

**SIZISA UKHANYO TRADING 830 CC**  
**PROPOSED MINING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR NOUS WEST GRANITE**  
**MINE**

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**KAI !GARIB LOCAL MUNICIPALITY & ZF MGCAWU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY,  
NORTHERN CAPE**

**DRAFT SCOPING REPORT (DSR)**

**DMR REF: NC 30/5/1/1/2/10131MR**

**Date: 5 January 2018**


**FRONT COVER AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN OF YELLOW 2 QUARRY**

*All aerial photographs were taken on site on 7<sup>th</sup> October 2017 by Jacques Barnard*

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## **mineral resources**

Department:  
Mineral Resources  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

### **SCOPING REPORT**

#### **FOR LISTED ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH MINING RIGHT AND/OR BULK SAMPLING ACTIVITIES INCLUDING TRENCHING IN CASES OF ALLUVIAL DIAMOND PROSPECTING.**

SUBMITTED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATIONS IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 AND THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT WASTE ACT, 2008 IN RESPECT OF LISTED ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE BEEN TRIGGERED BY APPLICATIONS IN TERMS OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (MPRDA) (AS AMENDED).

**NAME OF APPLICANT:** Sizisa Ukhanyo Trading 830 CC  
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**DMR REFERENCE NUMBER:** NC 30/5/1/1/2/10131MR

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## IMPORTANT NOTICE

In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002 as amended), the Minister must grant a prospecting or mining right if among others the mining “will not result in unacceptable pollution, ecological degradation or damage to the environment”.

Unless an Environmental Authorisation can be granted following the evaluation of an Environmental Impact Assessment and an Environmental Management Programme report in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA), it cannot be concluded that the said activities will not result in unacceptable pollution, ecological degradation or damage to the environment.

In terms of section 16(3)(b) of the EIA Regulations, 2014, any report submitted as part of an application must be prepared in a format that may be determined by the Competent Authority and in terms of section 17 (1) (c) the competent Authority must check whether the application has taken into account any minimum requirements applicable or instructions or guidance provided by the competent authority to the submission of applications.

**It is therefore an instruction that** the prescribed reports required in respect of applications for an environmental authorisation for listed activities triggered by an application for a right or a permit are submitted in the exact format of, and provide all the information required in terms of, this template. Furthermore, please be advised that failure to submit the information required in the format provided in this template will be regarded as a failure to meet the requirements of the Regulation and will lead to the Environmental Authorisation being refused.

**It is furthermore an instruction that** the Environmental Assessment Practitioner must process and interpret his/her research and analysis and use the findings thereof to compile the information required herein. (Unprocessed supporting information may be attached as appendices). The EAP must ensure that the information required is placed correctly in the relevant sections of the Report, in the order, and under the provided headings as set out below, and ensure that the report is not cluttered with un-interpreted information and that it unambiguously represents the interpretation of the applicant.

## OBJECTIVE OF THE SCOPING PROCESS

- 1) The objective of the scoping process is to, through a consultative process—
  - a) identify the relevant policies and legislation relevant to the activity;
  - b) motivate the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
  - c) identify and confirm the preferred activity and technology alternative through an impact and risk assessment and ranking process;
  - d) identify and confirm the preferred site, through a detailed site selection process, which includes an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, and cultural aspects of the environment;
  - e) identify the key issues to be addressed in the assessment phase;
  - f) agree on the level of assessment to be undertaken, including the methodology to be applied, the expertise required as well as the extent of further consultation to be undertaken to determine the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site through the life of the activity, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts to inform the location of the development footprint within the preferred site; and
  - g) identify suitable measures to avoid, manage, or mitigate identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

**Statement of Independence**

Green Direction Sustainability Consulting (Pty) Ltd (GDSC) has no interest in the outcome of this Report, nor does this company have any interest that could be reasonably regarded as being capable of affecting its independence.

**Disclaimer**

The opinions expressed in this report have been based on the information supplied to GDSC by the Applicant. GDSC has exercised all due care in reviewing the supplied information, with conclusions from the review being reliant on the accuracy and completeness of the supplied data.

GDSC does not accept responsibility for any errors or omissions in the supplied information and does not accept any consequential liability arising from commercial decisions or actions resulting from them.

Professional environmental opinions presented in this report apply to the site conditions and features as they existed at the time of GDSC's investigations, and those reasonably foreseeable. These opinions do not necessarily apply to conditions and features that may arise after the date of this Report, about which GDSC had no prior knowledge nor had the opportunity to evaluate.

## DEFINITIONS

**Alternatives** - In relation to a proposed activity, means different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives to –

- i. The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;
- ii. The type of activity to be undertaken;
- iii. The design or layout of the activity;
- iv. The technology to be used in the activity, and;
- v. The operational aspects of the activity.

**Baseline** - Information gathered at the beginning of a study which describes the environment prior to development of a project and against which predicted changes (impacts) are measured.

**Basic Assessment Process** – This is the environmental assessment applied to activities listed in Government Notice No. R 983 (Listing 1) as amended by GNR 327 (dated 7/04/2017) and No. R985 (Listing 3) as amended by GNR 324 (dated 7/04/2017). These are typically smaller scale activities of which the impacts are generally known and can be easily managed. Generally, these activities are considered less likely to have significant environmental impacts and, therefore, do not require a full-blown and detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (see below).

**Biodiversity** - The diversity, or variety, of plants, animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity.

**Borehole** - Includes a well, excavation, or any other artificially constructed or improved groundwater cavity which can be used for the purpose of intercepting, collecting or storing water from an aquifer; observing or collecting data and information on water in an aquifer; or recharging an aquifer.

**Community** - Those people who may be impacted upon by the construction and operation of the project. This includes neighbouring landowners, local communities and other occasional users of the area.

**Construction Phase** - The stage of project development comprising site preparation as well as all construction activities associated with the development.

**Consultation** - A process for the exchange of views, concerns and proposals about a project through meaningful discussions and the open sharing of information.

**Critical Biodiversity Area** - Areas of the landscape that must be conserved in a natural or near-natural state in order for the continued existence and functioning of species and ecosystems and the delivery of ecosystem services.

**Cumulative Impacts** - Direct and indirect impacts that act together with current or future potential impacts of other activities or proposed activities in the area/region that affect the same resources and/or receptors.

**Environment** - The surroundings within which humans exist and that are made up of

- i. The land, water and atmosphere of the earth;
- ii. Micro-organisms, plant and animal life;
- iii. Any Part or combination of (i) and (ii) and the interrelationships among and between them; and
- iv. The physical, chemical, aesthetic and cultural properties and conditions of the foregoing that influence human health and wellbeing.

**Environmental Authorisation (EA)** – The authorisation by a competent authority of a listed activity.

**Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)** – The person responsible for planning, management and co-ordination of environmental impact assessment, strategic environmental assessments, environmental management plans or any other appropriate environmental instrument introduced through regulations.

**Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** – In relation to an application to which scoping must be applied, means the process of collecting, organizing, analysing, interpreting and communicating information that is relevant to the consideration of that application. This process necessitates the compilation of an Environmental Impact Report, which describes the process of examining the environmental effects of a proposed development, the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigatory measures.

**Environmental Impact Report (EIR)** - A report assessing the potential significant impacts as identified during the Scoping phase.

**Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)** - A management programme designed specifically to introduce the mitigation measures proposed in the Reports and contained in the Conditions of Approval in the Environmental Authorisation.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by region** - represents the value of all goods and services produced within a region, over a period of one year, plus taxes minus subsidies.

**Hydrocarbons – Oils used in machinery as lubricants, including diesel and petrol used as fuel.**

**Impact** - A change to the existing environment, either adverse or beneficial, that is directly or indirectly due to the development of the project and its associated activities.

**Interested and Affected Party (I&AP)** – Any individual, group, organization or associations which are interested in or affected by an activity as well as any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

**Municipality –**

- (a) Means a metropolitan, district or local municipality established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998); or
- (b) In relation to the implementation of a provision of this Act in an area which falls within both a local municipality and a district municipality, means
  - (i) The district municipality, or
  - (ii) The local municipality, if the district municipality, by agreement with the local municipality, has assigned the implementation of that provision in that area to the local municipality.

**NEMA EIA Regulations** - The EIA Regulations means the regulations made under section 24(5) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (Government Notice No. R 982, R 983, R984 and R 985 in the Government Gazette of 4 December 2014 refer as amended by GNR 324, 325, 326 and 327 of 7 April 2017.

**No-Go Alternative** – The option of not proceeding with the activity, implying a continuation of the current situation / status quo

**Public Participation Process (PPP)** - A process in which potential Interested and Affected Parties are given an opportunity to comment on, or raise issues relevant to, specific matters.

**Registered Interested and Affected Party** – All persons who, as a consequence of the Public Participation Process conducted in respect of an application, have submitted written comments or attended meeting with the applicant or environmental assessment practitioner (EAP); all persons who have requested the applicant or the EAP in writing, for their names to be placed on the register and all organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the activity to which the application relates.

**Scoping process** - A procedure for determining the extent of and approach to an EIA, used to focus the EIA to ensure that only the significant issues and reasonable alternatives are examined in detail

**Scoping Report** – The report describing the issues identified during the scoping process.

**Significant impact** – Means an impact that by its magnitude, duration, intensity or probability of occurrence may have a notable effect on one or more aspects of the environment.

**Spatial Development Framework (SDF)** - A document required by legislation and essential in providing conservation and development guidelines for an urban area, which is situated in an environmentally sensitive area and for which major expansion is expected in the foreseeable future.

**Specialist study** - A study into a particular aspect of the environment, undertaken by an expert in that discipline.

**Stakeholders** - All parties affected by and/or able to influence a project, often those in a position of authority and/or representing others.

**Sustainable development** - Sustainable development is generally defined as development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. NEMA defines sustainable development as the integration of social, economic and environmental factors into planning, implementation and decision-making so as to ensure that development serves present and future generations.

**Visibility** - The area from which the project components would actually be visible and depends upon topography, vegetation cover, built structures and distance.

**Visual Character** - The elements that make up the landscape including geology, vegetation and land-use of the area.

**Visual Quality** - The experience of the environment with its particular natural and cultural attributes.

**Visual Receptors** - Individuals, groups or communities who are subject to the visual influence of a particular project.

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

amsl	Above mean sea level
BA	Basic Assessment
BPEO	Best Practicable Environmental Option
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
DM	District Municipality
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
DSR	Draft Scoping Report
EA	Environmental Authorisation
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
ESA	Ecological Support Area
ESa	Early Stone Age
FoT	“Free on Truck “: means there is no processing and that it’s a raw product.
FSR	Final Scoping Report
GA	General Authorisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDPR	Regional Gross Domestic Product
GGP	Gross Geographic Product
GNR	Government Notice Reference
ha	Hectares
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
km	Kilometres
km <sup>2</sup>	Square kilometres
LED	Local Economic Development
LM	Local Municipality
LoM	Life of Mine
LN	Listing Notice
L/s	Litres per second
LSA	Late Stone Age
m <sup>3</sup>	Metres cubed
MAP	Mean Annual Precipitation
MAPE	Mean Annual Potential Evaporation
MASMS	Mean Annual Soil Moisture Stress (% of days when evaporation demand was more than double the soil moisture supply)
MFD	Mean Frost Days
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002
MSA	Middle Stone Age
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 as amended
NEM:BA	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004
NEM:WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 1998
NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999
NWA	National Water Act 36 of 1998
PES	Present Ecological State
RDL	Red Data List
ROM	Run of Mine
S&EIR	Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting
SAHRA	South African National Heritage Resources Agency
SCC	Species of Conservation Concern
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SLP	Social and Labour Plan
StatsSA	Statistics South Africa
WMA	Water Management Area
WML	Waste Management License
WUL	Water Use License



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# 1 CONTACT PERSON & CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

## 1.1 Details of the EAP

**Name of The Practitioner:** Jennifer Barnard (Green Direction Sustainability Consulting (Pty) Ltd)  
**Tel No.:** 082 4444364  
**Fax No. :** N/A  
**e-mail address:** jenny@greendirection.co.za

## 1.2 Expertise of the EAP

### The qualifications of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

- Masters in Environmental Science: University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban
- SACNASP: Pr. Nat. Sci. (Professional Natural Scientist)
- EAPASA: Registered with Interim Certification Board of Assessment Practitioners in South Africa

Refer to **Appendix A** for CV of EAP.

# 2 LOCATION OF THE ACTIVITY

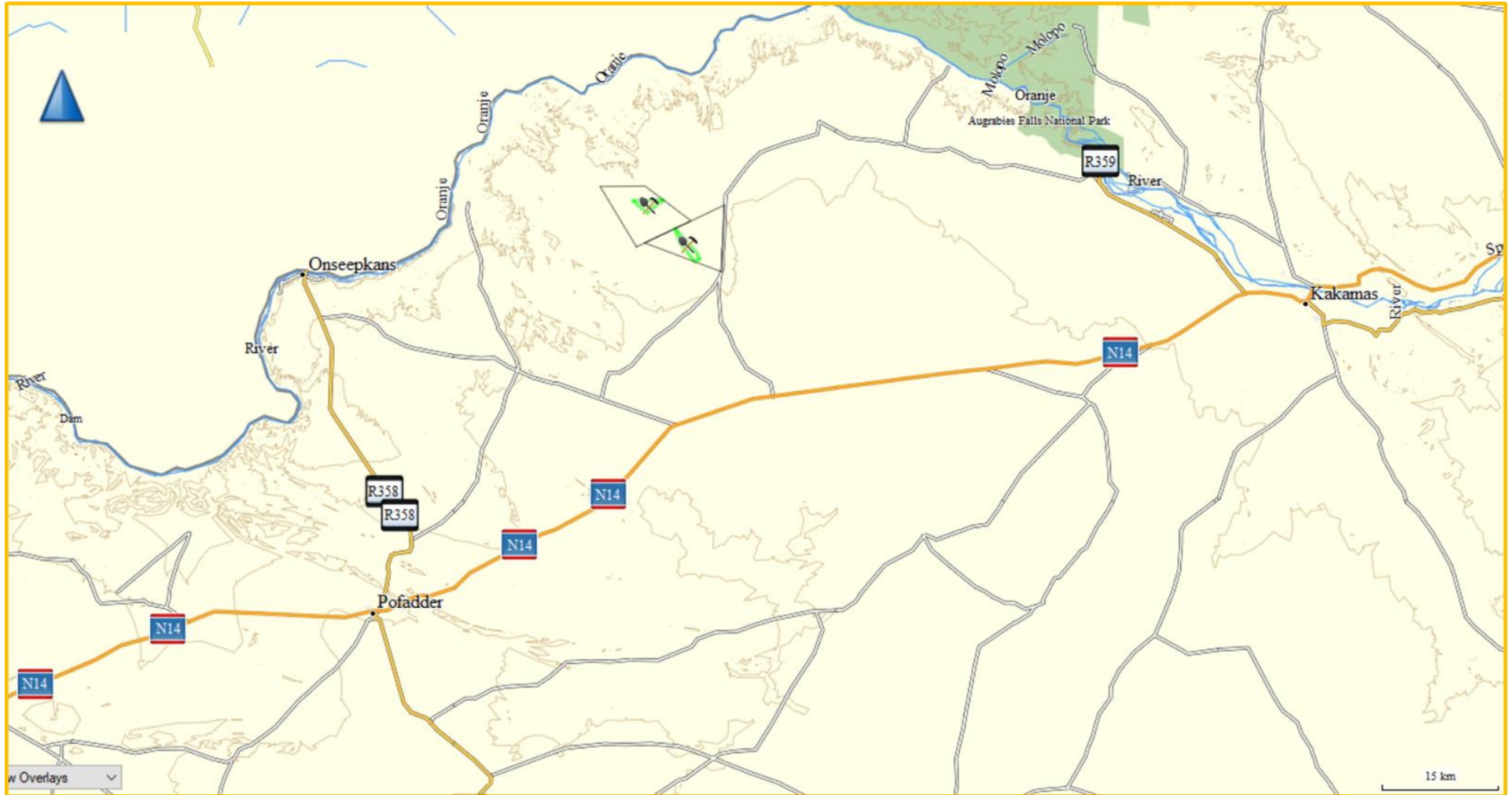
<b>Farm Name:</b>	1. Portion of Portion 1 of the Farm Nous West 76 registered in the name of Pieta & Fanie Boerdery CC by virtue of deed T65170/2007 2. Portion of Portion 4 of the Farm Nous West 76 registered in the name of Nelsrust Trust by virtue of deed T64629/1997
<b>Application area (Ha)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mining block 1 an area of 131Ha</li><li>• Mining block 2 an area of 3860Ha</li></ul>
<b>Magisterial district:</b>	Kenhardt
<b>Distance and direction from nearest town</b>	80km north-east of Pofadder and 92Km north-west of Kakamas
<b>21-digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion</b>	C03600000000007600001 C03600000000007600004

## 2.1 Locality Map

Refer to the locality plan attached at **Diagram 1**.

**Diagram 2.1** shows the properties and co-ordinates and **Diagram 2.2** shows the mine landscape with the location of quarries and infrastructure.

Diagram 1: Locality Plan of Project Site



**Diagram 2.1: Locality Plan of Project Site showing Farm Boundaries and Co-ordinates**

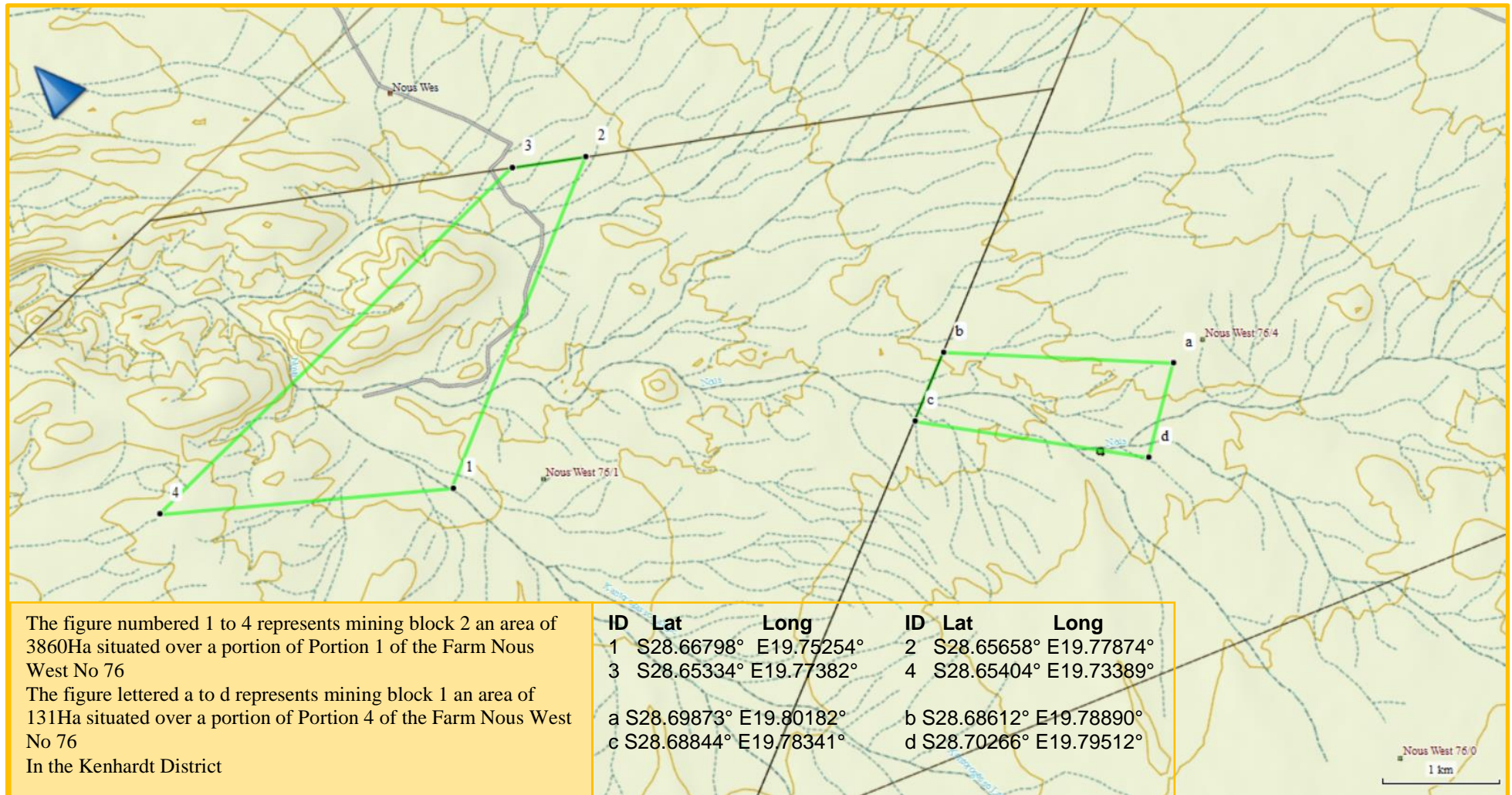
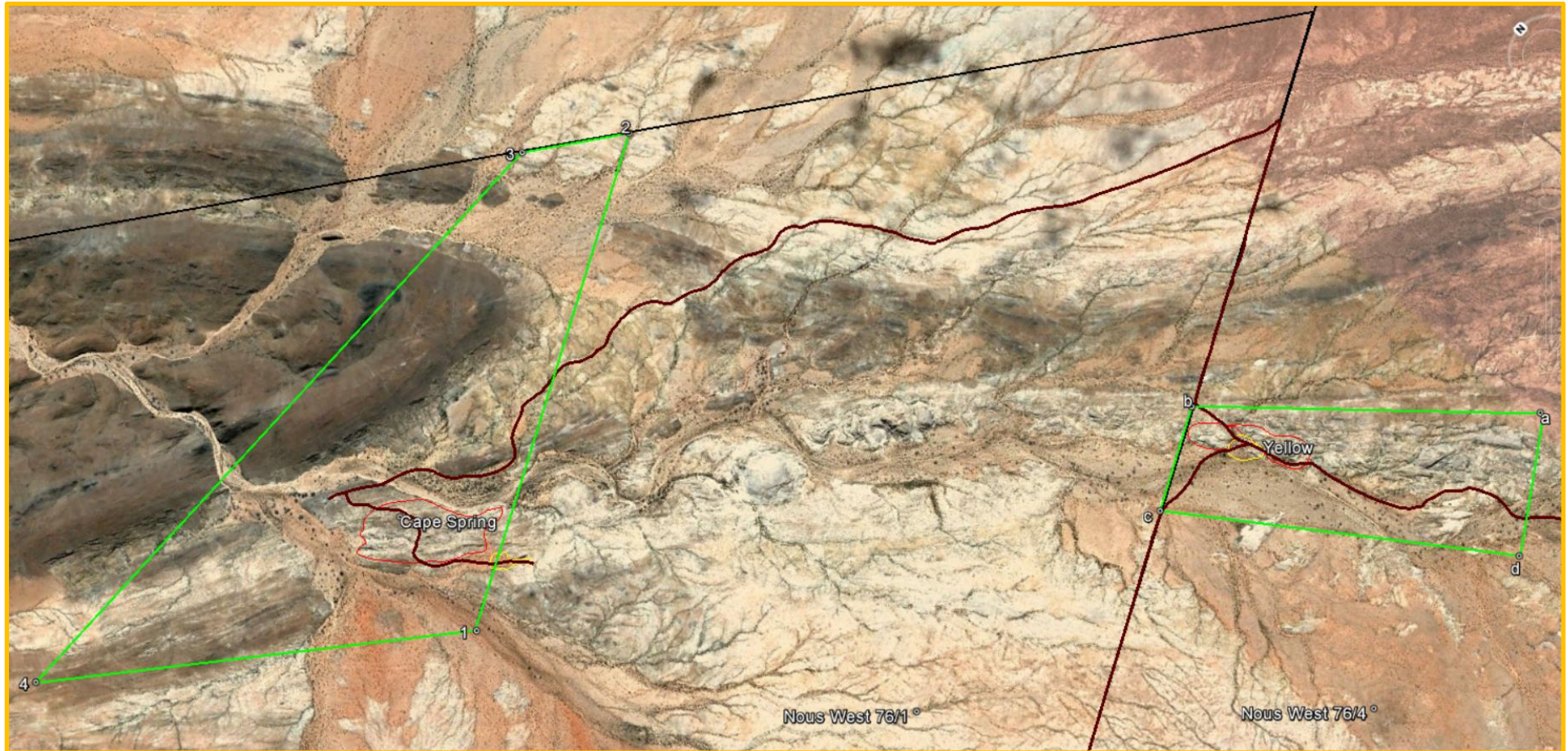




Diagram 2.2: Mine Landscape showing mineral resource location of infrastructure (yellow) and quarries (red)



### 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

#### 3.1 Introduction and Background

As referenced from the Mining Work Programme, the applicant Sizisa Ukhanyo Trading 830 CC has undertaken extensive prospecting and trail mining (Bulk Sampling) in terms of Section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) for the past 7 years over the area applied for. The 3 granite outcrops identified for mining each have a unique colour and the quarries was developed during the bulk sampling program and an international market were established.

The resource was determined by Chinese Geologists appointed by the end user that have determined the specifications with regard to pattern, rock integrity and colour. With regard to granite resources lithology, mineral content and mineral distribution is not a factor as granite is visible above surface and only pattern, rock integrity and colour had to be investigated to establish a market.

Granite mining is dependent on market demand for specific colours that can change within a relative short period of time. Different quarries each with a specific colour therefore need to be available although not all of them will be active at the same time depending on the current market trend. In this case the area applied for is unique in that 3 different colours are available in a relatively small area that increases the life of the mine to more than 30 years.

The mining area is fully developed with regard to infrastructure and services and is already in production as part of the trail mining phase (bulk sampling).

This proposed mining operation was preceded by prospecting, bulk-sampling (trail mining) and small-scale mining carried out under cover of two separate prospecting operations. Within this area one mining operation are also taking place. The details of the three operations are as follows:

- Mining permit MP 013/2014 File reference NC30/5/1/3/2/10232MP over a 5Ha portion of Portion 4 Nous West 76;
- Mining permit MP 022/2013 File reference NC30/5/1/3/2/10104MP over a 5Ha portion of Portion 4 Nous West 76; and,
- Prospecting right MPTR0 29/2015 File reference NC30/5/1/3/2/10610PR issued to Sizisa Ukhanyo Trading 830 CC over the Remainder Farm Lower Zwart Modder 79, portion of Portion 1 of the Farm Nous West 76, Remainder Farm Upper Zwart Modder 78 and a portion of the Remainder Farm Oup No 80.

As part of preliminary evaluation, the following activities were undertaken in line with the prospecting work program:

- Training of personnel in the implementation of the EMPr;
- Collecting of all existing geological data and maps;
- Desktop studies and visual inspections of property, mapping of promising areas and visual outcrops;
- Reconnaissance of the whole area on foot and identification of areas with a good surface expression;
- Collecting of "grab samples" on the areas with a good surface expression;
- Mapping and demarcating sample areas; and,
- Core drilling 38mm diameter.

Preliminary mine planning of the identified ore bodies has been done and the following activities that are in line with the prospecting work program were implemented:

- Development of infrastructure and logistics;
- Mine planning including development of waste dumps stockpiles and haul roads; and,
- Cutting of bulk samples to determine quality and to test the market.



## 3.2 The Scope of the Proposed Activities

### 3.2.1 Surface Excavation of Granite

Dimension stone is a collective term for various natural stones used for structural or decorative purposes in construction and monumental applications. The defining feature of dimension stone is that unlike other mineral commodities which have value mainly as a result of their physical properties, the physical properties of a rock are merely the minimum qualification in determining whether it is fit for use in dimension stone applications. The ultimate success in marketing a natural stone as a dimension stone lies firstly in its appearance, and secondly in the possibility of producing rectangular blocks of suitable dimensions (hence the term dimension stone) to allow for successful production of the final product in the required sizes.

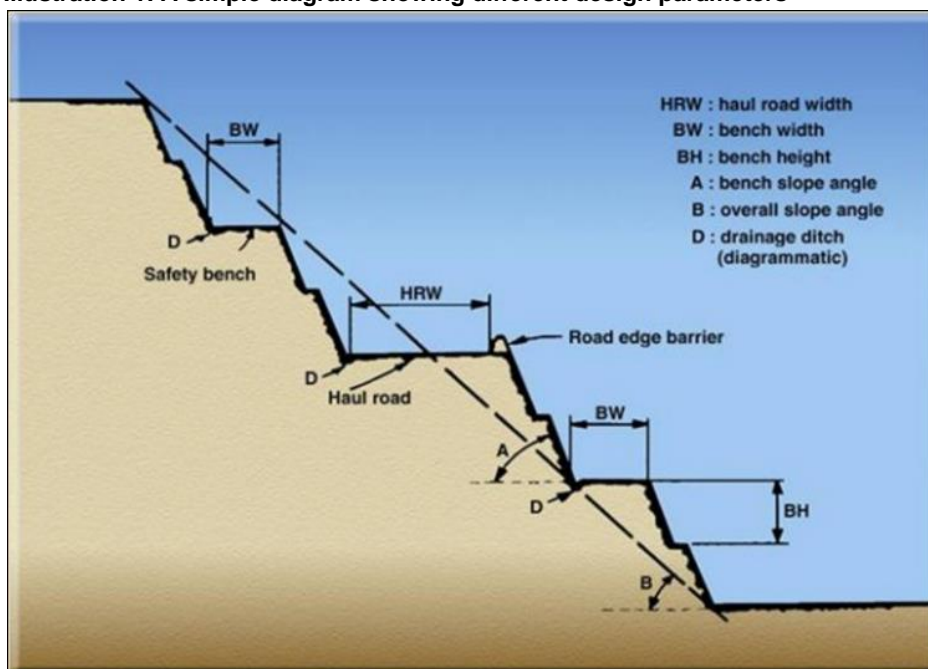
Dimension stone can be defined as “naturally occurring rock material cut, shaped or selected for use in blocks, slabs, sheets or other construction units of specialised shapes and sizes”. A dimension stone block thus has value as a result of its dimensions and appearance, underlain by a set of minimum physical properties (among these are various strength parameters, workability, ability to take a polish, and resistance to physical and chemical weathering) (Ashmole I, Motloug M, 2008).

This defining feature, together with the set of minimum physical properties required has important implications in terms of the environmental impacts of dimension stone mining, as well as the management thereof. When it is the intention to merely blast and remove stone for its physical properties (such as in crushed aggregate or ore mining), recovery can be almost 100% of the volume removed, while when the same stone is quarried with the intention of producing dimension stone blocks, recovery of saleable blocks is typically between 3% and 60%. This results in large quantities of waste rock which need to be disposed of, with resulting environmental implications.

The physical properties required of a successful dimension stone also have significant environmental implications – due to the requirement for inert materials which are not affected by weathering (and in today’s context, the effect of severe chemically polluted atmospheric environments), dimension stone residues are typically benign from a pollution point of view. Like natural aggregates, dimension stone is used in its natural state, and does not require concentration and extraction from an ore. It is these latter two processes that usually results in significant environmental impacts such as acid mines drainage and other toxic effects associated with many of the metal extraction industries, and are therefore not applicable to this type of mining.

This mining operation can be classified as quarrying the open or surface excavation of granite. Quarrying starts from the earth's surface and maintains exposure to the surface throughout the extraction period. For both access and safety, the excavation usually has stepped or benched side slopes as shown in Illustration 1 below.

Illustration 1: A simple diagram showing different design parameters



Quarrying methods depend mainly on the desired size and shape of the stone and its physical characteristics and the main equipment used are diamond saws (Rotary saws). Diamond saws are large diamond-impregnated circular blades up to 2 m in diameter that are used to form vertical cuts in the rock by moving the machine along a guideline or rail. Extremely accurate cuts can be made in this way. Wire saws are also used. These consist of several pulleys over which pass an endless carborundum or diamond-impregnated steel wire.

It must be noted that the market requires solid blocks of a specific minimum dimension and any blocks smaller than such or exhibiting any cracks or blemishes are not exported but dumped on site. In this case the Mining Work Programme submitted as part of the Mining Right Application has calculated that recovery will be at between 15% and 30%, and average of 25% for the purposes of all calculations, as a large proportion of the operation makes use of a diamond wire saw.

The proposed mining will take advantage of previously developed floors and faces for immediate production. Some quarries require an absolutely flat floor upon which rails are placed for use by the rotary blades. In order to achieve a flat floor, the rock may initially be hewn by diamond wire saws.

The efficiency in respect of a dimension stone mine is related to the actual mining of the material and is a result of many factors such as:

- Structural integrity of the material
- Efficiency of the mining method
- Operator experience
- Dressing success

There is no processing plant at this site. There is only the dressing of the cut blocks to make them square.

The production (extraction) rate for the different quarries depends on their state of development. The first 5 years provides for production build up or development of the new quarry (Cape Spring) and thereafter production stays constant per annum.

### 3.2.2 Summary of infrastructure requirements such as roads, rail, electricity and water

#### **Accommodation and Logistics**

Most of the logistics to be used during mining is already available at the company headquarters (HQ) located off this project site, and at the quarries that comprise this project, satellite logistics are supplied. Infrastructure, buildings and waste management facilities consist of pre-fabricated buildings and mobile containers.

Accommodation and Logistics at the HQ were developed as part of farm improvements and will not form part of decommissioning in terms of section 44(c) of the MPRDA. The facilities at the company HQ are listed below.

- Living quarters and personnel amenities;
- Workshop with Eskom power supply;
- Service and wash bay with pollution control measures;
- Secure storage area and central supply stores;
- Bunded fuel supply with service apron and fuel spill control measures;
- Bio cell for bioremediation of any potential petrochemical pollution;
- Laydown area for equipment and machinery not in use together with spares and accessories;
- Salvage yard for redundant equipment and steel prior to sale to a scrap dealer;
- Temporary waste storage area for hazardous and other waste;
- Parking area (truck stop) for hauling trucks of transport service providers; and,
- Centralised dispatch yard.

Satellite logistics are already in place at the Yellow Quarries but needs upgrading. Refer to Photograph 1. Development of infrastructure and waste management facilities still needs to be implemented as part of the construction phase at the Cape Spring quarry and when fully developed the logistics area with waste management facilities will consist of the following:

- Pre-fabricated buildings and mobile containers for site office and secure storage area;
- Pre-fabricated buildings for personnel accommodation and amenities for the 10 to 15 people staying on site; and,
- Waste management facilities
  - A demarcated laydown area;
  - A demarcated salvage yard for temporary storage of scrap;

- Petrochemical and hazardous waste including contaminated/used spares, filters and used oil will be collected and stored in special containers with spill containment measures and transported weekly to the HQ refuse site;
- The generators need to be supplied with generator bays with a sump for collection of spills and contaminated run off;
- Contaminated soil and sludge from the collection sumps will be treated in a bio cell (soil farm) to be provided on site;
- The sorting and dressing area together with stockpile area for low grade blocks to be demarcated for each quarry and the footprint contained; and,
- Regular sorting and dispatch of blocks to be done as part of housekeeping.

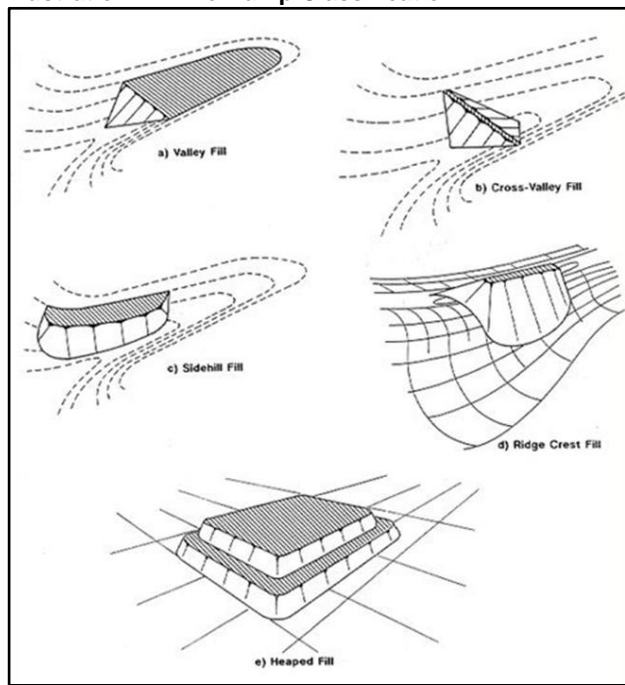
### 3.2.3 Granite Waste Dumps

Waste dumps must be designed to meet minimum slope stability and safety standards and vegetated with reduce erosion and runoff. Examples of waste dump classifications are provided in Illustration 2 below. In view of the fact that the mountainous terrain of the project site consists of natural depressions along the slope, and the limited topsoil available, the best option for waste dumps is filling and levelling the top of these natural depressions “valley fill”. The natural angle of repose of 37° for granite waste dumps is compatible with the natural rocky terrain with steep slopes and no terracing will be required.

Waste dumps on the sides of kopjes “sidehill fill”, which have large slopes will be terraced once the dump has reached its final profile at the top level, by dumping additional material along the sides at progressively lower levels, and developing these terraces at differing angles. Final reclamation will thus only occur toward the end of the life of the quarry.

In the case of waste dumps in the valleys “heaped fill”, excavations with the final designed perimeter of the dump will be created to obtain cover material for the top of the dumps and profiling the slope of historic dumps to be re-used. The excavations will serve as a base for extending the waste dump. Thereafter, dumping will proceed above surface on the top of this buried dump at successive tiers with an appropriate height of around 6 to 10m, leaving terraces of 6m wide and working from the perimeter toward the centre. This will allow for reclamation of the outside profiles at a much earlier stage, resulting in very little outstanding reclamation toward the end of the life of the dump.

**Illustration 2: Mine Dump Classification**



### 3.3 Listed Activities

**Table 1: Listed and Specified Activities**

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m <sup>2</sup>	LISTED ACTIVITY	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION
Application for Mining Right	3991 Ha	X	<b>GNR 984 (dated 8/12/2014) LN1 Activity 17, as amended by GNR 325 (dated 7/04/2017), LN2 Activity 17:</b> Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a mining right as contemplated in S22 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including - (a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to the extraction of a mineral resource; or (b) the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening or washing;	
<b>1. POST-APPROVAL ACTIVITIES</b>				
1.1. Demarcate mining areas as defined in Mine Plan and EMP	Using visible poles or fences as demarcation system.	No	NA	No
<b>2. ESTABLISHMENT ACTIVITIES</b>	It is important to note that this mine is already in place as a prospecting operation. Most of the existing facilities are also in place and will require upgrading or expansion only.			
2.1. Conduct Environmental Induction training	All staff members		NA	No
2.2 All access roads are already in place	Not applicable		NA	No
2.3. Electrical supply is already in place	Not applicable	No	NA	No

2.4. Upgrade existing accommodation and office precincts and structures	Less than 2ha	X	<p><b>GNR 983 (dated 8/12/2014) LN1 Activity 27, as amended by GNR 327 (dated 7/04/2017) LN1 Activity 27:</b> The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.</p> <p><b>GNR 983 (dated 8/12/ 2014) LN1 Activity 28, as amended by GNR 327 (dated 7/04/2017) LN1Activity 28:</b> Commercial or industrial developments where such land was used for agriculture on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: (ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare.</p> <p><b>GNR 985 (dated 8/12/2014) LN3 Activity 12, as amended by GNR 324 (dated 7/04/2017) LN3 Activity 12(g) iv.<sup>1</sup>:</b> The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation (g) in the Northern Cape iv. on land where at the time of coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning.</p>	No
2.5 Upgrade or construct new workshop	Less than 1ha	X	<p><b>GNR 985 (dated 12/8/2014) LN3 Activity 12, as amended by GNR 324 (dated 7/04/2017) LN3 Activity 12(g) iv.<sup>2</sup>:</b> The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation (g) in the Northern Cape iv. on land where at the time of coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning</p>	No
2.6 Hydrocarbon storage	Less than 30m <sup>3</sup>	No	NA: Will be less volume than limits for EA	No

<sup>1</sup> Status of land's zoning to be determined. Only applies if zoning is Open Space, conservation or equivalent zoning.

<sup>2</sup> Status of land's zoning to be determined. Only applies if zoning is Open Space, conservation or equivalent zoning.

<p>2.7. Prepare dressing areas, dispatch yards accommodation and logistics areas. Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The dispatch yard is an existing disturbed area at the Yellow quarry to be shared by both quarries.</li> <li>Some dressing yards are existing disturbed areas in historic mines, other dressing yards will require vegetation clearance.</li> <li>Accommodation and logistics will require vegetation clearance.</li> </ul>	<p>Less than 5ha</p>	<p>X</p>	<p><b>GNR 983 (dated 8/12/2014) LN1 Activity 27, as amended by GNR 327 (dated 7/04/2017) LN1 Activity 27:</b> The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.</p> <p><b>GNR 983 (dated 8/12/ 2014) LN1 Activity 28, as amended by GNR 327 (dated 7/04/2017) LN1 Activity 28:</b> Commercial or industrial developments where such land was used for agriculture on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: (ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare.</p> <p><b>GNR 985 (dated 12/8/2014) LN3 Activity 12, as amended by GNR 324 (dated 7/04/2017) LN3 Activity 12(g) iv.<sup>3</sup>:</b> The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation (g) in the Northern Cape iv. on land where at the time of coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>2.8 Prepare areas for compressors and generators install compressors and generators</p>	<p>±3 000m<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>X</p>	<p><b>GNR 985 (dated 8/12/2014) LN3 Activity 12, as amended by GNR 324 (dated 7/04/2017) LN3 Activity 12(g) iv.<sup>4</sup>:</b> The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation (g) in the Northern Cape iv. on land where at the time of coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning.</p>	<p>No</p>

<sup>3</sup> Status of land's zoning to be determined. Only applies if zoning is Open Space, conservation or equivalent zoning.

<sup>4</sup> Status of land's zoning to be determined. Only applies if zoning is Open Space, conservation or equivalent zoning.

3. OPERATIONAL PHASE ACTIVITIES	It is important to note that this mine is already in operation as a prospecting operation under cover of an environmental authorization approved in terms of the MPRDA			
3.1. Develop flat mining floor using wire line cutting saws	± 5ha	X	<p><b>GNR 983 (dated 8/12/2014) LN1 Activity 27, as amended by GNR 327 (dated 7/04/2017) LN1 Activity No. 27<sup>5</sup>:</b> The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more but &lt; 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.</p> <p><b>GNR 983 (dated 8/12/2014) LN1 Activity 28, as amended by GNR 327 (dated 7/04/2017) LN1 Activity 28:</b> Commercial or industrial developments where such land was used for agriculture on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: (ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is &gt; 1 hectare.</p> <p><b>GNR 985 (dated 12/8/2014) LN3 Activity 12, as amended by GNR 324 (dated 7/04/2017) LN3 Activity 12(g) iv.<sup>6</sup>:</b> The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation (g) in the Northern Cape iv. on land where at the time of coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning</p>	No
3.2. Place rails for rotary saws	NA	No	NA	No
3.3. Cut blocks from ore body in 1.7m lifts / cuts	NA	No	NA	No
3.4. Plug and feather bottom of block	NA	No	NA	No
3.5. Lift block out from exaction with block carrying front end loader or derrick crane	NA	No	NA	No
3.6. Transport waste to waste rock dump	NA	No	NA	No

<sup>5</sup> A large percentage of the new disturbance area is exposed granite but for sake of caution such listed activity has been included here.

<sup>6</sup> Status of land's zoning to be determined. Only applies if zoning is Open Space, conservation or equivalent zoning.

<p>3.7. Remove vegetation and sand ahead of waste rock dump to be used in future rehabilitation of waste rock dump</p>	<p>±2ha Yellow quarry with heaped filled dump. Cape Spring quarry will be valley filled toe</p>	<p>X</p>	<p><b>GNR 983 (dated 8/12/2014) LN1 Activity 27, as amended by GNR 327 (dated 7/04/ 2017)</b> <b>LN1 Activity 27:</b> The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.</p> <p><b>GNR 983 (dated 8/12/2014) LN1 Activity 28, as amended by GNR 327 (dated 7/04/2017)</b> <b>LN1 Activity 28:</b> Commercial or industrial developments where such land was used for agriculture on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: (ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare.</p> <p><b>GNR 985 (dated 8/12/2014) LN3 Activity 12, as amended by GNR 324 (dated 7/04/2017)</b> <b>LN3 Activity 12(g) iv.<sup>7</sup>:</b> The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation (g) in the Northern Cape iv. on land where at the time of coming into effect of this Notice or thereafter such land was zoned open space, conservation or had an equivalent zoning</p>	<p>No</p>
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<sup>7</sup> Status of land's zoning to be determined. Only applies if zoning is Open Space, conservation or equivalent zoning.



3.8. Dump waste granite rock onto waste rock dump as extension of existing dumps	±2ha	X	<p><b>GNR 983 (dated 8/12/2014) LN1 Activity 27, as amended by GNR 327 (dated 7/04/2017) LN1 Activity 27:</b> The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.</p> <p><b>GNR 983 (dated 8/12/2014) LN1 Activity 28, as amended by GNR 327 (dated 7/04/2017) LN1 Activity 28:</b> Commercial or industrial developments where such land was used for agriculture on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: (ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare.</p>	<p><b>GNR 921 (dated 29/11/2013) Category B: Disposal of waste on land</b> (8) The disposal of general waste to land covering an area in excess of 200m<sup>2</sup> and with a total capacity exceeding 25 000 tons. <i>General waste includes insert waste, as defined in the NEM:WA; Act 59 of 2008, as amended.</i></p> <p><b>GNR 921 (dated 29/11/2013) Category B: Disposal of waste on land</b> (9) The disposal of inert waste to land in excess of 25 000 tons, excluding the disposal of such waste for the purposes of levelling and building which has been authorized by or under other legislation. <i>Inert waste as defined in the NEM:WA; Act 59 of 2008, as amended.</i></p>
3.9. Suitable blocks to be transported to dressing area for dressing	NA	No	NA	No
3.10. Dressing of blocks	NA	No	NA	No
3.11. Transport to dispatch area	NA	No	NA	No
3.12. Dispatch of blocks to market	NA	No	NA	No
3.13. Use of Hydrocarbon storage	NA	No	NA	No
3.14. Use of workshop	NA	No	NA	No
3.15. Personnel amenity use	NA	No	NA	No
<b>4. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE ACTIVITIES</b>				

4.1. Cover waste rock dump leading edge with sand removed prior to extension.	Leading edge	X	NA	No
4.2. Fence excavation securely	±800m	No	NA	No
4.3. Remove all structures, foundations and footings not required by landowner	NA	No	NA <sup>8</sup>	No
4.4. Rip all hardened areas and allow to revegetate naturally	±1ha	No	NA	No
<b>5. AFTERCARE PERIOD</b>				
5.1. Remove alien vegetation, if present	Unknown	No	NA	No
5.2. Monitor revegetation success and continue	Unknown	No	NA	No
5.3. Conduct final environmental audit	NA	No	NA	No
5.4. Lodge closure Application	3991 Ha	X	<p><b>GNR 983 (dated 8/12/2014) LN1 Activity 22, as amended by GNR 327 (dated 7/04/2017) Activity 22:</b>  The decommissioning of any activity requiring –  (i) a closure certificate in terms of section 43 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).</p> <p>Only applies at time of final closure.</p>	No

<sup>8</sup> Decommissioning activity is covered by Activity 22, Closure Certificate listed activity.

### 3.4 Description of the activities to be undertaken

As mentioned above in Section 3.2, the mine plan consists of three (3) quarries as shown in:

- **Diagram 3.1: Yellow 1 Quarry**
- **Diagram 3.2: Yellow 2 Quarry**
- **Diagram 3.3: Cape Spring Quarry**

The project is divided into three phases as listed below:

- Construction, including the planning and implementation phases, creation of infrastructure, mine or pit footprint, access ramps and haul roads, waste, residue and product stockpiles, handling areas, water reticulation and electrical power.
- Operation, including daily activities, mine development and expansion.
- Decommissioning and Closure, including scaling down of activities ahead of temporary or permanent closure, cessation of mining or production, implementation of the rehabilitation programme, monitoring and maintenance for prescribed period after cessation of operations; and closure, including completion of rehabilitation goals, application for closure, transfer of liability to the State and agreed post-closure monitoring or maintenance.

The methodology and technology to be employed in each phase is described below:

#### 3.4.1 Construction Phase: Development of infrastructure and logistics

The company has a lease agreement with the relevant landowner for all logistical facilities like workshops and secure storage as well as accommodation that serves as the company Head Quarters (HQ) off site, and only satellite logistics are provided at these three quarries. Infrastructure, buildings and waste management facilities consist of pre-fabricated buildings and mobile containers as shown in Photograph 1 below. Existing farm tracks will continue to be used and upgrading of the tracks will be undertaken as part of the construction phase, and maintenance as part of the operational phase.



**Photograph 1: Aerial view of satellite logistics located between Yellow Quarry 1 and 2.**

#### 3.4.2 Operational Phase

Granite mining is dependent on market demand for specific colors that can change within a relatively short period of time. Different quarries each with a specific color therefore need to be available although not all of them will be active on the same time depending on the current market trend.

The separate quarries are discussed in section 3.5. The mining method for all of the quarries is the same and consists of:

- The establishment of a flat floor through the use of diamond wire saws.
- The flat floor is then fitted with parallel rails which serve the rotary saws which cut blocks from the ore body with less waste than other systems. The saws have a diameter of 3-4m and for purposes of planning are deemed to have a cutting depth of 1.7m.

- The base of the blocks is separated by small diameter plug and feather technique.
- The raw cut block is lifted out of the hole and placed for transport by block carrying front end loader to the dressing area.
- At the dressing area, the block is neatened up through removal of any protuberances and the 1st grade blocks are then transported to the dispatch yard and the 2nd grade blocks to a separate stockpile area.
- Waste blocks and offcuts are transported by block carrying front end loader to the waste rock dump. Excavators are used to keep the top of the waste dump level to promote traffic movement.



**Photograph 2: Diamond-impregnated wire saw in action at Yellow Quarry 1.**

As the yellow quarry is already in full production as part of small-scale mining no provision is made for production build up and production will stay the same based on the current market demand. It must be noted however that production can be increased if additional markets can be established but this specific colour is not in great demand.

### 3.4.3 Decommissioning Phase

Planning for closure and restoration from the beginning of an operation makes the process easier; waste can be removed as it is created, excavation can be planned so that topography restoration is less complicated, and topsoil soil can be re-used at shorter intervals. Site rehabilitation can \*-make the land more valuable and attractive for resale. Additionally, establishing a closure strategy (and communicating that activity to the public) can help enhance the company's reputation as a socially-responsible operation. The decommissioning and closure phase at the end of the life of the mine will consist of implementing the final rehabilitation, decommissioning and closure plan, which will be included in the EIA Phase of the project.

## 3.5 Project Description

The location of the access roads, mineral resources and infrastructure of each granite quarry that comprises this Mining Right Application is shown on the Mine Site Plans attached at **Diagram 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3.**

### Summary of infrastructure requirements such as roads, rail, electricity and water

As described in section 3.2.2 above, most of the logistics to be used during mining is already available at the company HQ located off site and at these quarries satellite logistics are supplied. Infrastructure, buildings and waste management facilities consist of pre-fabricated buildings and mobile containers as shown in Photograph 1.

The facilities at the company HQ are listed below.

- Living quarters and personnel amenities;
- Workshop with Eskom power supply;
- Service and wash bay with pollution control measures;
- Secure storage area and central supply stores;
- Bunded fuel supply with service apron and fuel spill control measures;
- Bio cell for bioremediation of any potential petrochemical pollution;
- Laydown area for equipment and machinery not in use together with spares and accessories;
- Salvage yard for redundant equipment and steel prior to sale to a scrap dealer;
- Temporary waste storage area for hazardous and other waste;
- Parking area (truck stop) for hauling trucks of transport service providers; and,
- Centralised dispatch yard.

No electricity is available at this site and electricity is generated by diesel “gensets”. Satellite logistics are already in place at the Yellow Quarries but needs upgrading. Development of infrastructure and waste management facilities still needs to be implemented as part of the construction phase at the Cape Spring quarry and when fully developed the satellite logistics area with waste management facilities will consist of the following:

- Pre-fabricated buildings and mobile containers for site office and secure storage area;
- Pre-fabricated buildings for personnel accommodation and amenities for the 10 to 15 people staying on site; and,
- Waste management facilities
  - A demarcated laydown area;
  - A demarcated salvage yard for temporary storage of scrap;
  - Petrochemical and hazardous waste including contaminated/used spares, filters and used oil will be collected and stored in special containers with spill containment measures and transported weekly to the HQ refuse site;
  - The generators need to be supplied with generator bays with a sump for collection of spills and contaminated run off;
  - Contaminated soil and sludge from the collection sumps will be treated in a bio cell (soil farm) to be provided on site;
  - The sorting and dressing area together with stockpile area for low grade blocks to be demarcated for each quarry and the footprint contained; and,
  - Regular sorting and dispatch of blocks to be done as part of housekeeping.



### Diagram 3.1: Yellow 1 Quarry Resource Map

Phase 1: A flat floor has already been developed as part of small-scale mining.

Phase 2: Assume the flat floor is obtained at level 703m. Such floor is lowered by just 2 cuts to level 700m yielding a production (ROM) of 33000m<sup>3</sup>.

Phase 3: Lower entire floor (all now at 700m) by further 6m to yield a further (ROM) of 84 000m<sup>3</sup>.

Phase 4: At this stage no sub surface mining is planned.







**Photograph 3: Aerial view in an easterly direction of Yellow 1 Existing Quarry**





**Photograph 4: Aerial view of Yellow 1 Quarry showing levels obtained during mining phases**



### Diagram 3.2: Yellow 2 Quarry Resource Map

Phase 1 & 2: A flat floor has already been developed as part of small-scale mining.

Phase 3: Lower entire floor by further 6m to yield a further (ROM) of 78 000m<sup>3</sup>.

Phase 4: At this stage no sub surface mining is planned.







**Photograph 5: Aerial view in a northerly direction of Yellow 2 Existing Quarry**





Photograph 6: Aerial view of Yellow 2 Existing Quarry showing mining levels obtained

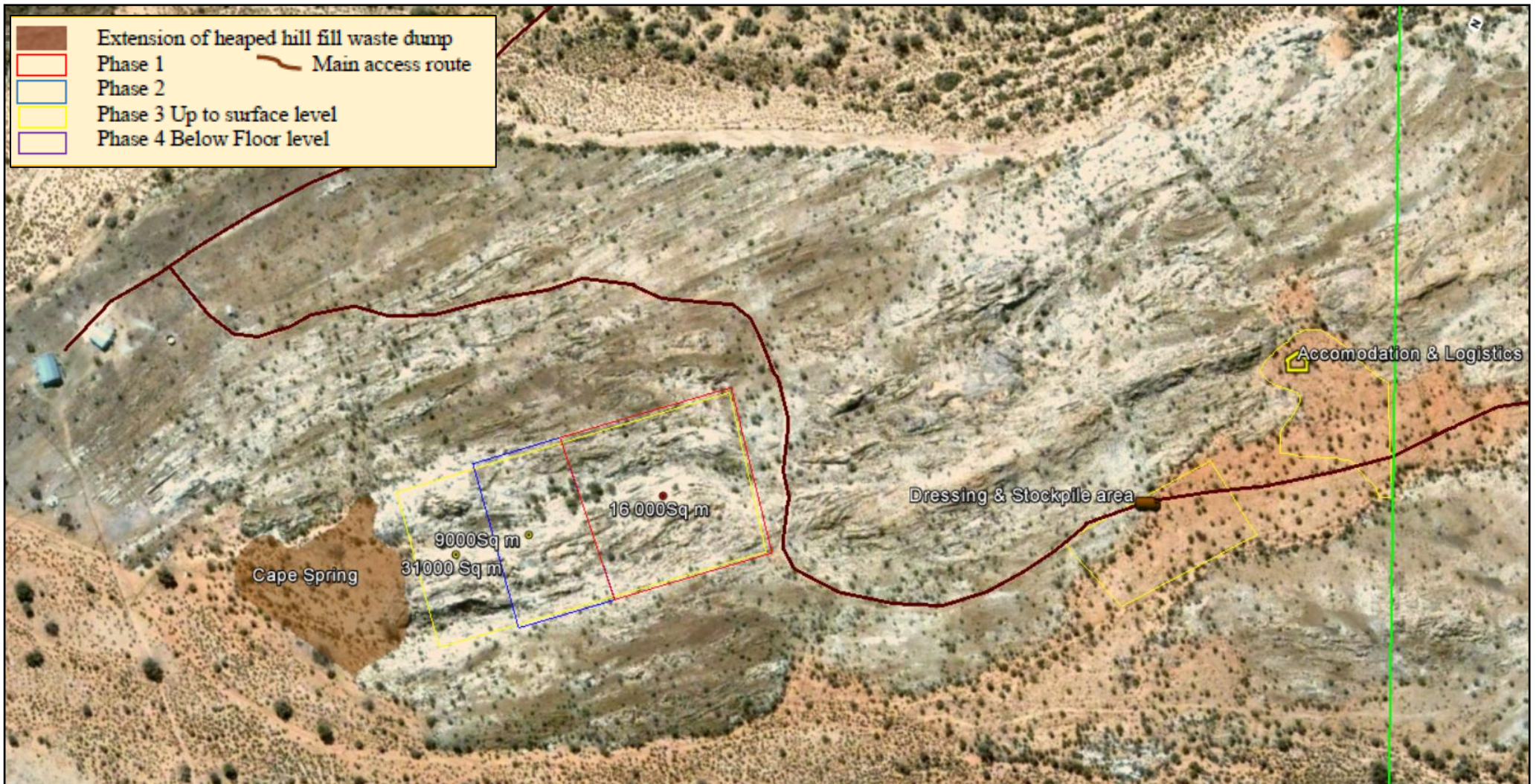


### Diagram 3.3: Cape Spring Quarry Resource Map

Phase 1: Create a flat floor at level 650m. This material is regarded as overburden and dumped as waste with minimal saleable blocks obtained.

Phase 2: Assume the flat floor is obtained at level 648m with most of this material regarded as overburden and only yielding a production (ROM) of 65 000m<sup>3</sup>.

Phase 3: Assume the flat floor is obtained at level 646m with most of this material regarded as overburden and only yielding a production (ROM) of 180 000m<sup>3</sup>. Phase 4: Lower entire floor (all now at 646m) by further 10m to yield a further (ROM) of 310 000m<sup>3</sup>.



## 4 POLICY & LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

### 4.1 Table of Applicable Legislation and Guidelines

Table 2: Applicable Legislation and Guidelines

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT	REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED	HOW DOES THIS DEVELOPMENT COMPLY WITH AND RESPOND TO THE LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT.
<p><b>Constitution of South Africa, specifically everyone has a right;</b>            a. to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing; and            b. to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:            i. prevents pollution and ecological degradation;            ii. promote conservation; and            iii. Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.</p>	<p>Mining Right activities</p>	<p>The mining right activities shall be conducted in such a manner that significant environmental impacts are avoided, where significant impacts cannot all together avoided be minimised and mitigated in order to protect the environmental right of South Africans.</p>
<p><b>Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No 28 of 2002) [MPRDA] Section 24 (as amended)</b>   <b>MPRDA Regulations as amended by GNR349 of 18 April 2011.</b></p>	<p>Application to the DMR for a mining right in terms of Section 22.</p>	<p>The conditions and requirements attached to the granting of the Mining Right will apply to the mining activities.            DMR is the Competent Authority (CA) for this NEMA and NEM:WA application.</p>
<p><b>National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) [NEMA]</b></p>	<p>Application to the DMR for Environmental Authorisation in terms of the 2014 EIA Regulations as amended by the 2017 EIA Regulations.             Refer to Table 1.</p>	<p>An Application for Environmental Authorisation must be submitted to DMR for an Environmental Authorisation.             The listed activities in Table 1 that are triggered determine the Environmental Authorisation (EA) application process to be followed.             The appropriate EA will be obtained before proceeding with any granite mining activities in terms of the mining right application.             The compilation of this Scoping Report and the Public Participation Process is required in terms of NEMA.</p>
<p><b>National Environmental Management: Waste Act, (Act 59 of 2008) [NEMWA] (as amended)</b>   <b>Waste listed activities in GNR 921 (dated 29/11/ 2013)</b>   <b>Regulations regarding the planning and management of residue stockpiles and residue deposits from a prospecting, mining, exploration or production operation in GNR 632 of 24 July 2015.</b></p>	<p>Refer to Table 1 for the waste listed activities in GNR 921 (dated 29/11/ 2013) Category B: Disposal of waste on land.</p>	<p>The listed activities that are triggered determine the Environmental Authorisation (EA) application process to be followed. The Application for Environmental Authorization has included these waste listed activities as shown in Table 1.            Generic mitigation measures for the waste blocks of granite are included in Table 9, and will be included in the EMPr that will be included in the EIA Phase.</p>
<p><b>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004) [NEMBA] National list of ecosystems that are threatened and in need of protection, 2011 (in GN 1002 dated 2 December 2011)</b></p>	<p>Section 8.1.8 &amp; 8.1.9.            Figures 2, 3 &amp; 4.</p>	<p>There are no listed Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable ecosystems on site. The site is located within in a CBA2 Area and not within a River FEPA sub-catchment.</p>
<p><b>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004) [NEMBA]</b></p>	<p>Section 8.1.6</p>	<p>Alien invasive vegetation management will be included in the EMPr.</p>



<b>Alien and Invasive Species List, 2016 (in GN No. 864 dated 29 July 2016)</b>		
<b>National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act 39 of 2004). National Dust Control Regulations in GN R827 of 1 November 2013</b>	Section 8.1.10	Dust control measures are to be included in the EMPr
<b>National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)</b>	Section 8.1.12	An Archaeological Scoping Report has been prepared and is attached at <b>Appendix C</b> . It will be submitted to SAHRA for comment. Any additional mitigation measures will be included in the FBAR and EMPr.
<b>National Water Act, 36 (Act 36 of 1998)</b>	Section 8.1.8 for description of surface water resources in local area, and Figure 3.	Ground water is currently abstracted.  DWS is requested to confirm whether or not a Water Use License is required for the abstraction of the groundwater via boreholes for the full production rates.
<b>Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act 3 of 2000) [PAJA]</b>	Decision by the Competent Authority	Gives effect to section 33 of the Constitution that requires that "Everyone has the right to administrative action that is lawful, reasonable and procedurally fair". All administrative actions must be based on the relevant considerations
<b>Land Use Planning Act, 2014 (Act 3 of 2014) (LUPA)</b>	Comment is required from the Kai !Garib Local Municipality.	Consent use in terms of the Municipal Planning By-Law, 2015 is required to permit mining on properties that are zoned for Agricultural purposes.
<b>Municipal Plans and Policies</b>		
Kai !Garib Integrated Development Plan (IDP)	Section 5.3	The Need & Desirability of the project is referenced in terms of the LM IDP, specifically relating to employment creation, skills transfer, alien invasive vegetation management and general environmental management. Relevant mitigation measures will be included in the EMPr.
ZF Mgcawu District Municipality IDP	Section 5.4	The Need & Desirability of the project is referenced in terms of the District Municipality IDP, specifically relating to employment creation, skills transfer, alien invasive vegetation management climate change and impacts on biodiversity, which will be included in the EMPr
Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (NCPSPDF)	Section 5.5	Sustainable development is a key consideration as addressed in this impact assessment report.
Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy 2004-2014 (NCPGDS)	Section 5.6	Sustainable development is a key consideration as addressed in this impact assessment report.
<b>Standards, Guidelines and Spatial Tools</b>		
Mining and Biodiversity Guideline: 2013 Mainstreaming biodiversity into the mining sector. Pretoria.	Section 5.1 & 8.1.9 Figure 5	The mitigation measures to address and mitigate the potential impacts of the mining will be included in the EMPr.
DEA Guideline on Need & Desirability (2017)	Section 5.7	Refer to Section 5.7
DEA Guideline on PPP DMR Guideline on Consultation with Communities and I&APs (undated)	Section 7, Table 8 & <b>Appendix B.</b>	Refer to Section 7 & Table 7 and <b>Appendix B (to be completed in the FSR).</b>
DEAT Integrated Environmental Management Information Series 5: Impact Significance (2002)	Section 8	To be included in the EIR phase.
DEAT Integrated Environmental Management Information Series 7: Cumulative Effects Assessment (2004)	Section 8	To be included in the EIR phase.
SANBI BGIS databases (www.bgis.sanbi.org)	Baseline environmental description and Figures 1 to 5	Used during desktop research to identify sensitive environments within the mining permit area.
SANS 1929:2005 Edition 1.1 – Ambient Air Quality Limits for Common Pollutants	Management and monitoring measures	Standard for dust fallout. Dust mitigation measures are to be included in the EMPr.

## 5 NEED & DESIRABILITY OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

### 5.1 Mining and Biodiversity Guidelines (2013)

The Mining and Biodiversity Guidelines (2013)<sup>9</sup> state that: “Sustainable development is enshrined in South Africa’s Constitution and laws. The need to sustain biodiversity is directly or indirectly referred to in a number of Acts, not least the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004) (hereafter referred to as the Biodiversity Act), and is fundamental to the notion of sustainable development. International guidelines and commitments as well as national policies and strategies are important in creating a shared vision for sustainable development in South Africa”.

DMR, as custodian of South Africa’s mineral resources, is tasked with enabling the sustainable development of these resources. This includes giving effect to the constitutional requirement to “prevent pollution and ecological degradation; promote conservation; and secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development”<sup>10</sup>.

The primary environmental objective of the MPRDA is to give effect to the “environmental right”<sup>11</sup> contained in the South African Constitution. The MPRDA further requires the Minister to ensure the sustainable development of South Africa’s mineral resources, within the framework of national environmental policies, norms and standards, while promoting economic and social development.

The Mining and Biodiversity Guidelines (2013) document identifies four categories of biodiversity priority areas in relation to their biodiversity importance and implications for mining. The categories of relevance to this Mining Area are: Category B: Highest Biodiversity importance – highest risk for mining; Category C: High Biodiversity Importance – high risk to mining; and “Category D: Moderate Biodiversity Importance” – moderate risk for mining.

The latest CBA mapping (refer to **Figure 4**) indicates that only Category B is applicable to this project site.

These categories basically require an environmental impact assessment process to address the issues of sustainability. Refer to Section 8.1.9 and **Figure 5**.

### 5.2 Granite Material Supply and Employment Benefits

The defining feature of **dimension stone** is that unlike other mineral commodities which have value mainly as a result of their physical properties, the physical properties of a rock are merely the minimum qualification in determining whether it is fit for use in dimension stone applications. Dimension stone can be defined as “naturally occurring rock material cut, shaped or selected for use in blocks, slabs, sheets or other construction units of specialised shapes and sizes”. A dimension stone block thus has value as a result of its dimensions and appearance, underlain by a set of minimum physical properties (among these are various strength parameters, workability, ability to take a polish, and resistance to physical and chemical weathering). The dimension stone product in this case is granite blocks cut from the resource. The blocks vary in size but an average of 2m x 1m x 1m is assumed. The ultimate success in marketing a natural stone as a dimension stone lies firstly in its appearance, and secondly in the possibility of producing rectangular blocks of suitable dimensions (hence the term dimension stone) to allow for successful production of the final product in the required sizes. At this stage, only a market exists for first grade blocks therefore the recovery rate is only 25%. At the moment all products are sold as a FOT<sup>12</sup> product at the mine and transported to a Depo in Cape Town from where it is exported for further cutting at international locations. As mentioned above, dimension stone is a collective term for various natural stones used for structural or decorative purposes in construction and monumental applications. The material is sent as blocks to cutters overseas with the final product consumer home decor materials (counter tops, tiles, etc.).

<sup>9</sup> Department of Environmental Affairs, Department of Mineral Resources, Chamber of Mines, South African Mining and Biodiversity Forum, and South African National Biodiversity Institute. 2013. Mining and Biodiversity Guideline: Mainstreaming biodiversity into the mining sector. Pretoria.

<sup>10</sup> Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (No. 108 of 1996).

<sup>11</sup> Section 24 of the Constitution states that “everyone has the right (a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and (b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that: prevent pollution and ecological degradation; promote conservation; and secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.”

<sup>12</sup> FoT: “Free on Truck”, which means there is no processing and that it’s a raw product.

In terms of **employment opportunities and job security at this mining area**, there are no posts for professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management; 6 posts for skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management supervisors, foremen and superintendents; 23 posts for semi-skilled staff; and, 8 posts for non-permanent employees (Chinese), providing a total of 37 employment opportunities in years 1 to 5. In years 6 to 10, the number of non-permanent employees will increase by 6.

### 5.3 Kai !Garib Local Municipality IDP (2017 2018)

In the Constitution of South Africa (108 of 1996) the objectives of a municipality or local government structure are described as follows under “section 152. (1) The objects of local government are-

- (a) to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- (b) to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- (c) to promote social and economic development;
- (d) to promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- (e) To encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government”.

The vision of the Kai! Garib Local Municipality is: “Creating an economically viable and fully developed municipality, which enhances the standard of living of all the inhabitants / community of Kai! Garib through good governance, excellent service delivery and sustainable development.”

The IDP states that it is important that economic opportunities are expanded in local areas, in a way that takes both people and biodiversity into account to ensure sustainable livelihoods. The report highlights that nature-based tourism should encourage local economic development, and that there is a large need to expand the skills of local communities, and encourage entrepreneurs in the tourism industry, the game farming industry and commercialisation enterprises, through support for training, access to finances and marketing.

The uncontrolled spread of invasive species is listed as one of the key threats to indigenous biodiversity. This spread has negative impacts on the economy, in sectors as diverse as health, agriculture, water supply and tourism and is likely to become much worse with climate change. The Municipality has identified the need for a Plan to monitor, control and eradicate these species.

The IDP lists various minerals and the status of the mines within the Municipality.

The IDP highlights the importance of the Orange River as a surface water resource and lists that one of the main issues of importance is the dry climate of the region and the limited potential of water resources which naturally occur in the water management area.

The IDP identifies its strengths which include a large labour pool and solar energy; weaknesses which include a lack of formal sector employment opportunities, high unemployment, lack of skills and knowledge; opportunities which include potential for expanded small scale and emerging farmers’ development, and provincial tourism initiatives; and threats as lack of skills and capacitated labour, environment deterioration, deterioration of infrastructure, high rate of unemployment, poor sustainability of local business, backlog in housing, price escalations (building material); water / groundwater pollution.

The proposed granite mining project will continue to provide job security, local employment, local skills transfer and economic upliftment, in a sustainable manner as ensured through this environmental impact assessment process and implementation of the EMPr and Closure and Rehabilitation Plan (that will be prepared as part of the EIA Phase).

### 5.4 ZF Mgcawu District

The ZF Mgcawu District Municipality accounts for about 30% of the Northern Cape economy, and the ZF Mgcawu's economy is largely dominated by mining and agriculture. The vision of this DM is: “Quality support to deliver quality services”. The IDP’s strategic objective of relevance to this project is considered to be “(v) To Facilitate the Development of Sustainable regional land use, economic, spatial and environmental planning frameworks that will support and guide the development of a diversified, resilient and sustainable district economy”, with Local Economic Development (LED) objectives of business development and support highlighted under this objective. It references priority needs for the Kai! Garib LM as housing and land ownership, basic services, poverty and unemployment / LED as the top three needs.

The provision of job security, employment and skills transfer are identified as positive environmental impacts in this DSR.



The Environmental Management Framework is referenced from the Kai! Garib LM IDP and highlights the varied landscape of the area which provides a unique and special character with the potential to contribute to a variety of local and international tourism opportunities, especially if scenic routes are developed that takes these landscapes into account. Many of the towns are located in the proximity of the Orange River (e.g. Keimoes, Kakamas, Marchand and Augrabies). The area is known for its hot days and cold nights, and very dry climate with an average yearly rainfall of  $\pm 189\text{mm/a}$ . The area is very suitable for solar energy generation.

The ZF Mgcawu District Municipality acknowledges that climate change poses a threat to the environment, its residents, and future development. Actions are required to reduce carbon emissions (mitigation), and prepare for the changes that are projected to take place (adaptation) in the District. ZF Mgcawu District Municipality has therefore prioritised the development of a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Climate Change Response Plan. Through this program key climate change vulnerability indicators were identified. These are indicators where ZF Mgcawu District Municipality may be at risk to the impacts of climate change, and include biodiversity and the environment, and water.

Changes in climate are predicted to result in the shifting of bioregions in South Africa. In the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, it is projected that with the warmer temperatures that there will be a replacement of Nama Karoo biome with Savanna and Desert biomes. A large amount of Nama Karoo and Nama Karoo related species will be lost. Terrestrial and river ecosystems and their associated species will also be negatively impacted. The proposed priority responses in the biodiversity and environmental Sector are:

1. Research on better veld/land management practices (overgrazing) & awareness conservation.
2. Monitoring and enforcement of municipal by-laws focusing on conservation and pollution issues.
3. Pursue formal conservation of threatened, endangered and unprotected vegetation types not represented in formal conservation areas.

The ZF Mgcawu District Municipality is currently experiencing issues of water scarcity and quality. Climate change is expected to exacerbate this problem. Drought, reduced runoff, increased evaporation, and an increase in flood events will impact on both water quality and quantity. The proposed priority responses in the Water Sector are:

1. Develop relocation plans for agriculture within flood lines.
2. Collaborate with Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT) to initiate a fish farming project for subsistence farmers.
3. Develop and implement water conservation and rainwater harvesting campaigns within the district.

The effects of climate change, such as flood events, on the proposed sand mining project will be mitigated as per the measures that will be contained in the EMP. The mitigation for emissions of greenhouse gases from vehicles associated with the sand mining activities will be addressed in the EMP.

## **5.5 Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (NCPSDF)**

The NCPSDF states that the: "Cape is not one of South Africa's richest provinces in monetary terms. Accordingly, there is a need for coherent prioritisation of projects within a spatial economic framework that takes due cognisance of environmental realities and the imperative to create a developmental state". The NCPSDF was designed as an integrated planning and management tool for all spheres of government to facilitate on-going sustainable development throughout the province.

The NCPSDF, together with the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS), is set to fulfil an important role as a spatial and strategic guideline that addresses the key challenges of poverty, inequality and environmental degradation through the innovative use of the resources (capital) of the province for the benefit of all concerned."

The potential for job security, employment and skills transfer are identified as positive environmental impacts in this DSR. The potential negative environmental impacts can be mitigated through the implementation of the EMP and the Closure and Rehabilitation Plan, to ensure a sustainable granite mining activity.

## **5.6 Northern Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy 2004 – 2014 (NCPGDS)**

The NCPGDS has the following vision for the Province: "Building a prosperous, sustainable growing provincial economy to reduce poverty and improve social development." The strategy for the growth and development of the Province is guided by the following key principles:

- Equality – notwithstanding the need to advance persons previously disadvantaged, development planning should ensure that all persons should be treated equally;
- Efficiency –the promotion of the optimal utilisation of existing physical, human and financial resources;
- Integration – the integration of spatially coherent regional and local economic development and improved service delivery systems.
- Good Governance – the promotion of democratic, participatory, cooperative and accountable systems of governance and the efficient and effective administration of development institutions;
- Sustainability – the promotion of economic and social development through the sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources and the maintenance of the productive value of the physical environment;
- Batho Pele – the placement of people and their needs at the forefront of its concern and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, economic, social and cultural interests equitably.

## 5.7 DEA Guideline on Need and Desirability (2017)

As referenced in the DEA Guideline on Need and Desirability (2017), NEMA defines “evaluation” as “the process of ascertaining the relative importance or significance of information, in the light of people’s values, preferences and judgements, in order to make a decision.” In evaluating each impact (negative and positive) in terms of each of the aspects of the environment, “need and desirability” must specifically be considered in the analysis of each impact of the proposed activity. However, to determine if the proposed activity is the best option when considering “need and desirability”, it must also be informed by the sum of all the impacts considered holistically. In this regard “need and desirability” also becomes the impact summary with regard to the proposed activity. The Impact summary will be included in the EIR.

These Guidelines state that: “In considering the impact summary it must be remembered that ultimately the aim of EIA is to identify, predict and evaluate the actual and potential risks for and impacts on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic and cultural aspects of the environment, in order to find the alternatives and options that best avoid negative impacts altogether, or where negative impacts cannot be avoided, to minimise and manage negative impacts to acceptable levels, while optimising positive impacts, to ensure that ecological sustainable development and justifiable social and economic development outcomes are achieved”.

The **principles of Integrated Environmental Management (EIM)** as set out in Section 23 of NEMA have been considered in this scoping environmental assessment and will be applied in the EIR, EMPr and Closure Report, as explained below.

- **Environmental management placing people and their needs at forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, physiological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably** – This process will be undertaken in a transparent manner and all effort will be made to involve all the relevant stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties. I.e. Public participation will be undertaken to obtain the issues / concerns / comments of the affected people for input into the process.
- **Socially, environmentally and economically sustainable development** – All aspects of the receiving environment and how this will be impacted has been considered and investigated to ensure a minimum detrimental impact to the environment. Where the impact could not be avoided, suitable and effective mitigation measures were proposed to ensure that the impact is mitigated. i.e. this report along with the EMPr (to be included in the EIA Phase) proposes mitigation measures which will minimise the negative impacts of the proposal on the environment.
- **Consideration for ecosystem disturbance and loss of biodiversity** – the project site is located within in a Critical Biodiversity Area 2 (CBA2). The vegetation type found on site is not listed in the "National List of Threatened Ecosystems that are Threatened and in Need of Protection" in GN 1002 dated 9/12/2011. Ecosystem disturbance and loss of biodiversity are considered in the impact assessment. The granite extraction process is considered to be a relatively benign type of mining. Rehabilitation back to the natural state is a key component, and will be undertaken in a phased manner as the mining activities progress. This report together with the EMPr and Closure Plan proposes mitigation measures which will minimise the impacts of the proposal on the environment.
- **Pollution and environmental degradation** – The implementation of recommendations made and proposed mitigations to be detailed in the EIR and Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPr), and Closure Plan will ensure minimum environmental degradation.

- **Landscape disturbance** – All aspects of the receiving environment and how this will be impacted has been considered and investigated at a scoping level to ensure a minimum detrimental impact to the environment. Where the impact could not be avoided, suitable and effective mitigation measures will be detailed in the EIR, EMPr and Closure Plan to ensure that the impact is mitigated. For example, landscape disturbance impacts associated with the development such as removal of granite and granite rock dump sites, erosion and dust have been identified and detailed mitigation measures will be proposed to minimise the impacts.
- **Waste avoidance, minimisation and recycling** – These aspects were considered and incorporated into the operational component of the project.
- **Responsible and equitable use of non-renewable resources** – These aspects have been considered and there is not much scope to reduce the use of non-renewable resources, such as vehicle transport. Solar panels are not currently utilized to provide power to borehole pumps at these mines.
- **Avoidance, minimisation and remedying of environmental impacts** - All aspects of the receiving environment and how this will be impacted have been considered and investigated to ensure a minimum detrimental impact to the environment. Where the impact could not be avoided, suitable and effective mitigation measures will be proposed to ensure that the impact is mitigated. A number of mitigation measures will be detailed to minimise the impact of the proposal on the environment.
- **Interests, needs and values of Interested and Affected Parties** – This process has been undertaken in a transparent manner and all effort is being made to involve all the relevant stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs). The DSR is being made available to all identified I&APs to obtain comments on the proposed development.
- **Access of information** – Potential Interested and Affected Parties will be notified of the proposal and the availability of the Draft Scoping Report (DSR). They will also be notified of having the opportunity to register as an I&AP and they will be kept informed during the course of the EIA process.
- **Promotion of community well-being and empowerment** – This process will be undertaken in a transparent manner and all effort will be made to involve all the relevant stakeholders and I&APs.

Potential impacts on the biophysical environment and socio-economic conditions have been assessed, and steps have been taken to mitigate negative impacts, and enhance positive impacts. Any mitigation measures from SAHRA will be included in the FBAR and EMPr. Adequate and appropriate opportunity will be provided for public participation. Environmental attributes have been considered based on the available information, and environmental management practices have been identified and established to ensure that the proposed activities will proceed in accordance with the principles of IEM.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS FOLLOWED TO REACH THE PREFERRED SITE, ACTIVITY & ALTERNATIVE

### 6.1 Process to Reach the Proposed Preferred Alternative

With reference to the site plans provided as **Diagrams 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3** showing the location of the individual activities on site, details are provided of the alternatives considered with respect to:

- (a) the property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;
- (b) the type of activity to be undertaken;
- (c) the design or layout of the activity;
- (d) the technology to be used in the activity;
- (e) the operational aspects of the activity; and
- (f) the option of not implementing the activity.

Appendix 2 Section 2 (h)(i) of the EIA Regulations, 2014, requires that all S&EIR processes must identify and describe feasible and reasonable alternatives. Alternatives considered during screening phases of the project are described below.

### 6.2 Location or Site Alternatives

The Springbok to Upington Main Road (N14) provides excellent access to the mining operation. The turn-off from the N14 to the Mine Head Quarters of the Applicant, Sizisa is 45 km east of Pofadder. The design or layout of the mining is determined by the shape, position and orientation of the granite mineral resource. In addition, high voltage power lines run through some of the properties, and an end-user electricity outlet is available. However, on some of the remote quarries electricity supply is by mobile generators. Process and potable water is obtained from boreholes on the property with collection sumps for the recycling of process water used to cool the saws used for cutting of the granite blocks. Water is stored in a plastic tank and or old farm reservoirs. Most of the logistics for all this operation is supplied at the company HQ that were developed as part of farm improvements.

The location of the satellite accommodation and logistics, and rock dump sites for each quarry has been identified based on the topography of each site and earmarked for existing disturbed footprints for the existing mined sites, and are extensions of existing mine dumps, as shown in the detailed Site Plan for each quarry.

The Granite Quarries that comprise this Mining Right Application are:

- **Yellow 1 Quarry (Diagram 3.1)**
- **Yellow 2 Quarry (Diagram 3.2)**
- **Cape Spring Quarry (Diagram 3.3)**

### 6.3 Type of Activity

The Applicant is not the land owner, so it would not be realistic for this company to propose another type of activity, as their core business is the mining of granite. The holder of a mining right is required to rehabilitate the environment affected by mining to its natural state or to another predetermined land use. Although the mining activity takes place over a long-time period, the best post-mining land use alternative is to return the site to its natural state. Other activity alternatives have therefore not been considered as the purpose of the proposed project is to mine granite from the identified deposits with the mining right application area as shown in **Diagrams 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3**. The only other activity required to be assessed in terms of NEMA is the “do-nothing” alternative, as detailed further in section 6.7 below.

### 6.4 Design or Layout of Activity

The design or layout of a mining project is determined by the shape, position and orientation of the mineral resource. Best practice dictates that it is better to mine and rehabilitate the area sequentially in mining blocks, as this minimises the disturbance to the mining blocks once they have been rehabilitated. The significance of the environmental impacts associated with different possible design or layout alternatives would be very similar.

## 6.5 Technology Alternatives

The technology used in a mining project is determined by the shape, position and orientation of the mineral resource. This mining operation can be classified as quarrying the open or surface excavation of granite. Quarrying starts from the earth's surface and maintains exposure to the surface throughout the extraction period. For both access and safety, the excavation usually has stepped or benched side slopes. Quarrying methods depend mainly on the desired size and shape of the stone and its physical characteristics and the main equipment used are diamond saws (Rotary saws).

- Diamond saws are large diamond-impregnated circular blades up to 2 m in diameter that are used to form vertical cuts in the rock by moving the machine along a guideline or rail. Extremely accurate cuts can be made in this way.
- Wire saws are also used. These consist of several pulleys over which pass an endless carborundum or diamond-impregnated steel wire.

Particularly in granite mining, improvement in diamond wire sawing efficiency and rotary saws has significantly reduced the use of explosives in the extraction of blocks. This has resulted in higher recovery of saleable blocks and therefore less waste to be disposed of, as well as reducing the emissions of blasting gases, noise and ground vibration.

The proposed mining will take advantage of previously developed floors and faces for immediate production. However, at some of the quarries the mining model requires an absolutely flat floor upon which rails are placed for use by the rotary blades. In order to achieve the flat floor, the rock may initially be hewn by diamond wire saws.

The mining method for all of the quarries is the same and consists of:

- The establishment of a flat floor through the use of diamond wire saws.
- The flat floor is then fitted with parallel rails which serve the rotary saws which cut blocks from the ore body with less waste than other systems. The saws have a diameter of 3-4m and for purposes of planning are deemed to have a cutting depth of 1.7m.
- The base of the blocks is separated by small diameter plug and feather technique.
- The raw cut block is lifted out of the hole and placed for transport by block carrying front end loader to the dressing area.
- At the dressing area, the block is neatened up through removal of any protuberances and the 1st grade blocks are then transported to the dispatch yard and the 2nd grade blocks to a separate stockpile area.
- Waste blocks and offcuts are transported by block carrying front end loader to the waste rock dump. Excavators are used to keep the top of the waste dump level to promote traffic ability.

There are no reasonable or feasible technology alternatives for further consideration.

## 6.6 Operational alternatives

The Mining Plan Programme sets out the operational plan for the mines based on the international demand per granite colour. There are no reasonable or feasible operational alternatives for further consideration.

## 6.7 The No-go Alternative

The No-Go Alternative will mean that the existing granite prospecting and bulk sampling will not be realised into a Mining Right and mining will not continue. There will be no supply of granite for the international market. There will be no new employment opportunities or guaranteed job security for the existing mine employees.

The assessment of alternatives must at all times include the "no-go" option as a baseline against which all other alternatives must be measured. The "no go" alternative is therefore assessed together with the preferred alternative.

The project site has been selected based on the results from prospecting and bulk sampling. The layout and technology of each quarry has been determined by the shape, position and orientation of the mineral resource, Refer to the Site Plans included as **Diagrams 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3**. The existing infrastructure and access roads will be utilised, and existing dump sites expanded where indicated. The operational approach is practical and based on best practice to ensure a phased mining, followed by rehabilitation in sequential stages.

In summary therefore:

- The preferred and only locations of the granite mining activity are the earmarked sites shown in **Diagrams 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3.**
- The preferred and only activity is the mining of granite as dimension stone for the international market already established.
- The preferred and only technology is the use of the saws, machinery to move the blocks and to shape the blocks, and transportation offsite to its destination.
- The Site Plan or layout of each quarry within the project site is shown in **Diagrams 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3.** The individual Site Plans show the preferred and only location of the logistics (which are shared wherever possible to reduce the development footprint) and the dump sites which are extensions of existing ones from previously approved and/ or historical mining activities.

There are therefore no other reasonable or feasible sites, layouts, activities, technologies, or operational alternatives for further consideration in the impact assessment component, other than the mandatory “no-go” alternative that must be assessed for comparison purposes as the environmental baseline.

## 7 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

### 7.1 Introduction

The public participation process has been conducted according to the requirements as prescribed in Regulations 40 to 44 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended). Full details of the public participation process conducted including copies of all supporting documents (e.g. the information provided to Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) and the comments received) will be included in **Appendix B** in the Final Scoping Report

### 7.2 Comment period on Draft Scoping Report

The Draft Scoping Report will be distributed with the project notification via email to relevant Government Departments, and included with the Registered Letter to landowners and adjacent neighbours.

**The commenting period of 30 days on this Draft Scoping Report is from 5th January 2018 to 5th February 2018.**

Comments received will be included in the Final Scoping Report submitted to DMR for consideration.

All public consultation documents, such as a copy of the advertisement placed in a local newspaper; site notices placed on site; registered letters; and proof of project notification, will be included in the Final Scoping Report.

Registered I&APs will be notified of the commencement of the EIA Phase.

Refer to Table 7 in the Plan of Study for EIA (Sections 10.6 and 10.7).



### 7.3 Summary of Issues Raised by I&APs

This table will be completed following comments received on the Draft Scoping Report.

**Table 3: Summary of Issues Raised by I&APs**

<b>Interested and Affected Parties</b> List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.		<b>Date Comments Received</b>	<b>Issues raised</b>	<b>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</b>	<b>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated.</b>
<b><u>AFFECTED PARTIES</u></b>					
<b>Landowner</b>	<b>X</b>				
<b>Lawful occupier/s of the land</b>					
<b>Landowners or lawful occupiers on adjacent properties</b>	<b>X</b>				
<b>Municipal Councillor</b>	<b>X</b>				
<b>Municipality</b>	<b>X</b>				

<b>Organs of state (Responsible for infrastructure that may be affected Roads Department, Eskom, Telkom, DWA</b>					
N/A					
<b>Communities</b>					
N/A					
<b>Dept. Land Affairs</b>					
N/A					
<b>Traditional Leaders</b>					
N/A					
<b>Dept. Environmental Affairs &amp; Nature Conservation</b>	<b>X</b>				
<b>Other Competent Authorities affected</b>	<b>X</b>				
Dept. Water & Sanitation					
Dept. Agric., Land Reform & Rural Development					
<b><u>OTHER AFFECTED PARTIES</u></b>					
<b><u>INTERESTED PARTIES</u></b>					

## 8 THE ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT SITE

### 8.1 Type of Environment Affected by the Proposed Activity

#### 8.1.1 Regional Setting

The project site is located within the Nama-Karoo Biome. The Nama-Karoo is a large, landlocked region on the central plateau of the western half of South Africa and extends into south-eastern Namibia. The climate is continental and is little affected by the ameliorating influences of the oceans. It is an arid biome, where most of the rivers are non-perennial, apart from the Orange River and the few permanent streams in the south-west that originate in the neighbouring higher rainfall areas.

#### 8.1.2 Landscape and Land Use

Mucina and Rutherford (2006) describe the landscape as having characteristic hills and low mountains with slightly irregular plains.

Refer to **Figure 1** which shows the land-use as per the SANBI BGIS map viewer database dated 2009. The white areas are either eroded areas or areas devoid of vegetation, as the area is very rocky with large rock surfaces. The green patches indicate fynbos shrubs; the light purple low shrub land; and, the brown patches are indicated as grassland.

The Headquarters of the Applicant<sup>13</sup> are situated in the original farm buildings that are found on a farm off site, which were upgraded as part of that farm's infrastructure. Livestock farming occurs adjacent to the project site. The severe drought has adversely affected livestock farming in the local and regional area, resulting in small concentrations of livestock around watering holes.

#### 8.1.3 Geology and Soils

The geology of the area comprises of gneissic granite outcrops rising above flat sandy plains (forming part of the Swartouperge extending ±50 km to the north) and belong to the Little Namaqualand Suite. The terrain is underlain almost entirely by different granitic intrusives. The granites form a pluton (mountain) approximately 20 x 5 kilometres, with its long axis striking northwest-southeast.

In the surrounding flat-lying areas the granites are less resistant to weathering and are indicated by sporadic small outcrops. Xenoliths of meta-sediments with extents of one to tens of meters occur sporadically through the granites. Deep-seated ultramafic intrusive bodies are indicated by positive aeromagnetic anomalies, which are associated with surface showings of sulphidic mineralization (oxidized to gossans). Inclusions of ultramafic igneous rocks were reportedly observed in drilled sulphidic intersections on the terrain.

The sands and calcrete are of Quaternary sediments. The area is mostly representing the Af land type, with deep red sands predominant. The soils in a regional context are reddish, moderately shallow, sandy, and often overlay layers of calcrete of varying depths and thickness. The soils are typically weakly structured with low organic content. These soils drain freely which results in a soil surface susceptible to erosion, especially wind erosion when the vegetation cover is sparse and gully erosion in areas where storm-water is allowed to concentrate. The soils in the area are generally not suitable for dry land crop production and the only area where intensive crop cultivation is feasible is along the Orange River where irrigation is possible. The productivity of the project area is very low.

#### 8.1.4 Slope

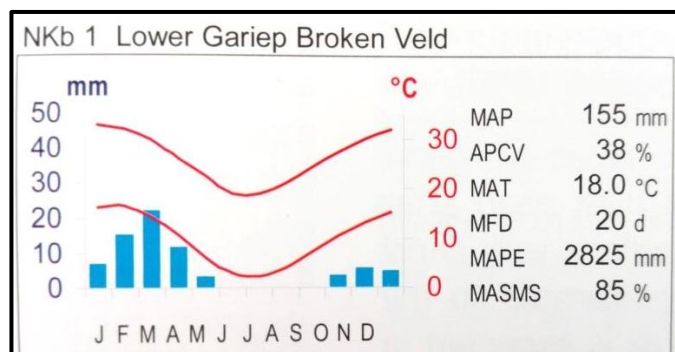
Refer to **Figure 1** which shows the contours at 20 metre intervals.

#### 8.1.5 Climate

The climatic diagrams of the Nama-Karoo Biome units are described below and represented in the diagrams associated with the different vegetation types. Refer to **Figure 2** for the SANBI BIS National Vegetation Map, which shows the location of the project site within these vegetation types, and associated climatic information.

<sup>13</sup> The farm infrastructure and Company Headquarters are located on Farm Swart Modder Mountain 445, approximately 15km in a south-westerly direction from the 2 Yellow quarries.

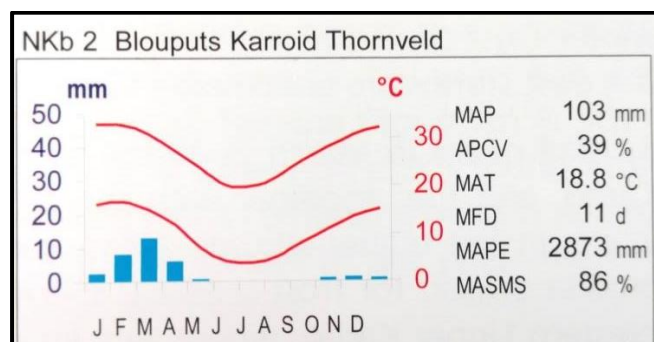
**NKb1 Lower Gariep Broken Veld:** According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006) the MAP ranges from about 70mm in the west to 240mm in the east. Mean maximum and minimum monthly temperatures for Kakamas are 41.3°C and -2°C for January and July respectively. Frost incidence ranges from less than 10 frost days per year in the west to about 30 days in the east. Refer to Diagram 4.1 below [referenced from Figure 7.2 in Mucina and Rutherford (2006)].



**Diagram 4.1: NKb 1 Lower Gariep Broken Veld**

[The blue bars show the median monthly precipitation. The red lines show the mean daily maximum and minimum temperature.]

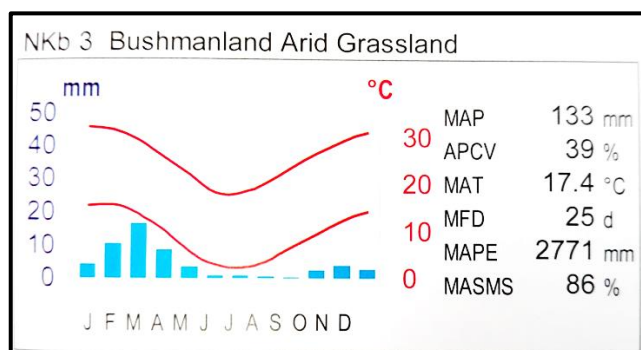
**NKb2 Blouputs Karroid Thornveld:** According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006) the MAP is the lowest of the Nama-Karoo vegetation type and ranges from 80mm to 120mm. Seasonal rainfall peaks in March, winters are dry. Incidence of frost is relatively low. Refer to Diagram 4.2 [referenced from Figure 7.2 in Mucina and Rutherford (2006)].



**Diagram 4.2: NKb 2: Blouputs Karroid Thornveld**

[The blue bars show the median monthly precipitation. The red lines show the mean daily maximum and minimum temperature.]

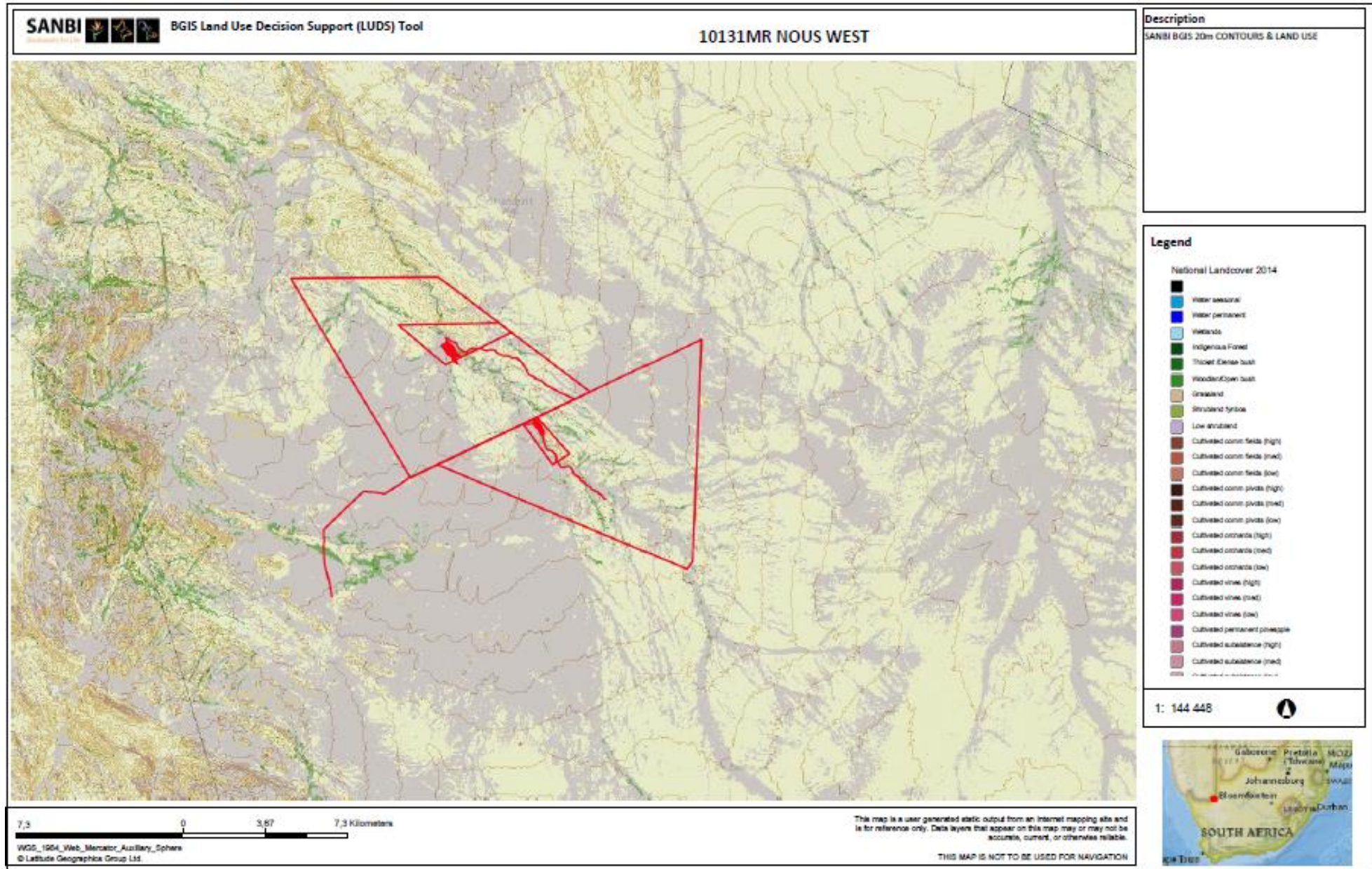
**NKb3 Bushmanland Arid Grassland:** According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006), the rainfall is largely in summer and early autumn and is very variable for year to year. The Mean Annual Precipitation (MAP) ranges from about 70mm in the west to 200mm in the east. Mean maximum and minimum monthly temperatures for Kenhart are 40.6°C and -3.7°C for January and July respectively. Frost incidence ranges from around 10 frost days per year in the northwest to about 35 days in the east. Wind swirls (dust devils) are common on hot summer days. Refer to the climate diagram inserted below as Diagram 4.3 for NKb 3 Bushmanland Arid Grassland [referenced from Figure 7.2 in Mucina and Rutherford (2006)].



**Diagram 4.3: Climate diagram for NKb 3 Bushmanland Arid Grassland**

[The blue bars show the median monthly precipitation. The red lines show the mean daily maximum and minimum temperature.]

Figure 1: SANBI BGIS 20m Contours and Land Use





### 8.1.6 Vegetation

Refer to **Figure 2** mapped from the SANBI BIS National Vegetation Map, which shows the location of the project site within these vegetation types:

- **Nkb1 Lower Garieb Broken Veld**

According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006) this vegetation type is associated with hills and low mountains, slightly irregular plains but with some rugged terrain with sparse vegetation dominated by shrubs and dwarf shrubs, with annuals conspicuous, especially in spring, and perennial grasses and herbs. Groups of widely scattered low trees such as *Aloe dichotoma* var. *dichotoma* and *Acacia mellifera* subsp. *detinens* occur on slopes of koppies and on sandy soils of foot slopes respectively.

This vegetation type is found at an altitude of 400m to 1200m.

This vegetation type is Least Threatened, with 4% statutorily conserved in the Augrabies Falls National Park, with only a very small part transformed.

- **NKb2 Blouputs Karroid Thornveld**

Mucina and Rutherford (2006) describe this vegetation type as an open shrubland on slightly undulating rocky plains dominated by patchy occurrences of *Acacia mellifera* subsp. *detinens*. Prominent lower shrubs include *Phaeoptilum spinosum*, *Boscia foetida* and *Cadaba aphylla*, while the dominant grasses include *Schmidtia Kalahari-ensis* and *Stipagrostis ciliate*, *S. obtuse* and *S. uniplumis*.

This vegetation type is found at an altitude of between 500m to 800m.

This vegetation type is Least Threatened, with about 27% statutorily conserved in the Augrabies Falls National Park, with only a very small part transformed.

- **Nkb3 Bushmanland Arid Grassland**

According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006) this vegetation is associated with extensive to irregular plains on a slightly sloping plateau sparsely vegetated by grassland dominated by white grasses which gives this vegetation type the character of semi-desert 'steppe', with low shrubs in places, and annual herbs after good rainfalls.

This vegetation type is found at an altitude of between 600m to 1200m.

This vegetation type is Least Threatened, with small patches conserved in the Augrabies Falls National Park with very little of the area transformed.

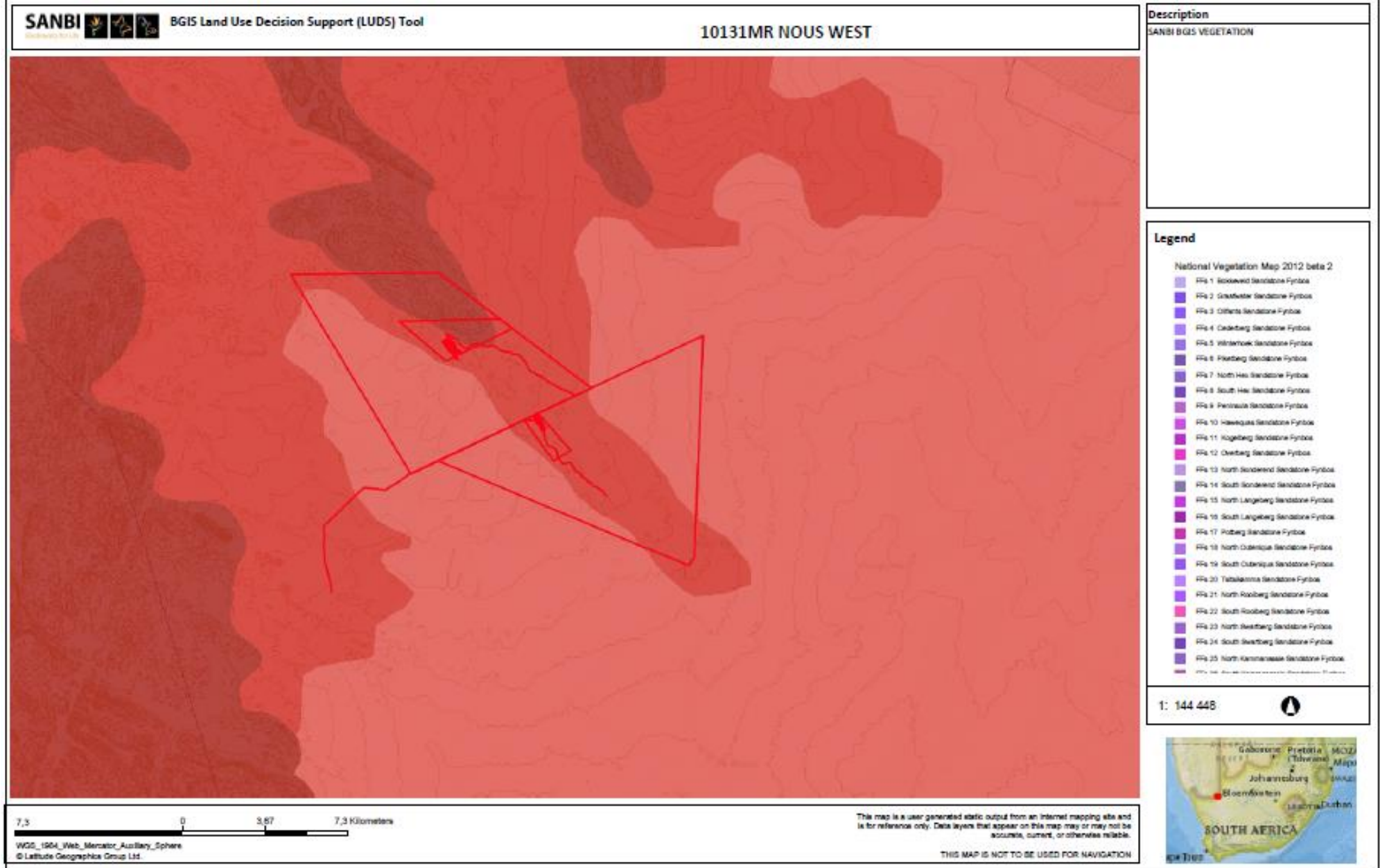
Please note that the colour key per Vegetation Type is provided below for Figure 2. Both the Yellow Quarries and Cape Spring Quarry are located within NKb 2 Blouputs Karroid Thornveld.

#### Key for Figure 2

	NKb 1 Lower Gariep Broken Veld
	NKb 2 Blouputs Karroid Thornveld
	NKb 3 Bushmanland Arid Grassland

There are no listed Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable ecosystems on site, as confirmed by checking the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004) [NEMBA] National list of ecosystems that are threatened and in need of protection, 2011 (in GN 1002 dated 2 December 2011).

Figure 2: SANBI BGIS Vegetation



### 8.1.7 Fauna

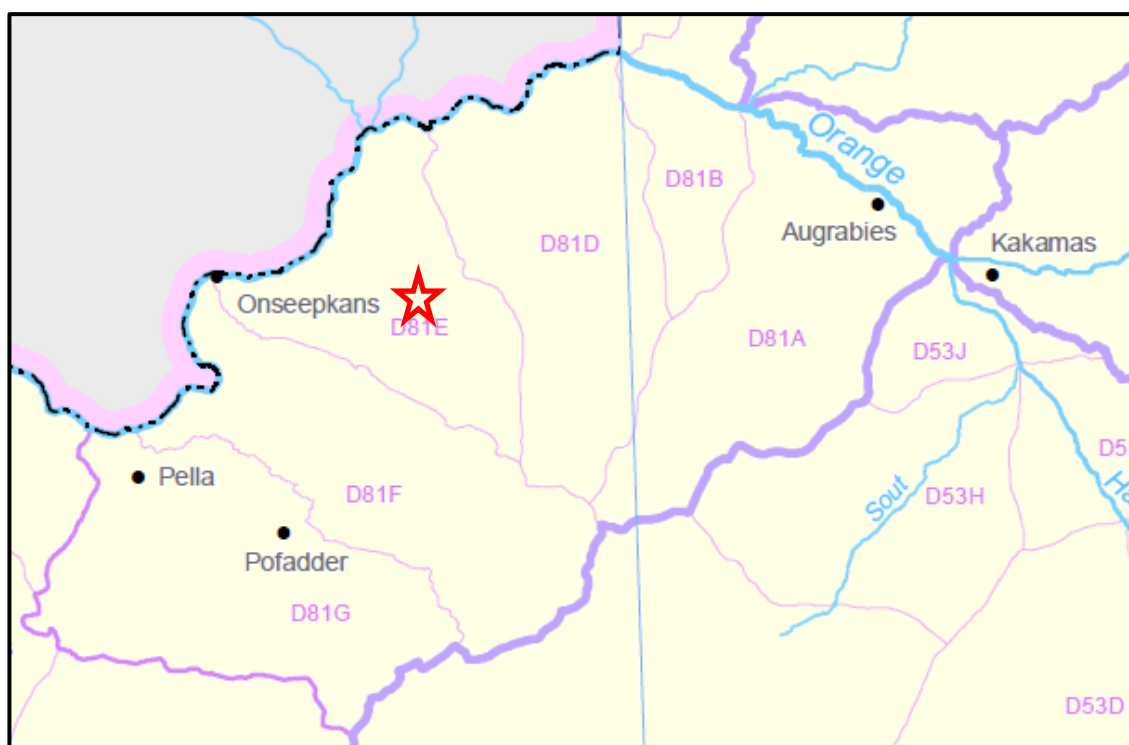
A juvenile Klip Springer was observed adjacent to the farm road on the way to the site.

### 8.1.8 Water Resources

The project site is located within the Department of Water & Sanitation’s Lower Orange Water Management Area (14), and in Quaternary Catchment D81E. Refer to Diagram 5 below. Surface water only accumulates in the drainage channels after exceptionally good rains. The Mean Annual Run-off (MAR) is in very low given the low rainfall average is between 103mm and 155mm occurring in the summer months, with high evaporation rates. Refer to the Climatic Diagrams numbered 4.1 to 4.3 above.

Refer to **Figure 3** that shows the location of the project site in relation to the Nous River, which is not a Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area (FEPA)<sup>14</sup>.

There are no wetlands within the project site as shown in **Figure 3**.



**Diagram 5: Approximate location of Project Site on section of Map showing Quaternary Catchments (sourced from map entitled RSA WMA 2012 A0 Map)**

Groundwater is abstracted from borehole on the project site and listed as per the details provided in Table 4 below:

**Table 4: Water pumps and expected water abstraction rates under full production with volumes recycled**

Nous West	Yellow Pump 1	S 28. 68917' E 019. 78858'		2000
	<b>Total topup /day</b>			<b>2000</b>
	Recycling domestic waste water Yellow			200
	<b>Total recycled</b>			<b>200</b>
	<b>Total usage per day</b>			<b>2200</b>

<sup>14</sup> FEPAs are strategic spatial priorities for conserving freshwater ecosystems and supporting sustainable use of water resources. FEPAs were determined through a process of systematic biodiversity planning and were identified using a range of criteria for conserving ecosystems and associated biodiversity of rivers, wetlands and estuaries. FEPA maps are suitable to use at a desktop level for planning and decision-making processes at the national or water management area level. In general, confidence in the FEPA maps at a national level is high but decreases at more local levels of planning.

At this stage only the Yellow 1 Pump is in operation and abstraction is less than 10 cubic meters per day and the water use therefore does not require registration in terms of the General Authorisation for the taking of water from a resource and storage in terms of Section 21(a) and (b) of the NWA; Para 1.8(1)(a) in Gazette No. 19182, Notice No. 1091, and in Table 1.2 Groundwater Taking Zones: Quaternary Drainage Regions for Zone A allow for 20 cubic meter per day as a "small industrial users" prospecting, mining and quarrying (inserted below). "Small industrial users" means water users who qualify as work creating enterprises that do not use more than twenty cubic metres per day and identified in the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (5th edition), published by the Central Statistics Service, 1993, as amended and supplemented, under the following categories: -

- (a) 1: food processing
- (b) 2: prospecting, mining and quarrying;
- (c) 3: manufacturing;

A person may use water in or from a water resource for purposes such as reasonable domestic use, domestic gardening, animal watering, fire-fighting and recreational use, as set out in Schedule 1.

With the expansion of the operation to full production the abstraction will increase to 20 cubic meters per day therefore the General Authorisation will no longer be applicable and a Section 21(a) "taking water from a water resource" Water Use License Application (WULA) will be required to ensure compliance with the National Water Act.

The water pipelines are 50mm plastic pipes that transport water from the boreholes to the quarry.

At the quarries water is stored in plastic 10 cubic meter tanks.

Para 1.7 (c) (111) of the GA provides for storage up to 50 000 cubic metres of water and the combined storage on the mine will never exceed 1 000 cubic meters therefore a WUL for Section 21(b) of the NWA will not be necessary.

Granite is a Category C mine and the only water containing waste is from the cooling of the saw blades that contains fine rock residue.

**Table 1.2 Groundwater Taking Zones: Quaternary Drainage Regions<sup>15</sup>**

The Table refers to the size of the property on which the General Authorisation is applicable

<b>Zone A NO WATER MAY BE TAKEN FROM THESE DRAINAGE REGIONS EXCEPT AS SET OUT UNDER SCHEDULE 1 AND SMALL INDUSTRIAL USERS.</b>		<b>Zone B 45 M<sup>3</sup> PER HECTARE PER ANNUM MAY BE TAKEN FROM THESE DRAINAGE REGIONS AND SMALL INDUSTRIAL USERS.</b>		<b>Zone C 75 M<sup>3</sup> PER HECTARE PER ANNUM MAY BE TAKEN -FROM THESE DRAINAGE REGIONS AND SMALL INDUSTRIAL USERS.</b>	
D33A,C-E,K	Q44A-C	C91A-C	P10C	C25A-F	S70A-F
D41C-H,J,-M	Q50A,B	D14C,D	Q13A	C31B-E	T11C,F-H
D42A-E	Q60C	D16F,G	Q22A	C32A-D	T12A-G
D51C	Q80A-C,F	D21A,D,E,H	Q30A	C33A,B,C	T13A-C
D53D-H,J	U20H	D22C	Q43A,B	C41A-H,J	T31A-H
D54A-G	V11C,D	D31A,C,D,E	Q50C	C42A-H,J-L	T33A,B,D,F-H
D55L	V70A	D33B,F-H,J	Q60A,B	C43A-D	T40G
D56H,J	W41G	D34G	Q70A-C	C51A-G	T52J
D57A-E	W42G,J,L	D41B,G,L	Q80D,E,G	C52A-G,J	T60C,J
D58A,C	W44D	D51A,B	Q91A,B	C60A-H,J	T90A
D62A-E	W51E	D52A-F	Q92C,F	C70A-C,E-H,J,K	U20J
D73A,C-F	W52D	D53A-C	R10A,B,F	C81A-E,G-H,J-M	U30B
D81A-G	X11D,F	D55A-H,J,K,M	R20A,C	C82A-H	U40B
D82A-H,J-L	X21A-D,F,G	D56A-G	S31B,C,E	C83A-H,J-M	U70E
E22D	X31F	D58B	S32D,E	C92A,B,C	U80A,C,D,FH,K, L
E23C,D,F-H,J,K	X32B,E	D61A-H,J-M	S60A,B	D12A-F	V11F,K,M
E24D,G,H	A22H,J	D62F-H,J	T11A,B,D,E	D13A-H,J-M	V12E,G
E31A-H	A31C	D71C,D	T13D,E	D14A,B,E-H,J,K	V13B,C,E
E32A,B,D	C24D-F	D72A-C	T20A-G	D15G,H	V14A-E
E33A-E,H	C31A	D73B	T31J	D18K,L	V20G,H,J
E40A	G10K-M	B81C,E-G	T32A-H	D21F,G	V31C-H,J,K
F10A-C	G30A-H	C81F	T33C,E,J,K	D22A,B,D,G,H,L	V32A-H
F20A-E	M10A-D		T34A-E,F-H,J,K	D23A,C-H,J	V33A-D
F30A,B,D-G	M20A		T35A-D-H,J-M	D24A-H,J-L	V40A-C
F40A-H	M30A,B		T36A,B	D32A-H,J,K	V50D

Clarity is sought from the Department of Water and Sanitation regarding the water use registration and licensing requirements in terms of Section 21(a) taking water from a resource.

### 8.1.9 Critical Biodiversity Areas

Refer to **Figure 4** which shows that the project site is located within a Critical Biodiversity Area 2 (CBA 2). The CBA database sourced from the Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC) in November 2017 has not been gazetted and approved by the Minister, only approved by the MEC.

Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs)<sup>16</sup> are areas that are required to meet biodiversity targets for species, ecosystems or ecological processes and infrastructure. These include:

- All areas required to meet biodiversity pattern (e.g. species, ecosystems) targets;
- Critically Endangered (CR) ecosystems (terrestrial, wetland and river types);
- All areas required to meet ecological infrastructure targets, which are aimed at ensuring the continued existence and functioning of ecosystems and delivery of essential ecosystem services; and,
- Critical corridors to maintain landscape connectivity.

CBAs are areas of high biodiversity and ecological value and need to be kept in a natural or near-natural state, with no further loss of habitat or species. Degraded areas should be rehabilitated to natural or near-natural condition. Only low-impact, biodiversity-sensitive land uses are appropriate. In the maps, a distinction is made between CBAs that are likely to be in a natural condition (CBA 1) and those that are potentially degraded or represent secondary vegetation (CBA 2). This distinction is based on best available land cover data, but may not be an accurate or current reflection of condition.

<sup>15</sup> General Authorisation for the taking of water from a resource and storage in terms of Section 21(a) and (b) of the NWA; Para 1.8(1)(a) in Gazette No. 19182, Notice No. 1091, and in Table 1.2 Groundwater Taking Zones: Quaternary Drainage Regions for Zone A allow for 20 cubic meter per day as a "small industrial users" prospecting, mining and quarrying

<sup>16</sup> Pool-Stanvliet, R., Duffell-Canham, A., Pence, G. & Smart, R. 2017. The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan Handbook. Stellenbosch: CapeNature.



The only protected area within the local area is the Augrabies National Park located approximately 53 km from the Yellow Quarry to the north-east.

Refer to **Figure 5** below that shows that the project site has sections demarcated as Category B, C and D in terms as the “Mining and Biodiversity Guidelines” categories referenced from the SANBI BGIS map viewer from 2013. These categories have since been super-ceded by the CBA2 category as described above, which would be interpreted as Category B: Highest Biodiversity with highest risk for mining.

Figure 3: BGIS National Wetlands & NFEPA Map

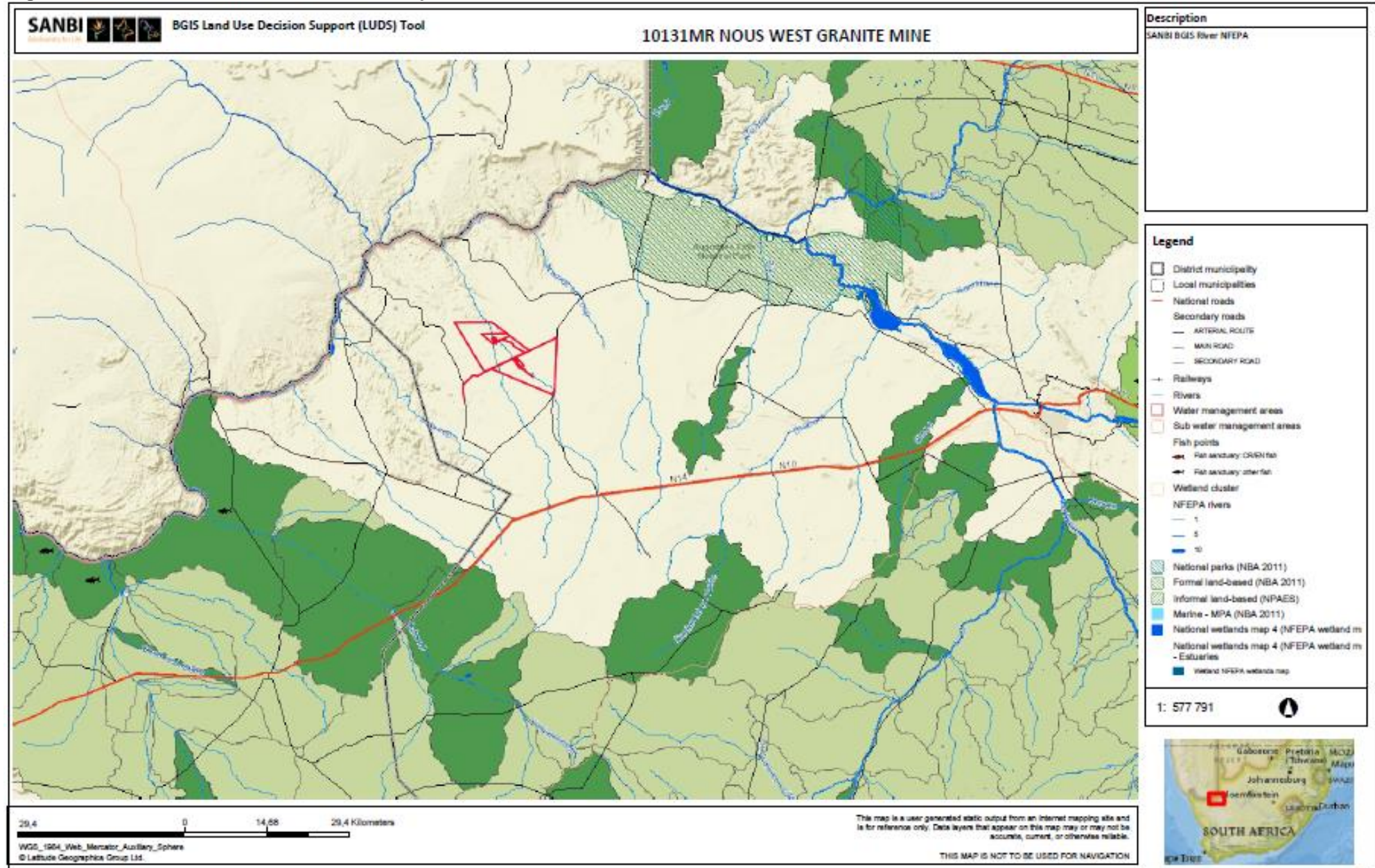
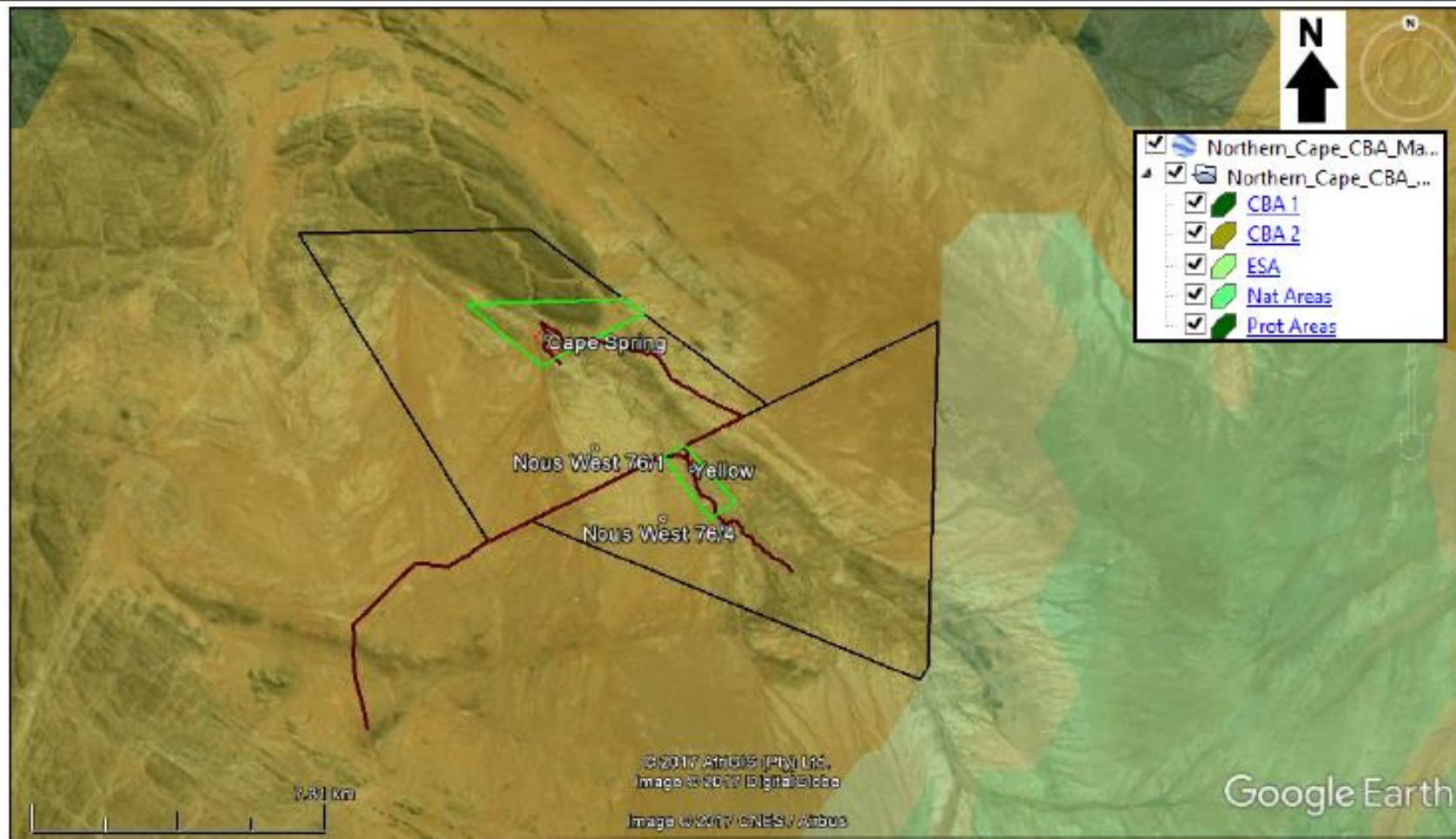




Figure 4: Location 10131MR Nous West within a CBA2

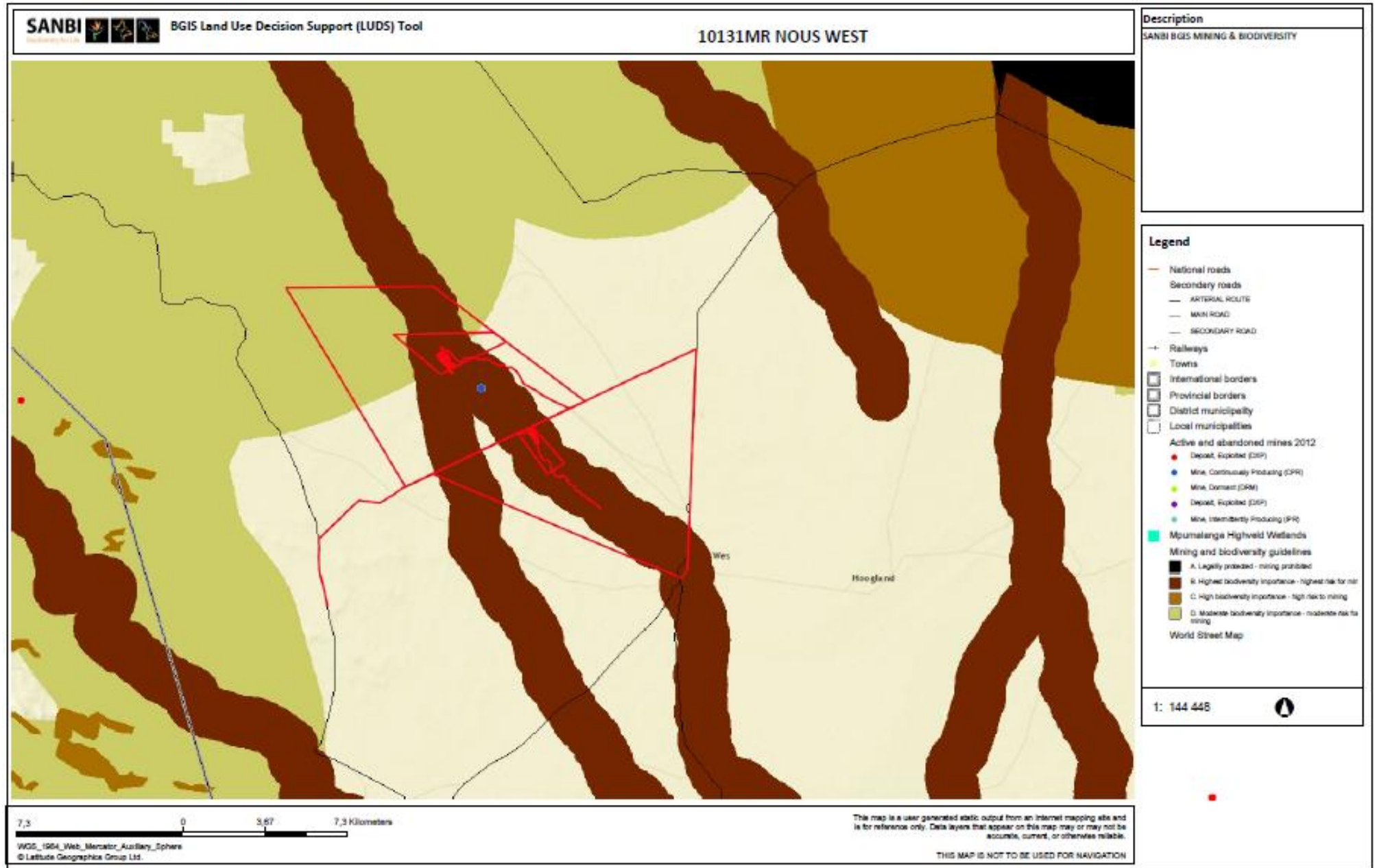


Sizisa Ukhanyo Trading 830 CC  
Mining Right EIA: 10131MR

Source: Database overlay of Conservation Areas from  
DENC (Nov. 2017)  
Scale on Map

  
green direction  
sustainability consulting

Figure 5: Location of Mining Area in terms of Mining and Biodiversity Guidelines sourced off SANB BGIS Map Viewer





### 8.1.10 Emissions

#### **Air Quality**

Dust is generated by wind over un-vegetated or denuded areas and given the surrounding extent of the semi-desert environment exacerbated by the extreme drought conditions; dust generation is high under windy conditions (dust storm). In addition, dust is generated off un-surfaced roadways on site, and during the existing mining operations. Mining activities take place in a very remote area and dust generation will be limited to a small radius around each mining operation.

#### **Noise**

Existing mine related traffic and machinery generated noise already occurs within the project area, and due to the remote locality of the operations with few receptors in close proximity, the noise is considered to have little negative impact.

### 8.1.11 Socio-economic

The project site falls within the ZF Mgcawu District Municipalities, and the Local Municipality of Kai !Garib. The socio-economic profiles are referenced from the IDPs and included below.

The **ZF Mgcawu District Municipality**<sup>17</sup>: The Census report of 2001 showed a population of 202 160 and 238 063 in the 2007 Community Survey. (Census, 2001; Community Survey, 2007). The majority of the population is located in the Dawid Kruiper Municipality (42%), followed by the Kai! Garib Municipality (24%) and the Tsantsabane Municipality (12%). The Main settlements in the aforementioned municipalities are: Upington, Keimoes, and Postmasburg, respectively.

According to the Stats SA Census 2011 data the total population of **Kai! Garib Municipality**<sup>18</sup> was 65 869. In comparison to the 2001 data of 58 671 the population of Kai! Garib increased with 1.16 %. The total households are estimated at 16 703 and of these 34.6% is female headed households. The average household size is 2.9 people. The Stats further indicate that the female population dominates the male ratio by 8.5 %. The working age demographic (age 15 to 65) in Kai! Garib makes up 70.5% of the population. 30 949 people are economically active (employed or looking for work), and of these 10% are unemployed, which has improved from an unemployment rate of 16.1%. The 2011 Census indicated a positive growth in the municipality. There however, remains a majority group that are economically disadvantaged, and that rely on government pensions. Social issues such as drug and alcohol abuse, crime, teenage pregnancies and an increase in HIV and Aids are prevalent in the communities.

### 8.1.12 Cultural, Heritage and Palaeontological Resources

An Archaeological/Heritage Impact Assessment Scoping Report was prepared by ACO Associates (attached as **Appendix C**) and will be submitted to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) during the 30-day public participation comment period. The recommended mitigation measures have been included in this Draft Scoping Report.

A desktop palaeontological assessment was included in the AIA/HIA and provided by Professor Marion Bamford, Director of the WITS Evolutionary Studies Institute for ACO Associates. Professor Bamford stated that given the nature of the Little Namaqualand and Eendoorn Granite suites that predominate in this area and that "there is no possibility of finding fossils in the affected area". The extraction of granite and associated hard rocks will therefore not impact on any fossil heritage and no further palaeontological impact assessment is required.

According to the Archaeological Scoping Report, the archaeological material identified in Core Area Two during the 2017 survey is of low significance.

In summary therefore:

- The archaeological resources identified during the field assessment provide evidence of a human presence in this area going back to the Middle Stone Age. This material is ephemeral and scattered and is not assessed to be significant.
- The geology of Core Area Two means that there is no possibility of finding fossils in the affected area.
- It is the assessment of ACO Associates that the current and proposed activities may be authorised.

<sup>17</sup> ZF Mgcawu District Municipality Draft Integrated Development Plan 2017-2018

<sup>18</sup> Referenced from Kai Garib LM IDP (2016/2017)

The following recommendations are made:

- The stone walled kraal (D011) should be excluded from quarrying;
- No further archaeological studies or mitigation is required for the areas examined for this report; and
- No further palaeontological studies or mitigation is required.
- If the areas assessed in this report should change or new areas be added, they must be assessed for heritage resources.

## **8.2 Description of the current land uses**

There are existing mining sites in the project site, as detailed in Section 3 above. There is extensive livestock farming in the area, which has been severely affected by the drought.

Refer to **Figure 1** and Section 8.1.2 above.

## **8.3 Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on the site**

Refer to **Diagrams 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3** and the associated site photographs that provide an overview of the project site and the existing and proposed infrastructure of each mine site.

**Figures 1 to 5** and the corresponding paragraphs in Section 8.1, provide a description of the environmental features on site.

## **8.4 Environmental and current land use map**

Refer to **Figures 1 to 5** in Section 8.1 provided as part of the specific attributes of the proposed project site.

## 9 IMPACTS IDENTIFIED

The potential risks arising from the mining operation discussed in Section 3 above are generic for any granite mine and are listed below.

### 9.1 Potential Risks/Impacts

#### 9.1.1 Potential Risks with regard to excavations

- Granite mining operations commonly have a permanent impact on rock masses that influences the topography on the site and can impact post-mining slope stability. As the ore body is traced deeper and deeper into the ground a series of benches for both access and safety needs to be used. Sometimes rock surrounding the ore has to be removed so that the sides of the pit do not become dangerously steep. The waste rock is dumped away from the pit onto a valley fill waste dump. The opportunities for land use following open-pit mining are limited, because it is very expensive to fill the pit. The main objective is usually to make the pit high walls safe and to landscape the waste rock dumps.
- Collapsing slope(s) of mine pit can be detrimental to the safety and health of humans and animals.
- Potentially dangerous areas like deep mine pit or equipment left behind and uncontrolled access to a potentially unsafe post-mining area.
- Post mining topography not compatible with original landform.
- Unsafe erosion gullies.

#### 9.1.2 Potential risk of residual environmental impact / waste

- Post mining landscape that increases the requirement for long term monitoring and management.
- Unwanted ruins, buildings, foundations, footings and waste management practices creating or leaving legacies.
- Sub-surface infrastructure remaining behind, limiting the intended post closure land use including footings and foundations and power supply and water installations including pumps and pipelines.
- Equipment and other items used during the mining operation left behind.
- Incomplete removal of re-usable infrastructure.
- Rubble from demolished infrastructure left behind.
- Waste classes not kept in separate streams and incomplete removal of waste.
- Large volumes of large blocks and boulder rubble that requires large dumping areas.
- Creation of waste rock residue deposits or stockpiles with infiltration of leachate due to inadequate basal sealing or leakage from sealed pollution control facilities.
- Stockpiles and leftover product left behind.
- Increased erosion, dust generation and potential chemical contaminants reduce surface water quality or result in discharge that exceeds the maximum concentrations permitted.
- Vehicle wash bays and workshop facilities produce petrochemical and solvent contaminated runoff.
- Sanitary conveniences, fuel depots or storage facilities of potentially polluting substances can contaminate surface water.
- Oil fuel leaks onto virgin soil through the earthmoving and transport equipment and machinery or spillage of fuel during transfer from fuel bowser to equipment in the field.
- Inadequate capping or sealing of the boreholes can lead to infiltration of potentially contaminated surface water leading to chemical or biological contamination of groundwater.
- Drainage of benches and concentration of rainfall leads to creation of large volume open water bodies in worked out pit and can lead to increased groundwater recharge and potential regional impact of low quality water.
- Pumping of process water from the pit sump can discharge poor quality water exceeding minimum standards.

#### 9.1.3 Potential risks with regard to viable and sustainable land

With granite mines complete disruption of the surface always occurs, which affects the soil, fauna, flora and surface water, thereby influencing all types of land use. Opencast mining and related infrastructure is a permanent destruction and rehabilitation cannot restore all pre-mining habitats. Granite quarries cannot be completely refilled and form permanent depressions that must be accommodated through imaginative utilisation during the post-closure period and the residual impact of open-pit mining is usually a completely different land use.

Risks associated with economically viable and sustainable land include:

- Uncontrolled expansion of mining footprint by not restricting the area disturbed by mining and the associated activities/infrastructure, resulting in loss of land with agricultural potential. Uncontrolled development of roads where existing farm roads are not used for mining operations and redundant internal roads are left behind. Dual used roads still needed by the landowner and fences not maintained or repaired.
- Post mining landform not compatible with the surrounding landscape and not capable of a productive land use that achieves a land capability equal to that of pre-mining conditions
- Long term changes in land use caused by not implementing prompt rehabilitation and maintenance of disturbances when possible as part of annual rehabilitation plan.
- Unsuccessful rehabilitation can reduce the post-mining land use options. Rehabilitated areas could be too unstable to support post-mining land use objectives compatible with surrounding areas.
- Disturbance of agricultural potential and subdivision of high potential arable land into uneconomic farming units. Inadequate planning or loose development can subdivide high potential land or habitats into unviable small areas.
- Disturbance of ecology due to loss of habitat and cumulative impact of illegal collecting during long-term or life of mine can degrade areas and reduce the viability of adjacent areas. Inadequate control of alien species can result in establishment of populations or seed sources that threaten adjacent areas.

#### 9.1.4 Potential Risks with regard to stable, free draining post mining landform

Opencast pit creates area of lowered topography that can act as a sump for storm water runoff and intersects groundwater and if the operation extends to depths below the water table, it will affect the near-surface groundwater. Apart from reducing natural recharge to the shallow and deep groundwater zones, the increased runoff and altered storm hydrograph will also impact areas downstream or downslope where the flow is concentrated.

- Impact on surface water through modification of infiltration rates by increasing the extent of hardened surfaces.
- Inadequate topsoil restoration or creation of unnatural surface topography or slope form which could impact lower or adjacent slopes due to increased runoff velocity.
- Altered storm water runoff response due to large impervious areas and concentrated runoff in drainage systems. Concentrated storm runoff from the pit surrounds and infrastructure areas is erosive, causing sheet, rill and donga erosion features.
- River diversions also change the overall gradient and therefore the flow rates and impact flood discharge and erosion/sedimentation patterns at the site and downstream.

#### 9.1.5 Potential Risks with regard to benefits for the social environment

- No positive and transparent relationships with stakeholders and not maintaining communication channels – not providing stakeholders including government authorities with relevant information as per legislative requirements.
- Not undertaking environmental management according to approved EMPr and plans and no auditing of the environmental management system.
- Disturbance to sensitive environments such as land with historical or conservation value, urban areas, wetlands or rivers, high potential agricultural land, transport infrastructure, power transmission lines. Slow continuous damage to habitat e.g. wood collection are typical impacts on adjacent areas.
- Staff losing their jobs - mine closure can have devastating effects on communities that are reliant on mine-based income. Job losses of secondary industries, businesses and contractors. Contractual agreements with service providers surpassing mine closure date.
- Closure standards not accepted and/or are changing. Mine closure being jeopardised by other land uses.
- Poorly defined transition from mining to farming activities within different legislation.
- Mine closure stalled due to non-compliance with South African legislation (national, provincial and local).
- Insufficient funds for complete rehabilitation.

#### 9.1.6 Potential Risks with regard to aesthetic impact

Terrain morphology plays a critical role in defining the visual envelope of mining developments and can either reduce or enhance visual impact. Apart from visual intrusion there is also the risk of reduced sense of place. The visual intrusion impact of mining activity would be on nearby roads, homesteads, settlements and tourist sites.

- Visual disturbance from the public road views – excavations or overburden dumps blocking the view. Large buildings, colour contrast of disturbed areas against adjacent veld or dust emission plumes.
- Nuisance effects of air emissions (dust) no implementation and maintenance of dust monitoring programs accompanied by dust suppression activities if required.



- Accumulation of spoils from rock saws (fines) can expose highly erodible fine sediment to wind transport and lead to dust generation and dispersal. Dust can retard vegetation growth and reduce the palatability of vegetation.
- Dust generated on haul roads reduces visibility in opencast pit, representing a safety hazard.
- The cumulative effect of a raise in the ambient noise levels or high noise levels in specific areas that exceed specified levels. Noise disturbance and light pollution as a result of night activities.

#### 9.1.7 Potential Risks with regard to archaeological sites, cultural heritage sites or graves

- Disturbance of archaeological sites not implement mitigating measures according to the archeological assessment. Progressive development can encroach upon or disturb archaeological sites, cultural heritage sites or graves.

## 9.2 Potential Impacts and Risks associated with the Preferred Alternative

Refer to Section 6 above, which describes the location, type of activity, design or layout, technology and operational alternatives, and the reasoned deduction for the preferred and only alternative, that of the Granite Quarry Mining as per the Mine Plans shown in **Diagrams 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3**. The potential impacts and risk associated with this preferred and only alternative are listed in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: Preferred Alternative: Potential Impacts and Risks per Phase per Activity for All Quarries**

Phase	Activities	Potential Impacts & Risks	Significance (before mitigation)	Probability	Duration	
CONSTRUCTION PHASE	Access & Haul Roads	Dust generation from vehicles using existing access and haul roads	Medium (-)	Probable	Short-term	
		Soil compaction from repeated use of existing access and haul roads	Medium (-)	Probable	Short-term	
	Site Establishment Activities (including: topsoil stripping and stockpiling, waste generation and management)	Soil erosion and soil compaction	Medium (-)	Probable	Short-term	
		Water resource pollution	Low (-)	Unlikely	Short-term	
		Biodiversity (wildlife and vegetation) disturbance from activities and vehicles	Low (-)	Definite	Short-term	
		Soil contamination and waste management	Medium (-)	Possible	Short-Term	
		Visual impact	Low (-)	Definite	Short-term	
		Emissions (Dust, vehicles & noise) causing nuisance from top soil stripping, site establishment activities and vehicles	Low (-)	Definite	Short-term	
		Socio-economic impact on job security, employment creation and economic spin-offs	Medium (-)	Definite	Short-term	
Impact on heritage artefacts, heritage sites or grave yards	Low (-)	Definite	Long-term			
OPERATIONAL PHASE	Services and associated infrastructure	Change in topography	High (-)	Definite	Long-term	
		Erosion control or runoff diversion structures and soil compaction	Medium (-)	Definite	Long-term	
	Accommodation and logistics	Water resources: process and potable water obtained from boreholes and recycled during operation; WULA for abstraction for full production volumes to be applied for; no natural permanent surface water impacted on by activities; mine pits will not intercept groundwater; potential for groundwater pollution from hydrocarbons.	Medium (-)	Unlikely	Long-term	
		Waste generation and management	Biodiversity (wildlife and vegetation) disturbance from vehicles	Medium (-)	Definite	Long-term
			Soil contamination and waste management	High (-)	Possible	Short-Term
	Quarry & waste dumps	Visibility of granite mining operations	Medium-High	Definite	Long-term	
		Dust, vehicle and noise emissions from site activities	Medium (-)	Definite	Long-term	
		Socio-economic impact on job security, employment creation and economic spin-offs (positive impact)	Medium (-)	Definite	Long-term	
		Impact on heritage artefacts, heritage sites and grave yards	Low (-)	Definite	Long-term	
DECOMMISSIONING PHASE	Rehabilitation of the quarries and logistics: shaping landscape profile; making walls safe; landscape the waste rock dumps; scarifying compacted areas and vehicle tracks; & replacing topsoil, etc..	Rehabilitation: Visibility of the rehabilitated granite mining operations; Biodiversity (wildlife and vegetation) disturbance from vehicles; Dust and vehicle emissions from rehabilitation activities; Erosion control or run-off diversion structures	Medium (-)	Definite	Long-term	
		Socio-economic impacts: employment during rehabilitation and decommissioning activities followed by end of employment contracts once Mining Right has expired.	Medium (-)	Definite	Short-term	

### 9.3 Potential Impacts and Risks associated with the No-Go Alternative

There would be no change to the biophysical environment with the No-Go Alternative. The biophysical environment is currently in various stages of mining at the various sources of granite described in Section 3. The No-Go Alternative implies that the Applicant would forgo an opportunity to ensure ongoing employment and the generation of an income from this project.

### 9.4 Methodology used in determining significance of potential impacts

Refer to Table 6 below, which provides the impact assessment criteria applied in the rating of the impacts associated with each phase of the proposed mining activity for the Preferred and Only Alternative at each Quarry. Each impact is assessed in terms of: nature (character status); extent (spatial scale); duration (time scale); probability (likelihood) of occurring; reversibility of the impact; the degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; the significance (size or magnitude scale) prior to mitigation; the degree to which the impact can be mitigated; and, the significance (size or magnitude scale) after mitigation.

**Table 6: Impact Assessment Criteria**

<b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b>	
<b>NATURE</b>	
Positive	Beneficial to the receiving environment
Negative	Harmful to the receiving environment
Neutral	Neither beneficial or harmful
<b>EXTENT (GEOGRAPHICAL)</b>	
Site	The impact will only affect the site
Local/ district	Will affect the local area or district
Province/region	Will affect the entire province or region
International and National	Will affect the entire country
<b>CONSEQUENCE</b>	
Loss/gain	The impact will result in loss or gain of resource
No loss/gain	The impact will result in no loss or no gain of resource
<b>DURATION</b>	
Construction period / Short term	Up to 3 years
Medium term	Up to 6 years after construction
Long term	More than 6 years after construction
<b>PROBABILITY</b>	
Definite	Impact will certainly occur (>75% probability of occurring)
Probable	Impact likely to occur (50 – 75% probability of occurring)
Possible	Impact may occur (25 – 50% probability of occurring)
Unlikely	Impact unlikely to occur (0 – 25% probability of occurring)
<b>REVERSIBILITY</b>	
Reversible	Impacts can be reversed though the implementation of mitigation measures
Irreversible	Impacts are permanent and can't be reversed by the implementation of mitigation measures
<b>IRREPLACEABLE LOSS OF RESOURCES</b>	
High	The impact is result in a complete loss of all resources
Medium	The impact will result in significant loss of resources
Low	The impact will result in marginal loss of resources
No Loss	The impact will not result in the loss of any resources
<b>CUMULATIVE EFFECTS</b>	
High	The impact would result in significant cumulative effects
Medium	The impact would result in moderate cumulative effects
Low	The impact would result in minor cumulative effects
<b>SIGNIFICANCE RATINGS</b>	
Very High	Major to permanent environmental change with extreme social importance.
High	Long term environmental change with great social importance.
Medium	Medium to long term environmental change with fair social importance.
Low	Short to medium term environmental change with little social importance.
Very low	Short-term environmental change with no social importance
None	No environmental change
Unknown	Due to lack of information
<b>DEGREE TO WHICH IMPACT COULD BE AVOIDED/MANAGED/MITIGATED</b>	
High	The impact could be significantly avoided/managed/mitigated.
Medium	The impact could be fairly avoided/managed/mitigated.
Low	The impact could be avoided/managed/mitigated to a limited degree.
Very Low	The impact could not be avoided/managed/mitigated; there are no mitigation measures that would prevent the impact from occurring.

## 9.5 The positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have

### Positive impacts

- Creation of employment and job security with economic spin-offs.
- Provision of granite dimension stone for international markets.
- Income generation for landowners in a time of severe drought where livestock farming is not sustainable.

### Negative impacts

The key potential negative impacts associated with the granite mining activity include the following:

- Site access:
  - Disturbance of onsite fauna and flora
  - Soil compaction from repeated use of access tracks
- Site Establishment Activities (including: topsoil stripping and stockpiling, placement of logistics, waste generation and management)
  - Visual intrusion.
  - Emissions (dust, vehicle and noise) from top soil stripping; vehicle and machinery.
  - Wildlife and vegetation disturbance from site preparation.
  - Contamination and disturbance of topsoil and soil from compaction and soil disturbance due to topsoil stockpiling
  - Waste generation.
  - Water use from boreholes
- Open quarry mining of granite:
  - Noise caused by the machinery and vehicles on site, and by vehicles going to and from the mining site
  - Visibility of the mining operations
  - Dust emissions from general site activities (vehicle entrained dust)
  - Removal of granite impacting on topography
  - Disturbance of biodiversity from vehicles
  - Water use from boreholes
  - Contamination from hydrocarbon spills and compaction on access tracks
  - The specialist heritage resources scoping report is attached at **Appendix C** and recommendations included under section 8.1.12 above, and will be submitted to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) during the 30 day public participation comment period. Any additional recommendations and/or mitigation measures stipulated by SAHRA will be included in the EIA Report.
- Rehabilitation of the granite mining area, scarifying compacted areas and vehicle tracks
  - High wall stability and slope stability
  - Dust emission from decommissioning activities (vehicle entrained dust)
  - Soil erosion of topsoil

## 9.6 The possible mitigation measures that could be applied

Refer to Table 8 for the possible mitigation measures included under each impact.

## 9.7 The outcome of the Site Selection Matrix & Final Site Layout Plan

Refer to **Diagrams 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3** for the site plan for each quarry, which is presented as part of the Scoping Phase stakeholder engagement process.

## 9.8 Motivation where no alternative sites were considered

Alternatives have been considered for this project, as described in Section 6 above. Where alternatives will not be considered in the Impact Assessment Phase, reasons have been provided in Section 6 above.



## 9.9 Statement Motivating the Preferred Sites

Refer to Section 6 above.

The layout and technology of each granite mine has been determined by the type, shape, position and orientation of the mineral resource. The granite outcrops identified for mining each have a unique colour and the quarries were developed during the bulk sampling program and an international market was established. The resource was determined by Chinese Geologists that have determined the specifications with regard to pattern, rock integrity and colour. With regard to granite resources lithology, mineral content and mineral distribution is not a factor as granite is visible above surface and only pattern, rock integrity and colour had to be investigated to establish a market.

Refer to the Site Plan for each granite mine included above in Section 3, and listed below as:

1. Yellow 1: Diagram 3.1
2. Yellow 2: Diagram 3.2
3. Cape Spring: Diagram 3.3

The operational approach is practical and based on best practice to ensure a phased approach of mining followed by rehabilitation in sequential stages. Infrastructure is shared wherever possible, as detailed in Section 3 above.

There are therefore no other reasonable or feasible sites, layouts, activities, technologies, or operational alternatives for further consideration in the scoping impact assessment component, other than the mandatory “no-go” alternative that must be assessed for comparison purposes.

## **10 PLAN OF STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

### **10.1 Description of alternatives to be considered including the option of not going ahead with the activity**

Refer to Section 6 above.

### **10.2 Description of the aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process**

The aspects to be assessed are listed in Table 8.

### **10.3 Description of aspects to be assessed by specialists**

Any detailed specialist studies required in the EIA phase will be identified following comment on the Draft Scoping Report.

### **10.4 Proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects including the proposed method of assessing alternatives**

The impact assessment methodology that Green Direction will use in the EIA Phase is described in Section 9.4 above and is included in Table 6.

### **10.5 The proposed method of assessing duration significance**

Refer to Section 9.4 above and Table 6.

### **10.6 The stages at which the competent authority will be consulted**

The competent authority (Northern Cape Department of Mineral Resources) will be consulted in each phase of the EIA process. This includes:

- Pre-application;
- Scoping Phase; and
- Impact Assessment Phase.

### **10.7 Particulars of the public participation process with regard to the Impact Assessment process that will be conducted**

#### **10.7.1 Steps to be taken to notify interested and affected parties**

The stakeholder engagement process initiated during the Scoping Phase (see Section 7) will continue in the Impact Assessment Phase of the EIA.

The key activities planned during the Impact Assessment Phase are outlined in Table 7 below.

**Table 7: I&AP engagement activities planned during the Impact Assessment Phase**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
Update I&AP database	To register additional, I&APs throughout the Scoping & EIA Report (S&EIR) process	Throughout S&EIR process
Compile and release EIA Report for public comment	To assess the impacts of the project and formulate mitigation measures and management plans	Impact Assessment Phase
Public comment period	To provide I&APs with the opportunity to review and comment on the results of the Impact Assessment Phase	Impact Assessment Phase
Finalise EIA Report	To present the findings of the EIA process and incorporate I&AP comment in the final report which provides DMR with information for decision-making	Impact Assessment Phase

### 10.7.2 Details of the engagement process to be followed

Refer to Table 7 above.

### 10.7.3 Description of the information to be provided to Interested and Affected Parties

Refer to Table 7 above.

## 10.8 **Description of the tasks that will be undertaken during the environmental impact assessment process**

The Impact Assessment Phase can be divided into key steps and outlined further below:

- Consultation with relevant authorities
- Detailed specialist studies
- Completion of the EIA Report and an EMPr, including a Closure, Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan;
- Stakeholder engagement; and,
- Submission of the Final EIA Report, EMPr and Closure, Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan to the competent authority, DMR.

### **Consultation with the Relevant Authorities**

Consultation will be conducted with DMR and other relevant authorities to clarify their requirements for the Impact Assessment Phase of the proposed development, other permit and license applications for the project and to ensure that comments from the key authorities can be received in time to allow for them to be addressed in the EIA. The authorities (and other organs of state) that will be consulted include:

- DMR
- DWS
- DENC
- SAHRA
- ZF Mgqawu District Municipality
- Kai !Garib Local Authority

### **Specialist Studies**

Detailed specialist assessments will be undertaken to investigate in detail any key potential environmental issues and impacts initially identified during Scoping that require further detailed investigation, and following comment from the DMR.

### **Compilation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report**

The compilation of the EIA Report and EMPr will include the following tasks:

- Assimilation of any detailed specialist studies / input into the EIA Report and EMPr;
- Identification and assessment of environmental impacts based on the results of any specialist studies / input and professional judgment of the EIA team. This will entail an assessment of the duration, extent, probability and intensity of the impacts to determine their significance; Identification of mitigation measures

and recommendations for the management of the proposed project to avoid and minimise environmental impacts and maximise benefits; and,

- Collation of the above information into an EIA Report and EMPr for the design, construction and operational phases of the project.
- Preparation of a Closure, Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan.

### **Stakeholder Engagement**

The key stakeholder engagement activities planned during the Impact Assessment Phase are outlined in Table 7.

### **Submission of the Final EIA Report and EMPr to DMR**

All comments received will be incorporated into the Issues and Responses Summary. The Final EIA Report, including the EMPr and Closure, Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan, will then be submitted to DMR to inform their decision regarding environmental authorisation of the proposed development.



# 11 MEASURES TO AVOID, REVERSE, MITIGATE, OR MANAGE IDENTIFIED IMPACTS AND TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF THE RESIDUAL RISKS THAT NEED TO BE MANAGED AND MONITORED

**Table 8: Potential Residual Risk Pre-& Post-Mitigation for the Preferred & Only Alternative**

NAME OF ACTIVITY	PHASE In which impact is anticipated	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
<b>POST APPROVAL ACTIVITIES</b>						
Negotiate access with landowner – roads to be used and open or close status of gates to be used	Planning and design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of vegetation and associated biodiversity</li> <li>Loss of livestock</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Landowner's assets</li> </ul>	Low (-)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unnecessary destruction of vegetation avoided by ensuring that traffic and personnel movement is restricted to demarcated areas. No traffic should be allowed on the rehabilitated areas.</li> <li>Ensure all gates are kept closed and locked as required by the landowner.</li> </ul>	Low (-)
Demarcate mining area as defined in MWP and EMP		Non-compliance	Legal compliance	High (-)	Ensure that mining activities are contained within approved boundaries.	Low (-)
<b>SITE ACCESS &amp; SITE ESTABLISHMENT ACTIVITIES</b>						
Conduct Environmental Induction training of staff	Construction	Poor management of environmental impacts	General environmental management	Medium (-)	Impacts to be addressed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydrocarbon and waste management</li> <li>Dust control</li> <li>Traffic safety</li> </ul>	Low (-)
All access roads are already in place	Construction	Soil compaction	Land capability	Low (-)	Scarify compacted areas during rehabilitation	Low (-)
Electrical supply is already in place	Construction	Use of non-renewable energy	Non-renewable energy consumption	Low (-)	Explore option of installing solar power	Low (-)
Upgrade existing accommodation and office precincts and structures	Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil Erosion</li> <li>Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>Emissions (dust, vehicles &amp; noise)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land capability</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Air quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium (-)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topsoil management</li> <li>Demarcate are for development footprint</li> <li>Dust reduction</li> <li>Hydrocarbon and waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low (-)</li> </ul>
Upgrade or construct new workshop	Construction			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low (-)</li> <li>Low</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very-Low (-)</li> <li>Very-Low (-)</li> </ul>
Prepare dressing area and dispatch yard (existing)	Construction			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in logistics</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Socio-economic</li> </ul>

disturbance areas)		capacity to facilitate increased mining production	spin-offs (+)			
Prepare areas for compressors and generators install compressors and generators	Construction					
Hydrocarbon storage	Construction	Soil contamination	Land capability	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dust reduction</li> <li>Hydrocarbon management</li> </ul>	Low
Resurrect boreholes and upgrade if required	Construction	Water availability	Groundwater resources	Low	Groundwater extraction within limits set by DWS for Quaternary Catchment (WUL to be applied for subject to DWS input)	Very Low
<b>OPERATIONAL PHASE ACTIVITIES</b>						
Develop flat mining floor using wire line cutting saws	Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in topography</li> <li>Soil erosion</li> <li>Water use</li> <li>Loss of vegetation</li> <li>Waste management</li> <li>Visual impact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land capability</li> <li>Groundwater resources</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Waste management</li> <li>Visual landscape</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High</li> <li>Medium</li> <li>Medium</li> <li>High</li> <li>Medium-High</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove vegetation and topsoil if required and stockpile topsoil.</li> <li>Limit size of excavation.</li> <li>Backfill with waste rock if feasible.</li> <li>Dust management</li> <li>Demarcate development footprint</li> <li>Apply mitigation to reduce visual impact during rehabilitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium</li> <li>Low</li> <li>Low</li> <li>Medium-Low</li> <li>Medium-Low</li> </ul>
Cut blocks from ore body in 1.7m lifts / cuts	Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of emissions (dust, machinery &amp; noise)</li> <li>Waste management</li> <li>Visual impact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air quality</li> <li>Waste management</li> <li>Visual landscape</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium</li> <li>High</li> <li>Medium-High</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dust control</li> <li>Hearing protection</li> <li>Hydrocarbon and waste management</li> <li>Apply mitigation to reduce visual impact during rehabilitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low</li> <li>Medium-Low</li> <li>Medium-Low</li> </ul>
Place rails for rotary saws	Operational	No Impacts	No Aspects	Not applicable	None required	Not applicable
Plug and feather bottom of block	Operational					
Lift block out from exaction with block carrying front end loader or derrick crane	Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of emissions (dust, machinery &amp; noise)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Medium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dust and emissions control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low</li> </ul>

Transport waste to waste rock dump	Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of emissions (dust, machinery &amp; noise)</li> <li>• Waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality</li> <li>• Waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> <li>• High</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust and emissions control</li> <li>• Waste dump management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Medium-Low</li> </ul>
Remove sand ahead of waste rock dump to be used in future rehabilitation of waste rock dump	Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste management</li> <li>• Emissions</li> <li>• Visual impact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste management</li> <li>• Air quality</li> <li>• Visual landscape</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> <li>• Medium</li> <li>• Medium-High</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove vegetation and topsoil if required and stockpile topsoil.</li> <li>• Management of emissions (dust, vehicles &amp; noise)</li> <li>• Waste rock dumping management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium-Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Medium-Low</li> </ul>
Dump waste onto waste rock dump as extension of existing dumps except for 2 Greenfields quarries	Operational					
Suitable blocks to be transported to dressing area for dressing	Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil contamination</li> <li>• Emission (dust, vehicles &amp; noise)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land capability</li> <li>• Air quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust reduction</li> <li>• Hydrocarbon and waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium-Low</li> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
Dressing of blocks	Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emission (dust, vehicles &amp; noise)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust reduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
Transport to dispatch area	Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil contamination</li> <li>• Emission (dust, vehicles &amp; noise)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land capability</li> <li>• Air quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust reduction</li> <li>• Hydrocarbon and waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium-Low</li> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
Dispatch of blocks to market	Operational					
Use of Hydrocarbon storage	Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil contamination</li> <li>• Emission (dust, vehicles &amp; noise)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land capability</li> <li>• Air quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High</li> <li>• Medium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust reduction</li> <li>• Hydrocarbon and waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium-Low</li> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
Use of workshop	Operational					
Personnel amenity use	Operational					
Use of boreholes	Operational	Water availability	Groundwater resources	Low	Groundwater extraction within limits set by DWS for Quaternary Catchment (WUL to be applied for subject to DWS input)	Very Low

DECOMMISSIONING PHASE ACTIVITIES						
Cover waste rock dump leading edge with sand removed prior to extension.	Decommissioning Rehabilitation	Topography Visual	Land capability Landscape	Medium (-)	Waste rock dumping management and rehabilitation	Very low (-)
Fence excavation securely	Decommissioning Rehabilitation				Safety	Very low (-)
Remove all structures, foundations and footings not required by landowner	Decommissioning Rehabilitation				Rehabilitation according to Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Closure Plan to be included in EIA Phase	Very Low (-)
Rip all hardened areas and allow to revegetate naturally	Decommissioning Rehabilitation					



## 12 OTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

### 12.1 Compliance with the provisions of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) read with section 24 (3) (a) and (7) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)

The EIA report must include the: -

(1) Impact on the socio-economic conditions of any directly affected person

Potential socio-economic impacts will be addressed by the specialists who will prepare the Social and Labour Plan which will be completed after the EIA process due to the nature of the process involved. High level socio-economic impacts and mitigation measures are included in Table 8.

A full consultation process is being implemented during the environmental authorisation process. The purpose of the consultation is to provide affected and interested persons with the opportunity to raise any potential concerns. Concerns raised will be captured and addressed within the public participation section of this report (attached as **Appendix B**) to inform the decision-making process.

(2) Impact on any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act

A Scoping Archaeology Specialist Report (attached at **Appendix C**) has been prepared and is submitted to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) during the 30-day public participation comment period. Recommendations in this report are included in Section 8.1.12 above, and any additional measures stipulated by SAHRA will be included in the EIA Report and EMPr.

### 12.2 Other matters required in terms of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act

Section 2 of NEMA sets out a number of principles (see section 5.7 above) that are relevant to the:

- EIA process, such as:
  - Adopt a risk-averse and cautious approach;
  - Anticipate and prevent or minimise negative impacts;
  - Pursue integrated environmental management;
  - Involve stakeholders in the process; and
  - Consider the social, economic and environmental impacts of activities; and
- Project such as:
  - Place people and their needs at the forefront of concern and serve their needs equitably;
  - Ensure development is sustainable, minimises disturbance of ecosystems and landscapes, pollution and waste, achieves responsible use of non-renewable resources and sustainable exploitation of renewable resources;
  - Assume responsibility for project impacts throughout its life cycle; and
  - Polluter bears remediation costs.

This EIA process complies with the principles set out in section 2 of NEMA through its adherence to the EIA Regulations, 2014, and associated guidelines, which set out clear requirements for, inter alia, impact assessment and stakeholder involvement, and through the assessment of impacts and identification of mitigation measures during the Impact Assessment Phase.

- The Preferred and Only Alternative will be considered in the Impact Assessment Phase (see Section 6).
- The potential social and environmental impacts of the project will be identified, assessed and evaluated using Green Direction's impact assessment methodology (Section 9.4) to understand the significance of each positive and negative impact.
- An EMPr will be compiled to ensure that potential environmental impacts are prevented or minimised.
- Mitigation measures will be recommended in the Impact Assessment Phase to allow for unavoidable impacts on the environment and people's environmental rights to be minimized and remedied.
- Opportunities for public participation are allowed for in the EIA process.
- The needs and interests of I&APs will be taken into account.

- All relevant information will be made available for public comment before submission to DMR, as part of the public participation process.
- Comments made by the relevant government departments will inform the decisions taken by DMR regarding Environmental Authorisation of the project.

### **13 UNDERTAKING REGARDING CORRECTNESS OF INFORMATION**

I, **Jennifer Anne Barnard** herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the comments and inputs from stakeholders and Interested and Affected parties have been correctly recorded in the report.

#### ***TO BE SIGNED FOLLOWING PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT***

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the EAP

DATE

### **14 UNDERTAKING REGARDING LEVEL OF AGREEMENT**

#### ***TO BE COMPLETED FOLLOWING THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS***

I \_\_\_\_\_ herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the level of agreement with interested and Affected Parties and stakeholders has been correctly recorded and reported herein.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the EAP

DATE:

-END-

## 15 APPENDIX A: CV OF EAP

### Summary of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner's past experience

Jennifer Barnard has been registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions since 2009, and was awarded certification as an Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) by the Interim Certification Board of South Africa in 2010. She has worked on numerous Environmental Impact Assessments, both in South Africa and the United Kingdom and has considerable experience in the preparation and compilation of Environmental Impact Reports, Environmental Management Programmes, Environmental Audits, and Environmental Management Frameworks, including construction monitoring where required. She has been working in the environmental consultancy field for 20 years, and prior to that in the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Local Government and Development Planning (Environmental Planning and Policy Division) for 5 years.

Specific examples of private consultancy EAP experience include:

- Project Manager and Lead EAP of the Eskom Transnet Coal Link Suite of Projects (in terms of the NEC2 Contract with EIA project value of R6 million), which spanned both Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal.
- Project Manager and Lead EAP of two SANRAL Road Upgrades on the N7, that included Borrow Pits.
- EAP for various Basic Assessments and EIAs in the Northern Cape for agricultural activities, and related Water Use General Authorisation Risk Matrices.
- Water Use General Authorisation for a sand mining outside Pella, Northern Cape.
- EAP for Basic Assessment and Water Use General Authorisation for a Sand Mining Application in the Hartbees River, Kakamas, Northern Cape.
- EAP for Basic Assessment for Kaoline Mining outside Garies in the Northern Cape.

## 16 APPENDIX B: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS REPORT

***TO BE COMPLETED IN FINAL SCOPING REPORT***



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HERITAGE IMPACT  
ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED GRANITE MINE  
ON PORTIONS OF THE FARM NOUS WEST 76 AND  
LOWER ZWART MODDER 79 NORTHERN CAPE  
PROVINCE.**

SAHRIS CASE:  
12074

DMR CASE:  
NC30/5/1/3/2/10131MR

(Assessment conducted under Section 38 (8) of the  
National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) as part of a S&EIR Assessment)

Prepared on behalf of  
**Sizisa Ukhanyo 830 Trading cc**

December 2017



Prepared by  
Dave Halkett and Jess Robinson

**ACO Associates cc**

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Scope and purpose of report

ACO Associates cc has been requested by Klaas Van Zyl on behalf of Sizisa Ukhanyo Trading to prepare an archaeological scoping report, for the proposed expansion of a granite mine in Core Area Two (Figure 1), on Portion 1 and Portion 4 of the farm Nous West 76 and a portion the Remainder of the farm Lower Zwart Modder 79, Northern Cape Province (Figure 2). An archaeological survey was undertaken to assess the existing and proposed quarries and establish what heritage resources exist that may be impacted by the proposed quarrying activities.



Figure 1: Map detailing Core Area Two in a local context. The town of Pofadder can be seen to the south west and Kakamas to the north east.

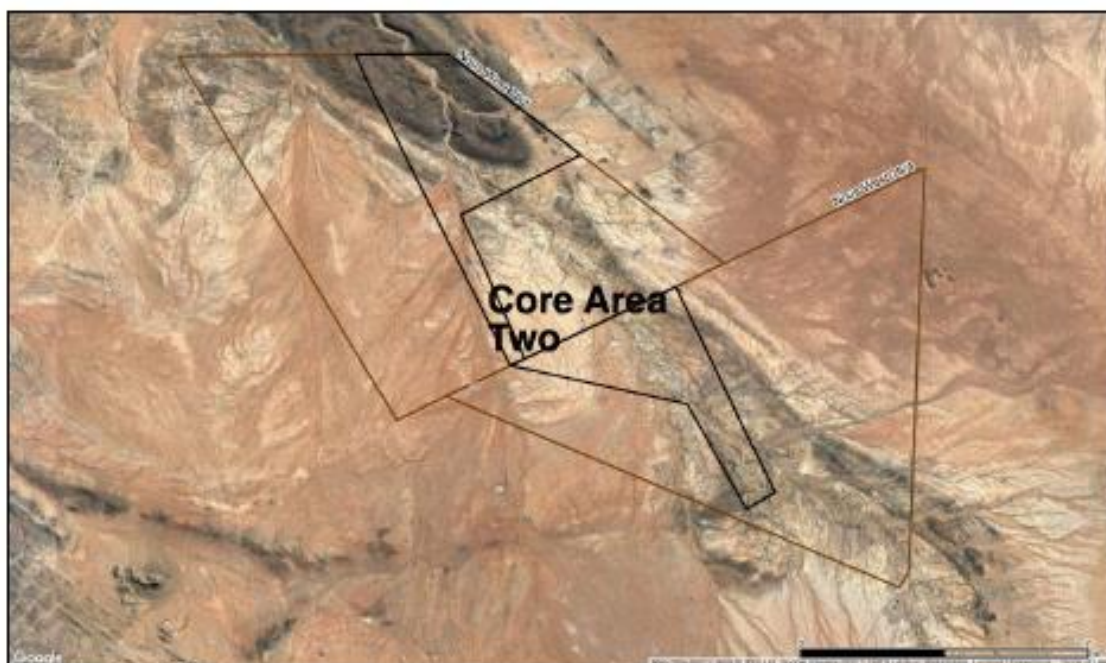


Figure 2: The location of the granite mine and farm portions.



## 1.2 Project details

The extent of this granite mining operation is referred to as Nous West, and consists of three mining quarries, of which one is active, looking to expand, and two are proposed, where no quarrying has yet been carried out. The locations of the current and proposed quarries are shown in Table 1 and on Figure 3 below.

**Table 1: Granite quarries in Core Area Two**

Quarry name	Lat	Lon	Status
Cape Spring	S 28.661387°	E 19.754197°	Proposed
Ocean Green	S 28.718330°	E 19.819080°	Proposed
Yellow	S 28.691240°	E 19.790770°	Active

**Note:** coordinates represent the logical centre point for each quarry.



**Figure 3:** A detail of the granite mine (Black polygon), showing the existing, (red) and proposed quarries, (green).

## 1.3 Season, date and duration of site investigation

The archaeological scoping field survey was conducted from the 23<sup>rd</sup> October until the 26<sup>th</sup> October 2017. The season had no impact on the outcome of the assessment and surface visibility was good due to the rocky terrain and succulent Karoo vegetation. The general area is composed of granite hills surrounded by wide open plains. All the individual study areas were within the granite hills and were generally very rocky. In places the sandy plains extend right up to the base of the rocks, in other places dry stream beds cut through the hills or flow past them leaving alluvial fans in many areas.

## 1.4 Background

The Nous West Mining Area is situated over portions of Portion 1 and Portion 4 of the farm Nous West 76. The mining operation will include all the previous mining operations carried out under cover of the following permits or prospecting rights:

- Mining permit MP 013/2014 File reference NC30/5/1/3/2/10232MP issued to Million Rise Trading (Pty) Ltd over 5Ha portion of Portion 4 of the Farm Nous West 76;
- Mining permit MP 022/2013 File reference NC30/5/1/3/2/10104MP issued to Sizisa Ukhanyo Trading 830 CC over 5Ha portion of Portion 4 of the Farm Nous West 76;
- Prospecting right MP/TRO 29/2015 File reference NC30/5/1/3/2/10610PR issued to Sizisa Ukhanyo Trading 830 CC over the Remainder Farm Lower Zwart Modder 79 and a portion of Portion 1 of the Farm Nous West 76;

The operations are situated in the ZF Mgcawu District Municipality and Kai! Garib local authority of the Kenhardt administrative district of the Northern Cape.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Details of base data

A survey of available literature was carried out to assess the general heritage context of the area in which the proposed prospecting was to be undertaken. The information gained was used to inform the field survey. The SAHRIS<sup>1</sup> database was examined to determine if any previous archaeological assessments of the property were available.

Previous Heritage Impact Assessment was done by Jason Orton and Lita Webley of ACO Associates in 2012/2013, (Orton et al 2013). The results of that previous survey have been integrated into this report wherever pertinent, and those data used to complement the information collected during the site visit in October 2017.

A desktop palaeontological assessment was provided by Professor Marion Bamford, Director of the WITS Evolutionary Studies Institute for ACO Associates (see Appendix 4). Professor Bamford states that given the nature of the Little Namaqualand and Eendoom Granite suites that predominate in this area "there is no possibility of finding fossils in the affected area". The extraction of granite and associated hard rocks will therefore not impact on any fossil heritage and no further palaeontological impact assessment is required.

### 2.2 Field assessment procedure

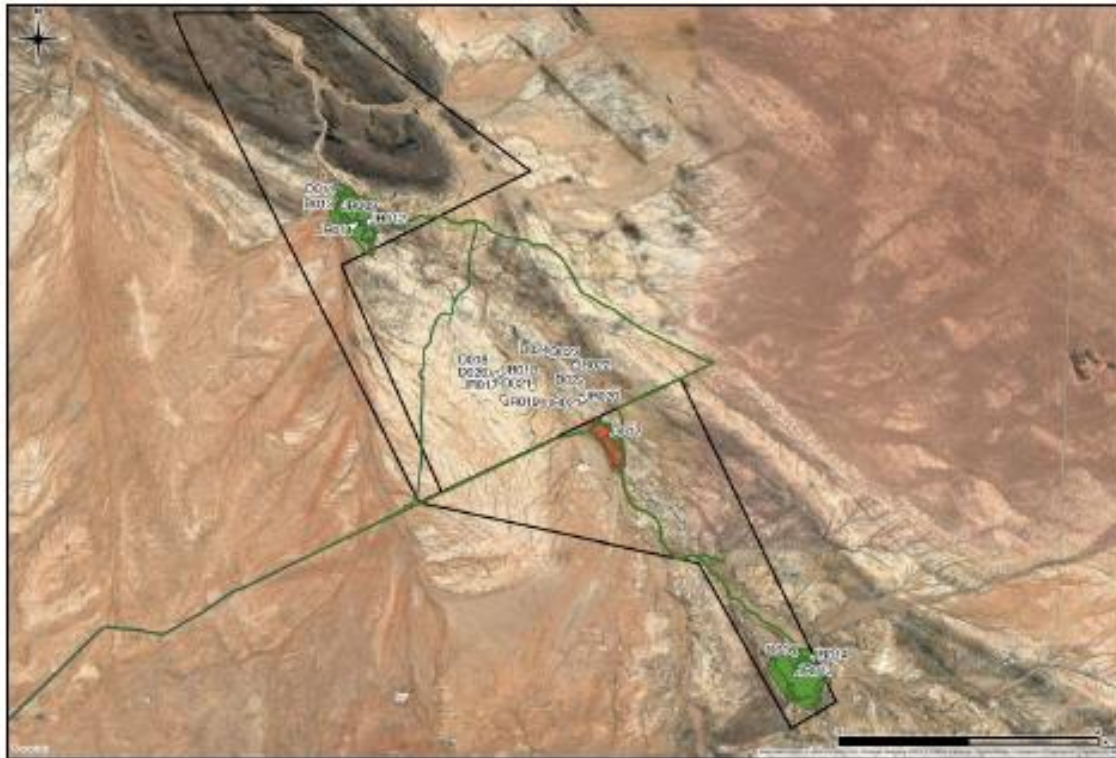
The farm access points, routes, and points of interest of the active and prospective quarries were loaded onto a handheld GPS device to assist with accurately identifying the extent and detail of the survey area. In addition to the GPS guidance, the extent of the site was mapped on GIS and printed to assist with general location.

The field assessment consisted of surveying each active and prospective quarry indicated to us, both on foot and in vehicle to identify any indications of surface or sub-surface archaeological resources. The GPS tracks recorded for the entirety of the survey are shown on Figure 4. Waypoints were entered into the GPS at the locations of identified heritage resources, observation notes were written for the relevant findings, and photographs were taken of the resources and surrounding context and landscape.

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<sup>1</sup> A database maintained by the South African Heritage Resources Agency containing, inter alia, information about development-led heritage projects





**Figure 4:** GPS recorded tracks and waypoints of heritage resources within the vicinity of active and prospecting quarries in Core Area 2.

### 3. OBSERVATIONS

#### 3.1 Identified sensitivities and heritage resources

In general, the heritage resources observed, mainly in the form of artefact scatters of Middle Stone Age (MSA) and Later Stone Age (LSA) were isolated and ephemeral. The observed resources, detailed in Table 2 are described below, categorised by associated active and proposed quarries.

##### 3.1.1 Cape Spring

Centre point: S 28.661387° E 19.754197°

Cape Spring is a large, proposed quarry (37.56 ha in extent) located in the northern section of the mining area, (Figure 5). The quarry did not form part of the area surveyed by Orton and Webley in 2012.

The land is largely undisturbed, except for some disturbance by farming. During the survey we recorded a total of nine archaeological observations in the proposed quarry area:

- D011: A large rectangular stone kraal, with a lambing section to the one side and a rock outcrop incorporated into the wall of the main kraal. Sandy floor deposit. The kraal seems to still be in use (Plate 1: D011: Stone Kraal including lambing area);
- D012: An exposed sloping ledge with rocky soil with few quartz artefacts and one sherd of earthenware with no decoration. The lithic material consists of one quartz crystal flake, and approximately eight to ten LSA chunks and flakes. One brown chert blade, possibly MSA, was noted;
- D013: A small stone ruin, possible a dwelling (±2x2 meters) containing a fair bit of modern, non-archaeological refuse, including ceramics, tin, iron and glass. The structure contains more modern walling too;
- D014: One possible grave;



- D015: Stone walling up against an outcrop, partially in-filled. The shallow infill deposit, which is ~20 cm deep, contained glass, bone, charcoal and earthenware ceramics including Willow pattern and blue with white spongeware;
- JR009: A recess in the rock, approximately six to eight meters wide, containing LSA artefacts. It is a shallow deposit and no rock art is visible on the walls. Stone artefacts consist of hornfels flakes, quartzite blades and flakes, small quartz crystal scrapers and rose quartz flakes. The site has an overlapping colonial period deposit which contains earthenware and sponge ware, white and blue transfer print, aqua glass, and annular ware. A Martini Henry cartridge case (foil type), and some tin was also seen. Overall the deposit is minimal. The site is northeast facing and close to the existing farm house. (Plate 2 and Plate 3);
- JR010: A small rock shelter, facing southwest, containing a small scatter of LSA and late MSA quartz flakes, quartzite flakes and cores. Glass and tin are also present on the site. There is no depth of deposit in the shelter;
- JR011: A single large Earlier Stone Age? (ESA) quartzite flaked piece;
- JR012: A small, ephemeral scatter of stone artefacts alongside a riverbed in the eastern section of Cape Spring, consisting of two quartz flakes and one hornfels core.



**Figure 5:** The location and extent of Cape Spring quarry in relation to the archaeological observations mentioned above.





**Plate 1: D011: Stone Kraal including lambing area**



**Plate 2: JR009: LSA and colonial artefacts (scale gradations on book in cm)**



**Plate 3:** JR009: Shallow rock shelter with talus containing stone artefacts and colonial artefacts mentioned above

### 3.1.2 Ocean Green

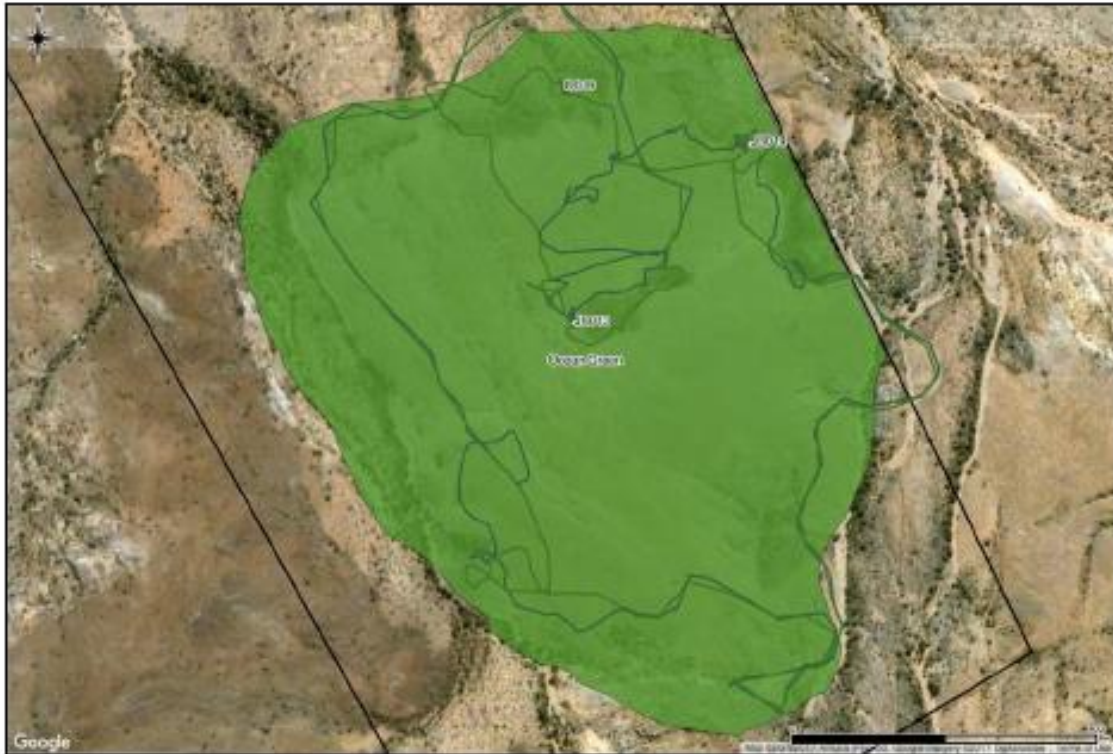
Centre point: S 28.718330° E 19.819080°

Please note that ACO Associates was informed after the survey that this quarry has been removed from the project. The results of the survey have been included in this report, however, as a record of the fact that this area has been surveyed.

Ocean Green quarry is a proposed quarry with little to no disturbance other than some indications of prospecting that has been carried out (Figure 6 and Plate 4). The quarry did not form part of the area surveyed by Orton and Webley in 2012. The proposed quarry is a large, smooth batholith (53.68 ha in extent) which contained three archaeological observations:

- D016: An MSA scatter of stone artefacts, predominantly quartz with occasional brown chert flakes and chunks and a few hornfels cores. The scatter is located on a flat sandy surface at the edge of the batholith (Plate 5);
- JR013: A low-lying water collection area in the middle of the batholith containing rose quartz flakes and one brown chert flake, probably MSA;
- JR014: A MSA scatter on an open rocky platform near the edge of the granite batholith containing quartz, quartzite and hornfels flakes.





**Figure 6:** The location and extent of Ocean Green quarry in relation to the archaeological observations mentioned above.



**Plate 4:** Ocean Green quarry batholith of granite





Plate 5: D016: Quartz and rose quartz stone artefacts (thumb sized)

### 3.1.3 Yellow

Centre point: S 28.691240° E 19.790770°

Yellow is an existing and active quarry with associated stockpile (Figure 7 and Plate 6). It is the smallest quarry in Core Area Two, but the quarrying is extensive over the whole area. Orton and Webley surveyed this quarry in 2012 but reported no archaeological material.

Quartz is densely scattered across the landscape, but little of this material is archaeological. One archaeological site was observed in the quarry:

- D017: A slope in front of a boulder containing one Khoi pot sherd and one hornfels flake.



Figure 7: The location and extent of Yellow quarry in relation to the archaeological observations mentioned above.





Plate 6: Yellow Quarry shown with the current quarrying activities and stockpile.

Table 2: Quarries containing archaeological observations in Core Area Two

Quarry	Waypoint	Lat	Lon	Description	Grade
Cape Spring	D011	S 28,65918	E 19,75164	Large rectangular stone kraal with lambing section. Main quarry outcrop incorporated as wall.	IIIC
	D012	S 28,66128	E 19,75228	Exposed sloping ledge with rocky soil with few quartz artefacts and one of earthenware ceramic base. No decoration. One quartz crystal, 8-10 LSA chunks and flakes. One brown chert blade, possibly MSA.	NCW*
	D013	S 28,66060	E 19,75152	Small stone ruin, possible dwelling ±2x2m, fair bit of refuse around, ceramic, tin, iron, glass. Also some other walling.	IIIC
	D014	S 28,66030	E 19,75157	One possible grave	IIIA
	D015	S 28,66086	E 19,75151	Stone walling up against main outcrop, partially in-filled. Ceramics, glass, bone, charcoal. 20cm deposit. Willow pattern ceramics, blue, white sponge.	IIIC
Cape Spring	JR009	S 28,83676	E 19,72506	Recess below granite boulder, LSA site. Shallow deposit, no rock art. Hornfels flakes, quartzite blades and flakes, quartz crystal small scrapers, rose quartz flake. Site has overlapped into colonial period. Fine earthenware and sponge ware, white and blue transfer print, aqua glass, annular ware, Martini Henry gun shell with foil case, and some tin. Minimal deposit. NE facing, near to farmhouse.	IIIC
	JR010	S 28,66302	E 19,75448	Small rock shelter, facing SW, small scatter of LSA and late MSA, quartz flakes, quartzite flakes and cores, glass, no sedimentary deposit.	IIIC
	JR011	S 28,66328	E 19,75415	ESA flake on quartzite.	NCW
	JR012	S 28,66280	E 19,75652	Riverbed. Small scatter of two quartz flakes and a hornfels core.	NCW
Ocean Green	D016	S 28,71510	E 19,81556	MSA scatter, predominantly quartz with occasional brown chert flakes and chunks. Some hornfels and a few cores. On flat soil surface at edge of batholith.	NCW
	JR013	S 28,71750	E 19,81567	Waterbakke type hollow on top of batholith with Rose Quartz flakes. One brown chert flake.	NCW
	JR014	S 28,71565	E 19,81772	MSA scatter on an open rocky platform near the edge of Ocean Green. Quartz, quartzite and hornfels.	NCW
Yellow	D017	S 28,68863	E 19,79004	Slope in front of boulder, One Khoi potsherd and one hornfels flake.	NCW

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\* **Note:** NCW – Not conservation worthy. A resource that, after appropriate investigation, has been determined to not have enough heritage significance to be retained as part of the National Estate (see Appendix 3 for grading categories).

### 3.2 Existing impacts and related observations

The archaeological observations made in this area overall are of low significance, including the small rock shelter JR009.

## 4. CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Acceptability of the proposed activity with respect to heritage resources

The archaeological resources identified during the field assessment provide evidence of a human presence in this area going back to the Middle Stone Age. This material is ephemeral and scattered and is not assessed to be significant.

The geology of Core Area Two means that there is no possibility of finding fossils in the affected area.

It is our assessment, therefore, that the current and proposed activities may be authorised.

## 5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made:

- The stone walled kraal (D011) should be excluded from quarrying;
- No further archaeological studies or mitigation is required for the areas examined for this report; and
- No further palaeontological studies or mitigation is required.
- If the areas assessed in this report should change or new areas be added, they must be assessed for heritage resources.

## 6. REFERENCES

Orton, J. and Webley, L. 2012. *Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed granite prospecting near Pofadder, Northern Cape*. Unpublished report prepared for Sizisa Ukhanyo Trading 830 cc. ACO Associates cc. Diep River.

## APPENDIX 1: SPECIALIST CV

### PERSONAL DETAILS

Name: Halkett, David John  
Home Address: 6 Overton Court  
151 High Level Road  
Green Point  
Cape Town 8005  
Telephone: 073 141 8608  
Previous work Address: **Archaeology Contracts Office**  
Department of Archaeology, University of Cape Town, Private Bag  
Rondebosch, 7701  
Current work address: **ACO Associates cc**  
Unit D17, Prime Park, 21 Mocke Road, Diep River 7800  
Telephone (w): (021) 706 4104  
Fax to e-mail (w): 086 603 7195  
Date of Birth: 23.07.1958  
Marital Status: Married  
Nationality: South African  
Home Language: English  
Other Languages: Afrikaans  
ID Number: 5807235148080

### FORMAL QUALIFICATIONS

Matriculated	Pinelands High (matric exemption)	1976
Graduated	B.A. University of Cape Town	1980
	B.A. (Hons) (Archaeology) University of Cape Town	1982
	M.A. (Archaeology) University of Cape Town	1991

### EXPERIENCE

#### Employment

Part time research asst	South African Museum (archaeology)	Nov-Feb 1978,1979
Student Ranger	Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve	Dec-Feb 1980
National Service	SA Navy Rank: Sub-Lieutenant	1982-1984
Part time research asst	Spatial Archaeology Research Unit, UCT	1984
Junior Research Officer	Paleoanthropology Research Unit, Wits	1997(part time appt.)
Principal Investigator	Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT	1988-2012
Director	ACO Associates cc.	2008-present

#### Other experience and professional memberships

- Secretary, Archaeology Field Club, UCT. 1979
- Chairperson, Archaeology Field Club, UCT. 1980
- Co-organizer of the Spatial Archaeology Research Unit workshop: Environments and Prehistory in the western Cape. 1984
- Archaeological advisor, National Monuments Council, Western Cape Regional Plans Committee. 1993 - 1999
- Member: Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA)
- Member: Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA): CRM section (PI level with accreditation for Stone Age, Coastal Shell Middens, Colonial Period, Rock Paintings, Industrial, Bone Accumulations)
- Committee member: Archaeology Standards Generating Body (SGB) for SAQA
- Member: South African Archaeological Society
- Committee member: Heritage Western Cape, Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Committee appointed 2003 - 2007, re-appointed 2007 – 2013
- Member: Heritage Western Cape, Integrated Assessment Review Committee, 2009 - 2013



- Forensic consultant: Missing Persons Unit: National Prosecuting Authority 2007

#### Awards

Dept. of Cultural Affairs and Sport award for the Best Heritage Impact Assessment in the Western Cape for 2013/14.

#### Long term commercial projects

1997-2008 Directed all ACO cultural resource management activities for De Beers Namaqualand Mines

#### Peer Reviews

1997 Archaeological report prepared for Alpha Saldanha Cement project.

1999 Archaeological reports prepared for Namdeb.

#### Published Articles (relevant selection)

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Halkett, D., Hart, T., Yates, R., Volman, T.P., Parkington, J.E., Klein, R.J., Cruz-Uribe, K. & Avery, G. 2003. First excavation of intact Middle Stone Age layers at Ysterfontein, western Cape province, South Africa: implications for Middle Stone Age ecology. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 30, 955-971

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Yates, R.J., Miller, D.E., Halkett, D.J., Manhire, A.H., Parkington, J.E. & Vogel J.C. 1986. A late mid-Holocene high sea level: a preliminary report on geo-archaeology at Elands Bay, western Cape Province, South Africa. *South African Journal of Science* 82: 164-165

#### Presentations and lectures (recent)

2007. In at the deep end. Lecture presented at the annual one-day lecture series of the Archaeological Society of the Western Cape and the Friends of the Stellenbosch Museum.

2008. The landscape of early colonial burial in Cape Town: a walking tour of excavation sites and buildings of interest in Green Point. Presented during the ASAPA, Mid-conference excursion. With a guidebook compiled by Dave Halkett, Tim Hart, Liesbet Schietecatte, Erin Finnegan & Katie Smuts.

2009-2016. In at the deep end. Contract archaeology: a case study of mitigation a pre-colonial heritage site to be impacted by development. Presented as part of APG5086F - Conservation Disciplines and Practices, MPhil in Conservation of the Built Environment, University of Cape Town.

2009/2010. "In at the deep end" and "Middens of steel". Contract archaeology: case studies of mitigation of stone age and colonial heritage sites to be impacted by development. Presented as part of APG5086F - Conservation Disciplines and Practices, MPhil in Conservation of the Built Environment, University of Cape Town.

2009/2010/2011. Surveying, Measuring and Recording Archaeological Resources. Presented as part of APG5086F - Surveying, Measuring and Recording Heritage Resources, MPhil in Conservation of the Built Environment, University of Cape Town.

2011. ...Blowing in The Wind: Renewable energy projects - Challenges and opportunities for heritage resource management. Lecture presented at the annual one-day lecture series of the Archaeological Society of the Western Cape and the Friends of the Stellenbosch Museum.

2012 "My Career in Archaeology". Part of the Centre for Higher Education and Development series on careers, UCT.

#### Referees

##### **Prof. J. E. Parkington**

Dept of Archaeology  
University of Cape Town  
Private Bag  
Rondebosch 7701  
E-mail: john.parkington@uct.ac.za

##### **Prof. R. G. Klein**

Dept of Anthropology  
Stanford University  
Stanford

Field/Consulting/Heritage Management Experience (relevant selection)

Halkett, D., Hart, T. & Parkington, J. 1994. Phase 2 archaeological excavations at the Namakwa Sands Project (first phase), Vredendal district, Namaqualand. Unpublished report prepared for Namakwa Sands. Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT.

Halkett, D. & Hart, T. 1997. An archaeological assessment of the coastal strip and a proposed heritage management plan for De Beers Namaqualand Mines, Vol 1&2. Prepared for De Beers Consolidated Mines: Namaqualand Mines. Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT.

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Halkett, D. 1999. A phase one archaeological assessment of heritage resources in the Trans Hex diamond concession Richtersveld. Prepared for Trans Hex Group Ltd. Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT.

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Halkett, D. 2000. An initial assessment of heritage resources within the Trans Hex West Coast Diamond Concessions. Prepared for Trans Hex Mining Ltd. Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT.

Halkett, D. 2001. A report on archaeological excavations on the Orange River floodplain between Jakkalsberg and Sendelingsdrift: Richtersveld. Prepared for Trans Hex Mining Ltd. Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT.

Halkett, D. 2001. An inspection and assessment of specific archaeological sites on De Beers owned properties – Namaqualand. Prepared for De Beers Consolidated Mines: Namaqualand Mines. Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT.

Halkett, D. 2002. Phase 1 archaeological survey: assessment of mining blocks in the BMC and KN areas, Namaqualand. Prepared for De Beers Consolidated Mines: Namaqualand Mines. Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT.

Halkett, D. 2003. A report on the archaeological mitigation program at De Beers Namaqualand Mines, March 2002 to June 2003. Prepared for De Beers Consolidated Mines: Namaqualand Mines. Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT.

Orton, J. & Halkett, D. 2005. A report on the archaeological mitigation program at De Beers Namaqualand Mines, August to September 2004. Prepared for De Beers Consolidated Mines: Namaqualand Mines. Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT.

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Orton, J. & Halkett, D. 2006. Mitigation of archaeological sites within the Buffels Marine and Koingnaas Complexes, Namaqualand, September 2005 To May 2006. Prepared for De Beers Consolidated Mines: Namaqualand Mines. Archaeology Contracts Office, UCT.

Webley, L. & Halkett, D. 2014. Baseline heritage assessment: proposed aquaculture development at Brand Se Baai, Matzikama Municipality, Western Cape. Prepared for SRK Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd. ACO Associates cc.

Halkett, D. & Webley T. 2015. Heritage Impact Assessment: Elandsfontein Phosphate mining right on a Portion of Portion 2 And Portion 4 of the farm Elandsfontein 349, Saldanha. Prepared for Billet Trade (Pty) Ltd T/A Braaf Environmental Practitioners on behalf of Elandsfontein Exploration and Mining (Pty) Ltd. ACO Associates cc.

Halkett, D. & Webley, L. 2016. Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed extension of the Tormin mine, west coast, South Africa. Prepared for SRK Consulting (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd. ACO Associates cc.



## APPENDIX 2: SPECIALIST DECLARATION

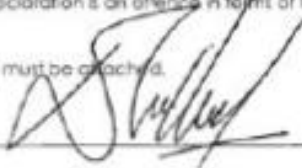
### THE INDEPENDENT PERSON WHO COMPILED A SPECIALIST REPORT OR UNDERTOOK A SPECIALIST PROCESS

D.J. HALKEFF as the appointed independent specialist hereby declares that I:

- acted as the independent specialist in this application;
- regard the information contained in this report as it relates to my specialist input/study to be true and correct; and
- do not have and will not have any financial interest in the undertaking of the activity, other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the NEMA, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 and any specific environmental management Act;
- have and will not have no vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding;
- have disclosed, to the applicant, EAP and competent authority, any material information that have or may have the potential to influence the decision of the competent authority or the objectivity of any report, plan or document required in terms of the NEMA, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 and any specific environmental management Act;
- am fully aware of and meet the responsibilities in terms of NEMA, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (specifically in terms of GN No. R. 982, as amended) and any specific environmental management Act, and that failure to comply with these requirements may constitute and result in disqualification;
- have ensured that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the specialist input/study was distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties was facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties were provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on the specialist input/study;
- have ensured that the comments of all interested and affected parties on the specialist input/study were considered, recorded and submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application;
- have ensured that the names of all interested and affected parties that participated in terms of the specialist input/study were recorded in the register of interested and affected parties who participated in the public participation process;
- have provided the competent authority with access to all information of my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not; and
- am aware that a false declaration is an offence in terms of GN No. R. 982, as amended.

Note: The terms of reference must be attached.

Signature of the specialist:



Name of company:

ACO ASSOCIATES CC.

Date:

14 DECEMBER 2017.



### APPENDIX 3: GRADING CATEGORIES

Grading	Description of Resource	Examples of Possible Management Strategies	Heritage Significance
I	Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance. Current examples: Robben Island	May be declared as a National Heritage Site managed by SAHRA.	Highest Significance
II	Heritage resources with special qualities which make them significant in the context of a province or region, but do not fulfil the criteria for Grade I status. Current examples: St George's Cathedral, Community House	May be declared as a Provincial Heritage Site managed by HWC.	Exceptionally High Significance
III		Such a resource contributes to the environmental quality or cultural significance of a larger area and fulfils one of the criteria set out in section 3(3) of the Act but that does not fulfill the criteria for Grade II status. Grade III sites may be formally protected by placement on the Heritage Register. These resources are currently managed by HWC unless the local authority has been found competent and has been granted delegated authority.	
IIIA	Such a resource must be an excellent example of its kind or must be sufficiently rare. These are heritage resources which are significant in the context of an area.	This grading is applied to buildings and sites that have sufficient intrinsic significance to be regarded as local heritage resources; and are significant enough to warrant that any alteration, both internal and external, is regulated. Such buildings and sites may be representative, being excellent examples of their kind, or may be rare. In either case, they should receive maximum protection at local level.	High Significance
IIIB	Such a resource might have similar significances to those of a Grade III A resource, but to a lesser degree. These are heritage resources which are significant in the context of a townscape, neighbourhood, settlement or community.	Like Grade IIIA buildings and sites, such buildings and sites may be representative, being excellent examples of their kind, or may be rare, but less so than Grade IIIA examples. They would receive less stringent protection than Grade IIIA buildings and sites at local level.	Medium Significance
IIIC	Such a resource is of contributing significance to the environs These are heritage resources which are significant in the context of a streetscape or direct neighbourhood.	This grading is applied to buildings and/or sites whose significance is contextual, i.e. in large part due to its contribution to the character or significance of the environs. These buildings and sites should, as a consequence, only be regulated if the significance of the environs is sufficient to warrant protective measures, regardless of whether the site falls within a Conservation or Heritage Area. Internal alterations should not necessarily be regulated.	Low Significance
NCW	A resource that, after appropriate investigation, has been determined to not have enough heritage significance to be retained as part of the National Estate.	No further actions under the NHRA are required. This must be motivated by the applicant and approved by the authority. Section 34 can even be lifted by HWC for structures in this category if they are older than 60 years.	No research potential or other cultural significance

## APPENDIX 4: PALAENTOLOGICAL STUDY LETTER



Palaeosciences Centre, East Campus, 1 Jan Smuts Avenue, Braamfontein, Johannesburg  
Private Bag 3, WITS 2050, Johannesburg, SOUTH AFRICA Tel: 011 717 6682

[Marion.bamford@wits.ac.za](mailto:Marion.bamford@wits.ac.za)

14 September 2017

Dr Ragna Redelstorff  
SAHRA  
111 Harrington Street  
Cape Town 8001

Dear Ragna

**RE: Palaeontological Impact assessment for proposed new quarries,  
Northern Cape Province**

On behalf of ACO Associates cc I have completed a desktop Palaeontological Impact assessment for the project and found that there is no possibility of finding fossils in the affected area.

The Little Namaqualand Suite rocks are granite to adamellite and the Eendoorn Granite has augen gneisses. Other volcanic rocks in the area are the pink gneisses of the Hoogoor Suite. Fossils do not occur in igneous rocks such as granites and gneisses because the rocks originate in the molten core and cool when reaching the earth's surface and are further metamorphosed in the case of gneisses. This is not a suitable environment for preserving fossils. Furthermore, only microfossils were present around 2000 - 1000Ma but the organisms did not live such settings. Macrofossils are much younger than this, ca 800 Ma. Along the Orange River and to the south are the alluvial and Aeolian sands of the Quaternary Kalahari sediments but these do not contain fossils either. These however will not be affected by the quarrying as they are not granites.

The extraction of granites and associated hard rocks will, therefore, not impact on any fossil heritage and no further palaeontology impact assessment is required.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'MKBamford'.

Prof Marion Bamford  
Director: Evolutionary Studies Institute