

REVISION OF TABLE 3.2 OF THE ESMP (April 2009)

CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS

Commitment	Comments
KINGAMYAMBO TAILINGS FACILITY	
Unpaved site roads will be sprayed with water as required	Accepted
The existing dust monitoring programme will continue for the entire KMT Concession Area with the addition of the following new points: • One at Samukonga hamlet • One between the new tailings dam and Luilu Village • A continuous PM¹⁰ dust monitor at Tshala Village to determine respirable dust levels and conduct exposure risk assessment prior (at least 6 months) to commencement and during the project	Accepted Accepted. Monitoring PM¹⁰ in Tshala not accepted. The primary source of dust at Tshala is the existing Kingamyambo Tailings Dam: project activities during operations will reduce dust levels. The other dust source is the national road, over which the project has no control.
Areas that require rehabilitation will be monitored with respect to re-vegetation so as to keep erodible surfaces to a minimum	Accepted
Traffic control measures such as low speed limits (40 km/hr) on unpaved roads will be implemented	Accepted
A complaints register and protocol will be drawn up as a means for residents to voice their issues and concerns, particularly those relating to the nuisance effects of dust and noise. This will apply to the entire KMT Concession Area. Copies of these will be placed at KMT offices in Kolwezi and at offices on the mine and complaints will be addressed to the Environmental Manager	Accepted
The rainfall on top of the Kingamyambo dam will need to be managed during the wet season to ensure that sufficient storm water storage is available to contain the dirty water.	All process related water (tailings material) will be sent through pump station. Other runoff will enter into the Musonoi as per historic and existing practice. This slurry will eventually be reclaimed from Musonoi Tailings.
The slurry collection systems from the monitoring activities will be designed to prevent escape of the slurry to the environment	All process related water (tailings material) will be sent through pump station. Other runoff will enter into the Musonoi as per historic and existing practice. This slurry will eventually be reclaimed from Musonoi Tailings.
During the construction phase all earth moving equipment will be regularly maintained in good operating condition	Accepted

Monitoring of noise levels will take place twice annually to cover seasonal variations between the wet and dry seasons	Accepted
MUSONOI TAILINGS	
The existence of metal tolerant plants (<i>metallophytes</i>) has been noted especially along the “shore” of the Musonoi tailings dam. In view of the fact that species suitable for use in the mine rehabilitation programme are still to be identified it is considered prudent to preserve as many of these communities <i>in-situ</i> as is practical for use in re-vegetation trials	Only relevant to Operations Phase. Will be signposted.
A number of sites where metal tolerant plants exist will be fenced and/or signposted and preserved (i.e. not mined hydraulically since they are generally found along the banks of the Musonoi) as a source of potential rehabilitation material.	
A nursery will be established and metal tolerant plants will be collected from different sites for use in re-vegetation trials.	
Known graves and graveyards on the Entire Concession Area have been geo-referenced and mapped, and their history specified. Disturbance to graves will be avoided as far as possible as it is expected to be difficult to obtain the consent of the local population for any relocation of graves.	Accepted
Where archaeological and cultural heritage sites are close to proposed project activities these areas will be fenced off and no-entry signs erected to avoid any disturbance. This applies to all activities in the Entire Concession Area.	Signposting and will be used but not fencing, which tends to be stolen. No sites are on the current plan to be disturbed. Also, some sites need public access. It is not practical to monitor all sites. Rather all earthworks will be closely monitored. The two archaeological sites of greatest significance near to the camp, namely KAM and MUN have been identified and will be monitored.
Clearing of ground for infrastructure on the Concession Area, or mining, shall proceed cautiously, to ensure that any uncovered sites can be timeously investigated.	Accepted
A distance of 500 m will be maintained between any known graves/archaeological sites and the proposed project infrastructure. This applies to the Entire Concession Area.	Some infrastructure passes within 500 m of known sites. It is not possible or practical to remain further than 500 m from all sites. All earthmoving activities are closely monitored and any deviation will be checked for sites of significance.
PLANT	

Topsoil will be stripped at the plant in a similar way to that outlined for stripping of soil at the tailings dam. At this stage it is not known exactly what areas of the plant will require topsoiling when the site closes in some 50 years time, however, allowance has been made to provide a 150 mm cover of soil to some 10 ha which will be sourced from the new tailings dam footprint. Other potential land uses for the plant footprint area post closure will be investigated aside from rehabilitation to grazing potential.	Accepted
Disturbed areas will be rehabilitated soon after the construction is complete and the lay-down area is vacated.	Accepted
Dust generating activities such as earth works, road construction will be stopped on days when the prevailing winds exceed 20 km/hr or watering will take place to reduce dust levels.	Accepted
The specifications supplied to SRK for the gas simulation model should be adhered to for this impact assessment to remain valid.	Accepted
Commissioning of the Sulfur Burning Plant will be well planned and executed, with the emission controls systems in place having being tested prior to plant start-up.	Accepted
The plant site design will incorporate erosion control measures as required.	Accepted
At the outset of the construction phase a temporary earth contour diversion drain will be constructed on the western side of the site and between the site and the Kanamwamwa River in order to prevent direct discharge of runoff from the site into the River.	Change: Diversion drains have been constructed to divert drainage into two old borrow pits, which are providing adequate capacity despite significant rainfall in late December and March.
Contractor camps and laydown areas will be established on high ground well away from any watercourse.	Accepted
Construction camps and laydown areas will be provided with appropriate drainage to minimize the potential for contaminated runoff entering any water course.	Accepted
The contractor will provide suitable sewage facilities. This will either be in the form of portable toilets or in the form of a septic tank and French drains.	Accepted
During construction all waste will be collected and stored in suitably protected temporary sites for later transference to one of the permanent waste disposal sites to be established on site	Accepted
A clean water diversion drain will be constructed and maintained upslope of the plant site to divert rainfall runoff water away from the site.	Not Accepted. Site is located on a ridge
A suitable drainage system and plant stormwater dam will be constructed and maintained in order to ensure that all rainfall runoff emanating from the potentially contaminated plant site areas will be contained. Water collected in the plant stormwater dam will be used in the industrial water circuit	All drainage from western side of plant will enter into planned stormwater dam. Contamination of plant site is to be avoided as good practice and to eliminate wastage. Storm water will not be used in industrial water process.
A sewage plant will be constructed and maintained.	Not Accepted. Septic tanks, soak-away and French drains to be used.

A diversion canal will be constructed and maintained downstream of the plant stormwater dam. This canal will divert wet season overflow from the dam directly to the Kasobantu dam. This will ensure that potentially contaminated water does not enter the sensitive water bodies adjacent to the plant.	There is no storm water dam. Only the borrow pits that have worked well during this wet season. The borrow pits will likely be converted into permanent sedimentation ponds to which clean runoff from the process plant will be directed and any contained solids settled prior to discharge. There is no plan to build a canal to Kasubanto.
All process facilities will be constructed on concrete floors and will be individually bunded to contain any spillage. Bunded areas will be provided with sumps from where spillage can be recovered and returned to the process circuit. The system will be appropriately operated and maintained.	Accepted
All chemicals will be stored in adequate holding and distribution facilities which will cater for containment in the form of bunding to 110% of the largest possible volume spill in the area. Storage areas will be provided with appropriate signage and fire extinguishers as required. The system will be appropriately operated and maintained.	Accepted
All chemicals will be stored and handled in accordance with the manufacturer/supplier's safety instructions.	Accepted
Fuels and oils will be stored in appropriately lined and bunded above ground facilities. The system will be appropriately operated and maintained.	Accepted
In the event of any significant accidental spillage the extent and severity of the spillage will be investigated and appropriate remedial measures will be implemented. Suitable remedial measures could include containment, removal of spillage to a mine waste disposal site or in situ remediation.	Accepted
Facilities for solid waste collection will be provided in the form of hoppers located at various locations on the site. These hoppers will be marked for different types of waste. Waste will then be disposed of to either the general waste landfill or the lined waste landfill on site.	No hoppers on site. Hoppers not necessary at this stage. No lined facility.
Medical waste will be incinerated in a suitable incinerator approved for such use.	Accepted
An investigation will be conducted to identify all the different waste types that will be produced. This will serve as a basis for the design and management of the general waste landfill and the lined waste landfill sites to be established on site.	At this stage no plans are in place for a lined waste facility.
Waste oils will be appropriately stored in bins in concrete lined and bunded areas before being returned to the supplier.	Accepted
The present surface water monitoring system will be maintained and modified according to regular audits of the results.	Accepted
The surface water management measures described above will adequately minimize the potential for spillages which might otherwise result in groundwater pollution.	Accepted

Water samples from the monitoring boreholes must be collected quarterly in accordance with a suitable monitoring protocol. These samples must be analysed for pH, electrical conductivity (EC) or total dissolved salts (TDS), sulfate, chloride and other key potential pollutants as may be identified as specified in the regulations.	Accepted
Three piezometric monitoring boreholes will be established at the wellfield to monitor drawdown	Accepted
If the monitoring boreholes show the dolomite water level to be within 30 m of the ground surface in areas of dolomite outcrop, an assessment of the risk of sinkhole formation will be carried out and suitable management procedures implemented which could include: a gravimetric survey to determine the risk of sinkhole formation.	Accepted
Various options for reducing noise levels at the plant are still being investigated and key noise sources will be suitably enclosed. It will be important to ensure that the potential noise levels which might be generated based on the final design are acceptable. It will be necessary to ensure that the legislated absolute ambient guidelines are not exceeded in the villages of Samukonga, Luilu and Tshala.	Accepted
Install and maintain cooling tower silencers	Not deemed necessary on the basis of noise modeling.
During the construction phase all earth moving and other equipment will be regularly maintained in good operating condition.	Accepted
A complaints register and protocol will be developed and maintained	Accepted
Monitoring of noise levels will be undertaken twice annually to account for seasonal variations during the wet and dry seasons.	Accepted
During the construction phase care will be taken to ensure that only the minimum area necessary will be cleared of vegetation. Communities will be given notice prior to site clearing to remove plants of value such as trees and bushes for wood, medicinal uses and fruit bearing plants.	Accepted
On completion of the construction phase all bare areas will be re-vegetated using natural species as determined by trials to be undertaken	Accepted
Existing alien invasive and weedy plant species will be eradicated on an ongoing basis.	Accepted
Newly disturbed areas will be checked for invader/weedy seedlings	Accepted
The spread of such species will be monitored until self-sustaining vegetation cover is established in rehabilitated areas	Accepted
Invasive vegetation eradication programmes will be initiated where possible	Accepted
TAILINGS DAM	
Conduct a detailed radiometric survey across the proposed tailings dam site. Implement an appropriate management plan based on the results.	Accepted
Conduct a seismic risk analysis and incorporate findings into design specifications. Ensure that the design and construction takes adequate cognizance of these issues	Accepted

Develop and implement a site specific operational manual for the TSF	Accepted
Development of Emergency Procedures to deal with high rainfall events	Accepted
During construction of the tailings dam soil should be stripped from the basin area for ultimate use in rehabilitation of the project area. Sufficient soil should be stripped to provide material to cover the tailings dam, Kingamyambo footprint and 10% of the plant area. The thickness of the soil cover will be defined on the basis of vegetation trials to be undertaken during operations.	Accepted
Stripped soil should be stored in a carefully designed stockpile to ensure that slope erosion is well controlled. Soil will be stockpiled by means of end tipping to avoid compaction.	Accepted
Large trees should be removed but vegetation stripping ahead of topsoil stripping should be kept to the minimum, and as much vegetative material as practically possible should be included in the soil stripped as this will ultimately contribute to the fertility of the material.	Accepted
The removal of vegetation cover for construction purposes will be limited to the minimum practical area required.	Accepted
Disturbed areas will be rehabilitated soon after the construction is complete and the lay-down area is vacated.	Accepted
Contractor camps and laydown areas will be established on high ground well away from any watercourse	Accepted
Construction camps, management housing and lay-down areas will be provided with appropriate drainage to minimize the potential for contaminated runoff entering any water course	Accepted
During construction all waste will be collected and stored in suitably protected temporary sites for later transference to one of the permanent waste disposal sites to be established on site.	Accepted
Fuels and oils will be stored in appropriately lined and bunded above ground facilities. The system will be appropriately operated and maintained.	Accepted
The tailings dam will be provided with both a toe drain and an elevated blanket drain. These drains will discharge into a solution trench around the perimeter of the dam. The solution trench will be emptied by pumping to the tailings pool for re-use in the Plant. Facilities will be maintained during the operational phase.	Accepted
Barge pumps situated in the tailings pool will divert wet season surplus water from the tailings dam directly to the Luilu River. This will ensure that potentially contaminated water does not enter the sensitive water bodies adjacent to the tailings dam. This facility will be maintained during the operational phase.	Accepted
Barge pumps will be provided to remove decant water from the surface of the dam and return it to the Plant for re-use. This facility will be maintained during the operational phase.	Accepted
A series of toe paddocks and toe paddock cross walls will be provided to capture runoff from the slopes. This facility will be maintained during the operational phase.	Accepted

The mine will provide suitable sewage facilities. These will either be in the form of portable toilets initially or in the form of septic tanks and French drains or a conventional sewage treatment system.	No conventional sewage system, only septic tanks and 'soak aways' / French drains.
A surface water monitoring programme will need to be implemented. Monitoring of downstream sites – Kanamwamwa R, Musonoi R, Luilu and Lualaba rivers, Nzilo lake – will include macro-invertebrate and habitat assessments on a regular basis.	Accepted
The sterilization boreholes within the tailings dam site will be sealed prior to commissioning the tailings dam.	Accepted
At least three dedicated and equipped groundwater monitoring boreholes will be provided in the vicinity of the TSF	Accepted
Water samples from the monitoring boreholes must be collected quarterly in accordance with a suitable monitoring protocol. These samples must be analysed for pH, electrical conductivity (EC,) or total dissolved salts (TDS), sulfate, chloride, nitrate, metals and other key potential pollutants as may be identified or specified in the regulations.	Accepted
A seepage drain (French drain) will be installed between the tailings dam and the Mwange river to intercept any potential seepage flowing towards the stream and associated section of intact forest. This drain will flow into the diversion canal which leads directly to the Kasobantu dam.	Accepted
During the construction phase all bare areas will be re-vegetated	Accepted
On completion of the construction phase all bare areas will be re-vegetated.	Accepted
The Muninga forest area will be fenced and/or signposted in a manner agreed to with the local population in order to control and limit access. These facilities will be maintained. See also section on archaeology.	Accepted. Fencing inappropriate as the forest is a source of water. Signboards have been placed at the upper forest to act as a deterrent to disturbance.
Employees will be advised of the significance of the Muninga forest and the reasons for access control will be explained to them. See also section on archaeology	Accepted
The contractor will provide suitable sewage facilities. This will either be in the form of portable toilets or in the form of a septic tank and French drains.	Accepted
A seepage drain (French drain) will be installed between the tailings dam and the Mwange river to intercept any potential seepage flowing towards the stream and associated section of intact forest. This drain will flow into the diversion canal which leads directly to the Kasobantu dam.	Accepted
The Mwange Dam is seen as a key structure in maintaining the wetland immediately upstream of the dam. The integrity of this dam wall should be reviewed and the dam should be well maintained at all times.	Accepted
At closure, the landscape restoration process will be encouraged by planting indigenous tree species. Collection of seeds from grasses and shrubs in the concession area and spreading them will also assist recovery.	Accepted

At the start of the project, a project initiation ceremony may be held with the local chiefs	Not undertaken, was regarded as optional: Chiefs will participate in the mine opening ceremony.
The precautionary principle will be applied to avoid any disturbance to existing archaeological sites in the tailings dam area.	Accepted
To avoid disturbance of the sacred site in the Muninga Forest, measures to prevent the unauthorised access will be implemented. These could include fencing of certain areas, access prohibition signs and keeping staff informed.	Accepted
During the construction phase all earth moving equipment will be regularly maintained in good operating condition	Accepted
Occupational and ambient noise monitoring will continue throughout the operational life of the plant.	Accepted
LINEAR INFRASTRUCTURE	
Stockpile topsoil and replace over disturbed areas after construction	Accepted
The design of all linear infrastructure will be carried out according to normal good practice and in such a way so as to minimize the potential for soil erosion	Accepted
Routes will be carefully specified to drivers. As far as possible drivers will be informed of FQM speed restrictions through built up areas and of care needed at key points.	Accepted
As the local and provincial authorities do not have the means to maintain the roads, in order to ensure that the construction of the mine and re-treatment operations continue through the rainy season, the current road users need to maintain the roads. It is recommended that the group of biggest road users form an association and agree on a maintenance programme.	Accepted
Where there is a high potential for conflict between heavy mine vehicles and pedestrians / cyclists, the preferred mitigation measure is to identify an alternative route for either the pedestrians or the vehicles to avoid conflict.	Accepted
Traffic conditions on the road network that the FQM generated traffic is likely to have the most impact on should be monitored on a yearly basis and should congestion start occurring, appropriate mitigation measures should be implemented by the association of mine operations.	Accepted

OPERATIONS & CLOSURE COMMITMENTS

Commitment	Comments
KINGAMYAMBO TAILINGS FACILITY	
All tailings will be removed from the Kingamyambo footprint site as part of the mining exercise whereby exposing the original substrate (soil/rock)	Accepted

The site will be thoroughly ripped to a depth of approximately 500 mm in order to loosen the soil which may have been compacted by the tailings dam	Accepted
Once the tailings have been removed trials will be conducted to determine the best way of rehabilitating this site. The trials will include the identification of local plant species suitable for use in the re-vegetation programme as well as the best methods for the establishment of such species, including topsoil requirements.	Accepted
The Kingamyambo footprint will then be reverted to a range of land uses such as light industry, amenity or agriculture use further to trials conducted.	Accepted
Temporary erosion control measures will be constructed if necessary to protect the area while re-vegetation trials are being conducted.	Accepted
Once the monitoring is complete the area will be rehabilitated according to the results of the trials to be undertaken. This should be done as soon as each area is mined, as far as is practical.	Accepted
Internal monthly inspection audits of dust control equipment and periodic independent audits of the dust monitoring system will be conducted and management plans will be implemented to ensure that the system is being maintained and the outputs of the monitoring system are providing suitable data for decision support.	Accepted
Areas need to be rehabilitated as soon as practical after the existing tailings have been removed	Accepted
An emergency procedure will be developed by the mine to handle pipe bursts or damage between the tailings deposits (Kingamyambo and Musonoi) and the plant. This procedure will include burst detection systems, pipe isolation mechanisms and clean-up procedures	Accepted
The mine will provide suitable sewage facilities. This will either be in the form of multiple septic tanks with French drains or a small-scale conventional sewage treatment system.	Accepted, multiple septic tanks
The present surface water monitoring programme will be maintained and modified according to regular audits of the results	Accepted
It is assumed that surface water monitoring will need to continue for at least 5 years after closure.	Accepted
Key sources of noise will be managed to reduce noise levels	Accepted
Although no natural habitats exist on this site it was noted that some metal tolerant plants occur on some of the disturbed area immediately adjacent to the Kingamyambo tailings dump. The Mine will investigate the possibility of using these plants in future rehabilitation exercises and may consider preserving some of them in a special nursery.	Accepted
The project will establish a habitat and biodiversity management programme which will, during the life of the mine, conduct rehabilitation trials and grow plants in a nursery for eventual use in rehabilitation and restoration programmes. During the first few years of the project life, work will concentrate on finding solutions for the ongoing rehabilitation of the tailings dam. Thereafter there will be no requirement until a few years before the end of the life of the project when work will concentrate on solutions for the Kingamyambo, the banks of the Musonoi, the Plant Site and the top of the Tailings Dam.	Accepted

Once the soil layer has been placed on the cleared footprint, the site will be rehabilitated based on the results of trials to be undertaken	Accepted
The Kingamyambo footprint will then be reverted to a range of land uses such as light industry, amenity or agriculture use further to trials conducted. If rehabilitation favours re-vegetation, the landscape restoration process will be encouraged by planting indigenous tree species. The collection of seeds from grasses and shrubs in the concession area and the spreading of them on the cleared tailings dam footprint will also assist recovery.	Accepted
On completion of mining all unusable infrastructure will be demolished and removed from the site, subject to agreement with the local community and further to investigations for potential reuse and recycling of infrastructure.	Accepted
MUSONOI TAILINGS	
An emergency procedure will be developed by the mine to handle pipe bursts between the tailings deposits (Kingamyambo and Musonoi) and the plant. This procedure will include burst detection systems, pipe isolation mechanisms and clean-up procedures.	Accepted
All water diversion works will be designed and constructed taking erosion control requirements into account.	Accepted
The mine will provide suitable sewage facilities. This will either be in the form of portable toilets or in the form of a septic tank and French drains	Accepted
The present surface water monitoring programme will be maintained and modified according to regular audits of the results	Accepted
It is assumed that surface water monitoring will need to continue for at least 5 years after closure	Accepted
The Musonoi river will be diverted around the Kasobantu Dam for the duration of the mining of the insitu tailings. This will ensure that the mining activities do not impact the quality of the water diverted from the Musonoi River into the Nzilo Canal. Once the Kasobantu Dam has been fully mined the diversion will be decommissioned and the dam will be restored. Water quality monitoring will be continued on a regular basis throughout the life of the mine, and for an agreed period post-closure.	The river diversion issue is still under technical review and consideration. The river might be diverted for the duration of mining, as proposed, or as a series of river sections. Water quality monitoring will be conducted, as recommended.
The project will establish a habitat and biodiversity management programme	Accepted
Since the area affected by the tailings will be larger than the water surface of the Kasobantu dam allowance has been made to revegetate some 10% of the affected area (approximately 130 ha).	Accepted
Certain unmarked graves are believed to be situated in close proximity to the Musonoi tailings and possibly even in the tailings. Should any such graves be unearthed mining will cease in such area until appropriate arrangements have been agreed with the local population.	Accepted
In the case of discovering a national cultural heritage site adherence to the process to be followed as outlined in Article 205 and 206 of the Mining Code. This applies to the Entire Concession Area.	Accepted

PLANT	
The surface water management measures described above are adequate to prevent any further salinization of soils as a result of the operations at the plant.	Accepted
A continuous stack monitor will be installed in the acid plant.	Accepted
An early warning system will be installed so that the necessary precautionary measures can be taken to minimise impacts should such an upset condition occur.	Accepted
If an upset condition occurs as a result of failure of the SO ₂ scrubbing system the plant will be closed immediately to avoid potential health and nuisance risks to receptors.	Accepted
All open stockpiles, excluding the sulfur stockpile, will be kept damp in order to minimize wind erosion	Accepted
The sulfur stockpile will be designed to international standards in order to minimize dust pollution.	Accepted
All conveyors will be enclosed and transfer points will be fitted with dust extraction equipment for those materials where such practices are the international norm.	Accepted
All dust extraction equipment will be inspected regularly and be maintained in good order.	Accepted
The Sulfur Burning Plant gas scrubbing equipment will be maintained at, at least 95%, availability.	There is no scrubber in the Sulfur Burning Plant as it is an extremely efficient process with double contact double adsorption configuration plant that will absorb 99.8% of the SO ₂ . An additional 30 m (total 80m) was also added onto the stack to meet all requirements. <i>There are scrubbers</i> in the SO ₂ storage facility and cobalt leach plant.
Routine (quarterly) monitoring of stack emissions will be conducted at the sulfuric acid plant.	Accepted
A vehicle maintenance plan will prevent excessive emissions	Accepted
An emergency procedure will be developed by the mine to handle pipe bursts between the tailings dam and the plant. This procedure will include burst detection systems, pipe isolation mechanisms and clean-up procedures.	Accepted
It is assumed that surface water monitoring will need to continue for at least 5 years after closure.	Accepted
The groundwater monitoring programme will need to be continued for a period of at least 5 years after closure and remedial actions will have to be implemented if required.	Accepted
Ground water abstraction wells (boreholes) will be established to supply water for the project. These will be sited at BH1 which is south east of the entrance to the Musonoi dam	Accepted
Existing hand dug wells adjacent to the Musonoi will be monitored and if any well appears to be affected by removal of the tailings in the Musonoi, the affected wells will be deepened or relocated. Daily abstraction rates from the wellfield will be recorded to be used in flow equations to predict and manage drawdown.	Accepted. The usage of the wells will also be monitored.

Ongoing surface monitoring is required for early warning signs of any potential sinkhole formation	Accepted
Following closure all disused infrastructure will be demolished and removed.	Accepted
Foundations will either be removed to a depth of 500 mm or will be covered appropriately with a layer of soil. The actual depth to be determined by trials to be undertaken.	Accepted
A layer of soil (on average 150 mm deep) will be placed over the site, depending on the proposed after-use of the site. This soil will be obtained from the stockpile which will be established when soil is stripped from the basin of the tailings dam site.	Accepted
Erosion control measures will then be constructed as required and the site will then be re-vegetated.	Accepted
The site will be rehabilitated and any vegetation will be monitored and maintained until it is properly established.	Accepted
The surface water management measures proposed for impact SW-1 above will ensure that significant degradation of terrestrial and wetland/riverine ecosystems due to runoff and stream pollution does not occur.	Accepted
The project will establish a habitat and biodiversity management programme	Accepted
At closure, the landscape restoration process will be encouraged by planting indigenous tree species. Collection of seeds from grasses and shrubs in the concession area and spreading them will also assist recovery.	Accepted
Demolition, removal and disposal of plant complex.	Accepted
TAILINGS DAM	
Conduct daily inspections of the tailings dam and regular audits of operational records.	Accepted
As any suitable section of the tailings dam is completed the side slopes will be rehabilitated according to the methods developed in operational trials.	Accepted
Prior to the establishment of any vegetation cover the soils should be suitably fertilized with either commercially available products or locally produced organic products.	Accepted
The surface water management measures described above are adequate to prevent any further salinization of soils as a result of the operations at the tailings dump outside the toe paddocks. Seepage from the TSF will be minimised by the capacity of the underdrainage system, but some salinization of soils surrounding the TSF is expected from seepage. Some cultivated areas may need to be replaced.	Accepted
The side slopes of the dam will be topsoiled and re-vegetated as determined by the trials to be undertaken.	Accepted
The top surface will be revegetated as soon as practically possible after closure	Accepted
Under normal operating conditions it is expected that the wet beach will exceed 60% of the total beach, as far as stability conditions allow	Accepted

Areas that require rehabilitation will be monitored with respect to re-vegetation so as to keep erodible surfaces to a minimum.	Accepted
A complaints register and protocol will be developed.	Accepted
Internal monthly inspection audits will be undertaken.	Accepted
The contractor will provide suitable sewage facilities. This will either be in the form of portable toilets or in the form of a septic tank and French drains	Accepted
Sufficient freeboard will be maintained at all times to ensure that the dam does not overtop. This facility will be maintained during the operational phase.	Accepted
The facility will have a series of lifts with step backs. This facility will be maintained during the operational phase.	Accepted
An emergency procedure will be developed by the mine to handle pipe bursts between the tailings dam and the plant. This procedure will include burst detection systems, pipe isolation mechanisms and clean-up procedures.	Accepted
Fish caught for consumption will be analysed once annually for metals, in order to monitor the impact of mining and processing on metal mobilisation in Kasobantu dam and Lake Nzilo.	Accepted
It is assumed that surface water monitoring will need to continue for at least 5 years after closure	Accepted
The water monitoring programme will need to be continued for a period of at least 5 years after closure and remedial actions will have to be implemented if required.	Accepted
It is proposed that test work will be carried out during the first 5 years of the project, to evaluate the potential seepage to ground water through the base of the tailings. Remedial works will be implemented as necessary. For the purpose of this report it is assumed that the rehabilitation methods described below will apply.	Accepted
During the operational phase the slopes of the tailings dam will be covered with a layer of soil and will be re-vegetated	Accepted
In order to remove rainfall runoff from the top of the closed dam and thereby to minimize infiltration, a drainage canal will be excavated from a low point on the beach to drain water off the dam at the lowest point.	Accepted
The top of the decommissioned dam will then be covered with a layer of 300mm of soil which will act as an evapotranspirative cap (ET cap).	Accepted
The project should establish a habitat and biodiversity management programme which will, during the life of the mine, conduct rehabilitation trials and grow plants in a nursery for eventual use in rehabilitation and restoration programmes.	Accepted
LINEAR INFRASTRUCTURE	

An emergency procedure will be developed by the mine to handle pipe bursts and breakages. This procedure will include burst detection systems, pipe isolation mechanisms and clean-up procedures. During the construction phase all earth moving and other equipment will be regularly maintained in good operating condition.	Accepted
A complaints register and pollution incident reporting protocol will be developed.	Accepted
Monthly monitoring of water quality and bi-annual monitoring of macro-invertebrate and aquatic habitat status on the Luilu River and at its confluence with the Lualaba will be done to track the state of the rivers into which excess tailings water may be discharged in wet weather	Accepted
KMT public communication will ensure local awareness of investment and operational multipliers, and of local benefits. Businesses and investors will have access to this information	Accepted
KMT will encourage and promote local development planning and small enterprise development, to be led by local government and business interests (see discussion under Disposable Income, above).	Accepted
KMT will institute a variety of closure mitigation measures aimed at preserving or replacing income (see discussion under Jobs and Livelihoods, above).	Accepted
The proposed promotion of local economic planning will assist in the development of a forum within which stakeholders can discuss loss of tax income and other economic impacts of closure	Accepted

Commitment	Performance
KMT will pay all taxes and royalties required under DRC legislation and the Mining Code	Accepted
KMT will facilitate local development planning through interaction with local government, and via the implementation of the Community Development Plan	Accepted
Information on the life of the mine, its contribution, and the implications of closure will be disseminated locally, via a KMT communication strategy	Accepted
A closure planning function will be established in the HR department of KMT, with clear management responsibilities. The function will formulate and implement a closure strategy.	Accepted
Business, life skills and investment training will be undertaken in KMT, linked to counselling regarding the life of mine and the implications of closure. Labour representatives will be involved in the training and counselling.	Accepted
KMT will make severance arrangements in line with international best practice, and in compliance with DRC legislation and labour practice. These arrangements will be embedded in the company's HR policy, and will be known to all stakeholders	Accepted
KMT will encourage and promote local cooperation around local economic planning and development, and will similarly promote the establishment of a small traders interest group. Both initiatives are to be led by appropriate local structures such as the Office of the Mayor or the Fédération des Entreprises du Congo	Accepted
KMT will clarify and elaborate policies and practices relating to the procurement of goods and services, ensuring fair access to information about tenders and opportunities, and to the work itself. The policy will be implemented in all phases.	Accepted
See notes on local economic development, small trader development and communication around closure above. See measures discussed under procurement and disposable incomes above	Accepted
Construction of construction worker housing (if required) will be compliant with the relevant land and local government laws and regulations.	Accepted
External communication will ensure local awareness of potential housing demand	Accepted
Mitigation will take place within the framework of IFC performance standards and safeguards regarding economic displacement and compensation and in compliance with DRC legislation in this regard. In this context, a census and inventory of affected people and assets will be undertaken and this will form the basis of the compensation measures implemented.	Accepted
The development of the FRAP requires close consultation with government, communities and traditional authorities.	Accepted
The implementation of the community development plan will be accompanied by careful and inclusive consultation and will lead to the establishment of durable participatory and consultative structures.	Accepted

The proposed Non-Profit KMT development trust will potentially grow to involve other benefactors in time, mitigating the impact of KMT withdrawal post-closure.	Accepted
Mitigation under the FRAP and CDP will combine a number of measures, including: • Provision of replacement land to affected people who hold traditionally recognized usufruct rights to land, in consultation with the affected people and chiefs in charge of allocating land. • Assistance to the intensification of agriculture (fertilization, animal traction) on unaffected land, through training and possibly the provision of small loans. • The Mine will develop an education programme to improve farming practices in the area, in order to improve the productivity of the land, thereby reducing land requirements. Issues that can be considered include: • Cutting the vegetation in an area to be farmed and using it to form compost stockpiles, rather than burning it, effectively losing the organic matter; • Incorporating organic matter into the soils; and • Rotating crops (one year cassava and one year maize). • Cash compensation for lost crops. • Provision of employment where appropriate and feasible.	Accepted
If economic displacement occurs, compensation will be managed within the Resettlement Action Plan framework. See discussion relating to loss of land and crops in footprint areas, above	Accepted
Samukonga Village will be resettled due to its proximity to the new tailings dam. The resettlement will be undertaken in the framework of the international-standard Resettlement Action Plan	Accepted
A code of practice for construction teams will be prepared and implemented. This code will guide the management and on-site behaviour of construction teams. The code will include items relating to health, safety, community relations, and HIV / AIDS.	Accepted
The KMT health and safety policy will be revised to give specific attention to issues relating to proximate communities.	Accepted
Information on the construction phase and its activities will be disseminated prior to construction. Radio may be used as a medium in this context	Accepted
KMT will provide health screening and a medical centre under its Health and Safety Policy.	Accepted
KMT will encourage the establishment of a social services interest group, possibly hosted by the Office of the Mayor. The purpose of the group will be to coordinate social service provider responses to new demands and also to new income opportunities.	Accepted
Influx of outsiders will be limited as far as possible by local recruitment. see Annex H: influx Management	Accepted.
In terms of KMT Health and Safety policy, health screening and counselling will be provided to employees.	Accepted
The code of practice for construction workers (see Inconvenience and Danger to Proximate Villages, above) will include HIV / AIDS counselling.	Accepted

Information on the implications of the construction phase will be disseminated before the start of construction	Accepted
The Community Development Plan and Programme will incorporate initiatives related to HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment (if prioritised by participating stakeholders)	Accepted
The proposed social services interest group should address closure implications and appropriate business responses.	Accepted
KMT will institute a variety of closure mitigation measures aimed at preserving or replacing income (see discussion under Jobs and Livelihoods, above).	Accepted
Further targeted infrastructure improvement initiatives may take place under the Community Development Plan and Programme, if prioritised by stakeholders	Accepted
KMT will institute a variety of closure mitigation measures aimed at preserving or replacing income (see discussion under Jobs and Livelihoods, above).	Accepted
The proposed social services interest group will address business strategies to deal with post closure impacts.	Accepted
The Community Development Plan and Programme is likely to take up public health issues and initiatives, involving NGOs and other local structures. Sustainability beyond closure is a principle of the CDP.	Accepted
Mitigation measures have been discussed elsewhere. These include: • A code of practice for construction workers. • Counselling of construction workers. • Dissemination of information on the construction phase.	Accepted
The proposed promotion of local economic planning will assist in the development of a forum within which stakeholders can discuss loss of tax income and other economic impacts of closure.	Accepted
National impacts of loss of tax income post-closure have to be managed at that level.	Accepted
KMT is committed to a Community Development Plan. The CDP principles require sustainable initiatives, the promotion of self-sufficiency among structures facilitating development, and ensuring arrangements for continued cooperative development planning and support beyond KMT closure	Accepted
NGOs and CBOs are well placed to play a key role in the facilitation of local development. These organisations can also play an important role in the facilitation and monitoring of the impact Management Plan.	Accepted
Targeted capacity building for the above roles will be considered where appropriate.	Accepted
As with all initiatives under the CDP, possible infrastructure improvement inputs will follow consultation with and prioritisation by participating stakeholders.	Accepted
A corporate communications strategy and information sessions with the Office of the Mayor will ensure awareness of these and other community development initiatives.	Accepted
A policy of local recruitment is to be followed for both the construction and operational phases,	Accepted

limiting the numbers of expatriates.	
Existing FQM employment and recruitment policy and practice will be clarified and elaborated as necessary, to ensure fair access to information about jobs, and fair access to the jobs themselves.	Accepted
Information about recruitment (and the policy underpinning it) will be widely disseminated through the KMT communication strategy and programme	Accepted
The activities of the CDP and its structures will be communicated through the proposed communication strategy, with a central role for the Public Liaison Committee.	Accepted
IFC guidelines will be followed in the development of the RAP. This process makes provision for careful and thorough determination of compensation entitlements, and for transparent and accountable grievance procedures associated with RAP implementation.	Accepted
RAP implementation will be monitored according to IFC standards.	Accepted
FQM and KMT have adopted an in-principle approach that will permit ongoing artisanal mining and related activities. This approach is possible because artisanal miners and KMT are exploiting different resources. The approach is also consistent with the KMT Artisanal Mining Strategy and the Community Development Policy, which envisages appropriate developmental inputs in the artisanal mining arena.	Accepted
FQM will undertake several actions to clarify its relationship with cobalt sellers and agents, and to promote conditions for the sustainable development of small-scale and artisanal mining. These actions include: • To engage in ASM information sharing and monitoring with other companies active in Kolwezi • To follow up on scoping done by PACT Congo, and to investigate, map and monitor the artisanal population on its concession. • To start a dialogue with artisanal miners on the concession. • To investigate appropriate assistance programmes through the CDP Initiatives around artisanal miners are more fully captured in Annex I: Artisanal Mining Strategy	Accepted