SITE SENSITIVITY VERIFICATION REPORT

PROPOSED PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES ON THE REMAINING EXTENT AND PORTION 1 OF FARM KAROETJIE KOP SITUATED WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF MATZIKAMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, WEST COAST DISTRICT IN THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE.

NAME OF APPLICANT:	Richwill Diamonds (Pty) Ltd
FARM NAME:	Karoetjie Kop 150
COMMODITY:	Diamonds
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT:	West Coast
DATE:	June 2023
DMR REFERENCE NUMBER:	WC30/5/1/1/2/10430PR

Contents

1. Introduction

The Screening Report in terms of Regulation 16(1)(v) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014 was developed to allow a proponent intending to submit an application for environmental authorisation in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 2014, as amended to screen their proposed site for any environmental sensitivity and enable the applicant to manipulate the development footprint on a site to avoid environmental sensitivities before submitting the application. The Screening Report also identify specialist assessments for inclusion in the assessment report based on the environmental sensitivities of the proposed development footprint.

It is however the responsibility of the EAP to confirm the list of specialist assessments and to motivate in the assessment report, the reason for not including any of the identified specialist study including the provision of photographic evidence of the site situation.

For mining and prospecting operations, the position of the mineral resource is fixed therefore the Screening Report required to accompany any application for Environmental Authorisation is not applicable as there are no alternative footprints for screening and comparison.

For small scale mining and prospecting operations where there will be no permanent infrastructure development and where the location of development is informed by historical prospecting and production records for the area, as well as the most likely position of potential mineral deposits no reasonable and feasible alternatives can be investigated.

In the case of prospecting the location of these sample sites will also not be known at the time that the application for EA is lodged. For prospecting areas, that normally covers a large area it is accepted that some areas will be of high or even very high sensitivity and no specialist assessments is needed to verify this. For this reason, prospecting operations that is a short-term change in land use must provide mitigation measures and financial provision to return the site to it pre-prospecting status during the closure phase not applicable to other development.

For mining operations, the initial list of environmental attributes will be compiled based on experience of the EAP in similar development types and through site visits and appraisals, desktop screening via Geographical Information System (GIS) and aerial photography, incorporating existing information from previous studies, and input received from authorities and l&APs.

Further to this, the Screening Tool identifies related exclusions e.g., industrial development zones and EMF's that is not applicable to minerals as the state is the custodian of all minerals and is responsible for the screening process as part of the acceptance process of applications considering any section 53 applications by other land users.

To comply with legislation however this Site Sensitivity Verification (SSV) was undertaken in terms of the Protocols for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on identified Environmental Themes (referred to "the Protocols" hereafter) as per Government Notice No. 320 (published in Government Gazette No. 43110 on 20 March 2020).

These Protocols, effected as on the 9th of May 2020, must be complied with for every new application submitted after the effective date.

In addition, this report addresses the findings of the Screening Tool Report (Appendix 1), generated from the National Web Based Environmental Screening Tool, and provides a motivation for the various specialist studies identified to be conducted. It also discusses whether the specialist studies forming part of this project are required to comply with the above Protocol.

2. Executive summary

Richwill Diamonds (Pty) Ltd, applied for environmental authorisation (EA) and a prospecting right of diamonds on a portion of Portion 1 and Remaining extent of farm karoetjie kop 150 Vanrhynsdorp, situated within the jurisdiction of Matzikama Local Municipality, West Coast District in Western Cape Province.

The surf zone (31,49 meters below the low water mark) as well as an average 800m wide coastal strip from just below the Soutriver in the south up to Kleinzee in the north were inaccessible to small-scale diamond miners like SRK Mining a local company from Koekenaap, due to mining rights issued to DeBeers/West Coast Resources for the last 50 years or more. Not only were the coastal strip inaccessible but the complete farms registered in the name of Emerald Panther (West Coast Resources) adjacent to this coastal strip is still covered by prospecting rights in the name of DeBeers/West Coast Resources including the Remainder of the Farm Karoetjies Kop 150.

In December 2022 the Mining Right issued to DeBeers/West Coast Resources lapsed and SRK Mining utilised this opportunity to apply for a prospecting right over a small portion of the historic mining right to determine if any viable resources were left behind by the large companies. It is general knowledge that some deposits regarded as not viable for large companies can be viable to small scale miners as can be seen from the numerous illegal diggers now operating along the west coast and within abandoned mining operations.

This prospecting operation will concentrate mostly on the historic working by DeBeers as some of the results on recovery of diamonds for these areas were made available (refer Figure 3). These areas are mostly situated within Portion 1 of the Farm Karoetjies Kop 150 belonging to the State and the only land use is uncontrolled recreational activities with ad hoc campsites during the crayfish season. Most of the tracks were developed as a result of these informal camping and the only permanent infrastructure, Silverdoos and Jurg se Kaia, was also develop as informal campsites. This infrastructure is now leased by the applicant from the Department Public Works as part of their prospecting operations on Sea Concession 10A and will also be use as logistical area during this operation.

Due to the small scale of this prospecting project no new infrastructure will be developed and existing tracks will be utilised. The closure objective of historic mining operations was only to make the area safe with no regard to preparation of the area for revegetation and therefore natural rehabilitation of the transformed areas due to trenches are very slow and is further hampered by the continuous use of the areas as campsites. Rehabilitation is now a legal requirement and monitored and reported on, on an annual basis.

3. Details of the EAP and applicant

PARTICULARS OF EAP	PARTICULARS OF APPLICANT
N.J. van Zyl EAPASA Reg 2019/2034 Farm Voëlklip P.O. Box 255, Springbok, 8240 Mobile: 082 8898696 Email: vanzyleap@gmail.com	Richwill Diamonds (Pty) Ltd Contact: Mr. H.R. Rich Nr 41 Kerkstraat, De Aar, 7000 PO. Box 139 De Aar 7000 Mobile: 082 3783415 Email: harryrrich2@gmail.com

4. Methodology

The Site Sensitivity Verification (SSV) report was compiled based on desktop studies (including the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan, google earth imagery, historical imagery) in combination with a site visit to investigate, identify, and evaluate potential impacts, associated with the proposed development, on the receiving environment (namely the proposed site for development). The SSV report was compiled by the Registered EAP (Mr. N.J. van Zyl).

5. Objectives of the SSV report

The aim of the SSV Report is to;

- Verify land use and theme sensitivities as identified by the DEA Screening Tool;
- Confirm or disconfirm the need for a particular specialist assessment(s) as indicated by the DEA Screening Tool; and
- Should the need for a specialist assessment be challenged, provide a motivation as to why the particular theme(s) is not applicable to the proposed development.

6. Project description

6.1 Description of Planned Non-Invasive Activities:

PHASE 1: Literature Study Imagery Analysis Geological Mapping Geophysical Survey

During this phase the desktop studies and studying of available information on surrounding exploration work that are already done will be supplemented by field observations. Ground Resistivity measurements may also be used to "home in" on target areas. Ground geophysical surveys involve the systematic measurement of magnetic, gravitational, and electromagnetic fields over target areas of interest within the property. These surveys are carried out using handheld instruments as shown in Figure 1 below.

The surveyor moves through the identified survey area on foot, using these instruments to gather data from the ground surface. The individual survey areas vary between 500 x 500 m to 2 x 2 km in extent depending on the inferred size of the target area. Magnetic survey lines are spaced at a maximum of 50 m apart and readings will be taken at a minimum of 5 m intervals along the lines. Electromagnetic and gravity survey lines are spaced at a maximum of 100 m apart with readings taken at a maximum of 50 m along the lines. This method of data collection is non-invasive and does not require clearance or disturbance of the vegetation therefore the only potential impact of this data collection process is inconvenience to the landowner, who would need to grant access to the survey site. After data collection has been completed, data processing and visualization is carried out to allow the interpretation of the survey. The final purpose of this phase will be to determine bedrock elevation contours and potential diamond traps

Figure 1: Typical Proton Magnetometer (Source: www.geophysical-equipments.com)

6.2 Description of planned invasive activities:

The objective of the preliminary evaluation phase is to determine a ballpark estimate of grade and size and thus possible in-situ value of the deposit. This is normally established by collecting mini samples by the most cost-effective method available. Due to the relative shallow overburden prospecting pits is the most common technique, and will be employed during this exploration program to allow for geological samples.

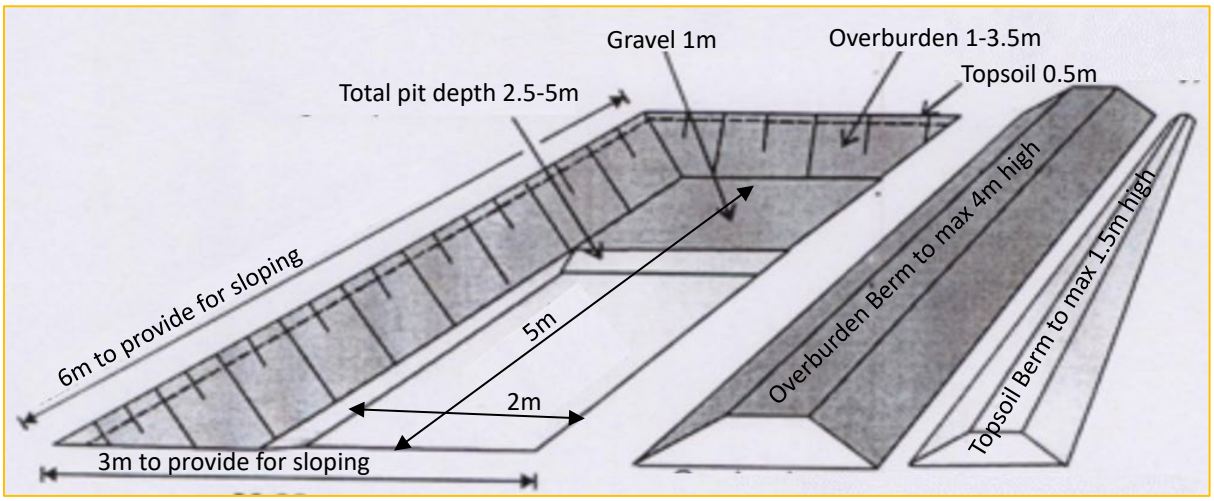
The results of the previous exploration program have indicated a series of small but very promising target areas across the entire prospecting area which are probably linked to paleo channels and raised marine beaches within the area (Figure 3).

Pit development will be the same as for trench development (Bulk Sampling) as shown in the diagrams below but on a much smaller scale and it is anticipated that no more than 20 such pits will be developed. After results are logged the pit will be backfilled immediately for security and safety reasons before the project moved to the next pit position. In case of sudden closure of the project there will only be one open pit to be dealt with as part of final decommissioning and rehabilitation.

The following volumes requiring earthmoving is only an estimation used in the costing exercise (Refer figure 2):

Pit floor to inspect and logged the gravel: 5.0m long and 2.0m wide (10m²)
Depth of Topsoil: 0.5m to be stockpiled separate from overburden
Depth of Overburden: 5m to be stockpiled separate from topsoil
Depth of Gravel: 1m to be logged and photographed
Total Depth of Prospecting Pit: 6.5m
Footprint including 3m bench: 11m long x8m wide (88m²)
Volume topsoil: 88m² X 0.5m = 44m³
Volume overburden: 50m² (average 88m² top & 10m² bottom) X 5m = 250m³
Volume gravel: 10m² X 1m = 10m³
Total earthmoving from 20 Prospecting pits: (44m³+250m³) X 20 = 5880m³
Note that gravel from the pits is not taken out and treated but left intact and closed after logging of results.

Figure 2: Schematic Pit Development



If the results of this preliminary evaluation phase are favourable, the project may move on to the evaluation phase (bulk sampling), where local grades and macro diamond values are established to arrive at a Measured Resource.

The excavation and processing of bulk samples however requires a MPRDA section 20 permission that will trigger an additional listing activity in terms of LN 2 and require a different EA process and specialist studies that is not possible at this early stage. Therefore, LN2 Activity 19 is not applied for and the impact of the activity not assessed as part of this BAR application. A Part 2 amendment to the EA due to a change in scope will be applied for in terms of EIA Reg 31 if required.

6.3 Description of Pre-/Feasibility Studies:

The project geologist monitors the program, consolidates, and processes the data and amends the program depending on the results. This is a continuous process throughout the program and continues even when no prospecting is done on the ground. Each physical phase of prospecting is followed by desktop studies involving interpretation and modelling of all data gathered. These studies will determine the way the work program is to proceed in terms of activity, quantity, resources, expenditure, and duration.

6.4 Associated infrastructure

Accommodation and logistics is available at Silverdoos and Jurg se Kaia leased by the applicant from the Department Public Works as part of their prospecting activities on Sea Concession 10A.

Fuel storage at the sampling sites, if necessary, will be contained in a mobile bowser provided with a bunded perking area.

Equipment will be transported to site via the existing roads (including gravel and jeep track). No new roads will be required.

No water will be abstracted in terms of section 21(a) of National Water Act, 1998 (Act no. 36 of 1998) and no water reticulation will be laid-on to the mine work area(s) either.

No processing plant and services will be developed on the prospecting area.

A temporary equipment laydown area will form part of sampling areas. This is also the area where the earth moving equipment will be parked when not in use and will include an equipment/ materials laydown (containerized storage) area and a mobile chemical toilet.

6.5 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, disturbance can be planned so that topography restoration is less complicated, and topsoil 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.

Figure 3: Proposed selected target areas for pre-bulk sampling work (geophysics and exploration pits) to be verified during redefinition of the area

North Section

7. DISCUSSION OF SCREENING TOOL REPORT RESULTS

Please note that the provincial boundary is not plotted correct on the screening tool maps and is supposed to be the boundary of the farm Karoetjie kop 150. As per the Screening Tool Report (Appendix 1), the following summary of the development footprint environmental sensitivities is identified. Only the highest environmental sensitivity is indicated.

The footprint environmental sensitivities for the proposed development footprint as identified, are indicative only and must be verified on site by a suitably qualified person before the specialist assessments identified below can be confirmed.

Theme	Sensitivity			
	Very High	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**
Agriculture Theme			X	
Animal Species Theme		X		
Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	X			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme	X			
Civil Aviation Theme				X
Defence Theme				X
Paleontology Theme	X			
Plant Species Theme			X	
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

Based on the above sensitivities, the Screening Tool Report identifies and recommends the following specialist assessments:

1) Agricultural impact Assessment
2) Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment
3) Paleontology Impact Assessment
4) Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment
5) Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment
6) Noise impact Assessment
7) Radioactivity Impact Assessment
8) Plant Species Assessment
9) Animal Species Assessment

A detailed site sensitivity assessment form part of section 9 in the BAR and is summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of specialist report

SPECIALIST INVESTIGATION	CONDUCTED Y/N	EXPLANATION
Agricultural impact Assessment	NO	Note that ground-truthing during the site visit showed no evidence of historical or recent dryland or irrigated crop production in the study area. The areas indicated on the screening tool map is not dryland crop production rendering it a medium sensitivity and it is assumed that they result from desktop mapping. These patches are transformed areas due to historic mining activities or a change in vegetation structure due to the presence of "heuweltjies" (Photo 1). The area comprises of livestock farming (sheep) and coastal environment utilized for recreation, fishing etc., the area has no agricultural sensitivity. No Agro-Ecosystem Specialist Assessment is therefore required when the areas to be disturbed by bulk sampling has been identified since no areas were identified as being of "very high" or "high" sensitivity for agricultural resources during the site visit.
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Underwater Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment	YES YES	A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) as well as an Underwater Heritage Impact Assessment (UHIA) will be undertaken due to the very high sensitivity result stipulated in the screening tool report and observation of heritage features such as shell middens within the proposed site. There is also the possibility of shipwrecks in the surfzone although none was observed within the development area The applicant has appointed specialists to undertake the assessments and compile the reports. All mitigating measures proposed will be included as part of the EMPr.
Paleontology Impact Assessment	YES	A Phase 1 Paleontological Impact Assessment (PIA) will be undertaken due to the very high sensitivity result stipulated in the screening tool report. The applicant has appointed specialists to undertake the assessments and compile the reports. All mitigating measures proposed will be included as part of the EMPr.

Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	NO	Wetlands in the surrounding area comprise mainly pans, which are classified by Ollis et al (2013) and identified in NFEPA data as "depressions". However, no wetlands occur in the study area. The very small wetland indicated on the boundary of the study area (DEFF screening tool map) and rendering Aquatic Biodiversity with a "very high" rating could potentially comprise of a watercourse. Note that ground-truthing confirmed that it is unlikely ever to convey surface flows, and it is assumed that it results from desktop mapping due to a farm road following the same footprint (Photo 2). The drainage line dissipates into the sands following all but the most major of storm events, largely because of the high evaporation rate that characterizes this region (Schulze 2007). The drainage line is not even associated with obvious riparian zones and it is assumed that flow occurs in this system too infrequently to sustain riparian species. The SANBI BGIS databases (www.bgis.sanbi.org) does not even recognise this area as a wetland feature. According to several Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment completed for large scale mining within the study area and on the project area the area is of Low Aquatic Sensitivity. Considering the vulnerability of wetlands, a no-go buffer of 100m will be provided for in the EMPr around the identified area.
Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	NO	The criteria for the very high sensitivity rating regarding Terrestrial Biodiversity is based on the CBA status that include most of the Namaqualand and the Westcoast district. Although CBAs confer no rights and have no official conservation status in law, they provide an indication of ecological status (biodiversity). This does not mean that CBA's need to be fenced off from human use, but rather that they should be supported by good planning, decision-making and management to ensure that human use does not impact on the condition of the ecosystem. Good planning and mitigation are provided for in the EMPr. According to several Biodiversity Impact Assessment completed for large scale mining within the study area with a much higher environmental impact the findings was that prospecting is an acceptable land use and will not cause detrimental impacts to biodiversity as all the direct impact will be localized with low significance within the affected area and surroundings.

Noise impact Assessment	NO	The site is surrounded by farmland with typical, low noise levels. Along the coast, noise generated by wave action is likely to result in higher-than-normal ambient noise levels, especially during rough sea conditions. Traffic-generated noise in the area is low (estimate at ±55dBA). Noise from earth moving equipment and machinery associated with the prospecting operation will be within the norm and due to the remote locality of the operation and very few noise receptors will have no impact. Mitigating measures will be provided for in the EMPr.
Radioactivity Impact Assessment	NO	An RIA for the proposed prospecting was not conducted due to that no chemical storage will be installed on-site to perform activities of radioactive nature or generate hazardous waste of radioactive nature. Only temporal waste storage facilities and mobile toilets will be provided which will be disposed to a registered landfill.
Plant Species Assessment	NO	Although there are some SCC in this study area, the overall abundance of such species within the site is low and a high impact on listed plant species is not likely as work above the high-water mark will concentrate around transformed areas. Studies has shown that the study area is fairly homogenous and similar habitat is broadly available in the area. Less than 5Ha will temporary be disturbed by sampling and will mainly cover the area below the high-water mark and transformed areas. The project will have a medium significant impact regarding Flora due to the small areas to be disturbed and short duration of activities. Mitigation of the disturbance is also possible and after mitigation the impact will be regarded as low significance.
Animal Species Assessment	NO	Several studies done for large scale mining and renewable energy projects has shown there is no significant difference in faunal community structure along this stretch of coastline and the range of habitats is similar. The specialist studies completed has also shown there is no discernible difference in faunal community structure and composition inside and outside of the development areas. The resident fauna appears to be tolerant of mining activities and did not avoid the mining areas to a significant degree. Consequently, the major impact on fauna from the current development is likely to be the temporary loss of less than 5 Ha coastal habitat, which is of local but not broader significance.

PHOTO 1: Jurg se Kaia and Silverdoos leased by the applicant and to be used during this project. Also note the absence of any crop production

PHOTO 2: Potential watercourse on boundary (Red line) of study area showing no wetland features even during abnormal high rainfall

SCREENING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION AS REQUIRED BY THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS – PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY

EIA Reference number: New WC PR

Project name: Cons 10 Inland WC

Project title: Cons 10 Inland

Date screening report generated: 19/12/2022 11:40:36

Applicant: Richwill Diamonds (Pty) Ltd

Compiler: NJ van Zyl (EAP)

Compiler signature: .....

Application Category: Mining|Prospecting rights

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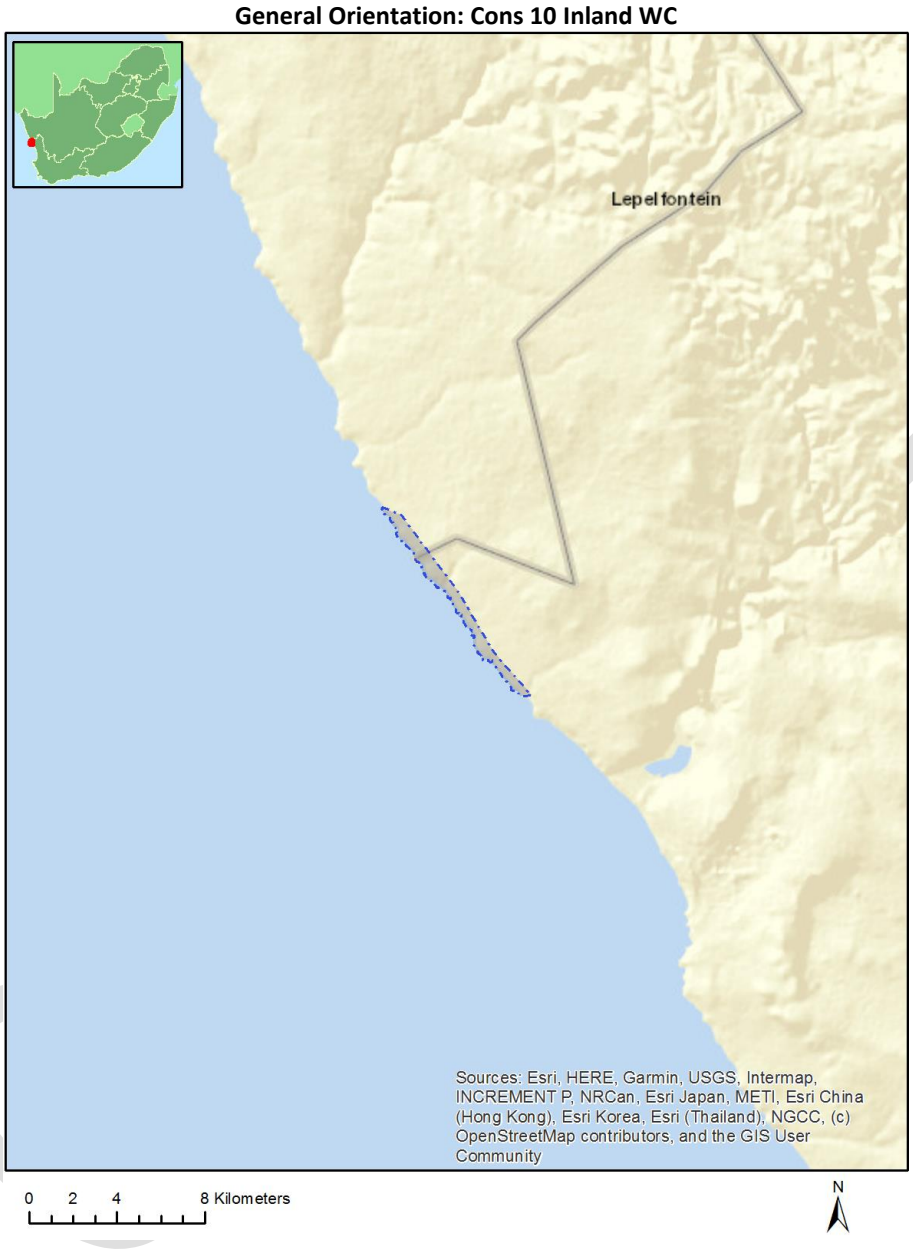
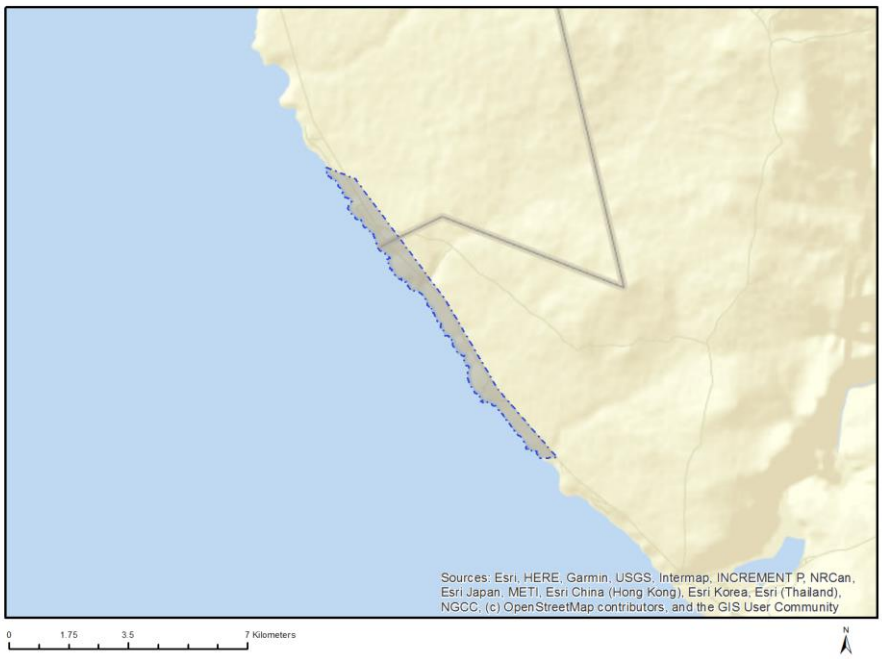
Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	KAROETJIES KOP	150	0	31°11'55.8S	17°50'2.06E	Farm
2	TITIES BAAI	560	0	31°6'56.19S	17°46'1.84E	Farm
3	KLEIN KOGEL FONTEIN	561	0	31°8'25.97S	17°48'10.72E	Farm
4	KLEIN KOGEL FONTEIN	561	0	31°8'25.97S	17°48'10.72E	Farm Portion
5	KAROETJIES KOP	150	0	31°11'55.53S	17°50'6.07E	Farm Portion
6	KAROETJIES KOP	150	1	31°11'56.26S	17°47'43.15E	Farm Portion
7	TITIES BAAI	560	0	31°7'28.94S	17°46'19.61E	Farm Portion

Development footprint[1] vertices:

Footprint	Latitude	Longitude
1	31°12'54.47S	17°48'51.08E
1	31°12'54.11S	17°48'43.13E
1	31°12'53.71S	17°48'42.27E
1	31°12'52.63S	17°48'41.58E
1	31°12'51.87S	17°48'41.65E
1	31°12'50.94S	17°48'40.93E

[1] "development footprint", means the area within the site on which the development will take place and incudes all ancillary developments for example roads, power lines, boundary walls, paving etc. which require vegetation clearance or which will be disturbed and for which the application has been submitted.

1	31°12'49.36S	17°48'40.86E
1	31°12'49.18S	17°48'40.97E
1	31°12'48.92S	17°48'40.72E
1	31°12'48.92S	17°48'39.6E
1	31°12'49.21S	17°48'38.74E
1	31°12'48.67S	17°48'37.55E
1	31°12'48.35S	17°48'37.04E
1	31°12'48.32S	17°48'36.72E
1	31°12'48.42S	17°48'34.92E
1	31°12'48.38S	17°48'33.3E
1	31°12'47.73S	17°48'32.79E
1	31°12'47.27S	17°48'32.33E
1	31°12'47.02S	17°48'32.11E
1	31°12'46.83S	17°48'30.89E
1	31°12'46.05S	17°48'30.39E
1	31°12'45.58S	17°48'30.86E
1	31°12'44.28S	17°48'30.96E
1	31°12'43.49S	17°48'30.2E
1	31°12'42.69S	17°48'29.77E
1	31°12'42.12S	17°48'29.23E
1	31°12'40.32S	17°48'28.33E
1	31°12'38.98S	17°48'27.72E
1	31°12'38.3S	17°48'27.36E
1	31°12'37.91S	17°48'26.82E
1	31°12'37.23S	17°48'26.28E
1	31°12'36.65S	17°48'25.23E
1	31°12'36.18S	17°48'24.95E
1	31°12'36.33S	17°48'23.72E
1	31°12'35.5S	17°48'22.61E
1	31°12'34.88S	17°48'23.08E
1	31°12'34.09S	17°48'22.14E
1	31°12'33.55S	17°48'21.45E
1	31°12'32.58S	17°48'20.34E
1	31°12'31.86S	17°48'19.55E
1	31°12'31.29S	17°48'19.11E
1	31°12'30.99S	17°48'18.9E
1	31°12'30.92S	17°48'18.07E
1	31°12'29.77S	17°48'17.1E
1	31°12'29.41S	17°48'17.31E
1	31°12'28.77S	17°48'16.7E
1	31°12'27.97S	17°48'15.98E
1	31°12'27.18S	17°48'15.48E
1	31°12'26.03S	17°48'14.69E
1	31°12'25.09S	17°48'13.97E
1	31°12'24.8S	17°48'13.83E
1	31°12'23.94S	17°48'12.31E
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1	31°12'18.36S	17°48'8.28E
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1	31°12'17.1S	17°48'8.02E
1	31°12'16.71S	17°48'7.45E
1	31°12'16.52S	17°48'7.06E
1	31°12'16.41S	17°48'5.44E

1	31°12'14.62S	17°48'4.14E
1	31°12'13.5S	17°48'2.99E
1	31°12'11.77S	17°48'2.13E
1	31°12'12.06S	17°48'1.26E
1	31°12'12.09S	17°48'0.07E
1	31°12'11.7S	17°47'58.67E
1	31°12'10.77S	17°47'57.91E
1	31°12'10.26S	17°47'57.12E
1	31°12'9.97S	17°47'56.91E
1	31°12'9.87S	17°47'55.47E
1	31°12'9.4S	17°47'54.81E
1	31°12'9.22S	17°47'54.13E
1	31°12'8.93S	17°47'53.34E
1	31°12'9.43S	17°47'52.62E
1	31°12'10.15S	17°47'51.32E
1	31°12'9.18S	17°47'49.34E
1	31°12'8S	17°47'49.2E
1	31°12'8.24S	17°47'47.86E
1	31°12'6.41S	17°47'47.47E
1	31°12'5.83S	17°47'47.69E
1	31°12'5.4S	17°47'46.57E
1	31°12'4.42S	17°47'46.54E
1	31°12'2.8S	17°47'46.03E
1	31°12'2.45S	17°47'45.24E
1	31°12'2.2S	17°47'44.81E
1	31°12'2.23S	17°47'43.91E
1	31°12'1.84S	17°47'42.87E
1	31°12'1.08S	17°47'41.89E
1	31°12'0.15S	17°47'41.89E
1	31°11'59.89S	17°47'41.39E
1	31°11'58.88S	17°47'40.99E
1	31°11'56.36S	17°47'38.98E
1	31°11'55.22S	17°47'37.1E
1	31°11'53.91S	17°47'36.31E
1	31°11'52.91S	17°47'36.93E
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1	31°11'46.97S	17°47'35.05E
1	31°11'45.96S	17°47'35.02E
1	31°11'44.95S	17°47'35.13E
1	31°11'44.02S	17°47'35.34E
1	31°11'42.4S	17°47'35.81E
1	31°11'41.75S	17°47'36.64E
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1	31°11'40.2S	17°47'36.93E
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1	31°11'38.65S	17°47'33.54E
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1	31°11'36.97S	17°47'31.84E
1	31°11'36.13S	17°47'31.81E
1	31°11'34.8S	17°47'31.95E
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1	31°11'9.96S	17°47'10.57E
1	31°11'9.16S	17°47'9.56E
1	31°11'7.22S	17°47'9.85E
1	31°11'6.75S	17°47'9.56E
1	31°11'5.57S	17°47'9.82E
1	31°11'4.81S	17°47'10.11E
1	31°11'4.63S	17°47'9.56E
1	31°11'4.67S	17°47'8.02E
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1	31°10'59.41S	17°47'4.85E
1	31°10'58.65S	17°47'4.06E
1	31°10'58.01S	17°47'3.91E
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1	31°10'56.39S	17°47'2.76E
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1	31°10'51.13S	17°46'58.33E
1	31°10'49.94S	17°46'56.96E
1	31°10'48.79S	17°46'56.96E
1	31°10'48.51S	17°46'56.06E
1	31°10'46.7S	17°46'55.74E
1	31°10'45.58S	17°46'55.6E

1	31°10'45.08S	17°46'55.27E
1	31°10'44.07S	17°46'54.41E
1	31°10'43.11S	17°46'53.08E
1	31°10'41.31S	17°46'51.85E
1	31°10'38.21S	17°46'47.24E
1	31°10'37.99S	17°46'45.84E
1	31°10'38.32S	17°46'45.41E
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1	31°10'34.03S	17°46'38.17E
1	31°10'33.06S	17°46'38.97E
1	31°10'32.88S	17°46'39E
1	31°10'32.44S	17°46'38.17E
1	31°10'31.36S	17°46'37.67E
1	31°10'30.9S	17°46'37.67E
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1	31°10'30.68S	17°46'35.4E
1	31°10'30.65S	17°46'33.96E
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1	31°10'29.89S	17°46'33.06E
1	31°10'28.73S	17°46'32.41E
1	31°10'28.96S	17°46'31.87E
1	31°10'28.1S	17°46'28.7E
1	31°10'27.09S	17°46'27.16E
1	31°10'26.19S	17°46'26.83E
1	31°10'24.89S	17°46'25.61E
1	31°10'22.98S	17°46'23.88E
1	31°10'22.77S	17°46'24.02E
1	31°10'22.4S	17°46'23.23E
1	31°10'21.07S	17°46'23.52E
1	31°10'20.78S	17°46'23.27E
1	31°10'20.17S	17°46'21.29E
1	31°10'18.98S	17°46'21.32E
1	31°10'18.59S	17°46'21.39E
1	31°10'17.4S	17°46'20.78E
1	31°10'17.01S	17°46'20.28E
1	31°10'14.81S	17°46'18.87E
1	31°10'12.5S	17°46'19.27E
1	31°10'11.6S	17°46'21.25E
1	31°10'11.46S	17°46'21.36E
1	31°10'10.13S	17°46'19.81E
1	31°10'10.24S	17°46'18.66E
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1	31°10'7.47S	17°46'17.25E
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1	31°10'6.1S	17°46'13.55E
1	31°10'5.85S	17°46'12.25E
1	31°10'5.34S	17°46'11.6E
1	31°10'4.73S	17°46'11.42E
1	31°10'3.86S	17°46'10.56E
1	31°10'3.04S	17°46'9.58E
1	31°10'2.03S	17°46'9.45E
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1	31°10'1.13S	17°46'8.9E
1	31°10'0.44S	17°46'8.72E

1	31°10'0.09S	17°46'8.55E
1	31°9'59.37S	17°46'8.29E
1	31°9'59.26S	17°46'7.68E
1	31°9'57.7S	17°46'7.07E
1	31°9'56.77S	17°46'7.11E
1	31°9'55.84S	17°46'7E
1	31°9'55.12S	17°46'6.75E
1	31°9'53.71S	17°46'6.32E
1	31°9'53.28S	17°46'5.92E
1	31°9'52.2S	17°46'5.52E
1	31°9'52.24S	17°46'4.94E
1	31°9'51.74S	17°46'3.36E
1	31°9'50.36S	17°46'2.53E
1	31°9'49.68S	17°46'1.92E
1	31°9'48.35S	17°46'0.77E
1	31°9'47.56S	17°45'59.18E
1	31°9'47.16S	17°45'58.72E
1	31°9'47.01S	17°45'58.17E
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1	31°9'45.79S	17°45'56.16E
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1	31°9'41.18S	17°45'54.75E
1	31°9'40.9S	17°45'54.18E
1	31°9'40.61S	17°45'54.04E
1	31°9'41.36S	17°45'53.43E
1	31°9'41.33S	17°45'52.49E
1	31°9'40.68S	17°45'51.22E
1	31°9'39.78S	17°45'50.01E
1	31°9'39.63S	17°45'48.64E
1	31°9'38.59S	17°45'48.6E
1	31°9'38.31S	17°45'48.06E
1	31°9'37.01S	17°45'47.48E
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1	31°9'35.21S	17°45'44.93E
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1	31°9'34.49S	17°45'43.45E
1	31°9'33.73S	17°45'43.06E
1	31°9'33.19S	17°45'42.95E
1	31°9'32.39S	17°45'42.34E
1	31°9'31.35S	17°45'41.69E
1	31°9'30.09S	17°45'41.94E
1	31°9'29.05S	17°45'42.23E
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1	31°9'26.5S	17°45'44.03E
1	31°9'25.89S	17°45'45.07E
1	31°9'25.74S	17°45'44.86E
1	31°9'24.66S	17°45'44.1E
1	31°9'23.69S	17°45'43.95E
1	31°9'23.4S	17°45'43.13E
1	31°9'23.18S	17°45'42.04E
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1	31°9'17.14S	17°45'36.87E
1	31°9'16.77S	17°45'35.82E
1	31°9'15.7S	17°45'34.35E

1	31°9'14.62S	17°45'34.09E
1	31°9'14.36S	17°45'33.69E
1	31°9'12.92S	17°45'32.33E
1	31°9'10.91S	17°45'32.04E
1	31°9'9.57S	17°45'31.17E
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1	31°9'8.28S	17°45'27.93E
1	31°9'7.81S	17°45'26.39E
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1	31°9'5.76S	17°45'24.48E
1	31°9'4.78S	17°45'23.08E
1	31°9'3.1S	17°45'22.57E
1	31°9'2.56S	17°45'22.79E
1	31°9'2.56S	17°45'21.6E
1	31°9'1.22S	17°45'20.48E
1	31°8'59.6S	17°45'20.85E
1	31°8'58.49S	17°45'21.46E
1	31°8'57.91S	17°45'20.59E
1	31°9'7.48S	17°45'48.95E
1	31°10'44.77S	17°47'13.75E
1	31°11'58.46S	17°48'4.18E
1	31°12'54.22S	17°49'0.69E
1	31°12'54.47S	17°48'51.08E

Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

No nearby wind or solar developments found.

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application

No intersections with EMF areas found.

Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

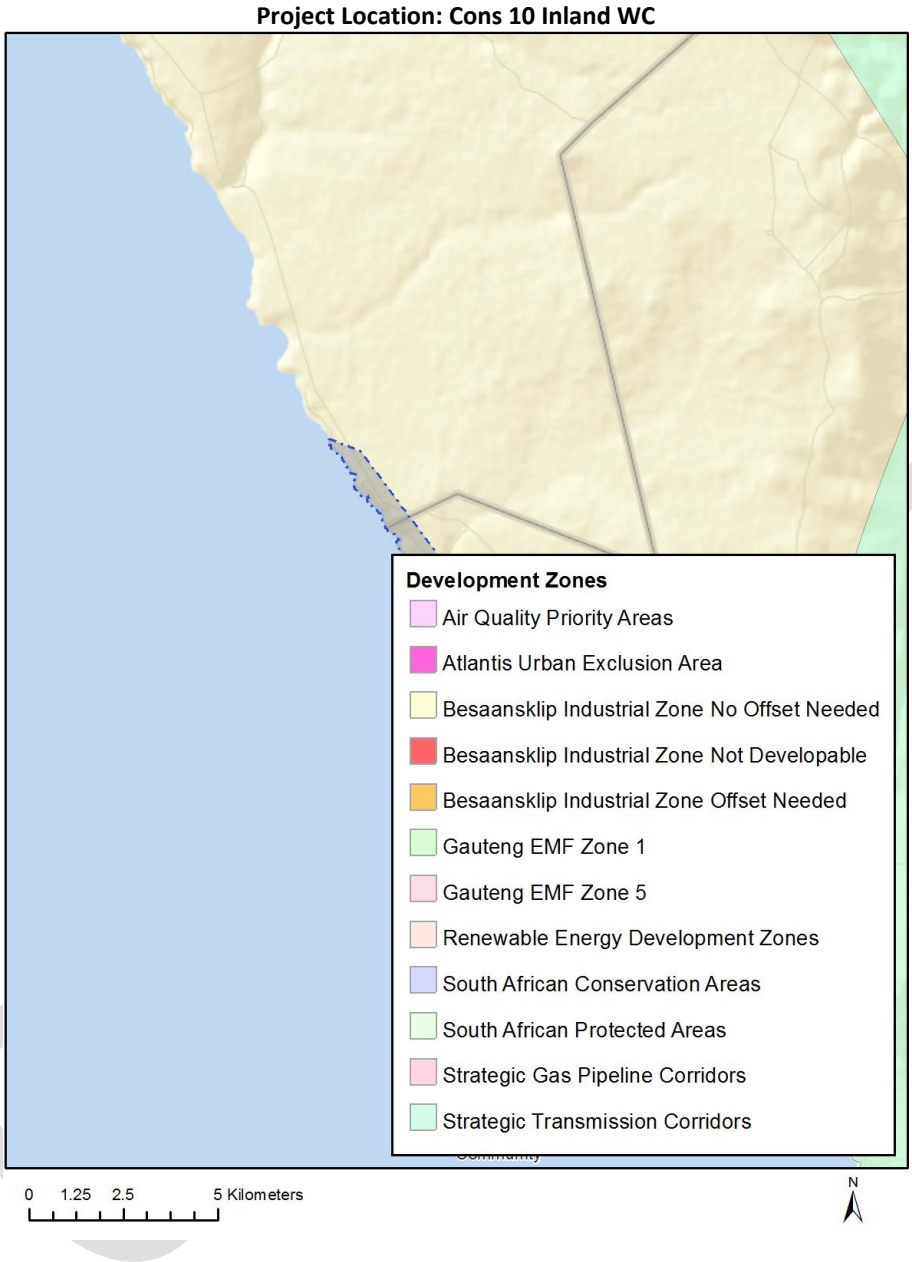
The following sections contain a summary of any development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions that apply to the proposed development footprint as well as the most environmental sensitive features on the footprint based on the footprint sensitivity screening results for the application classification that was selected. The application classification selected for this report is:
Mining|Prospecting rights.

Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

The following development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions and their implications that apply to this footprint are indicated below.

No intersection with any development zones found.

Map indicating proposed development footprint within applicable development incentive, restriction, exclusion or prohibition zones



Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

The following summary of the development footprint environmental sensitivities is identified. Only the highest environmental sensitivity is indicated. The footprint environmental sensitivities for the proposed development footprint as identified, are indicative only and must be verified on site by a suitably qualified person before the specialist assessments identified below can be confirmed.

Theme	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
Agriculture Theme			X	
Animal Species Theme		X		

Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	X			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme	X			
Civil Aviation Theme				X
Defence Theme				X
Paleontology Theme	X			
Plant Species Theme			X	
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

Specialist assessments identified

Based on the selected classification, and the environmental sensitivities of the proposed development footprint, the following list of specialist assessments have been identified for inclusion in the assessment report. It is the responsibility of the EAP to confirm this list and to motivate in the assessment report, the reason for not including any of the identified specialist study including the provision of photographic evidence of the footprint situation.

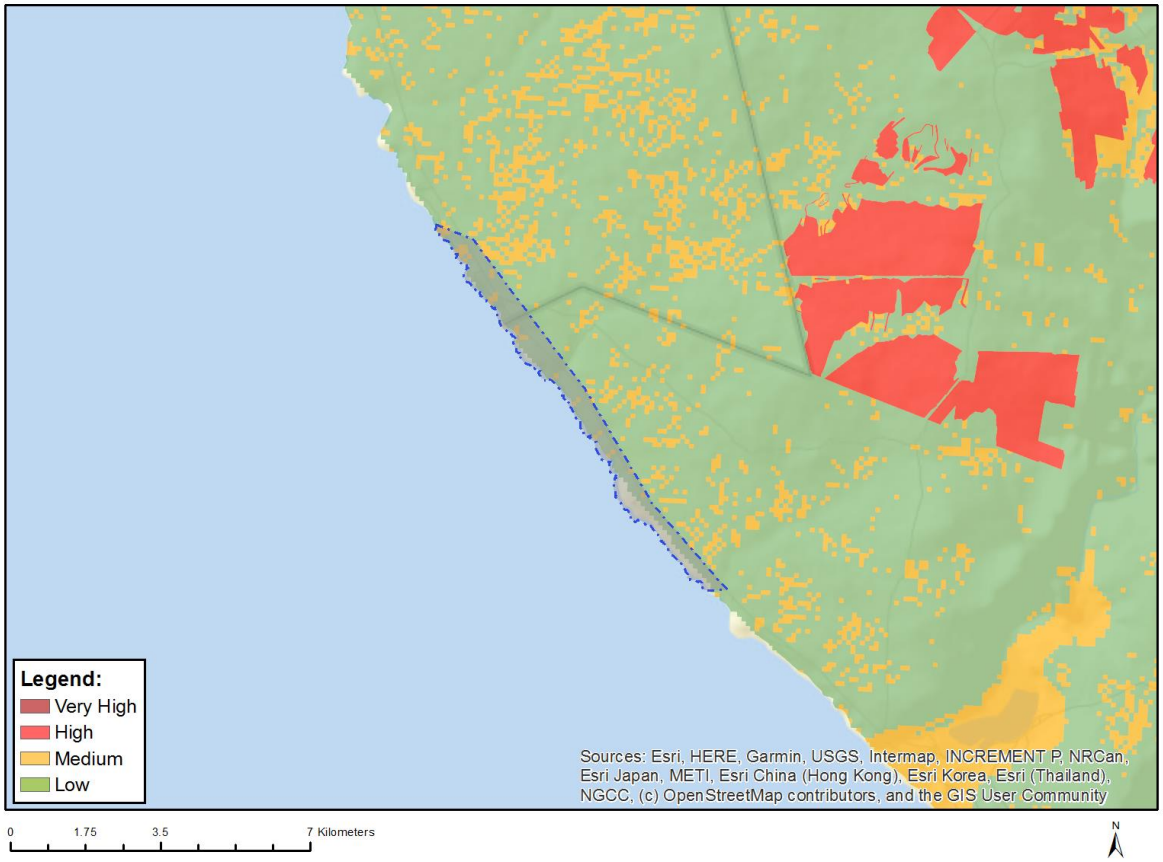
No	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Agriculture_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Terrestrial_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Aquatic_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
6	Noise Impact Assess	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Noise_Impacts_Assessment_Protocol.pdf

	ment	
7	Radioactivity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
8	Plant Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Plant_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
9	Animal Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Animal_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf

Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

The following section represents the results of the screening for environmental sensitivity of the proposed footprint for relevant environmental themes associated with the project classification. It is the duty of the EAP to ensure that the environmental themes provided by the screening tool are comprehensive and complete for the project. Refer to the disclaimer.

MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY

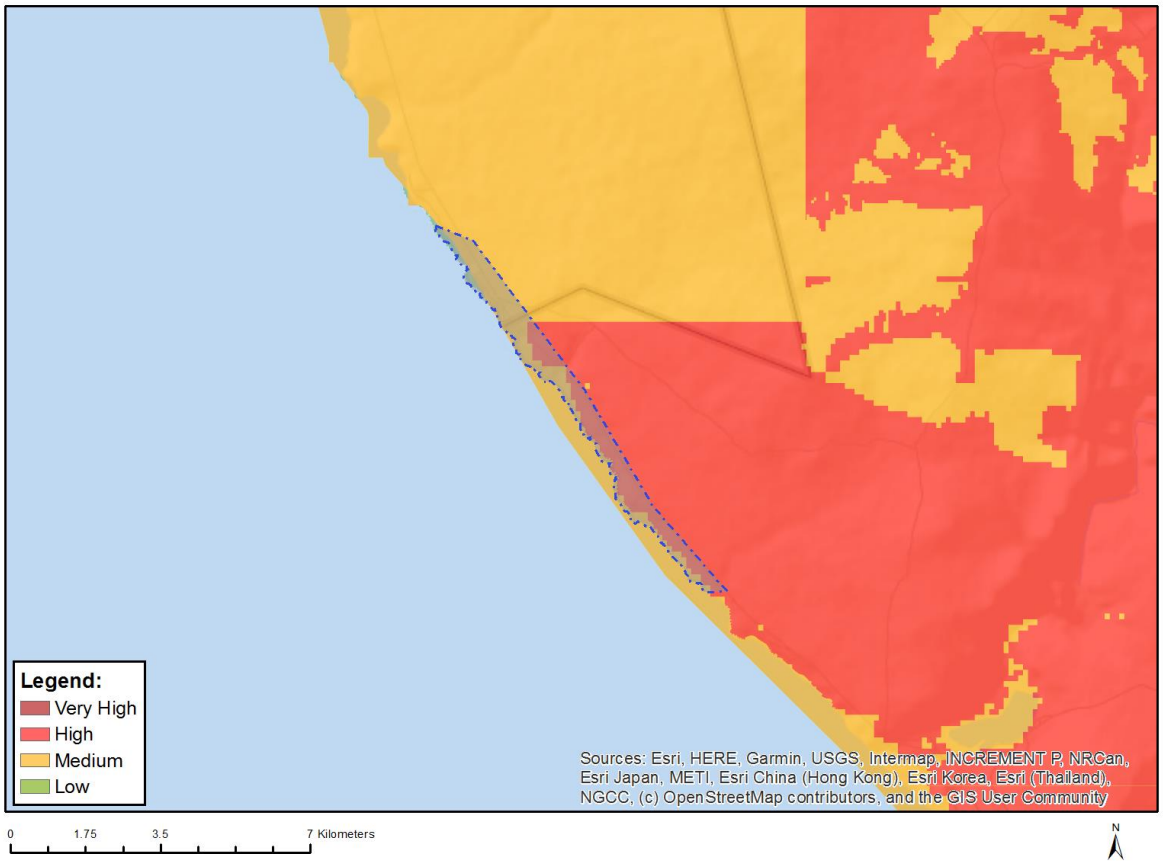


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Land capability;01. Very low/02. Very low/03. Low-Very low/04. Low-Very low/05. Low
Medium	Land capability;06. Low-Moderate/07. Low-Moderate/08. Moderate

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



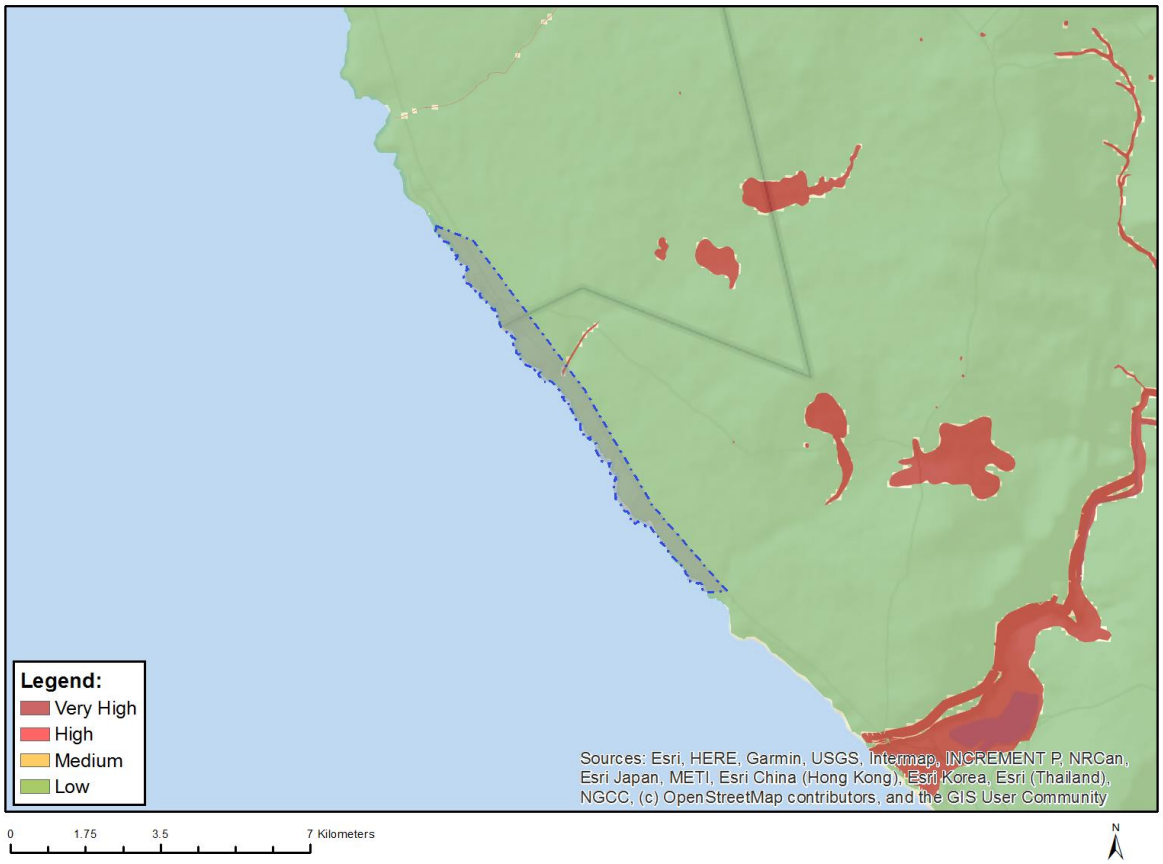
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Aves-Afrotis afra
Low	Subject to confirmation
Medium	Aves-Afrotis afra
Medium	Aves-Circus maurus
Medium	Sensitive species 32
Medium	Invertebrate-Brinckiella mauerbergerorum

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

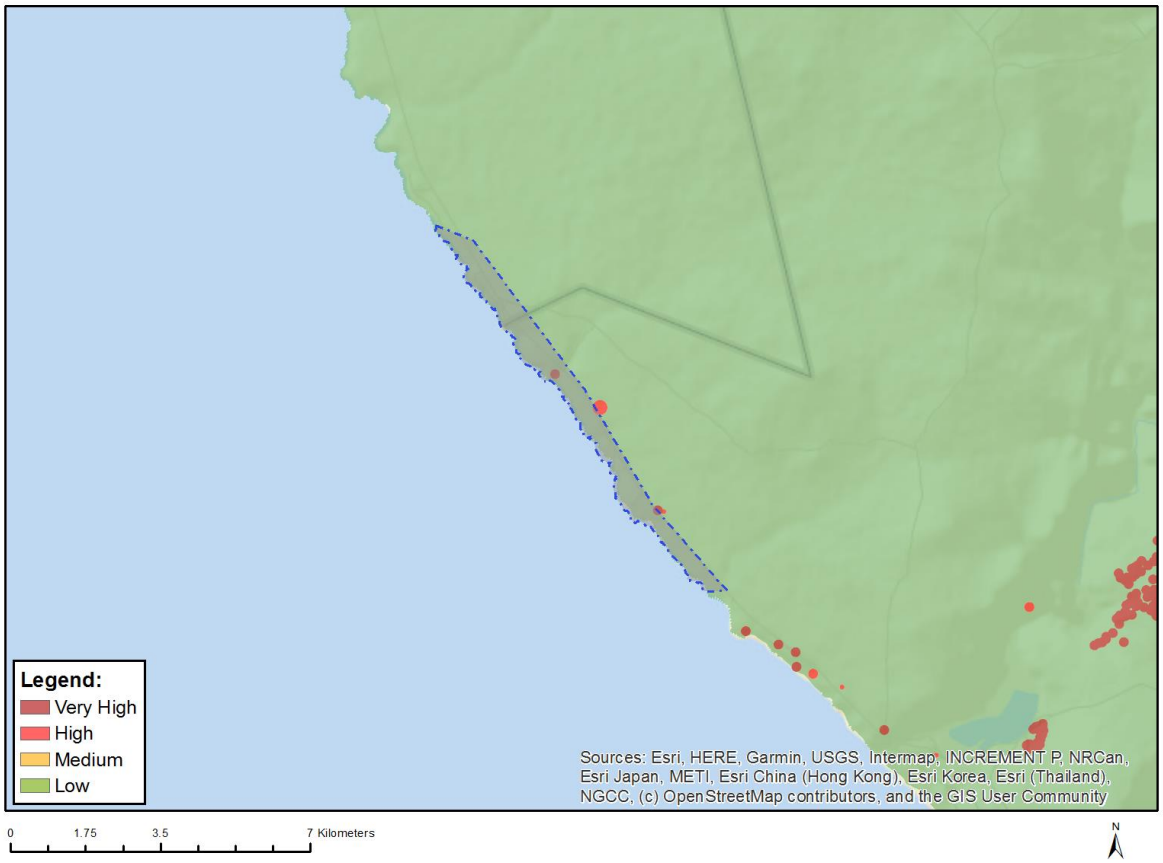


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity
Very High	Wetlands and Estuaries

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

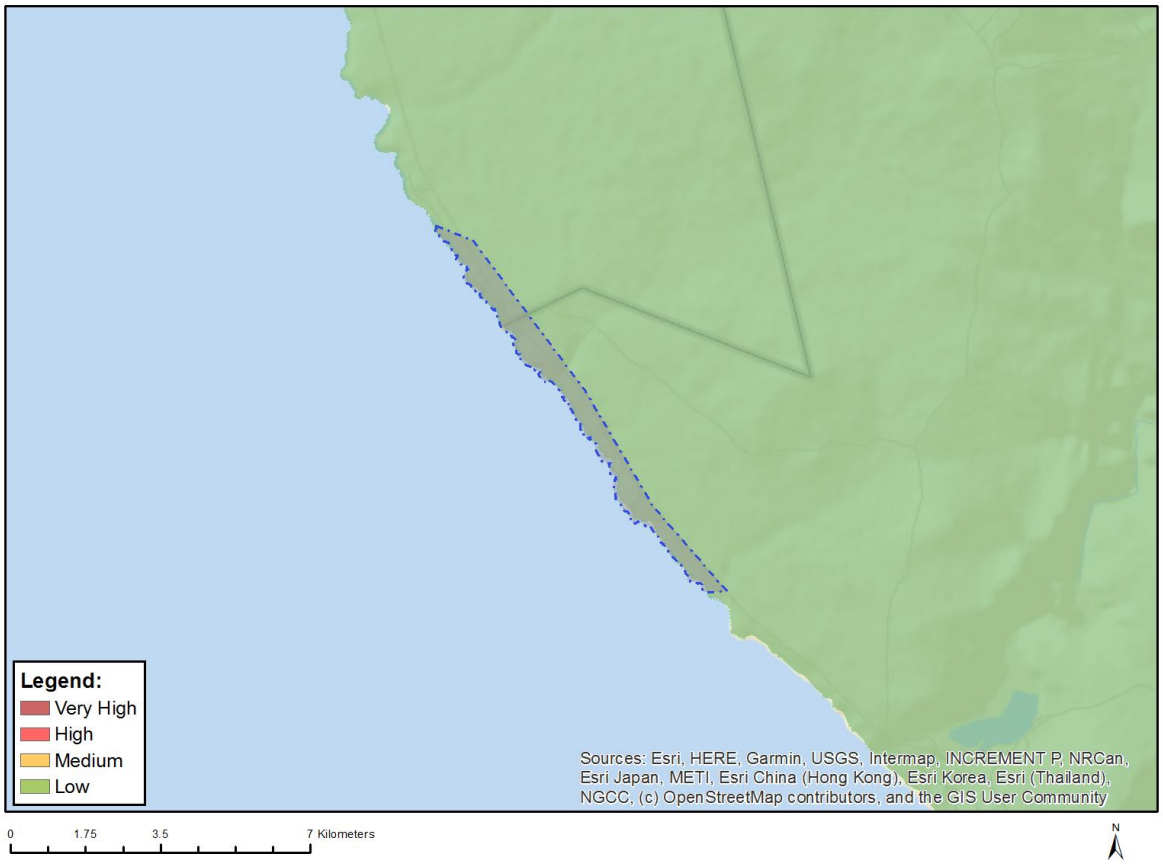


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Within 150m of a Grade IIIa Heritage site
High	Within 100m of a Grade IIIb Heritage site
Low	Low sensitivity
Very High	Within 100m of an Ungraded Heritage site

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY

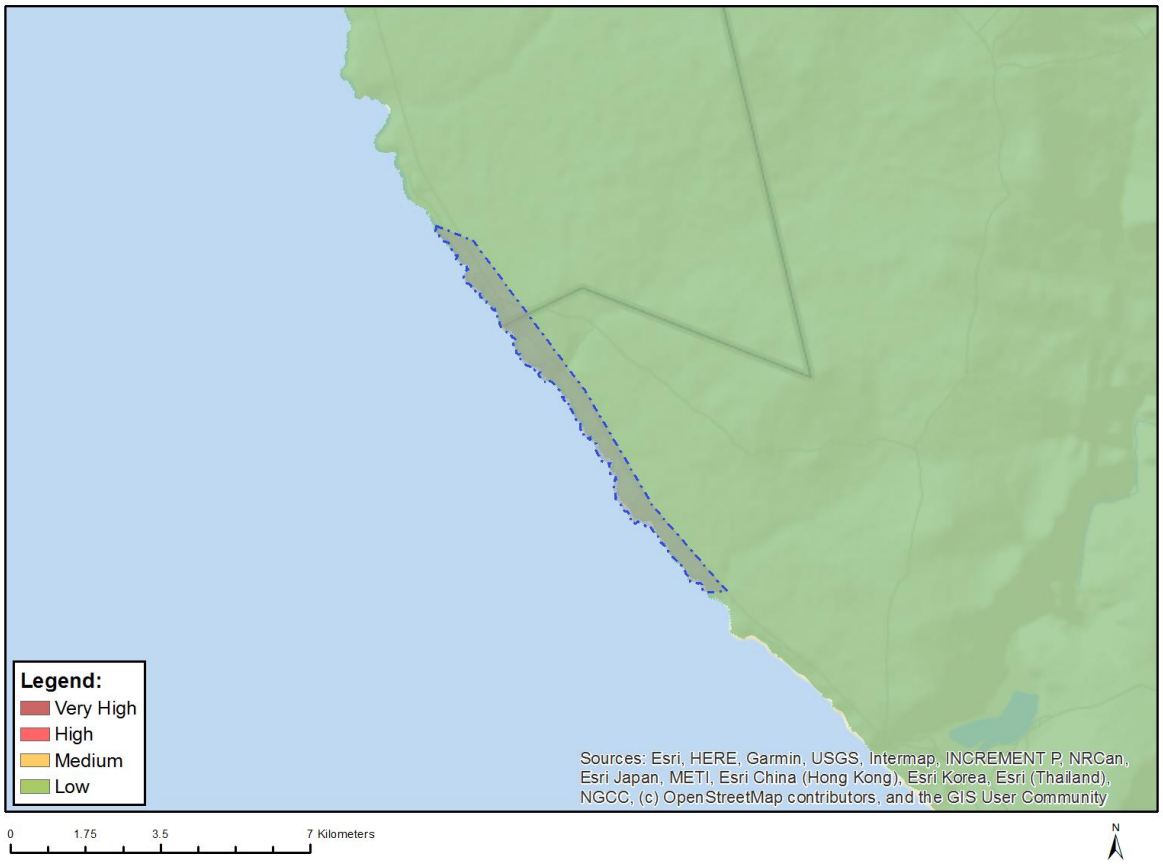


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY

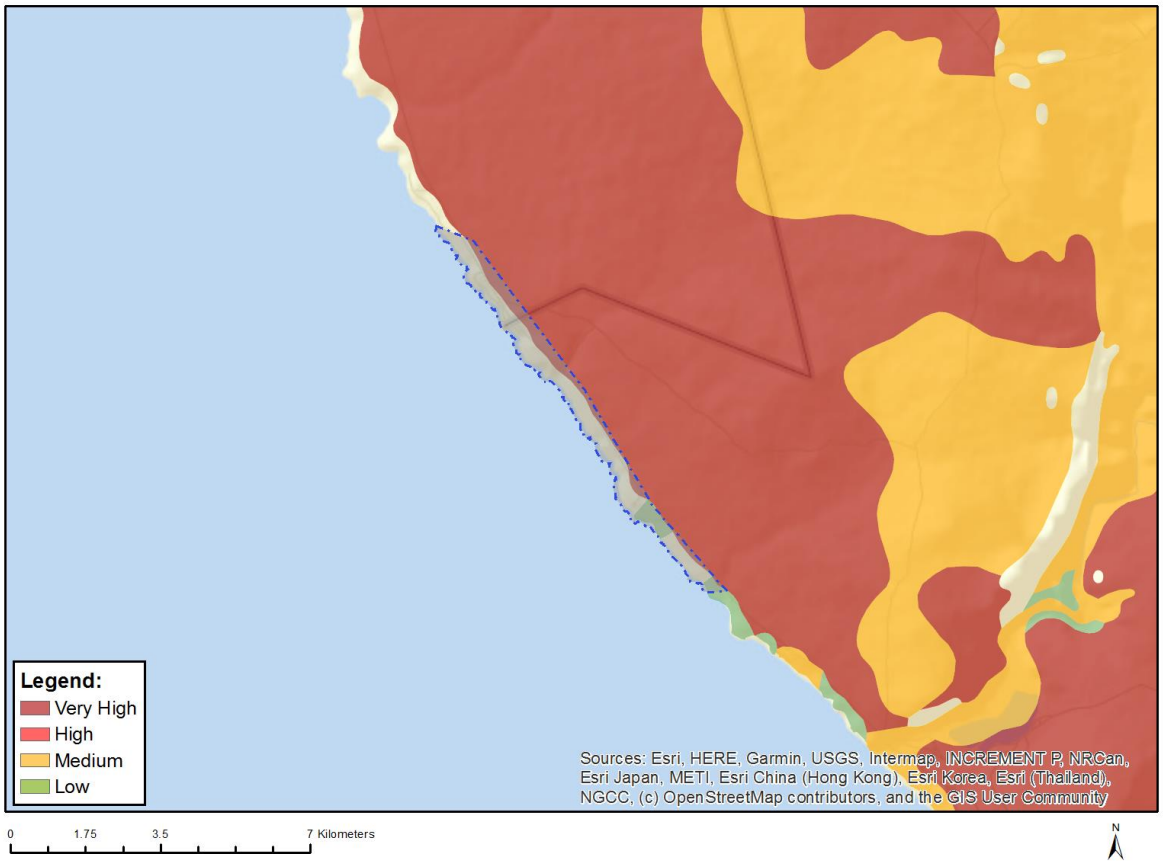


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

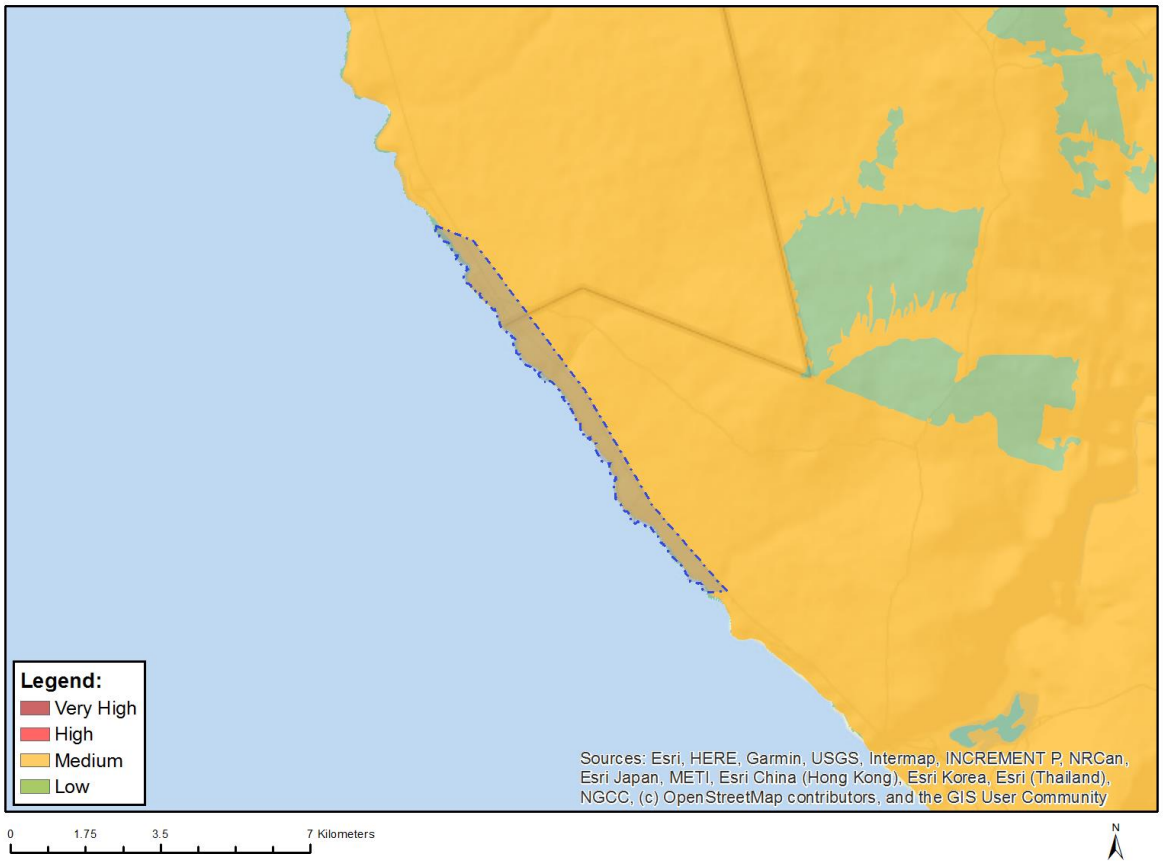


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Features with a Low paleontological sensitivity
Very High	Features with a Very High paleontological sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



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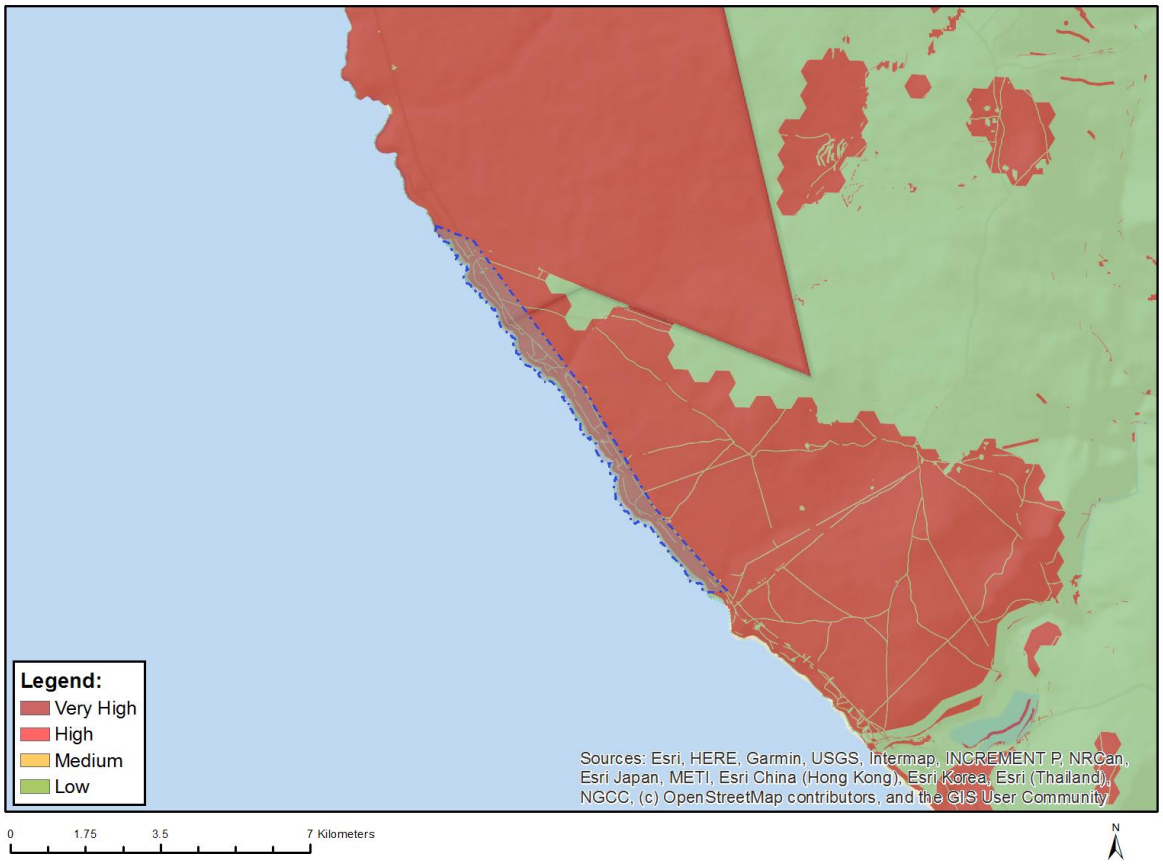
Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Medium	Manulea cinerea
Medium	Tetragonia pillansii
Medium	Leucoptera nodosa
Medium	Oncosiphon schlechteri
Medium	Sensitive species 1156
Medium	Argyrolobium velutinum
Medium	Aspalathus obtusata
Medium	Helichrysum dunense
Medium	Muraltia obovata

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Very High	Critical biodiveristy area 1
Very High	Ecological support area 1
Very High	Ecological support area 2
Very High	Critical biodiveristy area 2