

PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT

Dear Interested & Affected Party,

Following the comments made by members of the public at the recent public participation meeting (held on the 12/08/2015), as well as subsequent comments received during the review of the Draft Scoping Report, the Final Scoping Report has been updated to reflect these changes / comments. Please note that the existing plans within the Scoping Report have been updated with more recent topographical maps; in addition the following plans have been included in the report and overlaid with the proposed mining development:

- Proximity map indicating the position of residential areas, schools and hospitals;
- Proposed CBD Development Framework;
- Environmental Management Framework (EMF) Plan; and
- Spatial Development Plan.

A decision was therefore made to extend the NEMA PPP requirements to include additional time for the PPP for the Scoping Phase. As discussed with the DMR, the updated and final Scoping Report will be made available for public review for an additional period of thirty (30) days, concurrent to the authorities review period. Any additional comments received during this period will be forwarded directly to the DMR for consideration and will then be incorporated into the EIA/EMPr.

PLEASE NOTE: The Final Scoping Report will be made available on the 10th September 2015 until the 10th October 2015 at the following locations:

LOCATION:	CONTACT PERSON:	CONTACT DETAILS:
Lephalale Public Library	Ms Hazel Mashaba	Tel: (014) 762-1453
Marapong Community Library	Ms Sophonia Petja	Tel: (014) 748-3927
Cabanga Concepts Website	Mr Ian Troskie	www.cabangaenvironmental.co.za

SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS

Please submit all comments on or before the 10th October to:

Ian Troskie, Cabanga Concepts

Tel: 011 794 7534 / Fax: 011 7946946

E-mail: ian@cabangaenvironmental.co.za

Postnet Suite 470, Private Bag X3, Northriding, 2162



GROOTHOEK COAL MINING COMPANY (PTY) LTD

FINAL SCOPING REPORT FOR REVIEW

LP 30/5/1/2/2/10111 MR

September 2015



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SCOPING REPORT

FOR LISTED ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH MINING RIGHT AND/OR BULK SAMPLING ACTIVITIES INCLUDING TRENCHING IN CASES OF ALLUVIAL DIAMOND PROSPECTING.

SUBMITTED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATIONS IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 AND THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT WASTE ACT, 2008 IN RESPECT OF LISTED ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE BEEN TRIGGERED BY APPLICATIONS IN TERMS OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (MPRDA) (AS AMENDED).

NAME OF APPLICANT: Groothoek Coal Mining Company (Pty) Ltd

TEL NO: 011 484 5005

FAX NO: 011 484 5004

POSTAL ADDRESS: Suite 201, Private Bag X30500, Houghton, 2041



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

PHYSICAL ADDRESS: 3rd Floor, Old Trafford Building 4 Isle of Houghton, 13 Boundary Road, Houghton

FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: LP30/5/1/2/2/10111MR

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002 as amended), the Minister must grant a prospecting or mining right if among others the mining “will not result in unacceptable pollution, ecological degradation or damage to the environment”.

Unless an Environmental Authorisation can be granted following the evaluation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and an Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA), it cannot be concluded that the said activities will not result in unacceptable pollution, ecological degradation or damage to the environment.

In terms of section 16(3) (b) of the EIA Regulations, 2014, any report submitted as part of an application must be prepared in a format that may be determined by the Competent Authority and in terms of section 17 (1) (c) the Competent Authority must check whether the application has taken into account any minimum requirements applicable or instructions or guidance provided by the Competent Authority to the submission of applications.

It is therefore an instruction that the prescribed reports required in respect of applications for an environmental authorisation for listed activities triggered by an application for a right or permit are submitted in the exact format of, and provide all the information required in terms of, this template. Furthermore please be advised that failure to submit the information required in the format provided in this template will be regarded as a failure to meet the requirements of the Regulation and will lead to the Environmental Authorisation being refused.

It is furthermore an instruction that the Environmental Assessment Practitioner must process and interpret his/her research and analysis and use the findings thereof to compile the information required herein. (Unprocessed supporting information may be attached as appendices). The EAP must ensure that the information required is placed correctly in the relevant sections of the Report, in the order, and under the provided headings as set out below, and ensure that the report is not cluttered with un-interpreted information and that it unambiguously represents the interpretation of the applicant.

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCOPING PROCESS

- 1) **The objective of the scoping process is to, through a consultative process—**
 - a) **Identify the relevant policies and legislation relevant to the activity;**
 - b) **Motivate the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;**
 - c) **Identify and confirm the preferred activity and technology alternative through an impact and risk assessment and ranking process;**
 - d) **identify and confirm the preferred site, through a detailed site selection process, which includes an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, and cultural aspects of the environment;**
 - e) **Identify the key issues to be addressed in the assessment phase;**
 - f) **agree on the level of assessment to be undertaken, including the methodology to be applied, the expertise required as well as the extent of further consultation to be undertaken to determine the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site through the life of the activity, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts to inform the location of the development footprint within the preferred site; and**
 - g) **Identify suitable measures to avoid, manage, or mitigate identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.**
-

LIST OF ACRONYMS:

ACRONYM:	DESCRIPTION:
AEL	Air Quality License in terms of NEM:AQA
AMD	Acid Mine Drainage
ASTM	American Standard for Testing and Materials (followed by protocol number)
BA	Basic Assessment (process or report)
BID	Background Information Documents
CARA	Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983) as amended
CBD	Central Business District
COP	Codes of Practice
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
DWS	Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation
EA	Environmental Authorisation in terms of NEMA
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECA	Environmental Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989) as amended
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment (process or report)
EIA Regulation	Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation published under NEMA
EIS	Ecological Importance and Sensitivity
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GN	General Notice (issued under an Act, providing notice or information)
GNR	General Notice Regulation (issued under an Act, providing instruction)
I&AP	Interested and Affected Parties
IAIA SA	International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IWUL	Integrated Water Use Licence
IWULA	Integrated Water Use Licence Application
IWWMP	Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan
LDEDET	Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
LED	Local Economic Development
MCWAP	Mokolo and Crocodile Water Augmentation Project
MHSA	Mine Health and Safety Act (Act 29 of 1996) as amended
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002) as amended
MR	Mining Right in terms of the MPRDA
MRA	Mining Right Application in terms of the MPRDA
NAEIS	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System
NEA	National Energy Act, Act 34 of 2008
NEM:AQA	National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (act 59 of 2008) as amended
NEM:BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004) as amended
NEM:PAA	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003) as amended

ACRONYM: DESCRIPTION:

NEM:WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 39 of 2004) as amended
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) as amended
NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecology Priority Areas
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) as amended
NPAES	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy
NWA	National Water Act (Act 35 of 1998) as amended
PCD	Pollution Control Dam
PDA	Potential Development Area (in terms of the SDF)
PES	Present Ecological State (usually followed by category A-F)
PM10/5/2.5	Particulate Matter up to 10/5/2.5 micrometres
PPP	Public Participation Process
RoD	Record of Decision (for specific application)
RoM	Run of mine (in terms of coal that is extracted but not yet processed)
RWD	Return Water Dam
RWQO	Resource Water Quality Objectives
S&EIR	Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting process
S&LP	Social and Labour Plan
SACNASP	South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resource Agency
SAMRAD	South African Mineral Resources Administration System
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANS	South African National Standard (followed by standard number)
SASS5	South African Scoring System version 5 (in terms of aquatic invertebrate assessments)
SAWIS	South African Waste Information System
SDP	Spatial Development Plan
SEMA	Specific Environmental Management Acts
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act No.16 of 2013)
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
WMA	Water Management Area
WML	Waste Management Licence in terms of NEM:WA

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SCOPING REPORT

2) Contact Person and correspondence address

a) Details of:

i) The EAP who prepared the report

Name of the Practitioner: Jane Kennard & Barbara Kasl

Tel No.: 011 794 7534

Fax No. : 011 794 6946

E-mail address: Info@cabangaconcepts.co.za

ii) Expertise of the EAP.

(1) The qualifications of the EAP

(With evidence attached as **Appendix 1**).

Jane Kennard: B.Sc. (Environmental Management & Botany).

Barbara Kasl holds a PhD in Animal, Plant and Environmental Sciences from the University of the Witwatersrand.

Proof of qualifications are attached as Appendix 1.

(2) Summary of the EAP's past experience.

(Attach the EAP's curriculum vitae as **Appendix 2**)

Jane Kennard: has been practising Environmental Assessment Practitioner for approximately 10 years and is a member of IAIA SA, the International Association for Public Participation and the Environmental Law Society South Africa.

Barbara Kasl has been an environmental practitioner for over 10 years and is a registered professional with SACNASP as an ecologist and environmental scientist and a member of the South African Entomological Society.

Both have worked on mineral and environmental applications under the MPRDA and ECA and have been involved with various NEMA, NEM:WA and NEM:AQA applications since the inception of these various acts for various mines and industries.

b) Description of the property.

PROPERTIES INCLUDED IN THE MINERAL RIGHT BOUNDARY

Farm Name:	Groothoek 504 LQ
Application area (Ha)	1006.4641
Magisterial district:	Waterberg
Distance and direction from nearest town	Mineral boundary north of and adjacent to the Onverwacht residential area of Lephale. 3.5km West of Lephale
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	TOLQ0000000050400000
<u>Surface Right Holder:</u> Exxaro Coal	<u>Contact details:</u> Frans de Lange Cell: 0835673117 E-mail: frans.delange@exxaro.com

Farm Name:	Eendracht 505LQ
Application area (Ha)	1060.6021
Magisterial district:	Waterberg
Distance and direction from nearest town	1km south of Marapong 7.3km West of Lephale
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	TOLQ0000000050500000
<u>Surface Right Holder:</u> JJ Lambrecht	<u>Contact details:</u> JJ Lamprecht Cell: 0724508041 E-mail: hanneslamprechtfr@gmail.com E-mail: fancygameranch@gwisa.com

ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE RAILWAY LINK FOR SIDING

Farm Name:	Hanglip 508 LQ Portion 2
Application area (Ha)	86.4706
Magisterial district:	Waterberg
Distance and direction from nearest town	11.5km West of Lephale
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	TOLQ0000000050800002
<u>Surface Right Holder:</u> Batis Properties Pty Ltd	<u>Contact details:</u> Emslie Guy Pearce Cell: 0828536288 E-mail: fancy@spiderconnect.co.za

Farm Name:	Hanglip 508 LQ Portion 3
Application area (Ha)	516.5980
Magisterial district:	Waterberg
Distance and direction from nearest town	11.5km West of Lephalale
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	T0LQ00000000050800003
<u>Surface Right Holder:</u> Waterkloof Familie Trust	<u>Contact details:</u> Hendrik Pieterse Cell: 0828256003 E-mail: pietwescivils@gmail.com

Farm Name:	Naauw Ontkomen 509 LQ
Application area (Ha)	878.7423
Magisterial district:	Waterberg
Distance and direction from nearest town	16.5km West of Lephalale
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	T0LQ00000000050900000
<u>Surface Right Holder:</u> Eskom Holdings	<u>Contact details:</u> Christopher Mamabolo Cell: 0824702385 E-mail: MamaboCr@eskom.co.za

Farm Name:	Grootestryd 465 LQ Portion 0
Application area (Ha)	650.139
Magisterial district:	Waterberg
Distance and direction from nearest town	11.5km West of Lephalale
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	T0LQ00000000046500000
<u>Surface Right Holder:</u> Eskom Holdings	<u>Contact details:</u> Christopher Mamabolo Cell: 0824702385 E-mail: MamaboCr@eskom.co.za

Farm Name:	Grootestryd 465 LQ Portion 5
Application area (Ha)	69.204
Magisterial district:	Waterberg
Distance and direction from nearest town	11.5km West of Lephalale
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	T0LQ00000000046500005
<u>Surface Right Holder:</u> Eskom Holdings	<u>Contact details:</u> Christopher Mamabolo Cell: 0824702385

c) Locality map

(Show nearest town, scale not smaller than 1:250000 attached as **Appendix 3**).

The locality map has been attached in Appendix 3, indicating the regional (Plan 1) and local setting (Plan 2) of the proposed site.

d) Description of the scope of the proposed overall activity.

i) Listed and specified activities

Provide a plan drawn to a scale acceptable to the competent authority but not less than 1: 10 000 that shows the location, and area (hectares) of all the aforesaid main and listed activities, and infrastructure to be placed on site and attach as **Appendix 4**.

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m²	LISTED ACTIVITY	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)/NOT LISTED
All infrastructure areas, development footprints and associated activities.	Mineral boundary: 2067 ha Proposed activity area: 1250 ha	X	GNR983 – Activities 22 & 28 GNR984 – Activities 6 and 15
Opencast excavations	Maximum at any one time:50ha Total proposed area to be affected on completion of mining: 355 ha	X	GNR983 – Activities 22 & 28 GNR984 – Activities 6 and 17
Topsoil & subsoil stripping & stockpiling	25ha		Not listed
Overburden stockpiles (non-carbonaceous)	345ha	X	GNR984 – Activity 6
Overburden stockpiles (carbonaceous)		X	GNR984 – Activity 6
Blasting	N/A	X	Not listed
RoM & product coal stockpiling	19ha	X	GNR984 – Activity 6
Coal loading and conveyance on railway	9 900m of rail for preferred Northern option	X	GNR983 – Activity 12 GNR984 – Activity 12 GNR985 – Activity 14
Access and hauling along roads	2 760m of roads will be upgraded 2 800m of road will be constructed	X	GNR984 – Activity 12 GNR983 – Activity 24 GNR985 – Activities 14 & 18
Crushing & screening & Processing Plant	20ha	X	GNR984 – Activity 21
Water supply (potable & process)	<1ha	X	GNR983 – Activity 9
Water storage (dams / reservoirs / tanks)		X	GNR983 – Activity 13 GNR984 – Activity 6 GNR985 – Activity 2
Discard disposal (backfilling)	N/A		GNR984 – Activity 6

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m²	LISTED ACTIVITY	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)/NOT LISTED
			GNR921 – Activity B(7)
Slurry dams		X	GNR984 – Activity 6 GNR921 – Activities A(14), B(11) & B(10)
Storm water runoff management features		X	GNR984 – Activity 6
Water & slurry pipelines		X	GNR983 – Activity 9
Lighting	<1ha		Not listed
Explosives magazine	<1ha		Not listed
Waste generation & storage	<1ha		Not listed
Stores, workshops & washbays	11ha		Not listed
Ablutions & change house with sewage treatment plant	<1ha	X	GNR983 – Activities 10 and 25 OR GNR984 – Activities 6 and 25
Fuel storage	<1ha	X	GNR984 – Activity 4
Hard park	<1ha		Not listed
Rehabilitation	Entire disturbed site	X	GNR983 – Activity 22 GNR921 – Activities B(7) & B(9)

ii) Description of the activities to be undertaken

(Describe Methodology or technology to be employed, and for a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity)

e) Policy and Legislative Context

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT	REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED
Acts and Associated Regulations Pertaining to Mining and Environment	
<p><u>The Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996)</u></p> <p>Section 24: Everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that prevent pollution and ecological degradation; promote conservation; and secure ecological sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.</p> <p>Section 32: Every person has a right to information held by the State and to information held by other people that is required in the exercise or protection of a right.</p> <p>Section 33: Everyone has a right to just and procedurally fair administrative action.</p>	<p>Alternative activities have been considered that are less taxing on the environment and resources where possible. Will also be incorporated into the EMPr.</p> <p>The Scoping Report & all other reports will be made available for public review as per the PPP section of this report.</p> <p>The Appeal Process will be described to all I&APs through the RoD notification described in the PPP section of this report.</p>
<p><u>Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), Act No. 28 of 2002 as amended and associated regulations.</u></p> <p>The MPRDA and its Regulations (MPRDA Regulation GNR527, 23 April 2004 as amended by: GNR R1288 dated 29 October 2004; GNR1203 dated 30 November 2006; and GNR349 dated 18 April 2011) were followed in terms of the mining right application process.</p> <p>The Act and Regulations will further be adopted in future for any amendments, transfers, renewals, etc. as may be needed with regards to the mining right.</p> <p>The Act and Regulations will further be adopted during</p>	<p>The process on SAMRAD is being followed & submission is being made online.</p> <p>Closure objectives</p>

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT	REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED
<p>application for a closure certificate on completion of mining activities at site.</p> <p>All requirements in terms of submission of documents to authorities as stipulated in the Act and its Regulations, or as stipulated in the Mining Right issued by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) will be adhered to in future.</p> <p>Due to the proximity of the mine to urban areas, it is expected that staff and contractors will have accommodations and no permanent living areas will be provided on site. Where relevant Regulations pertaining to living conditions of employees and contractors (Government Notice 445 in Government Gazette 32166 dated 29 April 2009) will be adhered to.</p> <p>Regulations pertaining to codes of conduct (Government Notice No. 446 in Government Gazette 32167 dated 29 April 2009) will be applied on site.</p> <p>Financial provision will be compiled using the DMR Quantum of financial provision for closure guideline document.</p>	<p>that will be reported in the EMPr must be considered.</p> <p>Will be addressed in the monitoring section of the EMPr.</p> <p>Not applicable at this stage.</p> <p>This will be worked into the mine's Code of Practice (COP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)</p> <p>Estimated summary is provided in scoping and full assessment will be included in the EMPr.</p>
<p><u>Mine Health and Safety Act (MHSA), Act 29 of 1996 as amended and its associated regulations:</u></p> <p>The mine will operate in accordance to the MHSA and associated regulations. This includes creating a safe and healthy work environment and providing the necessary protection and training to staff to ensure their health and safety is not compromised.</p> <p>Hazardous substances will be adequately stored and labelled.</p> <p>All regulations pertaining to safe use, handling, processing, storage, transport and disposal of hazardous substances; explosives and mixing substances to make explosives; protection of equipment, structures and water sources and the surface of land; the making safe of undermined ground and dangerous excavations, tailings, dumps and structures connected to mining operations; the monitoring and control of</p>	<p>Although not strictly addressed in the Scoping Report or EMPr, protecting the environment contributes to a safe working environment.</p> <p>MHSA regulations will be worked into the mine's Code of Practice (COP) and Standard Operating</p>

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT	REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED
<p>those environmental aspects which may affect the health and safety of persons will be applied on site.</p> <p>Regulations pertaining to provision of water, ablution facilities and staff health and safety will be applied on site.</p>	<p>Procedures (SOPs)</p>
<p><u>National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act 107 of 1998 as amended and its associated regulations:</u></p> <p>NEMA and its Regulations (GNR982 – EIA Regulations; NEMA Regulation GNR983 – Listing Notice 1; NEMA Regulation GNR984 – Listing Notice 2; and NEMA Regulation GNR985 – Listing Notice 3) were followed in terms of identifying activities for which an Environmental Authorisation (EA) is required and for compiling the S&EIR reports (as per the template provided by the DMR) and the closure plan, which should be considered a draft plan. The closure plan will be finalised and submitted once application for a closure certificate is made on completion of mining.</p> <p>NEMA and its Regulations (GNR807 – PPP guideline) were followed in terms of Public Participation Process (PPP).</p> <p>NEMA principals were/will be considered in the compilation of the various environmental reports (incl. specialist studies) and have been considered in the overall environmental objectives.</p> <p>Depending on the transitional arrangements, the financial provision may need to be compiled in terms of NEMA Regulation (DRAFT Regulations, GN940, October 2014) once promulgated, in which case the MPRDA regulations will no longer be relevant.</p> <p>The Act and Regulations will further be adopted during application for a closure certificate on completion of mining activities at site.</p> <p>All requirements in terms of submission of documents to authorities (including but not limited to updated financial provision, and reports on monitoring and compliance of the EMPr and conditions of the EA) as stipulated in the Act and its Regulations, or as stipulated in the EA issued by the DMR will be adhered to in future.</p>	<p>Regulations utilised to determine the listed scheduled activities requiring environmental authorisation (Section 2d).</p> <p>PPP completed in terms of the regulation (Table 1)</p> <p>Ongoing consideration through EIA and EMPr.</p> <p>Draft regulation which will be applied depending on transitional arrangements.</p> <p>A draft closure report will be submitted with the EMPr as required under NEMA.</p> <p>Will be addressed in the monitoring section of the EMPr.</p>
<p><u>National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEM:WA), Act 59</u></p>	

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT	REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED
<p><u>of 2008 as amended and its associated regulations.</u></p> <p>In terms of the Act, all mine residues are listed under the hazardous category in schedule 3 of NEM:WA. In terms of this application, non-carbonaceous rock and soils are considered inert as stipulated in Annexure 1 of the National Waste Information Regulation (GNR625, August 2012) as these materials contain no hazardous substances that will impair the environment.</p> <p>The regulations and various addendums pertaining to scheduled waste activities (GNR921, November 2013) were consulted to determine the applicable waste activities that have been included in a combined application with the NEMA activities in terms of a Waste Management License (WML) application. Mine residue was very recently included (under GNR633 in GG 39020, July 2015) as Activity 11 under Category B.</p> <p>The regulation on planning and management of residue stockpiles (GNR632, July 2015) will be incorporated into the management plan for mine residue stockpiles.</p> <p>The National Waste Information Regulation (GNR625, August 2012) will be complied with once construction commences in terms of registering and reporting to the South African Waste Information System (SAWIS).</p> <p>The Waste Classification and Management Regulations (GNR634, August 2013) will be complied with in terms of classification of relevant waste (excavated non-carbonaceous and non-hazardous earth material and domestic waste collected by the municipality is excluded) and record keeping and waste manifest systems.</p> <p>The discard, coal and carbonaceous overburden will be assessed in terms of GNR635, August 2013 for Assessment of Waste for Landfill. The assessment completed with regards to this regulation will determine the type of barrier system that would be required for coal stockpiling areas, slurry dams, carbonaceous material stockpiles and PCDs as stipulated in GNR636, August 2013.</p> <p>The waste management plan has considered the norms and standards for the storage of waste on site as per GNR926, November 2013.</p>	<p>Mine residues defined and handled accordingly.</p> <p>Regulations utilised to determine the scheduled activities requiring licencing (Section 2d).</p> <p>Will be incorporated into the EMPr.</p> <p>GCMC will register and report on SAWIS. This will be included in the EMPr.</p> <p>This will be incorporated, where relevant, into the management plan.</p> <p>This will be completed during the EMPr phase.</p> <p>This will be incorporated, where relevant, into the management plan.</p>
<p><u>National Water Act (NWA), Act 36 of 1998 as amended and its associated regulations.</u></p> <p>The water use licence application (IWULA) will be completed in terms of the draft Regulation GN126, February 2015. Any</p>	<p>GCMC has contracted</p>

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT	REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED
<p>additional PPP requirements as stipulated in the draft guideline will also be complied with.</p> <p>The associated Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan (IWWMP) will be compiled as per the 2010 IWWMP guidelines and any other instruction received from Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation (DWS) during the pre-consultation process.</p> <p>GNR704 has been utilised to develop the storm water management plan and where needed, the relevant exemptions will be applied for with the IWULA.</p>	<p>consultants to complete the IWULA and IWWMP.</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the management plan of the EMPr.</p>
<p><u>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEM:BA), Act 10 OF 2004 as amended and its regulations, including various regulations pertaining to protected species and to alien and invasive species.</u></p> <p>SANBI website and GIS tools were utilised to determine that no nationally protected and threatened ecosystems occur on site. Therefore NEMA Listing Notice 3 activities specifically dealing with threatened ecosystems were not applicable to the EA application.</p> <p>Protected trees occur on site and the relevant applications, as needed under NEM:BA, will be made for the removal of such species in areas targeted for surface disturbance.</p> <p>The alien invasive management system has/will consider the listed alien and invasive species published under NEM:BA as well as CARA.</p>	<p>Regulations utilised to determine the need for any listed scheduled activities under GNR 985 (Section 2d).</p> <p>An initial management plan will be incorporated into the EMPr.</p>
<p><u>National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (NEM:AQA), Act 39 of 2004 as amended and its associated regulations.</u></p> <p>GNR893, November 2013 was consulted regarding Scheduled Listed Activities. No Air Emissions Licence (AEL) is relevant to the proposed mine and no application is required.</p> <p>The Air quality dispersion modelling will be conducted as part of the application process as the site falls within the Waterberg Air Quality Priority Area. The dispersion modelling will take into account any requirements listed in Regulation GNR533, July 2014.</p> <p>As much as it is not a legal requirement for mines currently, dust monitoring will be included in the EMPr commitments due to the fact that mines are listed as Group C emitters (GNR283, April 2015) and the site falls within the Waterberg Air Quality Priority Area. The dust monitoring will be conducted and measured against the dust fallout rates published in GNR827, November 2013.</p>	<p>No AEL is required for the proposed project.</p> <p>This will be completed during the EIA and EMPr phase.</p> <p>Dust monitoring will be incorporated into the monitoring plan of the EMPr report.</p>

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT	REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED
<p>As a Group C controlled emitter, the mine will be required to register and report to the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory System (NAEIS) as per GNR283 and GNR284, April 2015.</p> <p>The Municipality charged with the enforcement of NEM:AQA, will be included as an I&AP through the PPP. Any requirements made by the Air Quality Control Officer will be incorporated into the EMPr. If any additional monitoring is requested, such as PM10 or CO, then these will be measured against the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, published in Regulation GN1210, December 2009.</p> <p>Draft regulations (GN541, July 2015) pertaining to greenhouse gas emissions reporting will be applied on site, if relevant, once the regulations are promulgated.</p>	<p>GCMC will register and report on NAEIS.</p> <p>Any comments have been / will be incorporated into the PPP of this and future reports (Section h(iii)).</p> <p>Draft regulation which will be applied if relevant.</p>
<p><u>National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEMPAA), Act 57 of 2003 as amended and its associated regulations.</u></p> <p>SANBI website and GIS tools were utilised to determine that no protected areas occur on site. Therefore there is no restriction on mining in terms of protected areas.</p> <p>A formal protected area, the D'nyala Nature Reserve, is approximately 6.5km southeast of the proposed development boundary. There are also areas targeted for the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES 2010) around the D'nyala Nature Reserve. Therefore the applicable NEMA Listing Notice 3 activities specifically dealing with activities within 10km of a protected area are applicable to the EA application.</p>	<p>Regulations utilised to determine the need for any listed scheduled activities under GNR 985 (Section 2d).</p>
<p><u>Conservation Of Agricultural Resources Act (CARA), Act 43 of 1983 and Regulation GNR 1048 relating to alien and invasive species.</u></p> <p>The alien invasive management system has/will consider the listed alien and invasive species published under CARA as well as NEM:BA.</p>	<p>An initial management plan will be incorporated into the EMPr.</p>
<p><u>Environment Conservation Act (ECA), Act 73 of 1989 as amended and its associated regulations. Much of the Act has been repealed by the various Specific Environmental Management Acts (SEMAs). The following is still relevant:</u></p> <p>A noise impact assessment will be included in the EIA and EMPr as is necessary due to the change in land use. Noise management will consider ECA requirements.</p>	<p>Baseline readings will be taken and management measures will be incorporated into the EMPr.</p>
<p><u>National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), Act No. 25 of 1999</u></p> <p>A heritage impact assessment has been completed in terms of the prescribed requirements as the proposed project has a linear activity associated with the railway link of more than 300m, affects more than 5 000m²; and requires re-zoning of a</p>	<p>The findings have been incorporated into the Scoping Report under</p>

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT	REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED
site of more than 10 00m2.	section h (iv) (1) (c).
Legislation not listed as a Specific Environmental Management Act (SEMA): May have implications on the environment	
<p><u>Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), Act No.16 of 2013, Promulgated 1 July 2015.</u></p> <p>The Act and Regulations feed into the DRAFT Listing Notice 4 (GN737, August 2014) activities under NEMA and may result in amendment to application process depending on the transitional arrangements provided for in the notice once promulgated.</p> <p>Land use schemes must be implemented within 5 years of the promulgation of the Act and will stipulate land use and development rights over targeted land. Until such time that land use schemes are developed, town planning schemes will determine land use and development rights. Where no town plan exists, only purposes listed in Schedule 2 of the Act can be carried out on the land, which includes mining purposes.</p>	Draft regulation which will be applied depending on final requirements.
<p><u>Hazardous Substances Act, Act No. 15 of 1973</u></p> <p>Hazardous substances handling on site will comply with the prescription of the Act.</p>	This will be included in the management plan of the EMPr.
<p><u>Explosives Act, Act 15 of 2003</u></p> <p>The relevant permits will be obtained for storage of explosives as is necessary. Magazine sites will be inspected and approved by Chief Inspectorate as is necessary.</p>	This will be included in the management plan of the EMPr.
Guidelines and Standards	
<p><u>South African National Standard: SANS 10234:2008 - Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS).</u></p> <p>The SANS standard is specifically referred to in GNR634, August 2013 for waste classification and forms the basis for classification of relevant waste on site.</p>	Used to determine thresholds and guide the management plan
<p><u>ASTM D1739, 1970 or equivalent approved protocol for dust monitoring.</u></p> <p>Sets the requirements for dust monitoring as specifically stipulated in GNR827 of November 2013.</p>	Used to determine thresholds and guide the management plan
<p><u>South African National Standard: SANS 10228:2006 - The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport</u></p> <p>The standard was consulted to determine which substances on site classified as dangerous goods in terms of the specific NEMA activities relating to storage of dangerous goods on site.</p>	Used to determine thresholds and guide the management plan
<p><u>South African National Standard: SANS 241-1:2011 – Drinking Water Specification: Physical, aesthetic, operational and chemical & microbial determinants.</u></p> <p>SANS standard will be utilised for comparative purposes to determine the quality of water at site. Where Resource Water Quality Objectives (RWQOs) are provided by DWS, then these will also be utilised for comparative purposes to determine water acceptability for drinking, domestic, livestock watering and</p>	Used to determine thresholds and guide the management plan

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT	REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED
<p>irrigation purposes.</p> <p>Bacterial counts will in future also be compared to SANS standards.</p>	
<p><u>South African National Standard: SANS 10103:2004</u> The measurement and rating of environmental noise with respect to land use, health, annoyance and to speech communication.</p>	Used to determine thresholds and guide the management plan
<p><u>The Waterberg District and Lephalale Local Municipalities Spatial Development and Economic Development Plans:</u> These have been incorporated primarily into the Social and Labour Plan.</p>	Addressed in S&LP.
<p><u>South African Biodiversity Institute website for various GIS tools including:</u> NFEPA – National freshwater ecology priority areas regarding rivers, wetlands, wetland clusters and fish and water management areas. Provincial Biodiversity Maps are currently not available for Limpopo, nor are land use development maps. Land cover maps were utilised for guidance. National protected areas and threatened ecosystems.</p>	Used to guide the application requirements and provide desktop information (section h(iv)(1))

f) Need and desirability of the proposed activities.

(Motivate the need and desirability of the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location).

The project is situated in the Lephalale Municipality. The unemployment situation in the municipality makes the need for economic activities in the area a priority. The Lephalale CBD Development Plan states that:

“The local economy is essentially built on the coal supply agreement between the Exxaro coal mine (Grootegeluk [Colliery west of the proposed Waterberg Project]) and the Eskom power station. Other business relationships are relatively weak due to the concentration of demand from these two organisations, and because of the nature and volumes of other inputs that are required. According to the Lephalale IDP, the Waterberg coal fields contain an estimated 50 billion tons of coal of which 12.5 billion tons (25%) could be mined by the opencast method.”

The development plan goes on to specifically mention GCMC’s proposed Waterberg Project.

The municipal development plan has acknowledged the mining and energy sectors as one of the developments that will contribute to socio-economic development within the area. The following motivation for the project is provided:

- The project will create direct employment of staff and indirect employment through the use of contractors and service providers. This will be primarily sought locally if the skills and suppliers are available.
- The mine is situated in close proximity to two coal-fired power stations and will provide coal for power generation, currently a critical socio-economic issue in South Africa.
- The mine is situated in an area that is being rapidly developed into a coal mining and power generating centre and is therefore a developed and developing area.
- The operation of the mine will result in the implementation of the Social and Labour Plan compiled in association with the municipality and its Local Economic Development Plan resulting in social improvement in the area in general.
- The implementation of the S&LP will also benefit staff through training and bursary programmes.
- The project will provide for funds via the S&LP initiatives to various social development projects.
- The mine will also contribute locally, regionally and nationally to funding through taxes and contribution to GDP through coal sales locally and internationally.
- The proposed project will make a significant contribution to the inland coal market as well as the export markets.

g) Period for which the environmental authorisation is required

The mine will be in operation for a maximum period of 20 years (if the pits have to be mined separately) with a further 5 years for post closure monitoring. Therefore the EA and Waste Management License (WML) are being sought for a period of 20 years.

h) Description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred site.

NB!! – This section is not about the impact assessment itself; It is about the determination of the specific site layout having taken into consideration (1) the comparison of the originally proposed site plan, the comparison of that plan with the plan of environmental features and current land uses, the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and the consideration of alternatives to the initially proposed site layout as a result.

Site alternatives for the mining layout are limited by the extent of the coal resource. The type of mining to be conducted is limited by the depth of the coal resource. The infrastructure sites were also limited due to the extent of the coal resource as infrastructure could not be erected on sites targeted for mining, nor could the sites be erected on rehabilitated ground. Site and mining options are therefore limited. Alternatives that were considered and are relevant to the proposed project are discussed below. It must be stressed that on completion

of the specialist studies and final input from the I&APs, there exists the possibility that the layout may still change:

i) Details of all alternatives considered.

With reference to the site plan provided as Appendix 4 and the location of the individual activities on site, provide details of the alternatives considered with respect to:

(a) The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;

The properties selected were limited by properties available during prospecting applications and finally coal resource determination and the economic feasibility of mining the coal resource. No property alternatives are therefore relevant regarding the mining right area.

Two siding alternatives with their respective railway routes are being considered namely, the Northern Option and the Southern Alternative. The Northern Option is preferred due to the fact that it is in closer proximity to the processing area, has a more direct link to the existing railway network and will not affect any watercourses.

The railway route associated with the Northern siding option would affect the following properties:

- Farm Hanglip 508 LQ portions 2 and 3 and Farm Naauw Ontkomen 509 LQ to the south of the proposed railway link; and
- Farm Grootestryd 465 LQ portions 0 and 5 to the north of the proposed railway link.

The railway route associated with the Southern siding would affect the following properties:

- Farm Hanglip 508 LQ portions 2 and 3 to the south of the proposed railway link; and
- Farm Hanglip 508 LQ portions 0 and 1 and Farm Naauw Ontkomen 509 LQ to the north of the proposed railway link.

A conveyor route to the existing Grootegeluk Siding was also considered which would affect the following properties:

- Farm Hanglip 508 LQ portions 2 and 3 and Farm Naauw Ontkomen 509 LQ;
- Farm Grootestryd 465 LQ portions 0 and 5;
- Naauw Ontkomen 509 LQ;
- Nelsonskop 464 LQ portion 1;
- Enkelbult 462 LQ; and
- Daarby 458 LQ.

(b) The type of activity to be undertaken;

Land use alternatives that were assessed include:

- Agriculture - Crop farming: The area is not an optimal area for crop production due to the lack of surface water, and crop farming would require extensive irrigation. Although a sustainable and long term activity, the socio-economic benefits of mining in terms of job creation far exceeds that of agriculture. With adequate rehabilitation, the site can be utilised for limited crop production, again constrained by water supply in the area.
- Agriculture – Stock farming: Again, although a sustainable and long term activity, the socio-economic benefits of mining in terms of job creation far exceeds that of agriculture. With adequate rehabilitation, the site can be utilised for stock farming and with enough time possibly game farming. It must be stressed that the surrounding areas are under coal prospecting permits and the area may be extensively developed in terms of coal mining and power generation in future. This may result in the site losing aesthetic appeal for game farming.
- Residential & Industrial development: Lephalale town is expected to show extensive growth with the energy and mining developments occurring in the area. The site could therefore provide residential and supporting industrial areas for the town of Lephalale. The CBD development plan has identified nodes for development and therefore alternative development sites around Lephalale exist and the loss of the site for such activities is not detrimental. Furthermore, developing the site for such activities will result in sterilisation of much needed coal resources. Loss of coal resources would contradict the objectives of the NEA and the MPRDA.
- Tourism: The main tourist value of the site would be that of game farming and possible development of the heritage sites (from initial surveys these are not of high interest or value but will be further assessed during the EIA and EMPr phase). It must be stressed that the surrounding areas are under coal prospecting permits and the area may be extensively developed in terms of coal mining and power generation in future. This may result in the site losing aesthetic appeal for tourism, even if the site was not developed and the land use is not seen to be sustainable in the long term.

As much as mining will have the greatest impact on the environment in terms of the other land uses, it has the greatest positive contribution to socio-economics in the area. Furthermore, if mining and rehabilitation is conducted in accordance with the EMPr, alternative land uses can be considered post mining. Although, as stated above the site will be within a power-generating and mining area and will lose aesthetic appeal, meaning that post-mining land uses will be limited.

The type of mining to be conducted is limited by the depth of the coal resource and has not been assessed further. There is scope for underground mining of deeper coal resources in the future, but this has not been included in the mining right application or environmental authorisation application and the necessary amendment will be made with the Department should this option be viable in future.

The quality of coal excavated from the properties has dictated the need for a full beneficiation plant in order to meet market requirements. The processing plant has been

selected based on mineable tonnages and various coal types being mined as well as market requirements and alternatives are not further assessed regarding the beneficiation process.

Transport alternatives for product coal are still being finalised. Rail transport has been selected as the primary option to road haulage due to the fact that there is an existing railway network and plans for expansion of railway tonnages in the area by Transnet. The second alternative is to convey the coal to the existing Grootegeluk Siding although discussions with Exxaro have not yet been initiated. Road haulage is being considered as the final alternative. From a social perspective, rail and conveyor transport in the area is safer due to the proximity of residential areas.

Remaining supporting infrastructure is needed in terms of the overall design of the mine and no further alternatives are discussed in terms of these. Best practices in the industry and, where applicable, SANS standards and legislative requirements will be followed in design, construction and management of infrastructure and activities on site.

(c) The design or layout of the activity;

Infrastructure site is limited due to the extent of the coal resource as infrastructure could not be erected on sites targeted for mining, nor could the sites be erected on rehabilitated ground. Site layout and associated design is therefore limited.

As much as it is a requirement under GNR632 of NEM:WA to complete alternatives assessment for mine residue stockpiles, in this case the area is very limited, and as per standard industry practice, the material stockpiles have been located at the final void where the said material will be utilised in the rehabilitation of the final void. This reduces material transport costs and impacts associated with material transport and handling over distances. Therefore, no further assessment of alternatives has been completed regarding the location of the stockpiles for the East and West Pits. The slurry dam, the location of which will still be finalised, will be located in close proximity to the beneficiation plant as this again reduces potential impacts with slurry pumping, handling and transport over distances. Furthermore dried slurry will be stockpiled temporarily in the product stockpile area for blending into coal product. It must be stressed that no permanent residue deposits are anticipated and all mine residue stockpiles will be re-used for rehabilitation purposes or, in the case of slurry, sold as product.

Two siding layouts were considered, a Northern and Southern Alternative. Currently the Northern Option is preferred due to the proximity of the siding to the beneficiation plant, the more direct rail link to the existing railway network and the fact that watercourses will not be affected and stream crossings will not be required. This will reduce transport and handling costs, which has obvious benefits in terms of environmental impact, such as a smaller and more concentrated area affected by coal handling and less dust generation due to handling and distances transported. The Southern Alternative will require river crossings which would impact on water courses.

(d) The technology to be used in the activity;

The coal beneficiation process from the Bradford Breaker section through to coal wash plant is designed to reduce the detrimental effects of crushing stone and coal simultaneously which creates the undesirable water retaining < 1 mm material in any coal processing facility. This reduces loss of water through the process and therefore assists in water-saving initiatives on site.

In all other instances, best practices as utilised in the industry have been selected and, where applicable, SANS standards and legislative requirements will be followed in design, construction and management of infrastructure and activities on site. Technological alternatives have therefore not been further assessed.

(e) The operational aspects of the activity; and

In all instances, common practices as utilised in the industry have been selected. Operational alternatives that are being / have been considered include:

- Water supply: The project is currently relying on Phase II of the MCWAP. Alternatives could include potential borehole water or any unallocated water from MCWAP 1.
- Co-disposal versus separate discard and slurry handling: The separation of discard and slurry handling was opted for, as the slurry will be of adequate quality to blend into the product, meaning that financial benefits will be obtained from removal of mine residue.
- Discard dump versus discard backfilling: These two options both have potential for long term environmental impact, specifically ground water contamination. Through responsible backfilling of discard, such as placing discard at the base of the mined-out pits and compacting into thin layers within the pits, these impacts can to some extent be mitigated as the pyritic material is flooded first and the acidic conditions arising through contact with the oxygen in the atmosphere is curbed. Furthermore, other environmental impacts associated with discard dumps, such as spontaneous combustion, permanent topographic and visual impacts are prevented through backfilling of discard. Backfilling will however need to be approved by DWS as an exemption activity to GN704, which stipulates that no contaminating material may be placed in mined out workings and therefore this activity is reliant on approval from DWS.
- Truck and shovel opencast versus dragline: The pits are too small for optimal drag-line operations. Dragline is also not an adequate option for multiple seam mining as is the case with the Waterberg Project.

(f) The option of not implementing the activity.

The no-go option will result in the protection of the environment in situ and the continued use of the land for game farming and hunting. Not mining the area for coal will result in the sterilisation of the coal resource. This would reduce coal resources for power generation which is currently a major issue in South Africa, which currently has no viable baseload power generation alternatives. The no-go option would also prevent the socio-economic benefits, including the need for job creation, increased socio-economic activity and social upliftment.

As stated above the site will be within a power-generating and mining area and will lose aesthetic appeal, meaning that alternative economic land uses will be limited in future. The proposed land use of mining for the site is therefore reasonable within the future context of the site.

If GCMC does not proceed with the Mining Right Application, another company is almost certain to apply for the rights.

ii) Details of the Public Participation Process Followed

Describe the process undertaken to consult interested and affected parties including public meetings and one on one consultation. NB the affected parties must be specifically consulted regardless of whether or not they attended public meetings. (Information to be provided to affected parties must include sufficient detail of the intended operation to enable them to assess what impact the activities will have on them or on the use of their land).

Table 1 highlights the requirements for a public participation process as per NEMA.

The PPP aims to involve the authorities and I&APs in the project process, and determines their needs, expectations and perceptions which in turn ensures a complete and comprehensive environmental study. An open and transparent process has and will be followed at all times and will be based on reciprocal dissemination of information.

Table 1: NEMA minimum PPP requirements

Legal and Regulatory Requirement: NEMA Regulation 982, Section 41 – Public participation process	
1	This regulation only applies in instances where adherence to the provisions of this regulation is specifically required
Noted	
2	The person conducting a public participation process must take into account any relevant guidelines applicable to public participation as contemplated in section 24J of the Act and must give notice to all potential interested and affected parties of an application or proposed application which is subjected to public participation b:

Legal and Regulatory Requirement: NEMA Regulation 982, Section 41 – Public participation process

NEMA PPP Guidelines have been followed.

a	fixing a notice board at a place conspicuous to and accessible by the public at the boundary, on the fence or along the corridor of:
i	the site where the activity to which the application or proposed application relates is or is to be undertaken
ii	An alternative site

Notices were compiled in English & Afrikaans and erected (20-07-2015) on the site boundary fence as well as other public locations, namely:

- 3 x Posters on Farm Grootboek 504 LQ;
- 2 x Posters on Farm Eendracht 505 LQ;
- Lephalale Post Office;
- Lephalale Shoprite Centre;
- Marula Mile Shopping Centre;
- NTK / TLU SA Centre;
- Onverwacht Checkers Centre;
- Lephalale Local Municipality;
- Lephalale Local Library;
- Onverwacht Post Office;
- Mogol Golf Club;
- Mogol Club Function Hall (Meeting Venue);
- Marapong Public Library; and
- Marapong Post Office.

These posters informed the public of the proposed activities, invited (I&APs) to attend the scoping phase public meeting and requested people to register as I&APs for the project. Copies of the Posters and a plan indicating the location of the posters and photographic evidence thereof have been included in the relevant Annexure of the PPP Report attached as Appendix 5.

b	giving written notice, in any of the manners provided for in section 47D of the Act, to:
i	the occupiers of the site and, if the proponent or applicant is not the owner or person in control of the site on which the activity is to be undertaken, the owner or person in control of the site where the activity is or is to be undertaken or to any alternative site where the activity is to be undertaken;
ii	owners, persons in control of, 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;
iii	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;
iv	the municipality which has jurisdiction in the area;
v	any organ of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity; and
vi	any other party as required by the Competent Authority.

A comprehensive database / I&AP register was compiled, this included various stakeholders, authorities, land owners, land users and associations within the area.

Background Information Documents (BIDs) detailing the project were compiled in English and Afrikaans. These were hand delivered to land owners / users and adjacent land owners / users on the 20-07-2015.

In addition, copies were distributed to all I&APs on the database via e-mail, post and fax.

Legal and Regulatory Requirement: NEMA Regulation 982, Section 41 – Public participation process

Persons who did not have access to a computer, fax machine or postal service were notified via hand delivered documents, where possible, and/or SMS.

The purpose of the BID was to:

- Invite members of the public to register as I&APs;
- Introduce the proposed project, and inform the public on the application / environmental process and their involvement;
- Provide information on the proposed impacts the development may have on the environment which will be investigated further;
- Initiate a process of public consultation to record perceptions and issues; and
- Invite I&APs to attend the Scoping Phase Public Meeting.

A copy of the BID and proof of delivery thereof is attached in the relevant Annexure of the PPP Report included as Appendix 5.

c	Placing an advertisement in:
i	One local newspaper; or
ii	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.
d	placing an advertisement in at least one provincial newspaper or national newspaper, if the activity has or may have an impact that extends beyond the boundaries of the metropolitan or district municipality in which it is or will be undertaken: Provided that this paragraph need not be complied with if an advertisement has been placed in an official Gazette referred to in paragraph (c)(ii)

Advertisements were placed in one (1) local newspaper and one (1) national newspaper, in both English and Afrikaans:

- The Northern News, publication date 24th July 2015
- The Times, publication date 27th July 2015

Copies of the Adverts are attached in the relevant Annexure of the PPP Report included as Appendix 5.

e	Using reasonable alternative methods, as agreed to by the competent authority, in those instances where a person is desirous of but unable to participate in the process due to- (i) illiteracy; (ii) disability; or (iii) any other disadvantage.
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No issues in information dissemination have been noted to date. Any additional requirements made by the authorities will be applied during the PPP process.

3	A notice, notice board or advertisement referred to in sub regulation (2) must –
a	Give details of the application which is subject to public participation
b	State -
i	whether basic assessment or S&EIR procedures are being applied to the application
ii	Whether basic assessment or scoping procedures are being applied to the application, in the case of an application for environmental authorisation
iii	The nature and location of the activity to which the application relates
iv	Where further information on the application or activity can be obtained
v	The manner in which and the person to whom representations in respect of the application may be made

These aspects are addressed in the BIDs, Notices and Adverts. Please see the relevant appendices in the PPP report included as Appendix 5.

Legal and Regulatory Requirement: NEMA Regulation 982, Section 41 – Public participation process

4	A notice board referred to in sub regulation (2) must -
a	be of a size at least 60cm by 42 cm
b	Display the required information in lettering and in a format as may be determined by the Competent Authority
Notices were A2 in size (42 x 60 cm).	
5	Where public participation is conducted in terms of this regulation for an application or proposed application, sub regulation (2)(a), (b), (c) and (d) need not be complied with again during the additional public participation process contemplated in regulations 19(1)(b) or 23(1)(b) or the public participation process contemplated in regulation 21(2)(d), on condition that : -
a	such process has been preceded by a public participation process which included compliance with sub regulation (2)(a), (b), (c) and (d); and
b	written notice is given to registered interested and affected parties regarding where the: -
i	revised basic assessment report or, EMPr or closure plan, as contemplated in regulation 19(1)(b) may be obtained, the manner in which and the person to whom representations on these reports or plans may be made and the date on which such representations are due;
ii	revised environmental impact report or EMPr as contemplated in regulation 23(1)(b) may be obtained, the manner in which and the person to whom representations on these reports or plans may be made and the date on which such representations are due; or
iii	environmental impact report and EMPr as contemplated in regulation 21(2)(d) may be obtained, the manner in which and the person to whom representations on these reports or plans may be made and the date on which such representations are due;
Noted. No deviation required.	
6	When complying with this regulation, the person conducting the public participation process must ensure that:
a	Information containing all the relevant facts in respect of the application is made available to potential interested and affected parties; and
b	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.
Noted. All environmental reports will be made available for public review for a minimum of 30 days. The Scoping Report was circulated to all I&AP's as an initial draft report for a 30 day public review period, and the final report was circulated to all I&AP's for another 30 day public review period.	
7	Where an environmental authorisation is required in terms of these Regulations and an authorisation, permit or licence is required in terms of a specific environmental management Act, the public participation process contemplated in this Chapter may be combined with any public participation processes prescribed in terms of a specific environmental management Act, on condition that all relevant authorities agree to such combination of processes.
The PPP has been combined for all the authorisations required from the DMR in terms of the MPRDA, NEMA and NEM:WA. The notices have also included information on the water use license application process through the DWS under the NWA.	

Scoping Phase (completed to date)

- **I&AP Consultation:**

As summarised in Table 1 above, Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) for the project were identified using information from similar projects in the past, as well as from information and responses received from the press advertisements, notices and the BID's sent out. The I&APs include a broad database of landowners, adjacent landowners, land users, communities, local authorities, ward councillors and other interest groups. A copy of the I&APs register and copies of the various notifications (BIDs, notices, advertisements etc.) is included in the PPP report, attached as Appendix 5.

All comments, questions and/or concerns received in response to the various notices to date, have been summarised in the issues and response table below.

A Scoping Phase Public Meeting has been scheduled for 12th August 2015 at the Mogol Club. The purpose of the meeting will be to introduce the project to the I&APs; explain the application process to be followed; and to discuss the contents of the draft Scoping Report currently out for public review. All registered I&APs were notified of the meeting's date through the BIDs, posters and adverts. In addition, a reminder SMS was sent to all registered I&APs prior to the meeting. Copies of the minutes were sent to all I&APs for review and comment. Copies were sent via e-mail and people who did not have access to e-mail were sent an SMS informing them that the minutes were available and advising them where to find copies. In addition, the minutes were uploaded onto the Cabanga website for download.

All comments and / or issues raised during this meeting as well as during the review period of the draft Scoping Report will have been included in the final Scoping Report submitted to the DMR for approval. The Final Scoping Report also went out for a 30 day public review period, concurrently to the DMR review period.

The Draft Scoping Report was made available to the public for review and comment over a period of thirty (30) days (11th August – 09th September 2015), and the Final Scoping Report from the 11th September – 10th October 2015 at the following locations:

- Online at www.cabangaconcepts.co.za;
- The Lephalale Local Library; and
- The Marapong Public Library.

All registered I&APs have been informed of the reports availability via e-mail, fax, post and SMS. In addition electronic copies (Adobe PDF and CD) will be made available to I&APs upon written request.

- **Authorities Consultation:**

Local and Regional authorities were identified and included in the I&AP register. Identified authorities were notified of the proposed project by means of the BID.

Pre-application meetings were held with the DMR as well as the DWS on the 30th June 2015, to discuss the proposed project and to clarify the way forward with regards to the content and submission of the various applications. Copies of these minutes are included in the PPP Report attached as Appendix 5.

In addition, copies of the draft Scoping Report were circulated to the following authorities for review and comment:

- DMR;
- Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LDEDET);
- DWS;
- Lephalale Local Municipality;
- Waterberg District Municipality;
- South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA); and
- Waterberg Tourism and Parks Board.

Comments have been included in the I&AP issues and response table and also in the PPP Report (Appendix 5).

The Land Claims Commissioner was contacted to determine whether any land claims have been registered over the affected properties. To date no response has been forthcoming.

EIA and EMPr Phase (still to be completed)

During the EIA and EMPr phase of the project the following PPP is proposed:

- Follow-up Public Meeting

An EIA and EMPr Phase Public Meeting will be scheduled to present the public with the findings of the specialist reports; discuss the impacts identified, with a focus on highly significant impacts or impacts to any sensitive features identified on site; detail the main mitigation measures proposed for the site; and cover feedback on comments and queries received through the PPP to date.

All registered I&APs will be invited to attend this meeting by fax, e-mail, SMS and post. Minutes will be taken at the meeting and comments will be included in the Issues and Response table in the final EIA and EMPr for submission to the DMR.

- Micro-Consultation Meetings

Individual meetings will be scheduled with the relevant land owners/lawful occupiers or any I&AP should they be requested.

- Document Review

The EIA and EMPr will be made available to both the public and the authorities for a period of thirty (30) days. Following which comments received will be incorporated into the final report for submission to the DMR.

iii) Summary of issues raised by I&APs

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.	Date Comments Received	Issues raised	EAPs response to issues the applicant
AFFECTED PARTY			
Landowner/s	X		
Exxaro Resources Contact person: Frans de Lange Farm Groothoek 504 LQ Farm Grootestryd 459 LQ RE	X 20-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Granted the various specialists access to site to complete the various studies. Advised that he will notify the farmer currently leasing the property.	Noted.
JJ Lamprecht Farm Eendracht 505 LQ	X 20-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Agreed to grant the various specialists access to site. Due to safety reasons all site visits are to be pre-arranged.	Noted.
Waterkloof Familie Trust – Hendrik Pieterse Farm Hanglip 508 LQ Portion 1 & 3	X 21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Have the specialist studies been undertaken?	The specialists will be visiting the various sites over the next few months. Site access will be pre-arranged.
Eskom Holding Ltd – Christopher Mamabolo	X 22-07-2015	Agreed to assist the groundwater specialist in locating several boreholes on site.	Noted.

<p>Farm Hanglip 508 LQ Portion RE</p> <p>Farm Naauw Ontkomen 509 LQ</p>		<p>Hand Delivered</p>	<p>Advised that he will attend the public meeting. The mine may cause disturbance in the operation of the Matimba power station.</p> <p>Stated that sensitive areas such as the Sandloopspruit and trees like the Marula and Baobab must be noted.</p> <p>GCMC must take into account the structural stability of Matimba power station's air cooling fans. The proposed West Pit will affect the ACC fans.</p> <p>What will happen to effluent produced by the mine? Are you going to pollute the river?</p>	<p>The impacts on fauna and flora will be assessed as part of the EIA/EMPr phase of the project. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p> <p>The EIA will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) will propose mitigation measures.</p> <p>GCMC has discussed effluent with the Department of Water and Sanitation and this will be highlighted in the EIA/EMPr. GCMC has no intension of polluting the river. Specialist studies will be undertaken and mitigation measures highlighted. This will be discussed at the next meeting.</p>
<p>Bronwyn Stolp Eskom Regional Land Portfolio Manager</p> <p>Farm Hanglip 508 LQ Portion RE</p> <p>Farm Naauw Ontkomen 509 LQ</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>03-08- 2015 E-mailed</p>	<p>Eskom objects to any mining on Groothoek 504 LQ and Eendracht 505 LQ, as this will negatively impact the air flow of the power stations air cooling condensers (ACC) and consequently the power stations performance.</p> <p>The power station has six air cooled condensers, cleanliness of the finned tubes is important for performance. The ACC intake was deliberately positioned to take advantage of prevailing easterly winds. Any activity that generates significant amounts of dust within a few kilometres will aggravate the ACC.</p> <p>Furthermore, the project directly affects Eskom's 22kV power line traversing the properties. Therefore Eskom strongly objects to this application.</p> <p>Advised that GCMC set up a meeting with Mr.</p>	<p>Objection noted. The plan of study for the EIA includes specialist studies with regards to air quality and dust. GCMC will schedule a meeting with Eskom to discuss their concerns.</p> <p>GCMC has no intention of adversely affecting Eskom's existing infrastructure and are committed to following all relevant regulations to ensure that a thorough assessment of potential impacts and mitigation measures is addressed.</p> <p>GCMC would appreciate the opportunity to meet with Eskom and discuss these concerns further.</p> <p>GCMC will contact Mr. Jansen van Rensburg and</p>

			Wikus Jansen van Rensburg to discuss further.	arrange a meeting.
Lawful occupier/s of the land	X			
Hannes Lamprecht Farm Eendracht 505 LQ	X	20-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Agreed to grant the various specialists access to site. Due to safety reasons all site visits are to be pre-arranged.	Noted.
Rudi van der Neut Horse Farm Chairman on Groothoek 504 LQ	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Asked that Exxaro be notified of the application.	Exxaro has already been notified of the application and have granted access to site.
Landowners or lawful occupiers on adjacent properties	X			
Ampie de Beer Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 2	X	20-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Asked that the Grootfontein Farm Chairman be consulted.	Noted. Mr. Hendrik Strydom was contacted with regards to the project.
Hendrik Strydom Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 2	X	20-07-2015 Hand Delivered	What is the proposed life of mine? Advised that he will attend the public meeting.	The mine will be operational for a maximum period of 34 years (if the pits have to be mined separately) with a further 5 years for post closure monitoring.
Thomas Pavier Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 2	X	20-07-2015 Hand Delivered	No concerns. Not going to fight with the mines and development in the area.	Noted.
Nicolene Gouws	X	20-07-	Asked if the road past her guest house will be	At this stage it is not anticipated that this road will be

RIP van Winkle Guesthouse Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 2		2015 Hand Delivered	upgraded if used by the mine?	affected. Access to the mine will be via existing roads located near Onverwacht. Siding options are being investigated as an alternative to transporting coal via trucks.
Wally Ross Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 2	X	20-07- 2015 Hand Delivered	Asked if trucks would be using the road past his farm for access?	At this stage it is not anticipated that this road will be affected. Access to the mine will be via existing roads located near Onverwacht. Siding options are being investigated as an alternative to transporting coal via trucks.
Mariet van Jaarsveld Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	20-07- 2015 Hand Delivered	Will pass on the information to the body corporate.	Noted.
Mavuto Beaton Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 17	X	20-07- 2015 Hand Delivered	Asked that Mr. Kruger be consulted.	Noted, Mr Kruger was contacted with regards to the project.
Frank Banda Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 17	X	20-07- 2015 Hand Delivered	Asked that Mr. Kruger be consulted.	Noted, Mr Kruger was contacted with regards to the project.
Paul Kruger Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 17	X	20-07- 2015 Hand Delivered	Was not interested in the project. Did not want a copy of the BID. Will not be attending the meeting.	Noted.
J.S van Zyl Grootfontein Hoewers Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion	X	20-07- 2015 Hand	Advised that the chairman of body corporate will attend the meeting.	Noted

17		Delivered		
Koos Roos Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 7	X	20-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Stated that borehole water in the area is bad and water is abstracted from the river.	Noted. Cabanga are busy with a hydrocensus and samples will be taken from some of the boreholes in the area.
Luis Kruger Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 17	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Advised that he will attend the meeting.	Noted.
Thys Eloff Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 7 & 14	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Stated that borehole water in the area is bad and water is abstracted from the river.	Noted. Cabanga are busy with a hydrocensus and samples will be taken from some of the boreholes in the area.
Maans Oberholzer Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 6	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Stated that he is currently trying to lease some ground from Exxaro on Groothoek but has not been successful.	Noted. Mr Oberholzer will be updated on the projects progress to align with his potential lease agreement with Exxaro.
Neels Benadie Farm Vogelstruisfontein 644 LQ	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Feels that the proposed project will impact on his business.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes a specialist socio-economic impact assessment. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Wanita Wilmans Lephalale SPCA	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Runs the Lephalale SPCA, what will the impacts be on the animals? Advised that she will be attending the public meeting.	The impacts on fauna and flora will be assessed as part of the EIA/EMPr phase of the project. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Vusi Msimango	X	22-07-2015	Advised that the property belongs to Eskom so they must be consulted. Is happy with the new	Noted. Eskom has been contacted with regards to the project.

Farm Peerboom 466 LQ		Hand Delivered	mine and potential jobs.	
Mike Matthee Afrimat Constructing Farm Kuiperbult 511 LQ	X	22-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Advised that the property belongs to Eskom so they must be consulted.	Noted. Eskom has been contacted with regards to the project.
Benja Coetzee Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Plot 133	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is against the project due to close proximity to his property. Is concerned with stockpiles, dust, gasses and road access. Asked that Just Property Group be included in the consultation process.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist studies with regards to blasting and air quality. Access to the mine will be via existing roads located near Onverwacht. Siding options are being investigated as an alternative to transporting coal via trucks. Just Property Group was contacted in regards to the project.
Burger du Plessis Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 30	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Blasting can damage my house and the dust will be bad for our health.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes a specialist blast and vibration study to assess the impacts thereof.
Stephan van Wyk Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with the depreciation in the value of his property. Blasting and dust will also change the peace and tranquillity of the area. Stated that the project should be advertised in the paper for everyone to see.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist studies with regards to blasting and vibration; socio-economic and air quality. In addition the EIA will assess the impacts associated with noise and visual aspects of the project. Adverts have been placed in two newspapers; in addition posters have been placed throughout the town.
Werner Malan Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with dust, smoke, blasting and property value. Is concerned for potential impacts on the school and hospital. Does not want the mine to go ahead.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment. In addition the EIA will assess the impacts associated with noise and visual aspects of the project.

<p>Pierre Jordan Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>27-07-2015 E-mailed</p>	<p>Is concerned with the depreciation of his property. Potential impacts on the Mogol river and the water of residents. Suggests that we also consult LDEDET.</p> <p>Doubts that the developer was ever engaged about the mine in the past. There was only one real estate developer in that area in 2008 when GCMC began prospecting and he owned the land. That developer should have been consulted.</p> <p>When the developer was engaged in 2008 there were less than 12000 people in Lephalele now there are 85-90 000 people in Lephalele.</p> <p>Camelot Game Reserve is very close to the East Pit. The noise from the running machines will not be welcomed.</p> <p>The proposed dumps on Groothoek are right on the Mogol Perdery Klub. How will you manage that?</p> <p>There is only one way to mine the Waterberg "Bar-Code" coal and that is by Open-Cast. You cannot go underground.</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist studies on the surface and groundwater resources; as well as a socio-economic assessment. LDEDET have been consulted as part of the process.</p> <p>Proof of previous correspondence between GCMC and various stakeholders has been included in Appendix VII of the PPP report.</p> <p>A radius for the houses will be assessed and impact mitigation proposed, we will then propose a radius in the EIA/EMPr and get feedback from the public on that at the next meeting.</p> <p>Comments noted. The specialist studies will address all of these concerns including noise and potential impacts to the club and they will be highlighted at the next meeting as well as in the EIA / EMPr.</p>
<p>Melanie Malan Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>27-07-2015 E-mailed</p>	<p>Is concerned with the depreciation of her property, impacts from dust and impacts on the fauna and flora. Suggests we contact the Just Property Group and Maans Oberholzer.</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist studies with regards to blast and vibrations; air quality; and flora. In addition the EIA will assess the impacts associated with fauna in the area.</p> <p>The Just Property group and Mr. Oberholzer have been contacted with regards to the project.</p>
<p>Paul Johann Grobler Camelot Game Lodge Farm</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>27-07-2015</p>	<p>Is concerned with the negative impact on his investment, potential impacts on farm animals,</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist studies with regards to blast and vibrations; air quality; and flora. In addition the EIA will</p>

Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3		E-mailed	burning dumps. Does not want the mine to go ahead.	assess the impacts on fauna in the area.
Wilma Malan Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with the potential impact on the wildlife on the farm, dust and spontaneous combustion. Does not want the mine to go ahead.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr includes specialist studies with regards to air quality; flora; blasting and vibrations. In addition, the EIA will assess potential impacts on fauna; as well as spontaneous combustion.
Frikkie van Jaarsveld Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with the depreciation of his property value.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr includes a specialist socio-economic assessment.
Johan van der Westhuizen Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with dust, noise, spontaneous combustion and potential impacts to fauna and flora. Will GCMC fly employees and contractors in or will the roads be used? You plan to mine strip and rollover. To what depth is GCMC planning to mine? After 9 years working on coal mines in Mpumalanga with cowboy miners on mickey mouse mines; there has been a lot of bad pollution and cases in which mining companies lie to the DMR to get away with it. You can't sweet talk the DMR with numbers like 7.4km from the town. How close are you to town? GCMC has left out a lot of important issues such as the hospital and other facilities.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr includes specialist studies with regards to air quality; flora; blasting and vibrations. In addition, the EIA will assess potential impacts associated with fauna; noise; visual and the possibility of spontaneous combustion. No, employees and contractors will come to site via car and / or bus. The concern about the mine's traffic impact has been noted, this will be discussed with GCMC. GCMC is considering a traffic impact assessment. The proposal in GCMC's BID presents the worst case scenario in terms of impacts. The actual impacts determined by the EIA will in turn determine operational parameters such as depths, buffers, the possible use of compartmentalised mining methods and backfilling. The Scoping Report is a foundational document and the BID is not going to be assessed by the DMR for approval but rather it is for information purposes. The final Scoping Report will note these issues.

			Suggest GCMC hire microphones for the next meeting.	Noted.
Elma Burger Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with property development, the value of her property and pollution.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Andre Fouche Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with potential impacts to his farm, impacts from blasting, dump and pollution. Noted that there are bushman drawings in the area but did not list the locations. The dump and noise will have a negative impact on the environment. Stated that we must consult the Hospital and residents in a one kilometre radius.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, heritage, noise and visual assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. The Lephale Hospital has been notified of the project and all adjacent farms and residents have been notified.
Sonet Fouche Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with pollution on the sensitive environment at the game lodge as they are the closest to the mine area. Is concerned that her land value will be affected. Stated that there are cave paintings in the klip koppie.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, heritage, noise and visual assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Lourens Le Roux Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with potential decreases to his property value, property impacts due to blasting and environmental impacts. The Grootfontein farms are zoned for low density residential and now it faces potential mining areas. In concerned with possible dust, noise, shock waves and blasting. Why develop a mine in a	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, heritage, noise, blasting and visual assessments. In addition the EIA will assess the impacts associated with noise and visual aspects of the project. Please note that none of the Grootfontein farms are included in the mining application. As above.

			town area?	
Elize Bouwer Farm Groothoek 504 LQ – Renting	X	27-07- 2015 E-mailed	Explained that they are renting parts of Groothoek for farming. They are concerned with the impacts on their farming. Sensitive areas include the town and graveyard. Is concerned with future water supply and water licenses and requests a copy of GCMC's company profile.	Noted. The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, heritage, noise, groundwater, surface water and visual assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. Project details can be found on www.umbono.com under the Africa-Portfolio item.
Frikkie Snyman Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 55	X	27-07- 2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with pollution, noise, decrease to property value and sensitive areas around the mine.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, health, noise and visual assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Jolandie Sadie Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07- 2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with blasting, dust, noise and impacts on property value and foundations. Potential impacts to the town and hospital. The wind direction will make the town full of dust.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, dust and blasting. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Chris Sadie Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07- 2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with blasting, dust, noise and impacts on property value and foundations. Potential impacts to the town and hospital. The wind direction will make the town full of dust.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, dust and blasting. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Kate Grieshaber Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Plot 120	X	27-07- 2015 E-mailed	Too close to the town and my property. Is concerned with dust, noise, stockpiles, industrial vehicles in town and blasting. The graveyard must be identified as a sensitive area. The map of the area is outdated.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, traffic study, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. All maps and plans have been updated and included in the Final Scoping Report.

			Suggests that we also contact the Grootfontein Home Owners Association.	The graveyard has been identified as a sensitive area and the maps have been updated. The home owners association has been consulted.
Grootfontein Home Owners Association	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Refusal due to the fact that it is too close to the town. Is concerned with dust, noise, stockpiles, industrial vehicles in town and blasting. The map of the area is outdated. Suggests that we contact Waterberg Security Villas and Bateleur Flats.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, traffic study, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. The maps have been updated. Both the Waterberg and Bateleur complexes have been consulted.
Anton Joubert Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Plot 101	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Is concerned with coal dust.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, dust, blasting and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Micha Burger Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Is concerned as the project is very close to her home. Concerned with ground, air and noise pollution.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Annerine van Schalkwyk Exxaro Coal	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Explained that she lives right next to the project and she will no longer be able to own her land and will have to relocate. Added that the impact is so severe that the whole town will have to move. Sensitive areas such as the graveyard and bushveld must be identified. What is the projects timeline? There is no slimes dam on the map in GCMC's BID.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. These sensitive areas have been identified during the specialist assessments. The timeline is subject to the mine receiving all of the necessary authorizations. Thereafter the mine will be operational for a maximum period of 20 years with a further 5 years for post closure monitoring. The initial site layout plan in the presentation indicates the proposed position of the slurry dam. However, this

				may still change following the specialist studies completion.
Willem van Schalkwyk Exxaro Coal	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with possible noise, dust, ground vibration and groundwater pollution. States that the environment must remain unchanged through effective control measures.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, groundwater, blasting, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Filomaine Swanepoel Exxaro Coal Environmental Specialist	X	28-08-2015 E-mailed	<p>Exxaro owns the surface rights to Groothoek 504 LQ and there are various entities that have contracts for use of this property.</p> <p>Exxaro has indicated that it is against selling the farm as the proximity of the town is our main concern.</p> <p>Is concerned with vibration, dust and noise which has the potential to cause health risks as well as a drop in property values. Potential impacts to the Sandloop river and pans on site.</p> <p>Is concerned with impacts on the waste dump on site which is planned to be expanded by an additional 12ha. This area is also earmarked for development under the SDP and falls out of the EMF area earmarked for mining.</p> <p>Suggested that we contact the SPCA, Perdekamp, farmers renting the property and Municipality.</p> <p>GCMC must include the Lephalale SDP in its Scoping Report and must show the proposed layout plan overlain on the SDP. In 2010 and 2012 the Waterberg District Municipality zoned the proposed mine site for (Zone 7) urbanisation.</p> <p>Are you aware that Exxaro is selling 12.5 Ha of land around the Groothoek Landfill Site to the</p>	<p>GCMC are aware that Exxaro owns the farms and are also aware of the other entities. GCMC have been in consultation with Exxaro for years regarding this project.</p> <p>Noted. The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, socio-economic assessment, groundwater, blasting, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p> <p>GCMC has been in consultation with the Municipality for many years and are aware of the dumps expansion. GCMC have formed part of the SDP, IDP and LED committees and have kept the Municipality updated on this project.</p> <p>All of the entities listed have been consulted.</p> <p>The SDP has been included in the Final Scoping Report.</p> <p>Yes GCMC is aware of the sale and the expansion of the Municipal dump; this will not be affected by the</p>

		<p>Lephalale Local Municipality?</p> <p><u>Letter Received on the 28-08-2015:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scope is very vague when indicating the proposed mines proximity to the town of Onverwacht and Marapong. • An updated plan of the current town layout indicating all the infrastructure and houses needs to be included in the Scoping Report. The Camelot development also needs to be indicated. • The Spatial Development plan for Lephalale must be overlaid on the proposed mining area, thus indicating the future intent of the town development is to decrease the gap between Marapong and Onverwacht by developing the area in between as residential area. • The Mine Development must be overlaid on the Waterberg District Environmental Management Framework (EMF) for this area. It is very obvious that the entire Eendracht and a large portion of Groothoek is earmarked for urban development (Zone 7) and not Mining. Only a very small portion of the Groothoek farm falls into the Mining Zone (Zone 4). 	<p>proposed operations.</p> <p><u>Refer to Annexure V for a copy of the letter and response:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is accepted that this may not have been clearly verbally expressed in the Scoping Report and both Onverwacht and Marapong have now also been specifically included in the “Distance and direction from nearest town” section of the tables describing the properties. • The plan has been updated and is included into the final Scoping Report. • A plan has been compiled and is included in the final Scoping Report. It must be stressed that development of the property for residential purposes, or any other purpose that could result in the mining of mineral resources being detrimentally affected, would be in contradiction of Section 53 of the MPRDA. Please see attached letter received from the Regional Manager on 29 November 2011 that refers to this Section of the MPRDA. The renewal of the prospecting right by the DMR in 2012 (attached) provides further support for GCMC’s proposed plans to develop the resource. • There is some contradiction between various documents available. We agree that the properties fall largely within Zone 7 (Urbanization Focus area) of the EMF. Undesirable activities for this zone simply state “any activity that hinders the towns to fulfil their urban densification functions” (p84 of the Waterberg EMF Report). Although mining would to a large extent reduce urban densification, it does provide an important employment opportunity for the “additional” population and cannot be excluded as an activity that would contribute to such
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The document does not list the possible impacts on the town or the town residents. In the portion under the social risk assessment the proximity to the residential area needs to be indicated as a risk and the various issues that will need to be investigated to quantify the possible impacts needs to be included. • The draft document also does not indicate that the property rights for both farms have not been attained. • The last communication from Exxaro regarding the Groothoek farm was in December 2013, and indicated that Exxaro retains the option to object to the Mining Right application due to the adverse effect this development will have on the Exxaro employees and property, since the intent is to develop this property for other purposes including residential. • Regarding the option to purchase this property Exxaro indicated that a comprehensive EIA will be required so as to better understand the impacts on the environmental and the occupants of Onverwacht and Marapong. Only once 	<p>development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is unclear to which “social risk assessment” section is being referred to exactly. The Scoping Report is dominated by the alternatives assessment and more so the Public Participation Process (PPP) feedback. Considering that blasting and associated concerns for property, land and life around potential blasting impacts has been one of the greater and more frequent concerns raised through the PPP, the Scoping Report has made several references to blasting impact in the social context. The issues are adequately addressed in the Scoping Report. Through completion of the various specialists’ studies, these issues can be further discussed and assessed. • The MPRDA template did not specifically request the farmer details. The Final Scoping Report has included all the details for the farmers under section 2(b): Description of property. It is not a legal requirement that the property be bought, although GCMC has made provision to purchase the properties. • Noted. It must be stressed that development of the property for residential purposes, or any other purpose that could result in the mining of mineral resources being detrimentally affected, would be in contradiction of Section 53 of the MPRDA. As per the CBD Plan, long term residential development is targeted for areas south of Onverwacht and Altoostyd and not north across Groothoek. GCMC takes the PPP very seriously and will accept and respond to any issues made by Exxaro employees. • Noted.
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			received will a decision be made taking into account the best interest of the company and its employees.	
Astrid Basson DA Councillor Lephale Municipality	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>Is concerned that pollution will affect the whole town and Marapong. Potential impacts to the residential buildings have not been addressed. Is opposed to the mine going ahead.</p> <p>Included a petition with 272 signatures to the proposed mine under the basis that residents will be subjected to unacceptable levels of pollution, property values in the vicinity will be negatively affected and that mining should not be allowed in close proximity to a residential area if other suitable locations are available.</p> <p>Have you gone to site to see how close it is to residential areas?</p> <p>The map in GCMC's BID is wrong and needs updating.</p> <p>We do not want the mine as it is too close to Lephale town. Prefer not to talk mitigation measures at all as the mine itself is undesirable.</p> <p>The BID talks about "structures on site" and "damages to structures on site" but there are currently no structures on site. There are however many structures and buildings very close to the site.</p> <p>The BID quotes 7.4km from town but it is closer than that and the BID does not show how close it is to residential areas. No matter what mitigating measures are implemented we will feel the impact and the closer we are the more we will feel.</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, socio-economic assessment, groundwater, blasting, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p> <p>Noted. A "no go" option will be assessed as part of the process and included in the EIA/EMPr. All of these I&APs have been added to the database and will be kept informed throughout the project.</p> <p>GCMC first visited the site back in 2008 and are well aware of its proximity to the surrounding residential areas.</p> <p>We will make sure the distance comes through clearer in the Final Scoping Report and subsequent reports.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>A blasting assessment will be done as part of the specialist studies and management and mitigation measures will be assessed as part of the EIA/EMPr, these will be discussed at the next public meeting. The Land Developer, the Municipality and Eskom were engaged by GCMC at the start of the project.</p> <p>The distances to Lephale, Onverwacht and Marapong have been updated in the Final Scoping Report.</p>

			<p>GCMC's BID does not talk about the radius which will be affected by the proposed mine. We need a radius within which GCMC will take responsibility for damage to structures.</p> <p><u>Sent an Objection Letter on the 08-09-2015:</u></p> <p>Our objection is to the close proximity to the town and the effects on the community. Residents will be subject to pollution and blasting will affect buildings. Attached a petition with an additional 363 signatures.</p> <p>Lephalale has one of the highest rate of HIV/Aids affected in South Africa and it is immoral and unacceptable to expose vulnerable people to the additional pollution.</p> <p>The Scoping Report is very vague about distances from Onverwacht and Marapong and this is to say the least misleading and must be rectified before the public participation process continues.</p> <p>The Scoping Report must make mention of buildings such as the Technical College and State Hospital in the vicinity of the proposed mine.</p> <p>We are not against job creation or mines in Lephalale. Our people need the work opportunities but we have a vast area that can be used for coal mining, we do not want a coal mine in close proximity to our residential areas.</p>	<p>Proximity plans have been created and included in the Final Scoping Report.</p> <p><u>Refer to Annexure V for a copy of the Objection:</u></p> <p>Noted. The plan of study for the EIA/EMP phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, socio-economic assessment dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p> <p>Noted. As above.</p> <p>All distances have been amended in the Final Scoping Report, including to Marapong, Onverwacht and Lephalale.</p> <p>These have been included in the Scoping Report as well as in the proximity plans.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
Hennie Vermaak Farm Grootfontein Plot 44	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	<p>Is concerned with potential dust, noise and impacts to the ecology and the disturbance of the peace. Does not want the mine to go ahead.</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, socio-economic assessment dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p> <p>Noted. A "no go" option will be assessed as part of the</p>

				process and included in the EIA/EMPr.
Walter Makgothi Eskom Holdings	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	<p>Is concerned with potential environmental issues that may degrade the area such as air, water and noise pollution. Traffic impacts and a general change to the aesthetics of the area. Biodiversity studies must be conducted.</p> <p>Suggests that only rail should be used for transportation and strict regulations on water use must be adhered to.</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, socio-economic assessment, fauna and flora, water, biodiversity, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p> <p>GCMC are considering railway options as part of the project and a traffic impact study may be undertaken.</p>
Tienie Loots Farm Kalkfontein 468 LQ	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>You are not 7.4 km from the town as stated in the BID, you are 4m from the buildings. None of the buildings in the area were built to handle blasting/mining nearby.</p> <p>Do you know that there are hospitals, schools, black schools, technical training colleges in the area? None of the roads have been built to accommodate mine traffic and trucks. You will block the roads.</p> <p>The mine is not in the Lephalale Municipality's Spatial Development Plan (SDP). You are building a mine in an area that has been planned for a town.</p> <p>Water is not available. The Sandloop River goes through my property. You will do the same to the water as the coal mines have done in Witbank. You will drain the water from the Municipal Boreholes.</p> <p>You will not be able to control the dust. The dust will go over the town and over the schools. The noise from the blasts will impact the town.</p> <p>There is a municipal graveyard right next to the site that will be affected.</p>	<p>Noted. This has been changed in the Final Scoping Report. There will be specialist studies done which will address all of these issues and these will be included in the various reports.</p> <p>Yes, we are aware of these entities and this will be noted in the studies. These findings will be presented at the next public meeting.</p> <p>GCMC has been in consultation with the Municipality for many years, they have formed part of the SDP and IDP, so the Municipality is well aware of the mines involvement.</p> <p>As above, these issues are noted and will be addressed in the various reports. These will be highlighted at the next meeting.</p> <p>As above.</p> <p>As above.</p>

			<p>I requested to see who the Directors were at the time of exploration. I am still waiting for this information. Who are the Directors of the company?</p> <p>What will happen to the road to his farm? Will it be diverted?</p>	<p>Project details can be found on www.umbono.com under the Africa-Portfolio item.</p> <p>As above, this will be assessed during the specialist studies and will be highlighted in the reports and at the next meeting.</p>
<p>Koetie Steyn Grootfontein Holdings</p>	X	<p>12-08-2015 Public Meeting</p>	<p>GCMC just wanted to do this public participation process quickly and get it over with. There was no invitation to the meeting. The timing of the meeting gives the impression that GCMC just wanted to get a few people to come.</p> <p>Marapong has a big community that will be affected and a meeting should be done there as well.</p>	<p>It is not GCMC's intention to get this process over with quickly. Both Cabanga and GCMC are committed to working with the public to ensure this project is done correctly from the start. An extensive public participation process has been conducted to date and will continue throughout the process.</p> <p>GCMC placed newspaper adverts in the Times and the Northern News inviting I&APs to attend the public meeting. In addition, numerous notices/posters were placed all over Lephalale, Onverwacht and Marapong. BIDs were hand delivered to neighbouring landowners, users as well as ward councillors and various other stakeholders. The next meeting will also be held in Marapong.</p>
<p>Marolle Steyn Grootfontein Holdings</p>	X	<p>12-08-2015 Public Meeting</p>	<p>The Town Council sewage plant is a mess. Who will manage the mine's sewage treatment plant?</p>	<p>The intention of the Department of Water and Sanitation is that GCMC will manage their own sewage treatment plant. Currently there are no detailed specifications for the plant. This will be highlighted at the next meeting.</p>
<p>Assis Pontes Farm Pontes Estate / Pam Golding</p>	X	<p>12-08-2015 Public Meeting</p>	<p>Given that the Municipality's aim is to join Marapong and Onverwacht, a mine in the middle of town is a complete disaster and weird. What is going to happen with the Road to Marapong?</p> <p>The Waterberg coalfield is huge. Why are you</p>	<p>Noted, GCMC will include the SDP in the Final Scoping Report. The specialist studies will identify the potential impacts to residents in the area. The project is subject to various authorisations as detailed in the presentation. The new road will be included in the assessment and management and mitigation will be discussed in the EIA/EMPr.</p> <p>GCMC does not hold any rights further west of</p>

			<p>choosing to mine here?</p> <p>GCMC has not mentioned the number of residents within a 5km radius of the proposed mine site and these will be the most affected by the proposed mine.</p>	<p>Lephalale, but they have applied for the rights to these farms. Other companies holding rights to the west of Lephalale are not selling their rights.</p> <p>The socio-economic assessment will address this and it will then be presented at the next public meeting.</p>
Koos Roestoff Eskom Holdings	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	There is no mention of new substations and power lines for the mine in the BID. Will the mine be self-sufficient in terms of power?	It probably will not be self-sufficient. Sub stations are however easy to relocate if the EIA/EMPr requires a change in the current conceptual layout. It would not be a major add-on.
Municipal councillor	X			
Herman Mpete Ward 5 Committee	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	<p>Please contact Cllr M.J Mojela.</p> <p>There is a community currently settled in an area called Steinop, who have won a land claim some 2 to 3 km north of GCMC's proposed mine site. They will be returning to settle on their land within the next two years and GCMC must engage them as I&APs.</p> <p>GCMC must also contact Councillor M.J. Mojela of Lephalale Ward 5 in order to consult the traditional leadership through her as she is the Vice Chairperson of SANCO.</p>	<p>Noted. Cllr M.J Mojela was contacted with regards to the project.</p> <p>GCMC has noted this. GCMC has notified the Land Claims department. Once the community has returned they will be consulted.</p> <p>Ward 5 Councillor has already been consulted as part of the process.</p>
Cllr. M.J Mojela Ward 5	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Wants the mine to make a donation towards some land for a community outside town.	Explained that the mine has been in negotiations with the Municipality as part of the S&LP. All S&LP work will be in line with the LED and IDP. Will not make any additional donations.
Cllr. W.M Motlokwa Ward 1	X	27-07-2015		

		SMS'd		
Cllr. G.B Koadi Ward 2	X	27-07-2015 SMS'd		
Cllr. F. Magwai Ward 3	X	27-07-2015 SMS'd		
Municipality	X			
Mr. M.J Maeko Mayor	X	27-07-2015 Hand Delivered		
Riekie Coetzee Secretary of MM	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Will forward to the MM.	
Organs of state (Responsible for infrastructure that may be affected Roads Department, Eskom, Telkom, DWA e	X			
Commission on Restitution of Land Rights	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		
<p>Manager – Environmental Impact Management</p> <p>Department of Economic Development, Environment & Tourism</p>	X	01-09-2015 Faxed	<p><u>Letter received on the 01-09-2015:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed development falls within the (Zone 7) Environmental Management Framework for urbanisation and nodes. The main water utilisation is for human consumption and water quality should not be allowed to deteriorate. • The proposed site falls within a critical biodiversity area 1, ecological support area 1 & 2 and other natural areas. Appropriate mitigation or offset measures must be used to compensate for the loss of biodiversity and must be submitted as part of the EIAR. • Ground-truthing of the environmental attributes must be undertaken and appropriate mitigation and / or biodiversity offset measures that can be used to compensate for the loss of biodiversity as a result of the proposed development must be 	<p><u>Refer to Annexure V for a copy of the letter and response:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed, the success of the mining right would result in the rezoning of the properties to mining land, which would alter compatible water uses. In terms of the water use, GCMC intend to apply for a water use license to conduct the necessary water uses required for mining and will apply necessary GN704 principals which guide mine water management to prevent degradation to water quality in nearby water resources. • In the absence of the Conservation Plan, the mine plan was approached with the intent to maintain the river and 1:100 year floodline and the associated wetlands and 100m buffer zones. Therefore large areas of the CBA1 associated with the Sandloopspruit have not been targeted for any development. This will also maintain this area as an ecological corridor. According to the proposed mine plan, only mining and infrastructure (other than the stockpile area) on Groothoek would be “appropriate” land uses in terms of the C-Plan. GCMC requests some guidance from The Department on the way forward regarding the proposed development in terms of the CDB Plan, EMF and the C-Plan (version 2). • Noted. As per the Scoping Report, the numerous ecological studies will be undertaken for the proposed project during the EIA Phase of the project; Aquatic ecology associated with local water bodies completed by an accredited SASS5 practitioner. Due to the fact that flow in the local

			<p>submitted as part of the EIA/EMPr.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mining and biodiversity guidelines must be considered for this application. • A traffic impact assessment must be undertaken for both the construction and operational phases. • All requirements of the DMR must be adhered to. • According to section 24F(1) of NEMA, no person may commence with a listed activity until the necessary environmental authorisation has been granted or refused. Commencing prior to authorisation being granted is strictly prohibited. 	<p>streams is only expected during the wet season, this study will be conducted once during the wet season only. Findings and recommendations will be incorporated into the EIA/EMPr.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The guidelines will be considered in terms of the activity and will be incorporated into the ecological management plan where relevant. This will be reported in the EIA/EMPr. • Noted. The specialist study will be completed and incorporated into the EIA/EMPr. • Noted. The application to date is proceeding in line with DMR requirements. • Noted. The activity will not commence before an EA is issued. To our knowledge the DMR is the competent authority for the proposed development (being a mining operation) in terms of scheduled activities published under NEMA and NEM:WA. It is therefore unclear as to why the DEA is referred to in the above comment as the relevant competent authority. We therefore respectfully request clarity from The Department regarding this comment.
Department of Local Government and Housing	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		
DMR	X	30-06-2015 Hand Delivered	<p>Indicated that three hardcopies and one soft copy must be delivered to DMR including uploading onto SAMRAD.</p> <p>No additional specialist studies are required at this stage.</p> <p>Slurry dam is listed in terms of National Water Act as well as the Waste Act therefore you must</p>	<p>Noted. These activities have been included in the application and applications will be made to both departments (DWS & DMR).</p>

			apply to both DWS and DMR and activity B 7 is also applicable to discard.	
Department of Public Works, Roads & Infrastructure	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		
Department of Roads and Transport	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		
DWS	X	30-06-2015 Hand Delivered	DWS cannot commit to MCWAPII at this stage; alternative water supply must be investigated. DWS will draft a letter for GCMC to continue with MRA, to this effect. 21(g) for french drains and septic tanks are no longer accepted only closed systems are accepted. No additional water uses and specialist studies are expected at this state. Please submit three hard copies and one soft copy of IWWMP to DWS.	Noted. Alternative water supply will be investigated.
Deirdre Strydom Transnet Corporate JHB	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Please note that Sifiso Nzimande has taken over the Waterberg portfolio in TFR and you can contact him in future.	Noted. Mrs. Deirdre Strydom was removed from the database and Mr. Sifiso Nzimande has been added and will be contacted in future.
Waterberg District Municipality	X	29-07-2015 Hand Delivered		
Waterberg Tourism & Parks Resource Centre	X	29-07-2015		

		Hand Delivered		
South African Heritage Resource Agency	X	29-07-2015 SAHRIS		
Communities	X			
Marapong Community	X	22-07-2015 Various	Various applications for jobs have been received.	These have been forwarded to GCMC for future consideration.
Department of Corporate Governance, Human Settlement & Traditional Affairs	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		
Isaac Mohaule Marapong Resident	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>Cabanga must not chair the next meeting because they are confusing the audience. Grootegeluk mine moved people off their land in 1982.</p> <p>GCMC is bringing jobs and the community wants jobs. But GCMC must implement better communication processes and not just use newspaper adverts and communication with the DMR. GCMC must ensure it is communicating with all the right stakeholders. The Ward Councillors should be used for communication.</p> <p>Attendees must leave now as this meeting was not properly coordinated.</p>	<p>The purpose of the scoping phase is to identify concerns and this meeting's audience is diverse enough to bring up all the relevant issues around the proposed mine.</p> <p>Noted. GCMC are committed to communicating with all stakeholders. GCMC's database has over 600 I&APs which are consulted. All I&APs will be notified of the reports for review and comment and will be invited to attend the next meeting. All the necessary ward councillors have been consulted as part of the process.</p> <p>The attendance has been fantastic and the critical issues have been raised by the audience. It is therefore unfair to say the meeting has not been coordinated properly as an extensive public participation process was undertaken and based on the attendance it was well advertised.</p>

George Mofomme Marapong Community Forum	X	12-08- 2015 Public Meeting	<p>The proposed mine site is not 7.4 km from Marapong as stated in the BID. That distance was correct in the past but not anymore now that Marapong has grown.</p> <p>As stated by President Zuma, South Africa is not a water rich country; in fact Marapong is currently fighting with the Lephalale Local Municipality for cutting water supply so GCMC must consider the health of the elderly, children and miners.</p> <p>How is GCMC planning to rehabilitate the mine?</p>	<p>Comments noted. This will be amended in the final Scoping Report and EIA / EMPr.</p> <p>The EIA will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) will propose mitigation measures. This will then be discussed at the next public meeting.</p> <p>This will be considered as part of the EIA process and will be presented at the next meeting.</p>
Dept. Land Affairs	X			
Ms Reginah Ramalla	X	29-07- 2015 E-mailed		
Tele T Maphotho	X	29-07- 2015 E-mailed		
Traditional Leaders	X			
Mr. Shiviti BG	X	29-07- 2015 E-mailed		
Dept. Environmental Affairs	X			
Mr. LP Makhura	X	29-07- 2015 E-mailed		

Seaparo Sekoati	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		
Other Competent Authorities affected	X			
Please see I&AP data base for full list of competent authorities consulted.	X	29-07-2015 Various	No other comments received to date besides the comments listed above.	
OTHER AFFECTED PARTIES	X			
Peter Britz Affected Party	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Requested a copy of the Background Information Document for review.	Copies of the English and Afrikaans BIDs were forwarded to Mr. Britz.
Cor Vos Affected Party	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned that there are many houses within 500 meters from the mine.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment and blasting buffer zones. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Andries Mocheko Waterberg Environmental Justice Forum	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	Maybe GCMC can hold two public meetings, one in Marapong and another one in Onverwacht. People in Marapong want to be part of this meeting but cannot make it as they do not have transport. A lot of people were not available to attend today's meeting. The co-ordination of the meeting was not good.	Cabanga will discuss this with GCMC. Two meetings will be considered for the EIA/EMPr phase. One in Onverwacht and one in Marapong to accommodate everyone. The purpose of the scoping phase is to identify concerns and this meeting's audience is diverse enough to bring up all the relevant issues around the proposed mine. The attendance has been fantastic and the critical issues have been raised. It is therefore unfair to say the meeting has not been coordinated properly as an extensive public participation process

				was undertaken and based on the attendance it was well advertised.
Lucky Hlabiwa Letlhaka Waterberg Environmental Justice Forum	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>The Draft Scoping Report was made available for public review on 11 August 2015 but this public meeting is being held on the 12th of August. There was not enough time to review it before this meeting.</p> <p>Can GCMC provide relevant documents of its past public consultation activities?</p> <p>Paragraph 4 on page 7 of the Draft Scoping Report proposes responsible blasting techniques as a mitigation measure. Can you please explain what those methods are and what GCMC is really committing itself to there?</p>	<p>This is a Scoping phase meeting and highlights what is in the report. The Act specifies that a Scoping Report must be submitted within 44 days from the submission of an application. Of which this 44 days must include a 30 day public review and comment period. Hence the meeting had to take place at this stage.</p> <p>Proof of previous correspondence between GCMC and various stakeholders has been included in Appendix VII in the PPP Report.</p> <p>The blasting report is still being conducted, this will specify the impacts and only then can specific commitments be made. These will be in the EMPr and at the next meeting. We are currently still in the Scoping phase.</p>
Makoma Lekalakala Earthlife Africa	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>All people must be consulted and this is not happening. She only got the BID late yesterday so how can we comment today?</p> <p>GCMC must ask the DMR to extend the deadline for the Scoping Report beyond 09 September.</p> <p>GCMC must ask people to stock up on asthma pumps, gas masks and bottled water.</p> <p><u>Letter received on the 08-09-2015:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the public meeting on the 12-08-2015 it was raised that numerous I&APs were unable to attend due to the inaccessibility of the venue and time being during working hours. We therefore demand that the meeting be reconvened so as to afford the I&APs appropriate time to be involved in the Scoping Phase. This meeting should be at a suitable venue and time. 	<p>Explained that an extensive PPP was conducted and many I&APs have been consulted. The specialist studies will highlight potential impacts to health and water. These will be included in the EIA/EMPr and will be discussed at the next public meeting.</p> <p><u>Refer to Annexure V for a copy of the letter:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public meeting held on the 12-08-2015 had in excess of 150 people in attendance which we feel was a good representation of the convening of the meeting. It was stated in the meeting that the next meeting would be held in Marapong to accommodate those residents. A time of 17:00pm is proposed to accommodate workers. However, please can you provide us with a suitable time to accommodate everyone?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This failure to include the people of the Marapong community in the public participation meeting is inconsistent with the administrative justice principles set out in the constitution of South Africa, the Promotion of Administrative Justice, the MPRDA and the NEMA Act Chapter 2. Not only does your client's failure to properly consult interested and affected parties result in injustice, it may well be a deciding factor in a decision to refuse a mining right and associated environmental authorisations by the relevant authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please note that Marapong was included in the PPP process. Posters were erected at the post office and the library. Our data base included 617 I&APs and these included Marapong Residents, Marapong Community Forum, Municipal Ward Councillors and Traditional Leaders. In addition adverts were placed in two newspapers notifying I&APs of the application. Please refer to the PPP report for full details of the PPP process. As above.
INTERESTED PARTIES	X			
Nicolene Venter Zithole Consulting	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Requested maps indicating the mining right area and proposed layout of the project.	Copies of the various maps have been forwarded to Miss Venter.
Mary Sefole Actom Boiler and Environmental Division	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Requested an employment application form for GCMC. Sent her CV and is looking for employment.	Explained that she can forward her CV and this will be forwarded to GCMC for future consideration, subject to the necessary authorizations. The CV was forwarded to GCMC and will be considered in the future subject to the various authorizations.
Charl & Amanda Vermaak 14 Blourand Street	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Are concerned with potential health risks as the operation is too close to the town. Also highlight the increase in industrial traffic in residential areas.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, health, traffic, noise and visual assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Susan Slabbert	X	29-07-	Mining on the edge of town will definitely impact everyone. Does not want a mine to open so close	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as

NCC-Group		2015 E-mailed	to the town. Will the mine fix all of the houses in town which are affected by blasting? Will the next meeting be held at a more appropriate time to allow those who are currently at work to attend?	socio-economic assessment, blasting buffers, health, traffic, noise and visual assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. This has been discussed with GCMC and the next meeting will be held at a more suitable time. The suggestion is to hold the next meeting from 17:00pm to accommodate people after work.
Johanna Elizabeth Joubert 13 Bosveld Street	X	29-07-2015 Posted	Is concerned with health and property impacts, is also concerned with potential impacts to the school, hospital, households and technical college. Will the mine buy her property at current value or better?	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, dust and blasting. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. The mine will not be purchasing any property.
Johannes Nicolaas Joubert 13 Bosveld Street	X	29-07-2015 Posted	Is concerned with health and property impacts, is also concerned with potential impacts to the school, hospital, households and technical college. Will the mine buy her property at current value or better?	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, dust and blasting. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. The mine will not be purchasing any property.
Monica Campher 72 Blinkkool Street	X	29-07-2015 SMS'd	Is concerned with health risks and industrial traffic in residential areas.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment and traffic study. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Louis & Mandie Snyman 4 Bosveld Street	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Are concerned with health risks as it is too close to the town and industrial traffic in residential areas.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment and traffic study. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Werner Putuscoo 72 Blinkkool Street	X	29-07-2015 Posted	Is concerned with pollution, health risks and traffic increases.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment and traffic study. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.

Lana van Rensburg 8 Bosveld Street	X	29-07-2015 Posted	Too close to residential area will affect us, health risks, dust and noise pollution. Is also concerned with industrial traffic in a residential area.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, traffic study, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Christo & Francien Ackerman 11 Bosveld Street	X	29-07-2015 Posted	Are concerned that it is too close to the residential areas and heavy vehicles in residential areas.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist socio-economic assessment, traffic study, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Pieta van Rensburg 8 Bosveld Street	X	29-07-2015 Posted	Too close to residential area will affect us, health risks, dust and noise pollution. Is also concerned with industrial traffic in a residential area.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, traffic study, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Andries & Yolandie Kruger 11 Bosveld Street	X	29-07-2015 Posted	Too close to residential area will affect us, health risks, dust and noise pollution. Is also concerned with industrial traffic in a residential area.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, traffic study, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Ilse Lombard NCC-Group	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Is interested possibly working as an ECO at the mine and job creation in Onverwacht. Is concerned about dust in the town and on sensitive areas like the cemetery. Is also concerned with vibration from blasting. The mine must do an EMP and adhere to best practice guidelines.	Noted. The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, traffic study, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Albertus Bezuidenhout Interested Party	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with dust and blasting.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, dust, blasting and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Cadvest Trust	X	N/A	Are concerned with noise and pollution. What is	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, dust,

			the expected life of mine?	blasting and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. The mine will be operational for a maximum period of 20 years with a further 5 years for post closure monitoring.
Claris Dreyer Local Geologist and Resident	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>The settlement of a mine in this area will have negative impacts on the town. Onverwacht is a sensitive area. Added that there is a potential for SponCom (spontaneous combustion) from the product and the product waste.</p> <p>The topographical map in GCMC's BID and in the presentation needs to be updated to show the current extent of urban development around the proposed mine site. Onverwacht and Marapong are much closer to the mine than is shown on the topographical map.</p> <p>The BID states that rollover rehabilitation of mining cuts will be done. The overburden is 30 – 50m thick and 50% will be discards and 50% will be product. The coal must be extracted before it can be back-filled. It will take a few years before you can backfill the discard into the pit.</p> <p>How will you do the backfill? There is fine material that cannot be used. Vast amount of fines will be produced. How will these be handled?</p> <p>How will discard be stored when they are prone to SOx and NOx emissions? Plant discard dumps are needed to accommodate its discard. Dumps must be controlled to ensure there is no spontaneous combustion.</p> <p>Waterberg coal is prone to Spon-Com. How will you control Spon Com? You will not be able to double handle plant discards. We have determined that it is a “no-go”. The only way to handle the slimes is with a briquetting plant. This</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, groundwater, blasting, dust, SponCom and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p> <p>The plans have been updated and included in the Final Scoping Report as well as future reports.</p> <p>Comments are noted. It is very important for GCMC to take them into consideration. They however cannot make the decisions until the EIA/EMPr has been completed. The draft Scoping Report does highlight the need for groundwater monitoring. This will be highlighted in more detail in the EIA/EMPr.</p>

			<p>will cost money.</p> <p>If one drives along the R2001 Stockpoort road it is easy to see these issues at Grootegeluk. In the Waterberg, we cannot seal the fractures. Do you have groundwater monitoring as part of your Draft Scoping Report?</p>	
Johny Kuter Makgai Lephalale Resident	X	27-07-2015 Faxed	Sent his CV as he is looking for employment.	His CV was forwarded to GCMC and will be considered in the future subject to the various authorizations being approved.
Stephen Manamela Interested Party	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>Marapong is made up of 90% RDP houses and their foundations are weak so this needs to be considered during blasting. What will GCMC do to prevent damage to these houses?</p> <p>Marapong extension 4 has no water. How will GCMC get water?</p>	Various specialist studies will be undertaken including blasting and groundwater assessments. The EMPr mitigation measures will provide the answers to these questions as highlighted. Feedback on the specialist studies will be highlighted at the EIA / EMPr phase public meeting.
Bernadine Stafford (B's Place)	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>Who will take out insurance cover and responsibility for damage to buildings? How long will it take for GCMC to repair potential damaged buildings?</p> <p>The main road is already overused and busy. Will GCMC address the increased road use around the mine?</p> <p>Why didn't GCMC do a public participation exercise 3 years ago? Why has Groothoek been fenced?</p> <p>Medupi power station has delayed the installation of a flue gas desulphurisation plant even though</p>	<p>Blasting studies will be done as part of the EIA/EMPr and will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the EMPr will propose mitigation measures.</p> <p>The impacts in terms of an increase in traffic will be included in the EIA; however no traffic study was identified due to the proposed siding. The coal will be transported via rail, no coal will be trucked. GCMC is has approved a traffic impact assessment and it will be included in the EMPr.</p> <p>GCMC's prospecting right was expiring and thus they applied for a mining right. Thus the mining right application process is now underway. Exxaro owns the surface rights on Groothoek and they put up the new fence, not GCMC.</p> <p>Noted. GCMC and the Medupi power station are not comparable. Exxaro and GCMC are not state-owned</p>

			they had previously committed to it. What guarantee do we have that GCMC will not go back on its EMPr commitments? Medupi relies on clean air to operate.	entities. If GCMC go back on their EMPr commitments they are liable to fines and imprisonment. GCMC are subject to the laws and regulations of the state.
Gideon van Niekerk Interested Party	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	Why is GCMC mining here and not further to the west of Lephalale? The mine must just go purchase other rights somewhere else. There is a lot of coal west of the town.	The MPRDA makes the State the custodian of all minerals in South Africa. Companies must then apply for the right to mine these. You may only apply for a right on areas where this does not overlap someone else's right / application. GCMC does not hold any rights further west of Lephalale, but they have applied for the rights to these farms. Other companies holding rights to the west of Lephalale are not selling their rights.
Kantshi Makubelo (Interested Party)	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	We need more time to participate in the process. The proposed mine will be close to the community so the community would want to participate in it. GCMC must check the impact radius of their blasting activities. It will affect the shacks and RDP houses in Marapong. The proposed mine will be in the way of the proposed road linking Lephalale and Marapong which was meant to ease traffic congestion.	This is not the end of the stakeholder engagement process. I&APs will be able to comment on the reports, there will be another EIA/EMPr meeting and I&APs will be notified of the RoD. Blasting studies will be done as part of the EIA/EMPr and will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the EMPr will propose mitigation measures. GCMC has been engaging the Lephalale Municipality about its SDP and discussions are on-going. The mine development is subject to GCMC getting their application approved.
Lungani Zwane NCC-Group	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	Worried that there was no advert in the Mogol Post. GCMC could have advertised via announcements on Lephalale FM or posts on Lephalale FM's Facebook page. You should use social media to advertise. Not everyone attending can speak English. What will the impact of GCMC's sewage plant be on the Mokolo River and on the community? GCMC must do extensive socio-economic impact	The suggested advertising mediums have been noted and will be considered in the future. A decision was made that the public meeting be held in English to accommodate everyone; however we do have interpreters available should anyone not understand we can meet with them after the meeting to discuss. The EIA will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the EMPr will propose mitigation measures, these will then be presented at the next public meeting.

			<p>assessments and weigh the impacts of their proposed mine.</p> <p>How will the mine affect the aesthetics of the area? GCMC are exploiting the town. People come to Lephalale for nature. Lodges and tourism will be affected by the proposed mine as it is closer to Lephalale than the Medupi power station.</p> <p>GCMC must also consider the impact of the proposed mine on the health and safety of the community especially the impact of coal dust.</p> <p>GCMC must also consider the likelihood of cracked foundations in surrounding residential areas.</p>	<p>A socio-economic assessment will be done as part of the process.</p> <p>The concerns have been noted. The EIA will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) will propose mitigation measures. The next meeting will have more information as highlighted in the presentation.</p> <p>As above. These studies will be done and included in the various reports as well as being presented at the next meeting.</p> <p>As above. A blasting survey will be conducted.</p>
Ilze-Mari Boucher Interested Party	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>If the slimes dam fails it will leak into Marapong.</p> <p>We did not find GCMC on the internet so how do we know if they are legitimate? We need a company profile with the Directors of the company.</p>	<p>Comment Noted. The EIA/EMPr will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the EMPr will propose mitigation measures. This will then be discussed at the next public meeting.</p> <p>Project details can be found on www.umbono.com under the Africa-Portfolio item.</p>
Leon Roux Interested Party	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>The proposed mine site is in a declared urban zone, therefore the underlying coal reserves insofar opencast mining is concerned are theoretically/legally sterilized.</p>	<p>The EIA will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) will propose mitigation measures. The SDP map will be included in the Final Scoping Report and overlaid with the mine plan.</p>
Martin Roux Interested Party	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>Will the equestrian facility on Groothoek be moved as a result of GCMC's mine?</p>	<p>GCMC have spoken to Rudi van Niekerk as well as Exxaro as part of the public consultation process. Exxaro will most likely look after the future of the equestrian facility.</p>

iv) The Environmental attributes associated with the sites

(1) Baseline Environment

During the pre-feasibility phase of the project, some specialist studies were completed by GCMC. As part of the EIA and EMPr phase, these specialist reports will be updated where necessary; and supplemented with new studies / additional information where required. Below is a summary of the current baseline situation as known to date.

(a) Type of environment affected by the proposed activity.

(Its current geographical, physical, biological, socio- economic, and cultural character).

Climate: The mean annual rainfall is 490.10mm. Rainfall occurs mostly in the summer from November to April, almost exclusively as showers (mild to heavy) and thunderstorms. The maximum rainfall however, occurs during the November, December and January months with 688.4mm, 724.3mm and 647.4mm respectively.

The winter months are usually very dry; however periodic thundershowers may occur, but are generally rare. Mean annual evaporation exceeds rainfall at 2 281mm. Minimum temperatures in winter rarely fall below 0°C, usually between 5-7°C for June and July. Summer maximum temperatures average at 33°C during February.

Wind rose for Lephalale (Waterberg EMF, 2011) is provided in Figure 1 below. It represents wind strength, direction (origin direction) and frequency. Each directional branch on the wind rose is divided into segments of different colours which are representative of different wind speeds. Wind speed classes are represented as 1 – 2 m.s-1 (slow), 2 – 4 m.s-1 (moderate), 4 – 6 m.s-1 (strong) and > 6 m.s-1 (fast). The strongest and fastest winds are from an east-north-easterly and north-easterly direction.

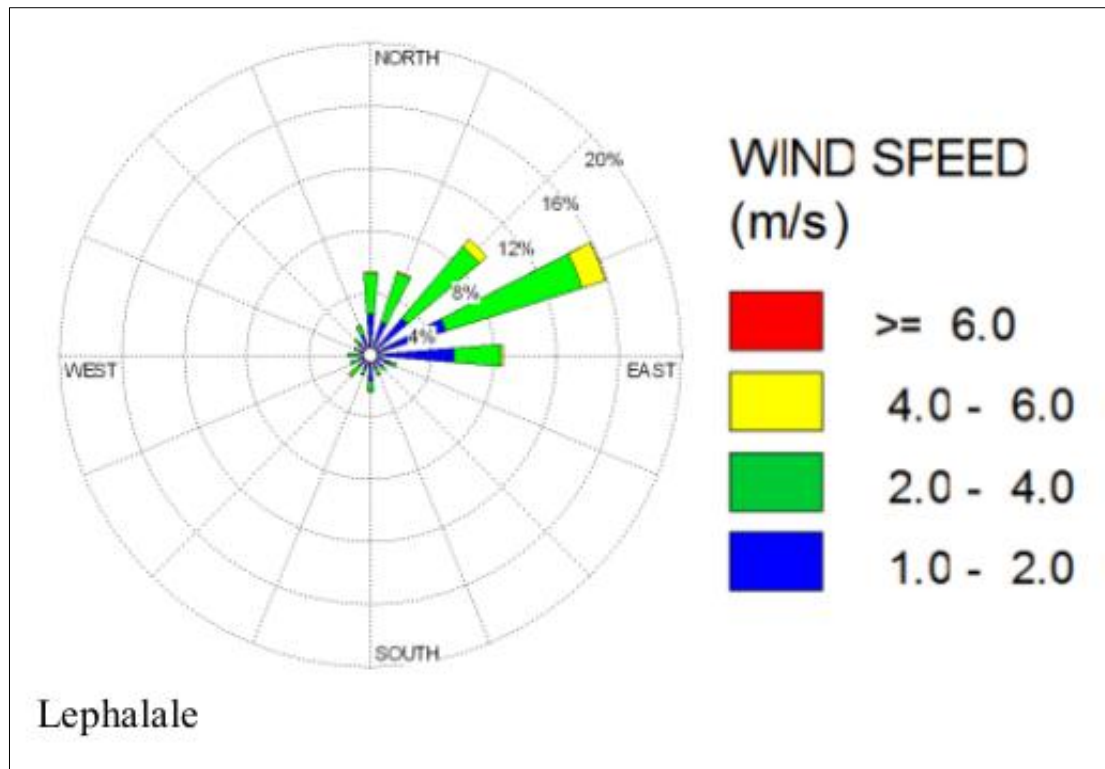


Figure 1: Wind rose for Lephallale

Topography: The area lies north of the Waterberg Mountain range which forms part of the escarpment along the south-western border. Despite the proximity to the mountain range, the site can be classified as flat to very gently sloped, where elevations range from 890 m above mean sea level (mamsl) in the south west to 846 mamsl in the north where the Sandloop Spruit exits the properties. Overall drainage is therefore north and north-east.

Geology: The coal lies within the Waterberg Coalfield. The coal is hosted within the middle to upper Ecca Group in the Vryheid Formation (or Swartrant Formation) and the Grootegeluk Formation (Volksrust Formation equivalent).

Eleven coal zones have been identified across the Waterberg coalfield named from the top (eleven) to the bottom (one). On the two farms the lower coal zones [zones 1 to 4 (including Zone 4A)] are located in the Vryheid Formation, containing mainly dull coal with an average thickness of 2 – 7.3 m and with an ash content that increases upwards from about 20% to about 45%. Interlayered material is mainly sandstone with some shale and mudstone present. The upper coal zones, zones 5 to 10, are located in the Grootegeluk Formation, consisting of rapidly alternating bright coal and shale layers often referred to as “bar-code” coal. Coal ranges in ash content from 45% to 65%, and so requires beneficiation to produce a suitable coal product.

The coal resource for this project is dominated by coal Zones 1 to 7. Overlying the coal is 30 to 40m thick sequence of overburden, consisting of recent unconsolidated sand and weathered mudstone. The top contact of the coal zone occurs as an eroded contact immediately below the overburden.

A number of faults have been identified on the property and these define the resource blocks. The western portion of the resource, found mainly on Eendracht farm appears to be a downthrown block of step faults and hosts all 10 zones, with the upper coal zones eroding away toward the north and west. The eastern portion of the resource, found exclusively on the farm Groothoek, is dominated by Zones 1 to 4, with the coal zones pinching out toward the basin edge to the north and east.

Soil and land capability: The site falls on an area with soils classed as freely drained, structure less soils. The soil forms identified on site were predominantly of the Hutton, Avalon soil form, as well as the Clovelly soil form occurring over small areas associated with the pans. A shallow 0 - 150 mm Orthic A surface horizon was identified across the area with low organic matter. The distinct diagnostic B horizon within the area is analogue of the red Apedal B, being differentiated only on the basis of colour. The B Horizon ranged from depths of 600 to 800 mm where areas with a depth of 300 depth lay above the hard bedrock (sandstone). The agricultural potential of the Hutton, Avalon and Clovelly soil forms on site is moderate to low. The soils are free draining and thus have low water holding capacity inhibiting crop cultivation. Land capability of the area is suitable for low stock unit grazing mainly game and small stock units. Land use within the study areas is mainly low stock unit grazing.

Surface Water: The site is within the Mokolo Catchment of the Limpopo Water Management Area (WMA1 – 8 387 km²). The Mokolo River is the main river in the catchment and flows from south to north to confluence with the Limpopo River forming the northern South African Boundary. The Mokolo River lies east of Lephalale and was designated as a largely modified river with a 1999 Present Ecological Status (PES) of D and River Condition of D.

The site falls largely within quaternary catchment A42J. The south-eastern corner of the farm Groothoek 504LQ falls within catchment A42H. Quaternary catchment area A42J drains into the Sandloop Spruit, which transects the mineral boundary area flowing south to north through the eastern half of the farm Eendracht 505LQ. The Sandloop Spruit flows northwards and then north-east to confluence with the Mokolo River approximately 16km north-north-east from the proposed site. The Sandloop Spruit was designated as moderately modified with a 1999 PES of C and River Condition of A/B, which is largely natural. Quaternary catchment area A42H drains into the Mokolo River via drainage areas and storm water drainage associated with the town of Lephalale.

The 1:50 and 1:100 year flood lines for the Sandloop Spruit have been determined and indicate that the stream has a flood plain which extends further than 100m, in some areas more than 750m. This is typical for a stream with very shallow banks in a topographically flat area. The 1:100 year flood line will therefore be applied as the appropriate buffer zone for the stream regarding developmental boundaries.

Groundwater: Two aquifers occur in the area: an Upper and Lower Aquifer.

The upper aquifer forms due to the vertical infiltration of recharging rainfall through the weathered material and the lower permeability of the underlying competent rock material.

Groundwater collecting in this aquifer migrates to lower lying areas along the contact area. The upper aquifer has an average maximum depth of around 15 m and effectively 1 to 3 % of the mean annual rainfall eventually reaches the groundwater table. The groundwater quality in undisturbed areas is good due to the dynamic recharge from rainfall, but this aquifer is more sensitive to contaminant sources situated on surface. The borehole yields are generally low.

Lower fractured rock aquifer: Around 10 to 30 % of the water in the upper aquifer will recharge the lower aquifer. Groundwater flow in the lower aquifer is associated with the secondary fracturing in the competent rock and as such will be along discrete pathways associated with the fractures. Major faults can be a major source of groundwater, depending on whether the fractures have been filled with subsequent crystallisation of quartz or other minerals. The general transmissivity of this aquifer is expected to be approximately 0.1m²/day; however variations can be observed as high as 1m²/day for minor faults and up to 20 or 50m²/day for major faults.

Groundwater forms the sole source of water supply to the local landowners and is abstracted through boreholes for domestic use and also piped to various stock (game) watering points. The aquifer is therefore considered an important resource that needs to be protected.

Flora: The study site falls within the Savanna Biome, characterised by a grassy ground layer and a distinct upper layer of woody plants. The vegetation of the site is classified as Limpopo Sweet Bushveld and is characterised by thorny trees (*Acacia* species) and open woodland. In disturbed areas *Acacia erubescens* (Blue Thorn), *A. melifera* (Black Thorn) and *Dichrostachys cinerea* (Sickle Bush) thickets may establish (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006).

The Limpopo Sweet Bushveld is currently not classified as threatened or protected.

According to the SANBI GIS plans (2015), no sensitive floral features occur on site. The site does not fall within a national threatened ecosystem. A formal protected area, the D'nyala Nature Reserve, is approximately 6.5km southeast of the proposed development boundary. There are also areas targeted for the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES 2010) around the D'nyala Nature Reserve. Figure 2 details the vegetation units identified on site.

Plants of Conservation Importance were identified on site. An important central bushveld endemic species, *Piaranthus atosanguineus*, a succulent stapeliad, is found within this region, although not specifically identified on site. The protected tree species include *Acacia erioloba* and *Boscia albitrunca*, Marula trees. No red data species were observed on site to date.

The following Category 1 (CARA) species were recorded from site: *Achyranthes aspera* (No NEM:BA listing), *Cereus jamacaru* (Category 1b – NEM:BA), *Lantana camara* (Category 1b – NEM:BA) and *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Category 1b – NEM:BA).

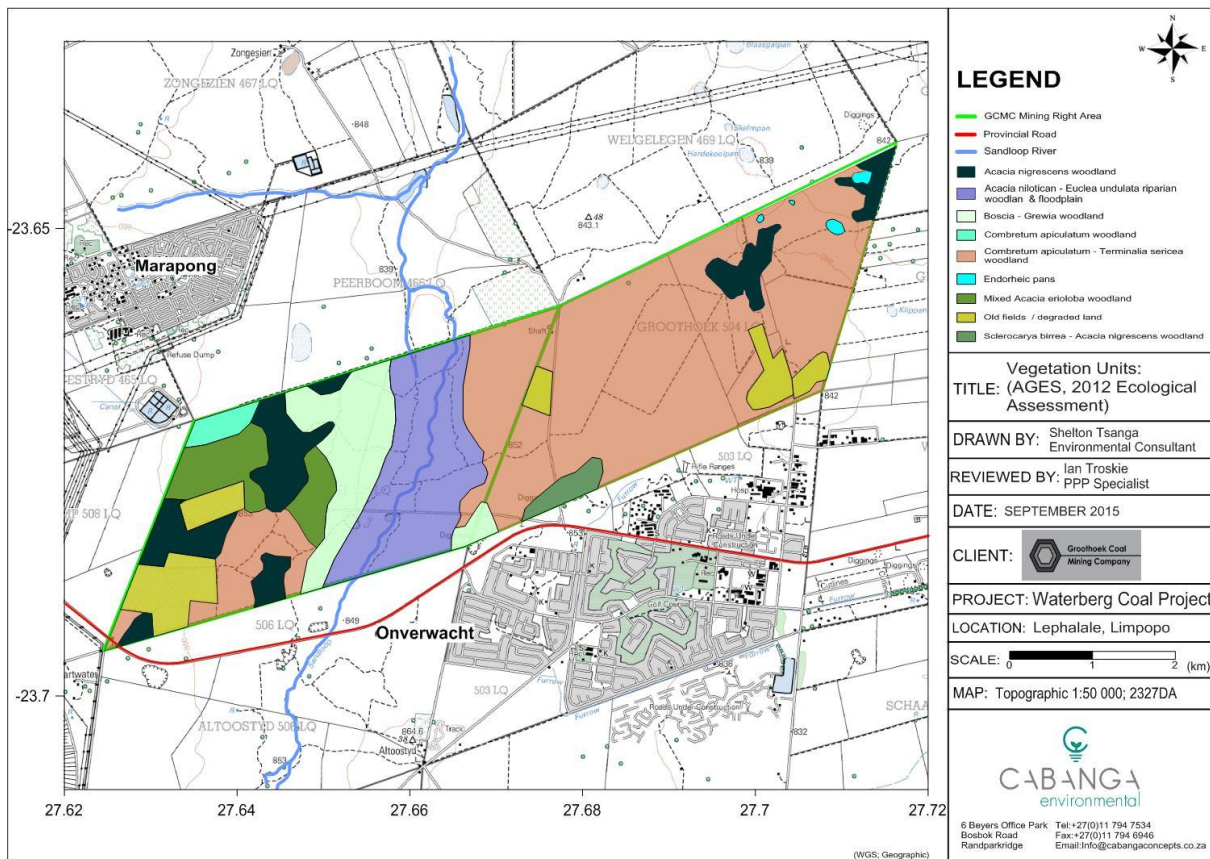


Figure 2: Vegetation units identified on site (AGES, 2012 ecological assessment)

Fauna: Three major bird habitat systems were identified within the borders of the study site, including riparian vegetation (Microphyllous woodland), old fields and mixed broadleaf woodland. Frogs might occur during the summer months in the pools and will attract bird species such as Hadeda, Herons and Hamerkops. Microphyllous woodland supports many smaller bird species such as Ashy Tit, Southern Pied Babbler, Kalahari Scrub-Robin, Burntnecked Eremomela, Barred Wren-Warbler, Marico Flycatcher, Chinspot Batis, Crimsonbreasted Shrike, Magpie Shrike, Brown-crowned Tchagra, Great Sparrow, Whitebrowed Sparrowweaver, Scalyfeathered Finch, Violeteared Waxbill and Blackcheeked Waxbill. Typical examples of broad-leaved-woodland birds are Pale Flycatcher, and Meyer's Parrot. Bird species such as crowned lapwings, helmeted guineafowls, francolin species as well as birds of prey and the smaller bird species will be attracted to and utilize the old fields.

Eendracht is currently used as a game farm for hunting purposes and support game species such as kudu, impala, warthog and blue wildebeest. The farm Groothoek lies in close proximity to the townships of Lephalale and Onverwacht and only small antelope (e.g. grey duiker, warthog, steenbok) still utilise this area. Feral cats and dogs from the township areas also move through this area on occasion. Leopard and brown hyena occur in the region and their presence on site cannot be excluded as they are known to hunt over extensive areas. Shrews, the African marsh rat and vlei rats are likely to be associated with pans and stream areas.

Species such as the southern rock python, the black mamba, puff adder, boomslang, vine snake, spotted bush snake and several members of the green snakes (*Philothamnus* spp.) are expected to occur in the study area. There is limited available habitat for diurnally active and sit-and-wait predators, such as terrestrial skinks and other reptiles. Arboreal species are likely to be the more prominent components of the local herpetofauna.

The protected giant bullfrog (*Pyxicephalus adspersus*) has been recorded from this quarter degree grid cell. The African bullfrog (*P. edulis*) may also occur in the region, although not recorded during the site visit. Suitable habitat occurs on site, but the presence of the species is unconfirmed. The most probable habitat to find bullfrogs is in the sandy terrain in the vicinity of pans.

Protected arthropods with a moderate probability of occurring on site include: Horned baboon spider, Burrowing Scorpion and Monster Tiger Beetle.

Socio-economics: The project area falls under the Lephalale Local Municipality area, which in turn is under the jurisdiction of the Waterberg District Municipality in the Limpopo Province. The information below was obtained from the Local Municipal Integrated Development Plan (Draft for 2015/16) and StatsSA census data (2011).

Population increase is considerably higher than the provincial population growth rate of 0.94% per year, because of the local economic growth that attracted workers to the Lephalale Town including influx of people to work on the power station construction and the mine expansion projects.

The proposed mining right area is adjacent to residences and township developments of Lephalale and areas must be considered as sensitive areas.

The municipality has included for increased housing and service provision in line with the growth in Lephalale.

The municipal Local Economic Development Plan focusses around the industrial (mining and power generation included), agricultural and tourism sectors.

(b) Description of the current land uses.

The site is characterised as largely natural with some scattered agricultural areas or areas disturbed by past agricultural activities and an area cleared for the equestrian club. A municipal waste dump is located on Groothoek 504LQ. The site is also traversed by largely gravel roads.

The current land-use of the Eendracht farm is grazing by game species, while the farm Groothoek is currently utilised for cattle grazing; with limited uses such as a landfill site and a horse-riding club in isolated areas of the property. Neighbouring farms are being used for residential developments, game and livestock grazing and mining.

To the south and east of the property are the residential areas of Lephalale, the residence of Onverwacht being immediately south of the mineral boundary. West of the site is the

Matimba Power Station and to the north is the Marapong Village. Further west of site is the Grootegeluk Coal Mine and southwest is the Medupi Power Station which is still under construction.

The site is accessed via gravel roads off Nelson Mandela Drive from Lephalale. There is an existing coal siding and railway line west of site associated with the Grootegeluk Colliery. Various power lines transect the area. The railway line transports coal to Gauteng and Richards Bay Coal Terminal (RBCT) for export.

Groothoek 504LQ and Eendracht 505LQ originally belonged to Iscor and would have been part of Kumba and then Exxaro's inventory prior to the granting of the Prospecting Right to Khongoni in 2007. There was an abandoned shaft, believed to have been sunk in the 1960's, located on the northern border between Eendracht and Groothoek. The shaft was sunk to a depth of 70 m to 80 m and was sunk for the purposes of extracting metallurgical coal bulk samples in the 1960's. The shaft has since been dismantled and the opening has been closed with a concrete block.

The project is located within an area being developed as a coal mining and power generation centre.

(c) Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on the site.

Ecological Sensitivity: The connectivity of the project site to the north is excellent, although limited in the other directions due to other developments and roads. Of significance is the role of the river and riparian zone as an ecological corridor. Sensitive ecological areas are indicated in Figure 3. All high and moderate to high sensitive areas are associated with surface water features on site.

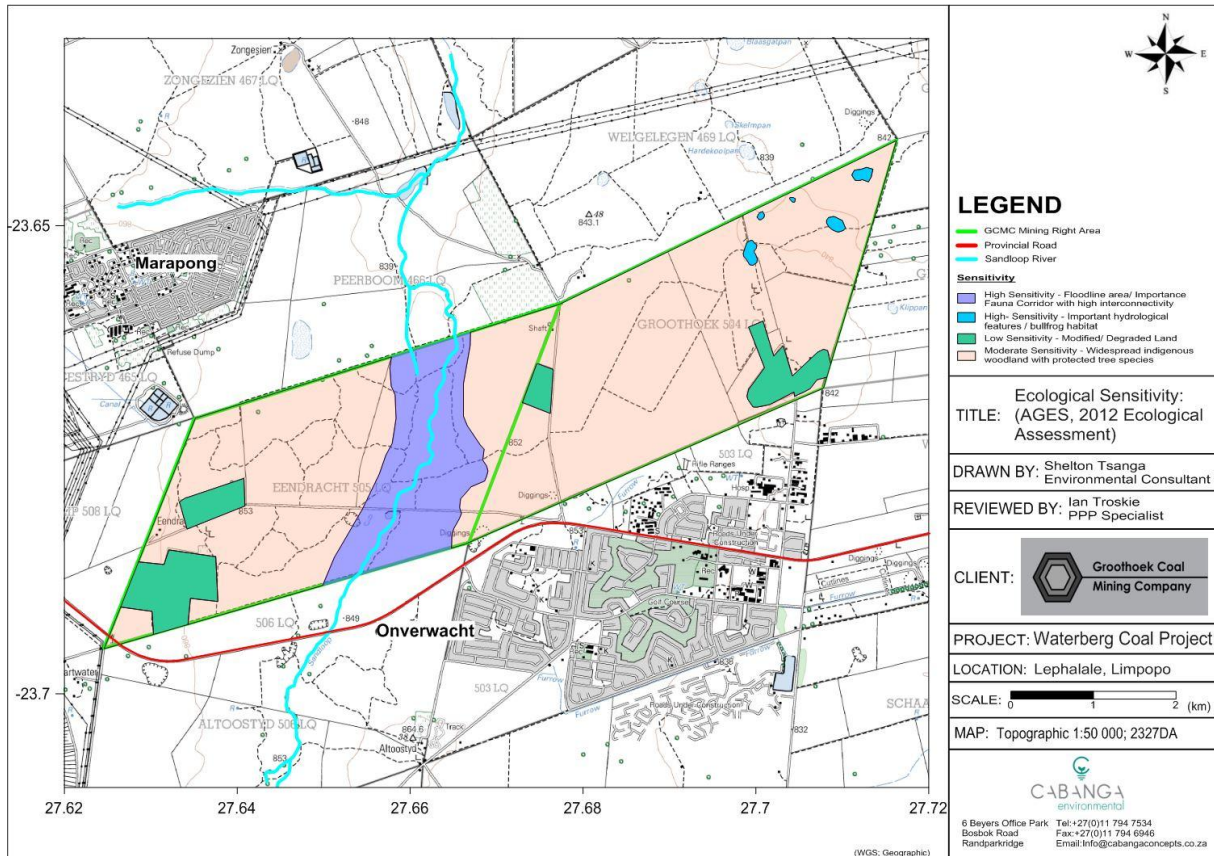


Figure 3: Ecological sensitivity map (AGES, 2012 ecological assessment)

Wetlands: Wetland zone identification was done according to soil types, topography of the landscape and vegetation (Figure 4). The initial study conducted by AGES in 2012 utilised aerial photography to guide field investigations and was completed during the dry season. This study will be verified during the wet season as is required by the DWS. The preliminary findings indicate three different Hydro-Geomorphic (HGM) units, two associated with the Sandloop River (HGM1a and HGM1b) discussed together due to their connectivity and that associated with isolated pans. These HGM units are classified as follows:

- HGM 1: The Sandloop River drainage channel can be classified as two separate HGM units. The wetland functional assessment indicates that the wetland provides flow regulation, water quality regulation, habitat provision and acts as an ecological corridor. The wetland has a PES of B (Largely Natural with few modifications) and moderate ecological importance and significance (EIS).
 - HGM 1a: Channel: The water course on the site is a non-perennial channel associated with the Sandloop River with no clearly defined banks on the edge of the channel. The water input is from the Waterberg Mountains that occurs to the south of the site and overland flow from precipitation. Water flows through the channel in a northerly direction and then turns in a north-easterly direction before it flows into the Mokolo River. The channel has some small pebbles and rocks along its bottom and during the summer months it plays an

important role as a source of water to various organisms. No vegetation grows in the channel itself other than a few forbs and hydrophilous grasses.

- HGM 1b: Flood Plain: The floodplain adjacent to the Sandloop River is clearly identified as riparian woodland. Small channels, associated with erosion, have formed on the floodplains as preferential water flow areas over the flood plain.
- HGM2: Endorheic pan: The depressions on site are flat-bottomed. For 'endorheic depressions', water exits by means of evaporation and infiltration. The area surrounding the pans can be classified as riparian woodland. Ecological services provided by HGM 1 include water storage and provision and habitat provision. The wetlands are classified with a PES of B (Largely Natural with few modifications) and their EIS is Moderate.

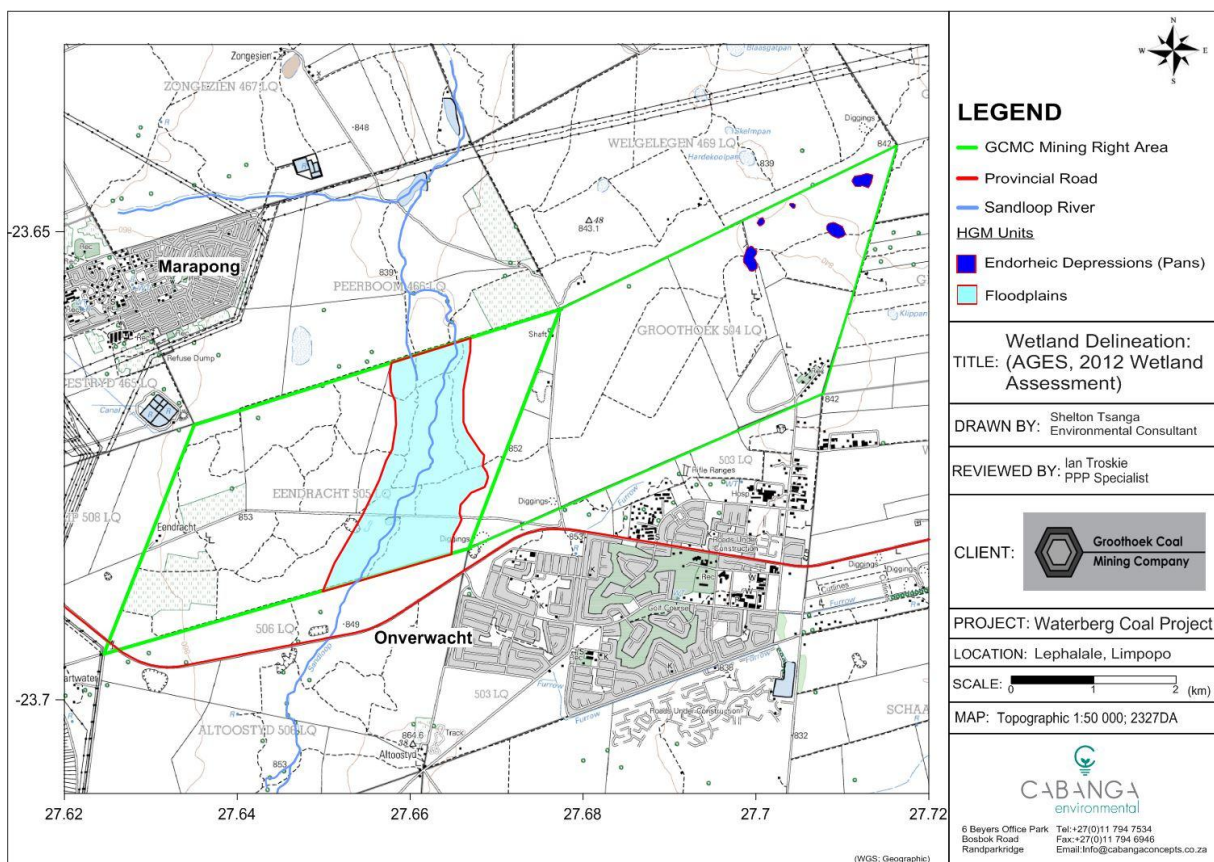


Figure 4: Wetland delineation (AGES, 2012 wetland assessment)

Sites of Archaeological and Cultural Interest: Sites identified are indicated in Figure 5 and include:

- Stone Age Site GH01 and GH02: Single debris lithic flakes on fine grained stone were observed near the two small pans on Groothek. A large rock core showing clear signs of knapping were also observed. They are of limited scientific value.
- Historical / Colonial Period Site GH03: A number of poorly preserved brick and concrete foundation structures, wall enclosures and middens occur in an area of

approximately 200m x 50m, probably belonging to farm workers or employees of the equestrian club in the later-20th century. Material in middens such as glass, metal, enamel, plastic and wood as well as farming implements indicate a more recent age for the structures. The sites are probably of limited significance.

- Historical / Colonial Period Site GH04: The ruined remains of houses, fire places and large middens. The houses, generally built with clay bricks, belonged to farm labourers and are of recent age. The sites are probably of limited significance.
- Historical / Colonial Period Site GH05: A small graveyard was recorded south of the ruins (Site GH04). The site consists of 2 graves of which one has a marble gravestone with dressings. The inscription recorded was for Mokau Malefyane Elizabeth (Birth: 1931-02-03; Death: 1965-02-28). The site has high significance and must be preserved or relocated.
- Historical / Colonial Period Site GH06: The Lephalale municipal cemetery is situated directly south of the farm Groothoek outside of the study area, next to a small road towards the Lephalale equestrian grounds. The fenced and well maintained graveyard containing a large number of marked and unmarked graves is currently still in use. The site will remain unaffected by the proposed development and buffer zones must be implemented.
- Historical / Colonial Period Site GH07: During the 2012 assessment undertaken by AGES, the remains of a mine were documented on the farm Groothoek, directly north of the Lephalale refuse dump site. Small mine dumps, an open mine shaft and mining infrastructure such as a crusher, mine tower and generators were noted on site. Subsequent to this assessment, the shaft, the mine tower and all supporting infrastructure has been removed, presumably by the landowner Exxaro.

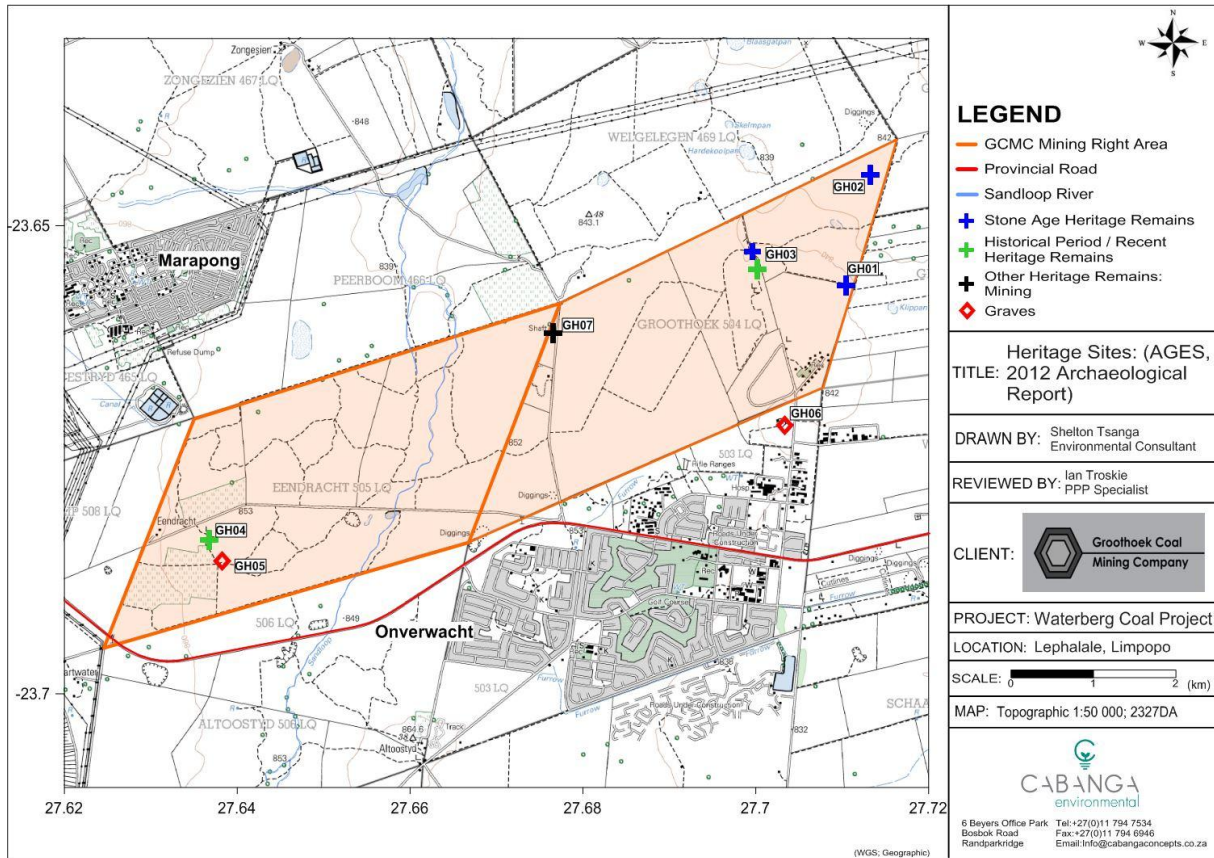


Figure 5: Location of heritage sites (AGES, 2012 Archaeological Report)

(d) Environmental and current land use map.

(Show all environmental, and current land use features)

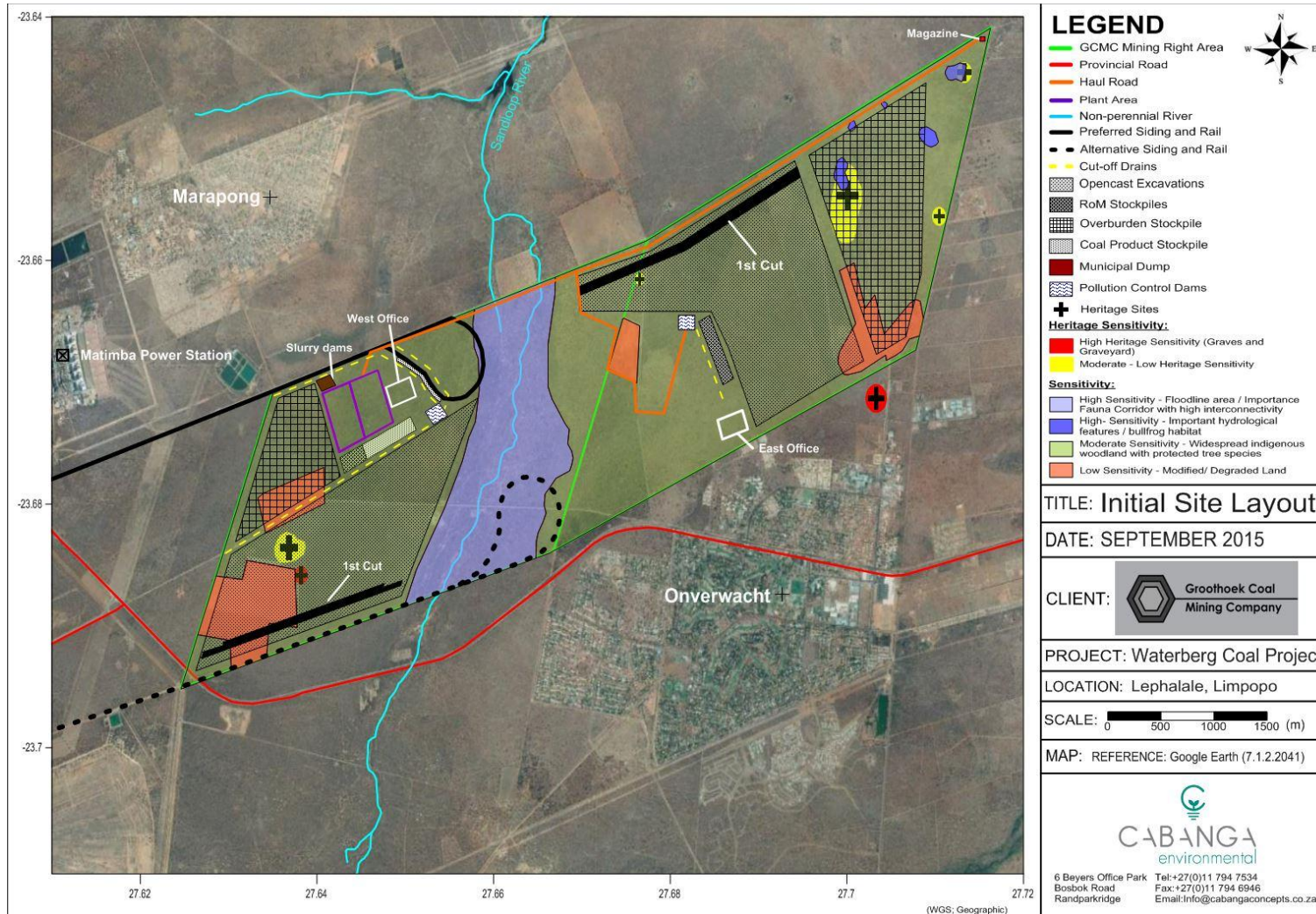


Figure 6: Operational areas overlaid onto existing land use plan, with important sensitive environmental features highlighted

v) Impacts identified

(Provide a list of the potential impacts identified of the activities described in the initial site layout that will be undertaken, as informed by both the typical known impacts of such activities, and as informed by the consultations with affected parties together with the significance, probability and duration of the impacts.

A summary of impacts and their duration, probability and significance is provided below.

- Roll over mining (incl. backfilling):
 - Altered topographical nature and associated drainage associated with roll-over excavation and rehabilitation will continuously change the landscape. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - Differential settling of material replaced into mined out cuts during rehabilitation will alter topography and associated drainage patterns. Impact will be of short-term duration, probable and significance is moderate.
 - Alteration of the geological nature and sequence as earth material is blasted and removed and coal is extracted. This is the nature of mining. Impact will be permanent, definite and significance is moderate to high.
 - Loss in grazing and arable plant potential while mining is ongoing. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - Destruction of wetland habitat and loss of wetland ecological status and functioning if wetlands are not adequately demarcated and mining proceeds haphazardly without proper planning. Impact will be permanent, possible and significance is moderate to low.
 - Alteration of weathered aquifer flow dynamics and reduction of local groundwater. Impact will be of medium- to long-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - Generation of Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) as pyritic material is exposed to an oxidising environment. Impact will be of medium- to long-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - Dust generation as earth material is mobilised. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - Loss of and disturbance to structures associated with the old mine and recent historical farm which are on areas targeted for opencast mining. Impact will be permanent, definite and significance is moderate to high, although the sites appear not to hold major scientific value.
 - Loss of and disturbance to cemetery with two graves. Impact will be permanent, definite and significance is high.
- Topsoil & subsoil stripping & stockpiling:
 - Stockpiles will change the topographical nature of the area. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.

- Compaction and alteration of physical characteristics of soil and potential loss of soil. Impact will be of medium-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate.
- Increased runoff and associated potential silt-loading of downstream water bodies and associated wetlands. Impact will be of medium-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate.
- Accumulation and mounding of groundwater under soil stockpiles. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate to low.
- Dust generation through soil handling and mobilisation. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
- Overburden stockpiles (general impacts associated with non-carbonaceous & carbonaceous stockpiles):
 - Stockpiles will change the topographical nature of the area. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - Compaction and alteration of physical characteristics of soil. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate to low.
 - Increased runoff and associated potential silt-loading of downstream water bodies and associated wetlands. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Accumulation and mounding of groundwater under stockpiles. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate to low.
 - Dust generation as earth material is mobilised. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - Loss of and disturbance to structures associated with the recent historical farm which is on an area targeted for stockpiling. Impact will be permanent, definite and significance is moderate to high, although the sites appear not to hold major scientific value.
- Overburden stockpiles (impacts specifically associated with carbonaceous material stockpiles):
 - Increased risk of contamination through contaminated runoff to downstream water bodies and associated wetlands. Impact will be of medium-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Increased risk of contamination through contaminated seepage. Impact will be of medium- to long-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate.
- Blasting:
 - Cracks and disruption to geological layers. Impact will be permanent, definite and significance is moderate to high, although this is the nature of mining.
 - Alteration of weathered aquifer flow dynamics and dewatering of aquifers. Impact will be of medium-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate.
 - Dust generation. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.

- Increased noise levels. Impact, although sporadic, will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
- Vibrations may damage nearby heritage sites and the Lephallale Cemetery. Impact will be of medium-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate.
- Danger of fly-rock to surrounding land/road users. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
- Vibrations and fly-rock may damage local structures and pose risks to surrounding land users. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
- RoM & product coal stockpiling:
 - Creation of and removal of stockpiles will continuously alter the topography. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate to low.
 - Generation of coal dust and coal spillages could contaminate soil in neighbouring areas. Impact will be of medium-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Generation of coal dust and coal spillages could contaminate water bodies in neighbouring areas. Impact will be of medium-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate.
 - Potential for poor quality leachate (AMD) as pyritic material is exposed to an oxidising environment. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - Generation of coal dust and coal spillages and potential for spontaneous combustion and associated emissions. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
- Coal loading and conveyance on railway:
 - Generation of coal dust and coal spillages could contaminate soil in neighbouring areas. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Generation of coal dust and coal spillages could contaminate water bodies in neighbouring areas. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Generation of coal dust and coal spillages and potential for spontaneous combustion and associated emissions. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - A POSITIVE IMPACT: Reduces need for trucks on roads and reduces traffic and traffic-related impacts.
- Access and internal hauling along roads:
 - Generation of coal dust and coal spillages could contaminate soil in neighbouring areas. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.

- Generation of coal dust and coal spillages could contaminate water bodies in neighbouring areas. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
- Generation of coal dust and coal spillages and potential for spontaneous combustion and associated emissions. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
- Increased potential for road incidences and road degradation, especially during construction and decommissioning when materials are brought to and from site. Impact will be of short-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
- **Crushing, Screening & Washing at the Processing Plant:**
 - Coal spillages could contaminate soils in neighbouring areas. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Irresponsible use of water and water wastage. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Generation of coal dust and potential emissions. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
- **Water supply (potable & process):**
 - Irresponsible use of water and water wastage. Impact will be of medium-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate to low.
- **Water storage (dams / reservoirs / tanks):**
 - Excavation of dams will alter topography and drainage patterns. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - Contamination of soil with contaminated water runoff, ruptured dam walls. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Contamination of surface water features with contaminated water runoff, ruptured dam walls. Impact will be of medium-term duration, possible and significance is moderate to low.
 - Downstream water quantity of catchment reduced. Necessary measure to contain mine water. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - Contamination of groundwater through seepage of contaminated water spills, or poorly lined dams. Impact will be of medium- to long-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate.
 - Potential harm to flora and fauna through spills. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate.
 - A POSITIVE IMPACT: Containment of contaminated water.
- **Slurry dams**
 - Excavation of dams will alter topography and drainage patterns. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.

- Contamination of soil with contaminated water runoff, ruptured dam walls. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
- Contamination of surface water features with contaminated water runoff, ruptured dam walls. Impact will be of medium-term duration, possible and significance is moderate to low.
- Contamination of groundwater through seepage of contaminated water spills, or poorly lined dams. Impact will be of medium- to long-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate.
- Potential harm to flora and fauna through spills. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate.
- Storm water runoff management features:
 - Excavation of trenches and berms will alter topography and drainage patterns. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Downstream water quantity of catchment reduced. Necessary measure to contain mine water. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - A POSITIVE IMPACT: Containment of contaminated water.
- Water & slurry pipelines:
 - Contamination of soil with contaminated water from burst pipelines. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Potential contamination of surface water features with burst pipelines. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Infiltration of contaminated water to groundwater. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Potential harm to flora and fauna through spills. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate.
- Lighting:
 - Hindrance to nocturnal animals. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Increased visibility of the site. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - Potential nuisance to surrounding land/road users. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
- Explosives magazine:
 - Potential contamination of soils with explosives materials (largely nitrogen-based compounds). Impact will be of medium-term duration, possible and significance is low.

- Potential contamination of surface water with explosives materials (largely nitrogen-based compounds). Impact will be of medium-term duration, possible and significance is low.
- Potential contamination of groundwater with indiscriminate use explosive (particularly nitrogen based contaminants). Impact will be of medium-term duration, possible and significance is low.
- Danger to surrounding communities. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
- Waste generation & storage:
 - Potential contamination of soil with indiscriminately dumped waste. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Potential contamination of surface water with indiscriminately dumped waste. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Potential contamination of groundwater through seepage from indiscriminate dumping of waste. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Potential harm to flora and fauna through littering and waste toxins. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Deterioration in visual aesthetics. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
- Stores, workshops & washbays:
 - Potential hydrocarbon contamination of soils and potential contamination of soil with indiscriminate use of contaminating materials (cement, chemicals, etc.). Impact will be of medium-term duration, possible and significance is low.
 - Potential hydrocarbon contamination and potential contamination of surface water with indiscriminate use of contaminating materials (cement, chemicals, etc.). Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Potential contamination of groundwater with indiscriminate use or spills of contaminating materials (cement, chemicals, hydrocarbons). Impact will be of medium-term duration, possible and significance is low.
 - Potential hydrocarbon contamination will be source of toxin to flora and fauna. Impact will be of medium-term duration, possible and significance is moderate to low.
- Ablutions & change house with sewage treatment plant:
 - Excavation of sewage settling dams will alter topography and drainage patterns. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate to low.
 - Potential contamination of soil with sewage. Impact will be of medium-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate to low.

- Potential contamination of surface water bodies with sewage. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
- Potential contamination of groundwater with sewage. Impact will be of medium-term duration, possible and significance is low.
- Source of microbial contamination and health risk if sewage leaks occur. Impact will be of medium-term duration, possible and significance is moderate to low.
- Fuel storage:
 - Potential hydrocarbon contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
 - Potential hydrocarbon contamination will be source of toxin to flora and fauna. Impact will be of medium-term duration, possible and significance is moderate to low.
- Hard park:
 - Potential hydrocarbon contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater. Impact will be of medium-term duration, possible and significance low.
 - Potential hydrocarbon contamination will be source of toxin to flora and fauna. Impact will be of medium-term duration, possible and significance is moderate to low.
- Rehabilitation:
 - Groundwater levels will start to recover which will increase the potential for plume migration and decant. Impact will be of long-term duration, definite and significance is moderate to high.
 - Dust generation associated with material handling. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - POSITIVE IMPACTS include: Eradication of voids & stockpiles through replacement of material and profiling, soil replacement and amelioration, free drainage restored to area, groundwater levels will start to recover, seeding and vegetative cover and plant community succession, influx of animals to the area once vegetation establishes, improved visual aesthetic.
- Mining in general and all infrastructure areas, development footprints and associated activities:
 - Excavation and creation of infrastructure foundations and servitudes will alter the topographical nature of the site and associated drainage. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - Loss in grazing potential, loss of soil and deterioration of soil characteristics. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
 - Increased runoff and associated potential silt-loading of downstream water bodies and associated wetlands. Impact will be of medium- to long-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate.

- Increased risk of contamination through contaminated runoff to drainage lines and downstream water bodies and wetlands. Impact will be of medium- to long-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate.
- Increased risk of contamination through seepage from any potentially contaminating surface material. Impact will be of medium- to long-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate.
- Alien invasive encroachment. Impact will be permanent, probable and significance is moderate.
- Alienation of, and disturbance to, animals. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
- Loss of biodiversity, degradation of vegetation and loss of ecological function & associated loss of habitat, refuge and food for animals and fragmentation and loss of ecological corridors. Impact will be of medium- to long-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
- Destruction of protected species. Impact will be of long-term duration, definite and significance is moderate to high.
- Emissions into the atmosphere through use of diesel powered equipment, machinery and vehicles. Impact will be of medium- to long-term duration, definite and significance is moderate to low.
- Increased noise levels. Impact will be of medium- to long-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
- Loss of and disturbance to archaeological / heritage / grave sites that may not have been visible during surveys. Impact will be permanent, unlikely and significance is low.
- Deterioration in visual aesthetics. Impact will be of medium- to long-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
- Change in land use to mining. Impact will be of medium- to long-term duration, definite and significance is moderate.
- Influx of unsuccessful job seekers. Impact will be of medium-term duration, probable and significance is moderate to low.
- Potential disruption to local businesses. Impact will be permanent, definite and significance is moderate to high.
- All environmental impacts can affect quality of life; mining activities carry inherent dangers which are a risk to health and safety. Impact will be of medium-term duration, highly probable and significance is moderate.
- Potential isolation of the Marapong Village from Lephalale.
- A POSITIVE IMPACT: Potential for more employment & multiplier effect.

vi) Methodology used in determining the significance of environmental impacts

(Describe how the significance, probability, and duration of the aforesaid identified impacts that were identified through the consultation process was determined in order to decide the extent to which the initial site layout needs revision).

The full methodology utilised is described below. It must be stipulated that limited change can be made to the extent of the operation due to the associated sterilisation of coal resources. However, buffer zones from sensitive features will be further assessed once the specialist investigations are completed.

Impact assessment methods were developed to: (1) identify the potential impacts of a proposed development on the social and natural environment; (2) predict the probability of these impacts and (3) evaluate the significance of the potential impacts. The methodology used by Cabanga is as follows:

The status of the impact		
Status	Description	
Positive:	a benefit to the holistic environment	
Negative:	a cost to the holistic environment	
Neutral:	no cost or benefit	
The duration of the impact		
Score	Duration	Description
1	Short term	Less than 2 years
2	Short to medium term	2 – 5 years
3	Medium term	6 – 25 years
4	Long term	26 – 45 years
5	Permanent	46 years or more
The extent of the impact		
Score	Extent	Description
1	Site specific	Within the site boundary
2	Local	Affects immediate surrounding areas
3	Regional	Extends substantially beyond the site boundary
4	Provincial	Extends to almost entire province or larger region
5	National	Affects country or possibly world
The reversibility of the impact		
Score	Reversibility	Description
1	Completely reversible	Reverses with minimal rehabilitation & negligible residual affects
3	Reversible	Requires mitigation and rehabilitation to ensure reversibility
5	Irreversible	Cannot be rehabilitated completely/rehabilitation not viable
The magnitude (severe or beneficial) of the impact		
Score	Severe/beneficial effect	Description
1	Slight	Little effect – negligible disturbance/benefit
2	Slight to moderate	Effects observable – environmental impacts reversible with time
3	Moderate	Effects observable – impacts reversible with rehabilitation
4	Moderate to high	Extensive effects – irreversible alteration to the environment
5	High	Extensive permanent effects with irreversible alteration
The probability of the impact		
Score	Rating	Description

1	Unlikely	Less than 15% sure of an impact occurring
2	Possible	Between 15% and 40% sure of an impact occurring
3	Probable	Between 40% and 60% sure that the impact will occur
4	Highly Probable	Between 60% and 85% sure that the impact will occur
5	Definite	Over 85% sure that the impact will occur
The Consequence		= Magnitude + Spatial Scale + Duration + Reversibility.
The Significance		= Consequence x Probability.

The rating is described as follows:

Score out of 100	Significance
1 to 20	Low
21 to 40	Moderate to Low
41 to 60	Moderate
61 to 80	Moderate to high
81 to 100	High

Will mitigation be possible? Yes or no?

Finally the negative impacts are rated according to the degree of loss of a resource due to the particular impact. This is only assessed from the pre-mitigation perspective of the impact. The degree of loss of a resource is evaluated in terms of:

- Low degree of loss: where the resource will recover on its own with no/limited rehabilitation over an observable period of time;
- Moderate degree of loss: where the resource will recover over extended period or with rehabilitation or remedial measures to assist recovery of resource; and
- High degree of loss: Where the resource cannot be recovered, or the resource will recover over extended time periods.

Specific areas of the activity that will be altered due to the current input from I&APS includes:

- No changes to the area have been proposed by the I&APs to date, some of the surrounding landowners have listed a no-go option which will be assessed in the EIA and EMP.

vii) The positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity (in terms of the initial site layout) and alternatives will have on the environment and the community that may be affected.

(Provide a discussion in terms of advantages and disadvantages of the initial site layout compared to alternative layout options to accommodate concerns raised by affected parties)

As stipulated under the alternatives assessment, site layout and associated design is limited due to limited space on site where mining is not proposed.

Alternatives	Advantages	Disadvantages
Siding alternatives		
Northern Siding and railway link – PREFERRED Versus Southern Siding and railway link	Proximity of the northern siding to the beneficiation plant. More direct rail link to the existing railway network for the Northern Siding. Watercourses will be less affected and stream crossings will not be required for the Northern Siding. Proximity of Northern Siding to beneficiation facility keeps coal stockpiling within a single area that can be managed as one isolated dirty water catchment area, possible with a single PCD. Reduced transport and handling costs with transfer of coal product from beneficiation plant to Northern Siding, which will reduce associated transport related environmental impacts.	Northern Siding creates limited space for beneficiation and coal product stockpiling area.
Other alternatives proposed by I&APs		
No alternatives have been proposed by the I&APs to date.	-	-

viii) The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk.

(With regard to the issues and concerns raised by affected parties provide a list of the issues raised and an assessment/ discussion of the mitigations or site layout alternatives available to accommodate or address their concerns, together with an assessment of the impacts or risks associated with the mitigation or alternatives considered).

Issue raised	Mitigation measures considered including alternatives	Risks associated with proposed mitigation measure
JJ Lamprecht & Hannes Lamprecht stated that, due to safety reasons (shooting range	Noted. Farmer will be notified beforehand of any site visits for safety reasons.	No risk

Issue raised	Mitigation measures considered including alternatives	Risks associated with proposed mitigation measure
on site), all site visits to the farm must be pre-arranged.		
Many I&APs stated that the 7.4 and 4km distance indicated to the nearest town is a misrepresentation.	Measurements were done to the CBD of Lephalale, as is standard practice with distance measurements between towns. It was not intended as a deliberate lie or to misrepresent the situation as Lephalale was clearly stipulated. The plans and the tables have now been updated in this report to indicate distance to Lephalale (the nearest town) as well as the nearest distance to Onverwacht and Marapong.	No additional risks to GCMC as the final Scoping Report now contains the information as requested by I&APs.
Many I&APs also stipulated that buildings, such as the hospitals, technical college and schools have been poorly represented.	Proximity plans to the mineral boundary and to the blast zones have now been included in the Scoping Report (Appendix 3) and are now represented. The impact assessment will be clarified once the specialist studies are completed.	There may be some sterilisation of coal resources for implementation of buffer zones, but these can only be quantified once the specialist studies are completed.
Various land owners / users queried if their roads would be utilised by trucks and in some cases if the roads would be upgraded if utilised? Additionally, many I&APS residing in adjacent and nearby residential areas were concerned about the impact of additional mine vehicles in residential areas.	At this stage it is not anticipated that the roads specifically queried will be utilised. Access to the mine will be via existing roads located near Onverwacht. Access will be via Nelson Mandela Drive and no residential roads will be utilised by mine staff unless they themselves reside in the area. Siding options are being investigated as an alternative to transporting coal via trucks. This means that once machinery and trucks are on site, they will remain on site for the duration of operations and will not move to and from site. Mine personnel driving normal vehicles will access town and residential areas as they are likely to be residents in the area. A traffic impact assessment will be completed to determine the extent of impact on traffic. If there is a need to utilise the road in future, the land owners / users will be consulted further.	No risk at this stage as mitigation measures cannot be clearly defined until the situation has been assessed by specialists.
Certain land owners / users stated that	Cabanga are busy with a hydrocensus and geohydrological assessment as well as surface water assessment and samples will be taken from some of the boreholes in the area	No risk at this stage as mitigation

Issue raised	Mitigation measures considered including alternatives	Risks associated with proposed mitigation measure
<p>borehole water in the area is bad and water is abstracted from the river. Furthermore, there are concerns on impacts to water quality (boreholes and rivers) in the area.</p>	<p>for quality assessments. Nothing further can be stated regarding the mitigation measures that will be considered as the current water quality will only be characterised on completion of studies. Furthermore, as GCMC is not currently active in the area, they cannot be held responsible for the current status of water quality in the area. Water quality management will be included in the EMP and will be focussed around GN704 mine water management principals where relevant, which includes containment of mine water.</p>	<p>measures cannot be clearly defined until the situation has been assessed by specialists.</p>
<p>I&APs wanted to know where the mine would source water due to the scarcity of water on site.</p>	<p>GCMC is aware of the water availability issue. The current mine plan assumes that they will be able to source water from the MCWAPII. As per DWS's request they do need to identify alternative water sources. This is currently underway and will include looking at borehole water as well as water obtained through the mining process.</p>	<p>Securing a water resource will have the greatest impact on the proposed mining development. The quantity of water that can be secured may alter the final process of the mine, such as mining pits consecutively rather than simultaneously to reduce water needs. This could also result in the need for amendments of applications which will have additional financial implications.</p>
<p>Maans Oberholzer stated that he is currently trying to lease some ground from Exxaro on</p>	<p>GCMC, through the public participation process, will update Mr Oberholzer on the projects progress to align with his potential lease agreement with Exxaro. Unfortunately GCMC cannot expedite any agreement with Exxaro, but GCMC will make every effort to be sensitive to local business development.</p>	<p>No risk as no specific mitigation can be undertaken by GCMC.</p>

Issue raised	Mitigation measures considered including alternatives	Risks associated with proposed mitigation measure
Groothoek but has not been successful.		
I&APS raised issues on impacts to their businesses and therefore to their livelihoods.	<p>The plan of study for the EIA phase of the project includes a specialist socio-economic impact assessment. Where applicable, mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p> <p>GCMC will make every effort to maintain open negotiations to come to a mutually agreed upon solution with local businesses and try to maintain sensitivity to local business development.</p> <p>GCMC will need to consider mutually agreed compensation for the properties and businesses on those properties directly affected by mining.</p>	The main risks will be legal and financial in nature if agreements cannot be reached.
Wanita Wilmans runs the Lephalale SPCA. What will the impacts be on the animals? Other farmers also expressed concern for impacts to flora and animal life.	<p>The impacts on fauna and flora will be assessed as part of the EIA phase of the project. The main risk that can be identified at this stage is impact of blasting and animal stress levels. These impacts are already being faced in the area in general with other mining houses in the area. Also, many animals do show a level of adaptation to, or quick recovery from stress associated with, short burst noises like that produced by lightning and thunder. The main mitigation measures will include designing blast plans that will reduce outward impact and that will reduce blasting frequency. The nearby land owners / users must be notified of the blasting schedule ahead of time so that necessary preparation can be made to reduce blast impact on their property.</p> <p>GCMC will make every effort to be sensitive to local organisations operating in the area.</p>	The main risks will be legal and financial in nature if agreements cannot be reached.
Many I&APs raised concerns about blasting and associated property damage; as well as issues regarding the dust and associated health issues. Furthermore the poor foundations of RDP housing, specifically in Marapong, were brought up for consideration in	<p>The plan of study for the EIA phase of the project includes a specialist blast and vibration study to assess the impacts thereof. This will include an assessment of appropriate blast buffer zones. The standard mitigation measures will include at least the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ensure baseline photographs are taken of all existing structures on site, and a crack survey of existing damage. 2) Place vibration monitors at identified, sensitive receptors within 2km of the proposed mine (farm houses, heritage sites). 3) GCMC must develop and implement an internal replacement / repair / compensation process and allocate funding for such. <p>Standard mitigation measures for dust control via road wetting, spraying potentially dusty areas with water, are standard industry practices that will be included in the EMPr.</p>	There may be additional financial input required for any specific mitigation measures that may be identified through the relevant specialist studies.

Issue raised	Mitigation measures considered including alternatives	Risks associated with proposed mitigation measure
blast and vibration assessments.		
Many landowners are concerned with the depreciation in the value of property.	<p>This area has been targeted as a power generation / coal mining hub and development over the last 5 to 10 years has been geared towards this industrialisation. Furthermore property throughout South Africa has gone through severe fluctuations over the last 10 years and is currently on the lower end of the market due to economic uncertainty. Lastly, as per the integrated development plan (IDP) report (2014-2016) for Lephalale, the property development exceeded requirements for the upper market housing segment, meaning that there are more properties available on the market than current need dictates. This will negatively affect housing prices, which can only be negated by creating development in the town that will bring new home buyers into the area.</p> <p>The 2013 CBD Plan states that the council should monitor residential expansion to ensure that leapfrog development is strongly discouraged and that infill residential development is consolidated within the existing urban footprint. The 2014/15 development plan goes on to state that lower income housing and rental property availability is low and therefore there is higher demand for these in the area. This should drive prices up in both these sectors. This is somewhat confirmed in the article in the Business Day Live (24 February 2014) which stated that Lephalale is one of the most expensive rental areas in South Africa, likely due to the high demand and low availability of property (http://www.bdlive.co.za/business/property/2014/02/24/lephalale-landlords-in-the-pound-seats).</p>	No risk as GCMC cannot mitigate property value, especially seeing as they are not yet an active entity in the area.
Many I&APs are against the mine due to the proximity to the towns.	<p>The blast and vibration impact assessment is currently underway and will determine the extent of blast and vibration impact. Once the study is completed a better understanding of blast buffer zones can be communicated to I&APs. It is not GCMC's intent to deliberately harm nearby structures, residences or endanger lives of people and the specialists' recommendations will be applied.</p> <p>It must also be stated that Lephalale is a focus area for coal and power generation development, which is iterated in the EMF and CBD Plan, where town and mining development areas neighbour each other.</p>	The main potential risk may be loss of mineable coal resources due to required blast buffer zones.
Issue raised regarding the potential isolation of Marapong.	The municipality has plans to create a link to Marapong from Onverwacht as indicated in the SDF plan in Appendix 3. The mine infrastructure will not affect the proposed link as can be seen in the SDF plan.	No risks anticipated. GCMC will support the

Issue raised	Mitigation measures considered including alternatives	Risks associated with proposed mitigation measure
	The social impact assessment will further assess the issue.	municipality with the development of the link where possible.
Many Camelot Game Lodge Residents are against the mine development as they neighbour the proposed mine and mining will detrimentally impact on the tranquillity and visual aesthetics, amongst other environmental impacts discussed within this table.	The East Overburden Stockpile will create a visual screen for the Camelot Game Lodge residents. Mitigation measures will be considered to reduce visual impact of the stockpile. The stockpiles will also absorb some sound and will act as a sound barrier to a large extent.	Potential additional costs associated with reducing visual impact of the overburden stockpile.
The town, including Camelot, will experience a lot of dust due to mining and the wind direction.	According to Eskom the easterly winds prevail in the area, and according to the Waterberg EMF, the strong winds are from an East-North-Easterly direction (Figure 1 of the Scoping Report). The Camelot area and Lephalale, which lie east of the mine, should suffer minimal dust impact if GCMC apply dust management measures that will be stipulated in the EMPr. Furthermore, the wind will cause noise to attenuate (diminish in levels) quicker to the east, further reducing noise impact east of the mine.	No additional risk foreseen at this stage.
Issues were raised regarding burning dumps and coal.	GCMC is planning to backfill discard. Discard dumps are the highest risk for spontaneous combustion and by backfilling at the base of pits, the risk for spontaneous combustion is greatly reduced. Backfilling is seen to pose a greater risk to groundwater by many individuals, but these impacts also exist with surface dumps as water percolates through the dump into the groundwater table, and is then more likely to affect the shallower aquifers utilised by farmers. The EMPr will specifically stipulate to ensure quick turn-around of ROM and product coal on site to prevent burning coal on site. Emergency response procedures will also be included in the EMPr. The impacts and associated mitigation measures will be finalised during the groundwater study and the permission to backfill with discard will lie completely with the DWS.	The risk at this time is difficult to quantify. If DWS do not permit backfilling, the surface dumps will be required, which will require space and additional finances and a spontaneous combustion management plan will need to be implemented.

Issue raised	Mitigation measures considered including alternatives	Risks associated with proposed mitigation measure
Due to the mining of several zones of coal, discard disposal facility will be required to store discard until backfilling is possible. This means that a discard dump will be required which creates additional impacts, including Spontaneous combustion.	<p>GCMC are aware of this issue. This will need to be thoroughly investigated once the final mine details are known. As stipulated in this table, securing a water source is the priority as the quantity of water secured will ultimately affect internal mining and processing activities at site. For example, if only half the water required can be secured, then the pits will be mined consecutively and therefore discard production will be less than if both pits are mined simultaneously.</p> <p>Therefore, it is fully understood by GCMC that some changes may still occur and that, depending on the type of changes required, an amendment process may be required, which will then be subject to a separate and independent PPP.</p>	There are financial implications for GCMC if additional applications or amendment to applications become necessary.
Noise and associated impacts.	Baseline noise level readings will be taken at site. The management plan will include for mitigation of noise as far as possible to retain noise levels outside the mine boundary at the recorded baseline levels.	No major risk identified at this stage.
Health risks associated with mining	Health risks are directly associated with dust and water quality, elevated noise levels, especially at night, and direct danger to a person through fly rock, traffic incidence or negligent behaviour by the mine or the affected person. The environmental issues (dust, noise, traffic) have already been detailed in the table. The mine will follow the necessary industry best-practice evacuation procedures for blasting to reduce risk to human life. The mine will apply environmental awareness training and induction on site to prevent negligent behaviour by persons on site. The mine will prevent access to dangerous areas and will include relevant signposts at dangerous areas to reduce the possibility of negligent behaviour by other persons.	No additional risk to GCMC at this stage.
Concern raised about the possible impact on nearby cave paintings at Klip Koppie.	Nelson's Kop is a small Heritage Site near the Exxaro Coal Grootegeluk Mine in Lephalale. Nelson's Kop includes engravings of small animal spoors, cupules and other incisions on the faces of the koppie. This has been identified and is highlighted in the proximity plan under Appendix 8.	No additional risk to Heritage Site as the site is approximately 5.46km away from the proposed mine.
Lephalale Cemetery is close to the mine site and must be identified as a sensitive	The cemetery has been identified as a sensitive receptor.	Potential for additional mitigation measures depending on specialist

Issue raised	Mitigation measures considered including alternatives	Risks associated with proposed mitigation measure
receptor.		recommendations.
Concerns raised regarding the on-site municipal dump and the proposed expansion of the dump by the municipality.	GCMC has been in regular communications with the municipality and is aware of the proposed expansion. The mine will in no way impact on the dump and associated activities and the proposed expansion.	No risks identified at this stage.
Concern raised about the equestrian club and its possible relocation.	GCMC is aware of the issue and has held discussions with relevant parties as part of the public consultation process. Exxaro will most likely look after the future of the equestrian facility.	No risks identified at this stage.
Concerns raised on potential sewage impacts on the Sandloopspruit and the community.	Impacts on soil, surface water and possibly groundwater due to sewage contamination and the possible health implications on communities have been addressed in the initial impact assessment of the Scoping Report. GCMC will be installing one of the modular treatment plants and will ensure units with adequate capacity are installed. Furthermore, pollution prevention structures will be installed, such as bunding or trenches that will prevent possible spills from reaching the surrounding environment.	No risks identified at this stage.
Query raised on the source of power at the mine.	The mine will need to source power from the grid. A substation will need to be installed. As already stated in this table, it is fully understood by GCMC that some changes may still occur and that, depending on the type of changes required, an amendment process may be required, which will then be subject to a separate and independent PPP.	There are financial implications for GCMC if additional applications or amendment to applications become necessary.
Some I&APs stated that the PPP has been insufficient.	The project is in its initial Scoping Phase. At this stage there are 617 individuals on the I&AP data base, which is still growing as the awareness of the project spreads. Adverts, posters and notices went out in accordance with NEMA PPP requirements, and targeted Lephalale, Onverwacht and Marapong. Furthermore there have been several independent articles on the development in two local newspapers. Municipal ward councillors were also notified. The Scoping Phase meeting had about 117 people in attendance, which is a very well attended meeting that will more than adequately represent the concerns of various I&APs, including individuals, organisations, state	No risk identified at this stage.

Issue raised	Mitigation measures considered including alternatives	Risks associated with proposed mitigation measure
	<p>departments, NGOs and generally interested persons. This statement is supported by the repetitive comments made by individuals from the same residential areas.</p> <p>The statement is therefore seen as tenuous; regardless, the final Scoping Report will go out for an additional public review of 30 days (this is over and above NEMA PPP requirements) which will be concurrent to the Authority (DMR) review period.</p>	
Some I&APs took issue with the location and time of the meeting.	It is difficult to co-ordinate a time that suits everyone. It is proposed to schedule the next meeting around 5pm, so that it is after work hours for more people. The location will need to be finalised as there are conflicting suggestions from various I&APs at this stage. As stated above, the Scoping Phase meeting was very well attended and will more than adequately represent the concerns of various I&APs in various locations.	No risks identified at this stage.
Cllr. M.J.Mojela wants the mine to make a donation towards some land for a community outside town.	Explained that the mine has been in negotiations with the Municipality as part of the S&LP. All S&LP work will be in line with the LED and IDP.	No further risk identified at this stage, although the financing allotted to the S&LP initiatives are largely dependent on the final operational parameters.
Eskom objects to mining on Groothoek and Eendracht as this will negatively impact the air flow of the air cooling condensers and directly affects Eskom's 22kV power line traversing the properties.	<p>Due to the predominant wind direction, Matimba Power Station should be minimally impacted and development and activity in Marapong will impact more so than the proposed mine development if proper dust mitigation measures are properly implemented on site. Mitigation measures can only be proposed once the air quality modelling has been completed.</p> <p>The power lines are indicated in the locality plan in Appendix 3. The power lines only a but the south western corner of Eendracht and will not be directly affected.</p>	<p>The risks can only be quantified one the specialists studies are completed.</p> <p>Legal contraventions in terms of hindering the objectives of NEMA and MPRDA if coal resources are sterilised and not secured for national energy demands.</p>
Various mapping	This final Scoping Report has included updated topocadastral	No risks

Issue raised	Mitigation measures considered including alternatives	Risks associated with proposed mitigation measure
<p>issues were raised, including the issue regarding the out-dated topocadastral map, lack of the SDP, Waterberg EMF and Limpopo Conservation Plan (C-Plan)</p>	<p>plans, and Appendix 3 includes the mine area overlaid onto the SDP (2012) and the Waterberg EMF (2011) and also included is the latest Lephalele CBD Plan (2013) which indicates the municipality's acknowledgement that the area may be developed into mining land. This is to ensure compliance to the National Energy Act and the MPRDA regarding securing coal resources and preventing sterilisation of mineral resources.</p> <p>The Limpopo Conservation Plan (specifically termed Version 2 and not yet available on the SANBI website) is assumed at this stage to be a draft version. Furthermore, the C-Plan essentially omits the entire area from either mining or residential development and has therefore not considered the Waterberg EMF. This is in contradiction to Section 48(1) of NEM:BA, a bioregional plan (the main purpose of the Limpopo Conservation Plan) may not be in conflict with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Any integrated development plans adopted by municipalities in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000); (c) Any spatial development frameworks in terms of legislation regulating land-use management, land development and spatial planning administered by the Cabinet member responsible for land affairs; and (d) Any other plans prepared in terms of national or provincial legislation that are affected. 	<p>identified at this stage.</p>
<p>General proposed land development conflicts regarding Residential versus Mining for proposed properties as raised by Exxaro and LEDET.</p>	<p>As can be seen in Appendix 3, where the SDF, EMF and CBD Plan are presented, there is some conflict with the various land uses. In general, the properties fall largely within Zone 7 (Urbanization Focus area) of the EMF as indicated in Appendix 3. This would require residential development amongst other activities such as associated service provision. As per the EMF guideline (GN806, 10 October 2012) (p2), "the purpose of EMFs is to inform environmental management in the area and to inform decisions on applications for environmental authorisations. The legislative framework accordingly does not make EMFs binding on decisions that are, for example, processed by local authorities".</p> <p>The SDF Plan indicates the area will be developed in future, but no commitment is made whether this Potential Development Area (PDA) will be residential or mining (p201 of the SDF Report).</p> <p>The specific CBD plan for Lephalele Municipality (2013 –</p>	<p>Monetary losses for GCMC should mining be prohibited on the property.</p> <p>Legal contraventions to future land developer in terms of NEA and MPRDA if coal resources are sterilised without necessary permissions.</p> <p>Legal compliance</p>

Issue raised	Mitigation measures considered including alternatives	Risks associated with proposed mitigation measure
	<p>Appendix 3), states that the PDAs include development areas informed by demands of the national energy development programme, driven by the need to hold strategic energy feedstock (NEA), which would, under normal circumstances, be discouraged, but in this instance provides for special consideration of such development (p10). The CBD plan has therefore acknowledged that Eendracht is a future mining area (Plan 8), with future residential expansion proposed south of Onverwacht, and no specific plans for Groothoek, other than the link to Marapong inferred to be over mining land [CBD plan, p51: "Extension of Onverwacht Road from Onverwacht light industrial area to Marapong across mining land."]</p> <p>The Waterberg Municipal IDP (2013/2014) recognizes Lephalale as a Provincial Growth Point, specifically: "Lephalale has the prospects of a growing mining and electricity sector in the immediate vicinity of the town" (p43).</p> <p>GCMC considers its application for mining over the two properties as a reasonable proposed land use.</p>	<p>with the NEA and the MPRDA if mining is allowed, without contravening the EMF, which is a guideline document and not a legal requirement.</p>
<p>LEDET specified studies that must be undertaken.</p>	<p>The ecology assessments are underway as per the proposed plan of study and the EIA/EMPr will incorporate any guidelines from the Mining and Biodiversity Guidelines where relevant.</p> <p>The Traffic Impact Assessment will be undertaken and included in the EIA/EMPr.</p>	<p>Additional funding will be required to complete the Traffic Impact Assessment.</p>
<p>The DMR stated that the applicant must note that slurry dams are listed in terms of both the National Water Act as well as the Waste Act therefore applications must be made to both DWS and DMR. Please note the waste activities have recently been amended, in addition we can confirm that activity B 7 is</p>	<p>These activities have been included in the application and applications will be made to both departments (DWS & DMR).</p>	<p>No further risk identified at this stage.</p>

Issue raised	Mitigation measures considered including alternatives	Risks associated with proposed mitigation measure
also applicable to the backfilling of discard.		
DWS cannot commit to MCWAPII at this stage, alternative water supply must be investigated. DWS will draft a letter for GCMC to continue with MRA, to this effect. 21(g) for french drains and septic tanks are no longer accepted, only closed systems are accepted.	Alternative water supply is being investigated in preparation for the IWULA.	No further risk identified at this stage.
Various applications for jobs have been received, more specifically from the Marapong Community.	These have been forwarded to GCMC for future consideration.	No risk identified at this stage.

ix) The outcome of the site selection Matrix. Final Site Layout Plan

(Provide a final site layout plan as informed by the process of consultation with interested and affected parties)

The final site layout for the purposes of the scoping phase is provided in Appendix 4. It must be stressed that on completion of the specialist studies and final input from the I&APs during the EIA and EMPr phase, there exists the possibility that the layout may still change.

x) Motivation where no alternative sites were considered.

As stipulated above, the extent of mining and the type of mining is limited by the extent and depth of the coal resource, which has limited space on site for other infrastructure.

As much as it is a requirement under GNR632 of NEM:WA to complete an alternatives assessment for mine residue stockpiles, in this case the area is very limited, and as per standard industry practice, the material stockpiles have been located at the final void where the said material will be utilised in the rehabilitation of the final void. This reduces material transport costs and impacts associated with material transport and handling over distances. Therefore, no further assessment of alternatives has been completed regarding the location of the stockpiles for the East and West Pits. The slurry dam, the location of which will still be finalised, will be located in close proximity to the beneficiation plant as this again reduces potential impacts with slurry pumping, handling and transport over distances. Furthermore dried slurry will be stockpiled temporarily in the product stockpile area for blending into coal product. It must be stressed that no permanent residue deposits are anticipated and all mine residue stockpiles will be re-used for rehabilitation purposes (backfilled) or, in the case of slurry, sold as product.

xi) Statement motivating the preferred site.

(Provide a statement motivation the final site layout that is proposed)

As stipulated above, the extent of mining and the type of mining is limited by the extent and depth of the coal resource, which has limited space on site for other infrastructure.

The proposed location for stockpiles is as per standard industry practice, placed near the final voids.

Of the two siding layout alternatives, the Northern Siding is preferred and considered the final option in terms of the Scoping Report and EIA and EMP. The Northern Option is preferred based on the following:

- Proximity of the Northern Siding to the beneficiation plant.
- More direct rail link to the existing railway network for the Northern Siding.
- Watercourses will be less affected and stream crossings will not be required for the Northern Siding.
- Proximity of Northern Siding to beneficiation facility keeps coal stockpiling within a single area that can be managed as one isolated dirty water catchment area, possible with a single PCD.
- Reduced transport and handling costs with transfer of coal product from beneficiation plant to Northern Siding, which will reduce associated transport related environmental impact.

i) Plan of study for the Environmental Impact Assessment process

i) Description of alternatives to be considered including the option of not going ahead with the activity.

As stipulated above, the final layout as submitted in this Scoping Report may still alter once the specialist studies are completed. This will be dependent on the presence and extent of sensitive features on site and legal options regarding the preservation or destruction of such sites or features. This will be finalised in the EIA and EMPr phase and reported within the EIA and EMPr.

The Final EIA and EMPr will include the following assessment:

- A final layout discussing any changes in proposed layout or processes as reported in the Scoping Report due to the findings of the specialist studies.
- The “no-go” alternative has been briefly stipulated within the Scoping Report and will be elaborated where relevant regarding any changes in layout or activities.

ii) Description of the aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process

(The EAP must undertake to assess the aspects affected by each individual mining activity whether listed or not, including activities such as blasting, loading, hauling and transport, and mining activities such as excavations, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc...etc...etc.).

All the activity aspects as described in section 2(d) of this Scoping Report will be included in the detailed impact assessment which will be presented in the EIA and EMPr. The final impact table will incorporate additional impacts identified by I&APs and by specialists and include proposed mitigation measures, a post mitigation significance assessment, and monitoring and inspection details that need to be implemented to reduce probability or severity of the impact and to ensure mitigation measures are appropriate.

iii) Description of aspects to be assessed by specialists

All specialists will be provided the aspects of the activities as described in Section 2(d) of this Scoping Report as well as the proposed project layout and description for inclusion into their specific impact assessment.

iv) Proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects including the proposed method of assessing alternatives

The following environmental aspects will be assessed in the following manner:

- Detailed site assessment of soil, land capability completed by a specialist within the field of pedology. The two sidings and associated railway links will also be fully assessed.
- Detailed site assessment of flora completed by a floral specialist, including dry and wet season surveys. The two sidings and associated railway links will also be fully assessed.
 - Detailed site assessment of fauna for the mining right area has already been completed by faunal specialists during the prefeasibility stage of the project. Due to the fact that animals are mobile, only limited in the case where they have very restricted habitats like pans, it has been considered that the fauna report is more than adequate for the purposes of the EIA and EMP.
- Detailed site assessment for wetland delineation and characterisation completed by a wetland specialist. The two sidings and associated railway links will also be fully assessed.
- Detailed site assessment on the aquatic ecology associated with local water bodies completed by an accredited SASS5 practitioner. Due to the fact that flow in the local streams is only expected during the wet season, this study will be conducted once during the wet season only.
- Detailed site assessment of the hydrological characteristics at site, including:
 - Surface water (hydrology) assessment with surface water monitoring completed by a hydrological specialist. The two sidings and associated railway links will also be fully assessed.
 - Geohydrological assessment with groundwater monitoring, drilling and pump testing of boreholes completed by a geohydrological specialist. The two sidings and associated railway links will also be fully assessed.
- Detailed site assessment of heritage and archaeological sites completed by a registered heritage and archaeological specialist. It must be stated that the mining right area was assessed as part of the prefeasibility assessment. The two sidings and associated railway links will be fully assessed.
- Detailed desktop literary and dispersion modelling assessment of the atmospheric impacts completed by air quality experts.
- Day-time baseline noise level readings will be undertaken by Cabanga at nearby sensitive receptors and compared to SANS noise level standards.
- Air blast and vibration impact assessment completed by blasting specialists in association with rock engineers or geologists.
- Detailed desktop assessment of the existing socio-economic character which will be obtained largely from the S&LP in conjunction with municipal data where needed.
- Broad site assessment of the visual character of the site completed by Cabanga.

v) The proposed method of assessing duration significance

This will be incorporated into the impact assessment as “degree of loss of resource” which is evaluated in terms of:

- Low degree of loss: where the resource will recover from the impact on its own with no/limited rehabilitation over an observable period of time;
- Moderate degree of loss: where the resource will recover from the impact over extended period or with rehabilitation or remedial measures to assist recovery of resource; and
- High degree of loss: Where the resource cannot recover from the impact or the resource will recover over very extended time periods.

vi) The stages at which the competent authority will be consulted

The Competent Authority (DMR, in terms of this report) was notified of the project by means of a pre-application meeting, as well as through the submission of documents in terms of the mining right application and the environmental authorisation application.

The DMR has also received all the relevant documentation that would have been presented to registered I&APs during the scoping phase, including copies of the BID, invites to the scoping phase public meeting, review of minutes of the public meeting and the review of information presented in this Scoping Report.

This draft Scoping Report has been submitted to the DMR for comment and feedback. In addition, the final Scoping Report, incorporating all comments raised during the PPP review period, will be submitted to the DMR for approval.

Future stages of the consultation will include:

- Notification of the EIA and EMPr phase public meeting, and the presentation of the meeting;
- Notification of the availability of the meeting minutes for public review and comment; and
- Notification of the availability of various environmental reports for public review, including the EIA and EMPr and the IWULA and associated IWWMP report.

The comments received from the public after the completion of the public review period will then be incorporated into the final EIA and EMPr which will be submitted to the DMR for approval.

The DMR will also be invited to complete a site visit if needed.

The DWS (competent authority in terms of the water use license application) was notified of the project by means of a pre-consultation meeting. The DWS will also be regarded as an I&AP through the PPP and receive all notifications relevant to the PPP as briefly stipulated

above. The DWS will then also receive the final IWULA and IWWMP report for comment and approval.

vii) Particulars of the public participation process with regard to the Impact Assessment process that will be conducted

(1) Steps to be taken to notify interested and affected parties.

(These steps must include the steps that will be taken to ensure consultation with the affected parties identified in (h) (ii) herein).

Hand delivered notification has been completed as far as possible with land owners / users and adjacent land owners / users. Notification will then be conducted in order of preference by SMS, fax, e-mail, post and telephone call.

Notifications to I&APs include: BIDs, notification of scoping phase meeting, notification of Scoping Report availability for public review and comment, review of scoping phase meeting minutes, notification to directly affected parties only of specialist's arriving on site to complete studies, notification of EIA and EMPr phase meeting, review of EMPr phase meeting minutes, notification of EIA and EMPr and Appendices for public review and comment, and notification of the Record of Decision (RoD).

The stages at which these will occur are detailed further below.

(2) Details of the engagement process to be followed.

(Describe the process to be undertaken to consult interested and affected parties including public meetings and one on one consultation. NB the affected parties must be specifically consulted regardless of whether or not they attended public meetings and records of such consultation will be required in the EIA at a later stage).

SCOPING PHASE (completed to date):

A site visit was undertaken and all properties affected by the proposed development and neighbouring properties were visited in order to obtain contact details for directly affected parties. All land owners/users on these properties were registered as I&APs and were provided with a BID and questionnaire where they could include their comments regarding the information provided, their perceived issues and concerns and who they may feel needs to be included as I&APs. Their contact details were collected, including telephone number, cell number, fax number, e-mail address and / or postal address. Parties will be notified by SMS / e-mail unless they prefer other notification methods.

Posters were erected around the site on boundary fences and posts along main roads advertising the proposed development. Posters were also erected in Lephalale at areas frequented by the community such as shops, municipal buildings and / or libraries.

Adverts were placed in English and Afrikaans in the local newspaper as well as one regional newspaper.

Additional I&APs were further identified using information from projects completed in the area in the past, as well as from information and responses received from the press advertisements, posters erected on site and from feedback from existing I&APs and land owners or users. I&APs contacting Cabanga in response to the various notices will also be requested to provide their contact details (telephone number, cell number, fax number, e-mail address and / or postal address) and will also be notified by SMS, fax or e-mail unless they prefer other notification methods.

All organs of state as identified earlier in the report were provided with copies of the BID.

A scoping phase public meeting was held where the proposed project was detailed. The attendees had an opportunity to raise their issues and concerns at this meeting, which will guide what further specialist investigations may be required.

The scoping phase meeting was recorded and minutes were generated and circulated to all attendees and I&APs for comment.

A scoping phase PPP report was compiled, and has been included as Appendix 5.

I&APs were notified of the availability of the Scoping Report for public review and comment, the location where the hard copy and electronic copies could be viewed and the timeframe (30 calendar days, which will be extended if significant public holidays occur within this period as per NEMA EIA regulations) for comment. Following comments made at the public meeting, the Scoping Report will go out for a further 30 day public review period, concurrent to DMR submission and review. Any comments received during this period will be forwarded directly to the DMR and will then be incorporated into the EIA/EMPr.

During the scoping phase, if the need is identified to have one-on-one micro-consultations, then these will be organised with the relevant I&AP.

EIA and EMPr PHASE:

All persons registered as I&APs and organs of state identified through the scoping phase PPP will be sent invites to attend the EIA and EMPr Phase PPP meeting. The meeting will address specialist findings, focussing on sensitive issues, and provide information on the impact probability and significance. Proposed mitigation measures will also be discussed.

The meeting will be recorded and minuted, and the minutes distributed to all attendees and I&APs for comment.

A Final Draft EIA and EMPr will be compiled.

I&APs will be notified of the availability of the EIA and EMPr and associated Appendices for public review and comment, the location where the hard copy and electronic copies can be viewed and the timeframe (30 calendar days, which will be extended if significant public holidays occur within this period as per NEMA EIA regulations) for comment.

All comments received from the review phase will be incorporated into the issues and response table and incorporated into the Final PPP Report and Final EIA and EMPr for submission to authorities.

During the EIA and EMPr phase, if the need is identified to have one-on-one micro-consultations, then these will be organised with the relevant I&AP.

Notification of RoD:

Upon receipt of a RoD, all registered I&APs will be notified of the RoD, the final decision in the RoD and the appeal process they can follow under NEMA.

(3) Description of the information to be provided to Interested and Affected Parties.

(Information to be provided must include the initial site plan and sufficient detail of the intended operation and the typical impacts of each activity, to enable them to assess what impact the activities will have on them or on the use of their land).

Background Information Document:

The BID included a description of the proposed mine development and associated activities, with site plan, a description of the environmental applications relevant under NEMA, NEM:WA and NWA, including a list of scheduled activities under NEMA and NEM:WA and water uses under NWA that are likely to be relevant to the proposed project and included a preliminary impact assessment. It provided detail on how I&APs can register for the project, invited I&APs to attend the public meeting and provided a summary of the importance of the role of the I&APs in the PPP.

SCOPING PHASE MEETING:

The purpose of this meeting is to provide the public with a more detailed description of the proposed project, as well as to outline of the Scoping and EIA process. Emphasis was based on educating the public on environmental impacts assessments, so that they can better participate/contribute to the process. The presentation detailed the plan of action for the EIA and EMPr phase of the project. Proposed infrastructure plans were communicated to I&APs and any sensitive features that may have been identified through the regional desktop level information available on SANBI websites and available specialist studies.

Copies of the minutes were sent to all I&APs for review and comment. Copies were sent via e-mail and people who did not have access to e-mail were sent an SMS informing them that the minutes were available and advising them where to find copies. In addition, the minutes were uploaded onto the Cabanga website for download.

I&APs were notified of the availability of the Draft and then also the Final Scoping Report for public review (Scoping Report went out for public review twice for 30 days each). Hard copies were placed at the Lephalale Public Library and at the Marapong Public Library.

Electronic copies were made available for download from Cabanga's website (www.cabangaenvironmental.co.za). Electronic copies will also be provided to any I&APs requesting these.

EIA and EMPr PHASE MEETING:

This meeting will provide the final project layout and process, including proposed decommissioning and closure practices. The main focus of this meeting will however be to 1) highlight important findings from specialist investigations and the main significant impacts identified by the specialists; and 2) provide feedback as to how all the issues raised by I&APs to date have been attended to in the final EIA and EMPr. Mitigation measures that have been considered for the main identified impacts will also be briefly communicated to attendees as will proposed monitoring programmes.

Minutes of meeting will be distributed to all I&APs.

I&APs will be notified of the availability of the EIA and EMPr for public review. Hard copies will be placed at the Lephalale Public Library and the Marapong Public Library. Electronic copies will be available for download from Cabanga's website (www.cabangaconcepts.co.za). Electronic copies will also be provided to any I&APs requesting these.

RoD NOTIFICATION

As per NEMA, the I&APs will be notified of the RoD within the prescribed timeframes. This will include the outcome of the RoD and detail the appeal process that I&APs can follow. A copy of the RoD will be made available to any I&AP requesting such.

viii) Description of the tasks that will be undertaken during the environmental impact assessment process

The impact identification process will commence by identifying all environmental aspects on site, whether sensitive or not. General environmental aspects that will be considered include:

- Topography
- Geology
- Soil & Associated Land Capability
- Surface Water, Associated Wetlands and Aquatic Ecosystems
- Groundwater
- Floral and Faunal Ecosystems
- Air Quality
- Ambient Environmental Noise
- Archaeological and Cultural Sites
- Visual Aesthetics
- Land Use
- Socio-Economics, Health and Safety

All potential impacts that may occur to the various environmental aspects as a result of the activities and sub-activities listed in section 2 of the Scoping Report will be listed under each of the aspects.

As the specialist studies are completed, any additional impacts identified through the specialist investigations will be added. All specialists utilise some form of impact rating similar to the process detailed in Section 2(h) (vi). The impact rating completed by the specialists will as far as possible be translated into the impact assessment process detailed above to ensure that similar methodology are applied and comparable significances are obtained to allow for ranking of consolidated impacts.

As far as practically possible, considering variations in impact assessment methodology by different specialists, the specialist impact assessment will therefore be duplicated within a single unified impact assessment process. This will allow for all impacts to be assessed in the same way, reducing subjectivity and allowing for direct comparative ranking of all the impacts identified during the environmental process.

Through the PPP, any issues or potential impacts identified by the I&APs will be added to the list of potential impacts.

All these impacts will then be assessed as per the methodology described above and their significance determined.

Impact identification will therefore be a consolidated approach based on Cabanga's professional experience, specialist expertise and I&AP (including organs of state involved in the PPP) input.

The impact table formulated by Cabanga, which will be fully completed and detailed in the EIA and EMPr allows for inclusion of mitigation measures and a post-mitigation assessment of impact significance. In this way, the mitigation measures proposed by specialists can also be directly transferred to the impact assessment process.

ix) Measures to avoid, reverse, mitigate, or manage identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

Each impact identified within the impact assessment process will be evaluated in terms of whether mitigation measure can be applied or not, and what kinds of mitigation measures can be applied. This will be reported in the fully completed and detailed impact assessment table that will be completed for the EIA and EMPr. Therefore each impact, whether the significance is low or high, will have a mitigation measure stipulated where applicable. Furthermore, a post-mitigation assessment of the significance of the impact will also be completed, which will provide an indication of the effectiveness of said mitigation measure.

The preliminary summary is provided in the table below.

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control, or stop)	POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK
<p>All infrastructure areas, development footprints and associated activities.</p> <p>(Discussion of potential impacts due the mining activity as a whole. Specific impacts are discussed for each activity below)</p>	<p>Loss in grazing potential, loss of soil and deterioration of soil characteristics. Alien invasive encroachment. Alienation of, and disturbance to, animals. Loss of biodiversity, degradation of vegetation and loss of ecological function & associated loss of habitat, refuge and food for animals and fragmentation and loss of ecological corridors. Destruction of protected species. Change in land use to mining. Influx of unsuccessful job seekers. Potential disruption to local businesses. All environmental impacts can affect quality of life; mining activities carry inherent dangers which are a risk to health and safety.</p> <p>A POSITIVE IMPACT: Potential for more employment & multiplier effect.</p>	<p>REMEDY Rehabilitate all disturbed areas as soon as they are no longer required and cordon off areas until vegetation has established. Ameliorate soils as needed to establish stable vegetation communities on rehabilitated areas. Obtain permits to remove / destroy protected species or leave species in situ.</p> <p>CONTROL Compile and implement an alien and invasive species management plan. Maintain connectivity of ecological corridors as far as possible. Do not hinder, harm or trap animals. Animals or protected flora under threat from the development will be relocated from site by specialists Noise control measures will be considered. Machinery and equipment will be regularly serviced. Labourers, contractors, service providers should initially be sought locally and only regionally if skills are not available. Employ as per S&LP. Ensure proper communication channels are in place with local businesses and I&APs.</p> <p>STOP Protected species cannot be removed until the necessary permits are obtained under NEM:BA.</p>	<p>Species will take time to recover.</p> <p>Grazing potential is moderate to low and it is likely that this can be restored to a large extent with proper rehabilitation.</p> <p>Alien and invasive species may become rampant if not adequately controlled during operations and rehabilitation.</p>
<p>Opencast excavations</p>	<p>Altered topographical nature and associated drainage associated with roll-over excavation and rehabilitation will continuously change the landscape. Differential settling of material replaced into mined out cuts during rehabilitation will alter topography and</p>	<p>MODIFY Mining plan will need to be altered to avoid cemetery and 100m buffer zone if approvals for relocation are not obtained from SAHRA.</p> <p>REMEDY</p>	<p>Differential settling of material may hinder drainage in the area and</p>

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control, or stop)	POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK
	<p>associated drainage patterns.</p> <p>Alteration of the geological nature and sequence as earth material is blasted and removed and coal is extracted.</p> <p>Destruction of wetland habitat and loss of wetland ecological status and functioning of wetlands are not adequately demarcated and mining proceeds haphazardly without proper planning.</p> <p>Alteration of weathered aquifer flow dynamics and reduction of local groundwater.</p> <p>Generation of Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) as pyritic material is exposed to an oxidising environment.</p> <p>Dust generation as earth material is mobilised.</p> <p>Loss of and disturbance to structures associated with the old mine and recent historical farm which are on areas targeted for opencast mining.</p> <p>Loss of and disturbance to cemetery with two graves.</p>	<p>Rehabilitate all disturbed areas on ongoing basis as soon as sites are no longer needed for activity.</p> <p>Apply for necessary permits / authorisations to relocate graves, destroy heritage sites or conduct activities in wetlands.</p> <p>Ensure registered effected water users are compensated with alternative water supply of similar quality and quantity.</p> <p>CONTROL</p> <p>Demarcate designated activity area and no-go areas (wetlands and heritage sites) until authorisations are in place to conduct activities in these areas.</p> <p>Strip and stockpile/replace earth material separately and conduct material handling responsibly to ensure material is available for rehabilitation.</p> <p>Conduct pre-mining topographical surveys to inform the rehabilitation plan and post mining topographical environment.</p> <p>Keep mine pits as dry as possible during mining, compact carbonaceous material at the base below coal seam levels, seal off larger seepage zones that may be intersected during mining.</p> <p>Dust alleviation through spraying</p> <p>STOP</p> <p>100m buffer zones / 1:100 year floodlines will be demarcated as no-go areas until authorisations under NWA and NEMA have been obtained (if required).</p> <p>Sites identified in the HIA will be cordoned off with no mining allowed within 100m of such</p>	<p>must be monitored post closure.</p>

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control, or stop)	POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK
		sites and no infrastructure within 50m of such sites until necessary permits are obtained.	
Topsoil & subsoil stripping & stockpiling	<p>Stockpiles will change the topographical nature of the area. Compaction and alteration of physical characteristics of soil and potential loss of soil.</p> <p>Increased runoff and associated potential silt-loading of downstream water bodies and associated wetlands.</p> <p>Accumulation and mounding of groundwater under soil stockpiles.</p> <p>Dust generation through soil handling and mobilisation.</p>	<p>REMEDY</p> <p>Soil berm placement should consider remediation of other impacts, such as utilising material as berms to shield visual impacts or divert clean water runoff from site.</p> <p>Fertilise soils with poor vegetation cover or establishment.</p> <p>Disc compacted soils.</p> <p>CONTROL</p> <p>Demarcate stockpile areas, strip soils from these areas and level.</p> <p>Stockpile heights must not exceed 3m for topsoil and 6m for subsoil.</p> <p>Compile and implement the soil utilisation guide on site to preserve soil.</p> <p>Conduct soil stripping in the dry season as far as possible to reduce degradation of soil.</p> <p>Establish storm water control measures before any other activities commence to ensure clean and dirty water separation and dirty water containment.</p> <p>Establish approved erosion control measures such as top and toe berms around stockpiles.</p> <p>Vegetate all bare soils and soil stockpiles.</p> <p>Consider reducing activities when windy.</p>	Soil quality must be monitored in the earlier stage to ensure vegetation can establish and sustain itself in the long term.
Overburden stockpiles (non-carbonaceous)	<p>Stockpiles will change the topographical nature of the area.</p> <p>Accumulation and mounding of groundwater under stockpiles. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate to low.</p> <p>Dust generation as earth material is mobilised.</p> <p>Loss of and disturbance to structures associated with</p>	<p>MODIFY</p> <p>Stockpile location may need to avoid historical farm area and 50m buffer zone if permits for destruction are not obtained from SAHRA.</p> <p>REMEDY</p> <p>Material stockpiling must cease as soon as steady state mining is achieved at which stage</p>	None expected; stockpiles are inert and will be removed during rehabilitation.

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control, or stop)	POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK
	the recent historical farm which is on an area targeted for stockpiling.	material should be utilised for backfilling of mined out cuts. CONTROL Demarcate stockpile areas, strip soils from these areas and level. Stockpile heights must not exceed 6m. Consider reducing activities when windy.	
Overburden stockpiles (carbonaceous)	Stockpiles will change the topographical nature of the area. Accumulation and mounding of groundwater under stockpiles. Impact will be of medium-term duration, definite and significance is moderate to low. Dust generation as earth material is mobilised. Loss of and disturbance to structures associated with the recent historical farm which is on an area targeted for stockpiling. Increased risk of contamination through contaminated runoff to downstream water bodies and associated wetlands. Increased risk of contamination through contaminated seepage.	MODIFY Stockpile location may need to avoid historical farm area and 50m buffer zone if permits for destruction are not obtained from SAHRA. REMEDY Material stockpiling must cease as soon as steady state mining is achieved at which stage material should be utilised for backfilling of mined out cuts. CONTROL Demarcate stockpile areas, strip soils from these areas and level. Compact and line base to reduce permeability and ensure area drains to PCD. Stockpile heights must not exceed 6m. Consider reducing activities when windy.	Potential increased contamination in groundwater plume if not adequately compacted at the base of pits. Groundwater monitoring will need to continue post closure.
Blasting	Cracks and disruption to geological layers. Alteration of weathered aquifer flow dynamics and dewatering of aquifers. Dust generation. Increased noise levels. Vibrations may damage nearby heritage sites and the Lephalale Cemetery. Danger of fly-rock to surrounding land/road users. Vibrations and fly-rock may damage local structures and pose risks to surrounding land users.	MODIFY Alternative blasting methods will be considered to reduce outward impact. REMEDY Ensure registered affected water users are compensated in some way, either with alternative water supply or monetary equivalent. Ensure procedures in place to compensate for damage. CONTROL Ensure baseline photographs are taken of all	No residual impacts expected if mitigation measures are continuously applied.

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control, or stop)	POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK
		<p>structures which may be impacted for photographic evidence prior to any blasting. Blasting specialists must be contracted. Blasts methods used to reduce outward impact radius.</p> <p>Utilise free-digging as far as possible. Blasting should not be conducted when it is very windy.</p> <p>Evacuate 500m radius prior to blasting. Ensure all local land users / owners are provided with blasting schedule so that they are prepared for blasts. Also communicate steps to take that will reduce blast damage to structures.</p>	
<p>RoM & product coal stockpiling</p> <p>Coal loading and conveyance on railway</p>	<p>Creation of and removal of stockpiles will continuously alter the topography.</p> <p>Generation of coal dust and coal spillages could contaminate neighbouring areas (soil, surface water and groundwater).</p> <p>Generation of coal dust and coal spillages and potential for spontaneous combustion and associated emissions.</p> <p>A POSITIVE IMPACT: Rail transport reduces need for trucks on roads and reduces traffic and traffic-related impacts.</p>	<p>REMEDY</p> <p>Coal spillages must be cleared.</p> <p>Inspect for and treat spontaneous combustion by covering areas with fine subsoil to douse the combustion.</p> <p>CONTROL</p> <p>Demarcate stockpile areas, strip soils from these areas and level. Compact and line base to reduce permeability and ensure area drains to PCD.</p> <p>Stockpile heights do not exceed 3m.</p> <p>Move coal stockpiles on a first-in-first-out basis.</p> <p>Coal stockpile and handling must be in designated areas.</p> <p>Manage dust through water carts or sprinklers.</p> <p>Trucks/Wagons must not be overloaded and must be covered with tarpaulins.</p>	<p>None expected; coal will be removed.</p>
<p>Access and hauling along roads</p>	<p>Generation of coal dust and coal spillages could contaminate neighbouring areas (soil, surface water and groundwater).</p> <p>Generation of coal dust and coal spillages and potential</p>	<p>REMEDY</p> <p>Coal spillages must be cleared.</p> <p>CONTROL</p> <p>Coal stockpile and handling must be in</p>	<p>None; traffic will cease and coal will be removed from site.</p>

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control, or stop)	POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK
	for spontaneous combustion and associated emissions. Increased potential for road incidences and road degradation, especially during construction and decommissioning when materials are brought to and from site.	designated areas. Manage dust through water carts or sprinklers. Trucks must not be overloaded and must be covered with tarpaulins. Speed limits will be established on the dirt road. Drivers, contractors and visitors will enforce speed limits. Intersections with main tarred roads will be clearly signposted. Trucks will be in road-worthy condition with reflective strips.	
Crushing & screening & Processing Plant	Generation of coal dust and coal spillages could contaminate neighbouring areas (soil, surface water and groundwater). Irresponsible use of water and water wastage.	REMEDY Inspection of water features for leaks and immediate repair. Coal spillages must be cleared. CONTROL Saving water initiatives will be included in the environmental awareness training. Utilise water on site responsibly. Record all water usage on site. Coal stockpile and handling must be in designated areas with compacted base and must form part of the dirty water footprint.	None; facilities and coal will be removed from site.
Water supply (potable & process)	Irresponsible use of water and water wastage.	REMEDY Inspection of potable water features for leaks and immediate repair CONTROL Saving water initiatives will be included in the environmental awareness training. Utilise water on site responsibly. Record all water usage on site.	Positive impact as water will be available for other users.
Water storage (dams / reservoirs / tanks)	Contamination of soil with contaminated water runoff, ruptured dam walls. Contamination of surface water features with	REMEDY Inspect, maintain and repair all water management features.	None; facilities will eventually be rehabilitated and

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control, or stop)	POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK
	<p>contaminated water runoff, ruptured dam walls. Downstream water quantity of catchment reduced. Necessary measure to contain mine water. Contamination of groundwater through seepage of contaminated water spills, or poorly lined dams. Potential harm to flora and fauna through spills.</p> <p>A POSITIVE IMPACT: Containment of contaminated water.</p>	<p>Follow emergency response plan for spills.</p> <p>CONTROL Ensure water separation and dirty water containment on site as per GN704 requirements. Ensure all dirty water containment facilities are adequately sized, designed and constructed. All dams will be constructed and lined as per designs with a 0.8m freeboard.</p>	<p>removed from site.</p>
<p>Discard disposal (backfilling)</p>	<p>Generation of Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) as pyritic material is exposed to an oxidising environment.</p> <p>A POSITIVE IMPACT: Reduce impacts associated with discard dumps such as spontaneous combustion, dust, emissions and visual aesthetics.</p>	<p>MODIFY Alternative would be a discard dump facility which would impact negatively on topography and have additional environmental impacts associated with dust, spontaneous combustion, contaminated surface water runoff, spills from RWDs and intrusion on visual aesthetics.</p> <p>REMEDY Consider construction of downstream cut-off trench to capture AMD seepage and direct this to the PCDs where this occurs.</p> <p>CONTROL Keep mining areas as dry as possible and replace and compact carbonaceous material at the bottom of the pit during rehab to ensure early flooding and oxygen displacement. Seal off individual seepage zones in the fractured rock. Rehabilitated areas must be free draining to prevent ingress of water.</p> <p>STOP Discard material can only be placed in the pit once exemption is obtained under the NWA.</p>	<p>Potential increased contamination in groundwater plume if not adequately compacted at the base of pits. Groundwater monitoring will need to continue post closure.</p>

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control, or stop)	POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK
Slurry dams	<p>Contamination of soil with contaminated water runoff, ruptured dam walls.</p> <p>Contamination of surface water features with contaminated water runoff, ruptured dam walls.</p> <p>Contamination of groundwater through seepage of contaminated water spills, or poorly lined dams.</p> <p>Potential harm to flora and fauna through spills.</p>	<p>REMEDY Inspect, maintain and repair all water management features. Follow emergency response plan for spills.</p> <p>CONTROL Ensure water separation and dirty water containment on site as per GN704 requirements. Ensure all dirty water containment facilities are adequately sized, designed and constructed. All dams will be constructed and lined as per designs with a 0.8m freeboard. Slurry removed from dams will be stockpiled in the coal stockpile area designated as part of the dirty footprint area.</p>	None; facilities will eventually be rehabilitated and removed from site.
Storm water runoff management features	<p>Downstream water quantity of catchment reduced. Necessary measure to contain mine water.</p> <p>A POSITIVE IMPACT: Containment of contaminated water.</p>	<p>REMEDY Ensure trenches and berms are adequately sized and inspect, maintain and repair all water management features. Keep dirty water runoff areas as compact as possible to increase clean water runoff footprint area.</p> <p>CONTROL Ensure water separation and dirty water containment on site as per GN704 requirements.</p>	None; features will eventually be rehabilitated and removed from site.
Water & slurry pipelines	<p>Contamination of soil with contaminated water from burst pipelines.</p> <p>Potential contamination of surface water features with burst pipelines.</p> <p>Infiltration of contaminated water to groundwater.</p> <p>Potential harm to flora and fauna through spills.</p>	<p>REMEDY Inspect, maintain and repair pipelines and pumps. Follow emergency response plan for spills. Keep back-up pumps and pipes on site.</p> <p>CONTROL Pipelines should be laid in paddocks which will serve to contain any leaks.</p>	None; will eventually be removed from site.

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control, or stop)	POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK
		Pipelines should have a series of shut-off valves which can prevent flow of contaminated water should leaks occur. STOP Dirty water pipelines will remain outside 100m buffer zones / 1:100 year floodlines until authorisations under NWA have been obtained where needed.	
Lighting	Hindrance to nocturnal animals. Increased visibility of the site. Potential nuisance to surrounding land/road users.	REMEDY Utilise lights in the orange and yellow light ranges rather than white. This has the added benefit of reducing strong light and dark contrasts which also has safety benefits for staff. CONTROL Conduct activities during day as far as possible. Ensure directional floodlights are utilised to reduce light pollution to surrounds.	None; light masts will eventually be removed from site.
Explosives magazine	Potential contamination of soils with explosives materials (largely nitrogen-based compounds). Potential contamination of surface water with explosives materials (largely nitrogen-based compounds). Potential contamination of groundwater with indiscriminate use explosive (particularly nitrogen based contaminants). Danger to surrounding communities.	CONTROL Apply good housekeeping practices. All explosives will be stored and used as per Legislative / SANS requirements. Magazine will be in an appropriate location away from main mining and active areas. Magazine will be adequately marked with relevant signs and warnings and fenced off with access control.	None; facility will eventually be removed from site.
Waste generation & storage	Potential contamination of soil, surface water and groundwater with indiscriminately dumped waste. Potential harm to flora and fauna through littering and waste toxins. Deterioration in visual aesthetics.	REMEDY Inspect and clear all litter and waste. CONTROL Apply good housekeeping practices. Waste storage area will be treated as a dirty area and any runoff from site must be contained.	None; waste will be cleared from site during decommissioning.

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control, or stop)	POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK
		<p>Waste should be recycled as far as possible and sold/given to interested contractors. Waste will be stored according to the Norms and Standards for Storage of Waste. Recyclable waste should not be stored for excessive periods. Refuse bins will be placed around site to collect waste for separation, recycling and disposal.</p>	
Stores, workshops & washbays	<p>Potential hydrocarbon contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater and potential contamination of soil with indiscriminate use of contaminating materials (cement, chemicals, etc.). Potential hydrocarbon contamination will be source of toxin to flora and fauna.</p>	<p>REMEDY Oil from oil traps will be removed to the used hydrocarbon drum for removal from site by a reputable hydrocarbon waste contractor. Spill kits must be available on site and personnel trained to utilise these to clear spills.</p> <p>CONTROL Apply good housekeeping practices. Areas will be treated as a dirty areas and any runoff from sites must be contained. Cement will be handled over protected ground or sheeting. Chemicals will be stored as per requirements with the MSDS. Wet and dry chemicals, reducing and oxidising agents, will be stored separately. Bunds in workshop and washbay will be fitted with an outlet valve or drain to an oil trap.</p>	None; will eventually be removed from site.
Ablutions & change house with sewage treatment plant	<p>Potential contamination of soil, surface water and groundwater with sewage. Source of microbial contamination and health risk if sewage leaks occur.</p>	<p>MODIFY Alternative to utilise existing municipal facilities not feasible as these facilities are already highly stressed due to the growth of Lephalale.</p> <p>REMEDY Ensure sewage treatment plant and associated settling dams are adequately sized to prevent the need for additional construction and</p>	Facility is likely to remain on site as an independent small business enterprise or be taken over by the municipality. Impact

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control, or stop)	POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK
		increasing developmental footprint. CONTROL Standard operating procedure (SOP) will be devised and implemented for the sewage treatment facility. Bacterial assessment of all monitoring points downstream of the sewage treatment plant.	management will be handed over to new operator.
Fuel storage	Potential hydrocarbon contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater. Potential hydrocarbon contamination will be source of toxin to flora and fauna.	REMEDY Oil from oil traps will be removed to the used hydrocarbon for removal from site by a reputable hydrocarbon waste contractor. Spill kits must be available on site and personnel trained to utilise these to clear spills. CONTROL Area will be treated as a dirty area and any runoff from site must be contained. All diesel storage must be within concrete bunded areas that contain 110% of storage capacity if roofed or 120% storage capacity if not roofed; must be to SANS standards, refuelling areas will be over concrete platform. Bunds will be fitted with an outlet which will only be opened under controlled circumstances. The outflow will flow through an oil trap and water component will be treated and recycled as process water. Oil from oil traps will be removed to the used hydrocarbon drums which will be temporarily stored in concrete bunded areas prior to removal from site by a reputable hydrocarbon waste contractor.	None; will eventually be removed from site.
Hard park	Potential hydrocarbon contamination of soils, surface water and groundwater. Potential hydrocarbon contamination will be source of toxin to flora and fauna.	REMEDY Spill kits must be available on site and personnel trained to utilise these to clear spills. CONTROL	None; areas will eventually be rehabilitated.

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control, or stop)	POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK
		<p>Area will be treated as a dirty area and any runoff from site must be contained.</p> <p>All vehicles / machinery on site will be up-to-date with their service and maintenance plans.</p> <p>The use of persistently leaky equipment will be discontinued until repairs are made.</p> <p>Equipment will not be parked over bare ground; where unavoidable, drip trays will be placed under the equipment to collect potential leaks.</p>	
Rehabilitation	<p>Groundwater levels will start to recover which will increase the potential for plume migration and decant. Dust generation associated with material handling.</p> <p>POSITIVE IMPACTS include: Eradication of voids & stockpiles through replacement of material and profiling, soil replacement and amelioration, free drainage restored to area, groundwater levels will start to recover, seeding and vegetative cover and plant community succession, influx of animals to the area once vegetation establishes, improved visual aesthetic.</p>	<p>MODIFY Treatment options for contaminated groundwater must be finalised during decommissioning.</p> <p>REMEDY Rehabilitation must be on-going and the areas contoured to ensure catchment flow dynamics are similar to pre-mining conditions and prevent pooling of water over rehabilitated areas. Soil must be ameliorated in order to sustain a vegetative cover and adequate vegetative cover established.</p> <p>Local indigenous species must be utilised during rehabilitation.</p> <p>CONTROL Rehabilitation model and plan must be implemented throughout the life of mine. Carbonaceous material placed and compacted in the bottom of the pit.</p> <p>Manage dust through water carts or sprinklers.</p>	<p>Groundwater monitoring, soil quality monitoring, topographical surveying, surface water monitoring and monitoring of vegetation cover and succession must be on-going after decommissioning to ensure site is stable.</p>

x) **Other information required by the Competent Authority**

Compliance with the provisions of sections 24(4) (a) and (b) read with section 24 (3) (a) and (7) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). The EIA report must include the:-

(1) Impact on the socio-economic conditions of any directly affected person.

(Provide the results of Investigation, assessment, and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting on any directly affected person including the landowner, lawful occupier, or, where applicable, potential beneficiaries of any land restitution claim, attach the investigation report as **Appendix 2.19.1** and confirm that the applicable mitigation is reflected in 2.5.3; 2.11.6.and 2.12.herein).

No detailed studies have been completed at this stage. A socio-economic impact assessment will be undertaken during the EIA phase of the project. The existing game farm will most likely need to be bought out or else the landowner assisted with costs associated with possible relocation.

The Department of Land Affairs has been consulted and specifically requested to provide information on any potential land claims or other property issues where known. No response has been forthcoming to date.

(2) Impact on any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act.

(Provide the results of investigation, assessment, and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting on 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, attach the investigation report as **Appendix 2.19.2** and confirm that the applicable mitigation is reflected in 2.5.3; 2.11.6.and 2.12.herein).

To date four sites will be affected directly. Two graves, a historic mine and two recent but historic farms will be affected by opencast mining and the East Pit stockpile. Other than the small cemetery with the two graves, the sites do not hold major cultural or scientific value. The cemetery will have to be relocated and a full relocations process with independent PPP will need to be conducted.

SAHRA has been notified as an organ of state and has been notified of the project through the various PPP procedures described in the Scoping Report. A Phase I heritage assessment study has been completed for the mining right area; and a study is underway for the railway siding alternatives, which will be completed as part of the EIA and EMPr phase.

These reports will be submitted to SAHRA for comment. All outcomes will be reported in the EIA and EMPr.

i) Other matters required in terms of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.

(the EAP managing the application must provide the Competent Authority with detailed, written proof of an investigation as required by section 24(4)(b)(i) of the Act and motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives, as contemplated in sub-regulation 22(2)(h), exist. The EAP must attach such motivation as **Appendix 4**).

Section 24(4) (b) (i) of the Act specifies "investigation of the potential consequences or impacts of the alternatives to the activity on the environment and assessment of the significance of those potential consequences or impacts, including the option of not implementing the activity"

This has been addressed in the relevant sections above. As stipulated, the site is delimited by the prospecting rights area and the extent of the resource. The type of mining to be conducted is limited by the depth of the resource. Processing requirements are limited to the in situ quality and market needs and demands.

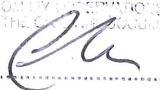
Site layout alternatives are limited, but have been detailed in the Scoping Report. Any further changes will be described and motivated in the EMPr once the specialist studies are completed.

j) UNDERTAKING REGARDING CORRECTNESS OF INFORMATION

I Jane Gayle Kennard herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the comments and inputs from stakeholders and Interested and Affected parties has been correctly recorded in the report.

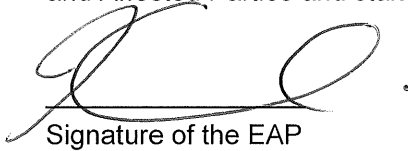

Signature of the EAP
DATE:

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
CSC
2015 -09- 09
HONEYDEW
SUID AFRIKAANSE POLISIEDIENS

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I CERTIFY THAT THE DOCUMENT IS A TRUE REPRODUCTION (COPY) OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT, WHICH WAS HANDLED TO ME FOR AUTHENTICATION. I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT, FROM MY BEST KNOWLEDGE, AN AMENDMENT OR A CHANGE WAS NOT MADE TO THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.	
HANDTEKENING SIGNATURE	
MAGSHOMMER FORCE NUMBER	7058794-1
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NAAM IN SKRIF NAME IN PRINT	Madhela Cecilia Mosha

k) UNDERTAKING REGARDING LEVEL OF AGREEMENT

I Jane Gayle Kennard herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the level of agreement with Interested and Affected Parties and stakeholders has been correctly recorded and reported herein.



Signature of the EAP

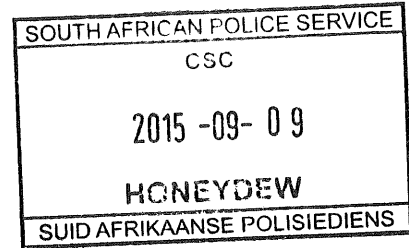
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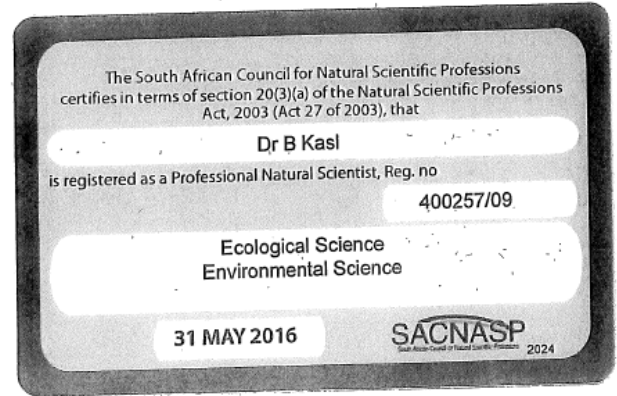
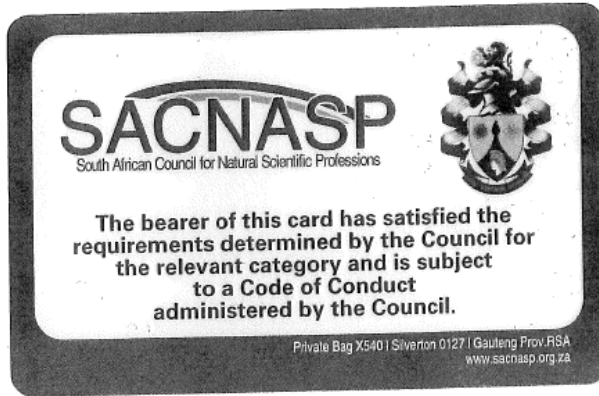
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7158290-1 RANG Cst
Macheld Cecilia Mosha

Handwritten name: *Macheld Cecilia Mosha*



Appendix 1: The qualifications of the EAP



THE INTERIM CERTIFICATION BOARD FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONERS
OF SOUTH AFRICA

P.O. Box 1749, Noordhoek, 7979
Email: eacertify@intekom.co.za
Website: www.eapsa.co.za
Tel / Fax: 021 - 7891385

20 December 2014

Barbara Kasl
Postnet Suite 470
Private Bag X3
2162

Dear Barbara

CERTIFICATION AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

The Interim Certification Board for Environmental Assessment Practitioners of South Africa have decided to approve your certification as an Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).

We would like to remind you of your obligations (with reference to Section 7 of your Application Form) as a certified EAP to practice in accordance with Section 6 of our Information Booklet, namely "Conduct and Code of Ethics". You will be notified of any changes to the Code as and when appropriate. Please note that, as a certified EAP, you should abide by IAIA's draft Code of Practice.

We believe that strict application of these Codes is the best assurance for authorities, clients, interested and affected parties and other EAPs that certification helps to uphold professional standards, and provides some level of assurance about the quality of environmental assessment in South Africa.

Yours sincerely

MAITLAND SEAMAN
(CHAIRPERSON)

THIS CERTIFICATION INITIATIVE IS ENDORSED BY:
Association for the Advancement of Black Scientists, Engineers and Technologists; The Association of Consulting Town & Regional Planners; Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology; Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism; The Environmental Law Association; International Association for Impact Assessment South African Affiliate; Institute of Landscape Architects of South Africa; Institute of Waste Management Southern Africa; The South African Association of Consulting Engineers; South African Black Technical and Allied Careers Organisation (Western Cape); South African Council for the Landscape Architectural Profession; South African Institute of Architects; South African Institution of Civil Engineering; Southern African Institute of Ecologists and Environmental Scientists; Water Institute of Southern Africa.



UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND, JOHANNESBURG

At a congregation of the University

held on 29 April 1999

Barbara Kasl

was admitted to the Degree of

Bachelor of Science

IK BEWYS BEER DAT HIERDIE KOPIE DIT 'N WAAR AFKRIK (AFSKRIF) IS VAN DIE OORSPRONKELIKE OORNAEMTE DAT AAN MY VIR WAARHEIDSGOEDKEURING EN BEWYSING VERDIEN DAT VOLGENS MY WAARHEIDSGOEDKEURING EN VERWAGTING OF VERWAGTING OP DIE OORSPRONKELIKE OORNAEMTE AANGEBRING IS NIE.

I CERTIFY THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS A TRUE REPRODUCTION (COPY) OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WHICH WAS HANDED TO ME FOR AUTHENTICATION. I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT FROM MY OBSERVATIONS AN AMENDMENT OR A CHANGE WAS NOT MADE TO THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

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WONATLID: *[Signature]*
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POLICE NUMBER: *[Signature]*
WOMAN IN BEWYSING: *[Signature]*



[Signature]
Dean, Faculty of Science

[Signature]
Vice-Chancellor and Principal

[Signature]

Registrar (Academic)





UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND,
JOHANNESBURG

At a congregation of the University

held on 25 November 2004

Barbara Kasl

was admitted to the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

EN BERTYFSEEM DAT HIERDIE KOPIË (OF 'N GARE AFDRUK (AFSKRIF) IS VAN DIE OORSPRONKELIKE DOKUMENT WAT AAN MY WIS WAARVANSING VOORDELE IS. EN BERTYFSEEM VORFERS DAT VOLGENS MY WAARHEIDSGES DAAK HEE. WYSPRING OF VERANDERING OP DIE OORSPRONKELIKE DOKUMENT AANDEERING IS NIE.

I CERTIFY THAT THIS DOCUMENT IS A TRUE REPRODUCTION (COPY) OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT WHICH WAS HANDLED TO ME FOR AUTHENTICATION. I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THERE ARE NO RESERVATIONS OR AMENDMENTS OR A CHANGE HAS NOT MADE TO THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:
SIGNATURE:
NAME:
RANK:
FORCE NUMBER:
NAME IN BRITISH:

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIEDIENS
KLIËNTE DIENS SENTRUM
2010 -03- 2 2
CLIENT SERVICE CENTRE
LINDEN
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

[Signature]
Dean, Faculty of Science

[Signature]
Vice-Chancellor and Principal

[Signature]
Registrar





We certify that

JANE GAYLE KENNARD

*having complied with the requirements of the Higher Education Act
and the Institutional Statute, was admitted to the degree of*

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

in Environmental Management: Botany Stream

*at a congregation of the University
on 6 May 2014*

M. Madhavan

Vice-Chancellor



M. Ligt

Executive Dean

J. van der Merwe

University Registrar



Appendix 2: EAP's curriculum vitae

Postal address: 49 Eagle Terrace, Apple Street, Randparkrif

Phone: +27 11 794 7534 (w) +27 (0) 71 988 6773 (C)

E-mail: barbs@cabangaconcepts.co.za

Nationality: Czech

Languages: English, Afrikaans and Czech

Date of Birth: 16 September 1976

EDUCATION

Tertiary Institute:

University of the Witwatersrand

- 2002-2004: PhD (Animal, Plant and Environmental Sciences)
- 1999-2001: MSc (upgraded to PhD)
- 1998: B.Sc. Hon. (Zoology and Botany)
- 1995-1998: BSc (Zoology and Botany)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

01/2008 – Current: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST - Cabanga Concepts cc. Environmental consultancy and specialising in all environmental authorisation processes.

09/2004 – 11/2007: UNIT MANAGER FOR THE BIOPHYSICAL DEPARTMENT - Digby Wells and Associates. Specialising in Fauna and Flora Reports and also full environmental authorisation processes including EIA and EMP reports. International projects included Etoile Mine in DRC, Randgold Mine in Mali, Valencia uranium green-field mine in Namibia, Mmamabula coal mine and power plant in Botswana.

09/2003 – 11/2003: VISITING POSTGRADUATE STUDENT RESEARCHER - Pole de Protection des Plantes (CIRAD). Projects: to determine sugarcane borer (*Chilo Sacchariphagus*) neonate larval behaviour on two varieties of sugarcane plants and determine if SASEX rearing diet is adequate for *Chilo Sacchariphagus* rearing (Saint Pierre, Reunion Island, France).

1999 –2002: MSc AND PhD STUDENT - South African Sugar Experiment Station (SASEX)– On site research for MSc and PhD degrees to determine habitat management strategies to control sugarcane borer (*Eldana saccharina*) in South African sugarcane (Mnt. Edgecombe, R. S. A.).

1999-2000: RESEARCH TECHNICIAN - SASEX contract work for Deciduous Fruit Producers Trust (DFPT) (Mnt. Edgecombe, R. S. A.). To determine effects of temperature on fruit fly mortality in fruits.

1997-1999, 2001: LABORATORY DEMONSTRATOR AND TUTOR - University of the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg, R. S. A.).

- Teaching assistant for College of Science I and II (1998-1999, 2001)
- Teaching assistant for 1st year Medics (1998-1999, 2001)
- Tutor for College of Science (2001)
- Catering for 3rd year Zoology Field excursion (1999)
- Demonstrating to various age groups at the “Yebo Gogga” insect exhibition at the Johannesburg Zoo (1997-1999)

2001: **PRIVATE TUTOR** - Private tutoring for first year student.

1993-1998: **PART-TIME JOBS**

COURSES AND WORKSHOPS

21 October 2010: NEM: Air Quality Act course through IMBEWU Sustainability Legal Specialists (Pty) Ltd

August 2009: NEMA and NEMWA course through ECOLAW

14 Nov 2007: Environmental Impact Assessment Training

28 Feb – 2 Mar 2007: Project Management for Non-Project Managers Course through Astro Tech

29th Sep 2006: Unilever Introduction to Managing Environmental Water Quality - Practical, Theoretical and Policy; through Institute for Water Research – RHODES University.

19-21 Sep 2005: Non-credited course in River health and SASS5 rapid methodology of water quality assessment through NEPID Consultants

20 May 2005: Snake Identification and Snakebite Treatment Course

AWARDS RECEIVED

2004: R 36 000 THRIP Student Bursary

2003: R 36 000 THRIP Student Bursary

2002: R 30 000 THRIP Student Bursary

2000: R 10 000 Merit Award Bursary – University of Witwatersrand

 R 18 000 South African Sugar Association Experiment Station Student Bursary

1999: R 10 000 Merit Award Bursary – University of Witwatersrand

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

- **2008-CURRENT:** Entomological Society of South Africa
- **2008-CURRENT:** International Association for Impact Assessment
- **2001:** Entomological Society of South Africa
- **1999:** Entomological Society of South Africa
- **1998:** Zoological Society of Southern Africa

CONFERENCES, PUBLICATIONS & TALKS

Kasl, B.*; Conlong, D. E. and Byrne, M. J. (2003) Push-pull strategy to decrease *Eldana saccharina* Walker (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) infestations in southern African sugarcane.

4 November 2003, Pole de Protection des Plantes, Saint Pierre, Reunion Island, France

Kasl, B.*; Conlong, D. E. and Byrne, M. J. (2003) Creating semiochemical diversions to control sugarcane borers. *Biocontrol News and Information* 24(2). **Article**

Conlong, D. E.; Kasl, B.* (2001) Stimulo-deterrent diversion, *Eldana saccharina* Walker (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) and *Xanthopimpla stemmator* Thunberg (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae), preliminary results. *Proceedings of the South African Sugar Technologists' Association* 75. **Talk & Paper**

Kasl, B.*; Byrne, M. J. and Conlong, D. E. (2001) Towards a stimulo-deterrent strategy to control *Eldana saccharina* Walker (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae), a sugarcane borer of economic importance. Abstracted in the Proceedings of the 13th Entomological Society of Southern Africa, pg. 32. Pietermaritzburg, Kwa-Zulu Natal, R. S. A., 2-5 July 2001. ISBN: 0-620-27806-4. **Talk**

Conlong, D. E.* and Kasl, B. (2001) Stimulo-deterrent diversion as a control option for *Eldana saccharina* Walker (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae), an indigenous pest of sugarcane in southern Africa. 24th ISSCT conference, Brisbane, Australia, 16-20 September 2001. **Poster**.

Conlong, D. E.*; Kasl, B. (2000) Stimulo-deterrent diversion to decrease infestation in sugarcane by *Eldana saccharina* (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae). *Proceedings of the South African Sugar Technologists' Association* 74. **Talk & Paper**

Kasl, B.*; Knell, R.; Byrne, M. J. (1999) Female mate choice in *Euoniticellus intermedius* (Reiche) (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae). Abstracted in the Proceedings of the 12th Entomological Society of Southern Africa, pg. 64. Potchefstroom, North-Western Province, R. S. A., 12-15 July 1999. ISBN: 1-86849-122-6. **Talk**.

Kasl, B.*; Mason, M. C.; Passmore, N. I. (1998) The effects of male size and sociality on waving frequency in the fiddler crab, *Uca annulipes*. Abstracted in Zoological Society of Southern Africa (ZSSA) Symposium – African Trends and Future Perspectives, pg. 98. Durban, Kwa-Zulu Natal, R. S. A., 6-10 July 1998. **Poster**.

(* - presenter)

Postal address: Postnet Suite 470, P/Bag X3, Northriding, 2162, South Africa

Phone: +27 11 794 7534 (w) 083 236 0169 (C)

E-mail: jane@cabangaconcepts.co.za

Nationality: South African

Languages: English and Afrikaans

Date of Birth: 01 September 1981

EDUCATION

2013 University of South Africa (completed part time)

Bachelor's Degree in Environmental Management: Botany Stream (BSc)

Majors: Environmental Science and Botany

Minors: Archaeology, Chemistry, Geology, Statistics, Terrestrial & Aquatic Ecology,
Hydrology, GIS, Computer Skills, Environmental Law and Ethics

** All practical components were undertaken through the North-West University (PUKS).*

1999 John Ross College, Richards Bay, Kwa-Zulu Natal

Matric with exemption

CERTIFICATES

Current **University of Cape Town**
Advance Project Management

July 2015 **Carbon Footprint Analyst**
Terra Firma Academy

2001 **South African Property and Real Estate Law (Certified Estate Agent)**
The Estate Agency Affairs Board South Africa

AFFILIATIONS AND REGISTRATIONS:

Member of the Environmental Law Association, South Africa

Member of the International Association for Impact Assessment, South Africa

Member of the International Association for Public Participation, Southern Africa

COURSES AND WORKSHOPS

2015 **NEMA: Environmental Impact Assessment Regime**
Imbewu Sustainability Legal Specialists

2014 **NEMA: Environmental Impact Assessment Regime**
Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

2014	Waste Management Act Amendments Mac Roberts Attorneys
2013	Environmental and Mining Law Mac Roberts Attorneys
2012	Practical Implementation of BEE EconoBEE
2011	Practical Understanding of South African Waste Legislation, Integrated Waste Management Planning & Waste Classification CBS Solution
2011	National Environmental Management Act & NEM:Waste Act EcoLaw

WORK EXPERIENCE

2006 - Cabanga Concepts Environmental Consultants
Current Environmental Professional / Project Manager

- Project and account management
- Budget management
- Proposals
- Client liaison
- Manage 6 staff members
- Undertake site investigations (greenfields and operational areas)
- Review of specialist studies
- Document quality control
- Carbon Footprinting
- Compilation of emergency response plans for mining
- Compilation of environmental legal registers
- Environmental compliance audits specifically with regards to industry and mining
- Due diligence investigations in support of business merges and/or acquisitions within the mining industry
- Pre-Feasibility Assessments for proposed projects
- Fatal Flaws Analysis for proposed projects
- Compilation of mining right and prospecting right applications in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act
- Environmental licensing and permitting:
 - Section 102 applications (MPRDA)
 - General Authorisations & Water Use Licensing (NWA)
 - Integrated Water and Waste Management Plans
 - Atmospheric Emission License Applications (NEM:AQA)
 - Waste Management License (NEM:WA)
- Compilation of Scoping Reports, Impacts assessments and Management Plans
- Assisting with the compilation of documents for World Bank Projects

(IFC Standards / Equator Principles)

- Taking of water samples
- Undertaking the Public Participation Process for proposed and existing operations in industry and mining
- Liaison and follow up with licensing authorities
- Collaborating with mineral and environmental lawyers in responding to corrective notices and directives issued in terms of the various legislation
- Applications for permits in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act

2002 – Digby Wells & Associates Environmental Consultants
2006 PA to the Executive Committee

- Assist EXCO board with administration duties, review and formatting of reports, general office management, authorities liaison, assist with public participation and other general ad hoc duties.

2000 – Realty Executives
2002 Candidate Estate Agent

- Management of rental properties, general office management and administration

OTHER

- Proficient in Microsoft Office Suite (Excel, Word, Outlook etc.)
- Familiar with SANBI GIS and Land Use Decision Support Tool (LUDS)
- Proficient in the following South Africa Legislation:
 - The Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996)
 - The Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002)
 - The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)
 - The Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989)
 - The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983)
 - The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
 - The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2004 (Act 31 of 2004)
 - The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004)
 - The National Environmental Management: Waste Management Act (Act 59 of 2008)
 - The National Heritage Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999)
 - The National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998)
 - The Water Services Act, 1997 (Act 108 of 1997)
 - The National Veld & Forest Fire Act, 1998 (Act No 101 of 1998)
 - The National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act 93 of 1996)
 - The Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act 15 of 1973)
 - The Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act 120 of 1977)
 - The National Nuclear Reactor Act, 1999 (Act 47 of 1999)
 - The Explosives Act, 1956 (Act 73 of 1989)
 - The Fencing Act, 1963 (Act 31 of 1963)
 - Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947)

- The Occupational Health & Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993)
- The Mine Health & Safety Act, 1996 (Act 29 of 1996)
- The Consumer Protection Act, 2008 (Act 68 of 2008)
- The Second Hands Good Act, 2009 (Act 6 of 2009)

LIST OF PROJECTS:

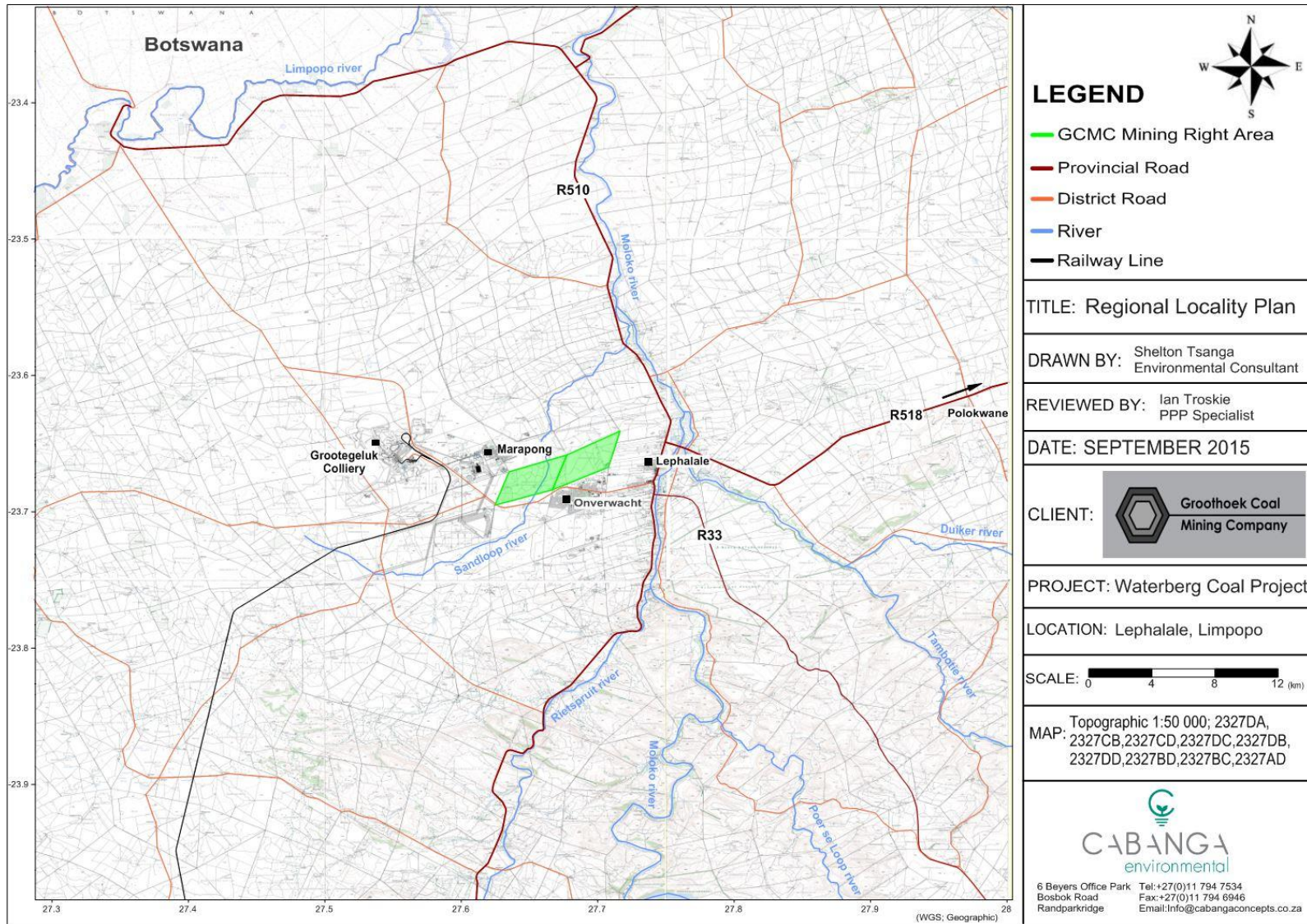
The following is a list of some of the projects which I have managed over the last few years:

- IG Chem, 24G Application for Rectification & Continuation Impact Assessment & Management Plan
- Homelands Mining & Energy, Kendal Colliery, 24G Application for Rectification & Continuation Impact Assessment & Management Plan
- G&W Base Minerals Prospect & Sahara, Basic Assessment and Environmental Management Plan
- Worldwide Coal Carolina, Road Deviation Basic Assessment and Environmental Management Plan
- Overlooked Colliery , Prospecting Environmental Management Plan
- Uitkyk Siding, Environmental Management Plan
- BVI Uitkomst Colliery Integrated Water Use License Application
- Pembani Coal Carolina, Water Use License Application and associated Integrated Water & Waste Management Plan
- Black Wattle, EMP Performance Assessment
- Eyethu Coal, Leeuwpoort Colliery, EMP Performance Assessment
- Eyethu Coal, Mooifontein Colliery, EMP Performance Assessment
- Eyethu Coal, Welgelegen Colliery, EMP Performance Assessment
- G&W Base Minerals, Benadeplaats Mine, EMP Performance Assessment
- Sudor Coal, Halfgewonnen Colliery, EMP Performance Assessment
- G&W Base Minerals, Koppies EMP Performance Assessment
- Shiva Uranium, Environmental Compliance Report
- Pembani Coal Carolina, Environmental Compliance Audit
- Droogvallei Rail Siding Company, Environmental Compliance Audit
- Vierfontein Colliery, Environmental Compliance Audit
- Miranda Coal, Sesikhona Colliery, Environmental Compliance Audit
- Miranda Coal, Burnside Colliery, Environmental Compliance Audit
- Droogvallei Rail Siding Company, Integrated Water Use License Compliance Audit
- Pembani Coal Carolina, Integrated Water Use License Compliance Audit
- Umcebo Mining, Kleinfontein Colliery, Integrated Water Use License Compliance Audit

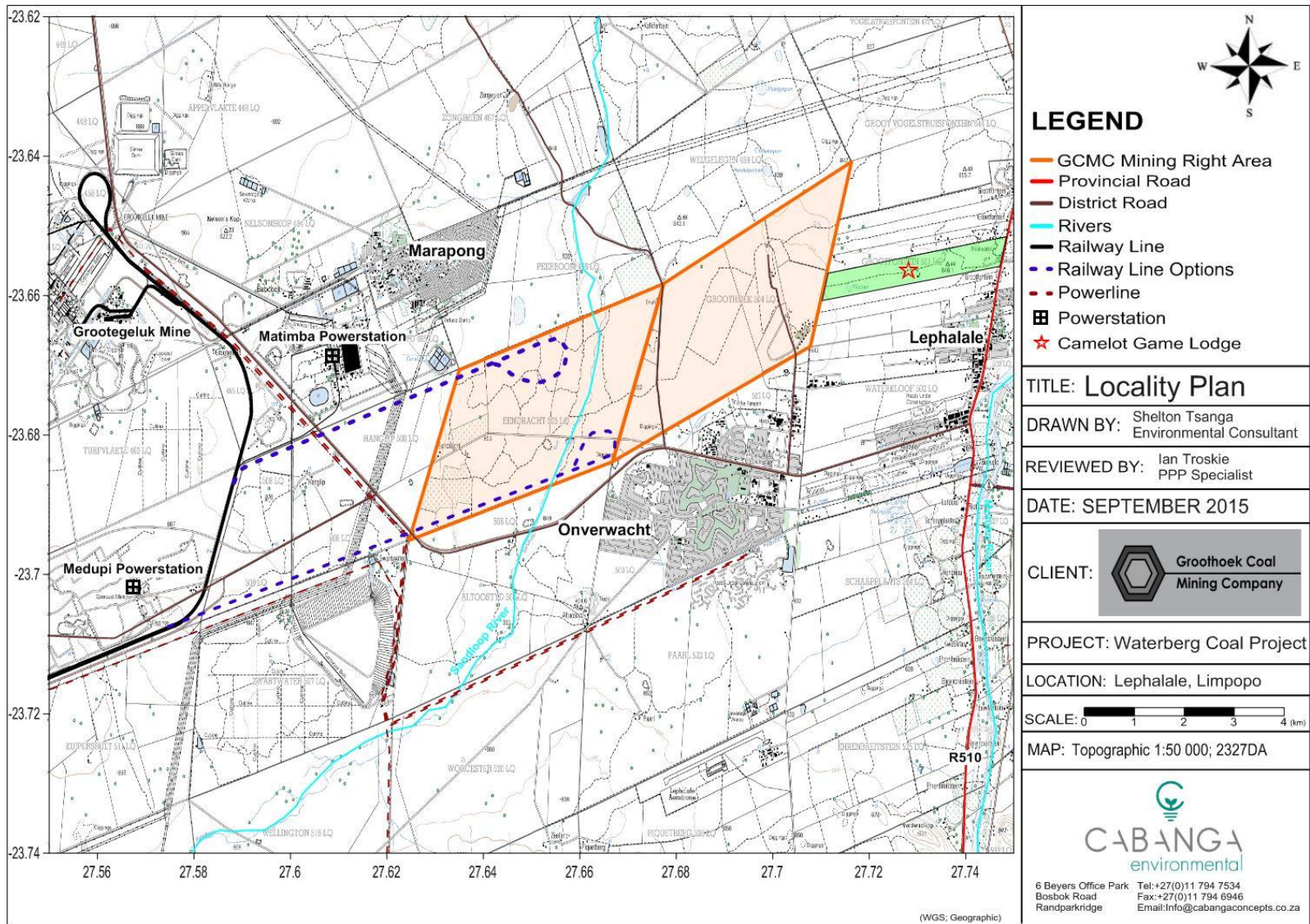
REFERENCES

1. Ken van Rooyen, Geologist and Environmental Scientist: kenvr@telkomsa.net
2. Dr. Barbara Kasl, Entomologist: barbs@cabangaconcepts.co.za
3. Esme Ferreira, Environmental Lawyer: eferreira@tiscali.co.za

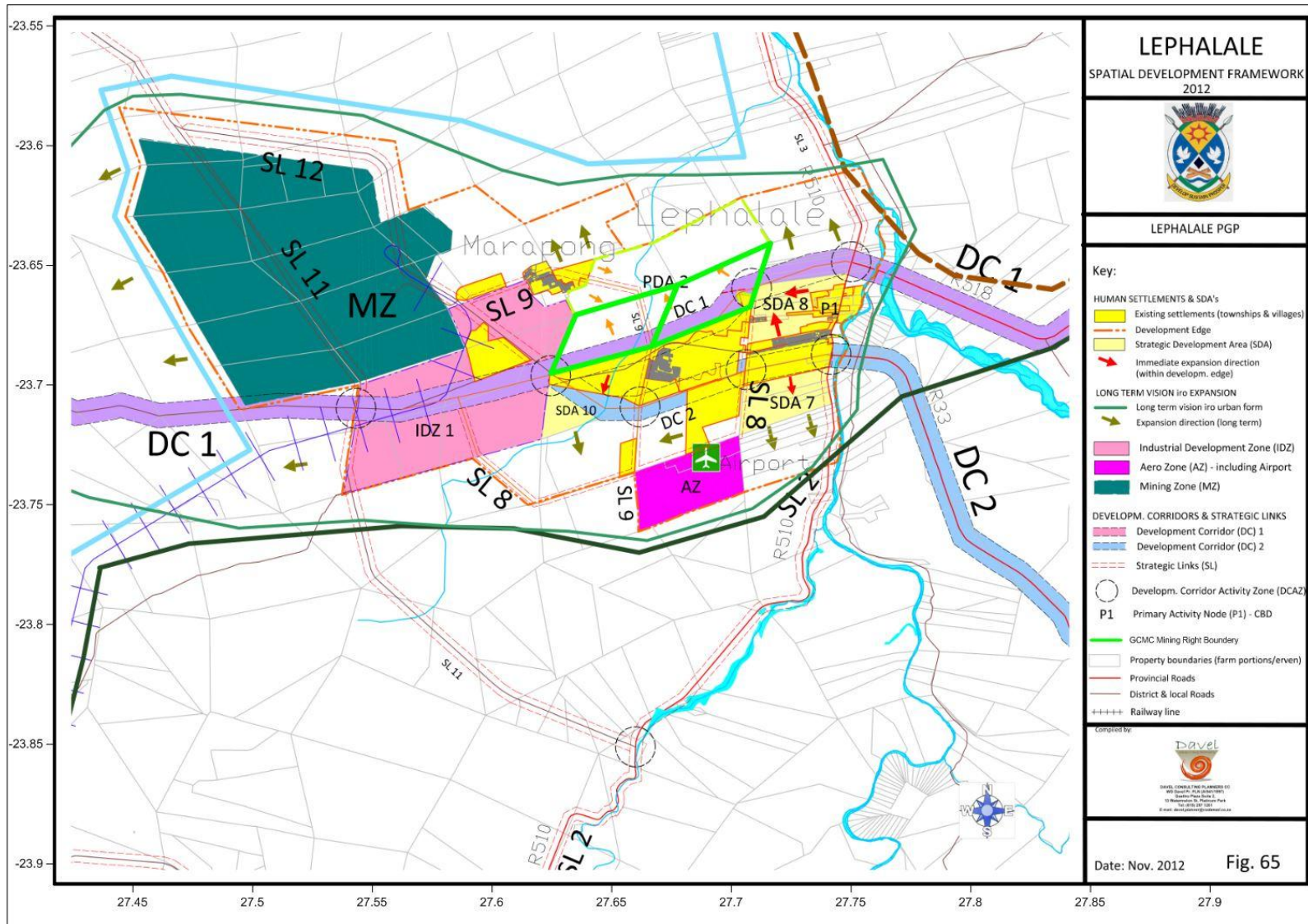
Appendix 3: Locality map & other regional plans of importance



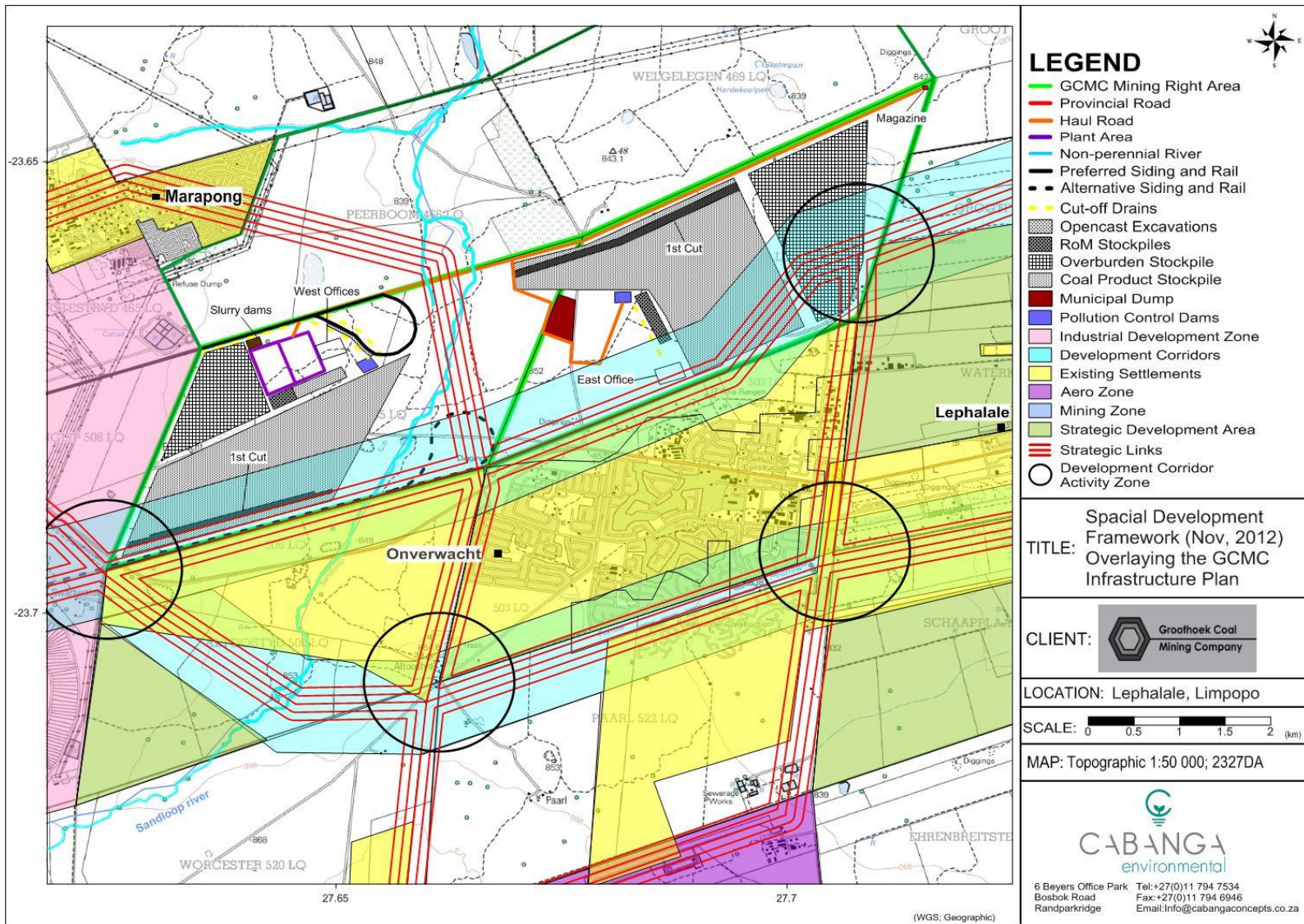
Plan 1: Regional setting



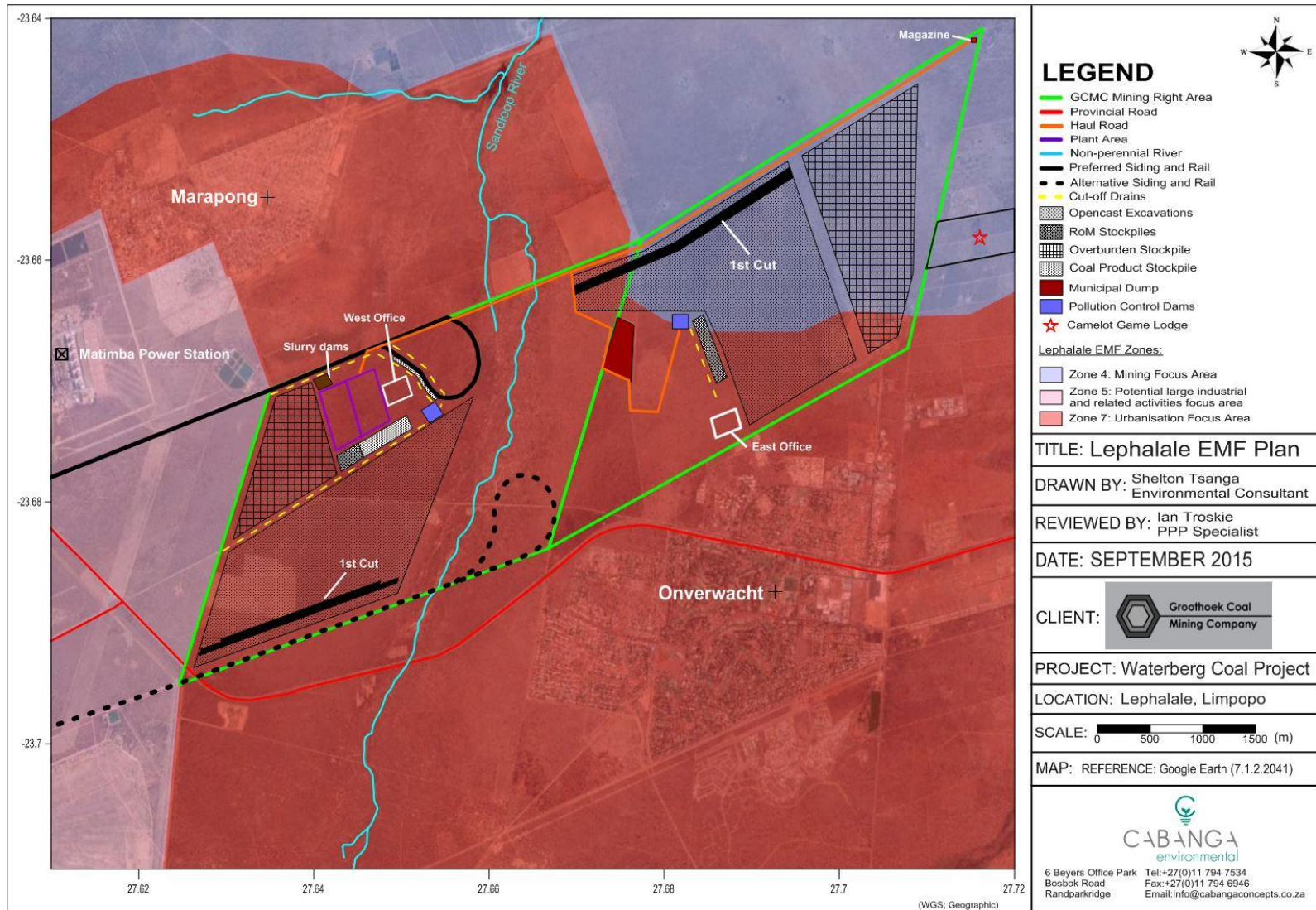
Plan 2: Local Setting



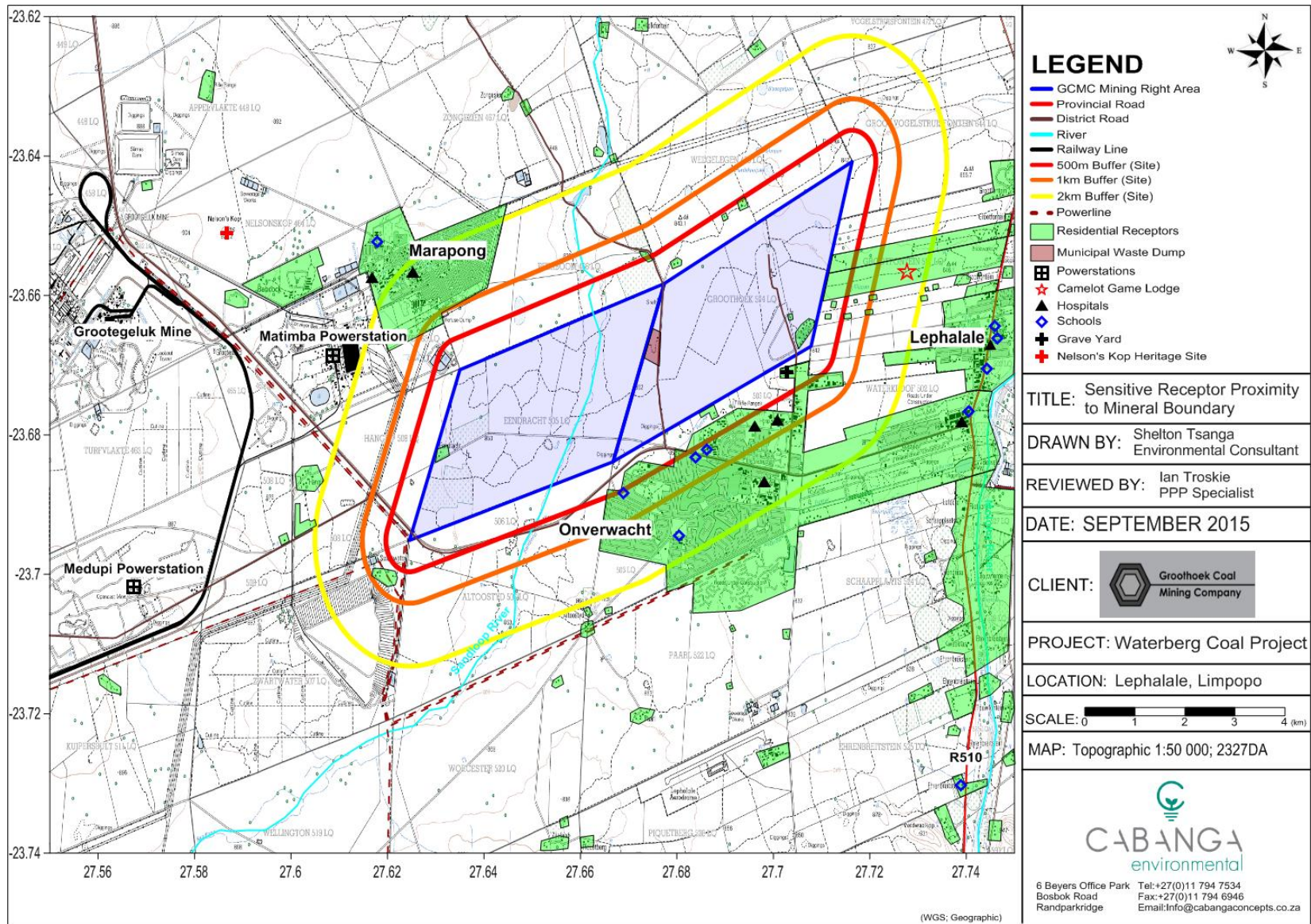
Plan 3: area (green) overlaid on the Lephalele Spatial Development Framework plan (2012)



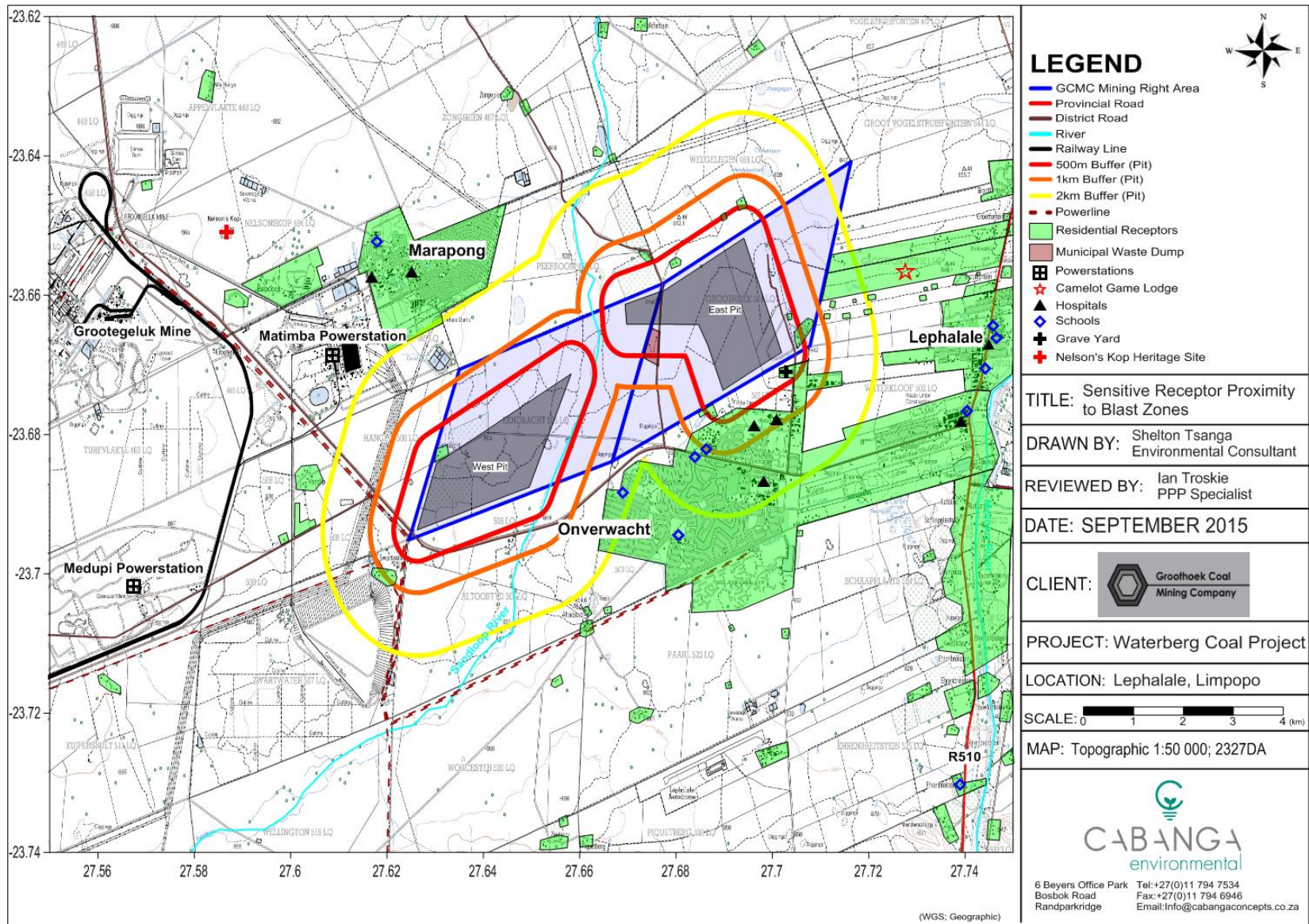
Plan 4: Mine infrastructure overlaid on the Lephalale Spatial Development Framework plan (2012)



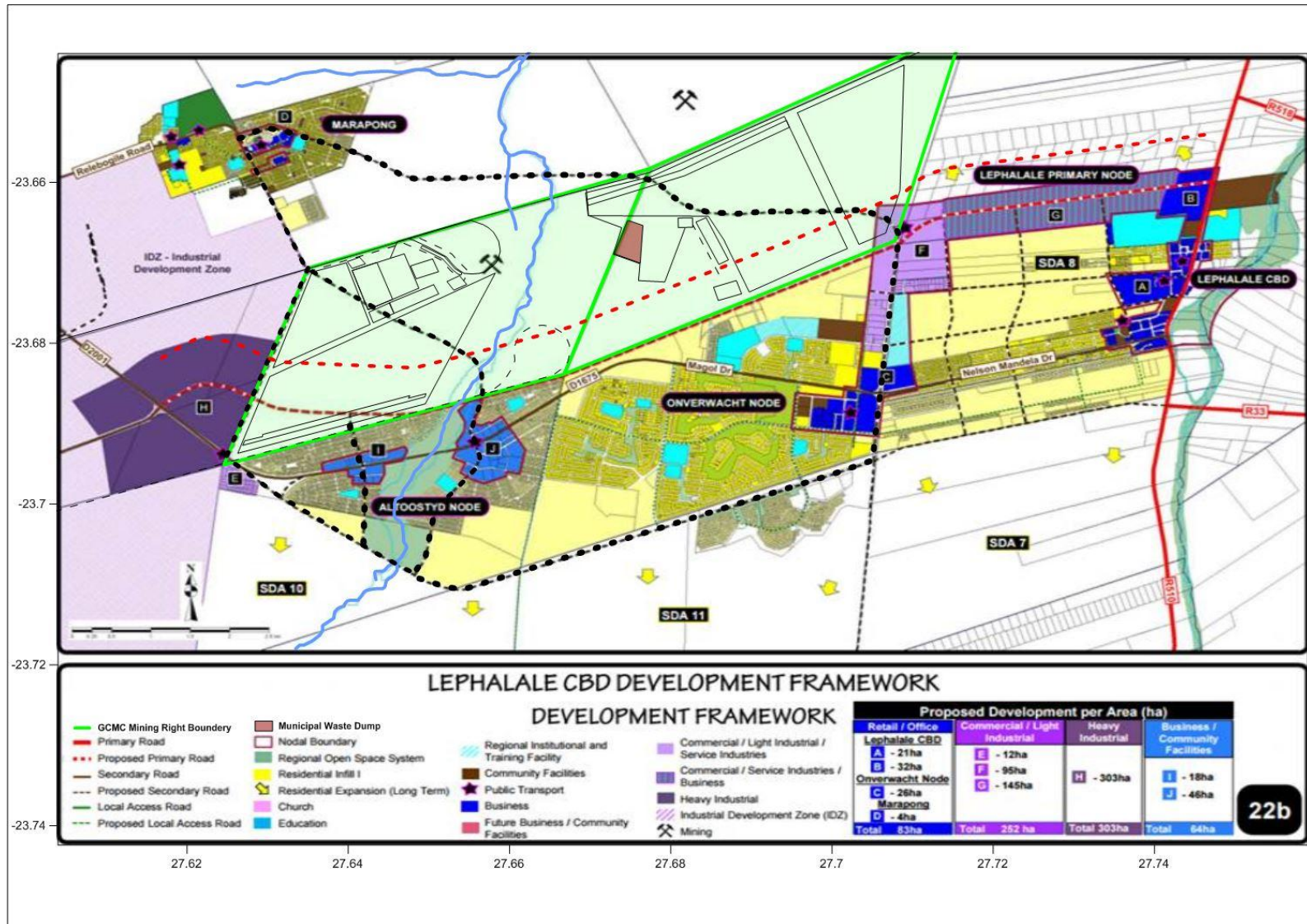
Plan 5: Mine area overlaid onto the Waterberg Environmental Management Framework (2011)



Plan 6: Proximity plan of sensitive receptors to the mineral boundary (0.5, 1 and 2km buffer zones indicated)



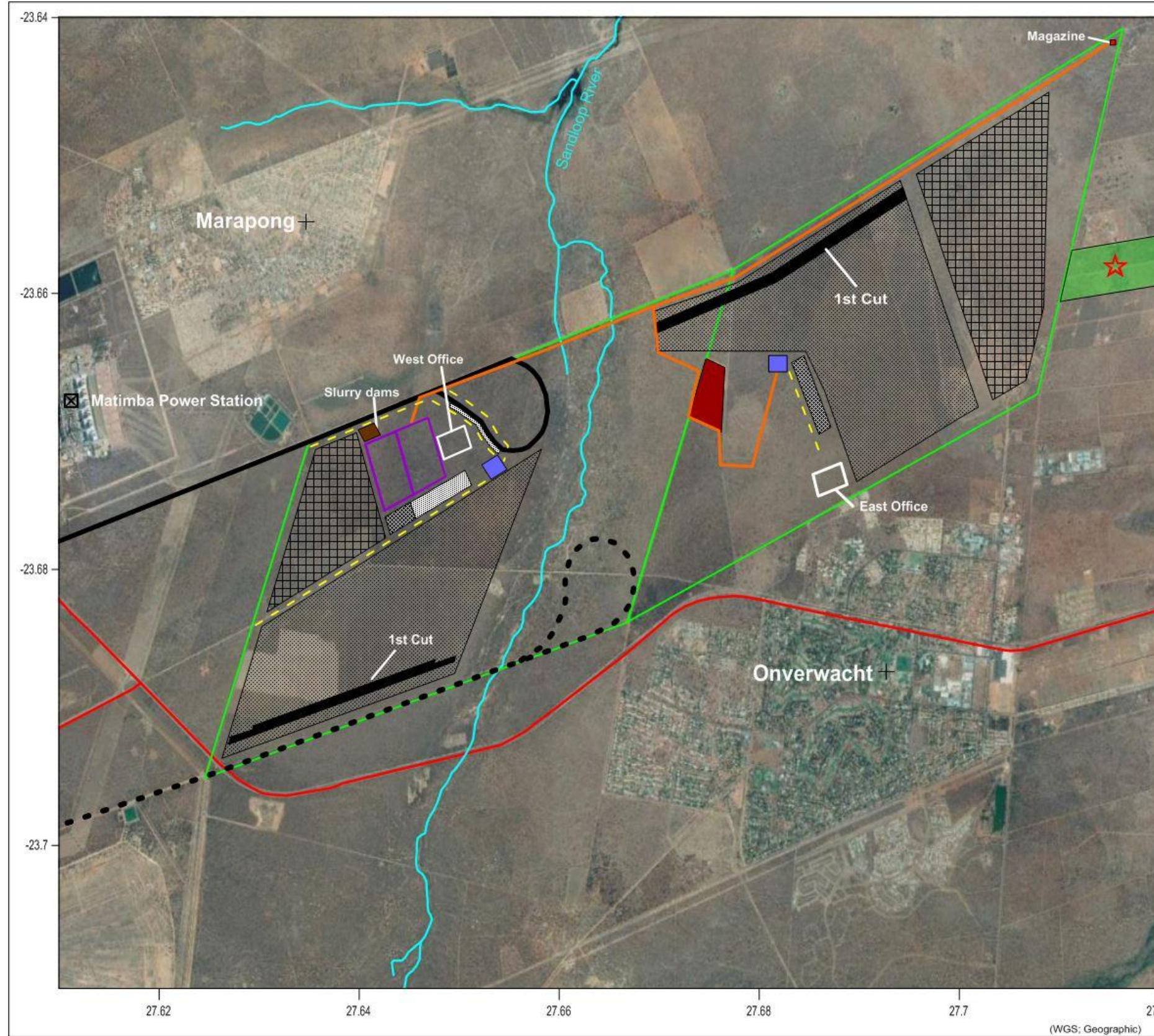
Plan 7: Proximity plan of sensitive receptors to the blast zones (0.5, 1 and 2km buffer zones indicated)



Plan 8: Mine area (green) overlaid onto the Lephalale CBD Development Plan (2013)

Appendix 4: Initial site layout plan, including activities and infrastructure

Note: Position of infrastructure liable to change based on the outcome of the specialist studies



- LEGEND**
- GCMC Mining Right Area
 - Provincial Road
 - Haul Road
 - Plant Area
 - Non-perennial River
 - Preferred Siding and Rail
 - Alternative Siding and Rail
 - Cut-off Drains
 - Opencast Excavations
 - RoM Stockpiles
 - Overburden Stockpile
 - Coal Product Stockpile
 - Municipal Dump
 - Pollution Control Dams
 - ★ Camelot Game Lodge

TITLE: Initial Site Layout

DRAWN BY: Shelton Tsanga
Environmental Consultant

REVIEWED BY: Ian Troskie
PPP Specialist

DATE: SEPTEMBER 2015

CLIENT: Groothoek Coal Mining Company

PROJECT: Waterberg Coal Project

LOCATION: Lephalale, Limpopo

SCALE: (m)

MAP: REFERENCE: Google Earth (7.1.2.2041)

6 Beyers Office Park Tel: +27(0)11 794 7534
Bosbok Road Fax: +27(0)11 794 6946
Randparkridge Email: info@cabangaconcepts.co.za

Appendix 56: Scoping phase PPP report

GROOTHOEK COAL MINING COMPANY (PTY) LTD

FINAL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REPORT – SCOPING PHASE

LP 30/5/1/2/2/10111 MR

September 2015

Compiled by: I.Troskie
Reviewed by: J.Kennard

1. Introduction

This report outlines the Public Participation Process (PPP) that has and will be followed for the application for the Grootshoek Coal Mining Company (Pty) Ltd (hereinafter referred to as GCMC).

The applicant, GCMC, is applying for a mining right application in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act 28 of 2002 (MPRDA); as well as the necessary Environmental Authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA).

The PPP aims to involve the authorities and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) in the project process; and determine their needs, expectations and perceptions. An open and transparent process was and will be followed at all times and is based on the reciprocal dissemination of information.

The PPP was designed to provide sufficient and accessible information to I&APs in an objective manner to assist them to:

- Raise issues of concern and suggestions for enhanced benefits;
- Contribute local knowledge and experience;
- Verify that their issues have been captured;
- Verify that their issues have been considered in the technical investigations; and
- Comment on the findings of the Reports.

The following sections outline the steps that have and will be undertaken in line with NEMA and its Regulations (GNR 807 – PPP guideline). All the relevant documents have been included in the Appendices of this document where relevant.

2. Scoping Phase:

2.1 Identifying the Competent Authority

As per NEMA and its Regulations, the Competent Authority for the Environmental Authorisation and Waste Management License Processes was identified as the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR).

A pre-application meeting was held with the DMR on the 30th June 2015 to discuss the proposed project and to clarify the way forward with regards to the content and submission of the various applications. Copies of these minutes have been included in **Annexure VI**.

2.2 Identifying Regulatory Authorities

Local and Regional authorities were identified from similar projects in the past and included in the I&AP register (Annexure I). Identified authorities were notified of the proposed project by means of a Background Information Document (BID).

The Authorities contacted with regards to this project include:

- Department of Mineral Resources;
- Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation;
- Department of Economic Development, Environment & Tourism;
- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development;
- Corporate Governance, Human Settlement & Traditional Affairs;

- Department of Energy;
- Department of Health;
- Department of Labour;
- Department of Local Government and Housing;
- Department of Public Enterprise;
- Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure;
- Department of Roads and Transport;
- Department of Rural Development and Land Reform;
- Commission on Restitution and Land Rights;
- Lephalale Local Municipality;
- Waterberg District Municipality;
- South African Heritage Resources Agency; and
- Waterberg Tourism & Parks Board.

In addition to the above, the following was undertaken:

- Pre-application meeting was held with the Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation (DWS) on the 30th June 2015, to discuss the proposed project and to clarify the way forward with regards to the content and submission of the various applications. (Please refer to **Appendix VI** for the minutes of the meeting).
- The Land Claims Commissioner was consulted and information requested regarding any land claims over the affected properties. To date no responses have been obtained. (Please see proof of correspondence in **Appendix VII**).
- Copies of the draft Scoping Report were forwarded to those Authorities underlined in the text above. To date, the only comments received on the draft Scoping Report were from the Department of Economic Development, Environment & Tourism. Please see the Issues and Response Table below for these comments.

2.3 Government Agencies & Institutions

Government agencies and institutions responsible for the various aspects of the environment and for infrastructure were identified and included in the I&AP register (**Annexure I**), these include:

- Afgri- Limpopo / SA;
- Lephalale Development Forum;
- Limpopo Environmental Conservation Committee;
- Waterberg Tourism & Parks Board; and
- The Wildlife and Environmental Society of South Africa (WESSA).

2.4 Communities

No communities reside within the proposed project area. However, the following community representatives and resident associations were identified and included in the I&AP register (**Annexure I**):

- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development;
- Rural Development and Land Reform (claims);

- Cooperative Governance, Traditional Affairs and Human Settlement;
- Local and District Municipalities (including relevant ward councillors); and
- Marapong Community.

2.5 Affected Parties

Landowners and land users of the directly affected properties; as well as those adjacent to the proposed project area were identified and included in the I&AP register. Our database boasts over (740) I&APs (**Annexure I**). These include:

Land Owners:

- JJ Lampbrecht (Farm Eendracht 505 LQ); and
- Frans de Lange (Exxaro – Farm Groothoek 504 LQ).

Surrounding Land Owners / Users:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • Bateleur Park & Zebra Village; | • Burger du Plessis; |
| • Eskom; | • Maans Oberholzer; |
| • Exxaro Coal; | • Koos Roos; |
| • Altoostyd cc; | • Thys Eloff; |
| • Alan Bosman; | • L.F Steyn; |
| • Wolfie Jahn; | • Batis Properties; |
| • Greenville Constructions; | • Hendrik Pieterse; |
| • William Peters; | • Afrimat Constructing; |
| • Richie Pieterse; | • Koot Thuynsma; |
| • Luis Kruger; | • Neil Kriel; |
| • Friesplaas Meikery; | • Carel Wentzel; |
| • Grootfontein Hoewes; | • Kobus van der Linder; |
| • Elias Puma; | • Selby Lefbake; |
| • Frank Banda; | • Wanita Wilmans; |
| • Mogol River Lodge; | • Pieter Nell; |
| • Split Pave; | • Wonderboy Manzini; |
| • Camelot Game Lodge; | • Assis Pontes; |
| • Kwa Nokeng Lodge; | • Anton Jansen van Nieuwenhuizen; |
| • Bohale Ntsu Construction; | • Neels Benadie; |
| • Hendrik Strydom; | • Alan Pugh; |
| • Ampie de Beer; | • Ian Midgeley; |
| • Thomas Pavier; | • Helium Property Group; |
| • Thomas van Rooyen; | • Rudi van der Neut; |
| • Rip van Winkle Guest House; | • Just Property Group; |
| • Ross Architecht; | • Transnet Frieght Rail; and |
| • Shanyane Guest House; | • MTN Tower. |

2.6 Background Information Documents (BIDs)

BIDs were compiled in English and Afrikaans and were distributed to all the potential I&APs (**Annexure I**) identified above via e-mail, post and fax. Persons who did not have access to a computer, fax machine or postal service were notified of the project via SMS or telephone and hand delivered documents where possible.

Hard Copies were hand delivered to all adjacent landowners and occupiers on the **20th July 2015**. In many cases no one could be located on the various sites; in such a case the BID was attached to the property gate or left in a post box (when available).

The purpose of the BID was to:

- Introduce the project to I&APs;
- Invite members of the public to register as I&APs;
- Invite members to attend a public meeting;
- Inform them of the current applications/processes; and
- Initiate a process of public consultation to record perceptions and issues.

A copy of the BID has been included in **Annexure II** for reference and proof of notification has been included in **Annexure V**.

2.7 Advertisements

Advertisements, informing people of the proposed activities, inviting I&APs to attend the public meeting and requesting readers to register as I&APs, was placed in one (1) local newspaper and one (1) national newspaper. English and Afrikaans advertisements were both placed in:

- The Northern News, publication date 24th July 2015; and
- The Times, publication date 27th July 2015.

Please refer to **Annexure III** for a copy of these advertisements.

2.8 Notices / Posters

A2 posters written in English and Afrikaans, informing people of the proposed activities, inviting I&APs to attend the public meeting and requesting I&APs to register were placed at various locations around the site, including placements at:

- 3 x posters on farm Groothoek 504 LQ;
- 2 x posters on farm Eendracht 505 LQ;
- Lephalale Post Office;
- Lephalale Shoprite Centre;
- Marula Mile Shopping Centre;
- NTK / TLU SA Centre;
- Onverwacht Checkers Centre;
- Lephalale Local Municipality;
- Lephalale Local Library;
- Onverwacht Post Office;
- Mogol Golf Club;
- Mogol Club Function Hall (meeting venue);

- Marapong Public Library; and
- Marapong Post Office.

Please refer to **Annexure IV** for a copy of the posters, and **Annexure V** for photographic evidence thereof

2.9 Phase I Public Meeting

A Phase I Public Meeting was held on the 12th August 2015 at the mogul club, function hall in Onverwacht. All registered I&APs were notified of the meeting's date through the BIDs, posters and adverts. In addition, a reminder SMS was sent to all registered I&APs prior to the meeting. Minutes were taken at the meeting and the issues raised have been included in the Issues and Response table below and in the final Scoping Report for submission to the DMR. The public meeting had over a hundred attendees. Copies of the minutes were sent to all I&APs for review and comment. Copies were sent via e-mail and people who did not have access to e-mail were sent an SMS informing them that the minutes were available and advising them where to find copies. In addition, the minutes were uploaded onto the Cabanga website for download. (Please see **Appendix VI** for the minutes and presentation from the public meeting).

The public meeting was also video recorded; should the DMR require a copy of this video, please contact Cabanga and a copy will be made available.

2.10 Document Review

The Draft Scoping Report was made available to the public, as well as the various authorities, for review and comment over a period of thirty (30) days (**11th August – 09th September 2015**). Due to the number of comments received at the Scoping Phase meeting and some erroneous plan representations, it was decided to also make the Final Scoping Report available for public review for an additional thirty (30) days (**11th September – 11th October 2015**) at the same time as the DMR review period. All registered I&APs were informed of the reports' availability through e-mail, fax, or postal service. All attendees at the public meeting were also reminded of the reports availability at the meeting.

The Scoping Report was made available for review at the following locations:

- Online at www.cabangaconcepts.co.za;
- The Lephalale Local Library; and
- The Marapong Public Library.

Electronic copies (Adobe PDF and CD's) were also made available to I&APs upon written request. The Issues and Response table below lists the I&APs who requested personal copies and which I&APs downloaded the file from the Cabanga website.

2.11 Micro-Consultation Meetings

Individual meetings will be scheduled with the relevant land owners/lawful occupiers or any I&AP should they be requested and minutes of these meetings will be forwarded to the Department as soon as they become available.

No such meeting was requested during the Scoping Phase.

2.12 Summary of Issues and Responses

Table 1 below summarises the issues and responses received to date.

Table 1: Issues and Response Table

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.	Date Comments Received	Issues raised	EAPs response to issues the applicant
AFFECTED PARTY			
Landowner/s	X		
Exxaro Resources Contact person: Frans de Lange Farm Groothoek 504 LQ Farm Grootestryd 459 LQ RE	X 20-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Granted the various specialists access to site to complete the various studies. Advised that he will notify the farmer currently leasing the property.	Noted.
JJ Lamprecht Farm Eendracht 505 LQ	X 20-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Agreed to grant the various specialists access to site. Due to safety reasons all site visits are to be pre-arranged.	Noted.
Waterkloof Familie Trust – Hendrik Pieterse Farm Hanglip 508 LQ Portion 1 & 3	X 21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Have the specialist studies been undertaken?	The specialists will be visiting the various sites over the next few months. Site access will be pre-arranged.
Eskom Holding Ltd – Christopher Mamabolo Farm Hanglip 508 LQ Portion RE Farm Naauw Ontkomen 509	X 22-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Agreed to assist the groundwater specialist in locating several boreholes on site. Advised that he will attend the public meeting. The mine may cause disturbance in the operation of the Matimba power station.	Noted.

LQ			<p>Stated that sensitive areas such as the Sandloopspruit and trees like the Marula and Baobab must be noted.</p> <p>GCMC must take into account the structural stability of Matimba power station's air cooling fans. The proposed West Pit will affect the ACC fans.</p> <p>What will happen to effluent produced by the mine? Are you going to pollute the river?</p>	<p>The impacts on fauna and flora will be assessed as part of the EIA/EMPr phase of the project. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p> <p>The EIA will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) will propose mitigation measures.</p> <p>GCMC has discussed effluent with the Department of Water and Sanitation and this will be highlighted in the EIA/EMPr. GCMC has no intention of polluting the river. Specialist studies will be undertaken and mitigation measures highlighted. This will be discussed at the next meeting.</p>
<p>Bronwyn Stolp Eskom Regional Land Portfolio Manager Farm Hanglip 508 LQ Portion RE Farm Naauw Ontkomen 509 LQ</p>	X	<p>03-08-2015 E-mailed</p>	<p>Eskom objects to any mining on Groothoek 504 LQ and Eendracht 505 LQ, as this will negatively impact the air flow of the power stations air cooling condensers (ACC) and consequently the power stations performance.</p> <p>The power station has six air cooled condensers, cleanliness of the finned tubes is important for performance. The ACC intake was deliberately positioned to take advantage of prevailing easterly winds. Any activity that generates significant amounts of dust within a few kilometers will aggravate the ACC.</p> <p>Furthermore, the project directly affects Eskom's 22kV power line traversing the properties. Therefore Eskom strongly objects to this application.</p> <p>Advised that GCMC set up a meeting with Mr. Wikus Jansen van Rensburg to discuss further.</p>	<p>Objection noted. The plan of study for the EIA includes specialist studies with regards to air quality and dust. GCMC will schedule a meeting with Eskom to discuss their concerns.</p> <p>GCMC has no intention of adversely affecting Eskom's existing infrastructure and are committed to following all relevant regulations to ensure that a thorough assessment of potential impacts and mitigation measures is addressed.</p> <p>GCMC would appreciate the opportunity to meet with Eskom and discuss these concerns further.</p> <p>GCMC will contract Mr. Jansen van Rensburg and arrange a meeting.</p>
Lawful occupier/s of the land	X			
Hannes Lamprecht	X	20-07-2015	Agreed to grant the various specialists access to site.	Noted.

Farm Eendracht 505 LQ		Hand Delivered	Due to safety reasons all site visits are to be pre-arranged.	
Rudi van der Neut Horse Farm on Groothoek 504 LQ	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Asked that Exxaro be notified of the application.	Exxaro has already been notified of the application and have granted access to site.
Landowners or lawful occupiers on adjacent properties	X			
Ampie de Beer Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 2	X	20-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Asked that the Grootfontein Farm Chairman be consulted.	Noted. Mr. Hendrik Strydom was contacted with regards to the project.
Hendrik Strydom Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 2	X	20-07-2015 Hand Delivered	What is the proposed life of mine? Advised that he will attend the public meeting.	The mine will be operational for a maximum period of 34 years (if the pits have to be mined separately) with a further 5 years for post closure monitoring.
Thomas Pavier Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 2	X	20-07-2015 Hand Delivered	No concerns. Not going to fight with the mines and development in the area.	Noted.
Nicolene Gouws RIP van Winkle Guesthouse Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 2	X	20-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Asked if the road past her guest house will be upgraded if used by the mine?	At this stage it is not anticipated that this road will be affected. Access to the mine will be via existing roads located near Onverwacht. Siding options are being investigated as an alternative to transporting coal via trucks.
Wally Ross Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 2	X	20-07-2015 Hand	Asked if trucks would be using the road past his farm for access?	At this stage it is not anticipated that this road will be affected. Access to the mine will be via existing roads located near Onverwacht. Siding options are being investigated

		Delivered		as an alternative to transporting coal via trucks.
Mariet van Jaarsveld Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	20-07- 2015 Hand Delivered	Will pass on the information to the body corporate.	Noted.
Mavuto Beaton Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 17	X	20-07- 2015 Hand Delivered	Asked that Mr. Kruger be consulted.	Noted, Mr Kruger was contacted with regards to the project.
Frank Banda Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 17	X	20-07- 2015 Hand Delivered	Asked that Mr. Kruger be consulted.	Noted, Mr Kruger was contacted with regards to the project.
Paul Kruger Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 17	X	20-07- 2015 Hand Delivered	Was not interested in the project. Did not want a copy of the BID. Will not be attending the meeting.	Noted.
J.S van Zyl Grootfontein Hoewers Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 17	X	20-07- 2015 Hand Delivered	Advised that the chairman of body corporate will attend the meeting.	Noted.
Koos Roos Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 7	X	20-07- 2015 Hand Delivered	Stated that borehole water in the area is bad and water is abstracted from the river.	Noted. Cabanga are busy with a hydrocensus and samples will be taken from some of the boreholes in the area.
Luis Kruger Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 17	X	21-07- 2015 Hand	Advised that he will attend the meeting.	Noted.

		Delivered		
Thys Eloff Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 7 & 14	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Stated that borehole water in the area is bad and water is abstracted from the river.	Noted. Cabanga are busy with a hydrocensus and samples will be taken from some of the boreholes in the area.
Maans Oberholzer Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 6	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Stated that he is currently trying to lease some ground from Exxaro on Groothoek but has not been successful.	Noted. Mr Oberholzer will be updated on the projects progress to align with his potential lease agreement with Exxaro.
Neels Benadie Farm Vogelstruisfontein 644 LQ	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Feels that the proposed project will impact on his business.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes a specialist socio-economic impact assessment. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Wanita Wilmans Lephalale SPCA	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Runs the Lephalale SPCA, what will the impacts be on the animals? Advised that she will be attending the public meeting.	The impacts on fauna and flora will be assessed as part of the EIA/EMPr phase of the project. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Vusi Msimango Farm Peerboom 466 LQ	X	22-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Advised that the property belongs to Eskom so they must be consulted. Is happy with the new mine and potential jobs.	Noted. Eskom has been contacted with regards to the project.
Mike Matthee Afrimat Constructing Farm Kuiperbult 511 LQ	X	22-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Advised that the property belongs to Eskom so they must be consulted.	Noted. Eskom has been contacted with regards to the project.
Benja Coetzee Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Plot 133	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is against the project due to close proximity to his property. Is concerned with stockpiles, dust, gasses and	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist studies with regards to blasting and air quality. Access to the mine will be via existing roads located

			road access. Asked that Just Property Group be included in the consultation process.	near Onverwacht. Siding options are being investigated as an alternative to transporting coal via trucks. Just Property Group was contacted in regards to the project.
Burger du Plessis Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 30	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Blasting can damage my house and the dust will be bad for our health.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes a specialist blast and vibration study to assess the impacts thereof.
Stephan van Wyk Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with the depreciation in the value of his property. Blasting and dust will also change the peace and tranquility of the area. Stated that the project should be advertised in the paper for everyone to see.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist studies with regards to blasting and vibration; socio-economic and air quality. In addition the EIA will assess the impacts associated with noise and visual aspects of the project. Adverts have been placed in two newspapers; in addition posters have been placed throughout the town.
Werner Malan Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with dust, smoke, blasting and property value. Is concerned for potential impacts on the school and hospital. Does not want the mine to go ahead.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment. In addition the EIA will assess the impacts associated with noise and visual aspects of the project.
Pierre Jordan Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with the depreciation of his property. Potential impacts on the Mogol river and the water of residents. Suggests that we also consult LDEDET. Doubts that the developer was ever engaged about the mine in the past. There was only one real estate developer in that area in 2008 when GCMC began prospecting and he owned the land. That developer should have been consulted. When the developer was engaged in 2008 there were less than 12000 people in Lephale now	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist studies on the surface and groundwater resources; as well as a socio-economic assessment. LDEDET have been consulted as part of the process. Proof of previous correspondence between GCMC and various stakeholders has been included in Appendix VII of the PPP report. A radius for the houses will be assessed and impact mitigation proposed, we will then propose a radius in the EIA/EMPr and get feedback from the public on that

			<p>there are 85-90 000 people in Lephalale.</p> <p>Camelot Game Reserve is very close to the East Pit. The noise from the running machines will not be welcomed.</p> <p>The proposed dumps on Groothoek are right on the Mogol Perdery Klub. How will you manage that?</p> <p>There is only one way to mine the Waterberg "Bar-Code" coal and that is by Open-Cast. You cannot go underground.</p>	<p>at the next meeting.</p> <p>Comments noted. The specialist studies will address all of these concerns including noise and potential impacts to the club and they will be highlighted at the next meeting as well as in the EIA / EMPr.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
<p>Melanie Malan</p> <p>Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3</p>	X	<p>27-07-2015</p> <p>E-mailed</p>	<p>Is concerned with the depreciation of her property, impacts from dust and impacts on the fauna and flora. Suggests we contact the Just Property Group and Maans Oberholzer.</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist studies with regards to blast and vibrations; air quality; and flora. In addition the EIA will assess the impacts associated with fauna in the area.</p> <p>The Just Property group and Mr. Oberholzer have been contacted with regards to the project.</p>
<p>Paul Johann Grobler</p> <p>Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3</p>	X	<p>27-07-2015</p> <p>E-mailed</p>	<p>Is concerned with the negative impact on his investment, potential impacts on farm animals, burning dumps.</p> <p>Does not want the mine to go ahead.</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist studies with regards to blast and vibrations; air quality; and flora. In addition the EIA will assess the impacts on fauna in the area.</p>
<p>Wilma Malan</p> <p>Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3</p>	X	<p>27-07-2015</p> <p>E-mailed</p>	<p>Is concerned with the potential impact on the wildlife on the farm, dust and spontaneous combustion. Does not want the mine to go ahead.</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr includes specialist studies with regards to air quality; flora; blasting and vibrations. In addition, the EIA will assess potential impacts on fauna; as well as spontaneous combustion.</p>
<p>Frikkie van Jaarsveld</p> <p>Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3</p>	X	<p>27-07-2015</p> <p>E-mailed</p>	<p>Is concerned with the depreciation of his property value.</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr includes a specialist socio-economic assessment.</p>
<p>Johan van der Westhuizen</p> <p>Camelot Game Lodge Farm</p>	X	<p>27-07-2015</p>	<p>Is concerned with dust, noise, spontaneous combustion and potential impacts to fauna and</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr includes specialist studies with regards to air quality; flora; blasting and vibrations. In addition, the EIA will assess potential</p>

Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3		E-mailed	<p>flora.</p> <p>Will GCMC fly employees and contractors in or will the roads be used?</p> <p>You plan to mine strip and rollover. To what depth is GCMC planning to mine? After 9 years working on coal mines in Mpumalanga with cowboy miners on mickey mouse mines; there has been a lot of bad pollution and cases in which mining companies lie to the DMR to get away with it. You can't sweet talk the DMR with numbers like 7.4km from the town.</p> <p>How close are you to town? GCMC has left out a lot of important issues such as the hospital and other facilities.</p> <p>Suggest GCMC hire microphones for the next meeting.</p>	<p>impacts associated with fauna; noise; visual and the possibility of spontaneous combustion.</p> <p>No, employees and contractors will come to site via car and / or bus. The concern about the mine's traffic impact has been noted, this will be discussed with GCMC. GCMC is considering a traffic impact assessment.</p> <p>The proposal in GCMC's BID presents the worst case scenario in terms of impacts. The actual impacts determined by the EIA will in turn determine operational parameters such as depths, buffers, the possible use of compartmentalised mining methods and backfilling.</p> <p>The Scoping Report is a foundational document and the BID is not going to be assessed by the DMR for approval but rather it is for information purposes. The final Scoping Report will note these issues.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
Elma Burger Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with property development, the value of her property and pollution.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Andre Fouche Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	<p>Is concerned with potential impacts to his farm, impacts from blasting, dump and pollution. Noted that there are bushman drawings in the area but did not list the locations.</p> <p>The dump and noise will have a negative impact on the environment.</p> <p>Stated that we must consult the Hospital and residents in a one kilometer radius.</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, heritage, noise and visual assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p> <p>The Lephalale Hospital has been notified of the project and all adjacent farms and residents have been notified.</p>

Sonet Fouche Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07- 2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with pollution on the sensitive environment at the game lodge as they are the closest to the mine area. Is concerned that her land value will be affected. Stated that there are cave paintings in the klip koppie.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, heritage, noise and visual assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Lourens Le Roux Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07- 2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with potential decreases to his property value, property impacts due to blasting and environmental impacts. The Grootfontein farms are zoned for low density residential and now it faces potential mining areas. In concerned with possible dust, noise, shock waves and blasting. Why develop a mine in a town area?	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, heritage, noise, blasting and visual assessments. In addition the EIA will assess the impacts associated with noise and visual aspects of the project. Please note that none of the Grootfontein farms are included in the mining application. As above.
Elize Bouwer Farm Groothoek 504 LQ – Renting	X	27-07- 2015 E-mailed	Explained that they are renting parts of Groothoek for farming. They are concerned with the impacts on their farming. Sensitive areas include the town and graveyard. Is concerned with future water supply and water licenses and requests a copy of GCMC's company profile.	Noted. The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, heritage, noise, groundwater, surface water and visual assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. Project details can be found on www.umbono.com under the Africa-Portfolio item.
Frikkie Snyman Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portion 55	X	27-07- 2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with pollution, noise, decrease to property value and sensitive areas around the mine.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, health, noise and visual assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Jolandie Sadie Camelot Game Lodge Farm	X	27-07- 2015	Is concerned with blasting, dust, noise and impacts on property value and foundations. Potential impacts to the town and hospital. The	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, dust and blasting. Where

Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3		E-mailed	wind direction will make the town full of dust.	applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Chris Sadie Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions 2 & 3	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with blasting, dust, noise and impacts on property value and foundations. Potential impacts to the town and hospital. The wind direction will make the town full of dust.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, dust and blasting. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Kate Grieshaber Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Plot 120	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Too close to the town and my property. Is concerned with dust, noise, stockpiles, industrial vehicles in town and blasting. The graveyard must be identified as a sensate area. The map of the area is outdated. Suggests that we also contact the Grootfontein Home Owners Association.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, traffic study, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. All maps and plans have been updated and included in the Final Scoping Report. The graveyard has been identified as a sensitive area and the maps have been updated. The home owners association has been consulted.
Grootfontein Home Owners Association	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Refusal due to the fact that it is too close to the town. Is concerned with dust, noise, stockpiles, industrial vehicles in town and blasting. The map of the area is outdated. Suggests that we contact Waterberg Security Villas and Bateleur Flats.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, traffic study, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. The maps have been updated. Both the Waterberg and Bateleur complexes have been consulted.
Anton Joubert Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Plot 101	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Is concerned with coal dust.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, dust, blasting and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Micha Burger Camelot Game Lodge Farm Grootfontein 501 LQ Portions	X	21-07-2015 Hand	Is concerned as the project is very close to her home. Concerned with ground, air and noise pollution.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will

2 & 3		Delivered		be proposed in the EMPr.
Annerine van Schalkwyk Exxaro Coal	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	<p>Explained that she lives right next to the project and she will no longer be able to own her land and will have to relocate. Added that the impact is so severe that the whole town will have to move.</p> <p>Sensitive areas such as the graveyard and busveld must be identified.</p> <p>What is the projects timeline?</p> <p>There is no slimes dam on the map in GCMC's BID.</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p> <p>These sensitive areas have been identified during the specialist assessments.</p> <p>The timeline is subject to the mine receiving all of the necessary authorizations. Thereafter the mine will be operational for a maximum period of 20 years with a further 5 years for post closure monitoring.</p> <p>The initial site layout plan in the presentation indicates the proposed position of the slurry dam. However, this may still change following the specialist studies completion.</p>
Willem van Schalkwyk Exxaro Coal	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	<p>Is concerned with possible noise, dust, ground vibration and groundwater pollution. States that the environment must remain unchanged through effective control measures.</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, groundwater, blasting, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p>
Filomaine Swanepoel Exxaro Coal Environmental Specialist	X	28-08-2015 E-mailed	<p>Exxaro owns the surface rights to Groothoek 504 LQ and there are various entities that have contracts for use of this property.</p> <p>Exxaro has indicated that it is against selling the farm as the proximity of the town is our main concern.</p> <p>Is concerned with vibration, dust and noise which has the potential to cause health risks as well as a drop in property values. Potential impacts to the Sandloop river and pans on site.</p> <p>Is concerned with impacts on the waste dump on site which is planned to be expanded by an additional 12ha. This area is also earmarked for development under the SDP and falls out of the</p>	<p>GCMC are aware that Exxaro owns the farms and are also aware of the other entities. GCMC have been in consultation with Exxaro for years regarding this project.</p> <p>Noted. The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, socio-economic assessment, groundwater, blasting, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p> <p>GCMC has been in consultation with the Municipality for many years and are aware of the dumps expansion. GCMC have formed part of the SDP, IDP and LED committees and have kept the Municipality updated on</p>

		<p>EMF area earmarked for mining.</p> <p>Suggested that we contact the SPCA, Perdekamp, farmers renting the property and Municipality.</p> <p>GCMC must include the Lephalale SDP in its Scoping Report and must show the proposed layout plan overlain on the SDP. In 2010 and 2012 the Waterberg District Municipality zoned the proposed mine site for (Zone 7) urbanisation.</p> <p>Are you aware that Exxaro is selling 12.5 Ha of land around the Groothoek Landfill Site to the Lephalale Local Municipality?</p> <p><u>Letter Received on the 28-08-2015:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scope is very vague when indicating the proposed mines proximity to the town of Onverwacht and Marapong. • An updated plan of the current town layout indicating all the infrastructure and houses needs to be included in the Scoping Report. The Camelot development also needs to be indicated. • The Spatial Development plan for Lephalale must be overlaid on the proposed mining area, thus indicating the future intent of the town development is to decrease the gap between Marapong and Onverwacht by developing the area in between as residential area. • The Mine Development must be overlaid on 	<p>this project.</p> <p>All of the entities listed have been consulted.</p> <p>The SDP has been included in the Final Scoping Report.</p> <p>Yes GCMC is aware of the sale and the expansion of the Municipal dump; this will not be affected by the proposed operations.</p> <p><u>Refer to Annexure V for a copy of the letter and response:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is accepted that this may not have been clearly verbally expressed in the Scoping Report and both Onverwacht and Marapong have now also been specifically included in the "Distance and direction from nearest town" section of the tables describing the properties. • The plan has been updated and is included into the final Scoping Report. • A plan has been compiled and is included in the final Scoping Report. It must be stressed that development of the property for residential purposes, or any other purpose that could result in the mining of mineral resources being detrimentally affected, would be in contradiction of Section 53 of the MPRDA. Please see attached letter received from the Regional Manager on 29 November 2011 that refers to this Section of the MPRDA. The renewal of the prospecting right by the DMR in 2012 (attached) provides further support for GCMC's proposed plans to develop the resource. • There is some contradiction between various
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		<p>the Waterberg District Environmental Management Framework (EMF) for this area. It is very obvious that the entire Eendracht and a large portion of Groothoek is earmarked for urban development (Zone 7) and not Mining. Only a very small portion of the Groothoek farm falls into the Mining Zone (Zone 4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The document does not list the possible impacts on the town or the town residents. In the portion under the social risk assessment the proximity to the residential area needs to be indicated as a risk and the various issues that will need to be investigated to quantify the possible impacts needs to be included. • The draft document also does not indicate that the property rights for both farms have not been attained. • The last communication from Exxaro regarding the Groothoek farm was in December 2013, and indicated that Exxaro retains the option to object to the Mining Right application due to the adverse effect this development will have on the Exxaro employees and property, since the intent is to develop this property for other purposes including residential. 	<p>documents available. We agree that the properties fall largely within Zone 7 (Urbanization Focus area) of the EMF. Undesirable activities for this zone simply state "any activity that hinders the towns to fulfill their urban densification functions" (p84 of the Waterberg EMF Report). Although mining would to a large extent reduce urban densification, it does provide an important employment opportunity for the "additional" population and cannot be excluded as an activity that would contribute to such development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is unclear to which "social risk assessment" section is being referred to exactly. The Scoping Report is dominated by the alternatives assessment and more so the Public Participation Process (PPP) feedback. Considering that blasting and associated concerns for property, land and life around potential blasting impacts has been one of the greater and more frequent concerns raised through the PPP, the Scoping Report has made several references to blasting impact in the social context. The issues are adequately addressed in the Scoping Report. Through completion of the various specialists' studies, these issues can be further discussed and assessed. • The MPRDA template did not specifically request the farmer details. The Final Scoping Report has included all the details for the farmers under section 2(b): Description of property. It is not a legal requirement that the property be bought, although GCMC has made provision to purchase the properties. • Noted. It must be stressed that development of the property for residential purposes, or any other purpose that could result in the mining of mineral resources being detrimentally affected, would be in contradiction of Section 53 of the MPRDA. As per the CBD Plan, long term residential development is targeted for areas south of Onverwacht and Altoostyd and not north across Groothoek. GCMC
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the option to purchase this property Exxaro indicated that a comprehensive EIA will be required so as to better understand the impacts on the environmental and the occupants of Onverwacht and Marapong. Only once received will a decision be made taking into account the best interest of the company and its employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> takes the PPP very seriously and will accept and respond to any issues made by Exxaro employees. Noted.
Astrid Basson DA Councillor Lephalale Municipality	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>Is concerned that pollution will affect the whole town and Marapong. Potential impacts to the residential buildings have not been addressed. Is opposed to the mine going ahead.</p> <p>Included a petition with 272 signatures to the proposed mine under the basis that residents will be subjected to unacceptable levels of pollution, property values in the vicinity will be negatively affected and that mining should not be allowed in close proximity to a residential area if other suitable locations are available.</p> <p>Have you gone to site to see how close it is to residential areas?</p> <p>The map in GCMC's BID is wrong and needs updating.</p> <p>We do not want the mine as it is too close to Lephalale town. Prefer not to talk mitigation measures at all as the mine itself is undesirable.</p> <p>The BID talks about "structures on site" and "damages to structures on site" but there are currently no structures on site. There are however many structures and buildings very close to the site.</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, socio-economic assessment, groundwater, blasting, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p> <p>Noted. A "no go" option will be assessed as part of the process and included in the EIA/EMPr. All of these I&APs have been added to the database and will be kept informed throughout the project.</p> <p>GCMC first visited the site back in 2008 and are well aware of its proximity to the surrounding residential areas.</p> <p>We will make sure the distance comes through clearer in the Final Scoping Report and subsequent reports.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>A blasting assessment will be done as part of the specialist studies and management and mitigation measures will be assessed as part of the EIA/EMPr, these will be discussed at the next public meeting. The Land Developer, the Municipality and Eskom were engaged</p>

			<p>The BID quotes 7.4km from town but it is closer than that and the BID does not show how close it is to residential areas. No matter what mitigating measures are implemented we will feel the impact and the closer we are the more we will feel.</p> <p>GCMC's BID does not talk about the radius which will be affected by the proposed mine. We need a radius within which GCMC will take responsibility for damage to structures.</p> <p><u>Sent an Objection Letter on the 08-09-2015:</u></p> <p>Our objection is to the close proximity to the town and the effects on the community. Residents will be subject to pollution and blasting will affect buildings. Attached a petition with an additional 363 signatures.</p> <p>Lephalale has one of the highest rate of HIV/Aids affected in South Africa and it is immoral and unacceptable to expose vulnerable people to the additional pollution.</p> <p>The Scoping Report is very vague about distances from Onverwacht and Marapong and this is to say the least misleading and must be rectified before the public participation process continues.</p> <p>The Scoping Report must make mention of buildings such as the Technical College and State Hospital in the vicinity of the proposed mine.</p> <p>We are not against job creation or mines in Lephalale. Our people need the work opportunities but we have a vast area that can be used for coal mining, we do not want a coal mine in close proximity to our residential areas.</p>	<p>by GCMC at the start of the project.</p> <p>The distances to Lephalale, Onverwacht and Marapong have been updated in the Final Scoping Report.</p> <p>Proximity plans have been created and included in the Final Scoping Report.</p> <p><u>Refer to Annexure V for a copy of the Objection:</u></p> <p>Noted. The plan of study for the EIA/EMP phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, socio-economic assessment dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p> <p>Noted. As above.</p> <p>All distances have been amended in the Final Scoping Report, including to Marapong, Onverwacht and Lephalale.</p> <p>These have been included in the Scoping Report as well as in the proximity plans.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
Hennie Vermaak Farm Grootfontein Plot 44	X	27-07-2015	Is concerned with potential dust, noise and impacts to the ecology and the disturbance of	The plan of study for the EIA/EMP phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, socio-economic assessment dust and noise assessments.

		E-mailed	the peace. Does not want the mine to go ahead.	Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. Noted. A "no go" option will be assessed as part of the process and included in the EIA/EMPr.
Walter Makgothi Eskom Holdings	X	27-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with potential environmental issues that may degrade the area such as air, water and noise pollution. Traffic impacts and a general change to the aesthetics of the area. Biodiversity studies must be conducted. Suggests that only rail should be used for transportation and strict regulations on water use must be adhered to.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, socio-economic assessment, fauna and flora, water, biodiversity, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. GCMC are considering railway options as part of the project and a traffic impact study may be undertaken.
Tienie Loots Farm Kalkfontein 468 LQ	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	You are not 7.4 km from the town as stated in the BID, you are 4m from the buildings. None of the buildings in the area were built to handle blasting/mining nearby. Do you know that there are hospitals, schools, black schools, technical training colleges in the area? None of the roads have been built to accommodate mine traffic and trucks. You will block the roads. The mine is not in the Lephalale Municipality's Spatial Development Plan (SDP). You are building a mine in an area that has been planned for a town. Water is not available. The Sandloop River goes through my property. You will do the same to the water as the coal mines have done in Witbank. You will drain the water from the Municipal Boreholes. You will not be able to control the dust. The dust will go over the town and over the schools. The noise from the blasts will impact the town.	Noted. This has been changed in the Final Scoping Report. There will be specialist studies done which will address all of these issues and these will be included in the various reports. Yes, we are aware of these entities and this will be noted in the studies. These findings will be presented at the next public meeting. GCMC has been in consultation with the Municipality for many years, they have formed part of the SDP and IDP, so the Municipality is well aware of the mines involvement. As above, these issues are noted and will be addressed in the various reports. These will be highlighted at the next meeting. As above.

			<p>There is a municipal graveyard right next to the site that will be affected.</p> <p>I requested to see who the Directors were at the time of exploration. I am still waiting for this information. Who are the Directors of the company?</p> <p>What will happen to the road to his farm? Will it be diverted?</p>	<p>As above.</p> <p>A company profile with the list of directors can be found on the company's website under Umbono Coal.</p> <p>As above, this will be assessed during the specialist studies and will be highlighted in the reports and at the next meeting.</p>
Koetie Steyn Grootfontein Holdings	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>GCMC just wanted to do this public participation process quickly and get it over with. There was no invitation to the meeting. The timing of the meeting gives the impression that GCMC just wanted to get a few people to come.</p> <p>Marapong has a big community that will be affected and a meeting should be done there as well.</p>	<p>It is not GCMC's intension to get this process over with quickly. Both Cabanga and GCMC are committed to working with the public to ensure this project is done correctly from the start. An extensive public participation process has been conducted to date and will continue throughout the process.</p> <p>GCMC placed newspaper adverts in the Times and the Northern News inviting I&APs to attend the public meeting. In addition, numerous notices/posters were placed all over Lephaldale, Onverwacht and Marapong. BIDs were hand delivered to neighbouring landowners, users as well as ward councillors and various other stakeholders. The next meeting will also be held in Marapong.</p>
Marolle Steyn Grootfontein Holdings	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>The Town Council sewage plant is a mess. Who will manage the mine's sewage treatment plant?</p>	<p>The intention of the Department of Water and Sanitation is that GCMC will manage their own sewage treatment plant. Currently there are no detailed specifications for the plant. This will be highlighted at the next meeting.</p>
Assis Pontes Farm Pontes Estate / Pam Golding	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>Given that the Municipality's aim is to join Marapong and Onverwacht, a mine in the middle of town is a complete disaster and weird. What is going to happen with the Road to Marapong?</p> <p>The Waterberg coalfield is huge. Why are you</p>	<p>Noted, GCMC will include the SDP in the Final Scoping Report. The specialist studies will identify the potential impacts to residents in the area. The project is subject to various authorisations as detailed in the presentation. The new road will be included in the assessment and management and mitigation will be discussed in the EIA/EMPr.</p> <p>GCMC does not hold any rights further west of</p>

			<p>choosing to mine here?</p> <p>GCMC has not mentioned the number of residents within a 5km radius of the proposed mine site and these will be the most affected by the proposed mine.</p>	<p>Lephalale, but they have applied for the rights to these farms. Other companies holding rights to the west of Lephalale are not selling their rights.</p> <p>The socio-economic assessment will address this and it will then be presented at the next public meeting.</p>
Koos Roestoff Eskom Holdings	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	There is no mention of new substations and power lines for the mine in the BID. Will the mine be self-sufficient in terms of power?	It probably will not be self-sufficient. Sub stations are however easy to relocate if the EIA/EMPr requires a change in the current conceptual layout. It would not be a major add-on.
Municipal councillor	X			
Herman Mpete Ward 5 Committee	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	<p>Please contact Cllr M.J Mojela.</p> <p>There is a community currently settled in an area called Steinop, who have won a land claim some 2 to 3 km north of GCMC's proposed mine site. They will be returning to settle on their land within the next two years and GCMC must engage them as I&APs.</p> <p>GCMC must also contact Councillor M.J. Mojela of Lephalale Ward 5 in order to consult the traditional leadership through her as she is the Vice Chairperson of SANCO.</p>	<p>Noted. Cllr M.J Mojela was contacted with regards to the project.</p> <p>GCMC has noted this. GCMC has notified the Land Claims department. Once the community has returned they will be consulted.</p> <p>Ward 5 Councillor has already been consulted as part of the process.</p>
Cllr. M.J Mojela Ward 5	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Wants the mine to make a donation towards some land for a community outside town.	Explained that the mine has been in negotiations with the Municipality as part of the S&LP. All S&LP work will be in line with the LED and IDP. Will not make any additional donations.
Cllr. W.M Motlokwa Ward 1	X	27-07-2015 SMS'd		

Cllr. G.B Koadi Ward 2	X	27-07-2015 SMS'd		
Cllr. F. Magwai Ward 3	X	27-07-2015 SMS'd		
Municipality	X			
Mr. M.J Maeko Mayor	X	27-07-2015 Hand Delivered		
Riekie Coetzee Secretary of MM	X	21-07-2015 Hand Delivered	Will forward to the MM.	
Organs of state (Responsible for infrastructure that may be affected Roads Department, Eskom, Telkom, DWA e	X			
Commission on Restitution of Land Rights	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		

<p>Manager – Environmental Impact Management</p> <p>Department of Economic Development, Environment & Tourism</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>01-09-2015</p> <p>Faxed</p>	<p><u>Letter received on the 01-09-2015:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed development falls within the (Zone 7) Environmental Management Framework for urbanisation and nodes. The main water utilisation is for human consumption and water quality should not be allowed to deteriorate. • The proposed site falls within a critical biodiversity area 1, ecological support area 1 & 2 and other natural areas. Appropriate mitigation or offset measures must be used to compensate for the loss of biodiversity and must be submitted as part of the EIAR. • Ground-truthing of the environmental attributes must be undertaken and appropriate mitigation and / or biodiversity offset measures that can be used to compensate for the loss of biodiversity as a result of the proposed development must be submitted as part of the EIA/EMPr. • The mining and biodiversity guidelines must be 	<p><u>Refer to Annexure V for a copy of the letter and response:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed, the success of the mining right would result in the rezoning of the properties to mining land, which would alter compatible water uses. In terms of the water use, GCMC intend to apply for a water use license to conduct the necessary water uses required for mining and will apply necessary GN704 principals which guide mine water management to prevent degradation to water quality in nearby water resources. • In the absence of the Conservation Plan, the mine plan was approached with the intent to maintain the river and 1:100 year floodline and the associated wetlands and 100m buffer zones. Therefore large areas of the CBA1 associated with the Sandloopspruit have not been targeted for any development. This will also maintain this area as an ecological corridor. According to the proposed mine plan, only mining and infrastructure (other than the stockpile area) on Groothoek would be “appropriate” land uses in terms of the C-Plan. GCMC requests some guidance from The Department on the way forward regarding the proposed development in terms of the CDB Plan, EMF and the C-Plan (version 2). • Noted. As per the Scoping Report, the numerous ecological studies will be undertaken for the proposed project during the EIA Phase of the project; Aquatic ecology associated with local water bodies completed by an accredited SASS5 practitioner. Due to the fact that flow in the local streams is only expected during the wet season, this study will be conducted once during the wet season only. Findings and recommendations will be incorporated into the EIA/EMPr. • The guidelines will be considered in terms of the activity and will be incorporated into the ecological
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			<p>considered for this application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A traffic impact assessment must be undertaken for both the construction and operational phases. • All requirements of the DMR must be adhered to. • According to section 24F(1) of NEMA, no person may commence with a listed activity until the necessary environmental authorisation has been granted or refused. Commencing prior to authorisation being granted is strictly prohibited. 	<p>management plan where relevant. This will be reported in the EIA/EMPr.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted. The specialist study will be completed and incorporated into the EIA/EMPr. • Noted. The application to date is proceeding in line with DMR requirements. • Noted. The activity will not commence before an EA is issued. To our knowledge the DMR is the competent authority for the proposed development (being a mining operation) in terms of scheduled activities published under NEMA and NEM:WA. It is therefore unclear as to why the DEA is referred to in the above comment as the relevant competent authority. We therefore respectfully request clarity from The Department regarding this comment.
Department of Local Government and Housing	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		
DMR	X	30-06-2015 Hand Delivered	<p>Indicated that three hardcopies and one soft copy must be delivered to DMR including uploading onto SAMRAD.</p> <p>No additional specialist studies are required at this stage.</p> <p>Slurry dam is listed in terms of National Water Act as well as the Waste Act therefore you must apply to both DWS and DMR and activity B 7 is also applicable to discard.</p>	<p>Noted. These activities have been included in the application and applications will be made to both departments (DWS & DMR).</p>
Department of Public Works, Roads & Infrastructure	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		

Department of Roads and Transport	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		
DWS	X	30-06-2015 Hand Delivered	DWS cannot commit to MCWAPII at this stage; alternative water supply must be investigated. DWS will draft a letter for GCMC to continue with MRA, to this effect. 21(g) for french drains and septic tanks are no longer accepted only closed systems are accepted. No additional water uses and specialist studies are expected at this state. Please submit three hard copies and one soft copy of IWWMP to DWS.	Noted. Alternative water supply will be investigated.
Deirdre Strydom Transnet Corporate JHB	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Please note that Sifiso Nzimande has taken over the Waterberg portfolio in TFR and you can contact him in future.	Noted. Mrs. Deirdre Strydom was removed from the database and Mr. Sifiso Nzimande has been added and will be contacted in future.
Waterberg District Municipality	X	29-07-2015 Hand Delivered		
Waterberg Tourism & Parks Resource Centre	X	29-07-2015 Hand Delivered		
South African Heritage Resource Agency	X	29-07-2015 SAHRIS		
Communities	X			

Marapong Community	X	22-07-2015 Various	Various applications for jobs have been received.	These have been forwarded to GCMC for future consideration.
Department of Corporate Governance, Human Settlement & Traditional Affairs	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		
Isaac Mohaule Marapong Resident	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>Cabanga must not chair the next meeting because they are confusing the audience. Grootegeluk mine moved people off their land in 1982.</p> <p>GCMC is bringing jobs and the community wants jobs. But GCMC must implement better communication processes and not just use newspaper adverts and communication with the DMR. GCMC must ensure it is communicating with all the right stakeholders. The Ward Councillors should be used for communication.</p> <p>Attendees must leave now as this meeting was not properly coordinated.</p>	<p>The purpose of the scoping phase is to identify concerns and this meeting's audience is diverse enough to bring up all the relevant issues around the proposed mine.</p> <p>Noted. GCMC are committed to communicating with all stakeholders. GCMC's database has over 600 I&APs which are consulted. All I&APs will be notified of the reports for review and comment and will be invited to attend the next meeting. All the necessary ward councillors have been consulted as part of the process.</p> <p>The attendance has been fantastic and the critical issues have been raised by the audience. It is therefore unfair to say the meeting has not been coordinated properly as an extensive public participation process was undertaken and based on the attendance it was well advertised.</p>
George Mofomme Marapong Community Forum	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>The proposed mine site is not 7.4 km from Marapong as stated in the BID. That distance was correct in the past but not anymore now that Marapong has grown.</p> <p>As stated by President Zuma, South Africa is not a water rich country; in fact Marapong is currently fighting with the Lephalale Local Municipality for cutting water supply so GCMC must consider the health of the elderly, children and miners.</p>	<p>Comments noted. This will be amended in the final Scoping Report and EIA / EMPr.</p> <p>The EIA will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) will propose mitigation measures. This will then be discussed at the next public meeting.</p>

			How is GCMC planning to rehabilitate the mine?	This will be considered as part of the EIA process and will be presented at the next meeting.
Dept. Land Affairs	X			
Ms Reginah Ramalla	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		
Tele T Maphotho	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		
Traditional Leaders	X			
Mr. Shiviti BG	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		
Dept. Environmental Affairs	X			
Mr. LP Makhura	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		
Seaparo Sekoati	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed		
Other Competent Authorities affected	X			
Please see I&AP data base for full list of competent authorities consulted.	X	29-07-2015 Various	No other comments received to date besides the comments listed above.	

OTHER AFFECTED PARTIES	X			
Peter Britz Affected Party	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Requested a copy of the Background Information Document for review.	Copies of the English and Afrikaans BIDs were forwarded to Mr. Britz.
Cor Vos Affected Party	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned that there are many houses within 500 meters from the mine.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment and blasting buffer zones. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Andries Mocheko Waterberg Environmental Justice Forum	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>Maybe GCMC can hold two public meetings, one in Marapong and another one in Onverwacht. People in Marapong want to be part of this meeting but cannot make it as they do not have transport.</p> <p>A lot of people were not available to attend today's meeting. The co-ordination of the meeting was not good.</p>	<p>Cabanga will discuss this with GCMC. Two meetings will be considered for the EIA/EMPr phase. One in Onverwacht and one in Marapong to accommodate everyone.</p> <p>The purpose of the scoping phase is to identify concerns and this meeting's audience is diverse enough to bring up all the relevant issues around the proposed mine. The attendance has been fantastic and the critical issues have been raised. It is therefore unfair to say the meeting has not been coordinated properly as an extensive public participation process was undertaken and based on the attendance it was well advertised.</p>
Lucky Hlabiwa Letlhaka Waterberg Environmental Justice Forum	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>The Draft Scoping Report was made available for public review on 11 August 2015 but this public meeting is being held on the 12th of August. There was not enough time to review it before this meeting.</p> <p>Can GCMC provide relevant documents of its past public consultation activities?</p> <p>Paragraph 4 on page 7 of the Draft Scoping Report proposes responsible blasting techniques</p>	<p>This is a Scoping phase meeting and highlights what is in the report. The Act specifies that a Scoping Report must be submitted within 44 days from the submission of an application. Of which this 44 days must include a 30 day public review and comment period. Hence the meeting had to take place at this stage.</p> <p>Proof of previous correspondence between GCMC and various stakeholders has been included in Appendix VII in the PPP Report.</p> <p>The blasting report is still being conducted, this will specify the impacts and only then can specific</p>

			as a mitigation measure. Can you please explain what those methods are and what GCMC is really committing itself to there?	commitments be made. These will be in the EMPr and at the next meeting. We are currently still in the Scoping phase.
Makoma Lekalakala Earthlife Africa	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>All people must be consulted and this is not happening. She only got the BID late yesterday so how can we comment today?</p> <p>GCMC must ask the DMR to extend the deadline for the Scoping Report beyond 09 September.</p> <p>GCMC must ask people to stock up on asthma pumps, gas masks and bottled water.</p> <p><u>Letter received on the 08-09-2015:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the public meeting on the 12-08-2015 it was raised that numerous I&APs were unable to attend due to the inaccessibility of the venue and time being during working hours. We therefore demand that the meeting be reconvened so as to afford the I&APs appropriate time to be involved in the Scoping Phase. This meeting should be at a suitable venue and time. • This failure to include the people of the Marapong community in the public participation meeting is inconsistent with the administrative justice principles set out in the constitution of South Africa, the Promotion of Administrative Justice, the MPRDA and the NEMA Act Chapter 2. • Not only does your client's failure to properly consult interested and affected parties result in injustice, it may well be a deciding factor in a decision to refuse a mining right and associated environmental authorisations by 	<p>Explained that an extensive PPP was conducted and many I&APs have been consulted. The specialist studies will highlight potential impacts to health and water. These will be included in the EIA/EMPr and will be discussed at the next public meeting.</p> <p><u>Refer to Annexure V for a copy of the letter:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The public meeting held on the 12-08-2015 had in excess of 150 people in attendance which we feel was a good representation of the convening of the meeting. It was stated in the meeting that the next meeting would be held in Marapong to accommodate those residents. A time of 17:00pm is proposed to accommodate workers. The Scoping Report will be made available for public review for an additional thirty (30) days to give the I&APs more time to be involved. Please can you provide us with a suitable time to accommodate everyone? • Please note that Marapong was included in the PPP process. Posters were erected at the post office and the library. Our data base included 617 I&APs and these included Marapong Residents, Marapong Community Forum, Municipal Ward Councillors and Traditional Leaders. In addition adverts were placed in two newspapers notifying I&APs of the application. Please refer to the PPP report for full details of the PPP process. • As above.

			the relevant authorities.	
INTERESTED PARTIES	X			
Nicolene Venter Zithole Consulting	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Requested maps indicating the mining right area and proposed layout of the project.	Copies of the various maps have been forwarded to Miss Venter.
Mary Sefole Actom Boiler and Environmental Division	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Requested an employment application form for GCMC. Sent her CV and is looking for employment.	Explained that she can forward her CV and this will be forwarded to GCMC for future consideration, subject to the necessary authorizations. The CV was forwarded to GCMC and will be considered in the future subject to the various authorizations.
Charl & Amanda Vermaak 14 Blourand Street	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Are concerned with potential health risks as the operation is too close to the town. Also highlight the increase in industrial traffic in residential areas.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, health, traffic, noise and visual assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Susan Slabbert NCC-Group	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Mining on the edge of town will definitely impact everyone. Does not want a mine to open so close to the town. Will the mine fix all of the houses in town which are affected by blasting? Will the next meeting be held at a more appropriate time to allow those who are currently at work to attend?	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, blasting buffers, health, traffic, noise and visual assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. This has been discussed with GCMC and the next meeting will be held at a more suitable time. The suggestion is to hold the next meeting from 17:00pm to accommodate people after work.
Johanna Elizabeth Joubert 13 Bosveld Street	X	29-07-2015 Posted	Is concerned with health and property impacts, is also concerned with potential impacts to the school, hospital, households and technical college. Will the mine buy her property at current value or better?	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, dust and blasting. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. The mine will not be purchasing any property.
Johannes Nicolaas Joubert	X	29-07-	Is concerned with health and property impacts, is also concerned with potential impacts to the	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as

13 Bosveld Street		2015 Posted	school, hospital, households and technical college. Will the mine buy her property at current value or better?	socio-economic assessment, dust and blasting. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. The mine will not be purchasing any property.
Monica Campher 72 Blinkkool Street	X	29-07-2015 SMS'd	Is concerned with health risks and industrial traffic in residential areas.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment and traffic study. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Louis & Mandie Snyman 4 Bosveld Street	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Are concerned with health risks as it is too close to the town and industrial traffic in residential areas.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment and traffic study. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Werner Putuscoo 72 Blinkkool Street	X	29-07-2015 Posted	Is concerned with pollution, health risks and traffic increases.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment and traffic study. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Lana van Rensburg 8 Bosveld Street	X	29-07-2015 Posted	Too close to residential area will affect us, health risks, dust and noise pollution. Is also concerned with industrial traffic in a residential area.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, traffic study, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Christo & Francien Ackerman 11 Bosveld Street	X	29-07-2015 Posted	Are concerned that it is too close to the residential areas and heavy vehicles in residential areas.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist socio-economic assessment, traffic study, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Pieta van Rensburg 8 Bosveld Street	X	29-07-2015 Posted	Too close to residential area will affect us, health risks, dust and noise pollution. Is also concerned with industrial traffic in a residential area.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, traffic study, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.

Andries & Yolandie Kruger 11 Bosveld Street	X	29-07-2015 Posted	Too close to residential area will affect us, health risks, dust and noise pollution. Is also concerned with industrial traffic in a residential area.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, traffic study, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Ilse Lombard NCC-Group	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Is interested possibly working as an ECO at the mine and job creation in Onverwacht. Is concerned about dust in the town and on sensitive areas like the cemetery. Is also concerned with vibration from blasting. The mine must do an EMP and adhere to best practice guidelines.	Noted. The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment; as well as socio-economic assessment, traffic study, dust and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Albertus Bezuidenhout Interested Party	X	29-07-2015 E-mailed	Is concerned with dust and blasting.	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, dust, blasting and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.
Cadvest Trust	X	N/A	Are concerned with noise and pollution. What is the expected life of mine?	The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, dust, blasting and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr. The mine will be operational for a maximum period of 20 years with a further 5 years for post closure monitoring.
Claris Dreyer Local Geologist and Resident	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>The settlement of a mine in this area will have negative impacts on the town. Onverwacht is a sensitive area. Added that there is a potential for SponCom from the product and the product waste.</p> <p>The topographical map in GCMC's BID and in the presentation needs to be updated to show the current extent of urban development around the proposed mine site. Onverwacht and Marapong are much closer to the mine than is shown on the topographical map.</p> <p>The BID states that rollover rehabilitation of mining</p>	<p>The plan of study for the EIA/EMPr phase of the project includes specialist air quality assessment, groundwater, blasting, dust, SponCom and noise assessments. Where applicable mitigation measures will be proposed in the EMPr.</p> <p>The plans have been updated and included in the Final Scoping Report as well as future reports.</p> <p>Comments are noted. It is very important for GCMC to</p>

			<p>cuts will be done. The overburden is 30 – 50m thick and 50% will be discards and 50% will be product. The coal must be extracted before it can be back-filled. It will take a few years before you can backfill the discard into the pit.</p> <p>How will you do the backfill? There is fine material that cannot be used. Vast amount of fines will be produced. How will these be handled?</p> <p>How will discard be stored when they are prone to SOx and NOx emissions? Plant discard dumps are needed to accommodate its discard. Dumps must be controlled to ensure there is no spontaneous combustion.</p> <p>Waterberg coal is prone to Spon-Com. How will you control Spon Com? You will not be able to double handle plant discards. We have determined that it is a “no-go”. The only way to handle the slimes is with a briquetting plant. This will cost money.</p> <p>If one drives along the R2001 Stockpoort road it is easy to see these issues at Grootegeluk. In the Waterberg, we cannot seal the fractures. Do you have groundwater monitoring as part of your Draft Scoping Report?</p>	<p>take them into consideration. They however cannot make the decisions until the EIA/EMPr has been completed. The draft Scoping Report does highlight the need for groundwater monitoring. This will be highlighted in more detail in the EIA/EMPr.</p>
Johny Kuter Makgai Lephalale Resident	X	27-07-2015 Faxed	Sent his CV as he is looking for employment.	His CV was forwarded to GCMC and will be considered in the future subject to the various authorizations being approved.
Stephen Manamela Interested Party	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>Marapong is made up of 90% RDP houses and their foundations are weak so this needs to be considered during blasting. What will GCMC do to prevent damage to these houses?</p> <p>Marapong extension 4 has no water. How will GCMC get water?</p>	<p>Various specialist studies will be undertaken including blasting and groundwater assessments. The EMPr mitigation measures will provide the answers to these questions as highlighted. Feedback on the specialist studies will be highlighted at the EIA / EMPr phase public meeting.</p>

Bernadine Stafford (B's Place)	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>Who will take out insurance cover and responsibility for damage to buildings? How long will it take for GCMC to repair potential damaged buildings?</p> <p>The main road is already overused and busy. Will GCMC address the increased road use around the mine?</p> <p>Why didn't GCMC do a public participation exercise 3 years ago? Why has Groothoek been fenced?</p> <p>Medupi power station has delayed the installation of a flue gas desulphurisation plant even though they had previously committed to it. What guarantee do we have that GCMC will not go back on its EMPr commitments? Medupi relies on clean air to operate.</p>	<p>Blasting studies will be done as part of the EIA/EMPr and will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the EMPr will propose mitigation measures.</p> <p>The impacts in terms of an increase in traffic will be included in the EIA; however no traffic study was identified due to the proposed siding. The coal will be transported via rail, no coal will be trucked. GCMC is has approved a traffic impact assessment and it will be included in the EMPr.</p> <p>GCMC's prospecting right was expiring and thus they applied for a mining right. Thus the mining right application process is now underway. Exxaro owns the surface rights on Groothoek and they put up the new fence, not GCMC.</p> <p>Noted. GCMC and the Medupi power station are not comparable. Exxaro and GCMC are not state-owned entities. If GCMC go back on their EMPr commitments they are liable to fines and imprisonment. GCMC are subject to the laws and regulations of the state.</p>
Gideon van Niekerk Interested Party	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>Why is GCMC mining here and not further to the west of Lephalale? The mine must just go purchase other rights somewhere else. There is a lot of coal west of the town.</p>	<p>The MPRDA makes the State the custodian of all minerals in South Africa. Companies must then apply for the right to mine these. You may only apply for a right on areas where this does not overlap someone else's right / application.</p> <p>GCMC does not hold any rights further west of Lephalale, but they have applied for the rights to these farms. Other companies holding rights to the west of Lephalale are not selling their rights.</p>
Kantshi Makubelo (Interested Party)	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>We need more time to participate in the process. The proposed mine will be close to the community so the community would want to participate in it.</p> <p>GCMC must check the impact radius of their</p>	<p>This is not the end of the stakeholder engagement process. I&APs will be able to comment on the reports, there will be another EIA/EMPr meeting and I&APs will be notified of the RoD.</p> <p>Blasting studies will be done as part of the EIA/EMPr and</p>

			<p>blasting activities. It will affect the shacks and RDP houses in Marapong.</p> <p>The proposed mine will be in the way of the proposed road linking Lephallale and Marapong which was meant to ease traffic congestion.</p>	<p>will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the EMPr will propose mitigation measures.</p> <p>GCMC has been engaging the Lephallale Municipality about its SDP and discussions are on-going. The mine development is subject to GCMC getting their application approved.</p>
Lungani Zwane NCC-Group	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>Worried that there was no advert in the Mogol Post. GCMC could have advertised via announcements on Lephallale FM or posts on Lephallale FM's Facebook page. You should use social media to advertise. Not everyone attending can speak English.</p> <p>What will the impact of GCMC's sewage plant be on the Mokolo River and on the community? GCMC must do extensive socio-economic impact assessments and weigh the impacts of their proposed mine.</p> <p>How will the mine affect the aesthetics of the area? GCMC are exploiting the town. People come to Lephallale for nature. Lodges and tourism will be affected by the proposed mine as it is closer to Lephallale than the Medupi power station.</p> <p>GCMC must also consider the impact of the proposed mine on the health and safety of the community especially the impact of coal dust.</p> <p>GCMC must also consider the likelihood of cracked foundations in surrounding residential areas.</p>	<p>The suggested advertising mediums have been noted and will be considered in the future. A decision was made that the public meeting be held in English to accommodate everyone; however we do have interpreters available should anyone not understand we can meet with them after the meeting to discuss.</p> <p>The EIA will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the EMPr will propose mitigation measures, these will then be presented at the next public meeting. A socio-economic assessment will be done as part of the process.</p> <p>The concerns have been noted. The EIA will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) will propose mitigation measures. The next meeting will have more information as highlighted in the presentation.</p> <p>As above. These studies will be done and included in the various reports as well as being presented at the next meeting.</p> <p>As above. A blasting survey will be conducted.</p>
Ilze-Mari Bouwer Interested Party	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	<p>If the slimes dam fails it will leak into Marapong.</p> <p>We did not find GCMC on the internet so how do we know if they are legitimate? We need a</p>	<p>Comment Noted. The EIA/EMPr will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the EMPr will propose mitigation measures. This will then be discussed at the next public meeting.</p> <p>A company profile and list of Directors can be found on</p>

			company profile with the Directors of the company.	the company's website under Umbono Coal.
Leon Roux Interested Party	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	The proposed mine site is in a declared urban zone, therefore the underlying coal reserves insofar opencast mining is concerned are theoretically/legally sterilized.	The EIA will note the impacts around the proposed mine and the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) will propose mitigation measures. The SDP map will be included in the Final Scoping Report and overlaid with the mine plan.
Martin Roux Interested Party	X	12-08-2015 Public Meeting	Will the equestrian facility on Groothoek be moved as a result of GCMC's mine?	GCMC have spoken to Rudi van Niekerk as well as Exxaro as part of the public consultation process. Exxaro will most likely look after the future of the equestrian facility.

3. EIA / EMPr Phase (Still to be completed)

3.1 Phase II Public Meeting

An EIA/EMPr Phase Public Meeting will be scheduled to present the public with the findings of the specialist reports; discuss the impacts identified, with focus on highly significant impacts or impacts to any sensitive features identified on site; detailing the main mitigation measures proposed for the site; and cover feedback on comments and queries received through the PPP to date.

All registered I&APs will be invited to attend this meeting by fax, e-mail, SMS and post. Minutes will be taken at the meeting. All issues, comments and concerns raised during this meeting will be included in the Issues and Response table of the final EIA / EMPr for submission to the DMR.

3.2 Micro-Consultation Meetings

Individual meetings will be scheduled with the relevant land owners/lawful occupiers or any I&AP should they be requested.

3.3 Document Review

The EIA / EMPr report will be made available to both the public and the authorities for a period of thirty (30) days. Following which comments received will be incorporated into the final report for submission to the DMR. A copy of the report will be made available at the following locations:

- Online at www.cabangaconcepts.co.za;
- The Lephalale Local Library; and
- The Marapong Public Library.

Electronic copies (Adobe PDF and CD's) will also be made available to I&APs upon written request.

4. Objections Received

To date three formal objections has been received from Ms. B.A Stolp, Eskom Regional Land Portfolio Manager on the 03-08-2015, Ms. Makoma Lekalakala, Earthlife Africa on the 08-09-2015 and Ms. A. Basson, DA Ward Councilor on the 08-09-2015.

In addition, a petition from a local DA Councilor (Mrs. Astrid Basson) including 635 signatures was received objecting to the proposed mine under the basis that residents will be subjected to unacceptable levels of pollution, property values in the vicinity will be negatively affected and that mining should not be allowed in close proximity to a residential area if other suitable locations are available. All of these I&APs have been added to the database and will be kept informed throughout the project.

The objection and response have been included in the Issues and Response Table above. Any objections raised after the submission of this report will be forwarded to the Department for consideration. (Please see **Appendix V** for all proof of correspondence including objection and petition).