

## MINUTES OF MEETING

**PROJECT NAME:** Future Coal: Chelmsford EMP Amendment  
**DATE:** 11 October 2018  
**TIME:** 09:00am- 13:00pm  
**LOCATION:** Richview Civic Centre: Lennoxton, Newcastle

### 1. Attendance

Name:	Initial:	Company / Farm / Institution:
Lelani Claassen	LC	Cabanga Environmental (Presenter)
Ken van Rooyen	KVR	Cabanga Environmental (Chairman)
Michelle Venter	MV	Cabanga Environmental (Minutes)
Malcolm Pryde	MP	Future Coal
Khululiwe Mathenjwa	KM	Future Coal (Zulu Translator)
Rob Pryde	RP	Future Coal
Chris B	CB	Future Coal
France Mokoena	FM	Future Coal
Lloyd Phillips	LP	Sunflower Estate
Grant Collyer	GC	Mooikrantz Farming
Richard Baxter	RB	Mooikrantz Farming
Eunice Khumalo	EK	Exmoor Farm
Lindokuhle Mphuthi	LM	Exmoor Farm
M.K	MK	Exmoor Farm
Mr Mbuli	MM	Exmoor Farm
Wessel Basson	WB	Exmoor Farm
Nath Mtshali	NM	Exmoor Farm
Philemon M	PM	Exmoor Farm



Name:	Initial:	Company / Farm / Institution:
Piet Mlphuthi	PM	Exmoor Farm
Sbongile Mlotshwa	SM	Exmoor Farm
Timoty Hlatshwayo	TM	Exmoor Farm
Sizakele	S	Hadebe
M.L Nsukazi	MLN	Municipality Ward 2
Bradley Gibbons	GB	Endangered Wildlife Trust
Sbongile Thwala	ST	Empondo
Alfred Hadebe	AH	Mike Phillips Farm
Amos Hadebe	AH	Mike Phillips Farm
Aron Mthembu	AM	Mike Phillips Farm
BB Radebe	BBR	Mike Phillips Farm
Bokvei Hadebe	BH	Mike Phillips Farm
Clement Hadebe	CH	Mike Phillips Farm
Khethiw Mbatha	KM	Mike Phillips Farm
Lindiwe Radebe	LR	Mike Phillips Farm
Phumzile Hadebe	PH	Mike Phillips Farm
Rolence Hadebe	RH	Mike Phillips Farm
S.G Hadebe	SH	Mike Phillips Farm
Zodwa A. Gilhadebe	ZG	Mike Phillips Farm
Mbuyiseni Xulu	MX	Haig Farm
Mbali Mavuso	MM	Haig Farm
Sfiso Shabangu	SS	Haig Farm
Alzinah Khoza	AK	Hope Farm
Doris Nkabinee	DN	Hope Farm
Joyce Nkabinde	JN	Hope Farm

Name:	Initial:	Company / Farm / Institution:
Lizzy Kubheka	LK	Hope Farm
Nonhlanhla Nkosi	NN	Hope Farm
Ntombikhona Nkosi	NN	Hope Farm
Thokozile Nkosi	TN	Hope Farm
Mduduzi Msibi	MM	Forts Farm
Sidimpilo M	SM	Tennyson Farm
Sifiso Mbokazi	SM	Tennyson Farm
Siphelele Msibi	SM	Tennyson Farm
Zamokuvekhe Buthlezi	ZB	Tennyson Farm
Fikile Hadebe	FH	Hérons Court
Zama Hadebe	ZH	Hérons Court
Delane Rodeb	DR	Hartebeesbult Farm
Thembi Sithole	TS	Dynamic
Nomggibelo Ngwenya	NN	Interested and Affected Party
Nompilo Nkosi	NN	Interested and Affected Party
Nolsine Hadebe	NH	Interested and Affected Party
PF	PF	Interested and Affected Party
Nonjabulo	N	Interested and Affected Party
Poppy	P	Interested and Affected Party

## 2. Opening & Welcome

- Lelani Claassen (LC) opened the meeting, introduced herself and welcomed the attendees. She explained that the presentation will be given in English, and that Khuli Mathenjwa (KM) will translate into Zulu.
- LC went on to explain the meeting structure:
  - She asked all attendees to please sign the Attendance Register;
  - She reiterated that the Presentation will be given first, questions to follow;
  - Based on feedback received from I&APs, there will be only one meeting, which will be presented in English and translated to Zulu.

- She asked that attendees please don't interrupt the meeting, and asked that attendees put their cell-phones on silent (emergency calls may be taken outside, if necessary);
- It was further requested that attendees don't interrupt other meeting attendees while they are speaking – wait for the meeting coordinator to indicate when it is your turn;
- It was emphasised that everyone will get a turn to ask questions;
- LC encouraged attendees to participate in this meeting constructively.

### **3. Purpose of the Meeting**

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- LC explained that the meeting is to discuss the amendment for Chelmsford mine. She commented that many of the meeting attendees were also in attendance at the first meeting and this is the second meeting to give feedback from the studies that were proposed in the first meeting.
- LC qualified that the majority of attendees at the meeting, also attended the first meeting and have seen the Background Information Document and seen the reports, and that she will therefore not go into extreme detail as it is assumed that attendees are familiar with the Project. She encouraged attendees to ask for more detail after the presentation, if clarification on any aspect is required.

### **4. Project Description**

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- LC provided a brief project description, summarized as follows:
- The Entire mining operation is 5000 hectares. There are two mining rights for the colliery.
- Chelmsford colliery is comprised of five sections: Ashley is active- opencast and has planned future underground mining. Shelley is active but some rehabilitation has taken place. Macclesfield is the next section to be mined but no activities have commenced yet. The approved EMP indicated Macclesfield Section as be underground. However Future Coal wishes to mine Macclesfield Section via opencast methods. Mooikrantz and Exmoor will also be underground but no activities have commenced there yet.
- There is an existing EMPr and an existing Water Use License that was approved last year. The Water Use License already approved for opencast but the EMPr does not include opencast. The new opencast will be 281Ha.
- The middle block will be mined first at Macclesfield from north to south. Then the block to east will be mined. When it is finished the remaining block to the west will be mined.
- Life of mine is 10 years.
- Chelmsford Colliery currently employs 158 people and produces 40 000 tons of coal a month.
- Ashley has a wash plant, there are 68 permanent employees and 28 temporary jobs. The wash plant has a processing capacity of 115,000 tons a month. 80,000 tons a month will be mined from Macclesfield.
- Macclesfield has in excess of 12 million tons of anthracite coal. 112 permanent jobs will be created over 10 years.
- Macclesfield coal handling and the processing plant to the sidings will create 42 additional permanent jobs.

## 5. Legal Framework

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- MPRDA (Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act) is the main act, then there is NEMA (National Environmental Management Act) and NWA (National Water Act). MPRDA, NEMA, NWA and the Waste Act are to be managed as part of the One Environmental System as pertains to Integrated Environmental Management. Future Coal must tick all the boxes in terms of the legal framework.
- To change Macclesfield from underground to opencast, in terms of NEMA and regulations under the act, mining through wetlands constitutes listed activities in terms of listing notice 1 and listing notice 3. Mining through wetlands are approved in the IWUL.
- We need to understand the environment and the impacts. Some studies from 2016 (that were used for the Water Use License application) were used and additional specialists were appointed for new studies.
- Specialist studies undertaken: fauna, flora, soils, land use and land capability, blast and vibrations, archaeology and paleontology, traffic, air quality, visual and rehabilitation.
- PPP process: the public assists the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) as the Public provides valuable insight into the environment, potential impacts and possible management and mitigation. Specialists appointed to complete studies on the Project don't know the area as well as locals.
- The following was undertaken to facilitate the Public Participation Process (PPP):
  - Consolidation of previous I&AP databases, and database update (Windeed Searches and other available desktop information, on-site consultations, etc.);
  - Notification of Project, English, Afrikaans and Zulu through:
    - Advertisement (19 April 2018, Newcastle Herald);
    - Display of site notices (put up on 16 – 18 April 2018); and
    - Distribution of Background Information Document (BID).
  - Targeted consultation with Land Owners and Communities;
  - Phase 1 Public Meeting (09 May 2018);
  - Distribution of Draft updated / consolidated EMPr and BAR for 30 day Public Comment Period (19 September 2018 to 19 October 2018); and
  - Public Meeting during the 30 day public comment period (this meeting).
- After the public comment period expires (19 October 2018) the Comment and Response Report will be updated and submitted to DMR as part of the updated / consolidated EMPr and BAR for consideration.
- Once the DMR has reached a decision on the application and communicated their decision to the Applicant, the EAP will notify registered I&APs of the decision and appeal process.

## 6. Application Process

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- During the application process the EAP is required to consult with land owners, authorities and people who live in the area. The EIA Process and PPP requires the submission of an application to the DMR, and draft report to Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) for review. The review period is for 30 days (this is the current stage). After 30 days the final report is submitted to the authority. The authorities have 107 days to reach a decision. After the decision the authorities have 5 days to tell the applicant

and the applicant has 14 days to notify all I&APs. The EAP will undertake this notification on behalf of the Applicant.

## 7. Impact Assessment Methodology

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- It is accepted practice to standardize the impact assessment methodology:

The formula used to calculate Impact Significance = Likelihood x Consequence

Where: Likelihood = Probability that an impact would occur  
+

The frequency that an impact will occur

And Consequence = Duration (how long will the impact occur?)  
+

Scale (What is the physical extent of the zone of influence of the impact?)  
+

Intensity (effect) of the impact

Where intensity is calculated as: Severity of the Impact + Sensitivity of the aspect.

## 8. Wetlands and Aquatic Resources

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- A wetland delineation was undertaken. Water, vegetation and soil are indicators that assist with delineation.
- Aquatics studies were also undertaken. The state of aquatic organisms (fish and plants) indicates the water quality and health of the aquatic system.
- Direct potential impacts that were identified include-
  - Loss of Wetland Ecological Function (due to pollution, water quality deterioration, reduced catchment);
  - Destruction of Wetlands (approval in IWUL to mine through some wetlands, or due to indiscriminate mining);
  - Proliferation of alien, invasive species (due to disturbance).
- Mitigation:
  - Clean and Dirty Water Separation, but with minimisation of the dirty water footprint area;
  - Emergency Response and clean-up;
  - Clear demarcation of no-go areas;
  - Roll-over mining, concurrent rehabilitation, and final rehabilitation and monitoring.

## 9. Surface and Groundwater

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- The latest approved EMP was completed in 2012 and this study could therefore compare the water quality results from 2012 to the water quality from the latest studies and see how water quality has changed.
- Potential Impacts that were identified include:
  - Pollution through sedimentation, spills and/or AMD;
  - Reduced availability (due to dewatering impacts, containment of dirty water on the site, or reduced quality (water quality deterioration to the point that water is no longer fit for use).
- Mitigation:

- Clean and Dirty Water Separation, but with minimisation of the dirty water footprint area;
- Good housekeeping and waste management;
- Emergency Response and clean-up;
- Erosion and sedimentation control;
- Roll-over mining, concurrent rehabilitation, and final rehabilitation and monitoring;
- Surface and groundwater monitoring as per IWUL;
- Decant management (and water treatment) as per closure plan.

## **10. Fauna and Flora**

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- A specialist study was commissioned specifically for the Macclesfield site and surrounds, to assess plants, animals, insects etc. The majority of the site is used for agriculture but this doesn't mean that the site does not have ecological value. It is sensitive especially because of the natural environment to the north.
- Potential Impacts:
  - Destruction / fragmentation of vegetation community and habitat;
  - Displacement of Faunal Community;
  - Problem Animals attracted to site due to disturbance and improper waste management;
  - Encroachment and displacement of indigenous vegetation community by alien invasive plant species.
- Mitigation:
  - Demarcation of activity areas, restrict access to no-go areas;
  - Environmental Awareness Training;
  - Scheduling of activities (fauna expected to move to undisturbed areas). Phased approach allows animals to move away;
  - Proper waste management;
  - Extensive alien invasive species management.

## **11. Soils and Land Capability**

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- The soils have high agricultural value in this area. To reinstate them to the same level is virtually impossible. After soils have been stripped and the mined excavations backfilled, it is likely that the site will never have the same agricultural potential as it does currently.
- Potential Impacts:
  - Loss of land capability;
  - Loss of topsoil as a resource.
- Mitigation:
  - Compensation (mine negotiating with the land owner);
  - Rollover mining with concurrent rehabilitation;
  - Final rehabilitation including monitoring;
  - Soil management: stripping, stockpiling, reinstatement;
  - Demarcation of approved areas of disturbance.

## **12. Air Quality, Noise and Visual**

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- Increased noise activity from mine vehicles and blasting. But a different study was undertaken for blasting. Air Quality Impact Assessment and Visual Impact Assessment were undertaken for the proposed opencast mining at Macclesfield.
- Potential Impacts:

- Visual intrusion, alteration of visual resource;
- Dust generation (visual and air quality impact);
- Artificial light impacts at night;
- Deterioration of air quality due to dust, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and gaseous emissions;
- Increased ambient noise levels due to machinery and equipment operation, blasting.
- Mitigation:
  - Manage the height and slope angles of stockpiles;
  - Dust management and vehicle maintenance plans;
  - Air quality monitoring and reporting to NAEIS (required by law);
  - Limit disturbance footprint;
  - Activities limited to daylight hours.

### **13. Traffic and Road Conditions**

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- Legally, the obligation is on the roads authorities to maintain roads and the Mine is not allowed by legislation to undertake road improvement or maintenance on roads they don't own without the necessary approvals. It is highlighted in the traffic impact assessment and EMP that Future Coal must liaise with the road authorities.
- Potential Impacts:
  - Deterioration of road conditions;
  - Traffic incidents (safety).
- Mitigation:
  - Regular inspections of the main routes to and from the site, and regular reporting to and liaison with the relevant roads authorities;
  - Maintain a complaints register and record community complaints regarding the state of roads. Resolve complaints in consultation with the roads authorities;
  - Implement the intersection upgrades as detailed in the traffic impact assessment, at the P21- and Haul Road intersection, P209/D502 intersection and N11/Ballengeich intersection;
  - Maintain road signage and conditions throughout LoM. Use alternative haul road on high-traffic days, such as public holidays.

### **14. Heritage and Archaeology**

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- Old structures are legally protected on Macclesfield as well as graves. Often heritage resources are underground and aren't discovered until excavation.
- Potential Impacts:
  - Destruction / damage to known heritage resources;
  - Destruction / damage to unknown heritage resources.
- Mitigation:
  - Reduce charge mass per delay, changed or re-define blast design. The graves at Macclesfield will be left in-situ. Blasting with the current minimum charge (215kg) may not occur closer than 100m from the graves. Blasting within 75 m of the graves, the charge must be reduced to 127kg, and further reduced to 56kg if blasting at a 50m distance from the graves. These distances must be clearly demarcated on site throughout the mining of Pit B and C. No blasting may take place closer than 50m to the graves.
  - A chance find procedure will be implemented on site. When excavations begin the rocks and carbonaceous material must be given a cursory inspection by the environmental officer or designated person. If any fossiliferous material such as leaf



impressions, stems, seeds, wood, insect wings, is identified, the palaeontologist will be consulted. If heritage resources are identified all work will stop and the archaeologist consulted.

## 15. Summary of Findings

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- Most Significant Impacts, if no management or mitigation is implemented:
  - Blasting: Fly Rock Impacts on houses;
  - Potential water quality deterioration due to uncontained spills or sediment;
  - Destruction of moist grassland and wetland areas (remains high even with mitigation, as two wetlands will be mined through. Note: Offset mitigation by preserving the western wetland does not minimise the impact significance on the central and eastern wetland, though net-loss is managed);
  - Loss of Land Capability;
  - Destruction of or damage to Heritage Resources (graves);
  - Continued displacement and fragmentation of the faunal community (including threatened species) due to ongoing anthropogenic disturbances (noise, dust and vibrations) and habitat degradation (litter, road mortalities and/or poaching);
  - Continued removal and fragmentation of a Vulnerable vegetation community (including portions of wetlands and areas classified as CBA: Irreplaceable) due to open cast mining activities and encroachment by alien invasive plant species.
- Assuming the successful implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, some impacts still remain high. These are:
  - Loss of the ecological function of the wetland areas (as two of them will be mined through).
  - Destruction of moist grassland and wetland areas within the footprint.
  - And a positive impact- Creation of long-term job opportunities.

## 16. Closure and Rehabilitation

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- During initial consultations, concern was raised about rehabilitation. LC discussed the Mine's Closure objectives and vision, final land use and the importance of agreed-upon relinquishment criteria, as summarized below:
- Closure objectives and Vision
  - Return land to a land use similar to that which existed prior to mining and ensure the management level required to utilise the rehabilitated land is within the means of the farmer who uses it.
  - Ensure that the facilities are appropriately rehabilitated so that it does not cause surface water, groundwater or air pollution and that it is structurally stable.
  - Demolish and remove all mine infrastructure (including roads, fences, plant, offices/storage containers etc.) and stockpile areas that cannot be used by a subsequent land owner or a third party (consultation with the landowner required, and relinquishment criteria to be met).
- Final Land Use
  - After the LoM for each mine section is reached, the areas will be rehabilitated to a pre-determined land use. The Ashley plant and supporting infrastructure will remain on site until the end of LoM.
    - Ashley Section – Grazing and Wilderness;

- Shelley Section – Grazing and Wilderness;
  - Macclesfield Section – Arable, Grazing and Wilderness;
  - Mooikrantz Section – Arable, Grazing and Wilderness; and
  - Exmoor and Spectacle Spruit Sections – Arable, Grazing and Wilderness.
- Mine can reinstate arable land but it won't have the agricultural potential as before.
  - After rehabilitation the topography will be altered.
- Relinquishment Criteria means that there must be agreement between the mine, the land owner and the authorities regarding the Mine's obligations in terms of rehabilitation, and the Mine must ensure (through legislated measures) that sufficient funds will be available to implement the planned rehabilitation. Every environmental aspect must be associated with stipulated relinquishment criteria and management to return it to an agreed upon state before the mine may close.

### **17. Questions and Answers**

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- Ken van Rooyen (KvR) opened the floor for a questions and answers session.
- The questions that were raised as well as the answers provided by the Project Team are provided in the Table below.

• Interested and Affected Party	• Issues/Question/Comments raised	• Response
Richard Baxter- Mooikrantz Farm	What can be done if there is a disaster? Recourse that can be undertaken in the event that pollution occurs and livelihoods are negatively affected?	Conditions in the water license have to be followed and reported on. DWS is to be approached if there are any concerns. DWS have an enforcement section. Surface water is monitored monthly and groundwater quarterly. It is submitted to the department annually.
	Is water monitoring data available to the public?	The Mine submits a full water monitoring report to the Department. This has been taking place for about 8 years. A condition will be in the water license that there would need to be a water treatment plant. A water treatment plant is expensive therefore the mine will need to protect the water resource.
	What happens to dirty water at the mine?	Dirty water will be utilized by wash plant. About 30 percent of dirty water will be used in the process of washing coal.
Lloyd Philips- Macclesfield	<p>There is a concern about current pollution from the old mines (McAlpine). If there is additional damage downstream what are the affected parties to do? Close relationship is desired to be had with Future Coal so that if an issue arises the mine can be approached directly to rectify the issue.</p> <p>What steps can an affected party take to address the problem?</p>	<p>Water issues need to be escalated to the DWS. In the event of non-compliances with the mines WUL, the mine will be issued with a pre-directive where they have 14 days to respond. The response will need to include how they rectify the problem. If the mine does not respond they are given a directive to stop the operation.</p> <p>The Water Use License insist that there be a community forum that is formed so that such issues can be discussed, it is a condition in the license. In some cases if the condition hasn't</p>

• Interested and Affected Party	• Issues/Question/Comments raised	• Response
		been followed it is because there have been no issues.
	<p>How is Closure approached? McAlpine and the mine prior to McAlpine do not have closure certificates. They did not rehabilitate the area sufficiently.</p> <p>Safety is an issue on the roads. The roads department need to address the intersection.</p>	<p>Closure licenses have been issued over the last two – three years. The state was worried that latent liability will be transferred to them. When a mine has latent liability the probability of getting closure is low. If closure is not issued the mine and owners will always remain responsible. Concerning financial provision- the Mine is required to appoint an independent expert annually to survey mine and calculate the financial provision, i.e. how much rehabilitation will cost. New way of assessing liability is to use contractor costs so it is possible to know actual costs of rehabilitation. These closure costs are audited by large auditing companies. Money must be put aside by the Mine in a trust fund for rehabilitation that DMR holds. Theoretically DMR will pay back the money to the mining company only after they have rehabilitated the site and can prove that there are no latent environmental liabilities.</p> <p>Roads department does need to address this issue. The traffic study also stipulated that the department needs to address the roads.</p>
Wessel Basson- Exmoor	Concerning groundwater and boreholes; if the water disappears and blasting affects it what steps can't affected parties take?	With Exmoor if there is loss of water from blasting: license itself says that there will be compensation. Water is a national resource therefore there will need to be compensation that's why an operation needs to be careful.

• Interested and Affected Party	• Issues/Question/Comments raised	• Response
Grant Collyer- Mooikrantz	<p>If blasting takes place within 50 metres of graves they decrease blasting mass. Can smaller masses not be used as homes are cracking? Over the past two months heavy blasts were felt by residents.</p> <p>Residential homes have cracked since mining commenced. Homes cracking is an issue that will have to be dealt with directly with the mine as it is not an environmental issue.</p>	<p>Rob Pryde, the Mine Manager, addressed this question directly as the existing blast methodologies did not form part of the impact assessment, though mitigation for blasting is included in the updated EMP.</p> <p>He explained that one can decrease blast mass. They place seismographs around to measure ground vibration, and monitor ground vibration with each blast. The size of the blast can be determined by us.</p>
I&AP- Hope Farm	<p>Does the mine have EIA authorisation? Why were hard copies of the presentation not brought with? Request to see the licenses?</p>	<p>The mine has an approved EMP in terms of MPRDA and because it was approved before the one environmental system it is considered approved in terms of NEMA. This entire process that is being undertaken right now is because we are applying for environmental authorization for the amendment.</p> <p>The presentation can be emailed, nothing is being hidden.</p> <p>Hard copies of the report are at Lennoxton Library and Empondo Primary School.</p> <p>Mining Rights and Licenses are in the report as an Appendix (showed on the screen towards the end of the meeting).</p>
	<p>How was public participation conducted?</p>	<p>There were informal meetings, when people were seen they were spoken to concerning the project. As many people as possible were consulted.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interested and Affected Party</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues/Question/Comments raised</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Response</li> </ul>
	<p>Being told to go to the library to access the reports is not addressing questions.</p> <p>We were told everyone will get jobs.</p>	<p>The fact that there are a lot of people at the meeting shows that there is an interest and the community want to be a part of it. The state is a part of the process and will see the minutes of this meeting. They will only look at the environmental concerns for this proposed amendment specifically.</p> <p>This was not said by us.</p>
Bradley Gibbons- Endangered Wildlife Trust	How will the reserve be affected by air quality, groundwater, visual, fauna and flora, and poaching?	<p>Macclesfield is 5.5 km from Chelmsford Dam Reserve. Air quality model said there shouldn't be exceedances that far beyond the mine boundary. Groundwater contamination plume doesn't go as far as Chelmsford Dam. Visual doesn't show anything to go as far as the dam. Fauna and flora- possible that existence of Chelmsford dam is a mitigation on its own as it is a reserve and provides protected habitat where fauna can migrate and protected plants can be relocated. Poaching- mine can have policies on poaching but poachers might not be from the mine.</p> <p>Taking part in the forum can help if everyone works together.</p>
Sabelo-Phillips farm	What are the arrangements with relocation? So that people are moved to place that is equal to where they currently are.	Lloyd Phillips responded- he mentioned that the mine has been spoken to and people have been appointed to go to the homes to speak to the people who live there.

• Interested and Affected Party	• Issues/Question/Comments raised	• Response
		France (Future Coal) is at the meeting, people should speak to him after the meeting about relocation.
Lucas Nsuka- Municipality Ward 2	How to access the documents?	On Cabanga website, Lennoxton Library and Empondo Primary School.
I&AP 1- Hartebeesbult Farm	<p>Are authorisations from the public? The government is oppressing the community. They make a decision without consulting the community.</p> <p>When the mine blasts it pollutes the water.</p>	<p>For a mine to operate they need to comply with many laws, we do the environmental aspect only. The mine needs permission to change land use etc. Also a social license to operate is essential, though not legislated as such. The mine and the people must work together. There needs to be co-operation. The mine doesn't need the community to approve anything but without the communities input into the environmental process it will be difficult.</p> <p>13 October 2018 there will be a meeting to address the S&amp;LP and labour-related concerns.</p> <p>Water monitoring results can be compared to see if blasting causes contamination.</p>
	The community is being treated like objects, being addressed as if in a lecture.	<p>The purpose of the meeting is a presentation to go over the activities and actions of the mine and present the findings of the specialist studies and impact assessment.</p> <p>This is the purpose of the meetings, so that if I&amp;APs have other ideas it can be put into the report. If you don't think we have addressed the problems then you can give us different</p>

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		<p>options and it will be put into our report. If you raise a concern we can address it in the document that gets sent to authorities.</p>
<p>Zotkhumalo- Exmoor</p>	<p>Land related issues- what is the mines relationship with land affairs? What does land affairs have to say with the areas that will be mined? Land affairs should be here.</p> <p>There will be monitoring every month? Where will monitoring take place? Will the community be monitored?</p>	<p>Rezoning needs to be done with land affairs- that is the only relationship with land affairs and the mine. Land affairs has nothing to do with the mine. Departments just issue the mine with a license and then the mine has a relationship with the community. The mine needs environmental authorization before they can apply for the change in land use.</p> <p>Surface water is monitored every month. Groundwater is monitored quarterly. Dust monitoring is ongoing. Biomonitoring is twice a year.</p> <p>As the activity expands, for example, the dust buckets will move.</p>
<p>I&amp;AP 2- Hartebeesbult Farm</p>	<p>There are people saying that the drinking water in Hartebeesbult is not good, there is rust.</p> <p>Apologies if the meeting was out of topic. The community thought that there would be more meetings between the last meeting and today's meeting. Representatives of the mine only seen during these meetings.</p>	<p>Water moves downhill by nature therefore rust there is not being caused by the mine, it is impossible, Hartebeesbult is upstream of the mine. This could be caused by natural processes. Next month the Hartebeesbult borehole in question will be tested as part of the monthly ground water monitoring.</p> <p>Khulie (KM) is organising a meeting to address labour-related issues. Advantage of this environmental meeting is that it helps people to open up and they are no longer afraid to ask questions.</p>



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Mbule- Exmoor	Believes the mine is doing something for the community. Whenever there is no water the mine brings water. Opportunity for jobs is there and that is most important. The jobs that will be created are listed in the presentation. There won't be jobs for everyone.	-
<b>Environmental Meeting Adjourned.</b>		