

1177 Scoping Phase Public Meeting			
Job No:	1177	Project Name:	Manungu Colliery Coal Mine Extension Project
Meeting Description:	Scoping Phase Public Meeting		
Meeting Venue:	Delmas Country Club	Date:	2019/08/07
MEETING ATTENDEES			
REPRESENTATIVE	COMPANY	E-MAIL ADDRESS	
Brian Whitfield (BW)	EIMS	brian@eims.co.za	
Sikhumbuzo Mahlangu (SM)	EIMS	sk@eims.co.za	
Reinhold Probst	Local Farmer / Landowner	reinholdp@vodamail.co.za	
Frans Rappard	Local Farmer / Landowner	Frans.rappard@gmail.com	
Johan Smuts	BSI (AFGRI representative)	johan@boshoffsmuts.co.za	
Nadia Hetzel	BSI (AFGRI representative)	nadia@boshoffsmuts.co.za	
APOLOGIES			
Adri Joubert	Geo Soil & Water (GSW)	adri@geosoilwater.co.za	
<p>A public meeting was scheduled with the community surrounding Manungu Coal Mine, all other interested and affected parties (I&APs), and the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EIMS). The meeting presentation was conducted in English. An attendance register was signed by all those in attendance.</p>			

MINUTES OF MEETING		
Notes	Action	Responsibility
Introductions		
Introductions were made and the purpose of the meeting was highlighted.	N/A	N/A
Background to the Project		
<p>An overview of the project and the findings of the scoping report was presented covering the following matters:</p> <p>Agenda;</p> <p>Project Overview;</p> <p>Project Location;</p> <p>Proposed Mining Schedule;</p> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process to be followed;</p> <p>Summary of applications to be made;</p> <p>Findings from Scoping;</p> <p>Alternatives for Assessment in the EIA;</p> <p>Specialist Studies;</p> <p>Water Use Licence Activities;</p> <p>Waste Management Activities;</p> <p>Indicative Timeframes; and</p> <p>Who To Contact.</p> <p>The meeting was open for discussion and queries or comments at the end of the presentation. The discussions undertaken were as per the record below.</p>	N/A	N/A
Mr Johan Smuts		
<p>Concerns related to an AFGRI silo was raised by Johan Smut from BSI. Mr Smuts noted that they were notified by their client (AFGRI) of a silo located on portion 11 of Welgevonden 272 IR, as such they were concerned about the impacts blasting would have on the silo particularly as the layout map indicated that underground mining would take place on the same farm portion as the silo. EIMS informed Mr Smuts that no silos are known to exist within the application area</p>	N/A	N/A

<p>and requested coordinates of the silo or a GIS layer with all AFGRI silos in the area to inform the EAP and specialists assessments.</p> <p>Mr Smuts had no further questions and mentioned that any other questions they may have will be sent through in writing. He further mentioned that he believes they may have been given the wrong farm portion after doing a quick google search for the silo and not finding it. The landowners in attendance also mentioned that they aren't aware of any AFGRI silo on portion 11 of Welgevonden 272 IR. Mr Smuts said he would send the coordinates of the two AFGRI silos in the area to EIMS.</p>		
Mr Reinhold Probst		
<p>Mr Probst asked if the location of the proposed wash plant was already known, and if the water from the plant would not be released into the 1:100 year flood line. EIMS informed Mr Probst that the proposed wash plant will be located adjacent to the current crushing and screening plant adjacent to the existing PCD. Furthermore, updated hydrological studies and stormwater management designs are being done to ensure that all dirty water does not leave the mine but is reused within the mine.</p> <p>Mr Probst also asked with regards to the tree screening requirements of the existing authorisations, where the trees would be planted and if an application has already been made to amend the stockpile heights. EIMS informed Mr Probst that the requirement is to plant the tree screen around the boundary of the mining right. However, the feasibility of this requirement was taken into consideration and the mine has decided to apply for an amendment of this requirement/condition. With regards to the stockpile heights, again, feasibility of this condition was taken into account in deciding to apply for amendment of this condition which will be undertaken in the current application. EIMS further stated that the proposed tree screening and stockpile heights amendments will be further assessed and discuss in the EIA phase and report.</p>	N/A	N/A
Mr Johan Smuts		
<p>Mr Smuts asked why does the blasting and vibration impact go from medium (without mitigation) to low (with mitigation) and then finally scored as medium again? EIMS explained that after a mitigation score is reached (post mitigation), a prioritisation factor is applied based on aspects such as significant cumulative impact, public feedback on the matter and general perception of the impact which make increase the significance of that particular impact.</p>	N/A	N/A
Mr Reinhold Probst		
<p>Mr Probst asked if EIMS knew the people that came to the affected and surrounding farms to undertake borehole water tests in the past as they never received any results from those water tests. He further</p>	EIMS to make enquiries with the mine with regards	EIMS

<p>mentioned that they have found that boreholes are beginning to collapse at the bottom, and he has also heard of other boreholes whose water has turned black and can no longer be used even for livestock watering. EIMS requested Mr Probst to send through the location of his borehole via email so that they can check with the specialist who does the hydrocensus, the groundwater and surface water specialists as to the status of all boreholes tested in the area.</p>	<p>to the results of water tests undertaken approximately a year or two ago.</p>	
<p>Landowners</p>		
<p>Landowners also mentioned that they would like to have the water resampled now to compare it to the baseline values of the previous sampling in order to see if there has been any change to the water quality since the last study was undertaken. The landowners mentioned that groundwater sourced from boreholes is used for domestic purposes and livestock watering.</p>	<p>EIMS to convey this request for resampling of the farmers boreholes to the mine.</p>	<p>EIMS</p>



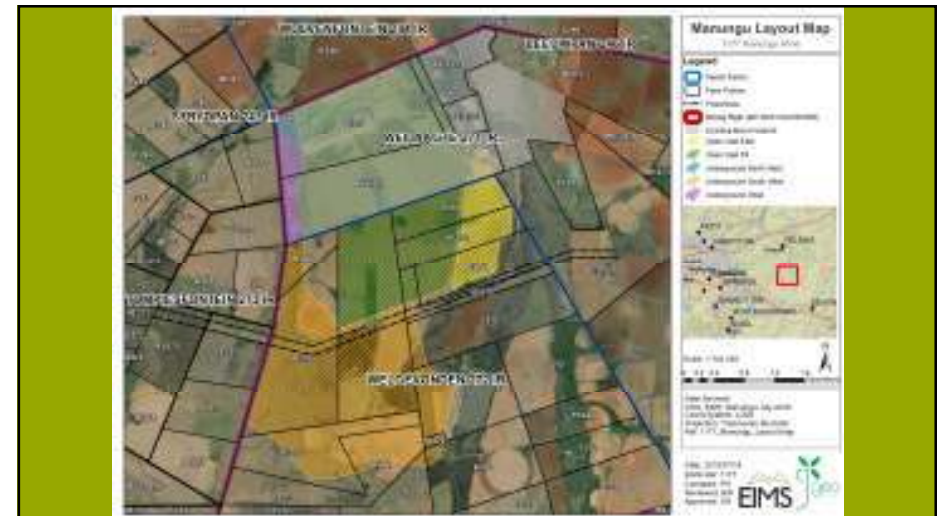
Agenda

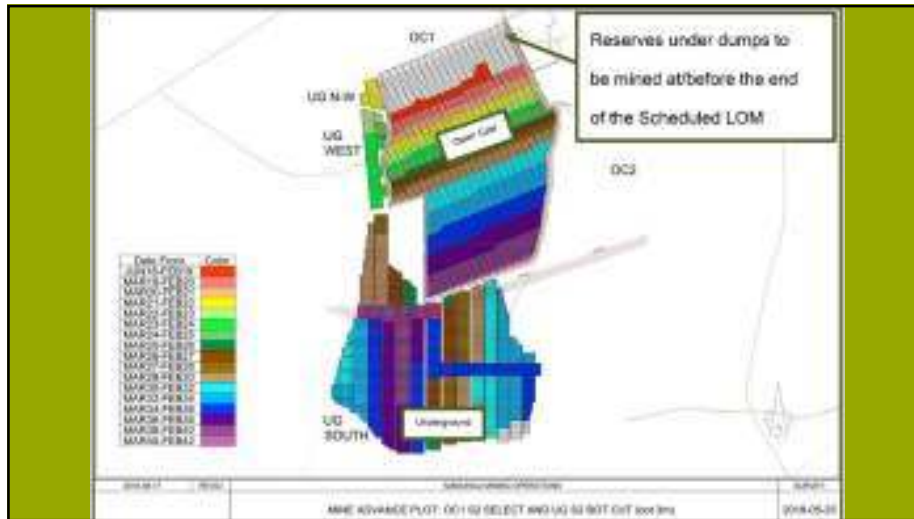
- Welcome and Introductions
- Proposed Project:
 - Introduction to project
 - EIA and Licensing Process
 - Key findings from scoping
 - Way forward and timeframes
- Questions and Answers



Project Overview

- Tshedza Mining Resources (Pty) Ltd (a subsidiary of Mbuyelo Coal (Pty) Ltd.) wishes to extend the mining operations to extend the life of mine (LOM) until approximately 2041 within the approved mining right area as well as make certain amendments to existing licence conditions to align with the current status of the mine.
- Tshedza also wishes to establish a new coal processing plant (wash plant) to beneficiate the run-of-mine coal as well as new wastewater treatment facilities (PCDs).
- The proposed extension of the mine and new coal processing plant will be located within the existing approved Mining Right boundary but require NEMA, NEMWA and NWA approvals.





EIA Process to be Followed

- The Integrated EIA process shall be undertaken in terms of Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (GNR 982) promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998 – NEMA) as amended. A full EIA process will be followed which involves a Scoping phase which is the 'feasibility' and largely desk-top assessment stage of the project, followed by more detailed assessments in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) phase.
- I&AP's will be afforded an opportunity to comment on both the Scoping Report as well as the Environmental Impact Assessment Report during the course of the EIA process.

Process to be followed

1. New Integrated Environmental Authorisation (Scoping and Environmental Impact Report (S&EIR)) for:

- Construction of a wash plant and associated infrastructure to complement the existing coal beneficiation plant;
- Disposal of wash plant waste (requiring Waste Management Licence);
- New residue deposits and/or residue stockpiles (requiring Waste Management Licence); and
- Various activities including the extraction and primary processing of a mineral resource related to the extended LoM.

Process to be followed

2. New Integrated Water Use Licence (IWUL) for:

- Discard (wash plant waste) disposal;
- Abstraction boreholes;
- A new French drain system;
- Impacts on watercourses and wetlands;
- Dewatering groundwater for opencast and underground workings; and
- Pollution control dams (PCDs).



Process to be followed (continued...)

3. Amendments to existing Environmental Authorisation and Environmental Management Plan for inter alia:

- Stockpile height amendments;
- Stockpile vegetation requirements; and
- Tree screen requirements.



Process to be followed (continued...)

4. Amendments to the existing IWUL for:

- Update of water balance for PCDs;
- Water storage volumes;
- Ash layer condition below run of mine (ROM);
- Flow meter reading frequency;
- Additional storm water structures within watercourses; and
- Amend rock dump volumes/footprints.

5. Section 102 Amendment

- Revised Mine Works Programme to include future mining areas and associated facilities/infrastructure; and
- Revised consolidated EMPR.



Summary of applications to be made:

- Environmental Authorisation (EA) in terms of the 2014 NEMA EIA regulations (GNR 982, GNR 983, GNR984 and/or GNR 985);
- Amendment to existing EA/EMP (NEMA GNR 982, Chapter 5, Section 31 (Part 2 Amendment));
- Waste Management Licence (WML) in terms of the NEMWA (GNR 921, Category B11);
- Water Use Licence (WUL) in terms of the NWA (Section 21 water uses);
- Amendment to existing Water Use Licence in terms of the NWA (Section 50); and
- MPRDA Section 102 Amendment application.



Findings from Scoping

• Potential key aspects identified:

- Heritage and Palaeontology
- Ecology (including fauna and flora)
- Geohydrology
- Hydrology
- Soils and Geology
- Air Quality
- Visual
- Vibration and Blasting
- Socio-Economic



Impact Description	Pre-mitigation	Post Mitigation	Final Score
Disturbance/ Destruction of Archaeological Sites or Historic Buildings	Low	Low	Low
Disturbance/ Destruction of Graves	Medium	Low	Low
Disturbance/ Destruction of Fossil Material	Low	Low	Low
Loss/ Destruction of Natural Habitat and removal of protected species	Medium	Low	Low
Habitat Fragmentation and Edge Effects	Medium	Low	Medium
Displacement of Faunal Species	Medium	Low	Low
Blockage of Seasonal and Dispersal Movements	Medium	Low	Low
Flora Direct and Indirect Mortality	Medium	Low	Low
Fauna Direct and Indirect Mortality	Medium	Low	Low
Pollution of Habitats	Medium	Low	Medium
Introduction/ Invasion by Alien Species	Medium	Low	Low
Contamination of Groundwater (i.e. chemicals, fuel, wastes, sedimentation)	Medium	Low	Medium
Reduction of stream Baseflow	Medium	Low	Low
Reduction of groundwater reserves	Medium	Low	Low
Acid Mine Drainage	Medium	Low	Low
Altered Hydrological Regime	Medium	Medium	Medium
Surface Water Contamination	Medium	Low	Low
Impact on Wetlands/ Drainage Lines	Medium	Medium	Medium
Increased sediment movement off the site	Medium	Low	Low
Reduction in agricultural potential and loss of fertility	Medium	Low	Low
Loss/ Disturbance of Topsoil (including contamination, erosion and compaction)	Medium	Low	Low
Gaseous and particulate emissions (including VOCs); fugitive dust	Medium	Low	Low
Visual Impacts	Medium	Low	Low
Blasting and vibration	Medium	Low	Medium
Reduction in Quantity of Water (i.e. Water Consumption)	Medium	Low	Low
Interference with Existing Land Uses	Medium	Low	Low
Nuisance and Impact on Sense of Place (i.e. noise, dust, etc.)	Medium	Low	Low
Safety and Security (i.e. access to properties, theft, fire hazards, etc.)	Medium	Low	Low
Damage/ Disruption of Services (i.e. water, electricity, sewage, etc.)	Medium	Low	Low
Impact on Existing Infrastructure (i.e. roads, fences, etc.)	Medium	Low	Low
Perceptions and Expectations	Medium	Low	Low
Employment Opportunities	Low	Low	Low
Coal supply for energy security	Medium	Medium	Medium

Alternatives for Assessment in the EIA

• PROCESS ALTERNATIVES

- In-pit vs surface disposal of waste (wash plant waste and discard) to be assessed.
- Wash plant water supply obtained from dirty water containment facilities only. Option of using clean surface or ground water excluded.

• TECHNOLOGY ALTERNATIVES

- Dry processing (beneficiation) not considered feasible so only wet processing (wash plant) to be taken forward.
- Transport via road is only option moving forward as rail or conveyor is not suited for the mines current and future clients.



Alternatives for Assessment in the EIA

• ACTIVITY ALTERNATIVES

- Both the mining option and the no-go option will be assessed in the EIA phase.

• LOCATION/LAYOUT/DESIGN ALTERNATIVES

- Maximised mining area vs sensitivity-based approach will be further assessed.
- The design of the stockpiles in terms of their maximum height for both the 6m high stockpiles as well as the proposed 60m high stockpiles will be further assessed.
- Vegetated vs unvegetated stockpiles to be further assessed.
- Tree screen around the entire mining right area vs not having a tree screen around the mining right area will be further assessed.



Specialist Studies

- Air Quality Impact Assessment
- Biodiversity & Wetland/Aquatic
- HIA & Palaeontology
- Hydrogeology
- Hydrology
- Hydropedology
- Soils
- Waste Classification



Water Use Licence

- Section 21(a): Taking of water from a water resource;
- Section 21(b): Storing of water
- Section 21(c): Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse;
- Section 21(g): Disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource;
- Section 21(i): Altering the beds, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse; and
- Section 21(j): Removing, discharging or disposing of water found underground.



Waste Management Activities

Waste management activities:

- B1: Storage of Hazardous Waste in Lagoons
- B4: Treatment of hazardous waste in excess of 1 ton per day
- B5: Treatment of hazardous waste in lagoons
- B10: Construction of a facility listed in Category B
- B11: The establishment or reclamation of a residue stockpile
- C1: Storage of hazardous waste in excess of 80m³
- C2: Storage of general waste in excess of 100m³



Indicative Timeframes

- Initial 30-day notification period commenced on the 20 July 2018
- Scoping Report availability: 13 July to 14 August 2019
- EIA/EMPR/WULA Technical Report availability: ~Mid November to mid January 2020



Who to Contact

Environmental Impact Management Services (Pty) Ltd (EIMS)

P.O. Box 2083 Pinegowrie 2123

Phone: 011 789 7170 / Fax: 011 787 3059

Contact: Cheyenne Muthukarapan

Email: Manungu@eims.co.za

EIMS Reference number: 1177



Discussion

Questions and Answers



MEETING ATTENDANCE REGISTER					
EIMS Ref	1177	Project Name	Manungu Colliery Coal Mine Extension Project		
Description of Meeting	Scoping Phase Public Meeting				
Meeting Venue	Delmas Country Lodge	Date	7 th August 2019	Time	16h00 – 18h00

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Name	Company / Organisation	Telephone	Fax	E-mail address	Signature
Brian Whitfield	EIMS	011 789 7170	011 787 3059	brian@eims.co.za	
Sikhumbuzo Mahlangu	EIMS	011 789 7170	011 787 3059	sk@eims.co.za	
Reinhold Probst	Private	0724020184	—	reinhold.p@bödorck	
FRANS RAPPAGD	Private	083 2264651	—	frans.rappag@comnet.co.za	
Johan Smuts	B5I	081 666 6619	—		
N. Mokeda	B5I	082 999 9969	—		
Brian Whitfield	ET				