive baseline information should be generated to provide a "standard" against which impacts as a result of mining could be measured. He suggests that photos be taken of structures, boreholes be monitored, etc.

Mr. Theunis Meyer responds that, according to the common law, it is not the responsibility of the mine to generate such comprehensive baseline information. Any party that alleges harm in a court of law must be able to prove the harm suffered, as well as the causal link between any activities and such harm.

Mr. Humphrey Ndindane is of the opinion that the EIA process should not only satisfy the requirements of the law. According to him, the mine should try not to cause any impacts and should be responsible for all the baseline studies.

Mr. Theunis Meyer responds that it should be kept in mind that the law is a societal norm of what is reasonable.

Mrs. Charné Kemp wants to know what is to be done if a resident has a specific condition, for example asthma, that will make him/her more susceptible or sensitive to the impacts of mining activities. Will it be taken into account?

Mr. Theunis Meyer responds that it will be taken into account, but that the law is not written for the individual and that the interest of the community as a whole will prevail over individual interests.

Mr. Pieter Colyn adds that the EIA process should not be the mere ticking of boxes. It shouldn't just be a perfect paper exercise. The decision should be taken "as if taken by the greater community".

Mr. Theunis Meyer stresses that decisions are taken by the competent authority, based on information gathered from communities, through processes such as the public participation meeting. Consensus is not required.

Mrs. Stephanie Cornelissen says that public roads will be used. She wants to know how the road infrastructure will be impacted, and how the people currently using the roads, will be impacted.

Mr. Theunis Meyer responds that this issue will be included as part of the social issues.

## 7. Road ahead

Participants enquire as to whether the EIA documents can be made available electronically.

Mr. Theunis Meyer suggests that information will be made available on an electronic internet based platform (CEM DSS), so that it can be downloaded from the internet. The CEM will take the responsibility to arrange it and inform all registered I&APs accordingly.

The proposed schedule for public participation in terms of the current EIA process to support the mining right is as follows:

Date	Activity
1 November	Publish the Draft Scoping Report for comment. Hard copies will be made available in the Kathu and Dingleton libraries, while electronic copies will be made available for download from the internet.
1 December	Revise the Draft Scoping Report to incorporate comments received.
3 December	Submit Final Scoping Report to DMR. Make Final Scoping Report available to I&APs.
13 December	Publish the Draft Environmental Impact Report and Environmental Management Programme for comment. Hard copies will be made available in the Kathu and Dingleton libraries, while electronic copies will be made available for download from the internet.
1 February	Revise the Draft Environmental Impact Report and Environmental Management Programme to incorporate comments received.
7 February	Submit Final Environmental Impact Report and Environmental Management Programme to DMR. Make Final Environmental Impact Report available to I&APs.

Mr. Theunis Meyer explains that another full EIA process will also take place in terms of the National Environmental Management Act next year and that the applicant will request the authorities to accept this public participation meeting for the purpose of that EIA process as well, except if new issues are raised.

## 8. Closure

The meeting is adjourned at 13:35.

# APPENDIX M

**Presentation given during public meeting held on 26 October  
2010**

Appendix 4: Presentation used during the Public Meeting.

**Demaneng Mine Mining right application - Public Meeting**

**26 October 2010**

**Centre for Environmental Management**

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Potchefstroom Campus  
South Africa

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**Programme**

**Theunis Meyer**

**Programme (1)**

Demaneng Mine EIA Public meeting  
26 October 2010

- Introduction
- Meeting order and ground rules
- Introduction to the consultant team
- Introduction to the proposed project
  - Mine Work Programme
  - Alternatives
    - \* Alternative land uses
    - \* Design alternatives
- EIA process
  - MPRDA
  - NEMA
- Public participation process

**Programme (2)**

Demaneng Mine EIA Public meeting  
26 October 2010

- Potential Environmental Issues identified to date:
  - Ground water & surface water issues;
  - Dust issues;
  - Noise issues;
  - Vegetation issues;
  - Heritage resources issues;
  - Soil issues;
  - Geological issues;
  - Social issues;
  - Agricultural issues.
- Additional issues from the meeting
- The road ahead

**Introduction**

**Theunis Meyer**

**Why are we here? (1)**

Demaneng Mine EIA Public meeting  
26 October 2010

- Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA)
  - s. 5(4) No person may –
    - \* mine any mineral or petroleum
    - \* or commence with any work incidental thereto on any area without:
      - an approved EM Plan or EM Programme;
      - an authorisation (permission, permit and/or right);
      - notifying & consulting with the landowner or lawful occupier.
  - s. 39(1) Every person who has applied for a mining right in terms of section 22 must
    - \* conduct an environmental impact assessment and
    - \* submit an environmental management programme
    - \* within 180 days of the date on which he or she is notified by the Regional Manager to do so.

**Why are we here? (2)**

**National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)**

- s. 24 The potential impact of listed activities on the environment must be considered, investigated, assessed and reported on to the competent authority charged with granting the relevant environmental authorisation.
- s. 24 1A Every applicant must comply with the requirements prescribed in terms of this Act in relation to—
  - steps to be taken before submitting an application, where applicable;
  - any prescribed report;
  - any procedure relating to public consultation and information gathering;
  - any environmental management programme;
  - the submission of an application for an environmental authorisation and any other relevant information; and
  - the undertaking of any specialist report, where applicable.
- A number of activities have been identified that may require a Basic Assessment EIA

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**Why are we here? (3)**

**National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999)**

- s. 36 Any person who intends to undertake an identified development must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.
  - If there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected by such development, the responsible authority must notify the person who intends to undertake the development to submit an impact assessment report.
- The activity is identified as:
  - the construction of a powerline, pipeline, or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
  - any development or other activity which will change the character of a site -
    - excavating  $\geq 900 m^2$  in extent;

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**Why are we here? (4)**

**National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998) (NWA)**

- s. 21 A water use must be licensed unless it is listed in Schedule 1, is an existing lawful use, is permissible under a general authorisation, or if a responsible authority waives the need for a license.
  - Water uses includes
    - taking and storing water, activities which reduce stream flow, waste discharges and disposals, controlled activities (activities which impact detrimentally on a water resource), altering a watercourse, removing water found underground for certain purposes, and recreation.
- DWAF may
  - require a Water Use License applicant to provide it with an assessment by a competent person of the likely effect of the proposed license on the resource quality;
  - direct that any such assessment must comply with the requirements contained in EIA regulations.

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**Why are we here? (5)**

**The aim of the environmental assessment is to:**

- establish the current environmental sensitivity of the site;
- determine environmental issues related to the project;
- identify any alternatives to the current proposals;
- inform Interested and Affected Parties (such as neighbours and community groups) about the project and provide them the opportunity to identify issues and alternatives;
- assess the proposals and the issues raised.

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**Why are we here? (6)**

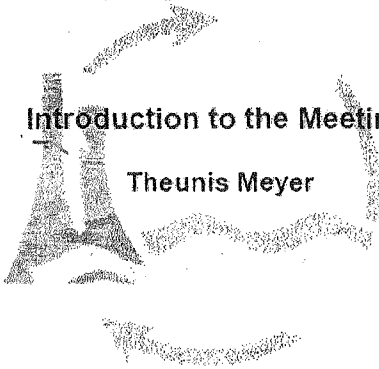
- These processes can be conducted in parallel.
- The MPRDA, NEMA & NWA all require a stakeholder engagement process.
- "public participation process" means a process in which potential interested and affected parties are given an opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to, specific matters

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**Aim of Stakeholder Engagement Process**

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## Introduction to the Meeting

Theunis Meyer

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### Manner in which the meeting will be conducted

- ⊕ Presentation first, introducing the project and the issues to the audience.
- ⊕ Afterwards, the floor will be opened for discussion.
  - Address meeting through the facilitator.
  - Complete form indicating your name, contact details and issue(s) to be raised
  - When speaking, identify yourself (name and/or organisation) and state your question and interest in the matter.
  - Everybody gets one opportunity to speak, so as to give everybody an opportunity.

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28 October 2010

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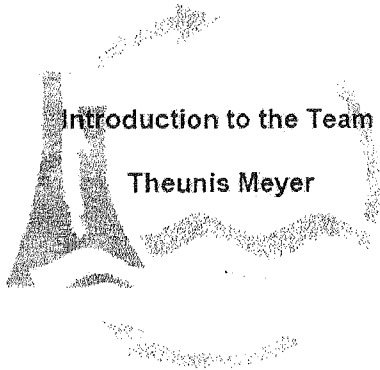
### Introduction to the facilitator

- ⊕ Hold Masters degrees
  - Pasture Science – Free State University
  - Environmental Management – North-West University
- ⊕ Professionally registered
  - Natural scientist
    - \* Ecology
    - \* Environmental Management
  - Environmental auditor
- ⊕ Experienced EAP & public participation facilitator
- ⊕ Environmental law expert

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29 October 2010

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## Introduction to the Team

Theunis Meyer

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### Project Team (1)

Anthony Rooiland/ Manne Dipico	Proponent	SA Manganese (Pty) Ltd
Japie van Zyl/ Japie Loubser	Mining right application	Japie van Zyl Prokureurs
Piet Kotzee	Mine Manager	SA Manganese (Pty) Ltd
Karien van der Merwe	Environmental Assessment Practitioner	KvdM Consultants
Theunis Meyer and CEM team	Public Participation Process	Centre for Environmental Management
Kobus Troskie & Phillip Lourens	Ground water & surface water studies	Groundwater Consulting Services (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg

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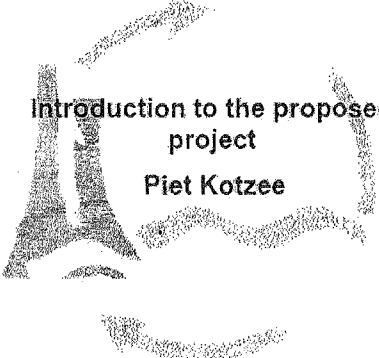
### Project Team (2)

Kobus Davel	Dust study	Occuserv, Kathu
Cobus Dreyer	Heritage screening study	Cobus Dreyer, Bloemfontein
Karien van der Merwe	Vegetation study	KvdM Consultants
Coen Visser	Soil study	Northern Cape Geocon
Sollie van der Merwe	Geology study	Orex Exploration cc
Louis Schuurman	Geophysics study	Norange Geological Consultants

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26 October 2010

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**Introduction to the proposed project**  
**Piet Kotzee**

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**The project (1)**

- ☛ SA Manganese (Pty) Ltd has been prospecting for manganese ore and iron ore since a prospecting license was first applied for in 2005.
  - The original license was converted to a new order prospecting right in Feb 2008.
  - An application for renewal of the prospecting right has been submitted in 2009.
- ☛ An application for a mining right was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) in February 2010, as the ore reserves have been proven through the prospecting activities.

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**The project (2)**

- ☛ The Mine will be an open cast mine and will include drilling, blasting, crushing and screening activities.
  - Expected to annually produce, over a period of 20 years:
    - \* approximately 21 000 tonnes of Manganese ore
    - \* approximately 2 400 000 tonnes of Iron ore;
  - Expected to employ 400 people.

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**The project (3)**

- ☛ The mine will be established on portion 2 of the farm Demaneng No 546.
  - Approximately 12 kilometre south-east of Dingleton in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District.
- ☛ Total site area of the mine is approximately 83 hectares.
- ☛ Total size of the property is 1136.8563 hectares.

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**The project (4)**

- ☛ The mine will include the following activities:
  - Mining activities over an area of 40 hectares;
  - A two kilometre long conveyor belt;
  - Processing plant;
  - Ore stockpiles;
  - Waste rock dump;
  - Mining residue deposit (slimes dam);
  - Offices, workshops, stores and a laboratory;
  - Storage tanks for 100 000 litre diesel and 10 000 litre oil;

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**The project (5)**

- A sewerage treatment facility;
- Approximately 10 kilometres of roads;
- A 66 kVA Eskom power line with substation and 22 kVA power lines on site,
  - \* although electricity will be generated on site during the establishment phase of the mine;
- A 10 km water pipeline (200 mm) from the main Vaal-Gammagara scheme pipeline to the mine
  - \* within the reserve of the R325 & D3333 roads;
- 2 x water storage tanks of 500 000 litres each.

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**Location of the property**

Portion 2 of Demaneng 516

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**Mine work programme**

Piet Kotze

**Mine work programme (1)**

- ⊕ Mining of
  - Manganese ore
    - + Inferred reserves – 5 million tonnes
    - + Estimated grades – 32-40%
  - Iron ore
    - + Inferred reserves – 100 million tonnes
    - + Indicated reserves – 65 million tonnes
    - + Estimated grades – 50-66%
- ⊕ Will be used for Steel production
  - Local & International markets
  - 20 year contracts
- ⊕ Applicant has proven the reserves
  - Can start mining activities immediately.

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**Mine work programme (2)**

- ⊕ The establishment of the mine will be conducted in two phases of approximately 10 months each.
  - Phase 1: Establishment of site, erection of plant etc.
  - Phase 2: Establishment of mine
- ⊕ Production rates
  - Manganese ore processing – 1 736 tonnes per month;
  - Iron ore processing – 200 000 tonnes per month
- ⊕ Life of mine
  - 20 years

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**Mine work programme (3)**

- ⊕ Estimated rehabilitation costs
  - To be determined with finalisation of quantum of financial provision as part of EMP
- ⊕ Rehabilitate
  - Some areas back to grazing land; or
  - Other areas to address safety risks.

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**Alternatives considered**

Karien van der Merwe

**Alternatives**

**Alternatives that have been identified:**

- No-go option;
- Mine lay-out (design) alternatives with respect to:
  - \* Geotechnical issues;
  - \* Flooding and other hydrological issues;
  - \* Protected trees.
- Operational alternatives
  - \* Sourcing of water from Vaal-Gamagara scheme pipeline

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**The MPRDA EIA Process**

**Theunis Meyer**

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**Integrated environmental management and responsibility to remedy (1)**

**s. 37 Any prospecting or mining operation must be conducted in accordance with generally accepted principles of sustainable development**

- by integrating social, economic and environmental factors into the planning and implementation of prospecting and mining projects
- in order to ensure that exploitation of mineral resources serves present and future generations.

**s. 38(1) Holders of rights, permits, or permissions:**

- must at all times give effect to the general objectives of integrated environmental management laid down in Chapter 5 of the NEMA;
- must consider, assess, investigate, and communicate the impact of his or her prospecting or mining on the environment in accordance with s 24(7) of NEMA; and

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**Integrated environmental management and responsibility to remedy (2)**

- must manage all environmental impacts in accordance with:
  - + EM Plan or EM Programme, and
  - + as an integral part of the operations.
- must as far as it is reasonably practicable, rehabilitate the environment affected by the prospecting or mining operations
  - + to its natural or predetermined state or to a land use which conforms to the generally accepted principle of sustainable development; and
- is responsible for any environmental damage, pollution or ecological degradation as a result of his or her reconnaissance prospecting or mining operations and
  - + which may occur inside and outside the boundaries of the area to which each right, permit or permission relates.

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**NEMA Section 24(7) (1)**  
*(as published in GG 19519 on 27 November 1998)*

**Procedures for the investigation, assessment and communication of the potential impact of activities must, as a minimum, ensure the following:**

- a) investigation of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the proposed activity and alternatives thereto;
- b) investigation of the potential impact, including cumulative effects, of the activity and its alternatives on the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage, and assessment of the significance of that potential impact;
- c) investigation of mitigation measures to keep adverse impacts to a minimum, as well as the option of not implementing the activity;
- d) public information and participation, independent review and conflict resolution in all phases of the investigation and assessment of impacts;
- e) reporting on gaps in knowledge, the adequacy of predictive methods and underlying assumptions, and uncertainties encountered in compiling the required information;

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**NEMA Section 24(7) (2)**  
*(as published in GG 19519 on 27 November 1998)*

- f) investigation and formulation of arrangements for the monitoring and management of impacts, and the assessment of the effectiveness of such arrangements after their implementation;
- g) co-ordination and co-operation between organs of state in the consideration of assessments where an activity falls under the jurisdiction of more than one organ of state;
- h) that the findings and recommendations flowing from such investigation, and the general objectives of integrated environmental management laid down in this Act and the principles of environmental management set out in section 2 are taken into account in any decision made by an organ of state in relation to the proposed policy, programme, plan or project; and
- i) that environmental attributes identified in the compilation of information and maps as contemplated in subsection (2)(e) are considered.

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**EM programme (1)**

**s. 39(3) An applicant who prepares an EM Programme must**

- establish baseline information concerning the affected environment
  - \* to determine protection, remedial measures and environmental management objectives;
- investigate, assess, and evaluate the impact of his or her proposed prospecting or mining operations on –
  - \* the environment;
  - \* the socio-economic conditions of any person who might be directly affected by the prospecting or mining operation;
  - \* any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999), with the exception of the national estate contemplated in section 3(2)(i)(vi) and (vii) of that Act

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**EM programme (2)**

- develop an environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which
  - \* the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risks which may result from their work and
  - \* the risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment; and
- describe the manner in which he or she intends to—
  - \* modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation;
  - \* contain or remedy the cause of pollution or degradation and migration of pollutants; and
  - \* comply with any prescribed waste standard or management standards or practices.

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**Environmental report to be compiled for application of mining right – Regulation 48**

**An environmental impact assessment contemplated in section 39(1) of the Act is a process which results in the compilation of –**

- a scoping report
  - \* contemplated in regulation 29; and
- followed by an environmental impact assessment report
  - \* contemplated in regulation 50.

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**NEMA Scoping process - GN R. 543 Regulation 27 (1)**

**Scoping must identify –**

- issues that will be relevant for consideration of the application;
- the potential environmental impacts of the proposed activity; and
- alternatives to the proposed activity that are feasible and reasonable.

Reg 27(e)

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**Consideration of alternatives**

**“alternatives”, in relation to a proposed activity, means different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to –**

- the property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;
- the type of activity to be undertaken;
- the design or layout of the activity;
- the technology to be used in the activity;
- the operational aspects of the activity; and
- the option of not implementing the activity.

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**Contents of scoping report – Regulation 49 (1)**

**A scoping report, must –**

- describe
  - \* the methodology applied to conduct scoping;
  - \* the existing status of the environment prior to the mining operation;
- identify and describe
  - \* the anticipated environmental, social and cultural impacts, including the cumulative effects, where applicable;
  - \* reasonable land use or development alternatives to the proposed operation, alternative means of carrying out the proposed operation and the consequences of not proceeding with the proposed operation;
- describe
  - \* the most appropriate procedure to plan and develop the proposed mining operation;
  - \* the process of engagement of identified interested and affected persons, including their views and concerns; and
  - \* the nature and extent of further investigations required in the environmental impact assessment report.

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**Contents of scoping report – Regulation 49 (2)**

**1** The scoping report must be submitted to the office of the Regional manager where the application was lodged,

- within 30 days from the date of the notification contemplated in section 39(1) of the Act.

**2** The Regional Manager

- must evaluate the scoping report and request the relevant Government departments and organs of state, as the case may be, to submit written comments on the scoping report within 30 days from the date of the request.
- may request the applicant to forward specific and additional information or to conduct further investigations regarding the scoping report submitted in terms of subregulation (2).
- must collate and forward all comments contemplated in subregulation (3) to the applicant who must address and incorporate such comments in the environmental impact assessment report and environmental management programme.

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**Contents of environmental impact report – Regulation 50 (1)**

**1** The contents of an environmental impact assessment report must include the following:

- an assessment of
  - + the environment likely to be effected
    - by the proposed mining operation, including cumulative environmental impacts;
    - by the identified alternative land use or developments, including cumulative environmental impacts;
  - + the nature, extent, duration, probability and significance of the identified potential environmental, social and cultural impacts of the proposed mining operation, including the cumulative environmental impacts;
- a comparative assessment of the identified land use and development alternatives and their potential environmental, social and cultural impacts;
- determine the appropriate mitigatory measures for each significant impact of the proposed mining operation;

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**Contents of environmental impact report – Regulation 50 (2)**

- details of the engagement process of interested and affected persons followed during the course of the assessment and
  - + an indication of how the issues raised by interested and affected persons have been addressed;
- identify knowledge gaps and report on the adequacy of predictive methods, underlying assumptions and uncertainties encountered in compiling the required information;
- description of the arrangements for monitoring and management of environmental impacts; and
- inclusion of technical and supporting information as appendices, if any.

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**Environmental management programme – Regulation 51 (1)**

**1** The applicant must compile the environmental management programme based on the environmental impact assessment report. (Regulation 49(6))

**2** An environmental management programme contemplated in section 39(1) of the Act must include the following:

- a description of the environmental objectives and specific goals for –
  - + mine closure;
  - + the management of identified environmental impacts emanating from the proposed mining operation;
  - + the socio-economic conditions as identified in the social and labour plan; and
  - + historical and cultural aspects, if applicable;

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**Environmental management programme – Regulation 51 (2)**

– an outline of the implementation programme which must include –

- + a description of the appropriate technical and management options chosen for each environmental impact, socio-economic condition and historical and cultural aspects for each phase of the mining operation;
- + action plans to achieve the objectives and specific goals contemplated in paragraph (a) which must include
  - a time schedule of actions to be undertaken to implement mitigatory measures for the prevention, management and remediation of each environmental impact, socio-economic condition and historical and cultural aspects for each phase of the mining operation;
- + procedures for environmental related emergencies and remediation;
- + planned monitoring and environmental management programme performance assessment;

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**Environmental management programme – Regulation 51 (3)**

- + financial provision in relation to the execution of the environmental management programme which must include –
  - the determination of the quantum of the financial provision contemplated in regulation 64; and
  - details of the method providing for financial provision contemplated in regulation 63;
- + an environmental awareness plan contemplated in section 39(3)(c) of the Act;
- + all supporting information and specialist reports that must be attached as appendices to the environmental management programme; and
- + an undertaking by the applicant to comply with the provisions of the Act and regulations thereto.

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**Decision on EM programme (1)**

**S. 39(4) EM Programme / EM Plan to be approved/rejected by Minister within 120 days from the lodgement thereof if -**

- it complies with the requirements for an EM Programme / EM Plan;
- the applicant has made the prescribed financial provision for the rehabilitation or management of negative environmental impacts (section 41(1)); and
- the applicant has the capacity, or has provided for the capacity, to rehabilitate and manage negative impacts on the environment.

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**Decision on EM programme (2)**

**S. 39(4) The Minister may not approve the EM programme / EM plan unless he or she has considered**

- any recommendation by the Regional Mining Development and Environmental Committee; and
- the comments of any State department charged with the administration of any law which relates to matters affecting the environment.

*Demansberg Mine EIA Public meeting 28 October 2010*

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**Decision on EM programme (3)**

- 1. The Minister may
  - call for additional information from the person who must prepare and submit an EM programme / EM plan and
  - direct that the EM programme / EM plan in question be adjusted in such way as the Minister may require.
- 2. The Minister may approve an amended EM programme / EM plan if it complies with all the requirements
  - at any time after he or she has approved an EM programme / EM plan and
  - after consultation with the holder of the reconnaissance permission, prospecting right, mining right or mining permit concerned.

*Demansberg Mine EIA Public meeting 28 October 2010*

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**Financial provision for damage – Section 41 (1)**

- 1. An applicant for a mining right must, before the Minister approves the EM plan or EM programme in terms of section 39(4),
  - make the prescribed financial provision for the rehabilitation or management of negative environmental impacts.
- 2. If the holder of a mining right or mining permit fails to rehabilitate or manage, or is unable to undertake such rehabilitation or to manage any negative impact on the environment,
  - the Minister may, upon written notice to such holder, use all or part of the financial provision contemplated in subsection (1) to rehabilitate or manage the negative environmental impact in question.

*Demansberg Mine EIA Public meeting 28 October 2010*

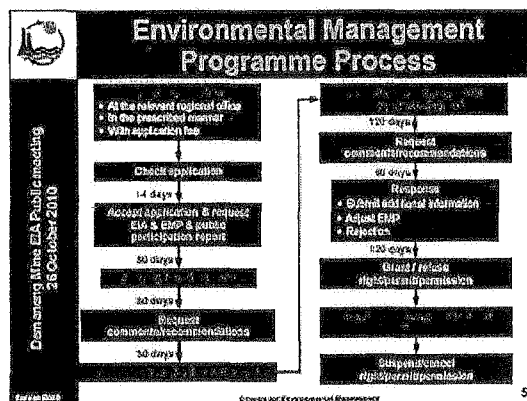
52

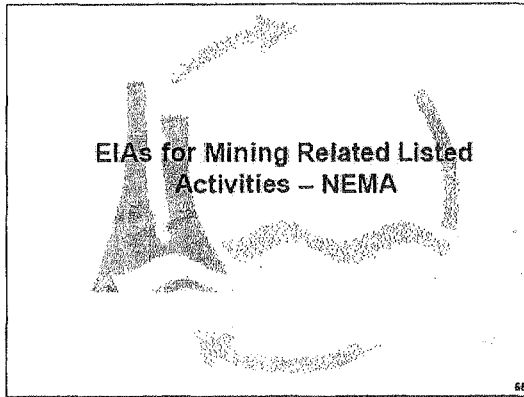
**Financial provision for damage – Section 41 (2)**

- 1. The holder of a prospecting right, mining right or mining permit must
  - annually assess his or her environmental liability and increase his or her financial provision to the satisfaction of the Minister.
- 2. If the Minister is not satisfied with the assessment and financial provision contemplated in this section,
  - the Minister may appoint an independent assessor to conduct the assessment and determine the financial provision.
- 3. The requirement to maintain and retain the financial provision remains in force until the Minister issues a closure certificate in terms of section 43 to such holder,
  - but the Minister may retain such portion of the financial provision as may be required to rehabilitate the closed mining or prospecting operation in respect of latent or residual environmental impacts.

*Demansberg Mine EIA Public meeting 28 October 2010*

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**The implementation of the NEMA Amendment Act (1)**

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26 October 2010

- Given that the date on which the listed prospecting and mining activities will come into effect is still to be published,
  - prospecting and mining activities per se are for all intents and purposes not (yet) listed.
- However, any operation related to prospecting and mining that constitutes listed activities in terms of GN No. R. 386 and GN No. R. 387
  - will require environmental authorisation in terms of NEMA.

**The implementation of the NEMA Amendment Act (2)**

Demansing Mine EIA Public meeting  
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- Therefore, if a mining company's proposed activities therefore trigger listed activities in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations
  - (e.g. activity 12 of GN No. R. 386 namely the transformation of more than 3ha of indigenous vegetation),
  - the mining company must obtain the necessary approvals in terms of both
    - the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) and
    - the NEMA EIA Regulations.

**EIA process (1)**

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- The EIA regulations published in GN R 543 in terms of NEMA establish the procedures that must be followed in the consideration, investigation, assessment and reporting of activities that have been identified.
  - aim to provide the competent authority with adequate information to make decisions that will ensure that
    - activities which may have an unacceptable negative impact on the environment are not authorised, and
    - activities that are authorised are undertaken in such a manner that the environmental impacts are managed to acceptable levels.

**EIA process (2)**

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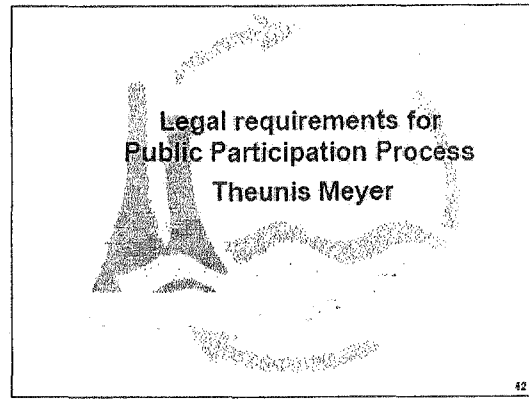
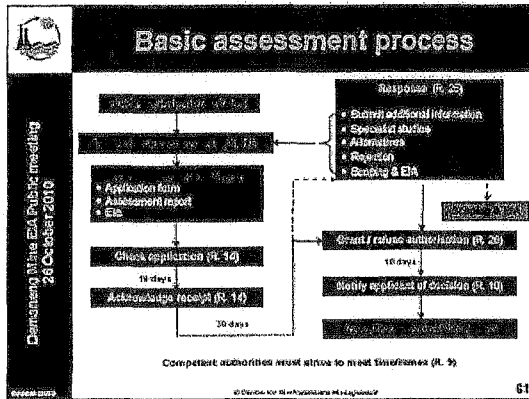
- When an applicant proposes to undertake a listed activity, an application must be made for environmental authorisation.
  - All applications must be supported by a report
    - compiled as a result of an assessment procedure.
  - After the competent authority has made a decision on the application,
    - an appeal may be made.
- 2 assessment processes:
  - Basic Assessment process -
    - Activities listed in listing notices 1 & 3 (GN R. 544 & 546);
  - Scoping & Environmental Impact Assessment process -
    - Activities listed in listing notice 2 (GN R. 545).

**EIA listed activities (2)**

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- Basic assessment process
  - Listing Notice 1 - Activity 13
    - The construction of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or for the storage and handling, of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 50 but not exceeding 600 cubic metres;
  - Listing Notice 1 - Activity 22
    - The construction of a road, outside urban areas, where no reserve exists, where the road is wider than 8 metres.
  - Listing Notice 3 - Activity 14
    - The clearance of an area of 6 hectares or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the vegetation cover constitutes indigenous vegetation in all areas outside urban areas
- Full EIA
  - Listing Notice 2 - Activity 15
    - Physical alteration of undeveloped, vacant or overutilised land for residential, retail, commercial, recreational, industrial or institutional use where the total area to be transformed is 20 hectares or more;





**Public Participation – MPRDA Sections 5 & 38**

Dematung Mine EIA Public meeting  
28 October 2010

1. § 5(4) No person may prospect for or remove, mine, conduct technical oo-operation operations, reconnaissance operations, explore for and produce any mineral or petroleum or commence with any work incidental thereto on any area without

- notifying and consulting with the landowner or lawful occupier of the land in question.

2. s. 38(1) Holders of rights, or permits must consider, assess, investigate, and communicate the impact of his or her prospecting or mining on the environment in accordance with s 24(7) of NEMA

- public information and participation and independent review in all phases of the investigation and assessment of impacts.

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**Public Participation – MPRDA Section 10**

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1. Within 14 days after accepting an application lodged in terms of section 16, 22 or 27, the Regional Manager must in the prescribed manner—

- make known that an application for a prospecting right, mining right or mining permit has been received in respect of the land in question; and
- call upon interested and affected persons to submit their comments regarding the application within 30 days from the date of the notice.

2. If a person objects to the granting of a prospecting right, mining right or mining permit,

- the Regional Manager must refer the objection to the Regional Mining Development and Environmental Committee (RMDEC) to consider the objections and to advise the Minister thereon.

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**Public participation process**

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1. Public participation process (NEMA)

- in relation to the assessment of the environmental impact of any application for an environmental authorisation,
- means a process by which potential interested and affected parties are given opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to, the application.

2. Unless justified by exceptional circumstances, as agreed to by the competent authority,

- the applicant and EAP managing the environmental assessment process must refrain from conducting any public participation process during the period of 15 December to 2 January.

GN R543 Reg 54

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**Minimum requirements for public participation – GN R 543 Reg. 54**

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1. The person conducting a public participation process (usually the EAP) must:

- take any guidelines applicable to public participation into account,
- give adequate notice to I&APs of the application which is subjected to public participation
- ensure that
  - participation by potential interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all potential interested and affected parties are provided with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the application; and
  - information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is made available to potential I&APs;
  - registered I&APs are provided the opportunity to comment on all reports before it is submitted to the competent authority.

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**Notice to I&APs – GN R 543 Reg. 54 (1)**

**Written notice to:**

- the owner or person in control of the land if the applicant is not the owner or person in control of the land;
- occupiers of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;
- owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;
- the municipal councillor of the ward in which the site or alternative site is situated and any organisation of ratepayers that represent the community in the area,
- municipality which has jurisdiction in the area,
- any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity;
- any other party as required by the competent authority.

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**Notice to I&APs – GN R 543 Reg. 54 (2)**

- 1. **Site notice boards (with specifications)**
  - at a place conspicuous to the public at the boundary or the fence of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken;
  - any alternative site mentioned in the application;
  - specific requirements for content & size of notices
- 2. **Advertisements in**
  - one local newspaper or any official Gazette that is published specifically for the purpose of providing public notice of applications or other submissions, made in terms of these Regulations;
  - at least one provincial newspaper or national newspaper
    - if the activity site or any other site extends beyond the boundaries of the metropolitan or local municipality in which it is or will be undertaken
  - specific requirements for content & size of notices
- 3. **Using reasonable alternative methods, as agreed to by the competent authority, in those instances where a person is dealing or but unable to participate in the process due to—**
  - illiteracy, disability; or any other disadvantage.

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**Notice to I&APs – GN R 543 Reg. 54 (3)**

- 1. **Where a basic assessment report, scoping report or environmental impact assessment report**
  - is amended because
    - + it has been rejected or
    - + of a request for additional information by the competent authority, and
  - such amended report contains new information,
  - the amended basic assessment report, scoping report or environmental impact assessment report must be subjected to the same public review processes as the original reports.

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**Registration of I&APs – GN R 543 Reg. 55**

- 1. **An Applicant or EAP managing an application must open and maintain a register containing the names and addresses of**
  - all persons who
    - + have submitted written comments or attended meetings,
    - + after completion of the public participation process, have requested in writing, for their names to be placed on the register;
  - all organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the activity.
- 2. **Must give access to the register to any person who submits a request for access to the register in writing.**

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**Registered I&APs right to comment on reports - GN 543 Reg. 56 (1)**

- 1. **A registered I&AP is entitled to**
  - comment, in writing, on all written submissions, including draft reports made to the competent authority, and
  - bring to the attention of the competent authority any issues which that party believes may be of significance to the consideration of the application, provided that -
    - + comments are submitted within -
      - > the timeframes that have been approved or set by the competent authority; or
      - > any extension of a timeframe agreed to by the applicant or EAP;
    - + a copy of comments submitted directly to the competent authority is served on the EAP; and
    - + the interested and affected party discloses any direct business, financial, personal or other interest which that party may have in the approval or refusal of the application.

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**Registered I&APs right to comment on reports - GN 543 Reg. 56 (2)**

- 1. **Before the EAP managing an application for environmental authorisation submits a final report compiled in terms of these Regulations to the competent authority, the EAP must give registered I&APs access to, and an opportunity to comment on the report in writing.**
- 2. **The draft versions of reports must be submitted to the competent authority prior to awarding registered I&APs an opportunity to comment.**
- 3. **Registered I&APs must submit comments on**
  - on draft reports to the EAP, who should record it in accordance with regulations 21, 28 or 31,
  - on final reports to the competent authority and provide a copy of such comments to the applicant or EAP.

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**Recording of comments of I&APs in reports - GN 543 Reg. 57**

**1** The EAP managing an application for environmental authorisation must ensure that

- the comments of I&APs are recorded in reports and
- that such written comments, including records of meetings, are attached to the report, submitted to the competent authority.

**2** Where a person is desiring but unable to access written comments due to -

- a lack of skills to read or write;
- disability; or
- any other disadvantage,

reasonable alternative methods of recording comments must be provided for.

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**Public Participation Process followed**

**Theunis Meyer**

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**Registered I&APs**

**1** Identification of stakeholders

- Competent authorities
  - + DMR, N Cape PHRA, N Cape DETO
- Commenting authorities
  - + DWA, DAFF, DoA, DRT, Transnet
- Neighbours
  - + D van Rensburg
  - + WJ Cornelissen
  - + Kumba Iron Ore
- Municipalities
  - + Kathu & Kuruman
- Ward councillors
- General public
  - + P. Colyn
  - + S. Cornelissen, Tshilip WJA
  - + T. Anderson, WESA, N. Cape

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**Public participation process followed (1)**

**1** Invitation to register as interested and affected parties (I&APs)

- Personal invitations
- Formal advertisements
- On-site advertisements

**2** Distribution of a Background Information Document with information on the Basic Assessment process and a brief project description to all registered I&APs

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**Public participation process followed (2)**

**1** Number of registered I&APs: 19

**2** Communication methods used

- Formal advertisements (newspapers)
- Telephone
- Mail
- Fax and email

**3** Public meetings

- 27 August 2010 - Kuruman
- 26 October 2010 - Kathu

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**Advertisements**

**1** 13 August 2010: First formal advertisements in Diamond Fields Advertiser

**2** 14 August 2010: Second formal advertisements in Kathu Gazette

**3** 27 August 2010: Third formal advertisements in Diamond Fields Advertiser

**4** 28 August 2010: Fourth formal advertisements in Kathu Gazette

**5** 3 September 2010: Fifth formal advertisements in Diamond Fields Advertiser

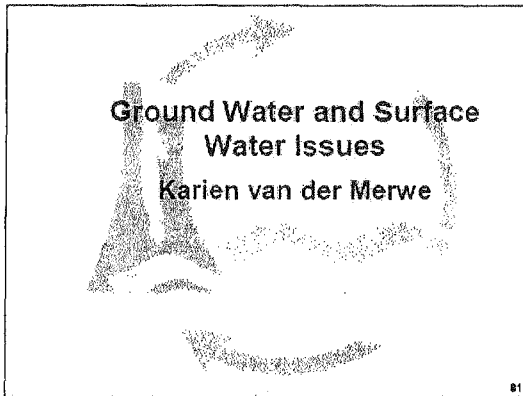
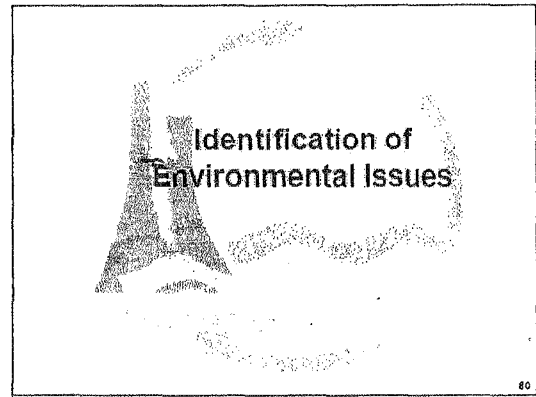
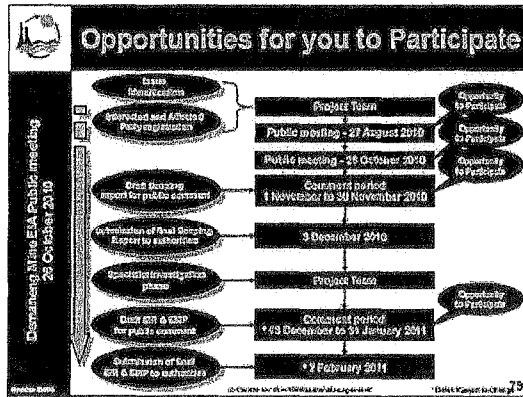
**6** 4 September 2010: Sixth formal advertisements in Kathu Gazette

**7** 29 August 2010: Four (4) on-site advertisements (Afrikaans & English)

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- An environmental, water and consulting company-
  - established in 1987 as independent consultancy to provide expertise in groundwater related studies;
  - evolved since then to include earth geotechnical, environmental, engineering, GIS, water use licensing and environmental legal services.
- staffed by a team of highly trained professionals with considerable experience and expertise.

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### Ground water issues

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- Impact of mining on
  - Quantity of ground water
    - abstraction/dewatering by mining on ground water table;
  - Quality of ground water
    - storage and use of explosives and other dangerous goods;
    - Construction of slimes dam.

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### Surface water issues

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- Mining area is situated in upper reaches of Gamagarra river
- May impact on
  - quantity of run-off;
    - Run-off of dirty;
  - quality of surface run-off.
    - storage and use of explosives and other dangerous goods;
    - soil erosion due to mining activities.

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**Dust Issues**  
Karien van der Merwe

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**Occuperv**

- ⊕ Occupational Hygiene consultancy, situated in Kathu
- ⊕ Owned by Kobus Davel
  - registered Occupational Hygienist;
  - 17 years experience in the field of Occupational Hygiene;
  - member of the Southern African Institute for Occupational Hygiene;
  - Approved Inspection Authority in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993.

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**Dust issues**

- ⊕ Mining industry - main anthropogenic source of ambient particulate matter (PM) in the Northern Cape
  - In surface mining, the actual mining excavation process leads to dispersion of particulate matter by wind.
- ⊕ Concentrations of fallout dust from the Sishen iron ore mine
  - Very heavy (SA guidelines - DEAT)
    - \* Bechong residential area - eastern border of mine site, Oongieton residential area - western border of mine site, Airport Landing strip - about 4km from site, Kathu Town - about 7km from site, HEF Plant on-site.
  - Notes
    - \* Maximum fall-out measured between April and October 2004;
    - \* The level of confidence in these data are of medium to low
      - it is unknown whether the results have been verified;
    - \* Data is of a limited nature
      - not possible to obtain any trends or spatial distribution.

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**Dust issues (2)**

- ⊕ Impacts associated with fall-out dust include
  - adverse health effects
    - \* depending on chemical composition and particle size;
  - nuisance effects;
  - damage of materials;
  - reduction in visibility; and
  - impact on vegetation.

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**Heritage Issues**  
Karien van der Merwe


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**Cobus Dreyer**

- ⊕ Master degree in Archaeology
- ⊕ Experienced archaeology specialist
  - Historian & archaeologist
- ⊕ Involved in numerous consulting projects
  - More than 11 years
  - Approximately 400 studies

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### Heritage issues

- ⊕ Archaeology;
- ⊕ Built environment.

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### Vegetation Issues

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### KvdM Environmental Consultants

- ⊕ Obtained M.Sc. (Ecology) degree in 2001 from the University of the Free State;
- ⊕ Branch Manager of Kimberley branch of GCS (Pty) Ltd  
→ 2006-2009;
- ⊕ Registered professional scientist;
- ⊕ Involved in managing all environmental aspects of various prospecting- and mining related projects throughout the Northern Cape Province  
→ 2004 to present.

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### Vegetation issues

- ⊕ Removal/destruction of protected camel thorn trees, shepherd's tree & grey camelthorn;
- ⊕ Other protected plant species;
- ⊕ Red data species;
- ⊕ Endemic species.

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### Soil Issues

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### Noordkaap Geokon

- ⊕ Diploma Material testing
- ⊕ B. Sc in Geology
- ⊕ Worked for 25 years as consulting engineer
- ⊕ Consultant for 13 years

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### Soil Issues

- ⊕ Soil erosion due to mining activities;

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### Social Issues

Karien van der Merwe




### Social Issues

- ⊕ Social life
  - farmers & their families;
  - mine workers & their families;
- ⊕ Security (safety)
  - farmers and farm workers;
- ⊕ Impact of road infrastructure
  - Impact of ore delivery.

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26 October 2010


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### Agricultural Issues

Karien van der Merwe



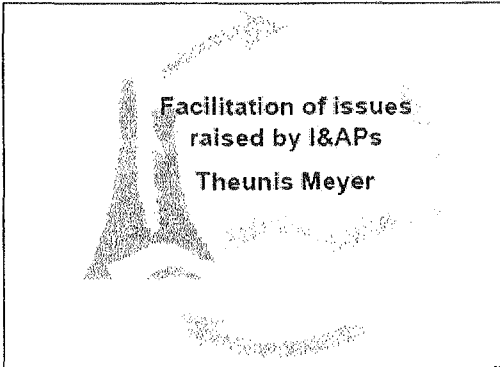
### Agricultural Issues

- ⊕ Loss of grazing;
- ⊕ Security
  - livestock;
    - \* fencing of mining area and roads;
    - \* theft of livestock
    - \* Game poaching.
  - farm infrastructure.
    - \* theft of fences, water provision infrastructure etc.
- ⊕ Livestock production
  - Dust;
  - noise;

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### Facilitation of issues raised by I&APs

Theunis Meyer

**Rules for facilitation**

**Please**

- Address meeting through the facilitator;
- Complete form indicating your name, contact details and issue(s) to be raised;
- When speaking,
  - \* clearly identify yourself (name and/or organisation)
  - \* state your interest in the matter
  - \* Ask your question or make your comment;
- Everybody gets one opportunity to speak, so as to give everybody an opportunity to participate;
- Facilitator will rephrase questions & comments to ensure that these are clearly understood by everybody.

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**Other issues**

⊕ ???

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**The Road Ahead**

**Theunis Meyer**

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**Road Ahead (1)**

- ⊕ 1 November: Publish Scoping report for comment
- ⊕ 3 December: Submit Scoping report to DMR
- ⊕ 13 December: Publish EIR for public comment
- ⊕ 7 February: Submit EIR to DMR

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**Road Ahead (2)**

- ⊕ 2011: Other full EIA process dates to be communicated

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**Closure**

- ⊕ We thank you for your attendance!

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# APPENDIX N

**Copies of written correspondence received from I&APs to  
date**

**Memorandum t.o.v aansoek vir mynregte op die plaas Demaneng**

**25 Augustus 2010**

1. Ek verwag dat notule van die vergadering en presensielys van die persone teenwoordig gehou word, asook in watter hoedanigheid hulle die vergadering bywoon.
2. Ek wil die notule binne drie weke na die vergadering ontvang.
3. Ek wil weet wat is die doel van die vergadering.
4. Ek verwag dat my memorandum in geheel, deel van die notule sowel as die impakstudie moet wees.
5. Ek verwag skriftelike antwoorde op die vrae in die memorandum.
6. Ek wil die volgende dokumente van die aansoeker aan my gelewer hê binne drie weke vanaf die vergadering se datum
  - a) Gewaarmerkte afskrif van hulle prospekteesiensie aangesien ek nog nie een van hulle kon bekom nie.
  - b) Bewys van notule van vergadering van publieke deelname vir prospekteesiensie asook die getekende lys van persone teenwoordig.
  - c) Bewys van gelde gedeponeer vir rehabilitasie asook die plan van hoe dit gedoen sal word.
  - d) Bewys van die watergebruikers lisensie.
  - e) Bewys dat ek geregistreer is as 'n geaffekteerde persoon.
7. Indien daar nie 'n watergebruikers lisensie verkry kan word nie, mag daar geen prospekteeer of mynbedrywighede, volgens wet, plaasvind nie.
8. Die plaas is reeds ontwater en kan dus nie water aan 'n myn voorsien nie. Indien die myn wel gaan poog om aangrensende water te gebruik, sal daar, soos deur die wet voorgeskryf word, onmiddellik 'n moniteringsstelsel opgerig word om die invloed op die omgewing te monitor. Indien 'n pyplyn aangelê word, moet daar met die grondelenaar oorleg gepleeg word oor die roete en ook die vergoeding daarvoor asook die registrasie van 'n serwituut.
9. Die myngebied moet omhein word asook die paale moet afgekamp wees alvorens daar met enige aktiviteite begin word. Die myngebied skep gevare vir mense en diere wat in die omgewing is.
10. Stof moet soos deur die wet gemoniteer en beheer word. Daar moet 'n bestuursplan hiervoor voorgelê word.

11. Hoe gaan brandstof en olie volgens wetlike voorskrifte op die plaas geberg word-  
bestuursplan word verlang.
12. Indien plofstof gebruik word, hoe gaan die geberg word en wat gaan omtrent die  
trillings gedoen word.
13. Indien Eskorn-krag gebruik word, moet met die grondeienaar oor vergoeding en 'n  
roete onderhandel word.
14. Hoe en waar gaan erts gelewer word.
15. Indien erosie deur mynaktiwiteite ontstaan, hoe gaan dit bekamp of voorkom word.
16. Daar moet 'n ooreenkoms oor vergoeding van verlies van inkomste as gevolg van  
die mynaktiwiteite beding word. Die mynaktiwiteite het 'n invloed op die diere se  
weigewoontes, stof op die plantegroei, rumoer en beweging wat die diere ontstel en  
ook verlies aan weiding.
17. Hoe word vergoed vir die feit dat ek nie 'n myn op my plaas wil hê nie- 'n plaas se  
waarde verlaag met 'n myn daarop.
18. Ek het 'n bekommernis oor veiligheid vir my huisgesin, my werksmense asook my  
boerdery (wild, beeste, skape en boerbokke). My bekommernis hier is oor die  
mynbedrywighede asook moontlike wandade van werksmense van die myn. Ek het  
ook 'n bekommernis oor al my infrastrukture op die plaas (woonhuise, damme,  
waterkrippe, pypleidings asook omheinings).
19. Die impakstudie wat gedoen is waar die myn tans funksioneer is total ongeldig en  
van geen waarde. Geen konsultasie met myself of enige publieke deelname is gehou  
nie. Die proses is dus net binneshuis gedoen wat hoegenaamd nie aan die  
voorskrifte van die landswet voldoen nie.
20. Daar is deur die plaaseienaar en die prospekteerder vir sekere vergoeding  
ooreengekom. Daar het reeds dertien maande verstryk en die prospekteerder het in  
gebreke gebly om dit na te kom. Dit word as kontrakbreuk beskou en ek beskou dus  
dat hul onwettig op my eiendom funksioneer. Ek staan dus hul aansoek vir 'n  
prospekteer/mynlisensie teen. Ek glo dat hulle nie finansiële sterk genoeg is om hulle  
verpligtinge na te kom en dus ook die wette en reëls verontagsaam. Neem dus  
kennis dat ek enige toegang van enige maatskappy of mense op die plaas,  
Demaneng, verbied, alvorens die aansoeker nie hul <sup>verpligtinge</sup> ooreenkoms nagekom het nie.

Dihan Jansen van Rensburg  
Demaneng  
0826287552

*Dihan van Rensburg*

MEMORANDUM TEEN DIE AANSOEK VAN MYNREGTE OP DIE PLAAS  
DEMANENG 26 OKTOBER 2010

1. In my memorandum van 25 Augustus 2010 wat tydens die eerste omgewingsimpakstudie vergadering oorhandig is, is die volgende dokumente van die belanghebbendes van Burk-myn aangevra aangaande mynaktiwiteit wat alreeds op Demaneng plaasgevind het.
  - 1.1 bewyse van prospekterlisensie/mynlisensie waarvoor ek al meer as 'n jaar wag
  - 1.2 bewyse van vergadering van publieke deelname asook bewys van getekende lys van persone wat teenwoordig was as aanloop vir die aansoek van die prospekterlisensie/mynlisensie.
  - 1.3 bewys van gelde gedeponeer by die DME vir die rehabilitasie asook die plan van aksie
  - 1.4 bewys van die watergebruikerslisensie
  - 1.5 bewys dat ek geregistreer is as 'n geaffekteerde party
2. Meneer Dipico van Burk-myn het my op 20 Junie 2009 gebel en gevra in watter vergoeding ek belangstel vir myn-aktiwiteit op my plaas. Ek het dit van die hand gewys en gese dat ek slegs sal reageer op 'n oppervlaksgebruiksooreenkoms. Hulle het my prokureur gebel en beloof om alle korrespondensie so spoedig in orde te kry en hom versoek om my opdrag te gee om die hek oop te sluit omdat die kontrakteurs alreeds daar is om te begin.
  - 2.1 Burk-myn het my eiendom op 1 Julie 2009 betree en dadelik begin om te prospekter en oorgegaan om te myn steeds sonder enige skriftelike ooreenkoms. Sedertdien, na baie oproepe van myself en oproepe en skrywes van my prokureur, Izak Potgieter van Kimberley, het ek nog geen ooreenkoms of vergoeding van Burk- myn se amptenare ontvang nie. Inligting van kontrakteurs en aankopers van erts ten opsigte van tonnemaat wat deur hulle verkoop is, kan gekontroleer word.
  - 2.2 Ek beskou dat Burk- myn onwettig optree omdat my regte tot weiding (47 jaar al in gebruik) totaal ontken word sodat ek geen boerdery op my regmatige grondgebied kan uitoefen nie.

- 2.3 Sedertdien ervaar ek ekonomiese verliese agv tekort aan weiding en die invloed van Burke se mynbou-aktiwiteite alreeds vir meer as 'n jaar.(stof, oop hekke,vullis  
geraas,ontwrigting van diere en wild, strikke in die veld, stof op weiding en  
plantegroei, ens)
- 2.4 Ek beskou dat Burke- myn tyd wen tot hulle voordeel om te prospektee/ myn sonder  
alle wettige dokumente.
- 2.5 Op 25 Aug 2010 is 'n ketting wat met 'n slot gesluit was deur amptenare van Burke  
afgesaag om toegang , sonder toestemming en dus onwettig , tot die grond te verkry .
- 2.6 dat my menseregte totaal misken word deur Burk-myn
- 2.7 Dit is vir my totaal onaanvaarbaar dat die DME 'n myn kan toelaat om te funksioneer  
sonder al die wettige dokumente tussen die betrokkenes.

BURKE – MYN DOEN NOU AANSOEK VIR PROSPEKTEER/MYNREGTE OP 'N  
ANDER DEEL VAN DIE PLAAS, UIT HOOFDE VAN WAT ALREEDS OP DIE PLAAS  
TUSSEN MYSELF EN BURKE-MYN GEBEUR HET, STAAN EK DIE LISENSIE TEEN  
TOTDAT

- 2.8ek my regmatige vergoeding plus agterstallige rente ontvang het
- 2.9ek vergoed is vir verlies aan weiding wat deur mynaktiwiteite veroorsaak is
- 2.10volledige en wettige impakstudies gedoen is
- 2.11volledige ooreenkoms opgestel word tussen Burk en myself
- 2.12dat my regte wat my boerderybelang betref , beskerm word
- 2.13dat daar erkenning en vergoeding is vir die sosiale impakte op ons as bure van Burk

DAT HIERDIE MEMORANDUM BY DIE DME INGEHANDIG WORD VIR  
KENNISNAME EN DAADWERKLIKE OPTREDE.

DIHAN J VAN RENSBURG  
POSBUS 678  
KATHU  
8446  
TEL.0826287552

Posadres

Posbus 170  
 Kathu.  
 8448.

**Omgewingsimpakbepalingsproses vir Samancor (Pty) Ltd ter  
 ondersteuning van die mynregaansoek in terme van artikel 22(1) van die  
 Wet op Minerale en Petroleum hulpbronne Ontwikkeling No. 28 van 2002.**

Ek is ingelig oor die hangende aansoek vir 'n mynreg en die ondersteunende OIB proses. Ek het ook kennis geneem van die potensiële omgewingsimpakte wat met die voorgenome aktiwiteit geassosieer kan word.

Ek het geen besware teen die aansoek vir 'n mynreg wat deur Samancor (Pty) Ltd ingedien is vir die myn van mangaan- en ystererts op Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Demaneng No 546 in the John Taolo Gaetsewe distrik nie.



Ek het voorbehoude oor/is gekant teen die aansoek vir 'n mynreg wat deur Samancor (Pty) Ltd ingedien is vir die myn van mangaan- en ystererts op Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Demaneng No 546 in the John Taolo Gaetsewe distrik.



Ek versoek dat die volgende omgewingskwessies gedurende die OIB proses aangespreek word:

Soos Respek tydens die lug.

Naam en Van:

S. Cornelissen

Tel: 053 724 2129

Faks: 0880537242129

E-pos: wright@polka.co.za

Datum: 26/10/2010

Posadres

Box 628  
 EDENBURG  
 1610

**Omgewingsimpakbevalingsproses vir Samancor (Pty) Ltd ter ondersteuning van die mynregaansoek in terme van artikel 22(1) van die Wet op Minerale en Petroleum hulpbronne Ontwikkeling No. 28 van 2002.**

Ek is ingelig oor die hangende aansoek vir 'n mynreg en die ondersteunende OIB proses. Ek het ook kennis geneem van die potensiële omgewingsimpakte wat met die voorgename aktiwiteit geassosieer kan word.

Ek het geen besware teen die aansoek vir 'n mynreg wat deur Samancor (Pty) Ltd ingedien is vir die myn van mangaan- en ystererts op Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Demaneng No 546 in the John Taolo Gaetsewe distrik nie.

Ek het voorbehoude oor/te gekant teen die aansoek vir 'n mynreg wat deur Samancor (Pty) Ltd ingedien is vir die myn van mangaan- en ystererts op Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Demaneng No 546 in the John Taolo Gaetsewe distrik.

Ek versoek dat die volgende omgewingskwessies gedurende die OIB proses aangespreek word:

- 1) THE PROPONENT HAS UNDERTAKEN MINING ON PORTION 2 - ORE WAS MINED AND SOLD TO KUMBA (KUMBA ACKNOWLEDGED) BEFORE ENTERING INTO AN EIA PROCESS THE ILLEGAL ACTIVITY SHOULD BE RECTIFIED WITH A SEC. 28(g) APPLICATION. ONCE APPROVED BY THE AUTHORITIES THE EIA PROCESS SHOULD PROCEED.
- 2) THE WAY THAT THE COMPANY HAS CONDUCTED THEMSELVES IS A CLEAR INDICATION OF FUTURE BEHAVIOUR WHICH IS UNACCEPTABLE

Naam en Van:

R.P. Glyn

Tel:

011 454 4566

Faks:

0866 22 55 52

E-pos:

rp.glyn@telkomsa.net

Datum:

2010/01/25

Posadres Mekbos str 12  
Katlu.  
8446.

**Omgewingsimpakbepalingsproses vir Samancor (Pty) Ltd ter ondersteuning van die mynregaansoek in terme van artikel 22(1) van die Wet op Minerale en Petroleum hulpbronne Ontwikkeling No. 28 van 2002.**

Ek is ingelig oor die hangende aansoek vir 'n mynreg en die ondersteunende OIB proses. Ek het ook kennis geneem van die potensiële omgewingsimpakte wat met die voorgenome aktiwiteit geassosieer kan word.

Ek het geen besware teen die aansoek vir 'n mynreg wat deur Samancor (Pty) Ltd ingedien is vir die myn van mangaan- en ystererts op Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Demaneng No 546 in the John Taolo Gaetsewe distrik nie.



Ek het voorbehoude oor/is gekant teen die aansoek vir 'n mynreg wat deur Samancor (Pty) Ltd ingedien is vir die myn van mangaan- en ystererts op Gedeelte 2 van die plaas Demaneng No 546 in the John Taolo Gaetsewe distrik.



Ek versoek dat die volgende omgewingskwessies gedurende die OIB proses aangespreek word:

Impak van mynbedrywighede wat skietwerk  
insluit sal hi op bestaande Transnet  
spoorlynne, infrastruktuur wat elektriese  
insluit.

Naam en Van: L. A. Du Plessis  
 Tel: 053 723 2641 Faks: 053 723 2641  
 E-pos: lucas.duplessis@transnet.net Datum: 26/10/2010.



**Hennie Kotzee**

---

From: Tania Anderson [spothil@gmail.com]  
 Sent: 27 August 2010 09:50 AM  
 To: hennie@milnex-sa.co.za; pkotzee@absamail.co.za  
 Subject: EIA Demaneng 546 SA Manganese Ltd - registration as IP

Dear Mr H & P Kotzee

With reference to your advert in the DFA newspaper today (27 Aug 2010) regarding the EIA for a mining right on the farm Demaneng 546, portion 2. I hereby register WESSA:NC as an Interested Party in the EIA process.

Please send me an electronic version of the BID document with further details, and if it is not included in the BID document, a layout map indicating planned infrastructure and mining activities on the farm. Thereafter once they are ready please send me the scoping report and EIA reports for further comment.

Unfortunately I cannot attend the public meeting of 26 October.

hanks  
 Tania Anderson

--  
 Tania Anderson  
 for WESSA:NC  
 Tel 053 8392713 (w)  
 Fax 053 8421433 (w)

**Hennie Kotzee**

---

From: Stephanie Cornelissen [wright@polka.co.za]  
 Sent: 16 August 2010 09:08 PM  
 To: hennie@milnex-sa.co.za  
 Subject: registrasie as EIA  
 Attachments: image001.jpg

2010-08-16

Ons telefoniese gesprek van 2010-08-16 verwys.

Graag wil ek hiermee bevestig dat ek registreer as EIA en terselfde tyd beswaar aanteken dat die vergadering gehou word op Kuruman wat ongeveer ± 70km vanaf Demaneng af .s.

Kan u asb vir my die nodige dokumentasie aanstuur sodat ek die inligting voor die vergadering kan bestudeer.

Stephanie

# APPENDIX O

**Copies of written correspondence received from authorities to  
date**

# **APPENDIX P**

## **Comments received on draft scoping report**

**Appendix 15: , Records of correspondence with relevant authorities.**

**Hennie Kotzee**

---

From: Mans Jackie (UPN) [MansJ@dwa.gov.za]  
 Sent: 27 August 2010 11:06 AM  
 To: hennie@milnex-sa.co.za; pkotzee@absamail.co.za  
 Subject: EIA - Farm Demaneng, Kuruman for Mining

Good Morning

I would hereby like to register as an Interested & AP for the above-mentioned proposed development (Your ref: NC30/5/1/2/2/270 MR). I am working for the Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries, the Branch: Forestry. My interest in the project is the possible impact on protected tree species (National Forests Act, Act 84 of 1998). I would like to get access to information, the scoping report and specialist ecological / fauna or flora reports and be allowed to comment on that especially with regard to possible impact on protected tree species and the proposed mitigation measures.

Thank you,

Jacoline Mans

Tel 054 338 5860

E-mail: [mansj@dwa.gov.za](mailto:mansj@dwa.gov.za)

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)

P.O. Box 2782

UPINGTON, 8800

el 054 338 5860; Fax 054 334 0030

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Hennie Kotzee

*Demaning - Sit by lys en stuw  
 name Kees Jwing*

From: Humphrey ndindani [hndindani7@gmail.com]  
 Sent: 20 August 2010 12:17 PM  
 To: hennie@milnex-sa.co.za  
 Subject: My Details

Dear Mr. Kotzee

Here are my Details below from The Department of Environment and Nature Conservation.

---  
 Ndindani Hlupheka Humphrey  
 Environmental Officer: Impact Management DETC Northern Cape Tel. 053 712 0108 Fax. 053 712  
 0936(work) Fax. 086 617 0647(personal) cell. 079 694 9650 Email. [hndindani7@gmail.com](mailto:hndindani7@gmail.com) /  
[ndindanih@yahoo.com](mailto:ndindanih@yahoo.com)

*PO Box 2249  
 Kuruman  
 8460.*

From: "MARIAGRAZIA GALIMBERTI" <MGALIMBERTI@sahra.org.za>  
 To: <Theunis.Meyer@nwu.ac.za>  
 Date: 2010/10/27 12:11  
 Subject: Re: Public participation process: EIA process in support of miningright application  
 by SA Manganese

Dear Mr Meyer,

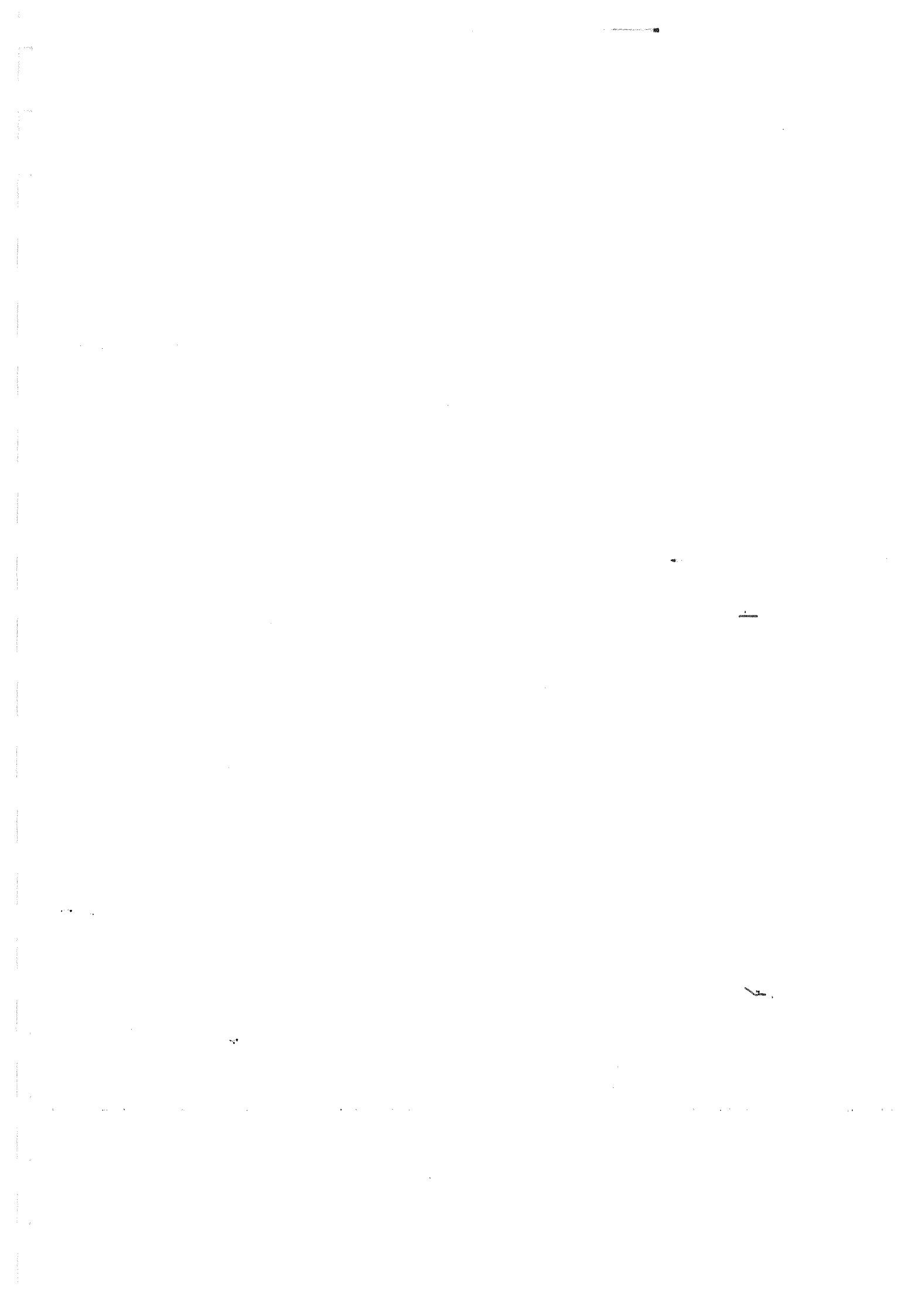
thank you for the BID related to this project. We are looking forward to receiving the Heritage Impact Assessment from the specialist.

Could you please register either me (Mariagrazia Galimberti) or my manager (Mrs Nonofho Ndobochani) as I&AP?

Many thanks  
 Kind regards

Mariagrazia

Mariagrazia Galimberti  
 APM Impact Assessor  
 South African Heritage Resources Agency  
 111 Harrington Street  
 PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000,  
 South Africa  
 E-mail: [mgalimberti@sahra.org.za](mailto:mgalimberti@sahra.org.za)  
 Phone : +27 (0)21 462 4502  
 Fax : +27 (0)21 462 4509  
 Web : [www.sahra.org.za](http://www.sahra.org.za)





## agriculture, forestry & fisheries

Department:  
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Branch: Forestry, P.O. Box 2782, Upington, 8800

Enquiries: J Mans  
E-mail: [JacolineMa@daff.gov.za](mailto:JacolineMa@daff.gov.za)  
Telephone: 054 338 5860  
Date: 7 December 2010  
Ref: F13/11/2/61

North-West University  
Centre for Environmental Management  
Internal Box 150  
Private Bag X6001  
POTCHEFSTROOM  
2520

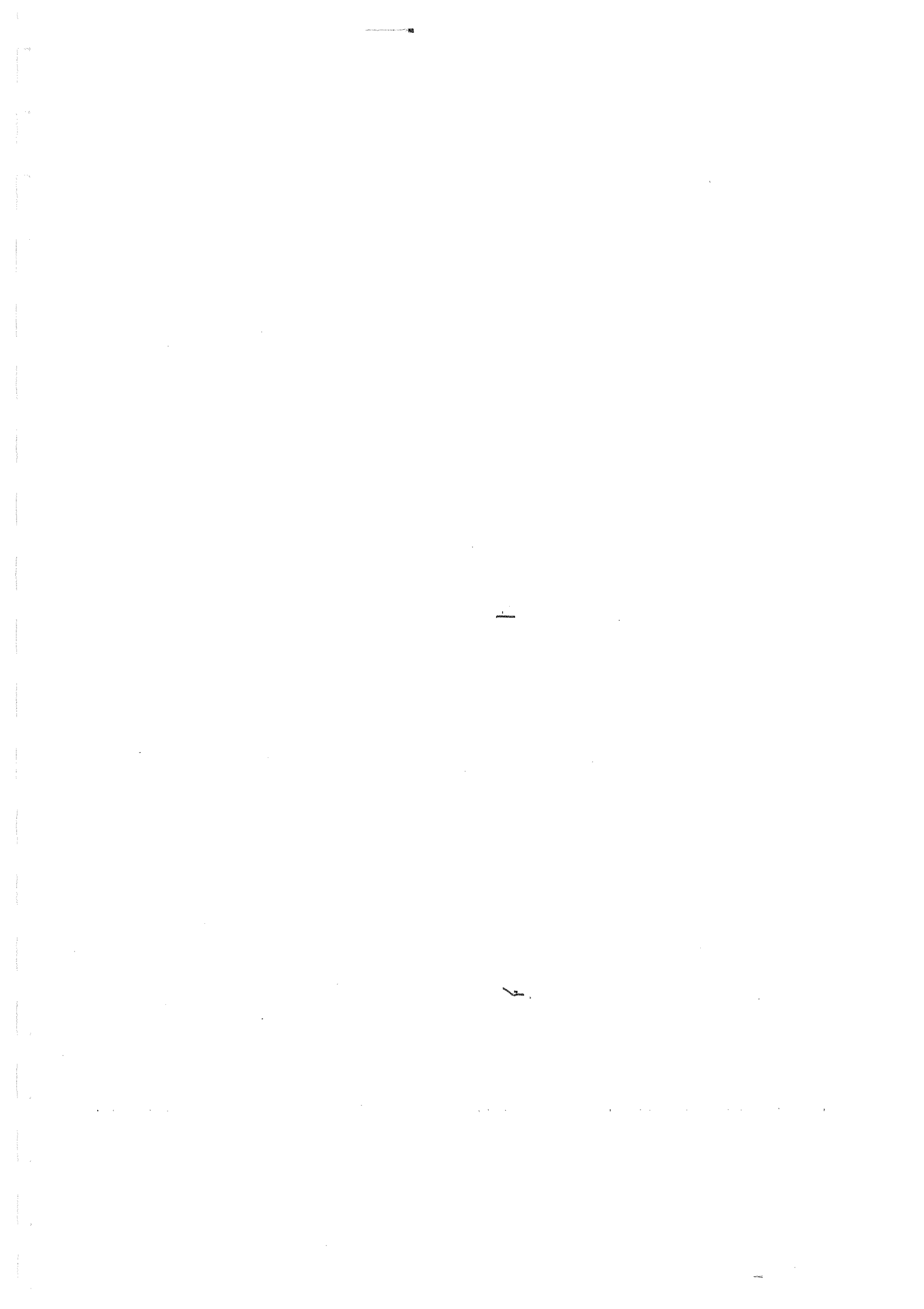
FAX: 018 299 4266 / 086 513 7996

ATTENTION: Theunis Meyer

### RE: COMMENTS ON DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED SA MANGANESE MINE, PORTION 2 OF THE FARM DEMANENG NO 546, DISTRICT KURUMAN

The Branch: Forestry within the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) in the Northern Cape Province would hereby like to make the following comments on the draft scoping report:

1. The Branch: Forestry is satisfied with the proposal that a detailed vegetation study be done to look at the distribution and density of protected, endemic and red data species occurring in the area in order to properly assess the potential impact of the proposed mining activity on the natural vegetation in the area.
2. In the vegetation study, attention must be given to the possible presence of the following species which are listed as protected in terms of the National Forests Act, Act 84 of 1998 as amended: *Acacia erioloba*; *Acacia haematoxylon* and *Boscia albitrunca*. Protected tree species may not be removed and/or disturbed except under a license granted by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Branch: Forestry).
3. Other lists and/or schedules to be consulted when identifying protected and endangered flora in the area include, but is not limited to the TOPS Regulations, the provincial Nature Conservation Ordinances and the new Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act.





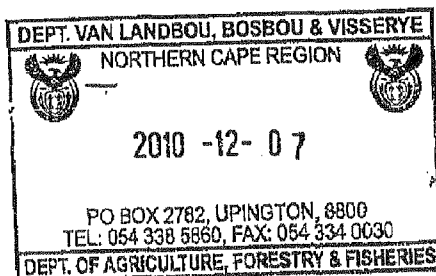
4. The Branch: Forestry (Upington Area Office) would like to get a copy of the vegetation study and the EIA report once available, and be given the opportunity to comment should it be deemed necessary. Our interest specifically relates to the possible impact on long-lived deep-rooted protected tree species which cannot be relocated or transplanted successfully, at least not mature trees. We are also interested in the proposed mitigation measures where the impact on protected trees cannot be avoided.
  
5. Lastly, I just want to point out that my e-mail address is not correct as indicated on page 41 of the draft scoping report. The correct e-mail address is: JacolineMa@daff.gov.za.

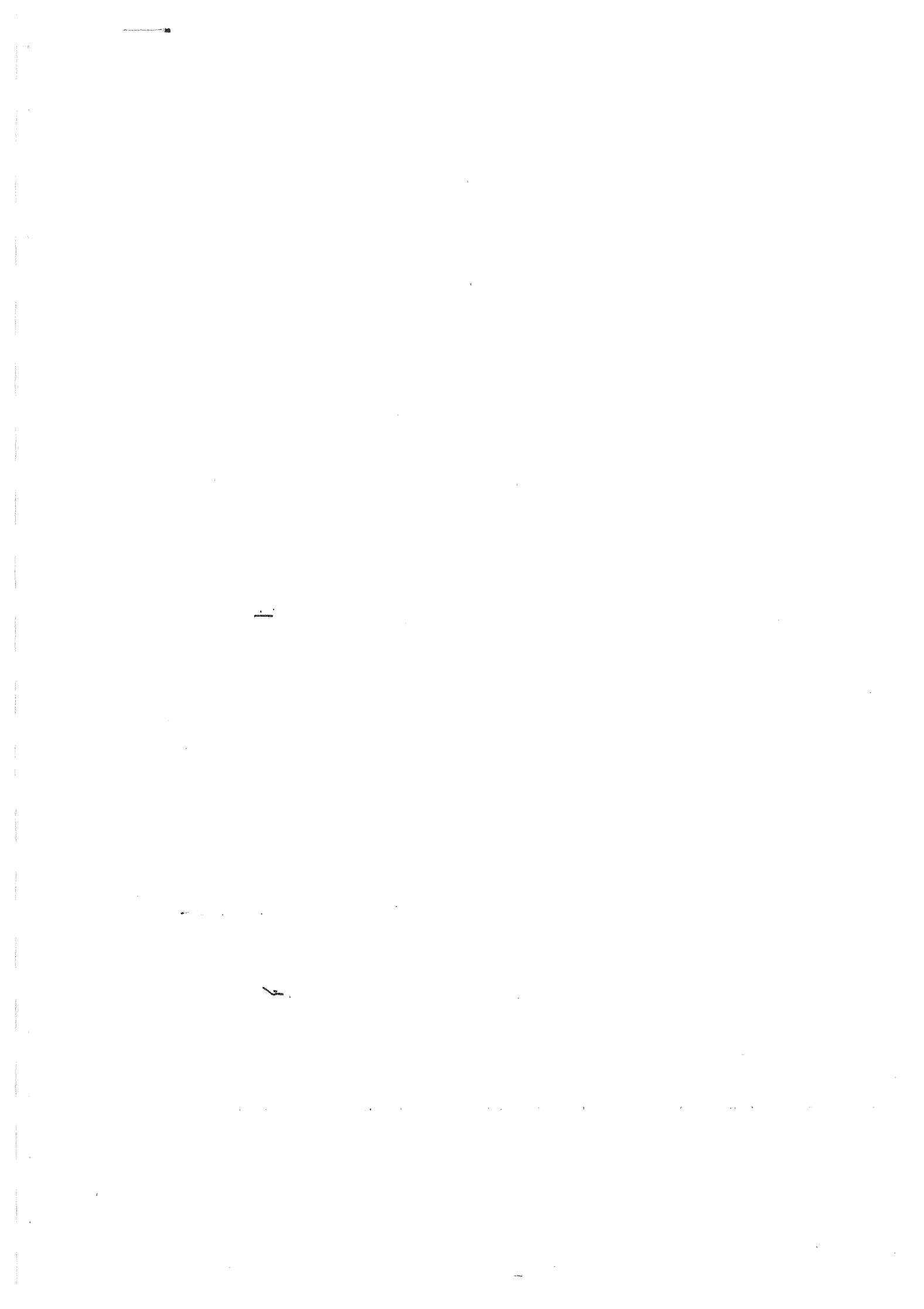
Yours truly,



Jacoline Mans (E-mail: [JacolineMa@daff.gov.za](mailto:JacolineMa@daff.gov.za))  
Chief Forester: NFA Regulation

7/12/2010





## Karien van der Merwe

---

**From:** Tania Anderson [spothil@gmail.com]  
**Sent:** 06 December 2010 03:58 PM  
**To:** Karien van der Merwe  
**Subject:** Re: FW: Project Group Email from Tania Anderson sent via CEM DSS

Hi Karien

Yes, I did a botanical baseline survey for Kumba or Demaneng. I can't give you a copy of my report as I am not allowed to without the permission of AGES and Kumba. That's why I recommended the EAP or CEM contact AGES to get copies of the reports, as they can request permission from Kumba to release the reports as they are still working for Kumba.

Kind regards  
Tania

On 6 December 2010 14:13, Karien van der Merwe <karienvdm@vodamail.co.za> wrote:

Hi Tania

I refer to the correspondence between yourself and Theunis Meyer from NWU attached hereto.

Just a quick question: Did you do the botanical assessment for Kumba's Demaneng project? If so, may I please have a copy of your report to use as a reference in my botanical study?

Thanks and kind regards,  
Karien.

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Theunis Meyer [mailto:[Theunis.Meyer@nwu.ac.za](mailto:Theunis.Meyer@nwu.ac.za)]  
**Sent:** 06 December 2010 08:30 AM  
**To:** [spothil@gmail.com](mailto:spothil@gmail.com)  
**Subject:** Re: Project Group Email from Tania Anderson sent via CEM DSS

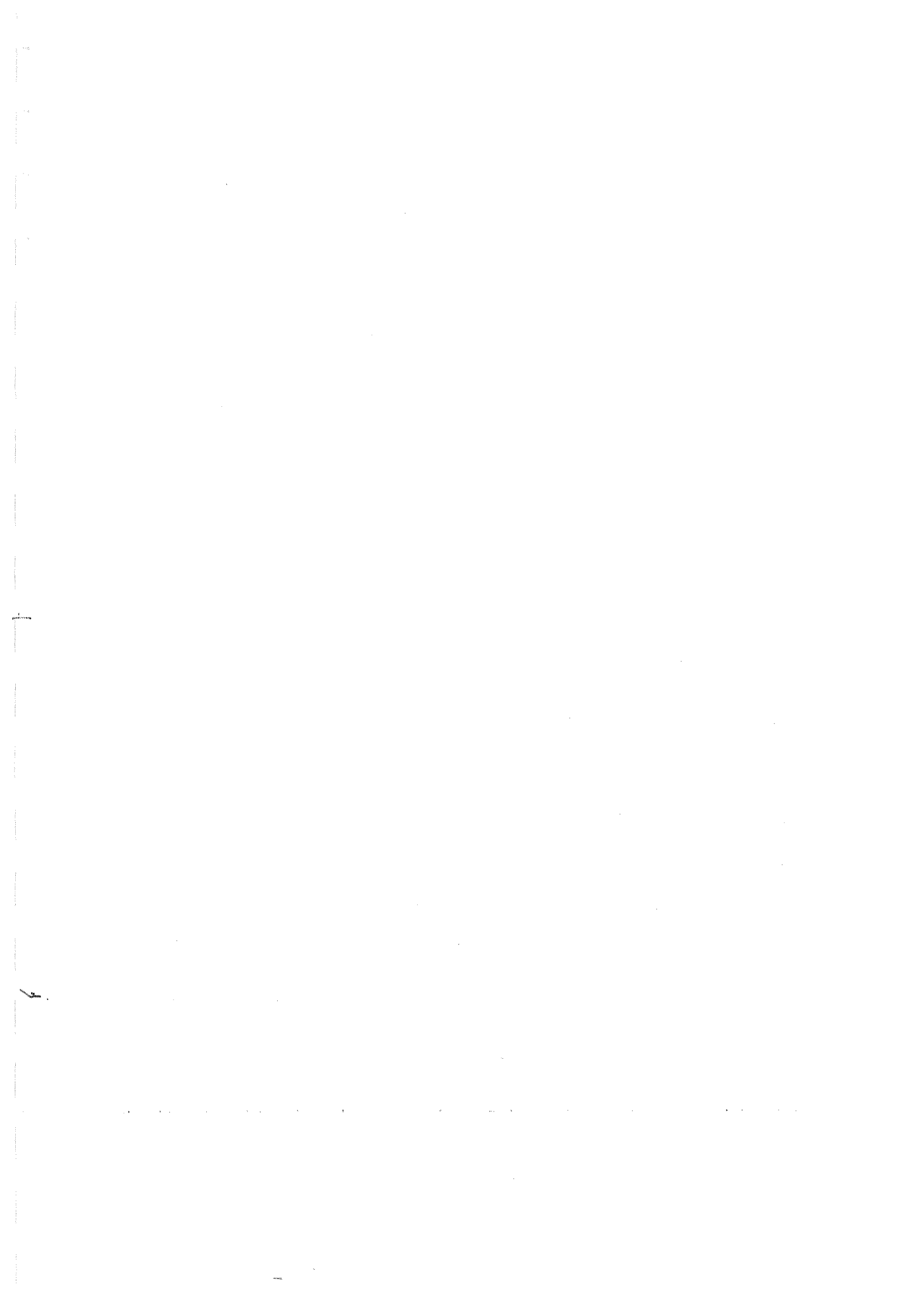
Hi Tania

Thank you very much for the comments, it will be forwarded to the EAP for consideration during the EIA investigation.

Kind regards

Theunis Meyer

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>>> <[spothil@gmail.com](mailto:spothil@gmail.com)> 2010/12/03 15:44 >>>

Preliminary comments on EIA process and DSR:

Kumba commissioned a baseline survey of Demaneng early last year and this was conducted by AGES Ltd. GAUTENG OFFICE, Plot 356 Zwavelpoort, Pretoria 0084. Tel: +27 12 751 2160  
Fax: +27 86 607 2406. A botanical and archaeological study was done. The specialist archaeologist should get a copy of the archaeologist's report (Peter Beaumont) as he found many stone age artefacts on the one hill and another rich site, including a handaxe.

In the diagram/mine plan (which is not very clear) there appears to be mine infrastructure between the hills to be mined and south-east of the northern hill (two yellow blocks). There are protected camel thorn trees inbetween the hills and in old drainage lines covered with red sands south-east of the northern hill and the infrastructure placement may mean the removal of many of these trees. It should be positioned to avoid any sensitive habitats with camel thorn trees so that none of these trees are removed if possible.

Tania Anderson - WESSA:NC

CEM DSS: <http://cemprojects.co.za/>

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