

Appendix D10_FGK Stakeholder Meeting: Minutes of Meeting

Minutes

Sibanye-Stillwater	
06 November 2024	

Meeting Details:		
Project: The Proposed Amendment of Mining Right 80 MR for the Expansion of the Kwezi Mining Right Operations through the Inclusion of the UG Shallow Blocks		
Date: 06 November 2024	Time: 11:00	Place: Sibanye Recreational Club
Meeting called	Alta van Dyk Environmental Consultants	
Type of meeting	Focus Group Meeting	
Facilitator	Kirthi Peramaul	
Note taker	Kirthi Peramaul and Calvin Kaspersen	
Attendees	Kirthi Peramaul (KP) – Alta van Dyk Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd Calvin Kaspersen (CK) - Alta van Dyk Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd Yolande Janse van Rensburg (YJvR) – Sibanye Stillwater Phillip Ramphisa (PR) – Sibanye Stillwater Alan Olivier (AO) – Sibanye Stillwater Lukas Kekana – Sibanye Stillwater Joyee Mabe – Sibanye Stillwater Marius van Biljon (MB) – MvB Consultants Gerhard Maree – Afri Readymix Rossi Rossouw – Steel&Pipes Vinsile Kona – VK Chrome Henry Lockert – Waterflex Arthur Cockcroft – Self RMP Herman Brand – Rustenburg Industrial Park Dirk Odendaal – Rustenburg Galvalizers Karabo Segoe – Intermine Agencies Emile Euler – Euro Sales Dirk Ferrari – Euro Sales Rodney Vermaak – Ancorville Zambezi Fuels Jacques Marais – Maita Wzitionia Naas van Rooyen – RSC NF Alberts – Cemblocks Jenalee Govender – PMO Bez – PMO Ruben Cilliers – Landowner Andre Cilliers – Landowner Jacques Gouws – Sibanye Stillwater	
Apologies	None	
Opening and Welcome		
KP welcomed all present and ask that everyone sign the register		
Presentation		
See the PowerPoint Presentation appended. KP presented the introduction slides		
• KP conducted a safety moment.		
KP presented the Project Description, Regulatory Process, Specialist Studies, Public Participation Process and the summary of the comments received to date		

- **Comment:** Why is the presentation indicating that the maximum depth is 40m
 - **Response (SS):** Mining will be undertaken at 40m below surface. The Vibration assessment has indicated that mining can be undertaken at 30m below surface, however the mine is using the conservation approach and mining at 40m
- **AO explained the mining process,** including blast vibrations and monitoring sites.
 - **Question:** What happens if buildings are damaged, even though studies indicate this won't occur? Is there a difference between scientific predictions and real-world outcomes?
 - **Response (SS):** The likelihood of such damage occurring is low. In terms of the Ground Vibration Standards as per the USBM, for rural buildings -mud houses a ground vibration limit of 6 mm/sec has been assigned. According to the Empirical and theoretical calculations for the proposed blasting indicated that the PPV causes is well below the 6 mm/sec which is 2 mm/sec.
 - **Question:** How will you convince insurance companies?
 - **Response (SS):** We discussed this with Sibanye Business Development, who noted that comments will need to be considered. Sibanye Stillwater indicated that discussions with insurance companies will be conducted to include possible indemnities where required and agreed on.
 - **Question:** The tenants on the property will not be pleased on the risks of underground mining and as a result will find alternative premises, resulting in loss of business.
 - **Comment:** Despite studies, disasters like Jagersfontein still happen. If another company acquires the existing mining operations, who will assume responsibility? Will there be a shift in accountability?
 - **Response (SS):** Sibanye will assume responsibility, but if sold, accountability will shift to the purchasing company. In any business transaction, when you purchase a business, you acquire its liabilities as well.
 - **Comment:** Concerns were raised regarding the condition of Sibanye's above-ground operations. If the state of above-ground operations is poor, how are the underground operations being managed?
 - **Comment:** Sibanye does not provide support for local businesses or repairs.
 - **Response (SS):** Sibanye creates jobs and supports the local economy.
 - **Question:** What is the risk of a sinkhole forming?
 - **Response (SS):** There is no risk of a sinkhole due to the nature of the geology.
 - **Comment:** Mining activities are increasing risk levels. What actions will the mine take to mitigate these risks?
 - **Comment:** The mine should guarantee that sinkholes will not occur.
 - **Comment:** We as Interested and Affected Parties are not getting paid to be at this session.
 - **Comment:** Historical construction did not account for mining and blasting beneath the buildings. Buildings are at risk in terms of cracks and stability.
 - **Response (SS):** We are aware of this and take it into account. Original engineers or construction companies likely did not anticipate future mining operations; however, the Vibration and Stability assessment were conducted with the consideration for both surface structures and underground operations.
- **MB presented on groundwater assessment.**
 - **Comment:** The community has faced water shortages. Mining activities may damage boreholes, raising concerns about water supply reliability.
 - **Comment:** Independent tests conducted show poor water quality
 - water supply issues.

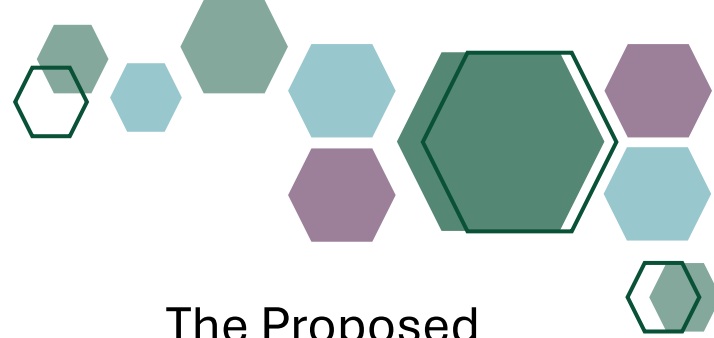
Minutes

Sibanye-Stillwater	 we are one Sibanye Stillwater
06 November 2024	 Alta van Dyk Environmental

Response (MB): The water table is expected to return to normal levels once mining operations cease. SS will look at a monitoring and management plan to address

AO presented on vibration and stability assessment.

Action Items	Person	Deadline
Send Presentation to the attendees	Kirthi Peramaul	ASAP



The Proposed Amendment of Mining Right 80 MR for the Expansion of the Kwezi Mining Operations through the Inclusion of the UG Shallows Blocks

Focus Group MEETING
6 November 2024, 11:00 AM



Agenda



- Introduction and Welcome
- Safety Moment
- Background on the Project
- Project Description
- Needs and Desirability
- Legislative Requirements
- Specialist Studies
- Public Participation
- Summary of the comments received to date
- Findings of the Groundwater Impact Assessment
- Findings of the Vibration and Stability Assessment
- Discussion
- Lunch

Safety Moment



Windshield Wiper Maintenance

- Windscreen wipers are the small unsung heroes of vehicle
- Important safety devices
- These little pieces of rubber and metal are sometimes required to work for long periods of time, but can only do so efficiently if the correct care is taken



Tips

- You can check by sight for wear and tear of the blade
- Replace the wiper blade (6-12 months)



Role of the EAP

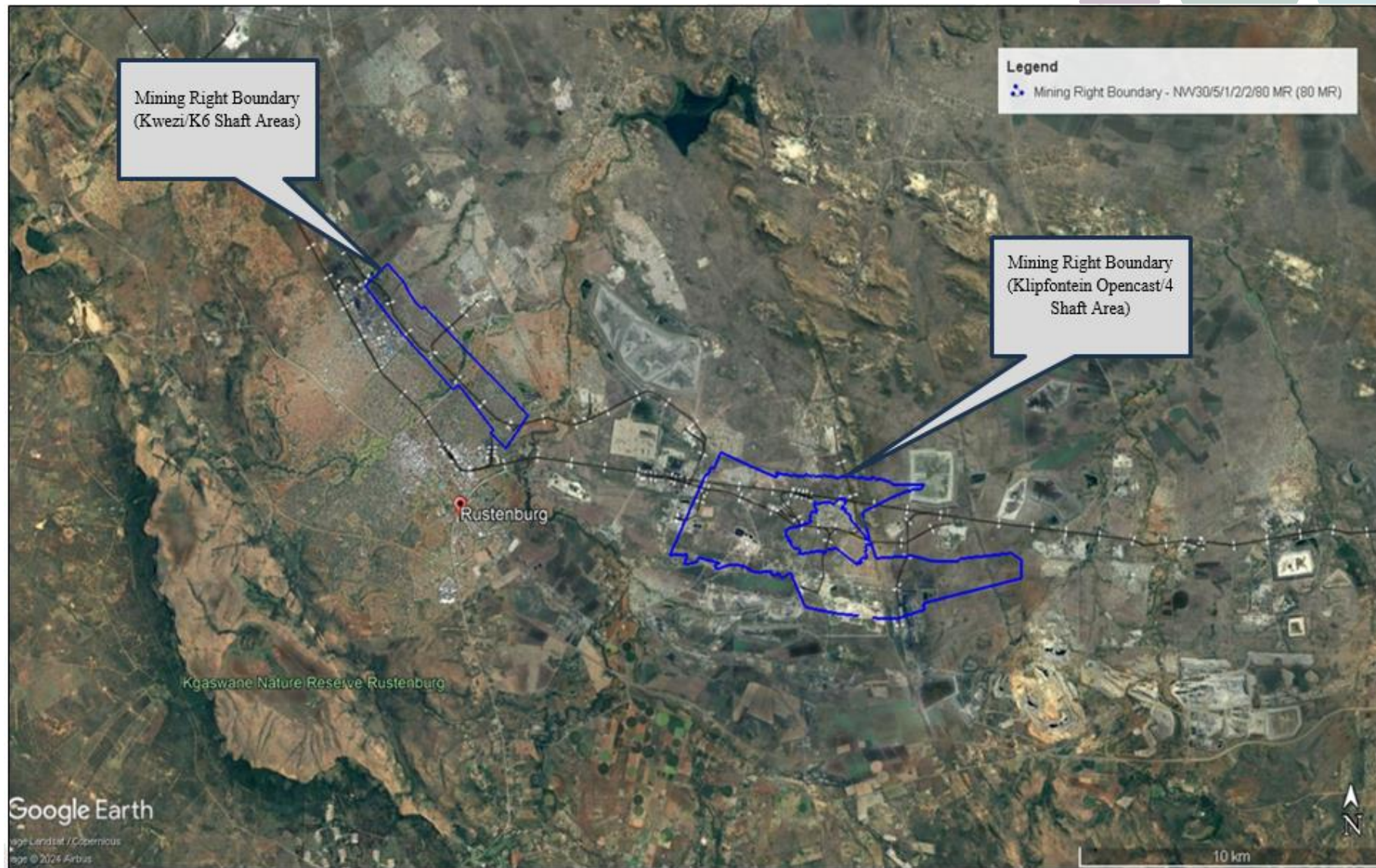
- We are independent and neutral
- We are the communication bridge between environmental specialist studies; impacts; mitigation measures; community and regulators
- We drive the environmental regulatory process
- We project manage environmental independent and neutral specialist
- We interpretate environmental legislation and guide project design to minimize potential impacts
- We facilitate community understanding of technical information
- We facilitate public participation
- We are not the decision makers

AvDE has been appointed in terms of Regulation 12 of the NEMA EIA Requirements (2014) as amended.

Background

- The operation and management of the Kwezi Shaft initially formed part of a pooling and sharing agreement (PSA) between Anglo American Platinum and Sibanye-Stillwater
- In 2023 the agreement came to an end and is now fully owned and operated by Sibanye Rustenburg Platinum Mine (Pty) Ltd
- It is the intention of SRPM to expand the Mining Right Area (NW 30/5/1/2/2/80 MR) through the incorporation of an area over a portion of remainder of portion 1 and portion 127 (now known as Rustenburg Ext 9) of the farm Rustenburg Town and Townlands 272 JQ (various erven) within Rustenburg, in the North West Province
- In addition to the expansion of the Mining Right Area, SRPM intends to mine the UG2 Shallows Blocks (Blocks A and B)

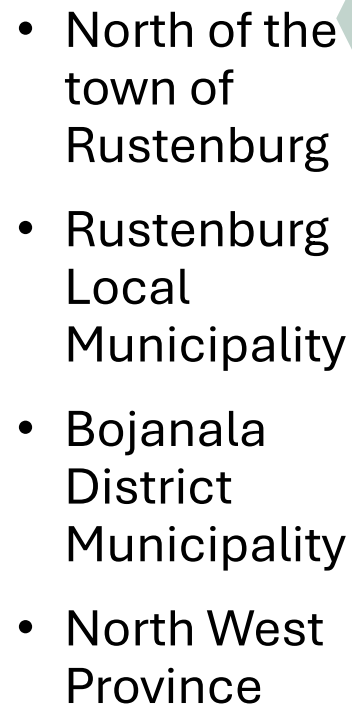
Mining Right Area



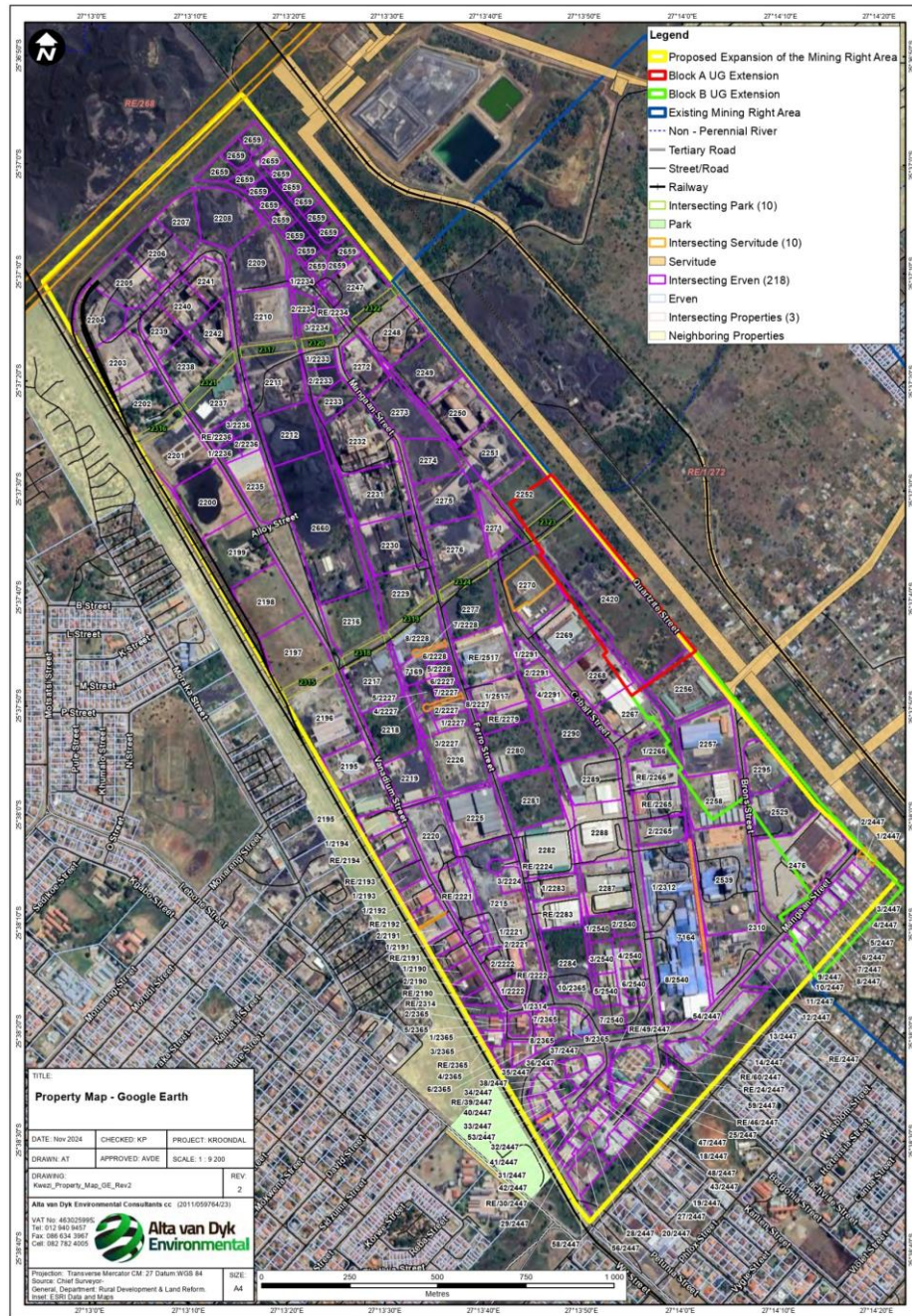
Legend

- Proposed Expansion of the Mining Right Area

- North of the



Project Locality in Relation to Properties



Portion 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of erf 2447

Portion 0 of erf 2258

Portion 0 of the erf 2266

Portion 1 of the erf 2266

Portion 0 of erf 2267

Portion 0 of erf 2268

Portion 0 of erf 2269

Portion 0 of erf 2252

Portion 0 of erf 2420

Portion 0 of erf 2256

Portion 0 of erf 2257

Portion 0 of erf 2529

Portion 0 of erf 2595

Portion 0 of erf 2476

Farm Name: Town and townlands of Rustenburg

Portion 1 of Farm 272 JQ

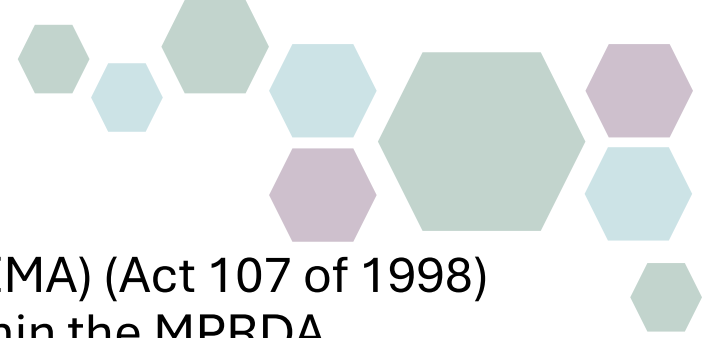
Needs and Desirability

- Kwezi Shaft mines the UG2 reef reserve within the mining lease limits as described under the mining rights NW 30/5/1/2/2/80 MR
- Kwezi Shaft is on its production decline phase with the expected life of mine of until 2029.
- Due to the depressed Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) global market and the declining production profile at Kwezi Shaft there is urgent need to find additional ounces to maintain a sustainable production profile.
- The UG2 Shallows blocks will add much needed ounces to keep both shafts production profiles at the sustainable levels.
- Timely addition of the UG2 Shallows blocks to the existing Kwezi Shaft profile is required to optimise existing critical mass before decline in early 2025.

Project Description

- UG2 Shallows Blocks will be accessed via the existing underground mining area via the Kwezi Shaft decline
- Mining activities in the Shallows are planned to the maximum depth of 40m, below surface.
- There is no additional requirements for surface mining infrastructures such as ventilation shafts during extraction of the UG2 Shallows block
- Sibanye Stillwater applies a room and pillar mining method through the use of mechanised mining equipment.
- All mining takes place on the reef horizon, and all the ore is transported to surface via an underground conveyor system
- Ore will be hauled via existing surface rail network to the Kroondal Concentrators

Legislative Requirements



- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998) supporting a S102 Application as defined within the MPRDA.
 - Basic Assessment (BA) Process
 - The competent authority for this process is the North West Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE).
- National Environmental Management Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008)
 - Category A, Activity 13 – Basic Assessment Process
- Mineral and Petroleum Recourses Development (Act 28 of 2002)
 - The S102 application is managed by Sibanye Stillwater and will be submitted on SAMRAD.
- Water Use License Application (WULA) in terms of the National Water Act (NWA) (Act 36 of 1998).
 - The Competent Authority is the Department of Water and Sanitation

NEMA Listed Activities

NEMA Environmental Authorisation – Basic Assessment Process	
Listing Notice and Triggered Activity	Project Activity Description
Listing Notice 1 (GNR983) as amended	
Activity 21D - Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires an amendment or variation to a right or permit in terms of section 102 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, as well as any other applicable activity contained in this Listing Notice or in Listing Notice 3 of 2014, required for such amendment.	This activity is triggered in support of the expansion Kwezi shaft mining right to include the additional UG2 blocks.
Activity 34 - The expansion of existing facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity where such expansion will result in the need for a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the release of emissions, effluent or pollution, excluding-	Backfilling of the proposed mining blocks A & B.

NEM: WA Listed Activities

NEM: WA Environmental Authorisation – Basic Assessment Process	
Listing Notice and Triggered Activity	Project Activity Description
GN921- 29 November 2013 (as amended)	
Category A: Activity 13 The expansion of a waste management activity listed in Category A or B of this Schedule which does not trigger an additional waste management activity in terms of this Schedule.	This activity is triggered in support of the expansion Kwezi shaft mining areas, specifically relating to the waste rock that will result from the mining activities. The waste rock will not be brought to surface and will be packed underground.

NWA Listed Activities

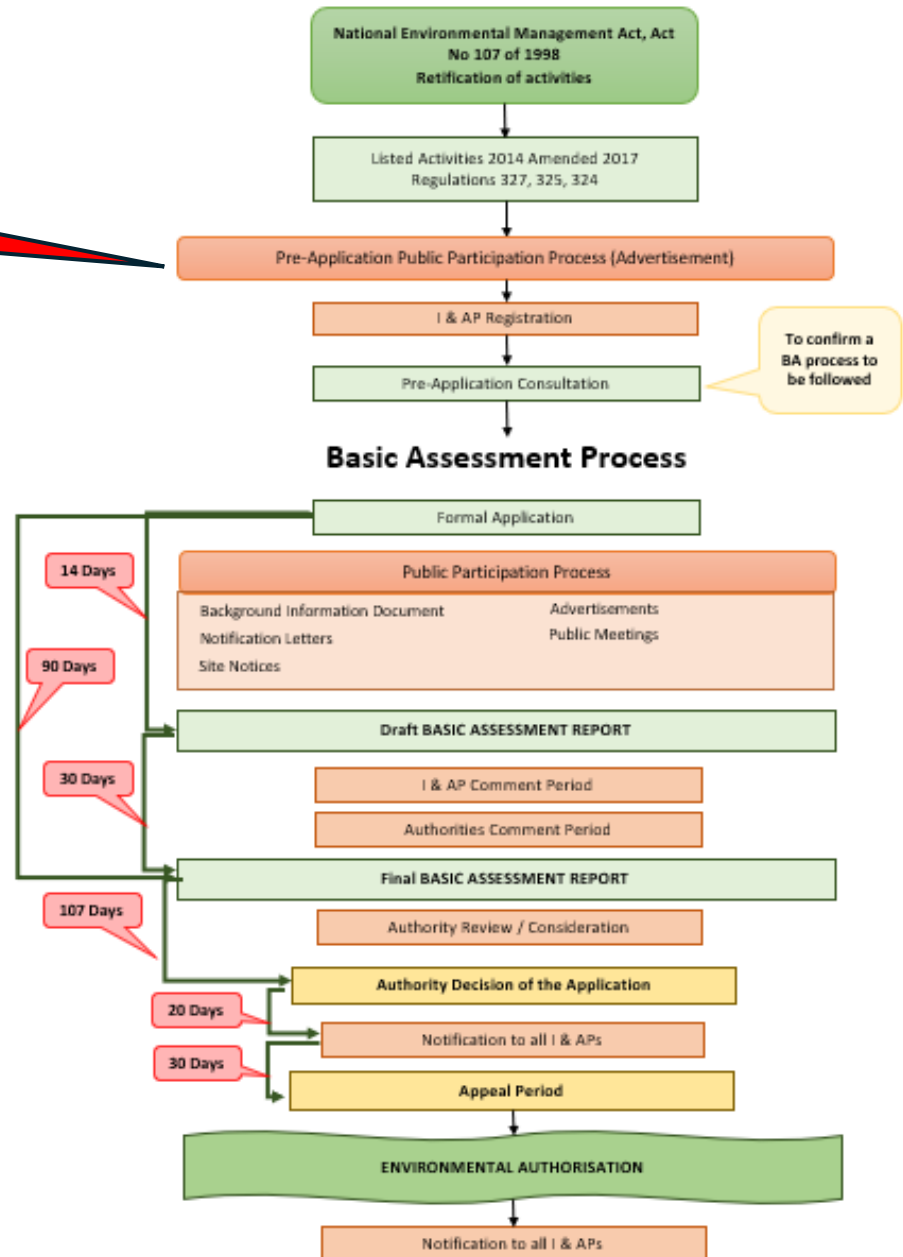


National Water Act – Water Use Licence	
Water Use triggered	Project Activity Description
Section 21(g) – disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource.	Backfilling of the proposed mining blocks A & B
Section 21(c) and (i) – Impeding or diverting the water within a water course and/or altering the beds, banks, course or characteristics of a water course.	Underground mining within 500m from a delineated wetland

Basic Assessment Process

We are here

Basic Assessment Process



Project Timelines

Task	Date
Pre-Consultation Public Participation	3 September 2024
Placement of Draft BAR for Public Review and Comment	14 November until 13 December 2024
Submission of the Final Basic Assessment Report to the DMRE	24 January 2025
DMRE Decision Making Period	12 May 2025

Public Participation



- Placement of Site Notice in and around Project Area
- Distribution of Background Information Documents (BID)
- Placement of Newspaper Advertisement
- Ward Councillors notification
- Notification Letters and Emails to all registered I&AP's
- Maintain an I&AP database
- Availability of the DBAR
 - Rustenburg Local Municipality
 - Kwezi Operations
 - Placement of the DBAR of Ulwazi
- Alta van Dyk Environmental Website:
<https://altavandykenvironmental.co.za/>

Summary of Comments Received to Date

- Groundwater Quantity
 - Due to the lack of provision of municipal water supply, groundwater is a vital source within the project study area.
 - Shallow mining will have an impact on the groundwater quantity currently available and being used by the respective water users
 - Groundwater is used for potable purposes, sanitation, cleaning, process and operations
- Groundwater Quality
 - Toxic and low pH water as a result of Sulfide minerals present in excavated rocks
 - Naturally occurring heavy metals contained in the rocks have a potential to leach out and carried downstream
 - Chemical agents such as sulphuric acid and Cyanide can leach from the mining site into nearby water bodies and get carried downstream
 - Pollution Plume
- Blast and Vibration
 - Impact and damage to below surface infrastructure eg silo
 - Damage to borehole infrastructure
 - Ground vibration
 - Health and Safety concerns due to the storage of highly flammable liquids
 - Frequent use of the roads on surface by haul trucks
 - Frequent use of industrial vehicles such as a forklifts
 - Cracks on buildings, perimeter walls
 - Stability of a double storey buildings
 - Sensitive electronic equipment managing precision calibrated cutting machines will be affected by blasting tremors
- Property Depreciation
- Impact on Insurance Policies

Blocks A & B

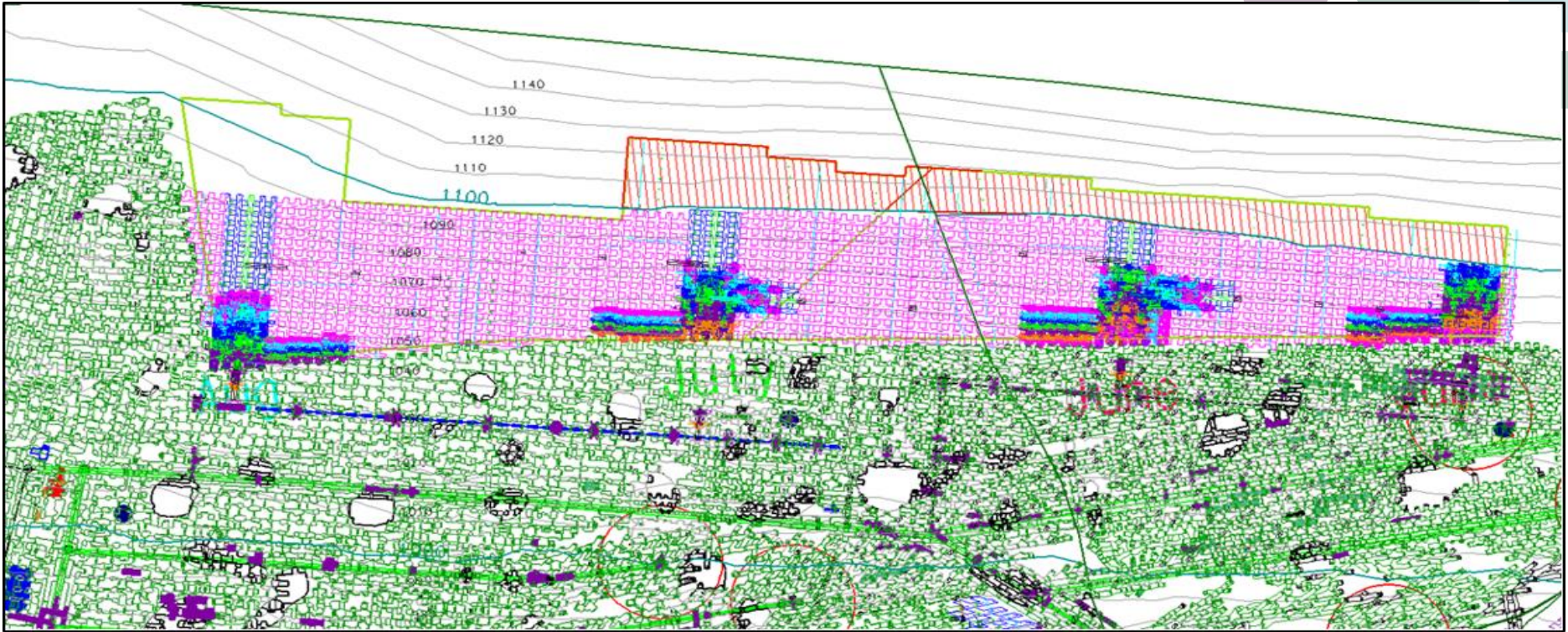


Specialist Studies



- Wetland Assessment
- Hydropedological Assessment
- Blast and Stability impact assessment
- Geohydrological Impact Assessment
- Heritage Compliance Statement

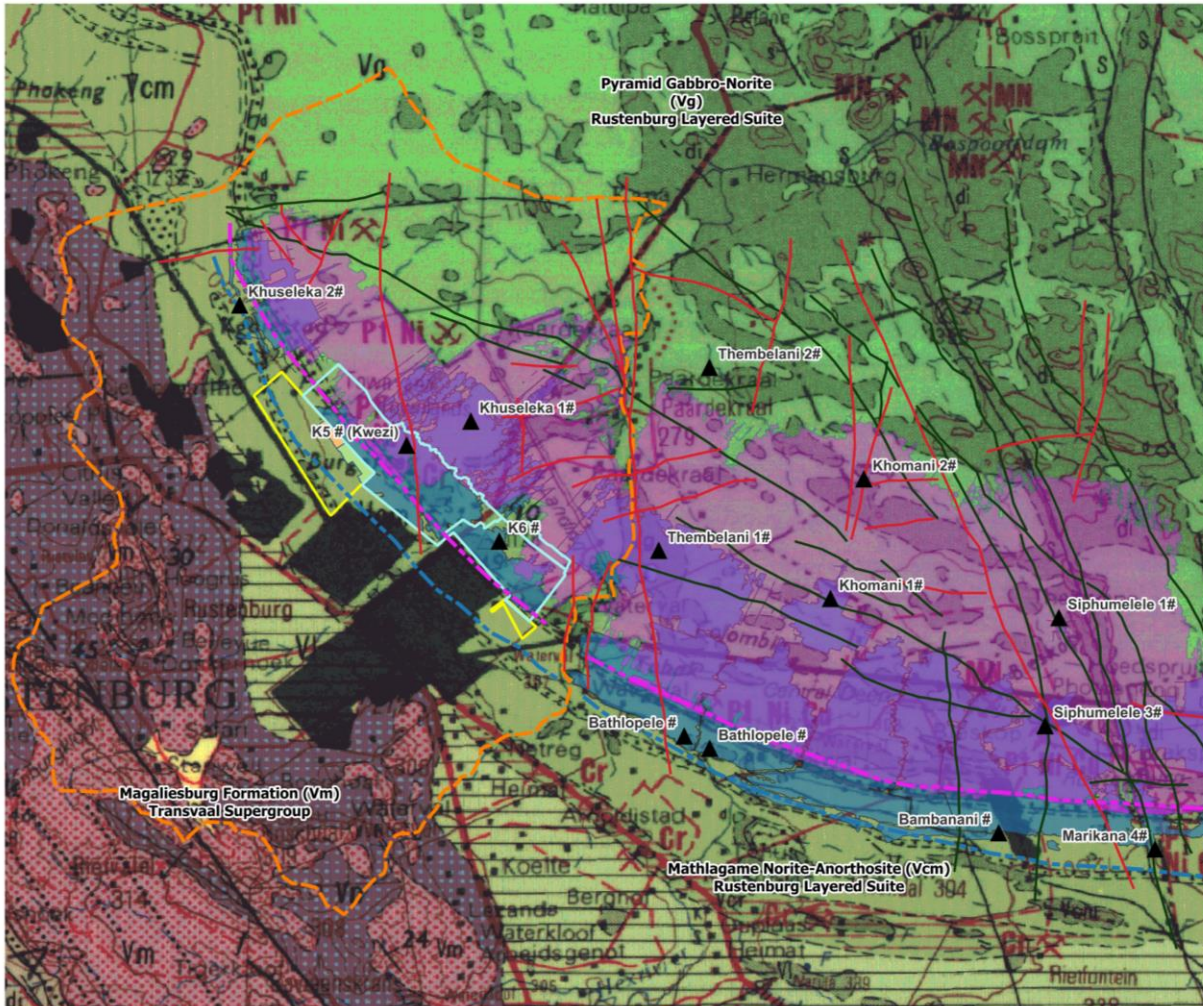
Mining Methodology



- No mining shallower than 40m – **Crown pillar is 40m below surface**
- Mining span: stable at 6m without support
- Pillar design 8m X 8m; resulting in very stable ground
- **Mining Design- Bord and pillar strike design**
- 8 mining development- convert to stoping upon completion
- 4 crews mining stoping

Groundwater Impact Assessment

Aquifer Characterisation

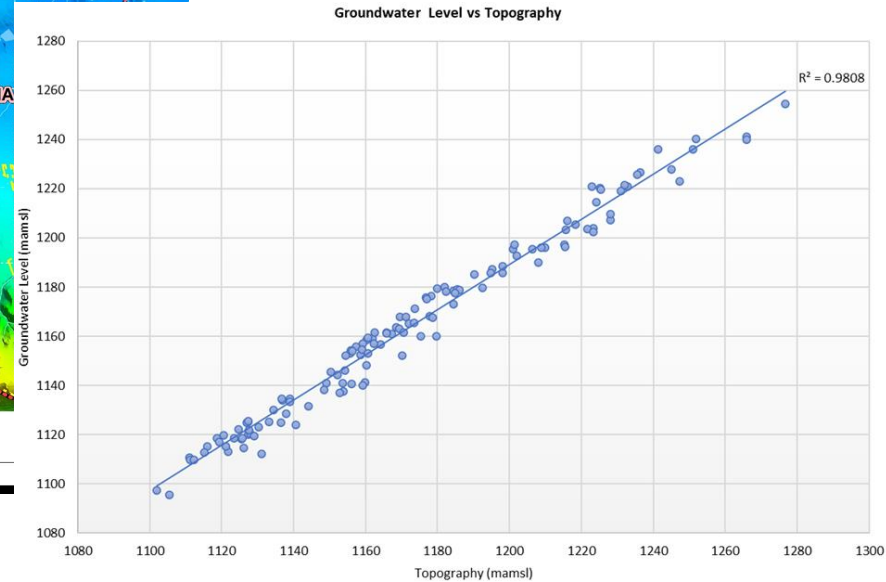
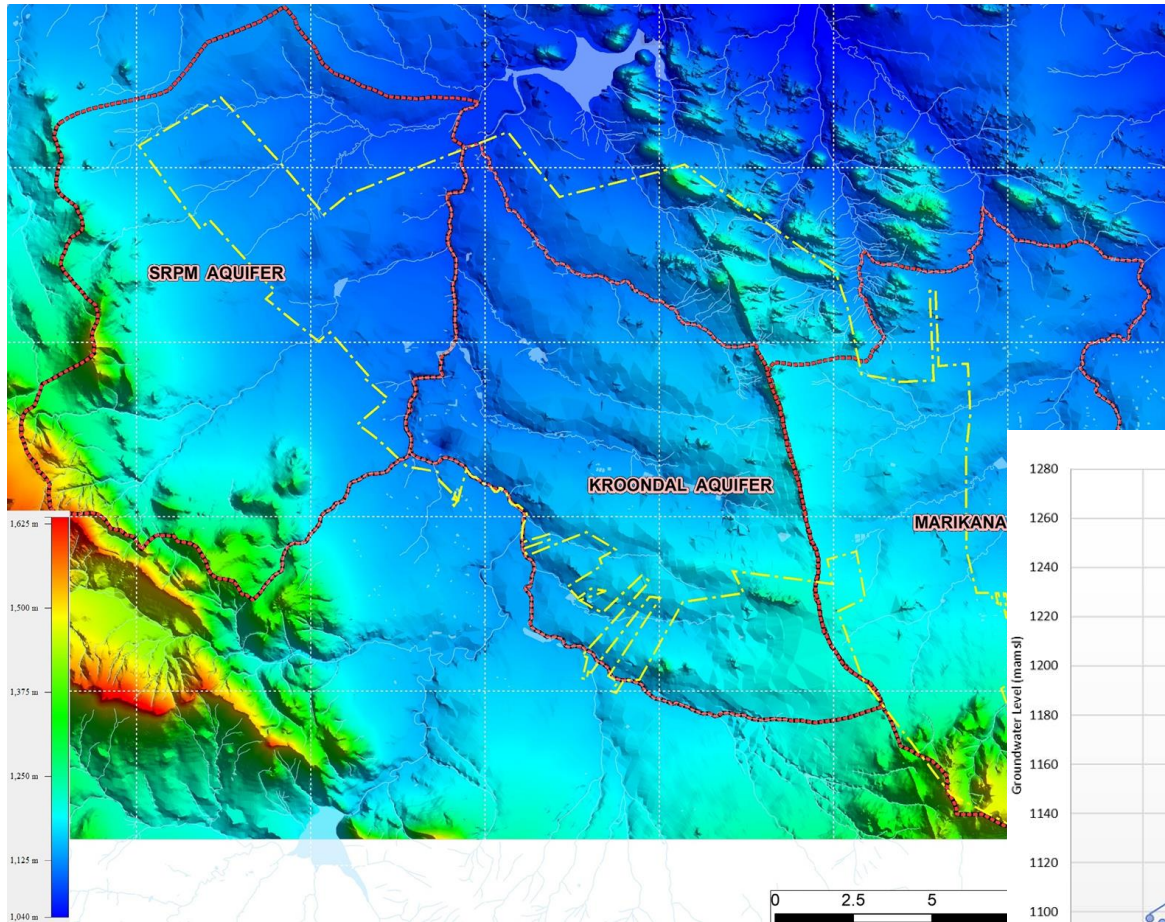


- The geology of the region is dominated by the layered rocks of the Bushveld Igneous Complex (norite)
- Secondary Fractured Aquifer.

Groundwater Impact Assessment

Prevailing groundwater conditions

- Groundwater mimics the topography.
- Groundwater flow is towards the surface streams.
- There is no evidence of aquifer dewatering into the current mine workings



Groundwater Impact Assessment

Hydrocensus



- Groundwater is used extensively
- 25 Private Boreholes identified
- 8 High Risk Boreholes

Groundwater Impact Assessment

Hydrocensus – Risk Boreholes

- 8 High Risk Boreholes
- 2 Very High Risk

ID	Owner	Depth	Above/Below Mining
BH6	Rustenburg Steel Construction	46	20
BH7	Flex Self Storage	65	-6
BH10	Mmutle Mining Projects	40	40
BH12	Khunene Technologies	100	-51
BH20	Glencore	30	53
BH21	Glencore	30	50
BH22	Glencore	30	31
BH23	Glencore	30	51

Groundwater Impact Assessment

Groundwater modelling and Risk Assessment

- Increase in High Risk Boreholes
- 9 Boreholes that are Low to No Risk

ID	Owner	Depth	DD	WL above / below EOH
BH1	Euro Steel	25	20	-9
BH2	Twin Pack	60	19	22
BH3	Mattres & Lounge Corporation	45	22	8
BH4	Chemblocks	45	24	3
BH5	Allied Crane	70	24	-6
BH6	Rustenburg Steel Construction	46	57	-25
BH7	Flex Self Storage	65	57	-3
BH8	Epol	25	54	-33
BH9		25	56	-41
BH10	Mmutle Mining Projects	40	58	-38
BH11	Khunene Technologies	80	43	22
BH12	Khunene Technologies	100	44	40
BH13	Afri Readymix	60	53	-3
BH14	Rustenburg Galvanisers	50	35	6
BH15	Private Owner (outside cone)	50	0	35
BH16	Steel Services	120	50	60
BH17	Q4 Fuel Marolien	45	52	-18
BH18	Steel and Pipe	20	26	-10
BH20	Glencore	30	47	-25
BH21	Glencore	30	45	-23
BH22	Glencore	30	48	-28
BH23	Glencore	30	49	-28
BH24	SAB	70	48	13

Groundwater Impact Assessment

Groundwater Quality

Groundwater Quality – Mine Monitoring Boreholes

Parameter	RPM WUL 2018	Drinking Water	NBH02	ATG05	ATG01
pH	6-9.5	≥5 to ≤9.7	8.07	7.93	7.25
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	<150	≤170	58	55.8	104
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)		≤1 200	392	393	677
Alkalinity			208	181	506
Chloride (Cl)	<200	≤300	39	36	49
Sulphate (SO ₄)	<200	≤500	45	44	0
Nitrate (NO ₃ -N)	<10	≤11	5.91	7.42	0.049
Ammonia (NH ₄ -N)		≤1.5	1	0.746	6.78
Orthophosphate (PO ₄ -P)			0.04	0.007	0.003
Fluoride (F)	<1	≤1.5	0.28	0.23	0.243
Calcium (Ca)	<150		37	38.1	92.3
Magnesium (Mg)	<100		30.6	32.9	23.1
Sodium (Na)	<200	≤200	36.5	42.3	102
Potassium (K)			0.85	0.699	41.1
Aluminium (Al)		≤0.3	<0.002	<0.002	<0.002
Iron (Fe)		≤2	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Manganese (Mn)		≤0.4	<0.001	0.002	0.519
Total Chromium (Cr)		≤0.05	<0.003	<0.003	<0.003
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr ⁶⁺)			<0.002	<0.002	<0.002

- Water quality is good and not concerning

Groundwater Quality – Underground Mine Water

Parameter	RPM WUL 2018	Drinking Water	Underground Mine Void
pH	6-9.5	≥5 to ≤9.7	7.8
Total Dissolved Solids		≤1 200	740
Calcium	<150		241
Sodium			52
Potassium			5
Magnesium			38
Bicarbonate			26
Sulphate	<200	≤500	378
Chloride	<200	≤300	41
Nitrate	<10	≤11	0.2
Ammonium		≤1.5	<0.001
Aluminium		≤0.3	<0.001
Iron		≤2	<0.001
Manganese		≤0.4	<0.001
Nickel		≤0.07	0.001
Molybdenum			0.001

Groundwater Impact Assessment

Mitigation Measures



1. Leaving pillars around the boreholes that were drilled beyond the mining depth
2. Prevent or reduce the inflow of groundwater into the mine (grouting)
3. Replace damaged / dewatered boreholes (Some boreholes could be drilled deeper)
4. Establishment of an environmental monitoring committee
5. Alternative water source (wellfield)

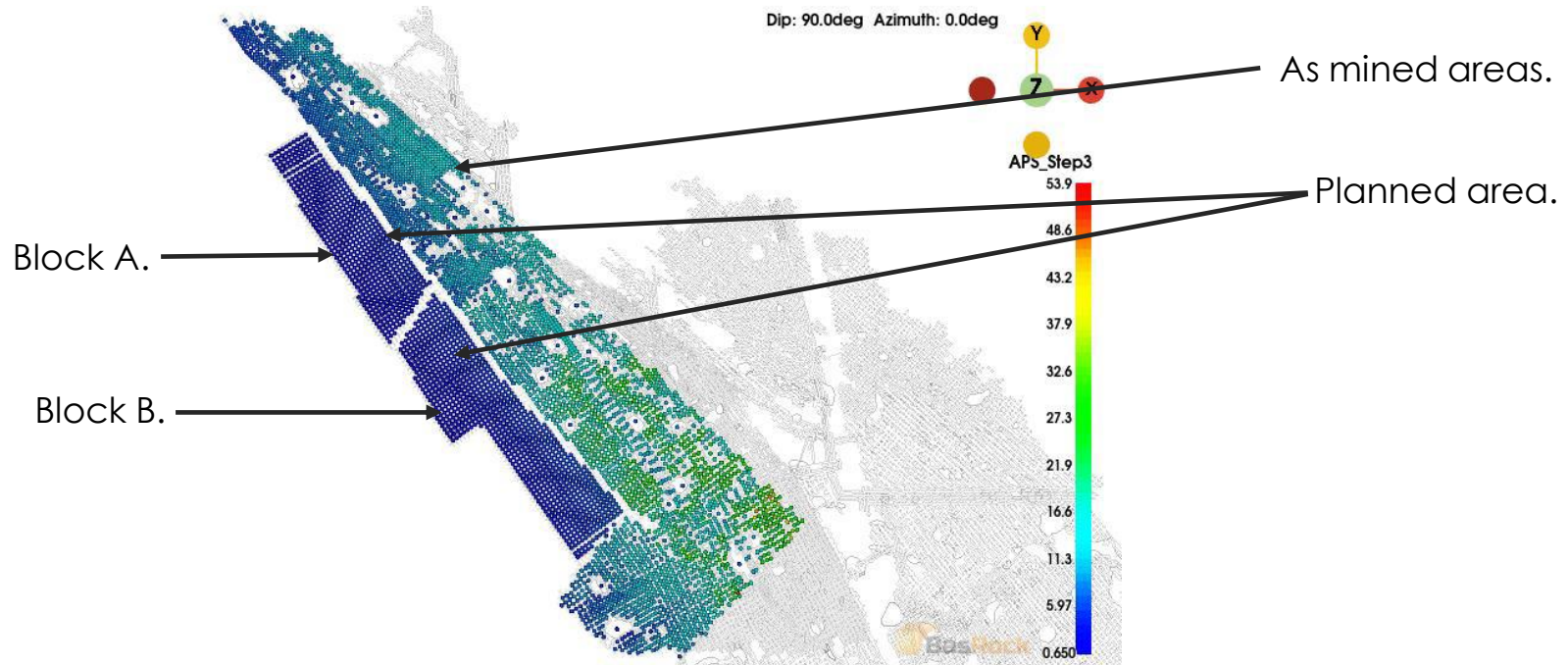
Vibration and Stability Impact Assessment

Technical Input Rock Engineering

- Numerical Modelling.
 - Pillar Stability
 - Subsidence
 - Blasting Vibration

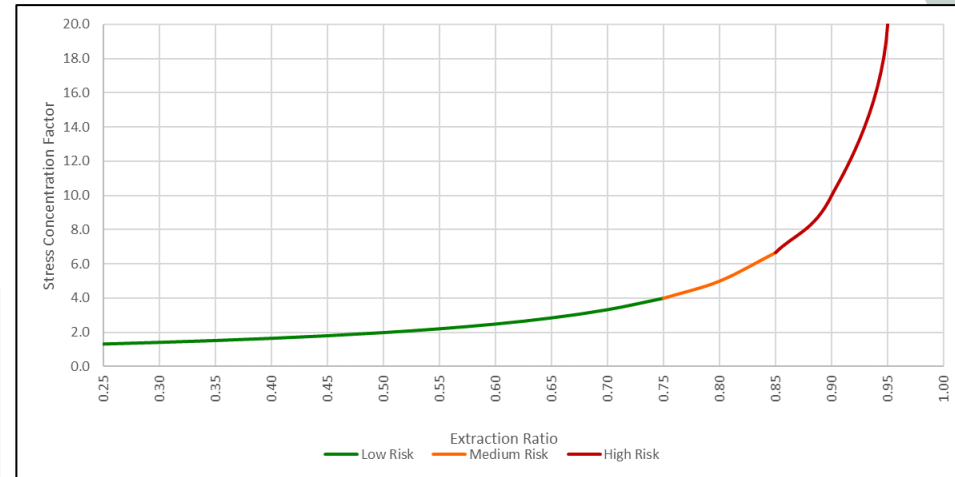
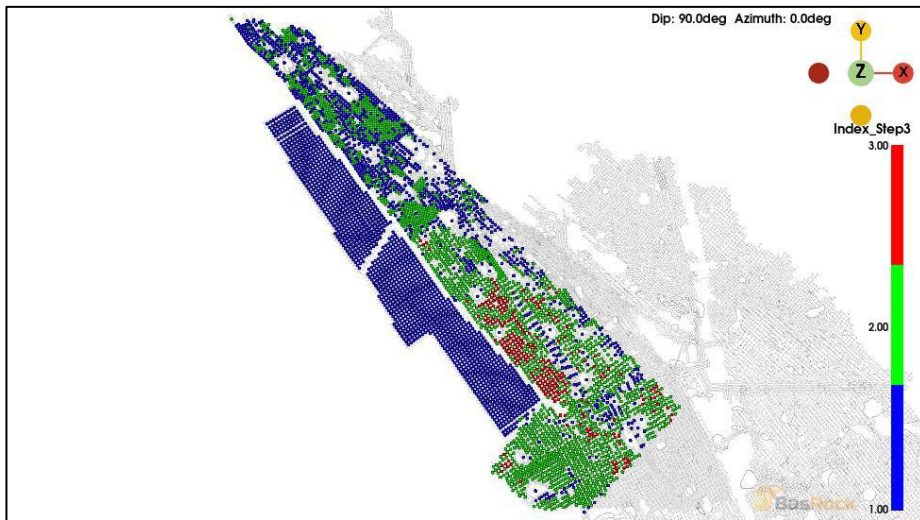
Numerical Modelling - Pillars

- Average Pillar Stresses (APS) for each individual pillar in the as mined and planned areas.
- Average Pillar stress 5.97 MPa in the area, very low. Pillar failure is unlikely.



Numerical Modelling - Pillars

- Categorized Risk Classification is the Theoretical Extraction ratio (e) and Stress Concentration Factor SCF for each individual Pillar.



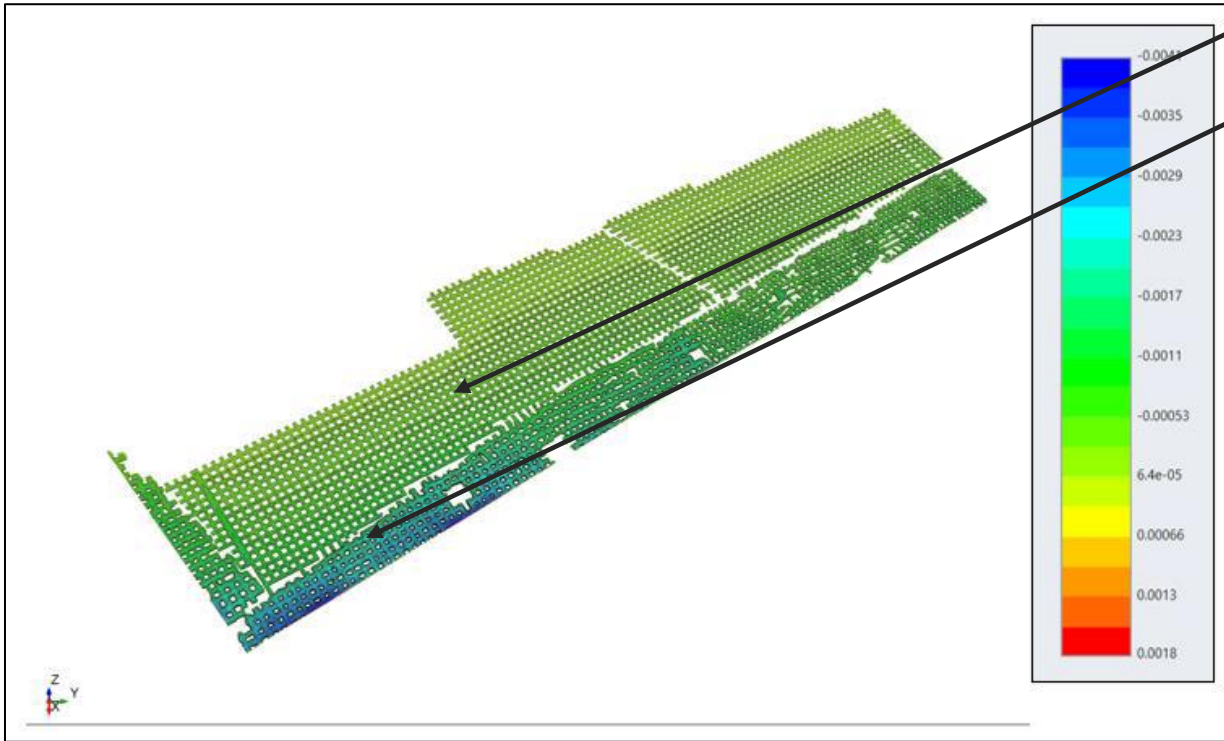
From the Risk Classification the Risk Rating for the proposed pillars are classified as low **The likelihood of having total pillar collapse is low due to high FoS on the Pillars.**

Numerical Modelling – Schedule Assessment

- Two Methodologies deployed an absolute worst case scenario simulates a complete collapse of the pillar system.
- Second methodology assesses the likely subsidence through 3D modelling looking at expected underground displacements as well as superimposing the surface contours.

Numerical Modelling – Anticipated Scenario

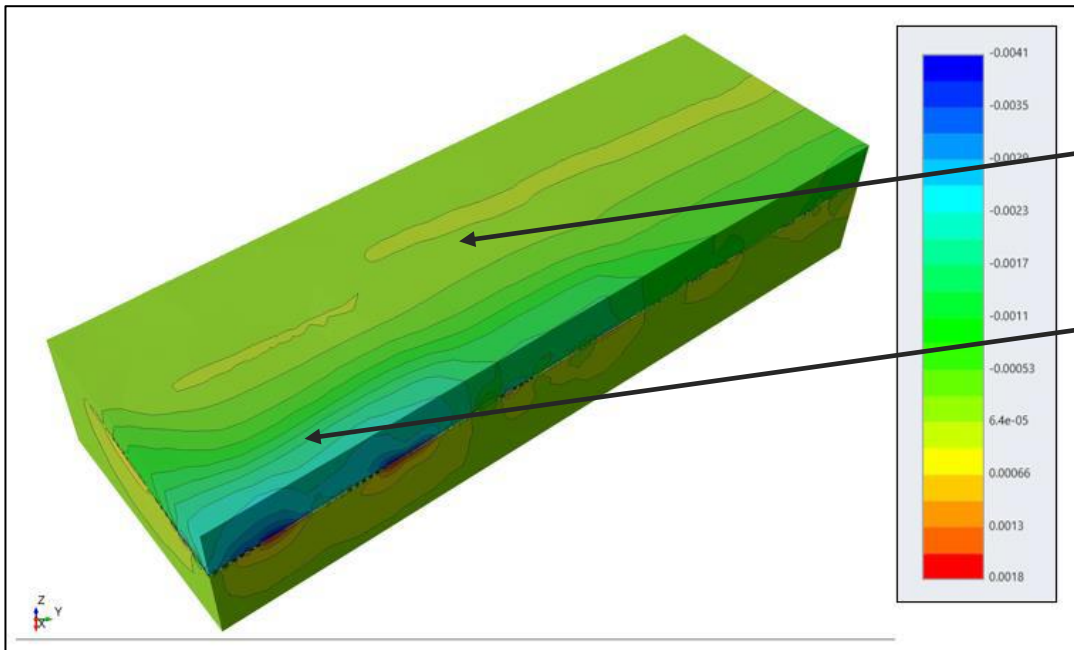
Underground Vertical Displacements



- Maximum vertical displacements underground is expected in the center of the proposed mining.
- Maximum vertical displacements underground at previously mined areas is expected to be 4 mm.

Numerical Modelling – Anticipated Scenario Surface Vertical Displacements

- Two Methodologies deployed an absolute worst case scenario simulates a complete collapse of the pillar system.
- Second methodology assesses the likely subsidence through 3D modelling looking at expected underground displacements as well as superimposing the surface contours.



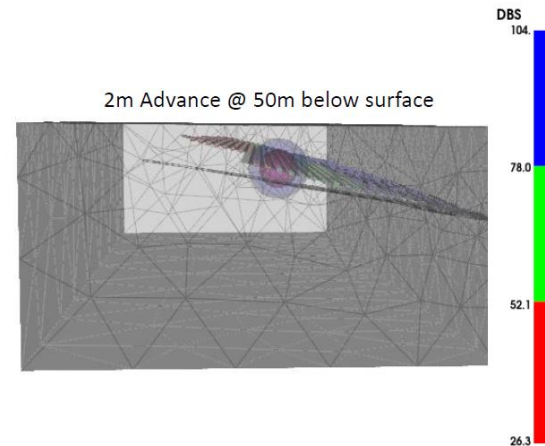
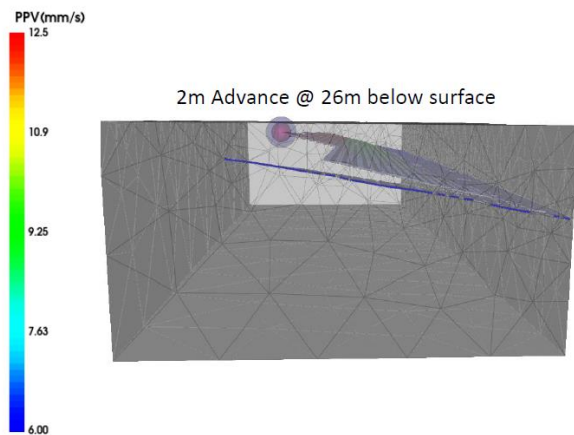
- Maximum vertical displacements expected on surface < 0.5mm in the shallow areas of the proposed mining.
- Maximum vertical displacements expected on surface from the already mined areas is expected to be 2.5 mm.

Expected Elastic



Numerical Modelling – Blast Vibration Maximum Expected PPV's

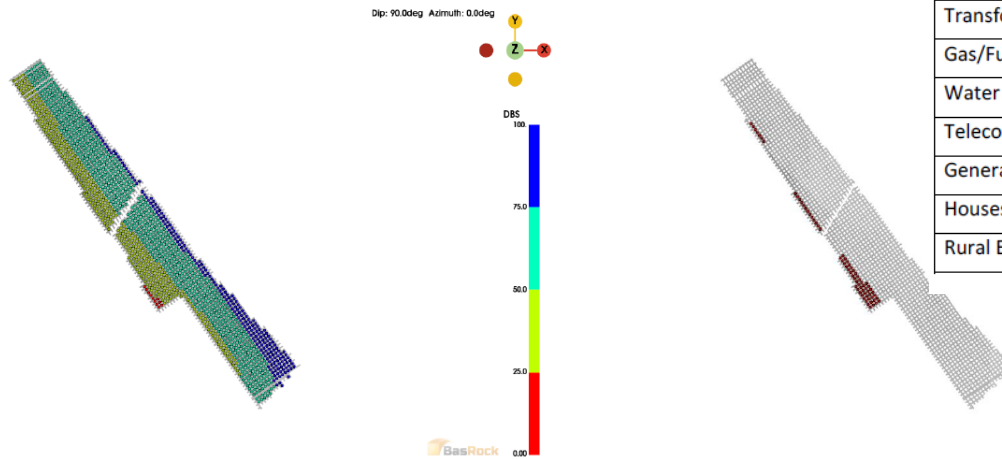
- Assumed a 38 mm diameter blast hole of varying length.
- Assumed an emulsion density of 1000kg/m³.
- Establish blasting advance limitations based on expected PPV and surface infrastructure proximity.
- Numerical model wire frames used to simulate blasts as proposed by analytical equations.
- Two zones delineated for 6mm/sec and 12.5 mm/sec to assess the zone of disturbance.
- Delays between shot holes to be more than 8 milliseconds



Numerical Modelling – Blast Vibration Modelling Assessment

Model Geometry

PPV Modelling and Assessment



Structure Description	Ground Vibration Limit (mm/sec)
National Roads/Tar Roads	150
Electrical Line (Pylons)	75
Railways	150
Transformers	25
Gas/Fuel Lines	25
Water Wells	50
Telecoms Tower	50
General Houses of Proper Construction	25
Houses of Less Proper Construction	12.5
Rural Buildings – Mud Houses	6

Ground Vibration Limits as per USBM

Mitigation Measures– Blast and Vibration Monitoring

- The advance per blast to be limited to 2.0 m for depths < 50 m
- The advance per blast > 50 m can be 3.0 m
- Ground monitoring for ground movement and subsidence will be undertaken
- No mining shallower than 40m



Discussion and Conclusion



Postnet Suite #745
Private Bag X1007
Lyttelton
1040
Tel: 012 940 9457
Fax: 086 634 3967
alta@avde.co.za



".....for the silent ones...."

Focus Group Meeting

Project Management, Peer Review, Advisory

Date: 06 November 2024

The Proposed Amendment of Mining Right 80 MR for the Expansion of the Kwezi Mining Operations through the Inclusion of the UG Shallows Blocks

FULL NAME	ORGANISATION	TELEPHONE	CELL NO	E-MAIL	SIGNATURE
Calvin Kaspersen	AVDE				
HAAR DUURER	Sibanye.				
MARIUS VAN BILSEN	MOB CONSULTING				
SPENCER MAREE.	AFRI READING				
Uganda Juliansburg	Sibanye.				
ROSSI ZASMAN	STEEL & TIES				
Kirthi Peramawul	AVDE				
Vuyile KONTA	VK chrome				
Heng-Lesteroff	Waterflex				
ARTHUR COCKCROFT	SELF EMP.				

Postnet Suite #745
Private Bag X1007
Lyttelton
1040
Tel: 012 940 9457
Fax: 086 634 3967
alta@avde.co.za



".....for the silent ones...."

Focus Group Meeting

Project Management, Peer Review, Advisory

The Proposed Amendment of Mining Right 80 MR for the Expansion of the Kwezi Mining Operations through the Inclusion of the UG Shallows Blocks

Date: 06 November 2024

FULL NAME	ORGANISATION	TELEPHONE	CELL NO	E-MAIL	SIGNATURE
Herman Brand	Lustenburg Indus Park				
Diék Opendaar	Lustenburg GMVH				
Karabo Segoe	Intermine Agency				
EMIL Eyler	Euro Sales				
Drex Ferreira	Euro Sales Ancoevilla Zombezi, Feik				
Rodney Vermaak	Nata Wzitona				
Jacques Marais	RSC				
Paas v Rooyen	SS				
Lupus Lepum					

Postnet Suite #745
Private Bag X1007
Lyttelton
1040
Tel: 012 940 9457
Fax: 086 634 3967
alta@avde.co.za



".....for the silent ones...."

Focus Group Meeting

Project Management, Peer Review, Advisory

Date: 06 November 2024

The Proposed Amendment of Mining Right 80 MR for the Expansion of the Kwezi Mining Operations through the Inclusion of the UG Shallows Blocks

FULL NAME	ORGANISATION	TELEPHONE	CELL NO	E-MAIL	SIGNATURE
NFABENTS	Cemblocks				
Jenalee Goender	IMO				
SGZ	PMD				
Joyee Nabe	Sibanyesi				
RUBEN CILLIERS	LAND OWNER.				
ANDRE CILLIERS	LAND OWNER.				
Phillip Kuyhse	Sibanyesi				
Jacques Gouws	Sibanyesi				