

Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Report

For the proposed Integrated
Environmental
Authorisation Applications
for Modikwa Platinum Mine
South 3 Opencast Project in
Burgersfort, Limpopo
Province.

SEPTEMBER 6, 2024

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DMRE REFERENCE NUMBER	LP30/5/1/2/3/2(129MR)
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY


Anglo American Platinum (AMP) and African Rainbow Minerals Mining Consortium Limited (ARM MC), as part of a Joint Venture, are applying to amend their existing approved Modikwa Platinum Mine (MPM) South 2 Shaft Environmental Authorisation which was approved in 2014 with the DMRE Reference: LP30/5/1/2/3/2(129MR), to include the proposed additional South 3 Opencast Project and its mining-related infrastructures.

MPM is located approximately 20 km west of Burgersfort and 18 km north of Steelpoort on the Eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex, within Fetakgomo Tubatse Local Municipality (FTLM) in the Sekhukhune District Municipality (SDM) of the Limpopo Province. The South 3 Opencast Project is situated on the Winterveld 293 KT Farm, which is owned by the Samancor Chrome Mine.

The South 3 Opencast will exploit the platinum ore reserves of the Upper Group 2 Reef (UG₂) layer, hosted within the Rustenburg Layered Suite of the Bushveld Igneous Complex. The existing authorised South 2 Shaft, with its approved infrastructure, has been identified as the most viable option to replace South 1 Shaft to effectively maintain the Life of Mine (LOM) for MPM until approximately 2040. The current metallurgical plant is being operated far below its design capacity due to a shortage of ore materials. Thus, the South 3 Opencast Project provide the required material to minimise this gap and thus provide the much-needed economic benefits in the area which is prone to a high unemployment rate.

The South 3 Opencast Operation is an extension of the existing MPM operations. An application is being made to amend the current Environmental Authorisation to include proposed additional mining-related infrastructure and activities associated with the Opencast. The key components of the proposed infrastructures associated with the proposed amendment include:

- Opencast pit for extraction of the ore-bearing materials,
- A waste rock dump for the storage of waste rock generated at the South 3 Opencast,
- Pollution Control Dams,
- Offices and associated infrastructure,
- Haul road connecting the existing South 2 Shaft with the South 3 Opencast,
- Septic Sewage System,
- Stormwater management infrastructure,
- Disturbances of non-perennial tributaries and/or non-perennial Tubatsane River during



development of the haul road.

The proposed activities/facilities at MPM Sections trigger the following:


- Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998) and Regulations GN R. 983, 984 and 985 applicable to this application;
- Amendment of MPM's existing Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr) as required under the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) (Act No. 28 of 2002);
- Application/Amendment of the Integrated Water Use Licence (IWUL) under the National Water Act (NWA) (Act No. 36 of 1998); and the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEM: BA) (Act 10 of 2004).

This report is an addendum to the Environmental Authorisation (EA), Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) and focuses on the assessment of both positive and negative impacts of the MPM on the receiving social and economic environment of the FTLM.

The Socio-Economic Impact Assessment process is used to identify and evaluate the potential socio-economic and cultural impacts of a proposed development on the lives and circumstances of people, their families and their communities. It forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process for the present application for amendment of the EMPr for the MPM.

A community survey was conducted on the 3rd of August 2024 to have direct, relevant insights into the life experiences, needs, and concerns of the population affected by this project. The proposed South 3 project is located in Ward 2 within the FTLM and the most affected community is Pelaneng (also known as Mahlakwena), which has Steelpoort as its Central Business Centre (CBD). Mahlakwena Community has the following characteristics:

- The area is characterized by high poverty levels, lack of access to municipal services and poor service delivery relating to water, sanitation and electricity.
- The area is solely dependent on government handouts and migrant labour income for survival.
- Mahlakwena's population is predominantly middle-aged (30-49 yrs) and it is expected to increase due to the immigration of job seekers putting stress on limited resources.

- 
- Unemployment is very high due to low educational levels which are caused by the lack of training facilities and tertiary institutions.

A portion of the SEIA process was conducted at the desktop level, using the 2006 SEIA compiled by Golder Associates as the basis for evaluating the potential negative impacts of the proposed project. Information was also sourced from Statistics South Africa, the 2023/2024 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the FTLM and the Sekhukhune District Municipality's 2022/22 - 2024/25 IDP.

Identified negative impacts include environmental degradation (air quality, noise, visual, ground and surface water), human health and wellbeing, land use and property (urban sprawl) and social dynamics (population and cultural changes). The negative impacts can be successfully mitigated if MPM adheres to the recommended measures. Positive impacts from the projects include employment and training opportunities, capital investment in the local economy, and opportunities to implement the MPM Corporate Social Responsibility Programme.

The Mine is already implementing projects listed in its SLP as required by law. However, it is required that the mine should engage more with the local traditional authorities/ development organizations and the municipality to improve the situation of the neighbouring villages. Integration of projects and alignment with the Municipality's IDP needs assessment will assist the MPM to mitigate its negative impacts on the socio-economic sphere.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SEIA	Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
MPM	Modikwa Platinum Mine
RPM	Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited
ARM MC	African Rainbow Minerals Mining Consortium Limited
EA	Environmental Authorization
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECM	Eastern Chrome Mines
COGHSTA	Co-operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs
GVA	Gross value added
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Programme
FTLM	Fetakgomo Tubatse Local Municipality
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
PCP	Public Consultation Process
SDM	Sekhukhune District Municipality
SLP	Social and Labour Plan
STATSSA	Statistics South Africa
WULA	Water Use Licence Application

GLOSSARY

Impact:	The significant change that occurs because of the action(s) of an agency and that would not have occurred otherwise
Integrated Development Plant:	A plan aimed at the integrated development and management of a municipal area as contemplated in the Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998).
Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs):	A person or an association of persons with a direct interest in a proposed development or existing operation, or who may be affected by such a proposed development or existing operation.
Local Community:	The communities that live around the mine area include surrounding communities.
Local Economic Development:	The process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work together to create better conditions for economic growth and employment creation.
Local Municipality:	A local municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within whose area it falls, and which is described in section 155 (1) of the Constitution as a category B municipality
Migrant Labour:	Casual and unskilled workers from one region to another offering their services on a temporary basis.
Social and Labour Plan:	A document that mining companies are required to submit to the Department of Mineral Resources as part of their applications for mining rights.
Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA):	Analyses the social and economic benefits and implications of a development on the broader community considering its immediate impacts and the longer-term impacts.

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. INTRODUCTION


Segope Water and Environmental Services (Also known as Segope Consulting) have been appointed by Modikwa Platinum Mine (MPM) to undertake the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (“SEIA”) study for the proposed mining development on the farm Winterveld 293 KT under the Magisterial District of Sekhukhune District in Limpopo Province. The additional South 3 Opencast Project will follow the conventional open-cast methods, including stripping at 40 to 60 thousand tonnes per month (ktpm) with concurrent backfill. The ore from the open pit will be extracted by a combination of excavation, crushing, washing, and concentration, then be transported by truck to the primary crusher stockpile and waste will be disposed to the waste rock dump on the surface.

SEIA is a systematic analysis used during the Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”) process to identify and evaluate the potential socio-economic and cultural impacts of a proposed development on the lives and circumstances of people, their families and their communities. If such potential impacts are significant and adverse, SEIA can assist the developer, and other parties to the EIA process, in finding ways to reduce, remove or prevent these impacts from happening. SEIA creates the opportunity for the inclusion/participation of communities, and interested and affected parties to be empowered by giving them a channel through which their voice can be heard.

1.2. Project Background and Details

The MPM South 2 Shaft is currently operating under the existing approved Environmental Management Programme (EMP) Amendment. South 2 Shaft is an extension of South 1 Shaft and Onverwacht Hill shaft developments. An application has been lodged to amend the current Environmental Authorisation to include the proposed additional mining-related infrastructure at South 3 Opencast. The proposed additional opencast mining and related infrastructure at the South 3 Opencast project are essential and will significantly extend the LOM for MPM well into the future.

MPM’s mining rights area includes portions of the farms: Maandagshoek 254 KT, Driekop 253 KT, Hendriksplaats 281 KT, Onverwacht 292 KT and Winterveld 293 KT (**Figure 1**). MPM is proposing to develop opencast mining activities on Farm Winterveld 293 KT and holds a Prospecting Right over the mining right application area.

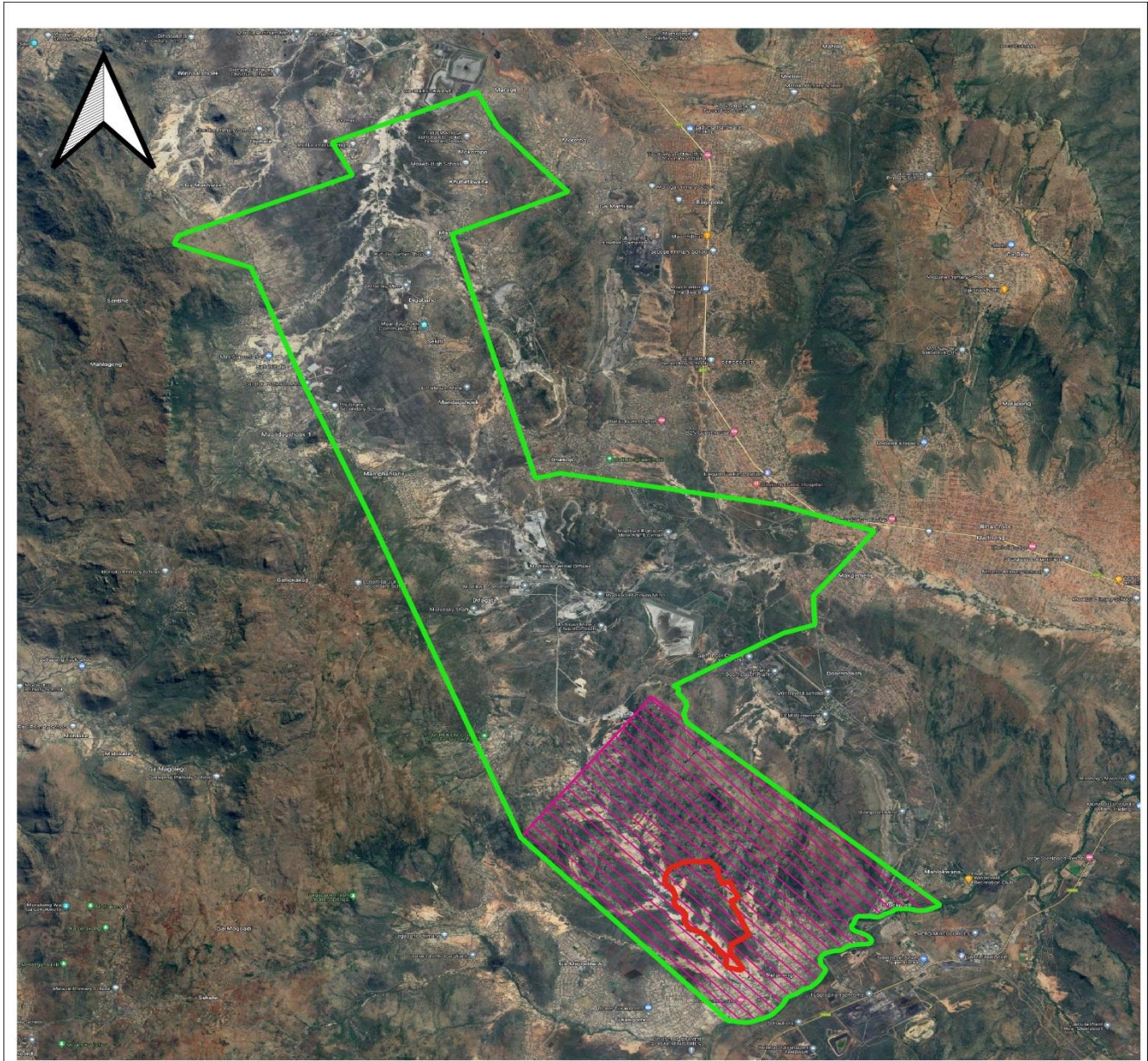


MPM is located approximately 20 km north of Burgersfort and 18 km north-west of Steelpoort on the Eastern Limb of the Bushveld Complex, in the FTLM within the SDM of the Limpopo Province. MPM exploits platinum ore reserves of the UG₂ layer and the existing environment surrounding. The proposed South 3 area is characterized by hills and mountains in the north and northeastern regions. The area is dominated by broad relatively flat land towards the south and western parts. The lower-lying flat plain areas are at an average height of 750 meters above mean sea level (mamsl). The highest ridges have elevations of approximately 1 300 mamsl at the northeastern parts of the project site.

The proposed activities/facilities at MPM Sections trigger the following:

- Application for Environmental Authorisation by undertaking a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (“S&EIA”) Process as well as the amendment of the approved EMP_r in terms of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) and National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) read with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 2014 as amended (EIA Regulations).
- Undertake a Water Use License Application (WULA) in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (“NWA”) read with Government Notice R267 of 2017.

Segope Water and Environmental Services was appointed to compile a Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) to ensure that projects and policies are socially responsible, economically viable, and aligned with the long-term well-being of the communities they affect.



Mining Rights

LEGEND

- Mining_Rights
- Winterveld 293 KT Farm
- South 3 Boundary

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

Scale 1:10 000



Prepared By:



Prepared For:



Figure 1: Modikwa Mining Rights (Segope Consulting, 2024)

1.3. Project Location and Description of the Study Area


The proposed MPM South 3 Opencast development covers approximately 273 Hectares and it is situated within the Farm Winterveld 293 KT under the Local Municipality of Fetakgomo Tubatse in the Sekhukhune District Municipality, Limpopo Province **Figure 2**. The project area is located approximately 600 m north of Pelaneng community (Mahlakwena), approximately 4km northwest of Stocking Town, and approximately 3 km northeast of Tukakgomo Community, refer to **Figure 3** below.

The FTLM was established and officially proclaimed in terms of a Section 12 Notice in the Limpopo Provincial Gazette no. 2735 dated 12 July 2016. The FTLM is located north of the N4 highway, Middleburg, Belfast, and Mbombela; and east of the N1 highway; Groblersdal and Polokwane. The municipal area of jurisdiction covers approximately 4550 square kilometers. The area is referred to as the Middelveld as it is located between the Highveld and Lowveld regions. It is located within the SDM of the Limpopo Province. Refer to **Figure 4** below for the map showing local municipalities within SDM.

FTLM has a total of 39 Wards, making it the third largest municipality in the Limpopo Province in terms of wards after Polokwane with 45 wards and Thulamela with 41 wards. The Municipality has a total of 77 Councillors. Of these, 39 are Ward Councillors while 38 are proportionally elected. The Municipality is categorized as B4.

The Department of Co-operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA) (2009:22) describes category B4 municipalities as those municipalities that are mainly rural, located in economically depressed areas, consequently having difficulties in attracting and retaining skilled managers/professionals and struggling from a revenue generation perspective. Moreover, settlements are far apart which makes the provision and maintenance of services very costly and beyond budgetary limits. Some of these areas are too small to attain the economic threshold required to provide social facilities in a cost-effective manner.

According to the 2018/19 IDP, the Municipality comprises approximately 297 villages that are sparsely located. The municipality is largely dominated by a rural landscape with only six (6) proclaimed townships. Like most rural municipalities in the Republic of South Africa, this Municipality is characterised by a weak economic base due to a lack of revenue generation, inadequate infrastructure, major service delivery backlogs, dispersed human settlements, and high poverty levels.

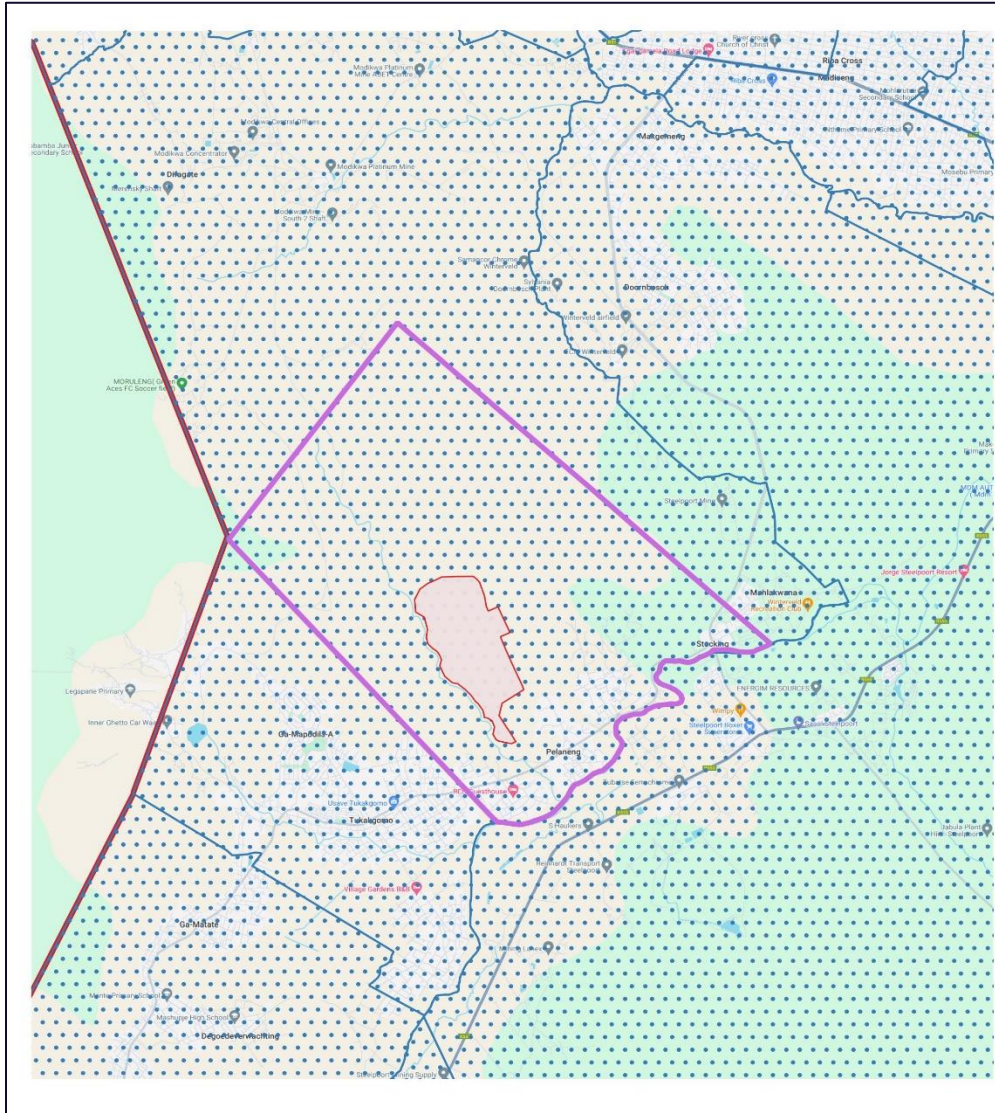


According to the FTLM 2018/19 IDP, the largest proportion of land in FTLM area (probably in excess of 80%) is natural environment. The mines, agriculture and urban development have barely encroached on these wilderness areas. The wilderness generally comprises of bushveld and sparse grassland in limited parts of the municipality. It is important to preserve the wilderness for posterity and harvest plant and animal species in a manner that preserve the habitat. This presents an opportunity for the development of ecotourism in the municipality. The extensive natural environment provides opportunities for tourism activities including caravan parks, hiking trails, mountain biking, sky diving, game parks, overnight accommodation, country estate, etc.

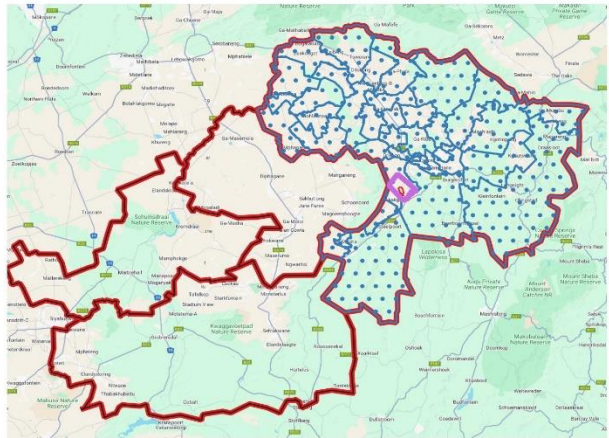
Mahlakwena community is the closest to the propose South 3 Opencast (± 500 m) and is included in the study as a result of its proximity to the proposed mining site and supporting infrastructure. There are no formal towns adjacent to the project site. The nearest established towns to the project area are ;

- Burgersfort 20km in an Eastern direction
- Ohrigstad 45km in an East-South-Easterly direction
- Lydenburg 56km in a South-South-Easterly direction
- Groblersdal 95km in a South-Westerly direction
- Steelpoort 3km in a Southerly direction
- Jane Furse 30km in a West-South-Westerly direction

All property is owned by Samancor and the FTLM's 2018/2019 Final IDP document lists the following land claims against the farms Doornbosch 294KT and Winterveld 293KT: Maroga MJ of the Maroga Pulana Tribe with the reference number: 1 515; the claim has been researched.



LOCALITY MAP



LEGEND

- District_Municipal_Boundary Winterveld 293 KT Farm
- SDM South 3 boundary
- Local_Municipality FTLM

Coordinates System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984

Scale 1:100 000

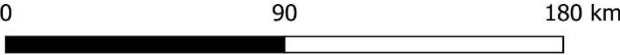


Figure 2: Locality Map for the proposed mining development (Segope Consulting, 2024)

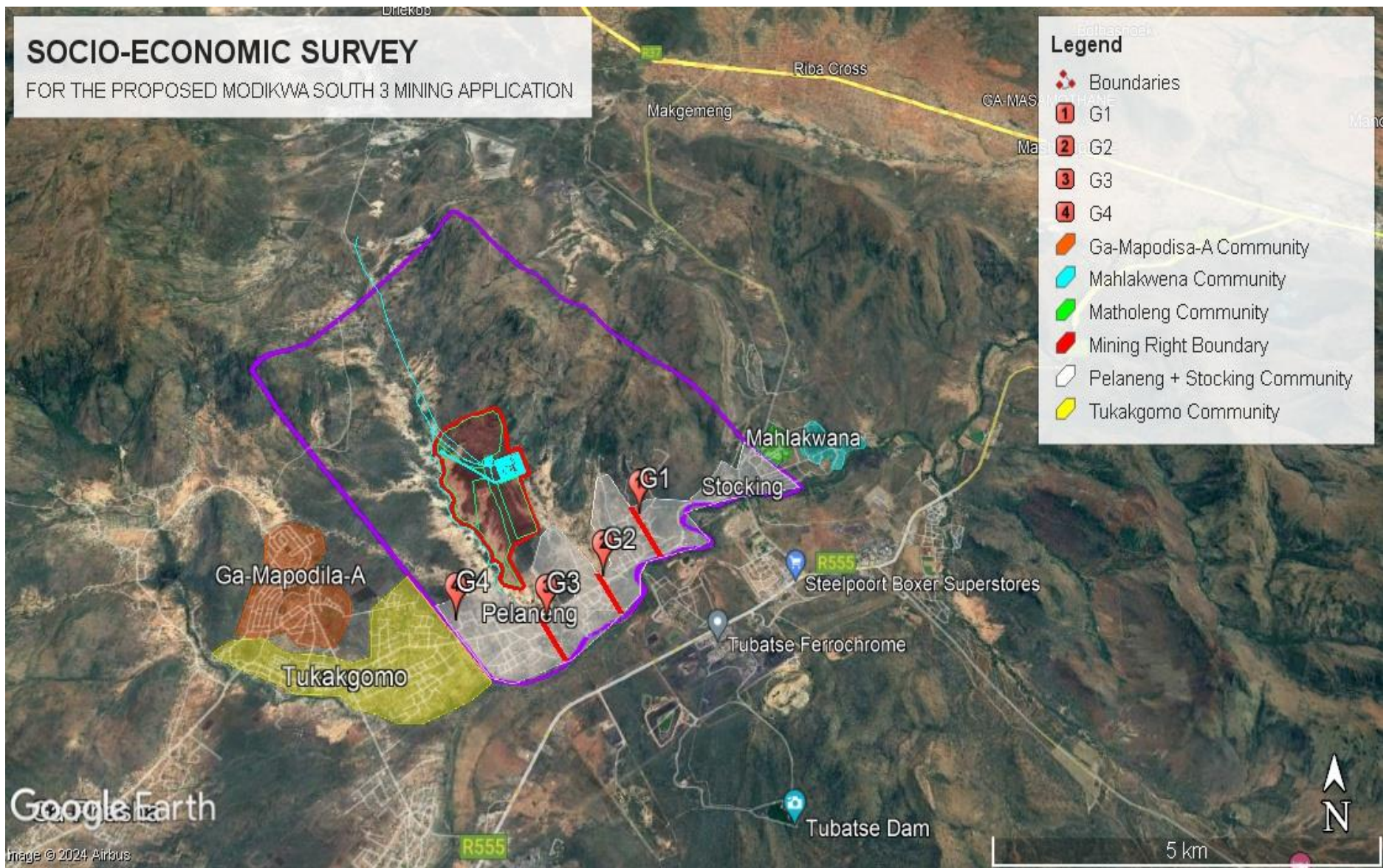


Figure 3: Neighboring Communities in proximity to the South 3 project (Segope Consulting, 2024)

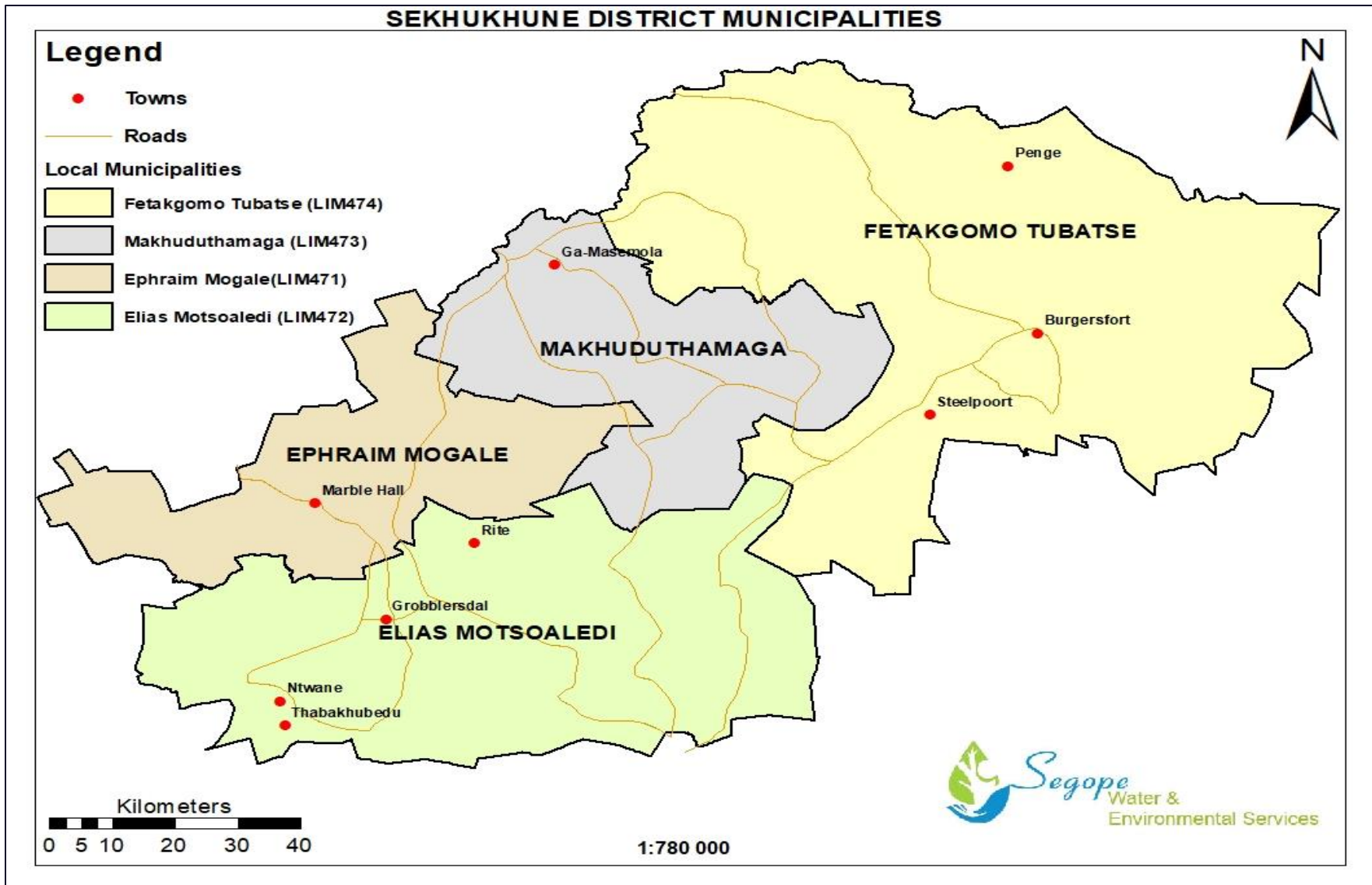


Figure 4: Map showing local municipalities within SDM



1.4. Project Motivation

The approved EMPr and the WUL for South 2 do not include the proposed developments at the South 3 facilities. The proposed developments will be an extension of the approved Mine Works Programme which triggers an amendment of the existing approved EMPr and WUL to include the South 3 facilities on the farm Winterveld 293 KT.

MPM is also motivated to comply with all relevant legislation pertaining to mine operation and closure, sustainable environmental management, surface and groundwater quality improvement. According to the surface water management plan, the proposed project will also ensure that dirty water systems are separated from clean water through a properly designed stormwater management system in line with industry best practices. MPM will also understand the socio-economic dynamics of the area better and will be prepared to approach the community appropriately in a manner acceptable to all stakeholders.



2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

NEMA promotes the integrated environmental management of activities that may have a significant effect (positive and negative) on the environment. The function of NEMA is to provide cooperative and environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment. The project's legal requirements are contained in NEMA. SEIA is conducted within the following legislations:

- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA)
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) read with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 2014 as amended.
- National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (“NWA”) and Regulation 17 subsection (1) of Government Gazette No.: 40713 Notice No.: 267 Dated 24/03/2017. Regulations regarding the procedural requirements for Water Use Licence Applications.



3. TERMS OF REFERENCE

MPM has appointed Segope Consulting as an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake an S&EIA process that is required to support the application for an amendment of an EMPr, Water Use Licence Application (WULA), and mine works programme. This report forms part of the EIA specialist study to determine the socio-economic impacts of the propose South 3 Mine and it is an addendum to the Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr) for the proposed open cast with its associated infrastructures.

The SEIA aims to determine the potential impacts of the three phases of development of the proposed projects, namely the construction, operation and closure phases. The activities under this component include the identification of socio-economic impacts as well as mitigation measures to reduce negative impacts and enhance positive impacts.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT APPROACH

4.1. OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT


Continuation with opencast mining activity at South 3 Mine and the location of facilities with its associated infrastructures triggers SEIA as one of the studies that focus on the identification and mitigation of both positive and adverse social impacts that may arise from a given project. It usually forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process as per NEMA regulations. In line with the Terms of Reference, the following form the objectives of the SEIA:

- To understand the socio-economic characteristics and baseline conditions of the area that will be impacted by a given mining project and how these relate to the dynamics of affected communities and economies.
- Update the socio-economic baseline profile of potentially affected communities to indicate any social or economic changes that may have taken place since the SEIA for the original EIA was conducted in 2006 by Golder Associates.
- Compile an updated report using available statistical information, and other legislated reports generated by the local, provincial and national governments.
- To identify issues and impacts relating to construction, operations and closure of the project to minimize negative socio-economic impacts and enhance positive ones.
- To provide sufficient information to update the current approved Social & Labour Plan (SLP).
- To describe the socio-economic issues that may become problematic if not adequately addressed.
- To identify the stakeholders, including landowners, farm residents, government and tribal institutions, businesses, NGOs, etc.
- To undertake a detailed Public Consultation Process (PCP).

4.2. METHODOLOGY

4.2.1. Compilation of a Socio-economic Baseline

MPM is a historical mining activity; the proposed South 3 project is for the continuation of the Mine. Baseline\existing conditions and past trends associated with the human environment in which the proposed activity is to take place must be considered. The information collected through the desktop review and onsite investigations was used to compile a socio-economic baseline profile. The information found provides an update of the baseline information on the likely scope and nature of impacts, providing



a useful analysis of the changes to the socio-economic factors of the area and offering proposals for the enhancement of positive project impacts.

Baseline data sources includes the following:

- Section 102 in terms of Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) Mining Right approval to extend a period of Mining Right to 30 Years dated 28/07/2010.
- MPM specialist studies such as Visual Impact Assessment, Noise, Dust, Geohydrology, Heritage Impact Assessment, and the audit report on GN704 compliance.
- Amendment to the approved environmental management programme report dated 2013.
- Samancor Chrome Limited-Eastern Chrome Mines Socio-Economic assessment dated May 2020.

4.2.2. Quantitative Techniques


The most important quantitative technique used in SEIA is the analysis of census data. This data is used to produce historical and demographic profiles and can be used to provide extensive baseline information. The community survey was conducted for this study, however other official statistics, like crime statistics, were also useful and considered credible (Taylor *et al*, 2004:113). Data that was analysed quantitatively was obtained from, South Africa (StatsSA) and municipal documents as below:

Statistics South Africa:

- Population and household statistics for SDM with a comparison between the 2011 Census and the 2016 Community Survey.
- Population and household statistics for the SDM with a comparison of the 2016 Census with the 2022 Community Survey.
- Breakdown of employment by industry in the SDM (Source STATSSA 2022).

4.2.3. Participatory Approach

A participatory approach uses the knowledge and experiences of individuals most affected by the proposed changes as the basis for projecting impacts. In this case, the role of the scientist is to be the facilitator of knowledge sharing, interpretation, and reporting of impacts. The assumption is that, when appropriately and effectively implemented, elicitation and consideration of individuals' perceptions, attitudes, and beliefs can be a key component of impact assessment (Becker *et al*, 2004:178). The participatory approach is process-oriented (Hugo *et al*, 1997:224). This approach is a bottom-up attempt to organize for social change (Taylor *et al*, 2004:27).



The Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment process also considers the level of community participation or involvement in the SEIA. The Scoping phase identifies and examines the types of communities and or number of individuals potentially impacted and their level and type of participation in the SEIA. Public Participation meetings were held to identify issues and concerns raised by communities and the public at large.

The following Public Meetings for scoping were held as follows:

- Traditional Leaders - 11 December 2023
- General Public Participation meeting -14 January 2024;
- Recognized community forums -5 February 2024;
- General Public Participation meeting -22 February 2024; and
- Stakeholder meeting-24 February 2024.

4.2.4. Integration of Findings and Compilation of Report

Following the revision of statistical data and the review of existing documentation on the project area; an updated baseline socio-economic profile was compiled for the study area. Potential impacts associated with the proposed development were then determined and documented. Identified impacts were summarised and rated so to indicate their significance, both before and after mitigation.

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

The information for the profile was sourced from the, 2016 Census and the 2022 community survey conducted by Statistics South Africa. The Integrated Development Plans (IDP's) of the local (FTLM's 2023/24 IDP) and district (Sekhukhune Municipality's 2017-2021 IDP) municipalities were also used as information sources as the Wards in the new amalgamated FTLM have changed significantly.

Additionally, the community survey was conducted on the 3rd of August 2024, at the Mahlakwena Community which is the closest to the South 3 Project. The community was divided into four (4) sections (**Figure 5**) and about one hundred and six (106) houses were surveyed and the results are included in the appendices.

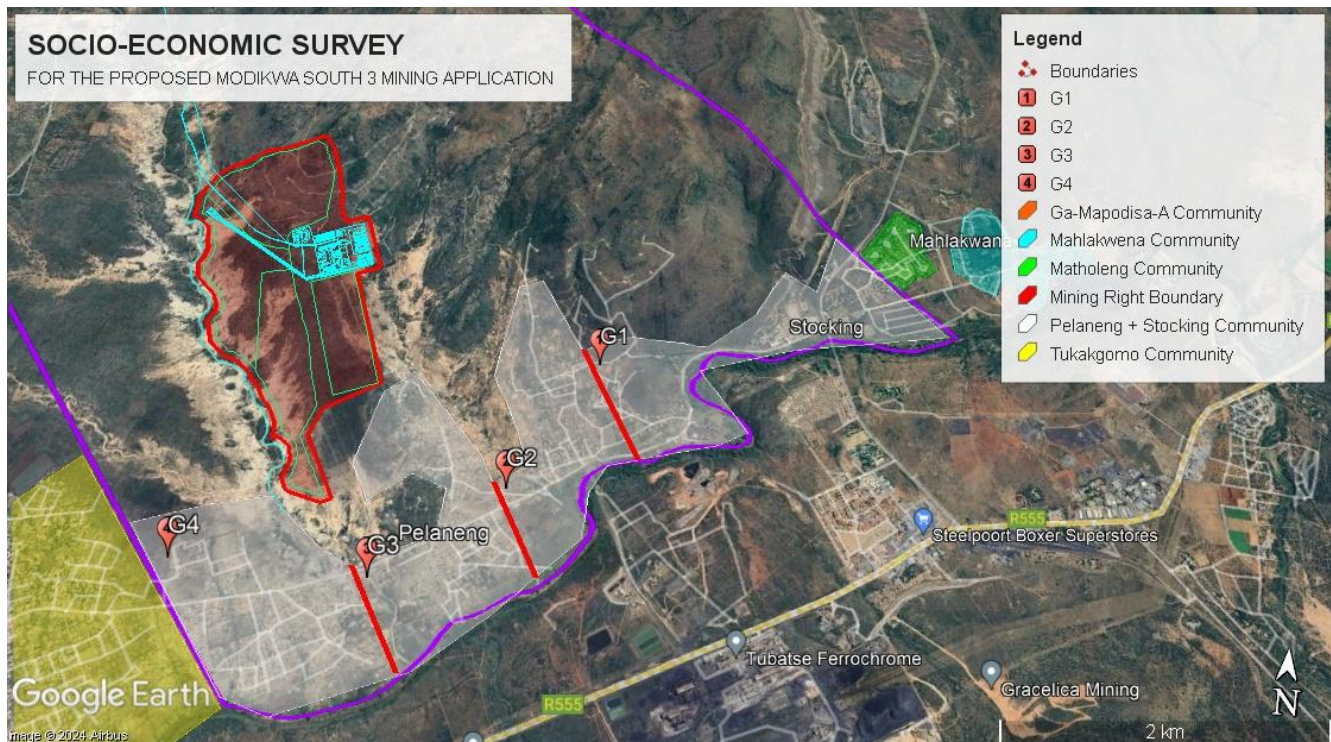


Figure 5: The groups that were surveyed in Pelaneng (Mahlakwena) Community (Segope Consulting , 2024)

5.1. LOCAL SETTING

MPM South 3 proposed mine and surrounding villages fall under Ward 2 of the FTLM and the Ward Councillor is Mr M Makina. The following villages are found in the Ward: Mapodile Tukagomo 1, Tukagomo 2(RDP), Dingindoda, Legabeng, Matimatjatji, Gareagopola, Molawetsi, Mahlakwena and Mshengoville village.

5.2. POPULATION PROFILE

According to the 2011 Stats SA information; the total population of the FTLM is approximately 429 471 with 106 050 households; these make FTLM the municipality with the highest population in the district. 2016 Community Survey as compared to the 2011 Stats SA results that the FTLM records a population increase of 489 902 (12%) with a household increase of 125 454. As per the community survey 2016, the FTLM households increased by 19 404 (15%), this might be due to the increased influx of migrant labor due to the expansion of mining activities in the Municipality.

The median age for the municipality population is around 15-19 years for both females and males at 60 670. According to the statistics, there are more females in FTLM than in other local municipalities of the SDM. This could mean that there are more female-headed households within the FTLM which is a factor that MPM has to take into consideration for employment generation and other social responsibility programs.

A community survey conducted on the 3rd of August 2024 by Segope Consulting showcased that within the Mahlakwena Community, there are also more females than males in the households (**Appendix 2.2**) and the majority of the population are of younger (0- 15 years) and upper middle age groups (30- 49 years), refer to **Appendix 2.3**. The community consists of approximately 3 000 occupants and only 5% was surveyed with around 3% of the population group residence being native to the area confirming the increase in FTLM households (**Appendix 2.6**).

5.2.1. Population Statistics

Increasing population ensures an increase in the labour force. Lack of labour force growth will result in a static, delayed, and equilibrium-like economy with less than full employment. The increase in demand for food leads to a decrease in natural resources, which are needed to survive. Other negative effects of population growth and, specifically, overpopulation include poverty caused by low income per capita, famine, and disease. Rapid population growth causes unemployment to rise because there are more and more people and not enough jobs to be filled by everyone. On the flip side, Unemployment tends to increase population growth. The Figures below show the percentage variation in population and household statistics, average household size statistics, age, and gender distribution within the study area.

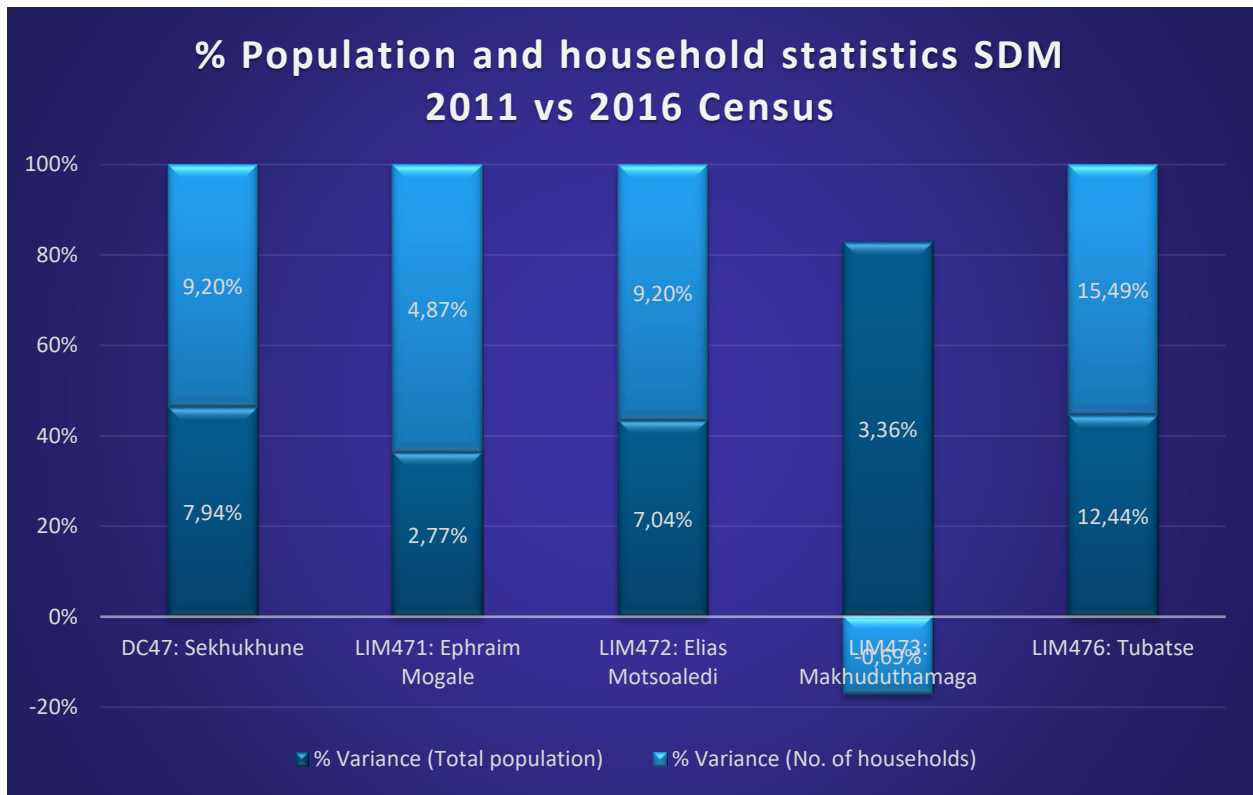


Figure 6: Percentage variation population and household statistics for the SDM with comparison of the 2011 Census with the 2016 Community Survey

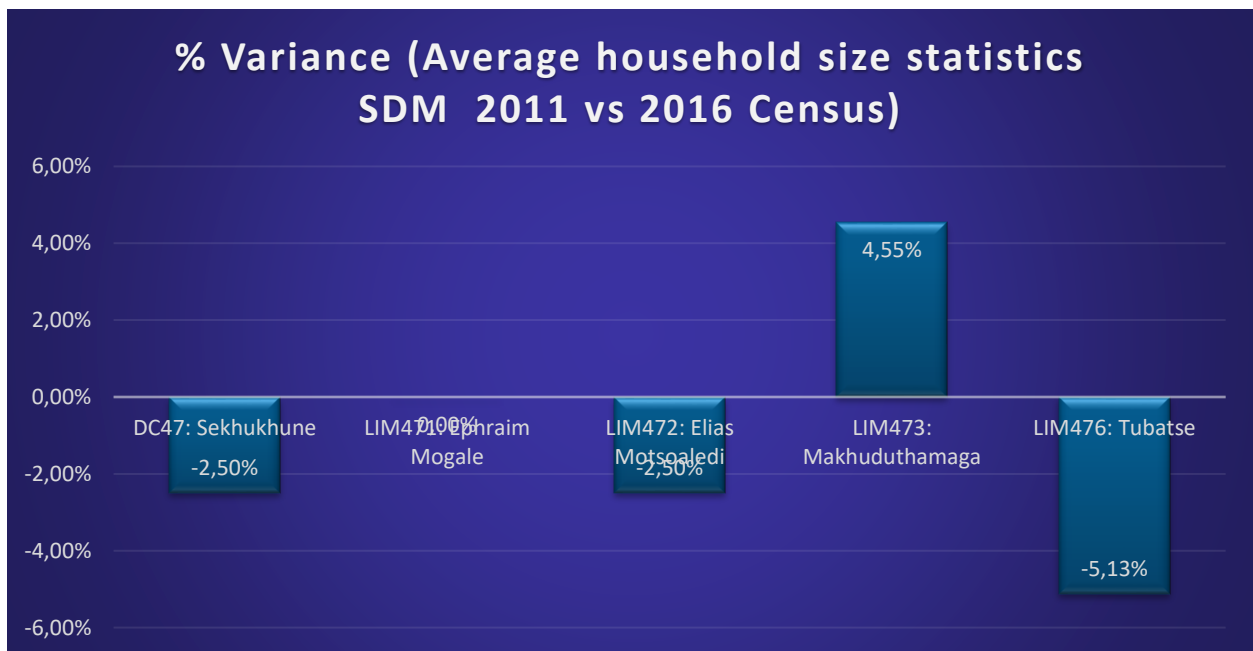


Figure 7: Percentage variance of average household size statistics for the SDM with comparison of the 2011 Census with the 2016 Community Survey

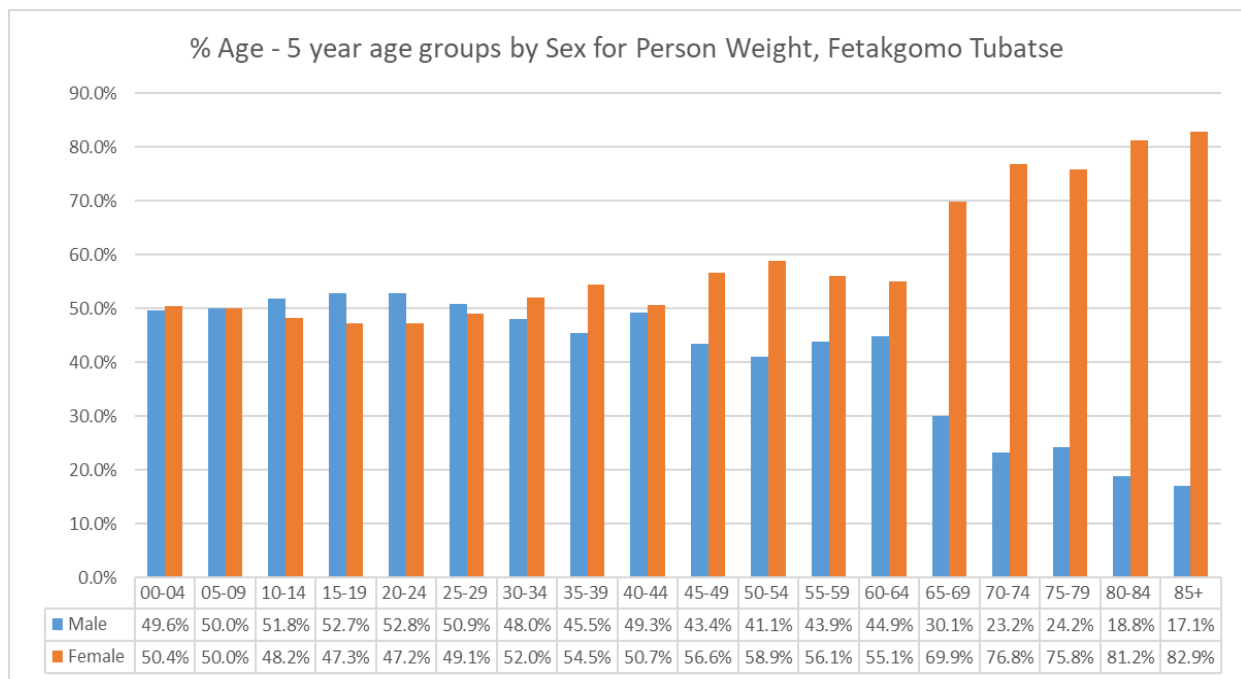


Figure 8: Percentage disaggregation of Fetakgomo Tubatse Local Population by Age and Gender Distribution

The above **Figures 6, 7 and 8** were extrapolated from the disaggregation of Fetakgomo Tubatse Local Population by Age and Gender Distribution of Sekhukhune District 2016/17 – 2020/21 IDP Report.

The demographics in the figure above indicate that there is a maximum male population under the age of 29, with a rapid decrease in the male population aged 40 and above. This suggests that male life expectancy may be shorter than that of females. Whereas the female population from the minimum age of 29 years and above increases rapidly up to the age of 85+, indicating that females have a longer life expectancy than males. This means that there are more females found in FTLM. The analysis also indicates that the majority of the FTLM population is comprised of young people (with an average working age group between 25 and 44 years), making the municipality vulnerable to employment demands.

The rapid increase in population, especially the significant rise in the number of females, is likely to lead to higher birth rates. This, in turn, will result in a reduction of per capita income growth and overall well-being. As a result, poverty is expected to increase, along with landlessness.

5.2.2. Population Groups in the FTLM

Figure 9 was extrapolated from Population Group by Gender of FTLM of Sekhukhune District 2016/17 – 2020/21 IDP Report. The demographics in the figure above demonstrate that the FTLM is dominated by 98.3% (Black Africans), 12% (Indians or Asians), 1.3% (White), 0.2 (Coloured), and 0.1% (Other).

Regarding the gender distribution discussed above, it is interesting to note that the male population is higher than the female population around the lower age ranges of 0-34 years but is lower from ranges 34 onwards. The population distribution of Fetakgomo Tubatse used to be largely skewed towards (primarily) the ages 15-39 years, and (secondly) 0-14 years (a very young population) but there has seemingly been a shrinking of the proportion of young persons (0-29 years) and an intense expansion of middle-aged persons (30-49 years) – especially amongst the male populace – and the current population distribution is much older than it once was. The 2022 Mid-year StatsSA population records 537 192; an increase of 47 290 and a total number of households 142 774 an increase of 17 320.

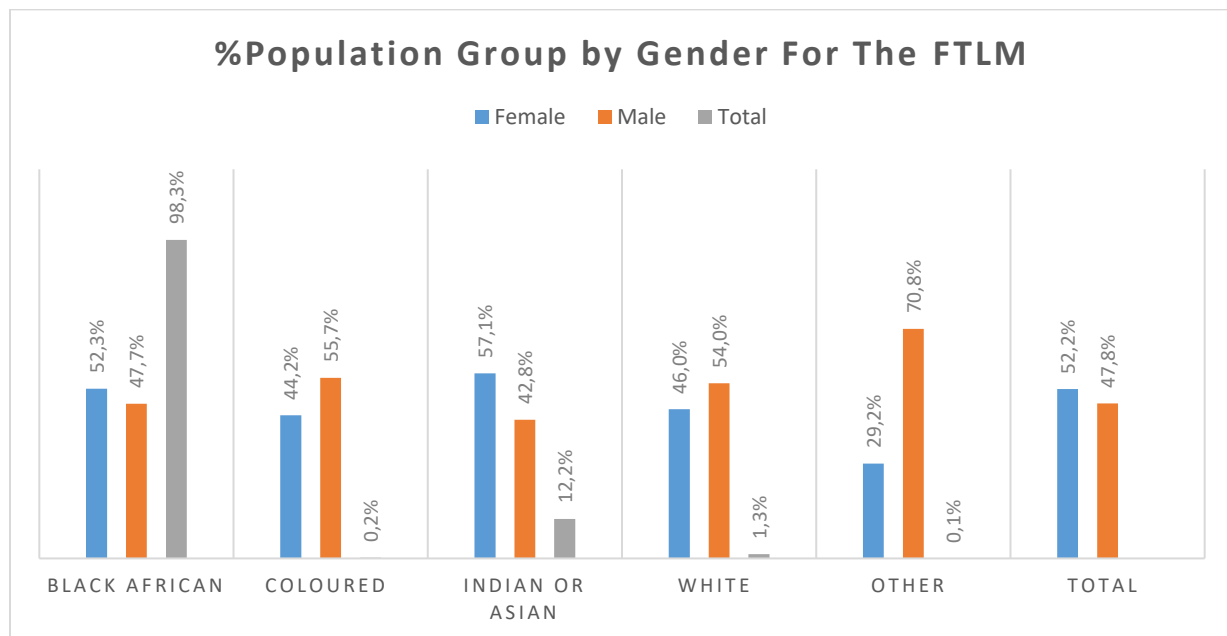


Figure 9: Percentage Population Group by Gender for the FTL

5.2.3. Dominant Languages Spoken in the Former Fetakgomo Local Municipality

Figure 10 was extrapolated from breakdown of language by population group in the former Fetakgomo Local Municipality of Sekhukhune District 2016/17 – 2020/21 IDP Report. The Figure demonstrates that the FTLM is dominated by Africans (94%) with Sepedi (Northern Sotho) as the dominant language, followed by IsiZulu at (1.2%), and White people are almost evenly divided between English at (0.5%) and Afrikaans at (0.5%). However, it also demonstrates that the Sepedi language population decreased (-

3.4%) in 2011 whilst the population of other languages increased in 2011 (Zulu 1.07%), (Ndebele 0.53%), (English 0.41%) and (other 0.38%), which might indicate that FTLM has an increase in cultural diversity which might be as a result of mining employment opportunities within the municipality.

Additionally, it was discovered that the majority (90% of 106 households) in the Mahlakwena Community speak Sepedi as their primary language and are native to the area/province, refer to **Appendix 1.5 and 1.6**.

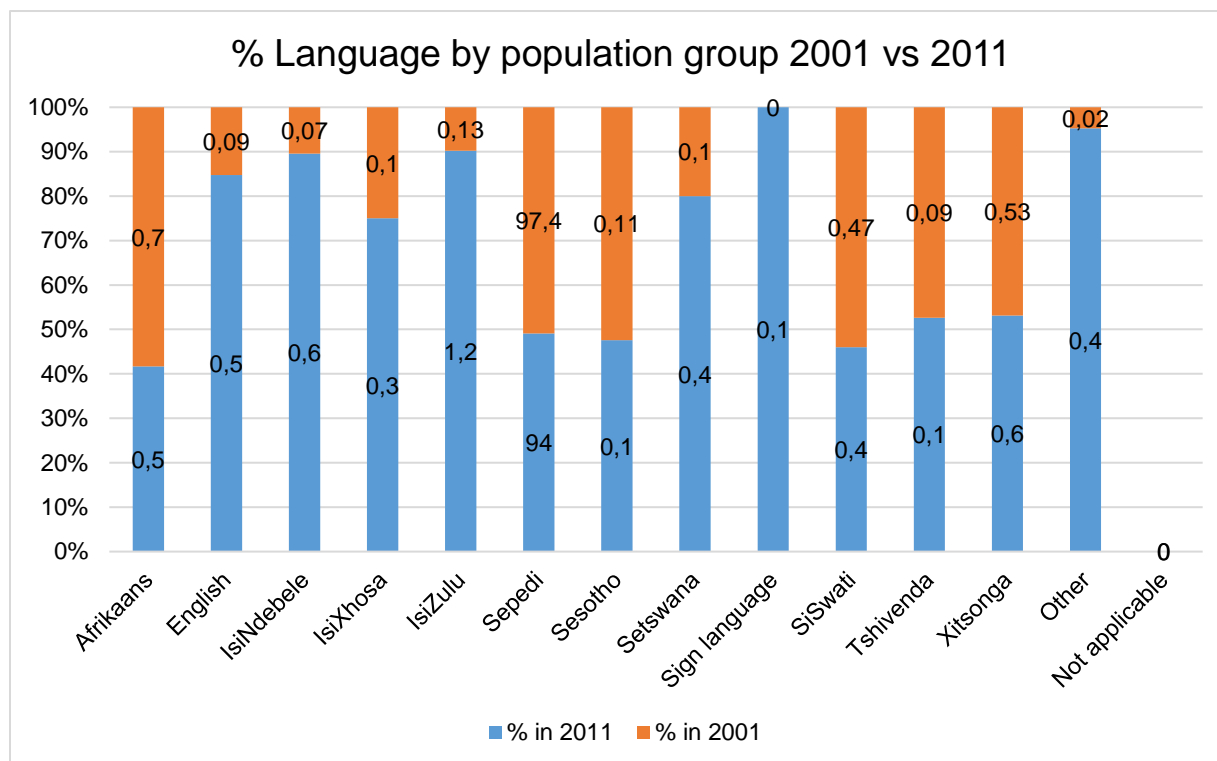


Figure 10: Breakdown of language by population group in the former Fetakgomo Local Municipality

5.2.4. Educational Levels

Most of the population does not have qualifications above high school and this significantly hinders socio-economic mobility and economic diversification by limiting the type of investment that can be funneled into the areas (e.g. tertiary sector investment), refer to **Figure 11**. The Municipality consists of 128 primary and 233 secondary schools, 16 private schools, and 2 Higher Institutions. Ward 2 consists of only two Secondary Schools namely Seokgome Secondary and Kgahlanong Secondary School. The two mentioned schools are relatively far from Mahlakwena, and most of the students are forced to use transportation. Mahlakwena only has one private school, and most of the younger population in the area do not attend it because they cannot afford the tuition (**Figure 12**). The average level of education for the community is low, considering tertiary levels (**Appendix 3**).

This has implications for employment since the correlation between educational attainment and the ability to find work has been noted by various sources to have significantly increased over the past years. In addition to the lack of formal educational attainment, communities surrounding the three mines suffer from a serious shortage of skills. Thus, when skilled employment opportunities are available, there are limited qualified people to seize them

About (72%) of the income distribution of Fetakgomo Tubatse sits beneath R38 200 per annum (R3 183 per month). This low-income distribution is worsened by the predominant education levels within the municipality.

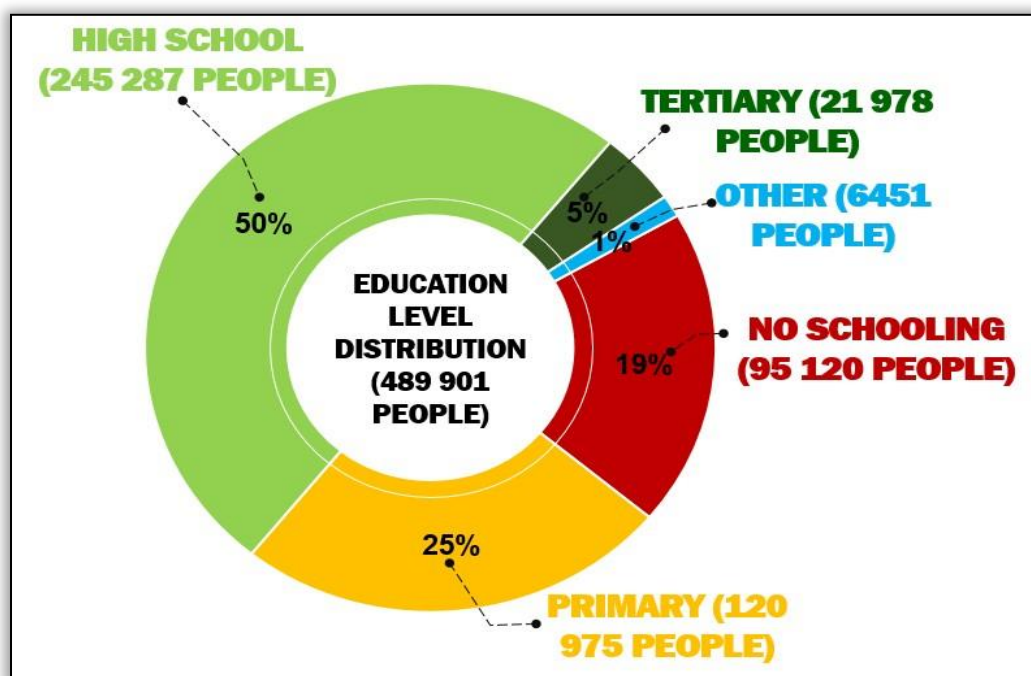


Figure 11: The chart that indicates the qualification levels of the people within Fetakgomo Tubatse

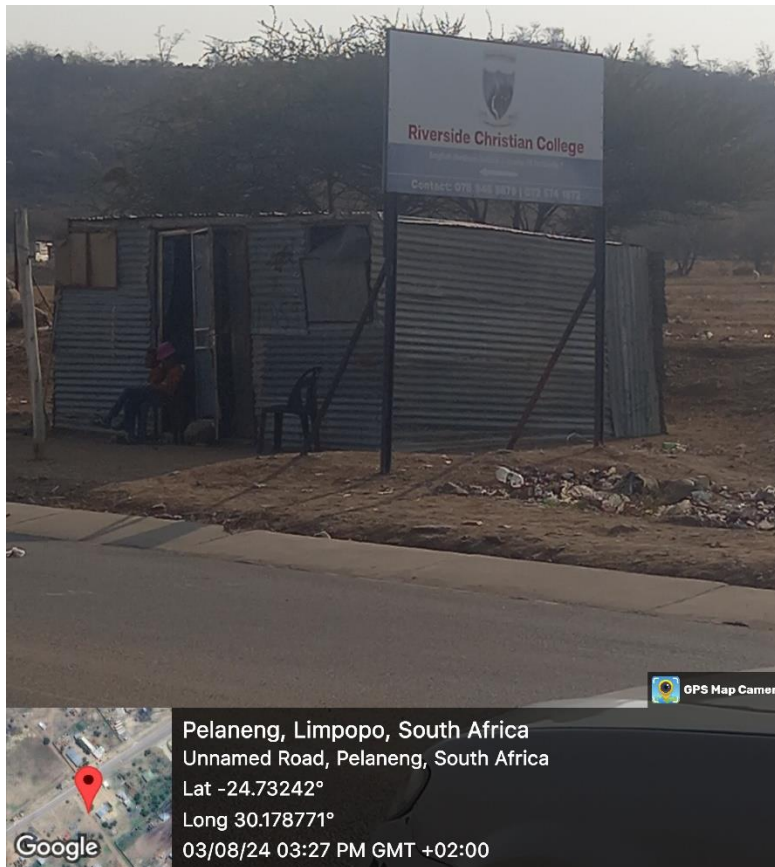


Figure 12: A private school observed in Mahlakwena (Segope Consulting , 2024)

5.2.5. Income and Poverty Levels

Household income is the average income of all people living in a housing unit. Household income is a flow that enables consumption and contributes to changes in household wealth or net worth and it improves their material standard of living. The increase in the proportion of households without income in FTLM can be attributed to population growth in both district and local municipalities. According to the increase in other languages, it is clear that people tend to move from other areas to FTLM for employment opportunities, due to recent mining job opportunities, which explains the increase in population.

The development will be undertaken in an area of high unemployment. On average, only about 6% of the population in surrounding communities are employed. Despite this unemployment, there is a continued migration to the area surrounding the mines, causing stress to service delivery and introducing competition for limited resources. Employment opportunities are particularly scarce for women. Income levels are low with more than 50% of households in the region earning less than R9 600 per annum. This discrepancy may be explained by the fact that most individuals who receive an income (whether from

employment, pensions, other government grants or remittances) support several other household members who do not have any income.

The below Figures 13,14 and 15 were extrapolated from Annual Household Income Levels per gender in the former Fetakgomo Local Municipality, according to the Community Survey, 2016 of Sekhukhune District 2016/17 – 2020/21 IDP Report.

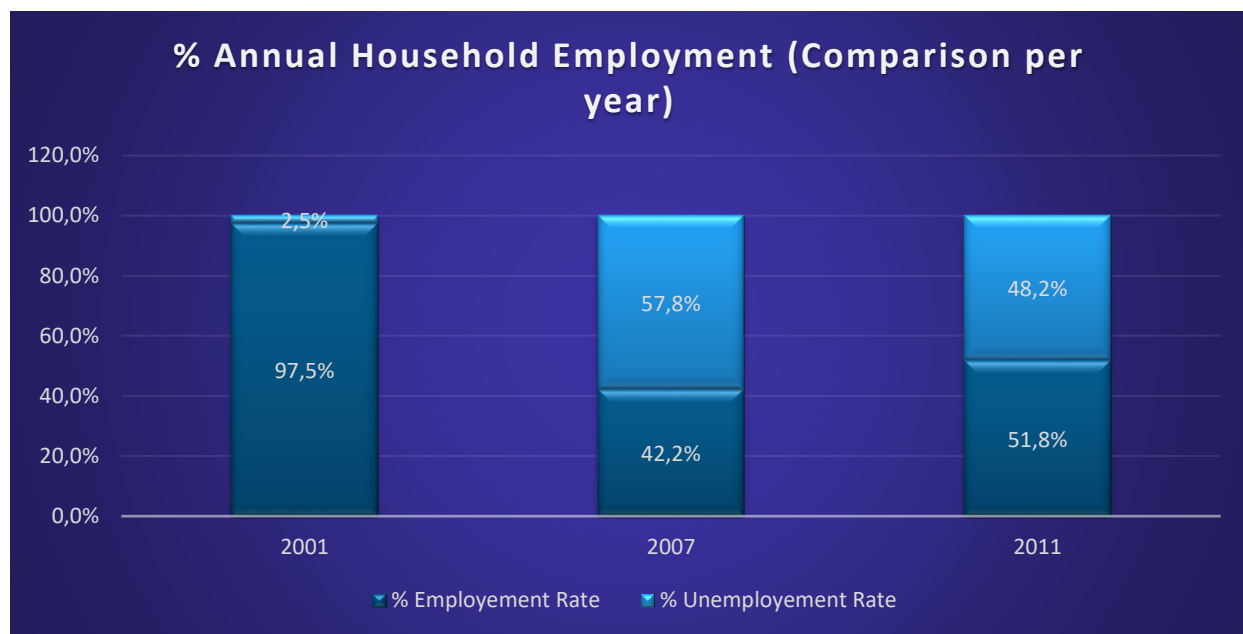


Figure 13: Percentage of Annual Household Income Levels per gender in the former Fetakgomo Local Municipality

FTLM has increased by 7.94% with a population of 2,339,523 and an average household size of 4. The distribution of household employment in relation to annual household income decreased from 57.8% in 2007 to 48.2% in 2011. Household unemployment increased from 42.2% in 2007 to 51.8% in 2011. The increase in population and decrease in annual household income employment rate, it is an indication that the increase in population triggers more employment opportunities.

Unemployment tends to increase population growth. The main factor in this is a tendency for groups with lower education to have higher birth rates. On the flip side, rapid population growth causes unemployment to rise because there are more and more people and not enough jobs to be filled by everyone.

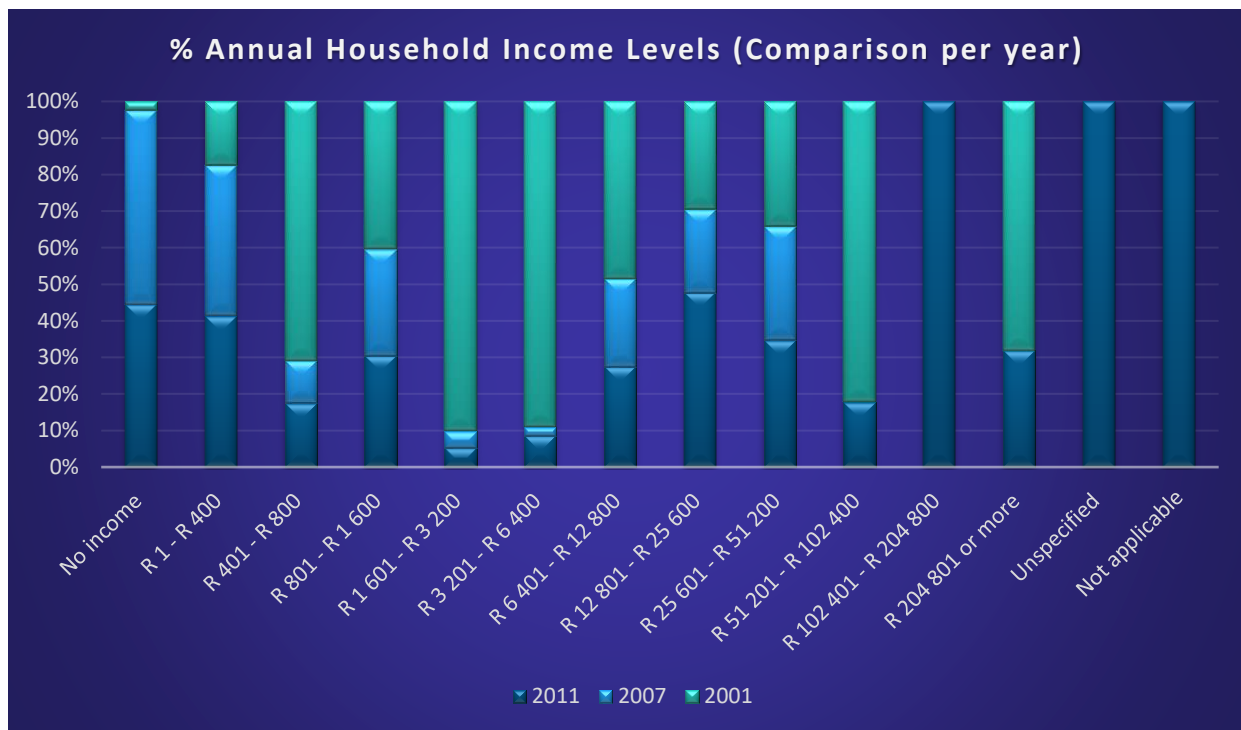


Figure 14: Percentage of Annual Household Income Levels in the Former Fetakgomo Local Municipality

Distribution of households in the low category income comprises annual household income between R 1 and R 12 800. Overall, households with low income decreased drastically from 97.2% in 2001, and 42% in 2007, and 46.4% in 2011.

The distribution of households in the middle category income comprises annual household income between R 12 801 and R 102 400. This is more or less stable with a slight decrease from 0.3% in 2001, 0.2% in 2007, and 0.2% in 2011. Stability is indicative of stable in living conditions of household in FTLM and considered a potential growth of the middle class.

Distribution of households in the upper category income comprises annual household income from R102 and more/upwards. FTLM households within the upper-income category increased significantly from 0.1% in 2001, and 0.0% in 2007 and 5.2% in 2011.

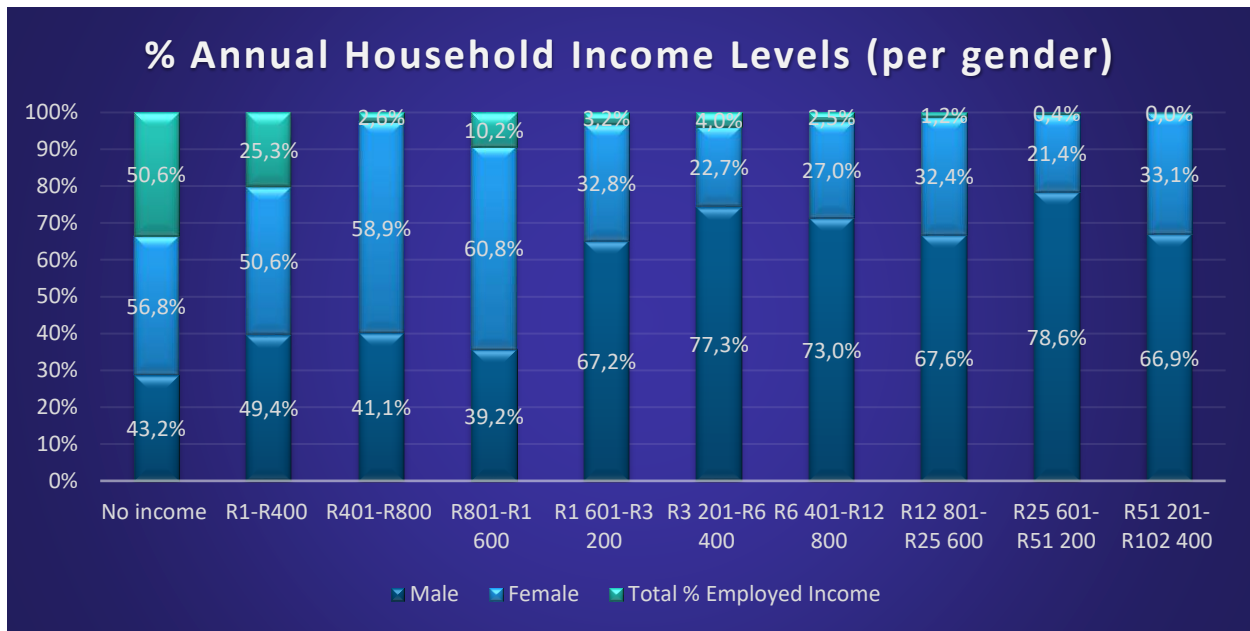


Figure 15: Percentage of annual household income Levels per gender in the former Fetakgomo Local Municipality

Figure 15 demonstrates that there were more female households in the no-income category than male households with 43.2% male and 56.8% female of the total headed count for FTLM. Most of the households are classified as poor or indigent – where the total income is below R1,500 per month. Approximately 60% of the households fall into this category.

5.2.6. The Status of Orphans

A maternal orphan is a child whose female parent has died; a paternal orphan is a child whose male parent has died; and a double orphan is a child whose both parents have died. Local Municipalities located within SDM have approximately uniform distribution of population less than 18 years old for maternal, paternal, and double orphans, however in comparison per total orphans per local municipality. Figure 16 shows that Tubatse has the highest population of fewer than 18 years old orphans with 35.5%, followed by Elias Motsoaledi (28.3%), Makhuduthamaga (26.0%) and Ephraim Mogale (10.3%). MPM South 3 is located at FTLM that has the highest rate of orphans within the SDM.

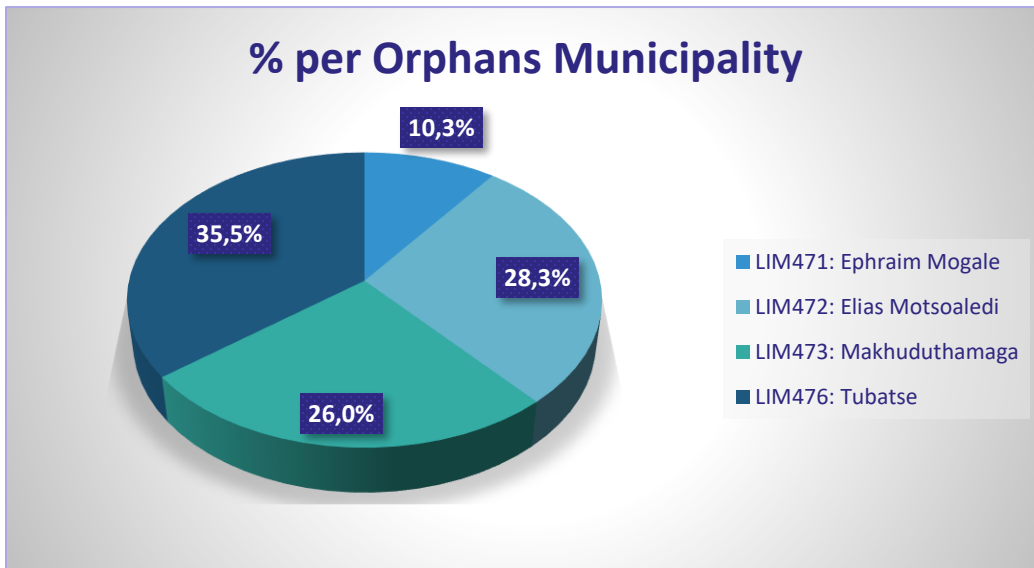


Figure 16: Percentage per Municipalities distribution of population less than 18 years old by orphanage status from the Community Survey, 2016

Population in FTLM in **Figure 17** demonstrated the proportion of male mortality stability from 18 to 29 years; decreases gradually from a young adult age of 35 - 64 years and decrease more rapidly from the age of 64 + years. The mortality rate for men decreases after the age of 35, whereas the mortality rate for women remains stable between the ages of 18 and 29. For women, the mortality rate begins to increase gradually from the age of 35 to 64 and then increases more rapidly from the age of 64 onwards. This implies the beginning and the increasing rate of maternal orphans, leaving 24% (**Figure 18**) of the less than 18-year-old maternal orphans' population at FTLM to continue to live with the surviving female parents.

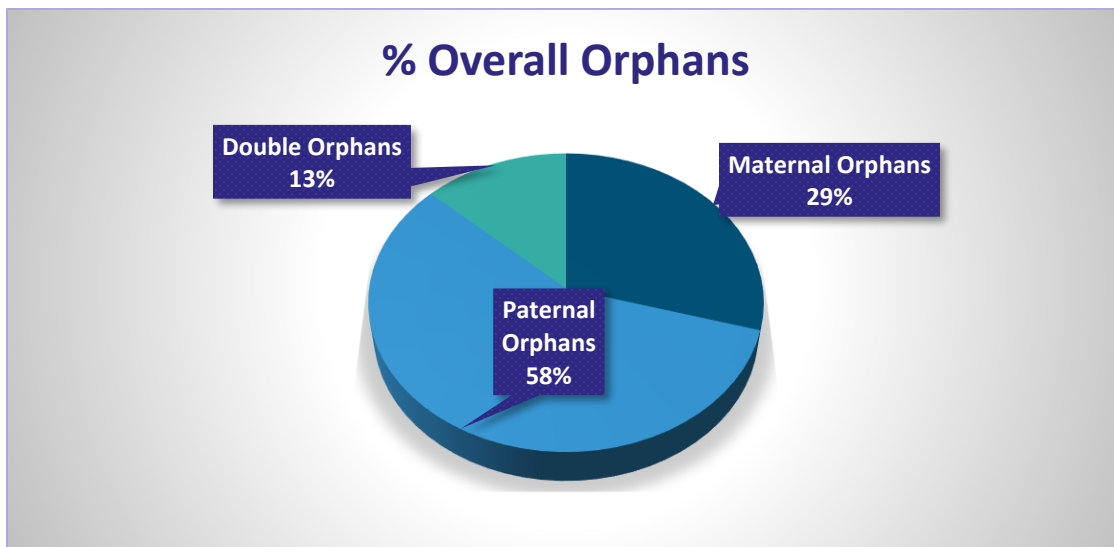


Figure 17: Percentage of total Municipalities distribution of population less than 18 years old by orphanage status from the Community Survey, 2016

Population in FTLM in **Figure 18** demonstrated the proportion of female mortality stability from 18 to 29 years; increases gradually from the young adult age of 35 - 64 years and increases more rapidly from the age of 64 + years. The increase in female mortality from 35+ (estimated family age; male mortality stability from 18 to 29 years; decreases gradually from a young adult age of 35 - 64 years and decrease more rapidly from the age of 64 + years. This implies the beginning and the increase rate of paternal orphans, leaving 58% of less than 18 years old paternal orphans' population at FTLM to continue to live with the surviving male parents.

Figure 18 demonstrates that 13% of the less than 18-year-old double orphans' population at FTLM which implies that the second parent (neither female nor male) dies, leaving 'double orphans' behind. The average age of becoming a grandparent is 50 years and above. Population in FTLM in **Figure 18** demonstrates that from 65+ there is an increase in female mortality and decrease in male mortality, which also implies that most double orphans are continuing to live with the surviving female grandparents.

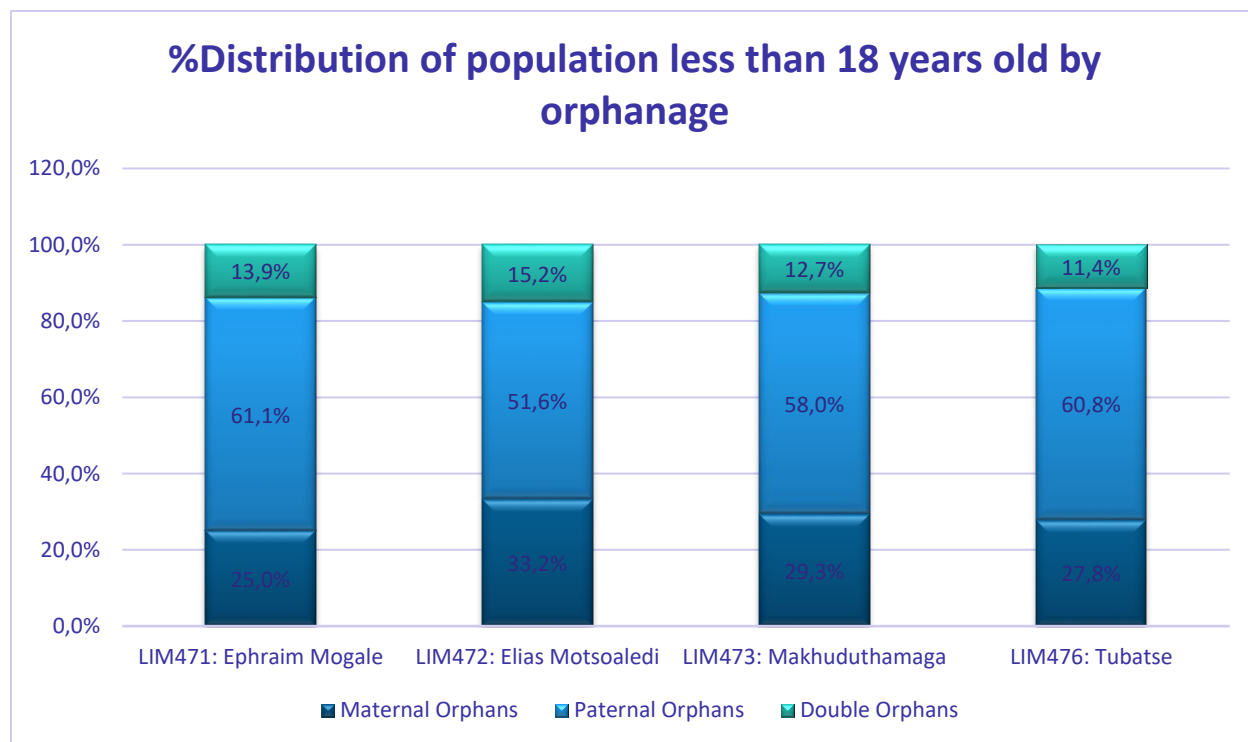


Figure 18: Percentage distribution of population less than 18 years old by orphanage status from the Community Survey, 2016

5.3. POVERTY IN THE SDM

Poverty is defined as a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials to enjoy a minimum standard of life. **Table 1** below depicts the poverty headcount percentage and the intensity of poverty within the local Municipalities of the FTLM. Within the SDM, FTLM shows the highest levels of poverty.

Table 1: Poverty headcount and the intensity of poverty in the SDM, according to the Community Survey, 2016

Municipalities	2011 STATSA		2016 community survey	
	Poverty headcount	Intensity poverty	Poverty headcount	Intensity poverty
Sekhukhune	11.3	41.6	13.6	42.4
Ephraim mogale	10.3	41	13.1	41.5
Elias motsoaledi	8.5	41.3	10.9	42.3
Makhuduthamaga	12.2	41.4	15.3	42.5
Fetakgomo	9.6	41.3	14.7	41.5
Tubatse	13.5	42.2	14.2	42.9

5.4. EMPLOYMENT

Those within the municipality find formal employment predominantly in semi-skilled job positions. This proportion has remained substantially unchanged (within the same range) but there has been a growth in informal employment accompanied by the shrinking of low-skilled formal employment, and it is likely that low-skilled individuals are gradually being left further behind as the municipality progresses in its development and resort to informal labour.

The survey indicated that the community is significantly impacted by unemployment. Out of the 106 houses surveyed, approximately 45 households have jobs with 35 households having only males as the sole providers, refer to **Appendix 4**. The majority of the working class is the upper middle class which confirms that the municipality does not have opportunities for the younger low-skilled individuals.

There is a concerning trend in the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the municipality. Mining dominates approximately 2/3rds of the municipalities' GVA but is responsible only for around 20% of its employment while other sectors that do not contribute nearly as much carry this employment burden (**Table 2**). This represents disproportionate or jobless growth, where revenue increases without actual employment also

increasing to match. This is often caused by deep structural challenges which cement a stubbornly poor labour force absorption rate (the ability of the economy to make full use of its working-age population). This also means that the other sectors that are employing the workforce may not have the revenue capacity to lift the municipality's economy out of poverty or offer sufficient (vertical or horizontal) socio-economic mobility.

Finally, this is even riskier for mining regions because mining is a finite economic activity. Sooner or later, the resources will run out, and there will be no chance to reverse this trend. This is especially true if, as is often the case, much of the revenue generated from mining leaves the community without investing in the necessary infrastructure for long-term sustainable growth.

Table 2: The table below indicates the GVA & Employment per Economic Sub-Sector (FTLM SDF 2020 [Quantec])


INDUSTRY	GVA (2016)	EMPLOYMENT (2016)	EMPLOYMENT (2018)
	Share of GVA	Share of Employment	Share of Employment
Mining and Quarrying	67% (1 st)	20% (2 nd)	23.1% (1 st)
General Government	9% (2 nd)	15% (3 rd)	13.1% (3 rd)
Wholesale and Retail, Catering, and Accommodation	8% (3 rd)	59% (1 st)	20.5% (2 nd)
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Business Services	5%	0%	9.1%
Manufacturing	4%	8%	8.4%
Transport, Storage, and Communication	3%	2%	3%
Community, Social, and Personal Services	2%	7%	12.2%
Construction	2%	9%	6.3%
Electricity, Gas, and Water	1%	0%	0.3%
Agriculture, Forestry, and fishing	0%	4%	4.1%

Table 3: The mines within the municipality, their status, and the mineral mined (Stats SA 2011)

NAME OF THE MINE	STATUS	MINERAL
Twickenham Platinum Mine	Care and maintenance	Platinum
Modikwa Platinum Mine	Operational	Platinum
Marula Platinum Mine	Operational	Platinum
Chromex Platinum Mine	Care and maintenance	Chrome
Black Chrome Mine	Care and maintenance	Chrome
Elephant River Granite Mine	Operational	
Sefateng Chrome Mine	Operational	Chrome
Bauba Platinum Mine	Operational	Chrome
Samancor Eastern Chrome Mine /Dorenboch/Lannex/Tweefntein/Lwala/ Tubatse Ferrochrome Operation/jacglust/merisky; ASA smelters	Operational	Chrome
Bokoni Platinum Mine	Care and maintenance	Platinum
Glencore / Thorn Cliff, Magareng, Hellena and Lion Ferrochrome	Operational	Chrome
Two Rivers Platinum Mine	Operational	Platinum
Booyendal Mine	Operational	Platinum
Dwarsrivier Chrome Mine	Operational	Chrome
Lesego Platinum Mine	project	platinum
Nkwe Platinum Mine	Project	platinum
Annesley Andalusite Mine	Operational	Andalusite
East plat mines	Projects	Platinum
Degrooteboom mine	Operational	Chrome
Black river chrome mine	Operational	Chrome
BCR mine	Operational	Chrome
Grootboom mine	Operational	Chrome
Phokathaba mine	Care and maintenance	Platinum
Derbrochen mine	Project	Platinum

5.4.1. Commercial Sectors

Steelpoort is identified as the second order of settlement hierarchy within the FTLM. Steelpoort in comparison to Burgersfort, is comprised more of manufacturing industries and mining-related suppliers whilst the latter is more dominated by retail and service activities. This growth point mostly serves the mining community. There are about six operating mines around the town. Steelpoort town is



characterized by a mixed used development; including heavy engineering enterprises; suppliers to the mines; transport facilities; building material suppliers; distributors/ wholesale, medium-density housing, and a small retail component. The agriculture sector in the FTLM is still emerging and heavily under-invested.

About sixty percent of the industrial township, i.e., Steelpoort Ext 7 is occupied. Some of the service businesses related to mining have even emerged in fringe areas in the former Lebowa i.e. Tukakgomo and Eerste Geluk, Mapodile just south of Steelpoort.


5.4.2. Agriculture Sector

This sector includes agriculture, hunting, and related service activities. It comprises activities such as the growing of crops; gardening and horticulture, mixed farming of animals, hunting, trapping & forestry, and fishing & fish farms. Lack of mechanization makes smallholder farming one of the least contributors to the municipality's economic growth. Although the overall contribution of the sector to the total Gross Value Added (GVA) of the municipality is nascent. Records availed by StatsSA, 2013, paint a picture of a sector that is gradually experiencing a steady year-on-year growth in output. For instance, in the 12-year review, the agricultural output rose from 13,957 in 2001 to 22,817 in 2013. The year-on-year output growth speaks of a sector that shows remarkable growth potential in the future.

At its peak in 2001, the agricultural sector provided job security to 1 316 people. However, 2006 represents the sector's darkest period as its job absorption capacity was reduced to 504 jobs. However, the sector's job intake rate started to spike in 2012 when 768 jobs were realised. Although the sector is far from reaching its 2001 peak, in 2013, 109 more jobs were added from the 2012 figure of 768. The sector suffers from low-capacity utilization owing to poor investment in mechanization schemes.

5.4.3. Manufacturing Factor

In the municipality's economic growth matrix, a vibrant and resilient manufacturing sector guarantees the flow of sustainable jobs and further provides a solid foundation for future prosperity and economic growth. This sector covers the manufacturing of goods, products, and beverages. It also comprises the production, processing, preservation of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils, dairy products; grain mill, starches, tobacco products; textile products; spinning, weaving; petroleum products and nuclear fuel.



The lack of meaningful beneficiation projects for ore products poses as the main threat to the municipality's quest to transform FTLM as the epicenter of industry and commerce in the province. In employment terms, the formal wing of the sector created more jobs (1 162) in 2009 than in any other year. Consequently, the formal side of the manufacturing sector witnessed a sharp fall in the job retention rate in 2004 (659), 2005 (689) and 2006 (699). During this period, while the manufacturing output was depressed on the formal side of things, informal manufacturers recorded a steady growth in jobs created and retained. Recent 2013 figures show that the informal sector is making giant inroads in the manufacturing sector as the number of job seekers absorbed spiked to 625 from the 2012 figure of 536.

5.4.4. Tourism Sector

Generally, owing to its disposition, the tourism sector is positively linked to other sectors of the economy like agriculture, transport, finance, and trade. However, due to its strategic importance in Gross value added (GVA) terms, the sector increasingly occupies a prominent position in South Africa's overall economic development matrix.

According to StatsSA, the tourism sector emerges as South Africa's top foreign currency earner and one of the major contributors to the country's employment creation agenda. On a broader scale, South Africa is famous for naturally being endowed with breathtaking tourism sites and world heritage assets that have earned it a top tourist destination in the world. Although at local level the sector is deemed embryonic and grossly under-invested, the FTLM has its own fair share of treasured heritage sites and tourism assets that can underpin its future growth potential.

5.4.5. SMME Sector

A resilient and booming SMME sector in any economy represents a sign of the strength of that economy. A survey done by Kayamandi Development Services, 2012 on behalf of FTLM shows that Fetakgomo Tubatse Municipality is a hive of a robust SMME activity. For instance, out of an estimated population of 4280 businesses operating in the municipality, 2568 (60%) trade in this space leaving the formal sector to account for the remainder 1 712 (40%). Ward 31, which includes Steelpoort, has the second-highest number of businesses (388).

Table 4: The percentage contribution of the informal sector to the local economy (2018/19 FTLM IDP)

Commercial Sector	% Contribution
Agriculture & farming	3%
Mining, quarrying and industry	2%
Construction	2%
Retailing	55%
Food and beverage	13%
Legal, professional, accounting and marketing	3%
Motor vehicle maintenance and sales	4%
Manufacturing (bakery, dressmaking, furniture manufacturing etc.)	1%
Accommodation (Hotel, guesthouse, B&B, Lodges)	5%
Personal services (hairdressing, shoe repairer, domestic worker)	7%
Social services –education, health, sport	4%
Banking and loans	1%

5.4.6. Means of Transport

Public transport is inadequate in some areas within FTLM. According to the norms and standards (Limpopo Office of the Premier, 2012), public transport access should not be more than 10-minute' walk. The dominant modes of public transport within FTLM are buses and taxis.

The municipality has two main modes of transport: rail for goods and the road for public transport. Road transport in the form of privately-owned taxis and buses is the commonly used public transport service available to most of the communities in remote areas. There are no passenger rail lines in the Municipality.

The Municipality conducted a route utilization survey (date not specified in the 2018/19 IDP report) and it recorded 405 taxi vehicles 18 Great North Transport buses and several other private bus transport companies like Sekhukhune Express, Nnyanashakwane bus services, Mahlangu bus services, Thembaletu bus services, Midbank buses and Vuthimlilo and Segweka bus services are providing service in this municipal area.

The survey also showed a high volume of weekend operations to transport shoppers from rural hinterlands to Burgersfort. The taxi route survey showed that there were 71 taxi and bus routes in the former Greater Tubatse Municipality. These routes virtually penetrate all the villages around the urban centers of Burgersfort, Steelpoort, and Ohrigstad. The spatial structure, particularly the radial nature of

public transport into and from Burgersfort town sees this town function as a focal point but there is no real inter-modal system to speak of. The buses and the taxis do not feed each other but generally compete along the same routes.

In terms of destination, Burgersfort functions as the fulcrum of the local taxi movement with the rest going to Praktiseer, Polokwane, Gauteng Ohrigstad, or Steelpoort. Long-distance taxis are operating from three urban nodes going to areas beyond municipal boundaries such as Polokwane, Witbank, Jane Furse, Middleburg, Tembisa, and Johannesburg.

5.5. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

5.5.1. Libraries

A public library is a library facility that is accessible by the general public and is usually funded from public sources with the purpose of providing information to the general public to satisfy their informative, educational, and recreational needs. Within the FTLM, there are 297 villages, out of which only five public libraries exist. Among these, four are municipal-owned public libraries, mainly located in towns and townships. The Apel Public Library is the exception, as it is owned by the Limpopo Department of Sport, Arts, and Culture. The Library facilities are situated in Apel, Atok, Mapodile, Ohrigstad, and Burgersfort and are at varying levels of functionality.

5.5.2. Schools

The Municipality consists of 128 primary and 233 secondary schools, 16 private schools, and 2 Higher Institutions (**Table 5**). Ward 2 consists of only two Secondary Schools namely Seokgome Secondary and Kgahlanong Secondary School. Mahlakwena has just one private school (as shown in **Figure 12** above), and the majority of the younger population in the area cannot afford the tuition, resulting in low attendance from the area.

Table 5: Number of school facilities under the FKLM (IDP 2023/2024)

Descriptions	Totals
Combined schools	9
Primary Schools	128
Secondary Schools	233
Higher Institutions	2
Special school	1
Private schools	16
ECD Centers	250

5.5.3. Health Care and Recreation Facilities

There is a need for a primary health clinic in the Mahlakwena rural area. Previously, the area was serviced by a mobile clinic that only came once a week, but it is no longer operating. Please refer to **Table 6** for more details.

Table 6: The healthcare challenges with the FKLM (IDP 2023/24)

Ward	Area	If mobile state frequency of visit	Nearest hospital	Challenges/Comments
01	N/A	Not reliable and consistent	Lydelburg Matibidi Dilokong	Too far to reach hospitals and clinics
02	Mahlakwena	Mobile clinic No longer coming	Dilokong hospital	Mapodile clinic not operating fully
	Maganagobushwa	Need mobile clinic	Dilokong hospital	Mapodile clinic is faraway from Maganagobushwa
03	Malekaskraal Hall	Mobile Clinic/	Janefurse hospital Mohlaletsi clinic	50 Km long takes a long to arrive at the scene
04	Mahlakeng	None	Dilokong hospital	No clinic around the village
05	N/A	None	Dilokong hospital	Overcrowding of patients
				Shortage of staff and doctors
06	N/A	None	Dilokong Hospital	Travel long kilometers from the village
07	Dilokong Gateway Clinic	None	Dilokong Hospital	Not working during the night and weekend

5.5.3.1. HIV/ AIDS, TB, and STIs

HIV and AIDS are increasingly becoming a major public health problem and accounting for the highest number of deaths in the country. Statistics already indicate that one out of five people are HIV positive. Apart from addressing preventative and curative approaches, it is important to address social conditions aggravating the vulnerability of communities to HIV and AIDS, such as poverty especially among rural women. Linkages between community care and support services and health facilities should be developed to ensure holistic approach to the handling of the epidemic.

5.5.3.2. Sport and Recreation

The FTLM is actively managing and developing sports and recreation facilities even though it is a provincial function. These facilities generally exist at the urban schools and mines; they are therefore not accessible to the extended rural population. Rural villages often have some informal sport facilities such as an open soccer field used for community sports. However, these are just open pitches in the communities that do not have the necessary infrastructure to develop sustainable sports and recreation precincts.

5.6. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURES


5.6.1. Roads

The municipal road network contains 527 surfaced and 870 un-surfaced roads. This means the majority of the wards depend on un-surfaced roads for access to socio-economic opportunities. These un-surfaced roads are particularly found in scattered villages. Most of these roads are poorly maintained and thus mobility is limited due to deteriorating roads.

These roads are mainly used by buses and taxis to transport passengers in the respective areas. Both surfaced and un-surfaced roads deteriorate during rainy seasons, and the lack of stormwater drainage and bridges worsens the problem. The roads are largely in a poor state and even rocky. Furthermore, during rainy seasons most access roads are muddy and most of the people cross the rivers to access other villages. All gravel roads do not have stormwater drainage. Roads to schools, gravesites, Moshate, and other strategic areas (i.e., to clinics) are predominantly gravel.

In Ward 2 there are only three tarred roads, Modikwa Road, Lebidike Road, and D1392 Road which are Class 5 roads; other access roads are gravel, and some are not graded. Mahlakwena Community uses D1392 as the access road. Some of the requests from the community to the mine were to upgrade their road (refer to **Appendix 6**).

The total road network in FTLM is estimated at nearly 400 km. The provincial and district road network is currently the responsibility of the Road Agency Limpopo (RAL). The tarred Provincial Road P33 (R37) extends through the northern part of the municipal area and links the Apel and nearby villages with



Polokwane/Lebowakgomo to the west and Burgersfort/Lydenburg to the east. The R37 was transferred to the South African National Roads Agency recently and is therefore classified as a national road.

5.6.2. Rail Transport

Railway transport of general freight is only rendered in Ohrigstad, Burgersfort, and Steelpoort. There is no passenger train service operating in the area. The National Department of Transport has since promised to begin the construction of a multimodal transport facility in Burgersfort town but to date, nothing is coming forth.

5.6.3. Water Supply

Households in SDM with access to piped water were recorded as 24.8% in 2011 (65 530 households) which has increased to 25% (85 165) in 2022. Whereas households with no access to piped water were 75.2% (198 272 households) and the backlog has been reduced to 33.9% (115 404) in 2022. Majority of households with no access to piped water are found in Fetakgomo Tubatse followed by Elias Motsoaledi according to both Census 2011 and 2022.

The Municipality in SDM with the most households having piped water inside their dwellings is FTLM, with 35,640 households, accounting for 24% of the total. The Municipality with the lowest number of households with piped water inside the dwelling is Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality with a total of 10 122 or a share of 28.2% of the total households with piped water inside the dwelling within Sekhukhune District Municipality.

Currently in Mahlakwena, the majority (77 households) don't have access to piped water or from the municipality. Most of the community members buy their water from other businesses and some use the lake to get water for their daily domestic uses (**Appendix 5.2**).

It is anticipated that when this project gets approved and assists with water for the community, Job seekers and members of their families may migrate into the study area, thus competing with residents for basic services like water supply and energy sources. This will put pressure on natural resources and may lead to environmental pollution through poor sanitation and waste management, which may result in negative health impacts. There may be conflict with residents as a result.

Table 7: 2022 Access to Piped Water

Municipality	Sekhukhune District		Fetakgomo Tubatse		Makhuduthama ga		Elias Motsoaledi		Ephraim Mogale	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling	85 165	25.0%	35 640	24%	14 810	18.9%	24 592	31.1%	10 122	28.2%
Piped (tap) water inside the yard	75 753	22.2%	32 048	21%	17456	22.2%	14 547	18.4%	11 702	32.5%
Piped (tap) water on the community stand	64 432	18.9%	28 810	19.6%	22 615	28.8%	10 993	13.9%	2 014	5.6%
No access to piped water	115 404	33.9%	50 669	34.4%	23 616	30.1%	29 004	36.7%	12 115	33.7%

5.6.4. Sanitation

Fetakgomo Tubatse Municipality has a huge backlog in sanitation provision. Generally, sanitation facilities in some villages are in a poor state hence the SDM is currently constructing VIP toilets in most villages of the municipality.

According to the survey conducted, it was found that a significant majority of the Mahlakwena Community relies on pit toilets for their sanitation needs, primarily due to the lack of access to official sanitation facilities provided by the municipality. This situation is exacerbated by the scarcity of water in the area, which makes it unfeasible to support flush toilets, refer to **Appendix 5.3**.

The FTLM's current IDP review report for the financial year 2018/2019, in terms of sanitation the villages within FTLM host about 125 361 households of whom there are the following distribution of facilities:

Table 8: Sanitation facilities provided in the FKLM (IDP 2023/24)

	Total number of households	Percentages (%)
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	5893	4.70

Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	1906	1.52
Chemical toilet	6003	4.79
Pit latrine/toilet with a ventilation pipe	36442	29.07
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	64538	51.48
Ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion)	436	0.35
Bucket toilet (collected by the municipality)	78	0.06
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	1015	0.81
Other	3119	2.49
None	5932	4.73
Grand Total	125361	100.00

Most industrial consumers are in the existing urban centers (e.g., Burgersfort and Steelpoort) and discharge their effluent into the municipal sewers for treatment at the Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW). The Doornbosch mine operates its own Sewage Treatment Works that service the mine operation and the Steelpoort Section.

5.6.5. Electricity

The only provider of electricity in the region is ESKOM; which has installed basic infrastructure to provide electricity to the communities. For the most part, the rural population has no electricity. Lack of access to electricity to some villages poses a problem to the municipality as it impacts negatively on local economic development and community projects. Plans are underway for the municipality to start positioning itself and applying for electricity authority during the financial year under review.

Table 9: Energy sources (2018/19 IDP for FTLM)

District and Municipality	Connected to electricity	Not connected to electricity
Sekhukhune District Municipality	265 470	25 057
Ephraim Mogale	33 027	909
Elias Motsoaledi	62 463	3 895
Makhuduthamaga	62 209	2 560
Fetakgomo Tubatse	107 770	17 692

Table 10: Main sources of energy for Cooking Households weight: FTLM (Community Survey 2016)

Energy Source	Total number of households	Percentage
Electricity from mains	83 302	66.45
Other sources of electricity (e.g. generator; etc.)	189	0.15
Gas	1448	1.15
Paraffin	10 530	8.40
Wood	29 229	23.32
Coal	45	0.04
Animal dung	31	0.02
Solar	188	0.15
Other	16	0.01
None	285	0.23
Unspecified	98	0.08
Grand Total	125361	100.00

Table 11: Household access to electricity for household weight (Community Survey 2016)

Type of energy source	Total number of households	Percentages %
In-house conventional meter	6824	5.44
In-house prepaid meter	96 593	77.05
Connected to other sources which household pays for (e.g. con	2 337	1.86
Connected to other sources which household is not paying for	2016	1.61
Generator	14	0.01
Solar home system	702	0.56
Battery	-	-
Other	328	0.26
No access to electricity	16 546	13.20
Grand Total	125361	100.00

The above tables including **Appendix 5.4** indicate that although the total number of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting is high; some households still uses paraffin and candles for the energy for lighting, and heating. This highlights the need for all households to have access to electricity.

5.6.6. Accommodation and Housing

The Municipal housing environment comprises formal and informal dwellings. Several households are in miserable housing conditions including informal settlements, backyard rental shacks, overcrowded informal urban houses, and rural areas without proper access to basic services. In addition to this, increased inward migration for employment opportunities as a result of mining activities continues to increase the pressure on the demand for housing.

The majority of the Mahlakwena community consist of formal dwellings (**Appendix 5.1**) with several households being in miserable conditions, as stipulated by the FTLM IDP. According to the 2018/19 FTLM’s IDP, the need for housing within the Municipality is increasing at an alarming rate due to the influx of people into the Municipality for employment opportunities. The recent expansion and related activities at the mines around Burgersfort and Steelpoort are the triggers of the influx and the mushrooming of informal settlements.

Table 12: Distribution of Households by Main Type of Dwelling for the FTLM (2016 Community Survey)

Type of Dwelling	Number of Households	Percentage (%)
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure	95 887	76.49
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional matter	8 744	6.98
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	272	0.22
Cluster house in complex	30	0.02
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	275	0.22
Semi-detached house	48	0.04

Formal dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	5 893	4.70
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	3 908	3.12
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard (e.g., in an informal settlement)	3 943	3.15
Room/flat let on a property or larger dwelling/servants' quart	4 996	3.99
Caravan/tent	75	0.06
Other	1 282	1.02
Unspecified	9	0.01
Grand Total	125 361	100.00

5.6.7. Perceived Needs of the Community

All villages that are located close to the Doornbosch\Steelpoort Mine have these priorities as espoused in the 2018/2019 IDP for FTLM:


- Energy: electricity, accessibility to alternative energy sources;
- Resources: access to clean water, clean air;
- Infrastructure: roads, secondary school, training center, library, housing, recreational facilities, and high mast lights;
- Employment opportunities;
- Access to information; and
- Development of agribusinesses.

Mahlakwena Community is in proximity to Samancor Chrome and Modikwa Mines; however, the majority of the occupants are unemployed, with no access to proper sanitation, water, or infrastructure as outlined in the survey undertaken in August 2024.

5.6.8. Potential Socio-Economic Impacts

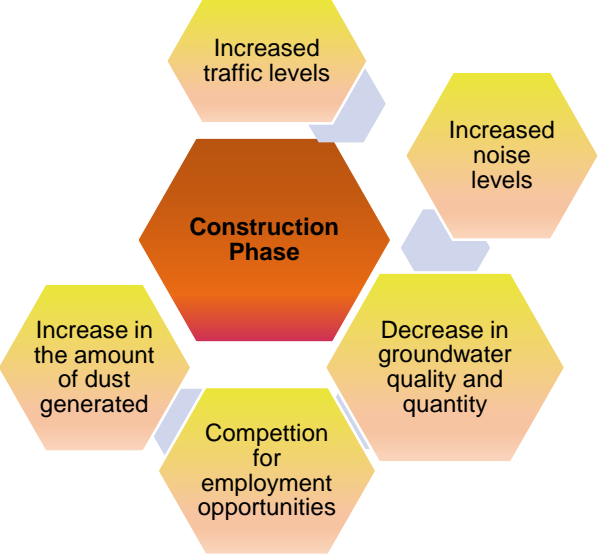
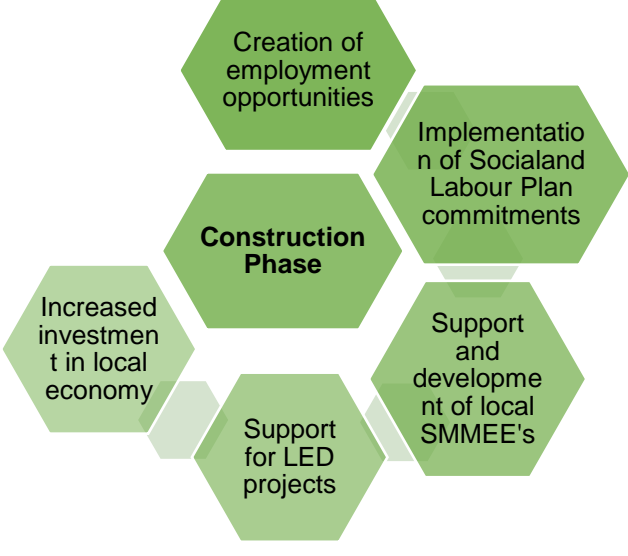

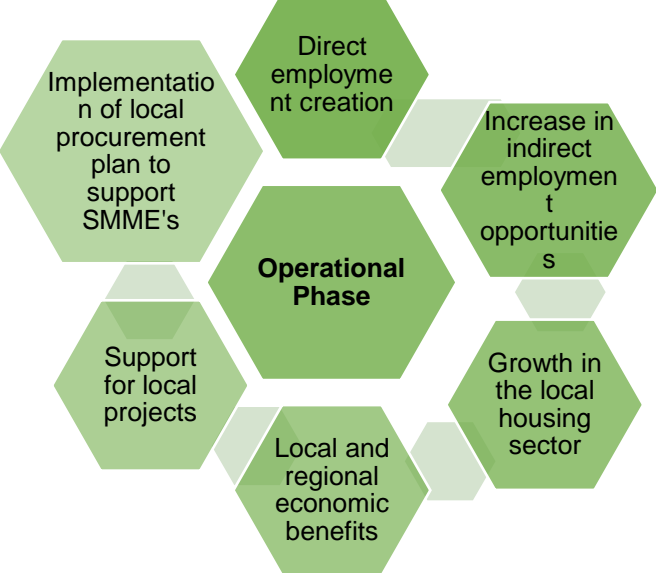
An updated project description for the Mahlakwena Section has created a list of potential incremental impacts that are to be considered over and above the original list of impacts identified for this project in 2006. Impacts have been grouped into four broad categories:

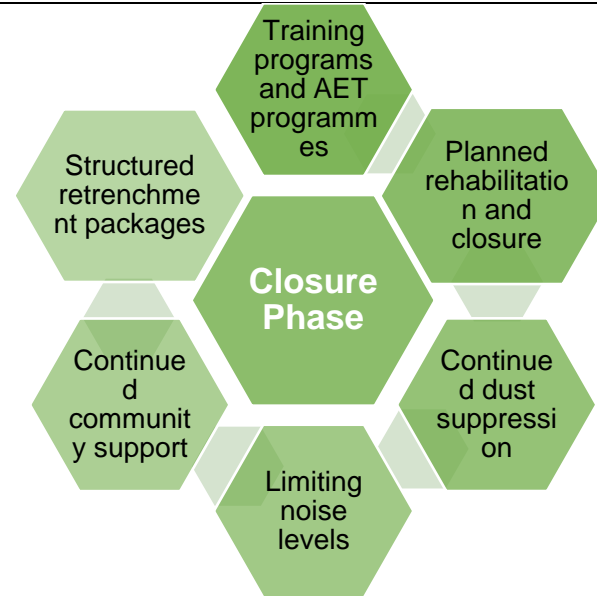
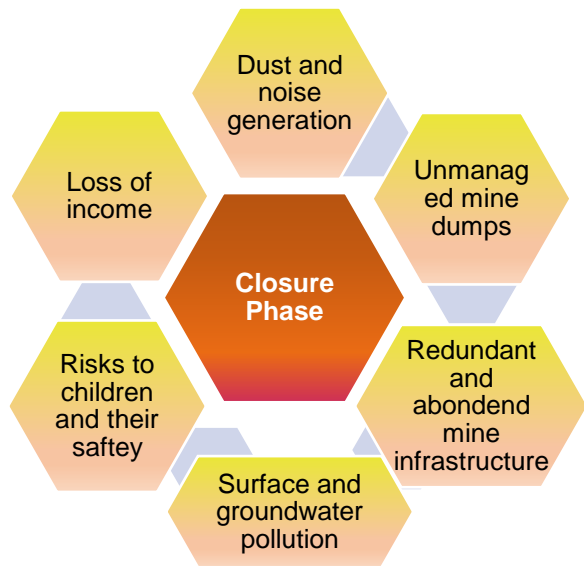
- Health: noise, air quality, water and waste;

- 
- Social well-being: employment opportunities, the influx of migrant workers, access to social services, the multiplier effect on the economy, crime, community dependency on mine, education and training, social infrastructure;
 - Sense of place: visual impacts, safety and security, tourism and traffic; and
 - Resources and Services: competition for groundwater, provision of services (water and sanitation).

Given the nature of the study; the potential impacts on the affected communities can also be divided into negative and positive impacts during the construction, operation, and closure phases. These impacts were identified during the research phase and they incorporate community issues identified in the FTLM's 2018- 2019 IDP and other specialist reports pertaining to the proposed development. They are summarized in **Table 13** below:

Table 13: Identified potential negative and positive Impacts due the proposed activities at the mine

Identified Potential Negative Impacts	Identified Potential Positive Impacts
 <p>Construction Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased traffic levels Increased noise levels Increase in the amount of dust generated Decrease in groundwater quality and quantity Competition for employment opportunities 	 <p>Construction Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of employment opportunities Implementation of Social and Labour Plan commitments Support and development of local SMME's Support for LED projects Increased investment in local economy
 <p>Operational Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influx of job seekers Ground and surface water pollution Increased noise levels due to machinery Increased road maintenance and road risks Generation of dust due to traffic Increased pressure on housing and other social services 	 <p>Operational Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct employment creation Increase in indirect employment opportunities Growth in the local housing sector Local and regional economic benefits Support for local projects Implementation of local procurement plan to support SMME's



6. SUMMARY OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment process was designed to comply with the relevant national legislative requirements. Three main issues have been identified that are expected to give rise to socio-economic impacts:

- Changes to the local economy (caused by increased employment opportunities, and circulation of cash);
- The proximity of project infrastructure and activities (with the latter also including activities intended to benefit neighboring communities – e.g., Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects); and
- Population influx (comprising both the presence of a non-local workforce and an in-migration of jobseekers).

It is important to note that each of these aspects can give rise to both positive and negative impacts. For instance, a population influx may engender conflict and competition between newcomers and the incumbent population, but it may also offer increased economic opportunities for local entrepreneurs. Likewise, the proximity of project infrastructure may cause displacement of households and livelihoods, and it may have a negative effect on the area's sense of place, etc., but it may also improve local communities' access to services and public facilities.

6.1. POTENTIAL IMPACTS DURING ALL PHASES OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT


Table 14: Sources of social potential impacts

Sources of Social Potential Impacts	
Project Phase	Activities
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road construction for mineral transportation and access to waste sites • Preparation of area for the solid waste deposit. Storage of the production plant and leach waste deposit Construction of deviation channels • Construction of the foundations for the production plant • Preparation of area for heap leach • Topsoil removal and storage • Preparation of area for domestic waste disposal

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of area for domestic wastewater treatment facility • Installation of campsites, offices, workshops, storage facilities • Preparation of underground mining area
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation of open pits • Transportation of mineral to the leach pad • Expansion and elevation of the leach pad • Mineral leaching • Transportation and disposal of materials in waste sites • Reception and storage of mineral in the production plant • Management of solutions at the production plant • Storage of ground mineral at the production plant • Process of mineral recovery at the production plant • Waste disposal from the production plant • Management of industrial and domestic wastewater • Management of hazardous materials
Closure and post-closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closure of solid waste piles • Closure of heap leach pads • Backfill waste dump sites • Closure of storage sites • Closure of water and electricity sources • Land reclamation • Restoration of internal roads • Revegetation • Loss of permanent and employment opportunities

6.2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATORY OUTCOME

The Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment process also considers the level of community participation or involvement in the SEIA. The Scoping phase identifies and examines the types of communities and or number of individuals potentially impacted and their level and type of participation in the SEIA. Public Participation meetings were held to identify issues and concerns raised from communities and the public at large. The following Public Meetings were held as follows:

- 
- Traditional Leaders - 11 December 2023
 - Recognized community forums -5 February 2024;
 - General Public Participation meeting –22 February 2024; and
 - Stakeholder meeting-24 February 2024.

Outcome of the Scoping phase public participation is comments that are received from the public and how they were addressed to attend to the raised concerns, whether positive or negative. **Table 15** below outlines comments and responses.

Table 15: Comments and responses from public participation process

Comment	Response
<p>How will SMMEs benefit from this mining operation?</p> <p>What has been identified in terms of the SLP for that 6 to 12-month period of the application process?</p>	<p>The 6 to 12 months period is for the application process to occur, there won't be any active mining during this period, so there is no way SMME can benefit from this process. SMMEs can start benefiting once the mine has been successful in their application. The mining representative will explain the process they use in terms of the use of SMME in the mine</p> <p>SMME- preference is given to those most impacted by the mining operation in terms of business opportunities within the mine. The procedure followed by the mine is to have procurement packages that are advertised to the affected communities to give them an opportunity to bid for the work. Should it happen that the required services cannot be acquired in the affected community, someone from outside the community will be appointed, however, the appoint comes with the condition that a certain percentage of the work must be given to local contractors.</p> <p>SLP- The mine already has an existing SLP which will expire in 2028 and this will be the one that the mine will use. Once the authorisations the mine will apply section 102 to add the additional projects that will occur on the mine to include the community in the SLP. The community should provide the mine with a wish-list of the things they wish to see in the community from the mine</p>
<p>In support of the project. Modikwa should consider the host/local community first when looking at employing people at the mine. Mahlakwena is just a section of Winterveld, Stocking, Tukakgomo, and Malaeneng should also be considered in the employment process</p>	<p>When dealing with the employment issue, the host community is the first priority in terms of employment opportunities. However, where there required is not available people outside the host community will be considered.</p> <p>In terms of community consideration. It is up to the different community leaders to ensure that each section of Winterveld is represented and there needs presented to the mine.</p>

<p>Will the mine be running the opencast mine or will a service provider be the one running the opencast? If, there is a service provider appointed, who are they and how will they be working with the community?</p> <p>What is the shareholding regarding the Winterveld community? Why is Anglo American and ARM being imposed on the community of Winterveld, without the community benefiting from them? If there is no clear explanation on this regard, when the mine is opened it must be registered a new and the community must be the beneficiaries of it.</p>	<p>There has been no decision in terms of who will be running the opencast mine, however there is a huge possibility that it will be run by a service provider. The service provider opportunity will be taken out for tender. The service providers tending for this opportunity will need to explain and show a breakdown of how they will be involving members of the local community in their work.</p> <p>Modikwa is an independent company that has mining that covers several farms, no new company will be established just to mine on Winterveld. The shareholding cannot be changed because the mine is a listed company and this issue has been noted and the rightful person will provide answers and feedback will be given to the community</p>
<p>It was stated that 100 people will be employed on the opencast mine which will take three years. After that three years will they be skilled to work underground?</p> <p>Will the appointed service provider work with the local communities in terms of procuring equipment to be used on the mine?</p> <p>When mining takes place, will there be blasting and what are measures that will be taken to ensure that the blasting is done in a controlled and safe manner?</p> <p>Most of the community members use borehole to get their water, once the opencast is opened water will be diverted to it, will the mine assist the community in terms of water supply?</p>	<p>On the issue of the boreholes and blasting these issues will be addressed in the anticipated studies and feedback will be given once this information available.</p> <p>In terms of upskilling those who will be working on the opencast to work underground Modikwa is committed to ensuring this happens</p> <p>The procedure followed by the mine is to have procurement packages that are advertised to the affected communities to give them an opportunity to bid for the work. Should it happen that the required services cannot be acquired in the affected community, someone from outside the community will be appointed, however the appoint comes with the condition that a certain percentage of the work must be given to local contractors.</p>

<p>On the 7th of January a meeting was held within the community ranks, the purpose of the meeting was to ensure that any loopholes that could prevent the project from continuing are closed. On the 14th of January a public meeting was held at Jorge's restaurant instead of being held within the community, the meeting was disturbed because of the venue not because of the project.</p> <p>The advert for the public participation meeting did not include all 5 villages on it, so the next meeting should include all 5 villages: Mahlakwena, Stocking, Eerstegeluk, Pasha, Ontverwacht</p> <p>Modikwa has assisted in developing 7 other villages that are associated with their mining operations and the same is expected within Winterveld.</p> <p>The land claimants had intended on building houses on the proposed site for the South 3 project, however withdrew this action upon hearing about the proposed mine in the area.</p> <p>All the villages must have representatives within the meeting so that resolutions taken must benefit everyone.</p> <p>Modikwa must conduct industrial operational plant theory training for the youth in the community.</p>	<p>Comments and recommendations are noted.</p>
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6.3. PARAMETERS FOR ASSESSING IMPACTS

The impact assessment and rating process is designed to provide a quantitative rating of the identified socio-economic impacts, whilst still allowing for the subjective assessment of impacts. The nature of the impact can be described as negative or positive and can be derived from the significance rating of the impacts. The rating methodology is summarized below:

Table 16: Summary of Impact Rating Methodology

Severity\Magnitude		Duration		Spatial Extent		Probability		Significant Rating
2	Very Low	1	<1 Year	1	Site only	1	Improbable	Severity + Duration + Spatial extent * Probability
4	Low	2	1 - 5 Years	2	Local community	2	Low probability	
6	Moderate	3	5 - 10 Years	3	Broad community	3	Probable	
8	High	4	10 - 20 Years	4	Regional	4	High probable	
10	Very High	5	Permanent (20+ Years)	5	National	5	Definite	

Table 17: Definitions for the Outlined Methodology

Significance	Description
Magnitude (M)	Is a measure of the degree of change in a measurement or analysis (e.g., the area of pasture, or the concentration of a metal in water compared to the water quality guideline value for the metal), and is classified as none/negligible, low, moderate or high
Spatial Extent (SE)	Refers to the area that could be affected by the impact and is classified as site, local, regional, national, or international
Duration (D)	Refers to the length of time over which an environmental impact may occur: i.e. immediate/transient, short-term, medium term, long-term, or permanent
Probability of occurrence (P)	Is a description of the probability of the impact actually occurring as improbable (less than 5% chance), low probability (5% to 40% chance), medium probability (40% to 60% chance), highly probable (most likely, 60% to 90% chance) or definite (impact will definitely occur)

Table 18: Significance of Impact Based on Point Allocation

Points	Significance	Description
SP>60	High environmental significance (H)	An impact, which could influence the decision about whether or not to proceed with the project regardless of any possible mitigation.
SP 30 - 60	Moderate environmental significance (M)	An impact or benefit which is sufficiently important to require management, and which could have an influence on the decision unless it is mitigated.
SP<30	Low environmental significance (L)	Impacts with little real effect and which will not have an influence on or require modification of the project design.
+	Positive impact	An impact that is likely to result in positive consequences/effects.
Pure Significance Rating		Impacts refer to those environmental/social effects predicted before application\implementation of mitigation measures.
Residual Significance Rating		Impacts refer to those environmental/social effects predicted to remain after the application\implementation of mitigation measures.

Table 19: Impact Assessment Matrix

Potential Identified Impacts	M	D	SE	P	SR	PSR	Recommended Mitigation Measures	M	D	SE	P	SR	RSR
Construction and Operation Phase													
Negative Potential Identified Impacts													
Heath - Impacts of mining projects on soil quality - Mining can contaminate soils over a large area. Erosion of exposed soils, extracted mineral ores, tailings, and fine material in waste rock dumps can result in substantial sediment loading to surface waters and drainage ways	8	4	3	4	60	M		6	4	1	3	33	M
Heath (Hazardous Substances) - In addition, spills and leaks of hazardous materials and the deposition of contaminated windblown dust can lead to soil contamination	8	4	3	2	50	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct Hydrocarbon barrier liner system at Trackless Mobile Machinery (TMM) Workshops including test ramps • Install efficient and effective oil separator at TMMs • All Hydrocarbon Storage Facilities should be located within a bunded area. • Hazardous Waste Storage facilities should be located within a bunded area • Areas, the bund should be constructed of waterproof reinforced concrete or an equivalent. The bunded compound should be constructed or protected in a manner that permits full recovery of contents spilt and ensures that the lining material is not damaged. The bunded 	6	4	1	3	33	M

Potential Identified Impacts	M	D	SE	P	SR	PSR	Recommended Mitigation Measures	M	D	SE	P	SR	RSR
Construction and Operation Phase													
							compound should have sufficient capacity to fully contain leakage from storage and not be overtopped during extreme rainfall events.						
Threatens to damage cultural and heritage aspects of communities	8	4	3	3	45	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement recommendations in Cultural and Heritage Assessment Report Cultural heritage must continually be assessed during construction and operation phase of the project Implement continued communication with adjacent land owners and leasers in the area is recommended to mitigate the possible impacts 	6	4	2	3	36	M
Water - Impacts on water resources	10	5	4	3	57	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement recommendations in Surface Water Assessment Report 	10	5	4	3	57	M
Water - Erosion of soils, mine wastes and platinum sediments into surface waters (the potential of soil and sediment eroding into and degrading surface water quality)	10	5	4	3	57	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement recommendations in GN 704 Report Implement recommendations in Ground Water (Geohydrological) Assessment Report BEST PRACTICE GUIDELINES dealing with aspects of DWAF's water management HIERARCHY. The topics 	10	5	4	3	57	M
Water - Impacts of tailing impoundments, waste rock, heap leach, and dump leach facilities on water quality. These impacts	10	5	4	3	57	M		10	5	4	3	57	M

Potential Identified Impacts	M	D	SE	P	SR	PSR	Recommended Mitigation Measures	M	D	SE	P	SR	RSR
Construction and Operation Phase													
include contamination of groundwater beneath these facilities and surface waters							that are covered in these guidelines include:						
Water - Impacts of mine dewatering (For mining to proceed, mining companies must pump and discharge this water to another location). Pumping and discharging mine water causes a unique set of environmental impacts (Impacts from ground water drawdown may include reduction or elimination of surface water flows; degradation of surface water quality and beneficial uses; degradation of habitat (not only riparian zones, springs, and other wetland habitats, but also upland habitats such as greasewood as ground water levels decline below the deep root zone); reduced or eliminated production in domestic supply wells; water quality/quantity problems associated with discharge of the pumped ground water back into	10	5	4	3	57	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ H1 - Integrated Mine Water Management ○ H2 - Pollution Prevention and Minimisation of Impacts ○ H3 - Water Reuse and Reclamation ○ H4 - Water Treatment ○ G1 - Storm Water Management ○ G2 - Water and Salt Balances ○ G3 - Water Monitoring Systems ○ G4 - Impact Prediction ○ A1 - Small-scale Mining ○ A2 - Water Management for Mine Residue Deposits ○ A3 - Water Management in Hydrometallurgical Plants ○ A4 - Pollution Control Dams ○ A5 - Water Management for Surface Mines ○ A6 - Water Management for Underground Mines 	10	5	4	3	57	M

Potential Identified Impacts	M	D	SE	P	SR	PSR	Recommended Mitigation Measures	M	D	SE	P	SR	RSR
Construction and Operation Phase													
surface waters downstream from the dewatered area)													
Air\Dust - Impacts of mining projects on air quality Particulate matter transported by the wind because of excavations, blasting, transportation of materials, wind erosion; fugitive dust from tailings facilities, stockpiles, waste dumps, and haul roads. Exhaust emissions from mobile sources (cars, trucks, heavy equipment) raise these particulate levels.	8	5	2	4	60	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Dust Control Regulations) of the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act 39 of 2004, as published in the Government (No. 36974), 1 November 2013. SANS1929:2011 - South African National Standards, Ambient Air Quality Implement recommendations in Air Quality Impact Assessment Report Areas that have been stripped of vegetation must be dampened periodically to avoid excessive dust Vehicles travelling around site must adhere to the speed limit of 20km/hr unless specified otherwise to avoid creating excessive dust 	6	4	1	3	33	M
Air\Noise - Increase in baseline ambient noise levels at sensitive receptors. Noise pollution associated with mining may include noise from vehicle engines, loading and unloading of rock into steel dumpers, chutes and other sources. Cumulative impacts of shoveling, ripping, drilling, blasting, transport,	8	5	2	4	60	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) Section 34 - Control of noise. South African National Standard SANS 10103:2008 - The measurement and rating of environmental noise with respect to annoyance and to speech communication 	6	4	2	3	36	M

Potential Identified Impacts	M	D	SE	P	SR	PSR	Recommended Mitigation Measures	M	D	SE	P	SR	RSR
Construction and Operation Phase													
crushing, grinding, and stockpiling can significantly affect wildlife and nearby residents.							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement recommendations in Noise Impact Assessment Report 						
Vibrations are associated with many types of equipment used in mining operations, but blasting is considered the major source. Vibration has affected the stability of infrastructures, buildings, and homes of people living near large-scale mining operations.	8	5	2	4	60	M	Implement recommendations in Vibration Impact Assessment Report	6	4	2	3	36	M
Ecological - Impacts of mining projects on wildlife - Wildlife is a broad term that refers to all plants and any animals (or other organisms) that are not domesticated. Mining affects the environment and associated biota through the removal of vegetation and topsoil, the displacement of fauna, the release of pollutants, and the generation of noise	8	5	2	4	60	M	Implement recommendations in Ecological Impact Assessment Report	6	4	1	2	22	L
Increased traffic level - Increased the risk of an accident with a pedestrian and/or another vehicle.	8	5	4	4	68	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement recommendations in Traffic Impact Assessment Report Vehicles travelling around site must adhere to the speed limit of 20 km/hr 	6	5	4	3	45	M

Potential Identified Impacts	M	D	SE	P	SR	PSR	Recommended Mitigation Measures	M	D	SE	P	SR	RSR
Construction and Operation Phase													
					80		unless specified otherwise to avoid creating excessive dust.					56	
Impact on, local community enterprise development due to influx of non-local enterprises with perjured local information, which may lead to conflict with the local communities. Illegal informal settlement of job seekers in the area may exacerbate the situation.	10	3	3	5	80	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and intentions related to the provision of local employment opportunities are in place as part of any tender process • Identify goods and services that can be procured locally • Develop a strategy for local enterprise development • Include local enterprise development in relevant company policies • Meet set targets for local procurement according to Mining Charter • Implement according to the Social and Labour Plan 	10	2	2	4	56	M
Some increased demand on community services resulting in community protects.	10	3	3	5	80	H	Demands shall be addressed as they arise from the community	10	2	2	4	56	M
Positive Potential Identified Impacts													
Support and development of Local Enterprise Development.	10	3	3	5	80	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and intentions related to the provision of local employment opportunities are in place as part of any tender process. 	10	2	2	4	56	M

Potential Identified Impacts	M	D	SE	P	SR	PSR	Recommended Mitigation Measures	M	D	SE	P	SR	RSR
Construction and Operation Phase													
					80		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify goods and services that can be procured locally; Develop a strategy for local enterprise development Include local enterprise development in relevant company policies Meet set targets for local procurement according to Mining Charter. Implement according to the Social and Labour Plan 					56	
As a result of operational underground mining activities and associated activities, potential local employment opportunities will become available, increasing access to financial capital for workers	10	3	3	5	80	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertising of positions available within the local community to encourage local employment. Adverts are also discussed in local recognized forum meetings Priority to obtain skills must be given to the locals Local employment will be discussed in consultation with relevant local recognized forums MPM already has a formalized engagement strategy focused on training, education and business development opportunities for local people. 	10	2	2	4	56	M
Adult education and training Programmes. Tertiary Education - Managed growth within the study area provides ongoing viability.	10	3	3	5	80	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support and develop relationships with local tertiary providers to develop mutually beneficial partnerships. 	10	2	2	4	56	M

Potential Identified Impacts	M	D	SE	P	SR	PSR	Recommended Mitigation Measures	M	D	SE	P	SR	RSR
Construction and Operation Phase													
Increased opportunities for learnerships, apprenticeships and other relevant skills in the community.					80		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPM has already implemented strategies to support and develop relationships with local tertiary providers (Locals are offered opportunity to apply for bursaries for tertiary education). Continued support for skills development in the region. MPM already support and partner with local communities to source learners for learnerships and apprentices. Implement according to the Social and Labour Plan 					56	
Opportunities to provide employment to communities and increase cultural diversity within the workforce.	10	3	3	5	80	H	Present opportunities in policy and operation to encourage employment, training and enterprise opportunities within the community and the mine workforce.	10	2	2	4	56	M


7. CONCLUSION

Mining activities and the associated infrastructure at the proposed MPM South 3 Mine will have an impact on neighboring communities and the local economy during the construction, operation, and closure phases to varying degrees. Both negative and positive impacts have been identified and the negative impacts can be satisfactorily mitigated if the mine undertakes to implement the recommendations of the specialist studies.

Even though a portion of the SEIA process was conducted at the desktop level with the information sourced from the 2016 Census and the 2022 community survey conducted by Statistics South Africa, the Integrated Development Plans (IDP's) of the local (FTLM's 2023/24 IDP) and district (Sekhukhune Municipality's 2017-2021 IDP) municipalities were also used as information sources as the Wards in the new amalgamated FTLM have changed significantly. The most important quantitative technique used in this SEIA report includes analysing census data. The survey was conducted on the 3rd of August and it was revised to compare the FTLM results with the Mahlakwena community which the mine operations will mostly impact.

When compared to the survey findings, the data obtained from various municipal bodies showed consistency in all aspects except for the section that focused on the perceived needs of the community. Despite the proximity of the Mahlakwena community to Samancor Chrome and Modikwa Mines, the majority of its residents are grappling with high unemployment rates and lack access to essential amenities such as proper sanitation, water, and infrastructure, as highlighted in the Appendices below.

Additionally, **Appendix 6** highlights the requests from the community to the mine and the majority requests Schools close to the community and Employment. The mine, along with its related industries and employed workforce, has a significant impact on the region's socio-economic structures. Its most important contributions to the upliftment of the area are expenditure, procurement, and job creation in the area. Development programmes linked to Social and Labour Plan requirements and MPM's sustainable development objectives will reduce impacts after closure. The challenge faced by the FTLM is that mining houses and mining operators source their input supplies and skills from far-flung areas in Gauteng Province and also import materials that would otherwise be manufactured in the area.



The positive impacts of the project on the local community and businesses are moderate in terms of direct employment, local expenditure, and other indirect benefits. Development programmes linked to the Social and Labour Plan requirements and MPM's sustainable development objectives will reduce impacts before and after closure.

As observed from the presented statistical data, the FTLM, and its Wards are characterised by a growing population due to the influx of job seekers in the area as mining houses expand their operations. Local people are unable to realise the benefits of this expansion due to their lack of skills for mine-specific careers.

The Mine needs to intervene in these identified needs of the Ward as outlined in this report:


- Water and sanitation;
- Roads, streetlights and stormwater (paving);
- Housing and electricity (Solar Panels);
- Clinic
- Education and training centres (prioritise the secondary school);
- Employment opportunities; and
- Refuse removal.

8. REFERENCES

- a) Draft Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for the South 3 opencast mining at farm Winterveld 293 KT at Modikwa Platinum Mine, Sekhukhune District Municipality, Limpopo Province dated June 2024
- b) IDP /Budget- 2023/2024 for Fetakgomo Tubatse Local Municipality. Vision: “A Developed Platinum City For A Sustainable Human Settlement”
- c) Final 2023-2024 IDP/Budget Review for Sekhukhune District Municipality
- d) Social Impact Assessment for the proposed Doornbosch-Steelpoort Mine amendment dated May 2020
- e) Fetakgomo Tubatse Local Municipality (2018): Final Amendment of IDP/Budget 2018/19.
- f) Geology Department, Eastern Chrome Mines October 1995 stamped by DMR dated 12/11/2006. Approval letter stamped by DMR dated 1999.
- g) Golder Associates (2006): Socio-Economic Impact Assessment for Eastern Chrome Mines’ Addendum to the Environmental Management Programme Reports (EMPR) For: Doornbosch, Lannex And Tweefontein.
- h) Section 102 in terms of Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) Mining Right approval to extend a period of Mining Right to 30 Years dated 28/07/2010.
- i) Sekhukhune District Municipality (2016): Final IDP 2016/17 -2020/21.
- j) Segope Water and Environmental Services (2024): Scoping Report for the EMPR Amendment of Modikwa Platinum Mine South 3 Opencast Project
- k) SRK (2019): Investigation of Spikes on Water Quality Parameters from Surface and Groundwater at Samancor Eastern Chrome Mine facilities – Steelpoort Mine.
- l) Statistics South Africa (2018): Community Survey; Republic of South Africa.
- m) Statistics South Africa (2014): Census 2011; Republic of South Africa.

9. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: THE CHECKLIST USED FOR THE COMMUNITY SURVEY CONDUCTED

<p>Stakeholder Questionnaire for the Proposed MPM South 3 Mining Development</p> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;">  </div>	<p>Project Code:</p> <p>Name of interviewer:</p> <p>Date of interview:</p> <p>Location (Ward No.):</p>
<p>May we ask a few questions about your community's socio-economic and health situation? We will ask several questions related to social structures, living conditions, and livelihoods, as well as challenges you face in your community, the local healthcare services, the decision-making in accessing the services, and the general satisfaction of the available facilities. Please note that there are no right or wrong answers. Everyone's opinion is valued and important to us. Please let everyone speak and if you disagree with a person then express this openly but without criticism as they are entitled to their opinion.</p>	

1. POPULATION PROFILE

No.	Questioner	Response
1.1.	<p>Total Number of people living in your household</p> <p>1= (1-3 ppl) 2= (4-7 ppl) 3= (8 - 10 ppl) 4= OTHER, specify</p>	<input style="width: 100px; height: 40px;" type="text"/>
1.2.	<p>Sex</p> <p>1 = 50% M / 50% F 2= More F / Less M 3= Less F/ More M</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;"> Codes: F = Female M = Male </div> <p>4 = OTHER, specify</p>	<input style="width: 100px; height: 40px;" type="text"/>
1.3.	<p>The Age Groups</p> <p>1= (0-14 yrs.) 2= (15-29 yrs.)</p>	<input style="width: 40px; height: 40px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 40px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 40px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 40px;" type="text"/>

	3= (30-49 yrs.) 4= (50-79+ yrs.)	
1.4.	Population Group 1 = BLACK AFRICAN 2 = COLOURED 3 = INDIAN/ASIAN 4 = WHITE 5 = OTHER, specify If 1 to 4, go to 1.5	<input type="text"/>
1.5.	Language is most often spoken in your household 1= SEPEDI 2 = SETSWANA 3 = ISINDEBELE 4 = ISIXHOSA 5 = ISIZULU 6 = AFRIKAANS 7 = SESOTHO 8 = ENGLISH 9 = SIGN LANGUAGE 10 = SISWATI 11 = TSHIVENDA 12 = XITSONGA 13 = OTHER, specify	<input type="text"/>
1.6.	Province of Birth ~ In which province were you born? 1 = LIMPOPO 2 = EASTERN CAPE 3 = NORTHERN CAPE 4 = FREE STATE 5 = KWAZULU-NATAL 6 = NORTH WEST 7 = GAUTENG 8 = MPUMALANGA 9 = WESTERN CAPE 10 = OUTSIDE SOUTH AFRICA 11 = DO NOT KNOW If 2 to 9, go to 1.7 & 1.8	<input type="text"/>
1.7.	Province of the previous residence	

	<p>If moved more than once, select the province of the last move.</p> <p>1 = WESTERN CAPE 2 = EASTERN CAPE 3 = NORTHERN CAPE 4 = FREE STATE 5 = KWAZULU-NATAL 6 = NORTH WEST 7 = GAUTENG 8 = MPUMALANGA 9 = LIMPOPO 10 = OUTSIDE SOUTH AFRICA 11 = DO NOT KNOW</p>	<input data-bbox="1549 228 1751 310" type="text"/> <input data-bbox="1549 396 1751 477" type="text"/>
<p>1.8.</p>	<p>The main reason for leaving the previous residence</p> <p>1 = Start a business/other business reasons (e.g. expansion of business) 2 = Look for paid work 3 = Job transfer/take up a new job opportunity 4 = Divorce/separation 5 = Moving as a household to accompany a household member (for health, education, employment etc.) 6 = New dwelling for household 7 = Moving to live with or be closer to spouse (marriage), family, friends, partner 8 = Education (e.g. studying, schooling, training) 9 = Health (e.g. poor/ill health) 10 = Retirement 11 = Job loss/retrenchment/contract Ended 12 = For better municipal services 13 = Political instability/religious conflict/persecution 14 = High levels of crime 15 = Drought/natural disaster 16 = DO NOT KNOW</p>	<input data-bbox="1566 708 1768 789" type="text"/> <input data-bbox="1566 842 1768 924" type="text"/> <input data-bbox="1566 989 1768 1070" type="text"/> <input data-bbox="1566 1135 1768 1216" type="text"/>
	<p>17 = OTHER, Specify</p>	

2. EDUCATION

No.	Questioner	Response
2.1.	<p>Attendance at Early Childhood Development (ECD) Do the kids in your household currently attend any of the following institutions? 1 = Crèche/educare centre 2 = Pre-school/nursery school/Grade oo/Grade ooo/Grade R 3 = Day mother/Gogo/childminder 4 = Home/community playgroup 5 = Other 6 = DO NOT KNOW 7 = NONE</p>	<div style="text-align: center;"> <input data-bbox="1556 298 1759 383" type="text"/> <input data-bbox="1556 440 1759 524" type="text"/> </div>
2.2.	<p>Attendance and Educational institution type Are the people in your household currently attending an educational institution? 1 = No 2 = Yes, Pre-school 3 = Yes, Primary school (Grade R to Grade 7) 4 = Yes, Secondary school (Grade 8 to Grade 12) 5 = Yes, Special school for learners with disabilities 6 = Yes, Training College (FET), including (including Private and Public Nursing College, Agricultural College and Police College) 8 = Yes, Higher educational institution (including University/University of Technology and Private Higher Education Institution) 09 = Yes, Community Education (including Adult Education and Training Learning Centre) 10 = Yes, Home-based education/home schooling 11 = DO NOT KNOW</p>	<div style="text-align: center;"> <input data-bbox="1549 630 1753 714" type="text"/> <input data-bbox="1549 760 1753 844" type="text"/> <input data-bbox="1549 878 1753 963" type="text"/> <input data-bbox="1549 1015 1753 1099" type="text"/> </div>
	12 = OTHER, Specify	

3. HOUSEHOLD INCOME

No.	Questioner	Response
3.1.	Source of Income 1= Salary (Work) 2= Self- Employed 3= Disability Grant 4= Social Grant 5=Old Age Pension 6= OTHER, Specify	<input data-bbox="1528 274 1728 358" type="text"/> <input data-bbox="1528 391 1728 475" type="text"/>
3.2.	INCOME CATEGORY What is the income category that best describes the total income of your household? 1 = No Income 2 = R1 - R400 02 3 = R401 - R800 4 = R801 - R1 600 5 = R1 601 - R3 200 6 = R3 201 - R6 400 7 = R76 801 - R153 600 8 = R12 801 - R25 600 9 = R25 601 - R51 200 10 = R51 201 - R102 400 11 = R102 401 - R204 800 12 = R204 801 or more 13 = DO NOT KNOW	<input data-bbox="1522 623 1724 708" type="text"/> <input data-bbox="1526 789 1726 873" type="text"/>

4. EMPLOYMENT

No.	Questioner	Response
4.1.	Employment Status 1 = An employee 2 = A paid apprentice/intern 3 = An employer (with hired employees) 4 = An own-account worker (without hired employees) 5 = A helper (without pay) in a household business 6 = Unemployed	<input data-bbox="1520 347 1719 431" type="text"/> <input data-bbox="1520 464 1719 548" type="text"/>
4.2.	Employment Statistics Who is employed in your household 1= Male 2= Female 3= Both 4= OTHER, specify	<input data-bbox="1514 618 1715 703" type="text"/>
4.3.	Look for Work In the 4 weeks before 29 June 2024, did anyone from your household look for a paid job or try to start a business? 1 = YES 2 = NO	<input data-bbox="1524 873 1724 958" type="text"/>
4.4.	Available to work If a job or business opportunity became available, could anyone from your household start working within the next 2 weeks? 1 = YES 2 = NO	<input data-bbox="1524 1052 1724 1136" type="text"/>

5. GENERAL HEALTH & FUNCTIONING

No.	Questioner	Response
5.1.	<p>General Functioning Does anyone in your household have difficulty ...?</p> <p>1= Seeing (even with glasses/contact lenses, if he/she wears them) 2= Hearing (even with a hearing aid, if he/she wears one) 3= Communicating in his/her usual language (i.e. understanding others or being understood by others) 4 = Walking or climbing stairs 5 = Remembering or concentrating? 6 = With self-care, such as washing, dressing, or feeding him/herself.</p> <div data-bbox="930 643 1314 813" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Codes: A=No Difficulty B=Some Difficulty C = A lot of Difficulty</p> </div>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
5.2.	<p>Assistive Devices/Aids Does anyone in your household use ...?</p> <p>1 = Eyeglasses/spectacles/contact lenses? 2= A hearing aid? 3= A walking stick, walking frame or crutches? 4= A prosthesis/artificial limb? 5= A wheelchair? 6= Any other assistive device/aid?</p> <div data-bbox="930 1110 1314 1281" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Codes: A=YES B=NO C = DO NOT KNOW</p> </div>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/></p>

6. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURES

No.	Questioner	Response
6.1.	<p>Type of Accommodation</p> <p>1 = Formal dwelling unit (private dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure) 2= Informal dwelling (shack/squatter settlement) 3= Cluster house in complex → Includes 1 & 2 4 = Traditional dwelling (hut/structure made of traditional materials) 5 = Residential hotel (e.g. flat or apartment)</p>	<input data-bbox="1535 347 1734 431" type="text"/>
	6 = OTHER, specify	
6.2.	<p>Tenure Status</p> <p>What is the tenure status of the main dwelling that this household currently occupies?</p> <p>1 = Rented from a private individual 2 = Rented from others (including municipality and social housing institutions) 3 = Owned, but not yet paid off 4 = Owned and fully paid off 5 = Occupied rent-free 6= RDP/Government Subsidised Dwelling 6 = DO NOT KNOW</p>	<input data-bbox="1545 721 1745 805" type="text"/>
	7 = OTHER, specify	
6.3.	<p>Access to piped water</p> <p>In which way does this household mainly get piped water for household use?</p> <p>1 = Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house 2 = Piped (tap)water inside the yard 3 = Piped water on community stand 7 = No access to piped water</p>	<input data-bbox="1528 1102 1728 1187" type="text"/>

<p>6.4.</p>	<p>Toilet Facility What is the main type of toilet facility used by this household?</p> <p>1 = Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system 2 = Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank 3 = Chemical toilet 4 = Pit latrine 5 = Bucket toilet (collected by municipality/ emptied by household)</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
	<p>7 = OTHER, specify</p>	
<p>6.5.</p>	<p>Energy/Fuel used in a household What is the household's main source of energy?</p> <p>1 = Electricity from mains 2 = Other source of electricity (e.g. generator) 3 = Gas 4 = Paraffin 5 = Solar 6 = Wood 7 = Coal 8 = None</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
	<p>8 = OTHER, specify</p>	
<p>6.6.</p>	<p>Refuse Disposal How is the refuse or rubbish of this household mainly disposed of or removed?</p> <p>1 = Removed by local authority/private company/community members 2 = Communal refuse dump 3 = Communal container/central collection point 4 = Own refuse dump 5 = Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
	<p>6 = OTHER, specify</p>	

7. LAW ENFORCEMENT

No.	Questioner	Response
7.1.	Crime In your perspective, what is the level of crime in your community? 1= High 2= Medium 3= Low	<input type="text"/>
7.2.	Crime Categories "What types of crimes are most frequently committed in your community?" 1= Robbery (Burglary, Theft, Car hijackings) 2= Fraud 3= Drug Abuse and Trafficking 4= Assault 5= OTHER, specify	<input type="text"/>
7.3.	Police Authority Assistance "From your perspective, what is your opinion of the local police authorities?" 1= Competent and Reliable 3= They need to improve their performance 2= They are not Competent and Reliable 4= DO NOT KNOW 5= OTHER, specify	<input type="text"/>

8. POTENTIAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM MODIKWA MINE

No.	Questioner	Response
8.1.	The benefits If the project is approved by the DMRE, what should Modikwa do to give back to the community?? 1= A School (Primary/Secondary) 2= Health Care (A clinic) 3= Energy (Solar) 4= Employment	<input type="text"/>
OTHER, Specify		

APPENDIX 2: POPULATION PROFILE

2.1. TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD

NO.	Group name	Community	Ward ID	1-3 ppl	4-7 ppl	8-10 ppl	>10 ppl	Total
1	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
2	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
3	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
4	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
5	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
6	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
7	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
8	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
9	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
10	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
11	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
12	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
13	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
14	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
15	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
16	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
17	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
18	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
19	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
20	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
				11	8	0	1	20
1	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
2	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
3	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
4	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
5	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
6	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
7	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
8	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
9	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
10	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
11	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
12	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
13	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
14	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
15	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
16	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
17	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1

18	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
19	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
20	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
21	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
22	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
23	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
24	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
25	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
26	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
27	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
28	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
29	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
30	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
31	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
32	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
33	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
34	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
35	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
36	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
37	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
38	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
39	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
40	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
41	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
				14	25	2	0	41
1	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
2	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
3	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
4	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
5	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
6	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
7	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
8	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
9	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
10	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
11	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
12	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
13	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
14	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
15	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
16	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
17	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
18	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1

19	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
20	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
21	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
22	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
23	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
24	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
25	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
26	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
27	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
28	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
29	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
30	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
31	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
				4	9	5	13	31
1	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
2	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
3	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
4	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
5	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
6	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
7	1	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
8	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
9	1	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
10	1	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
11	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
12	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
13	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
14	1	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
				4	6	4	0	14
Grand Total				33	48	11	14	106

2.2. SEX

NO.	Group name	Community	Ward ID	>Female	>Male	=M/F	Total
1	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
2	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
3	4	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
4	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
5	4	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
6	4	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
7	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
8	4	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
9	4	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
10	4	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
11	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
12	4	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
13	4	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
14	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
15	4	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
16	4	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
17	4	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
18	4	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
19	4	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
20	4	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
				6	9	5	20
1	3	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
2	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
3	3	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
4	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
5	3	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
6	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
7	3	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
8	3	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
9	3	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
10	3	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
11	3	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
12	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
13	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
14	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
15	3	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
16	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
17	3	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
18	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1

19	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
20	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
21	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
22	3	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
23	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
24	3	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
25	3	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
26	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
27	3	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
28	3	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
29	3	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
30	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
31	3	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
32	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
33	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
34	3	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
35	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
36	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
37	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
38	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
39	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
40	3	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
41	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
				22	12	7	41
1	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
2	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
3	2	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
4	2	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
5	2	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
6	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
7	2	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
8	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
9	2	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
10	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
11	2	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
12	2	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
13	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
14	2	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
15	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
16	2	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
17	2	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
18	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
19	2	Mahlakwena	2			1	1

20	2	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
21	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
22	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
23	2	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
24	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
25	2	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
26	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
27	2	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
28	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
29	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
30	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
31	2	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
				15	7	9	31
1	1	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
2	1	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
3	1	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
4	1	Mahlakwena	2			1	1
5	1	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
6	1	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
7	1	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
8	1	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
9	1	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
10	1	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
11	1	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
12	1	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
13	1	Mahlakwena	2	1			1
14	1	Mahlakwena	2		1		1
				6	7	1	14
Grand Total				49	35	22	106

2.3. THE AGE GROUP

NO.	Group name	Community	Ward ID	0-14 yrs	15-29 yrs	30-49 yrs	50-79 yrs	Total
1	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
2	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
3	4	Mahlakwena	2	1		1		2
4	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
5	4	Mahlakwena	2	1		1		2
6	4	Mahlakwena	2	1		1		2
7	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
8	4	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
9	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
10	4	Mahlakwena	2	1		1		2
11	4	Mahlakwena	2		1		1	2
12	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1	4
13	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
14	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1	3
15	4	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
16	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
17	4	Mahlakwena	2	1		1		2
18	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
19	4	Mahlakwena	2		1	1		2
20	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1			2
				15	11	15	4	45
1	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
2	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1	4
3	3	Mahlakwena	2	1		1		2
4	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
5	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
6	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
7	3	Mahlakwena	2	1		1		2
8	3	Mahlakwena	2	1		1		2
9	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
10	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1	4
11	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
12	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
13	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
14	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
15	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
16	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1	4
17	3	Mahlakwena	2	1		1		2
18	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1	4

19	3	Mahlakwena	2	1		1		2
20	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
21	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1	4
22	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
23	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1	4
24	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
25	3	Mahlakwena	2	1		1		2
26	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1	4
27	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
28	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
29	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
30	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1			2
31	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1	4
32	3	Mahlakwena	2	1		1		2
33	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
34	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
35	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
36	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1	3
37	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
38	3	Mahlakwena	2	1		1		2
39	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
40	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
41	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
				33	27	37	9	106
1	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1	3
2	2	Mahlakwena	2	1		1	1	3
3	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
4	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
5	2	Mahlakwena	2	1		1		2
6	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
7	2	Mahlakwena	2		1		1	2
8	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
9	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
10	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
11	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
12	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1	4
13	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
14	2	Mahlakwena	2	1		1	1	3
15	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
16	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
17	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1	3
18	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1	4
19	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3

20	2	Mahlakwena	2		1	1	1	3
21	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
22	2	Mahlakwena	2		1	1	1	3
23	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
24	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
25	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
26	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1	4
27	2	Mahlakwena	2	1		1		2
28	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
29	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1	3
30	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
31	2	Mahlakwena	2		1		1	2
				25	26	24	13	88
1	1	Mahlakwena	2	1		1	1	3
2	1	Mahlakwena	2	1	1			2
3	1	Mahlakwena	2			1	1	2
4	1	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
5	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
6	1	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1	4
7	1	Mahlakwena	2	1	1			2
8	1	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1	4
9	1	Mahlakwena	2	1	1			2
10	1	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
11	1	Mahlakwena	2	1	1			2
12	1	Mahlakwena	2		1	1	1	3
13	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
14	1	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1		3
				10	10	7	6	33
Grand Total				83	74	83	32	272

2.4. POPULATION GROUP

NO.	Group name	Community	Ward ID	Black African	Colored	Indian/Asian	White	Unspecified	Total
1	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
2	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
3	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
4	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
5	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
6	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
7	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
8	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
9	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
10	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
11	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
12	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
13	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
14	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
15	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
16	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
17	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
18	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
19	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
20	4	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
				20	0	0	0	0	20
1	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
2	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
3	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
4	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
5	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
6	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
7	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1

8	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
9	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
10	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
11	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
12	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
13	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
14	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
15	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
16	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
17	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
18	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
19	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
20	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
21	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
22	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
23	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
24	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
25	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
26	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
27	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
28	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
29	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
30	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
31	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
32	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
33	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
34	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
35	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
36	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
37	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
38	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1

39	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
40	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
41	3	Mahlakwena		1					1
				41	0	0	0	0	41
1	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
2	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
3	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
4	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
5	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
6	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
7	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
8	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
9	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
10	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
11	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
12	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
13	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
14	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
15	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
16	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
17	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
18	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
19	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
20	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
21	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
22	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
23	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
24	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
25	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
26	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
27	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1

28	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
29	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
30	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
31	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
				31		0	0	0	31
1	1	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
2	1	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
3	1	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
4	1	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
5	1	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
6	1	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
7	1	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
8	1	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
9	1	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
10	1	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
11	1	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
12	1	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
13	1	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
14	1	Mahlakwena	2	1					1
				14	0	0	0	0	14
Grand Total				106	0	0	0	0	106

2.5. LANGUAGE IS MOST OFTEN SPOKEN IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD

NO	Group name	Community	ID	Sepedi	Setswana	isiNdebele	isiXhosa	isiZulu	Xitsonga	Sesotho	English	Siswati	Tshivenda	Sign Language	Unspecified	Total
1	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
2	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
3	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
4	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
5	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
6	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
7	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
8	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
9	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
10	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
11	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
12	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
13	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
14	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
15	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
16	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
17	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
18	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
19	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
20	4	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
				20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
1	3	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
2	3	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
3	3	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
4	3	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
5	3	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
6	3	Mahlakwena	2	1												1

38	3	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
39	3	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
40	3	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
41	3	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
				38	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	41
1	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
2	2	Mahlakwena	2		1												1
3	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
4	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
5	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
6	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
7	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
8	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
9	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
10	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
11	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
12	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
13	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
14	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
15	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
16	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
17	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
18	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
19	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
20	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
21	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
22	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
23	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
24	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
25	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1
26	2	Mahlakwena	2	1													1

27	2	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
28	2	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
29	2	Mahlakwena	2								1					1
30	2	Mahlakwena	2								1					1
31	2	Mahlakwena	2							1						1
				27	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	31
1	1	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
2	1	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
3	1	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
4	1	Mahlakwena	2								1					1
5	1	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
6	1	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
7	1	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
8	1	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
9	1	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
10	1	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
11	1	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
12	1	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
13	1	Mahlakwena	2	1												1
14	1	Mahlakwena	2							1						1
				12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	14
Grand Total				97	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	106

2.6. PROVINCE OF BIRTH ~ IN WHICH PROVINCE WERE YOU BORN?

NO.	Group name	Community	Ward ID	Limpopo	Eastern Cape	Nothern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Western Cape	Outside S.A	Unspecified	Total
1	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
2	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
3	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
4	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
5	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
6	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
7	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
8	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
9	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
10	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
11	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
12	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
13	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
14	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
15	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
16	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
17	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
18	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
19	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
20	4	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
				20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
1	3	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
2	3	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
3	3	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
4	3	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
5	3	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
6	3	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
7	3	Mahlakwena	2	1											1

39	3	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
40	3	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
				34	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	40
1	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
2	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
3	2	Mahlakwena	2								1				1
4	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
5	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
6	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
7	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
8	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
9	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
10	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
11	2	Mahlakwena	2	1								1			2
12	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
13	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
14	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
15	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
16	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
17	2	Mahlakwena	2	1								1			2
18	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
19	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
20	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
21	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
22	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
23	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
24	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
25	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
26	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
27	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
28	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1

29	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
30	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
31	2	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
				30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	33
1	1	Mahlakwena	2		1										1
2	1	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
3	1	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
4	1	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
5	1	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
6	1	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
7	1	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
8	1	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
9	1	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
10	1	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
11	1	Mahlakwena	2								1				1
12	1	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
13	1	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
14	1	Mahlakwena	2	1											1
15	1	Mahlakwena	2												0
16	1	Mahlakwena	2												0
17	1	Mahlakwena	2												0
18	1	Mahlakwena	2												0
19	1	Mahlakwena	2												0
20	1	Mahlakwena	2												0
				12	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14
Grand Total				96	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	2	107

APPENDIX 3: EDUCATION

NO.	Group name	Community	Ward ID	Pre-school	Stay Home Daycare	Primary School	Secondary School	Tertiary Institution	None	Total
1	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1			2
2	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1			2
3	4	Mahlakwena	2			1	1			2
4	4	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
5	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1			3
6	4	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
7	4	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
8	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1			2
9	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
10	4	Mahlakwena	2				1			1
11	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
12	4	Mahlakwena	2			1	1			2
13	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1					2
14	4	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
15	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
16	4	Mahlakwena	2		1	1				2
17	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
18	4	Mahlakwena	2			1	1			2
19	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1			2
20	4	Mahlakwena	2							0
				8	3	8	9	0	2	30
1	3	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
2	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
3	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
4	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
5	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
6	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1

7	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
8	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
9	3	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
10	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
11	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
12	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
13	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
14	3	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
15	3	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
16	3	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
17	3	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
18	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
19	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
20	3	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
21	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
22	3	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
23	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
24	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
25	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
26	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
27	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
28	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
29	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
30	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
31	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
32	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
33	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
34	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
35	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
36	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
37	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1

38	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
39	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
40	3	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
41	3	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
				9	0	0	0	0	32	41
1	2	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
2	2	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
3	2	Mahlakwena	2		1					1
4	2	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
5	2	Mahlakwena	2		1					1
6	2	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
7	2	Mahlakwena	2		1					1
8	2	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
9	2	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
10	2	Mahlakwena	2		1					1
11	2	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
12	2	Mahlakwena	2		1					1
13	2	Mahlakwena	2		1					1
14	2	Mahlakwena	2		1					1
15	2	Mahlakwena	2		1					1
16	2	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
17	2	Mahlakwena	2					1		1
18	2	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
19	2	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
20	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			1		2
21	2	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
22	2	Mahlakwena	2		1					1
23	2	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
24	2	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
25	2	Mahlakwena	2					1		1
26	2	Mahlakwena	2						1	1

27	2	Mahlakwena	2		1					1
28	2	Mahlakwena	2		1					1
29	2	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
30	2	Mahlakwena	2					1		1
31	2	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
				3	12	0	0	4	13	32
1	1	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
2	1	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
3	1	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
4	1	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
5	1	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
6	1	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
7	1	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
8	1	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
9	1	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
10	1	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
11	1	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
12	1	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
13	1	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
14	1	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
				2	0	0	0	0	12	14
Grand Total				22	15	8	9	4	59	117

APPENDIX 4: EMPLOYMENT

NO.	Group name	Community	Ward ID	Yes	No		Male	Female
1	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
2	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			
3	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			
4	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
5	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
6	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
7	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
8	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			
9	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	1
10	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			
11	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			
12	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			
13	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
14	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			
15	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			
16	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			
17	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			
18	4	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	1
19	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			
20	4	Mahlakwena	2		1			
				8	12		6	4
1	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
2	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	1
3	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
4	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
5	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
6	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
7	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
8	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
9	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
10	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
11	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
12	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
13	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
14	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
15	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
16	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
17	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
18	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
19	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	1
20	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
21	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	

22	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
23	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
24	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
25	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
26	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
27	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
28	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
29	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
30	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
31	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
32	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
33	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
34	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
35	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
36	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
37	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
38	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
39	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
40	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			
41	3	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	1
				20	21		18	5
1	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
2	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
3	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
4	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
5	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
6	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
7	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
8	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
9	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
10	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
11	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
12	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
13	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
14	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
15	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
16	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
17	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
18	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
19	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
20	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
21	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
22	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			

23	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
24	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
25	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
26	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
27	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
28	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	1
29	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
30	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	1
31	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			
				9	22		7	4
1	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			
2	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			
3	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			
4	1	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
5	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
6	1	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
7	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			
8	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			
9	1	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	1
10	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			
11	1	Mahlakwena	2	1			1	
12	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			
13	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			
14	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			
				5	9		4	2
Grand Total				42	64		35	15

APPENDIX 5: PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURES

5.1. TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION

NO.	Group name	Community	Ward ID	Formal Dwelling	Traditional Dwelling	Informal Dwelling	Other Dwelling	Total
1	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
2	4	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
3	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
4	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
5	4	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
6	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
7	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
8	4	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
9	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
10	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
11	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
12	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
13	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
14	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
15	4	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
16	4	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
17	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
18	4	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
19	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
20	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
				13	0	6	1	20
1	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
2	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
3	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
4	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
5	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
6	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
7	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
8	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
9	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
10	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
11	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
12	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
13	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
14	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
15	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
16	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
17	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1

18	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
19	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
20	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
21	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
22	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
23	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
24	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
25	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
26	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
27	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
28	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
29	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
30	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
31	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
32	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
33	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
34	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
35	3	Mahlakwena	2					0
36	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
37	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
38	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
39	3	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
40	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
41	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
				26	0	14	0	40
1	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
2	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
3	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
4	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
5	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
6	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
7	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
8	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
9	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
10	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
11	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
12	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
13	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
14	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
15	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
16	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
17	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
18	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1

19	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
20	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
21	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
22	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
23	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
24	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
25	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
26	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
27	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
28	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
29	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
30	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
31	2	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
				13	0	12	6	31
1	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
2	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
3	1	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
4	1	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
5	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
6	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
7	1	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
8	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
9	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
10	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
11	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
12	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
13	1	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
14	1	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
				10	0	4	0	14
Grand Total				62	0	36	7	105

5.2. ACCESS TO PIPED WATER

NO.	Group name	Community	Ward ID	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand	No access to piped (tap) water	Total
1	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
2	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
3	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
4	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
5	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
6	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
7	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
8	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
9	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
10	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
11	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
12	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
13	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
14	4	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
15	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
16	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
17	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
18	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
19	4	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
20	4	Mahlakwena	2					0
				1	0	0	18	19
1	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
2	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
3	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
4	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
5	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
6	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
7	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
8	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
9	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
10	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
11	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
12	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
13	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
14	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
15	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1

16	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
17	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
18	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
19	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
20	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
21	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
22	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
23	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
24	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
25	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
26	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
27	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
28	3	Mahlakwena	2	1				1
29	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
30	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
31	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
32	3	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
33	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
34	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
35	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
36	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
37	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
38	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
39	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
40	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
41	3	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
				4	6	0	3 ¹	4 ¹
1	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
2	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
3	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
4	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
5	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
6	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
7	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
8	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
9	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
10	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
11	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
12	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
13	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
14	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
15	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
16	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1

17	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
18	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
19	2	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
20	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
21	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
22	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
23	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
24	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
25	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
26	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
27	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
28	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
29	2	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
30	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
31	2	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
				0	1	10	20	31
1	1	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
2	1	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
3	1	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
4	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
5	1	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
6	1	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
7	1	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
8	1	Mahlakwena	2			1		1
9	1	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
10	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
11	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
12	1	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
13	1	Mahlakwena	2		1			1
14	1	Mahlakwena	2				1	1
				0	4	2	8	14
Grand Total				5	11	12	77	105

5.3. TOILET FACILITY

NO.	Group name	Community	Ward ID	Flush toilet	Chemical toilet	Pit toilet	Bucket toilet	Other	None	Total
1	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
2	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
3	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
4	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
5	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
6	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
7	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
8	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
9	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
10	4	Mahlakwena	2						1	1
11	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
12	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
13	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
14	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
15	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
16	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
17	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
18	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
19	4	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
20	4	Mahlakwena	2							0
				0	0	18	0	0	1	19
1	3	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
2	3	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
3	3	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
4	3	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
5	3	Mahlakwena	2		1					1
6	3	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
7	3	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
8	3	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
9	3	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
10	3	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
11	3	Mahlakwena	2		1					1
12	3	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
13	3	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
14	3	Mahlakwena	2		1					1
15	3	Mahlakwena	2		1					1
16	3	Mahlakwena	2			1				1

17	3	Mahlakwena	2		1				1	
18	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
19	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
20	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
21	3	Mahlakwena	2	1					1	
22	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
23	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
24	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
25	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
26	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
27	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
28	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
29	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
30	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
31	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
32	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
33	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
34	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
35	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
36	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
37	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
38	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
39	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
40	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
41	3	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
				3	5	33	0	0	0	41
1	2	Mahlakwena	2					1	1	
2	2	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
3	2	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
4	2	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
5	2	Mahlakwena	2					1	1	
6	2	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
7	2	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
8	2	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
9	2	Mahlakwena	2					1	1	
10	2	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
11	2	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
12	2	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
13	2	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
14	2	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
15	2	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
16	2	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	
17	2	Mahlakwena	2			1			1	

18	2	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
19	2	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
20	2	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
21	2	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
22	2	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
23	2	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
24	2	Mahlakwena	2					1		1
25	2	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
26	2	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
27	2	Mahlakwena	2					1		1
28	2	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
29	2	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
30	2	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
31	2	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
				0	0	26	0	0	5	31
1	1	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
2	1	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
3	1	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
4	1	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
5	1	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
6	1	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
7	1	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
8	1	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
9	1	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
10	1	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
11	1	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
12	1	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
13	1	Mahlakwena	2			1				1
14	1	Mahlakwena	2	1						1
				3	0	11	0	0	0	14
Grand Total				6	5	88	0	0	6	105

5.4. ENERGY/FUEL USED IN A HOUSEHOLD

NO.	Group name	Community	Ward ID	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar	Firewood	None	Total
1	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
2	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
3	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
4	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
5	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
6	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
7	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
8	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
9	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
10	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
11	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
12	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
13	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
14	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
15	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
16	4	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
17	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
18	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
19	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
20	4	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
				19	0	0	0	0	1	0	20
1	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
2	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
3	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
4	3	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
5	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
6	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
7	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
8	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
9	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
10	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
11	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
12	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
13	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
14	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
15	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
16	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
17	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
18	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1

19	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
20	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
21	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
22	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
23	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
24	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
25	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
26	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
27	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
28	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
29	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
30	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
31	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
32	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
33	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
34	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
35	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
36	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
37	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
38	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
39	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
40	3	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
41	3	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
				39	0	0	0	0	2	0	41
1	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
2	2	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
3	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
4	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
5	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
6	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
7	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
8	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
9	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
10	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
11	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
12	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
13	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
14	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
15	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
16	2	Mahlakwena	2	1					1		2
17	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
18	2	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
19	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1

20	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
21	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
22	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
23	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
24	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
25	2	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
26	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
27	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
28	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
29	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
30	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
31	2	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
				28	0	0	0	0	1	3	32
1	1	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
2	1	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
3	1	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
4	1	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
5	1	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
6	1	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
7	1	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
8	1	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
9	1	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
10	1	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
11	1	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
12	1	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
13	1	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
14	1	Mahlakwena	2	1							1
				14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Grand Total				100	0	0	0	0	4	3	107

5.5. REFUSE DISPOSAL

NO.	Group name	Community	Ward ID	Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often	Communal refuse dump	Communal container/central collection point	Own refuse dump	Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	Other	Total
1	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
2	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
3	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
4	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
5	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
6	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
7	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
8	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
9	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
10	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
11	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
12	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
13	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
14	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
15	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
16	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
17	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
18	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
19	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
20	4	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
				0	0	0	0	20	0	0	20
1	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
2	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
3	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
4	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1

5	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
6	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
7	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
8	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
9	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
10	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
11	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
12	3	Mahlakwena	2			1					1
13	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
14	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
15	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
16	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
17	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
18	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
19	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
20	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
21	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
22	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
23	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
24	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
25	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
26	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
27	3	Mahlakwena	2			1					1
28	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
29	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
30	3	Mahlakwena	2			1					1
31	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
32	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
33	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
34	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
35	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1

36	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
37	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
38	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
39	3	Mahlakwena	2			1					1
40	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
41	3	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
				0	0	4	0	37	0	0	41
1	2	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
2	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
3	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
4	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
5	2	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
6	2	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
7	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
8	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
9	2	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
10	2	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
11	2	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
12	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
13	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
14	2	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
15	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
16	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
17	2	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
18	2	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
19	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
20	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
21	2	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
22	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
23	2	Mahlakwena	2						1		1
24	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1

25	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
26	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
27	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
28	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
29	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
30	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
31	2	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
				0	0	0	0	20	11	0	31
1	1	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
2	1	Mahlakwena	2							1	1
3	1	Mahlakwena	2							1	1
4	1	Mahlakwena	2							1	1
5	1	Mahlakwena	2							1	1
6	1	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
7	1	Mahlakwena	2							1	1
8	1	Mahlakwena	2							1	1
9	1	Mahlakwena	2							1	1
10	1	Mahlakwena	2					1			1
11	1	Mahlakwena	2							1	1
12	1	Mahlakwena	2							1	1
13	1	Mahlakwena	2							1	1
14	1	Mahlakwena	2							1	1
				0	0	0	0	3	0	11	14
Grand Total				0	0	4	0	80	11	11	106


APPENDIX 6: POTENTIAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM MODIKWA MINE

NO	Group name	Community	Ward ID	School	Clinic	Solar	Employment	Water	Park	Community Hall	Training Center	Street Lights	Paving	Road
1	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	4	Mahlakwena	2				1							
3	4	Mahlakwena	2	1										
4	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1							
5	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1									
6	4	Mahlakwena	2					1						1
7	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1									
8	4	Mahlakwena	2				1							
9	4	Mahlakwena	2				1							
10	4	Mahlakwena	2				1							
11	4	Mahlakwena	2				1							
12	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1									
13	4	Mahlakwena	2		1									
14	4	Mahlakwena	2	1										
15	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1									
16	4	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1							
17	4	Mahlakwena	2	1										
18	4	Mahlakwena	2				1							
19	4	Mahlakwena	2			1		1						1
20	4	Mahlakwena	2	1										
				11	8	2	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
2	3	Mahlakwena	2			1								
3	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
4	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							

5	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
6	3	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1							
7	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
8	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
9	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
10	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
11	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
12	3	Mahlakwena	2	1										
13	3	Mahlakwena	2	1										
14	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
15	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
16	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
17	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
18	3	Mahlakwena	2		1									
19	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
20	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
21	3	Mahlakwena	2		1									
22	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
23	3	Mahlakwena	2	1										
24	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
25	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
26	3	Mahlakwena	2			1								
27	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
28	3	Mahlakwena	2		1									
29	3	Mahlakwena	2	1										
30	3	Mahlakwena	2		1									
31	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
32	3	Mahlakwena	2	1										

33	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
34	3	Mahlakwena	2	1										
35	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
36	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
37	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
38	3	Mahlakwena	2		1									
39	3	Mahlakwena	2	1										
40	3	Mahlakwena	2				1							
41	3	Mahlakwena	2	1										
				9	6	3	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	Mahlakwena	2		1									
2	2	Mahlakwena	2				1							
3	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1									
4	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1									
5	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1							
6	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1									
7	2	Mahlakwena	2	1										
8	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1									
9	2	Mahlakwena	2					1		1				1
10	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1							
11	2	Mahlakwena	2		1									
12	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1							
13	2	Mahlakwena	2		1		1							
14	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1									
15	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1							
16	2	Mahlakwena	2	1			1							
17	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1							
18	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1									

19	2	Mahlakwena	2	1										
20	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1									
21	2	Mahlakwena	2					1						
22	2	Mahlakwena	2	1		1								1
23	2	Mahlakwena	2	1		1				1				1
24	2	Mahlakwena	2				1							
25	2	Mahlakwena	2	1										
26	2	Mahlakwena	2	1		1								
27	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1							
28	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1							
29	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1							
30	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1									
31	2	Mahlakwena	2	1	1		1							
				24	20	4	13	2	0	2	0	0	0	3
1	1	Mahlakwena	2	1			1							
2	1	Mahlakwena	2		1									
3	1	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1							
4	1	Mahlakwena	2				1							
5	1	Mahlakwena	2				1							
6	1	Mahlakwena	2				1							
7	1	Mahlakwena	2	1			1							
8	1	Mahlakwena	2	1										
9	1	Mahlakwena	2	1										
10	1	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1							
11	1	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1							
12	1	Mahlakwena	2				1							
13	1	Mahlakwena	2				1							
14	1	Mahlakwena	2	1	1	1	1							1



				8	5	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand total				52	39	13	59	5	1	3	1	1	1	6