

BASIC ASSESSMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME AND CLOSURE PLAN FOR THE CLOSURE OF THE WOLVEKRAAL AND KAREEPOORT PROSPECTING RIGHT

Wolvekraal Kareepoort

OCTOBER 2020

SUBMITTED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT 107 OF 1998) IN RESPECT OF LISTED ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE BEEN TRIGGERED BY APPLICATIONS IN TERMS OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT (ACT 28 OF 2002) (AS AMENDED)

Name of applicant: Afplats (Pty) Ltd
Tel no: (011) 731-9000 Fax no: (011) 731-9254
Postal address: Private bag X18, Northlands, 2116
Physical address: No. 2 Fricker road, Illovo, 2196
File reference number SAMRAD: NW 30/5/1/1/2/1033 (10707) PR

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| Applicant | Afplats (Pty) Ltd |
| Project Manager | Reinett Mogotshi |
| Project Manager e-mail | rmogotshi@slrconsulting.com |
| Authority Reference No | NW 30/5/1/1/2/1033 (10707) PR |
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REPORT COMPILATION

REPORT COMPILED BY: Reinett Mogotshi **REPORT REVIEWED BY:** Ed Perry



.....
Reinett Mogotshi
Environmental Consultant

.....
Ed Perry
Reviewer (Registered EAP)

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BASIC ASSESSMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME AND CLOSURE PLAN FOR THE CLOSURE OF THE WOLVEKRAAL AND KAREEPOORT PROSPECTING RIGHT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Afplats (Pty) Ltd (Afplats) holds a prospecting right (Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) reference number (NW 30/5/1/1/2/1033 (10707) PR) for all minerals with emphasis on PGM's and associated minerals but excluding dimension stone on Portion 2 of the farm Wolvekraal 408 JQ and Portion 1 of the farm Kareepoort 407 JQ. This prospecting right is referred to as the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right. The prospecting right area is approximately 16 km west of Brits within the Brits Magisterial District in the North West Province. The regional and local settings are illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2 respectively. The abovementioned prospecting right is included in Appendix A.

Between 2007 and 2014, Afplats undertook prospecting activities on the farms Wolvekraal 408 JQ and Kareepoort 407 JQ, during which time 13 approved exploration drill holes were drilled.

In 2013, the Afplats Board made the decision to apply for the inclusion of this prospecting right area into the adjacent Leeuwkop Mining Right 40/2008 (DMRE ref NW 30/5/1/1/2/256 MR), also held by Afplats. The application in terms of Section 102 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), as amended for such inclusion was submitted to the DMRE in June 2013. A decision is still pending from the DMRE. In February 2020, the prospecting right expired, without the option to renew. In terms of Section 43(3) of the MPRDA, a closure application is required once a prospecting right has expired. The areas disturbed by the prospecting activities have been allowed to re-vegetate and will be used by landowners and land users as they were doing prior to the prospecting activities.

SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR), an independent firm of environmental assessment practitioners (EAP), has been appointed by Afplats (Pty) Ltd to manage the environmental authorisation processes associated with the closure of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORISATION REQUIREMENTS

Prior to the closure of the prospecting right, the following is required:

- A Closure Certificate from the DMRE in terms of Section 43(4) of the MPRDA.
- An environmental authorisation from the DMRE in terms of the NEMA, as amended. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations being followed are Government Notice Regulation (GNR) 982 of 4 December 2014, as amended. The relevant listed activities are included in Section 3.1.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The stakeholder engagement process commenced prior to the submission of the Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and has continued throughout the environmental assessment process. As part of this process, commenting authorities and interested and affected parties (I&APs) were given the opportunity to review the background information document (BID) and now the BAR and submit questions and comments to the project team. All comments submitted to date by the commenting authorities and I&APs have been included and addressed in this BAR. Further comments arising during the review of the BAR will be handled in a similar manner.

This BAR has been distributed for a 30-day comment period from **23 October 2020 to 23 November 2020** in order to provide I&APs with an opportunity to comment on any aspect of the proposed project and the findings of the BA process. Copies of the full report are available on the SLR website (at <https://slrconsulting.com/za/slr-documents/>). Hard copies of the report as well as summary documents (in English and Setswana) are available at the Bakwena Ba

Mokgopa Tribal Office, Madibeng Ward 40 Councillor Offices and Segwaelane Community Hall. Summaries will also be emailed to I&APs registered on the project database. Electronic copies (compact disk) of the report are available from SLR, at the contact details provided below. In addition, I&APs will be notified via SMS that the BAR and/or summary is available for review.

All comments received during the review process will be addressed in the final BAR that is submitted to the DMRE for decision-making.

SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
 Attention: Reinett Mogotshi

PO Box 1596, Cramerview 2060 (if using post please call SLR to notify us of your submission)

Tel: (011) 467 0945
 Fax: (011) 467 0978
 E-mail: rmogotshi@slrconsulting.com

IMPACTS AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This section provides a summary of the assessment of the potential impacts. The potential impacts/risks have been assessed against the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right closure objective which is to return any areas disturbed by prospecting activities to the pre-project state. Given that decommissioning and rehabilitation of each drill site was undertaken once drilling of each site was completed, this assessment focuses on potential residual impacts/risks as a result of the rehabilitation phase only. The assessment of the unmitigated scenario takes into account that decommissioning and rehabilitation activities have already been implemented in line with the management measures outlined in the approved prospecting EMPr, therefore the assessment of the mitigated scenario is where additional mitigation measures are deemed necessary. The table below provides a summary of the potential impacts in no particular order of importance.

| Aspect | Potential impact | Reference to mitigation measures | Significance (takes into account measures implemented as per approved EMPr) | |
|-----------------|--|---|--|---------------|
| | | | Unmitigated | Mitigated |
| Flora and Fauna | Loss of flora and fauna through lack of or poor rehabilitation | No additional mitigation or monitoring is deemed necessary. | Very Low | Very Low |
| Land-use | Loss of pre-prospecting land uses through lack of or poor rehabilitation | No additional mitigation or monitoring is deemed necessary. | Very Low | Very Low |
| Visual | Change in the visual landscape of the area | No additional mitigation or monitoring is deemed necessary. | Insignificant | Insignificant |
| Socio-economic | Negative and positive socio-economic impacts | No additional mitigation or monitoring is deemed necessary. | Very Low | Very Low |

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

The assessment of the project indicates that the potential for negative residual impacts/risks is very low to insignificant. It follows that no additional active mitigation or monitoring is required.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| Acronym / Abbreviation | Definition |
|------------------------|--|
| BA | Basic Assessment |
| BAR | Basic Assessment Report |
| BIC | Bushveld Igneous Complex |
| BID | Background Information Document |
| CO | Carbon Monoxide |
| DEA | Department of Environmental Affairs |
| DMRE | Department of Mineral Resources and Energy |
| DRDLR | Department of Rural Development and Land Reform |
| EAP | Environmental Assessment Practitioner |
| EAPASA | Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EMPr | Environmental Management Programme |
| I&APs | Interested and Affected Parties |
| IAIAsa | International Association of Impact Assessment South Africa |
| IDP | Integrated Development Planning |
| MAR | Mean Annual Rainfall |
| MPRDA | Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act |
| NEMA | National Environmental Management Act |
| NHRA | National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 |
| PM | Particulate Matter |
| PR | Prospecting Right |
| SACNASP | South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions |
| SAHRIS | South African Heritage Resources Information System |
| SLR | SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd |
| SO ₂ | Sulfur Dioxide |

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a brief description of the project background, describes the purpose of this report, summarises the legislative authorisation requirements, provides the study terms of reference and outlines the opportunity for comment.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Afplats (Pty) Ltd (Afplats) holds a prospecting right (Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) reference number (NW 30/5/1/1/2/1033 (10707) PR) for all minerals with emphasis on PGM's and associated minerals but excluding dimension stone on Portion 2 of the farm Wolvekraal 408 JQ and Portion 1 of the farm Kareepoort 407 JQ. This prospecting right is referred to as the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right. The prospecting right area is approximately 16 km west of Brits within the Brits Magisterial District in the North West Province.. The regional and local settings are illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2 respectively. The abovementioned prospecting right is included Appendix A.

Between 2007 and 2014, Afplats undertook prospecting activities on the farms Wolvekraal 408 JQ and Kareepoort 407 JQ, during which time 13 approved exploration drill holes were drilled.

In 2013, the Afplats Board made the decision to apply for the inclusion of this prospecting right area into the adjacent Leeuwkop Mining Right 40/2008 (DMRE ref NW 30/5/1/1/2/256 MR), also held by Afplats. The application in terms of Section 102 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), as amended for such inclusion was submitted to the DMRE in June 2013. A decision is still pending from the DMRE. In February 2020, the prospecting right expired, without the option to renew. In terms of Section 43(3) of the MPRDA, a closure application is required once a prospecting right has expired. The areas disturbed by the prospecting activities have been allowed to re-vegetate and will be used by landowners and land users as they were doing prior to the prospecting activities.

SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd (SLR), an independent firm of environmental assessment practitioners (EAP), has been appointed by Afplats Platinum (Pty) Ltd to manage the environmental authorisation processes associated with the closure of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This Basic Assessment Report (BAR) has been compiled and distributed for review and comment as part of a Basic Assessment (BA) process that is being undertaken for the closure of the Afplats prospecting right, near Brits in the North West Province.

This BAR provides a description of the proposed closure project and the affected environment; summarises the BA process followed to date; presents to a closure plan for the project; identifies and assesses the key impacts associated with the decommissioning and closure of the Afplats prospecting right and presents management and mitigation measures.

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are asked to comment on the BAR (see Section below). The document will then be updated into a final report, giving due consideration to the comments received. The BAR will be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMRE) for consideration as part of the application for Environmental Authorisation in terms of Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended.



Legend

- Prospecting Right Area
- Main Roads
- Rivers
- Railway Lines
- Power Lines
- Dams
- Protected Areas (SAPAD 2019)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Km
 Scale: 1:200 000 @ A4
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: Hartebeeshoek, Lo27

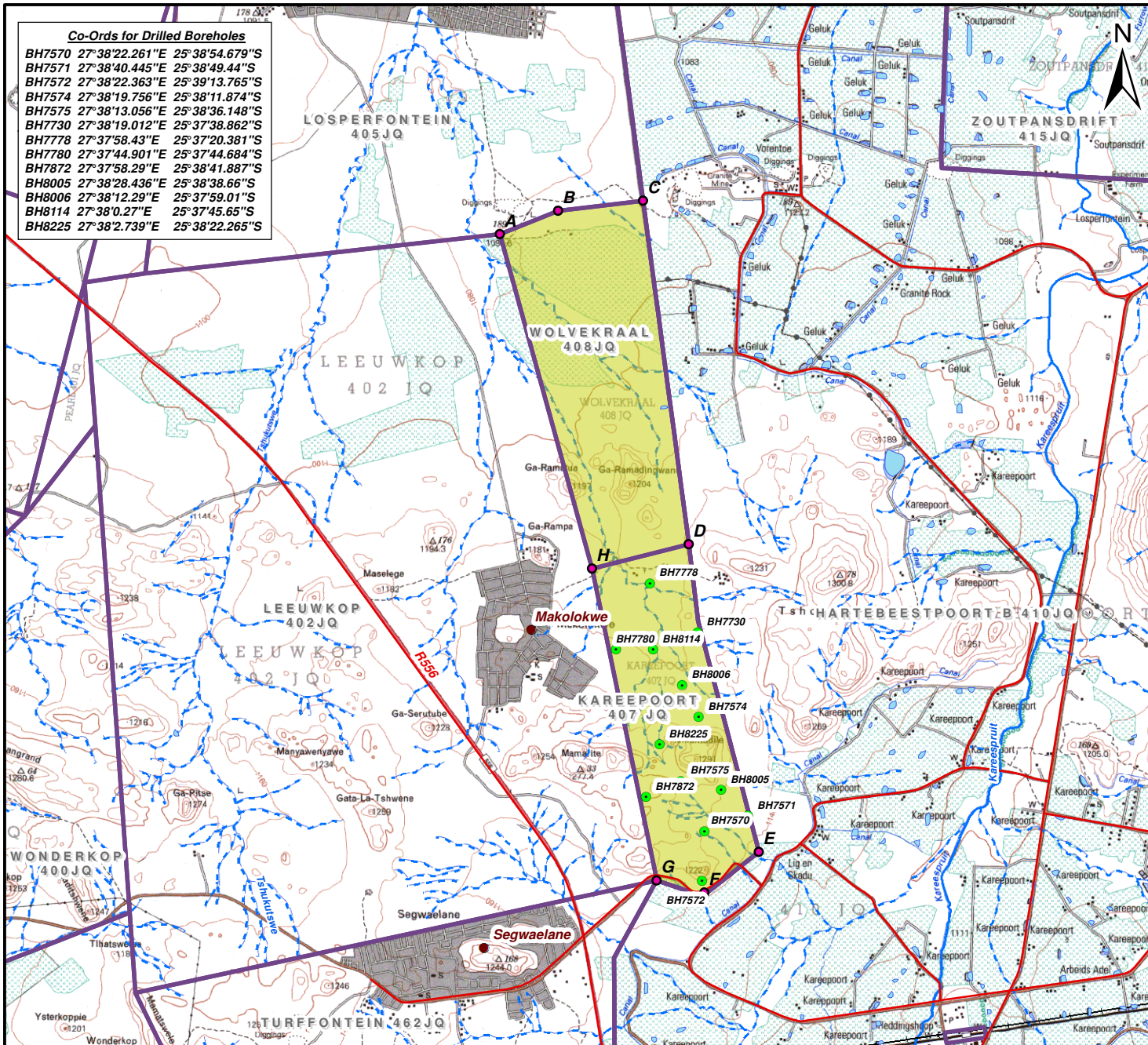
Aplats (Pty) Ltd

Figure 1

**Regional Setting of Wolvekraal/
Kareepoort Prospecting Right Area**



SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
 P O Box 1596, Cramerville, 2060, South Africa
 Tel: +27 (11) 467-0945 Fax: +27 (11) 467-0978



Co-Ords for Drilled Boreholes

| | | |
|--------|----------------|----------------|
| BH7570 | 27°38'22.261"E | 25°38'54.679"S |
| BH7571 | 27°38'40.445"E | 25°38'49.44"S |
| BH7572 | 27°38'22.363"E | 25°39'13.765"S |
| BH7574 | 27°38'19.756"E | 25°38'11.874"S |
| BH7575 | 27°38'13.056"E | 25°38'36.148"S |
| BH7730 | 27°38'19.012"E | 25°37'38.862"S |
| BH7778 | 27°37'58.43"E | 25°37'20.381"S |
| BH7780 | 27°37'44.901"E | 25°37'44.684"S |
| BH7872 | 27°37'58.29"E | 25°38'41.887"S |
| BH8005 | 27°38'28.436"E | 25°38'38.66"S |
| BH8006 | 27°38'12.29"E | 25°37'59.01"S |
| BH8114 | 27°38'0.27"E | 25°37'45.65"S |
| BH8225 | 27°38'2.739"E | 25°38'22.265"S |

Co-Ords for Wolvekraal/Kareepoort Prospecting Right Area

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| A | 27°36'54.356"E | 25°35'5.896"S |
| B | 27°37'19.659"E | 25°34'57.302"S |
| C | 27°37'55.906"E | 25°34'53.61"S |
| D | 27°38'15.71"E | 25°37'4.731"S |
| E | 27°38'46.382"E | 25°39'3.071"S |
| F | 27°38'23.055"E | 25°39'18.734"S |
| G | 27°38'3.129"E | 25°39'13.87"S |
| H | 27°37'35.191"E | 25°37'14.101"S |

- Legend**
- Prospecting Right Area
 - Villages / Towns
 - Farm Boundaries
 - Roads
 - Power Lines
 - Railway Lines
 - Perennial Rivers
 - Non-Perennial Rivers
 - Dams
 - Drill Sites

Scale: 1:70 000 @ A4
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: Hartbeeshoek, Lo27

Aiplats (Pty) Ltd

Figure 2
Local Setting of Wolvekraal/ Kareepoort Prospecting Right Area

SUMMARY OF AUTHORISATION REQUIREMENTS

Prior to the closure of the Afplats prospecting right, the following is required:

- A Closure Certificate from the DMRE in terms of Section 43(4) of the MPRDA; and
- An Environmental Authorisation from the DMRE in terms of the NEMA, as amended. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations being followed are Government Notice Regulation (GNR) 982 of 4 December 2014, as amended. The relevant listed activities are included in Section 3.1.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

SLR, as the independent EAP, is responsible for undertaking the required environmental regulatory process and conducting the public participation process. The terms of reference for the environmental regulatory process are to:

- Make application for Environmental Authorisation of the project in terms of NEMA;
- Make application for the Closure of the proposed project in terms of the MPRDA;
- Ensure the BA is undertaken in accordance with the requirements of NEMA and the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended);
- Ensure the BA is undertaken in an open, participatory manner to ensure that all potential impacts are identified;
- Undertake a formal public participation process, which includes the distribution of information to I&APs and provides the opportunity for I&APs to raise any concerns/issues, as well as an opportunity to comment on all BA documentation; and
- Integrate all information, including the findings of the specialist studies and other relevant information, into a BAR to allow an informed decision to be taken on the proposed project.

Further to this and in accordance with Appendix 1 of the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended), the objectives of a BA process is to:

- Determine the policy and legislative context within which the proposed activity is located and how the activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
- Identify the alternatives considered, including the activity, location, and technology alternatives;
- Describe the need and desirability of the proposed alternatives;
- Through the undertaking of an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts which focused on determining the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage, and cultural sensitivity of the sites and locations within sites and the risk of impact of the proposed activity and technology alternatives on these aspects to determine -
 - (i) The nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impacts occurring;
 - (ii) The degree to which these impacts can be reversed, may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and can be avoided, managed or mitigated;
- Through a ranking of the site sensitivities and possible impacts the activity and technology alternatives will impose on the sites and location identified through the life of the activity to:
 - (i) Identify and motivate a preferred site, activity and technology alternative;
 - (ii) Identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts; and
 - (iii) Identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

This BA process consists of a series of steps to ensure compliance with these objectives and the EIA Regulations 2014. The process involves an open, participatory approach to ensure that all impacts are identified and that decision-making takes place in an informed, transparent and accountable manner.

OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT

This BAR has been distributed for a 30-day comment period from **23 October to 23 November 2020** in order to provide I&APs with an opportunity to comment on any aspect of the proposed project and the findings of the BA process.

Copies of the full report are available on the SLR website (at <https://slrconsulting.com/za/slr-documents/>) and hard copies as well as summary documents (in English and Setswana) are available at the Bakwena Ba Mokgopa Tribal Office, Madibeng Ward 40 Councillor Offices and Segwaelane Community Hall. Summaries will also be emailed to I&APs registered on the project database. Electronic copies (compact disk) of the report are available from SLR, at the contact details provided below. In addition, I&APs will be notified via SMS that the BAR and/or summary is available for review.

All comments received during the review process will be addressed in the BAR submitted to the DMRE for decision-making purposes.

SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd

Attention: Reinett Mogotshi

PO Box 1596, Cramerview 2060 (if using post please call SLR to notify us of your submission)

Tel: (011) 467 0945

Fax: (011) 467 0978

E-mail: rmogotshi@slrconsulting.com

PART A – SCOPE OF ACTIVITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1 DETAILS OF THE APPLICANT AND THE EAP

1.1 APPLICANT DETAILS

The applicant for the project is the Afplats Platinum (Pty) Ltd. Details are provided in Table 1-1 below.

TABLE 1-1: APPLICANT DETAILS

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Name: | Afplats (Pty) Ltd |
| Address: | 2 Fricker Road, Illovo, 2196, Johannesburg. |
| Contact No. | 014 569 7638 |
| Responsible person: | Philip Fouché |

1.2 DETAILS OF THE EAP WHO PREPARED THE REPORT

As noted in Chapter 1, SLR has been appointed as the independent EAP to undertake the BA for the proposed closure of the Afplats prospecting right. The details of the EAP project team that are undertaking this BA are provided in Table 1-2.

SLR has no vested interest in the proposed project other than fair payment for consulting services rendered as part of the BA process and has declared its independence as required by the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended). An undertaking by SLR is provided in Section 17.

TABLE 1-2: DETAILS OF THE BA PROJECT TEAM

| General | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Organisation | SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd | |
| Postal address | PO Box 1596, Cramerview, 2060 | |
| Tel No. | (011) 467 0945 | |
| Fax No. | (011) 467 0978 | |
| Name | Tasks and roles | Email |
| Ed Perry (SLR) | BAR, EMPr, Closure plan and process reviewer | eperry@slrconsulting.com |
| Stephen van Niekerk (SLR) | Financial provision reviewer | svanniekerk@slrconsulting.com |
| Reinett Mogotshi (SLR) | Management of the BA process, including public consultation, process review and report compilation | rmogotshi@slrconsulting.com |

1.3 EXPERTISE OF THE EAP

Ed Perry joined SLR as the Operations Manager for the Environmental Management Planning and Approvals (EMPA) team in Africa in August 2019. He has worked in environmental consultancy for over twenty years for a wide range of public and private sector clients. Ed is a registered Environmental Auditor with the Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment and a Lead Auditor with the International Cyanide Management Institute. Prior to moving to South Africa in 2011 Ed worked in the UK on a wide range of projects including EIAs and Integrated Pollution and Prevention Permits. This included permitting the first hazardous waste landfill in the UK under the new integrated permitting mechanism and undertaking a study for the European Commission on the implementation of the Landfill Directive in 15 European countries.

Reinett Mogotshi holds an Honours degree in Environmental Analysis and Management (from the University of Pretoria) and has 5 years of experience in both public and private sectors, primarily agriculture, oil and gas, telecommunication, infrastructure, renewable energy and mining. Her focus is execution and management of environmental authorisation processes and waste management. She is a Registered Cand.Sci.Nat (Environmental Science) and is a member of the IAAsa.

Relevant curricula vitae (including proof of registrations) are attached in Appendix B.

2 LOCATION OF ACTIVITY

2.1 LOCATION OF OVERALL ACTIVITY

A description of the property on which the proposed project is located is provided in Table 2-1

TABLE 2-1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

| Description | Details |
|--|---|
| Farm Name | Portion 2 of the farm Wolvekraal 408 JQ and Portion 1 of the farm Kareepoort 407 JQ |
| Closure application area (ha) | The Wolvekraal Kareepoort Prospecting Right Area covers an area of approximately 1 065 ha |
| Magisterial district | The prospecting right area is located within the Brits Magisterial District |
| Distance and direction from nearest town | The prospecting area is approximately 16 km west of Brits (Refer to Figure 1). |
| 21-digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion | BOJQ0000000040800002 BOJQ0000000040700001 |
| Co-ordinates (Refer to Figure 2) | A: 27°36'54.356"E 25°35'5.896"S B: 27°37'19.659"E 25°34'57.302"S C: 27°37'55.906"E 25°34'53.61"S D: 27°38'15.71"E 25°37'4.731"S E: 27°38'46.382"E 25°39'3.071"S F: 27°38'23.055"E 25°39'18.734"S G: 27°38'3.129"E 25°39'13.87"S H: 27°37'35.191"E 25°37'14.101"S |

2.2 LOCALITY MAP

The regional and local settings are illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPE OF THE ACTIVITY

This chapter lists the applicable listed activities and provides general information on the proposed project and a description of the proposed closure of the Afplats prospecting right.

3.1 LISTED AND SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES

The proposed project triggers a listed activity for which authorisation, is required in terms of the NEMA. The associated listed or specified activity is summarised in the table below. The legislative context pertaining to the listed activity is outlined in Section 4.

TABLE 3-1: PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATED LISTED ACTIVITIES

| Description of the proposed project activity | Aerial extent of the activity (ha) | Listed activity (mark with an x) | Listed activity number, applicable listing notice and activity description |
|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Closure of already decommissioned prospecting activities (which include drill sites, camp sites and access tracks). It should be noted that no drilling or related activities have taken place since 2014. | Prospecting right area requiring closure: 1 065 ha (extent of the Afplats prospecting right area) | X | <p>Activity 22 of Listing Notice 1 (GNR 983)</p> <p>The decommissioning of any activity requiring –</p> <p>(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>but excluding the decommissioning of an activity relating to the secondary processing of a –</p> <p>(a) mineral resource, including the smelting, beneficiation, reduction, refining, calcining or gasification of the mineral resource; or</p> <p>(b) petroleum resource, including the refining of gas, beneficiation, oil or petroleum products; –</p> <p>in which case activity 31 in this Notice applies.</p> <p>This is applicable to the decommissioning of the drill holes since "decommissioning" means to take out of active service permanently or dismantle partly or wholly, or closure of a facility to the extent that it cannot be readily re-commissioned.</p> <p>This activity is triggered as a closure certificate is being applied for in terms of Section 43 of the MPRDA for closure of a Prospecting Right.</p> |

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES

3.2.1 Overview of prospecting activities

Prospecting activities undertaken between 2007 and 2014 included:

- Use of existing roads/ tracks (as far as possible);
- Establishment and use of new access tracks where prospecting related vehicles had to deviate from existing roads;
- Establishment of a small temporary drill camp;
- Drilling of 13 approved drill holes (BH7570, BH7571, BH7572, BH7574, BH7575, BH7730, BH7778, BH7780, BH7872, BH8005, BH8006, BH8114 and BH8225) (see Figure 3); and
- Establishment and use of site equipment and support facilities (drill rigs, trucks, plastic lined drilling water containment facility (sump), water cart, core sample trays) and portable chemical toilets etc.

3.2.2 Decommissioning and rehabilitation of disturbed areas

Decommissioning and rehabilitation took place immediately after exploration work at each drill site was completed in line with the approved EMPr. This usually took between one and three days. Decommissioning and rehabilitation activities at each site included the following steps:

- Removal of all equipment, structures and materials;
- Removal of any waste and disposal at an appropriately permitted waste site;
- Sealing and capping of all drill holes and installation of a 0.8 x 0.8 x 0.8 m concrete block and standpipe for easy identification;
- Replacing and levelling topsoil (where removed);
- Scarifying/ripping areas where soils have been compacted; and
- Areas were left to naturally re-vegetate.

These steps were based on the regulatory requirements for rehabilitation of the prospecting sites as detailed in the approved EMPr (see Text box below for an outline of the rehabilitation commitments). It should be noted that at the time of compiling the prospecting EMP, the DMRE's standard EMPr format was relevant.

Rehabilitation commitments as detailed in the 2012 EMPr:

Rehabilitation of Access Tracks

- Whenever a mining permit/ prospecting right is suspended, cancelled or abandoned or if it lapses and the holder does not wish to renew the permit or right, any access road or portions thereof, constructed by the holder and which will no longer be required by the landowner/tenant, shall be removed and/or rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager;
- Any gate or fence erected by the holder which is not required by the landowner/tenant, shall be removed and the situation restored to the pre mining/ prospecting situation;
- Roads shall be ripped or ploughed, and if necessary, appropriately fertilised (based on a soil analysis) to ensure the regrowth of vegetation. Imported road construction materials which may hamper regrowth of vegetation must be removed and disposed of in an approved manner prior to rehabilitation; and
- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the soil be analysed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the prospecting operation, be corrected and the area be seeded with a seed mix to the Regional Manager's specification.

Rehabilitation of the Office/Camp Site

- On completion of operations, all buildings, structures or objects on the office site shall be dealt with in accordance with section 44 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002), which states:
 - (1) When a prospecting right, mining right, retention permit or mining permit lapses, is cancelled or is abandoned or when any prospecting or mining operation comes to an end, the holder of any such right or permit may not demolish or remove any building, structure, object -
 - (a) which may not be demolished in terms of any other law;
 - (b) which has been identified in writing by the Minister for purposes of this section; or
 - (c) which is to be retained in terms of an agreement between the holder and the owner or occupier of the land, which agreement has been approved by the Minister in writing.
 - (2) The provision of subsection (1) does not apply to bona fide mining equipment which may be removed;
 - Where office/camp sites have been rendered devoid of vegetation/grass or where soils have been compacted owing to traffic, the surface shall be scarified or ripped.
 - Areas containing French drains shall be compacted and covered with a final layer of topsoil with a height of 10cm above the surrounding ground surface.
 - The site shall be seeded with a vegetation seed mix adapted to reflect the local indigenous flora.
 - If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the soil be analysed and any deleterious effects on the soil

arising from the prospecting operation be corrected and the area be seeded with a vegetation seed mix to his or her specification; and

- Photographs of the camp and office sites, before and during the mining/prospecting operation and after rehabilitation, shall be taken at selected fixed points and kept on record for the information of the Regional Manager.

Rehabilitation of Excavation Area

The following operating procedures shall be adhered to:

- The excavated area must serve as a final depositing area for the placement of tailings during processing;
- Rocks and coarse material removed from the excavation must be dumped into the excavation simultaneously with the tailings;
- Waste, as described in paragraph F 2.3.2 of the EMP, will not be permitted to be deposited in the excavations;
- Once excavations have been refilled with overburden, rocks and coarse natural materials and profiled with acceptable contours and erosion control measures, the topsoil previously stored, shall be returned to its original depth over the area;
- The area shall be fertilised if necessary, to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site shall be seeded with a local or adapted indigenous seed mix in order to propagate the locally or regionally occurring flora; and
- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the soil be analysed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the prospecting operation, be corrected and the area be seeded with a vegetation seed mix to his or her specification.

Rehabilitation of Processing Areas

- Coarse natural material used for the construction of ramps must be removed and dumped into the excavations;
- On completion of mining/prospecting operations, the surface of the processing areas especially if compacted due to hauling and dumping operations, shall be scarified to a depth of at least 300mm and graded to an even surface condition and the previously stored topsoil will be returned to its original depth over the area;
- Prior to replacing the topsoil the material that was removed from the processing area will be replaced in the same order as it originally occurred;
- The area shall then be fertilised if necessary to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site shall be seeded with a local, adapted indigenous seed mix; and
- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the soil be analysed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the mining/prospecting operation be corrected and the area be seeded with a seed mix to his or her specification.

Final Rehabilitation

- All infrastructure, equipment, plant, temporary housing and other items used during the mining period will be removed from the site (section 44 of the MPRDA);
- Waste material of any description, including receptacles, scrap, rubble and tyres, will be removed entirely from the mining area and disposed of at a recognised landfill facility. It will not be permitted to be buried or burned on the site; and
- Final rehabilitation shall be completed within a period specified by the Regional Manager.

Passive Phase - Aftercare and maintenance

Typically, a period of aftercare and maintenance is applied to each rehabilitated drill site to ensure closure objectives are being met. Given the nature of the prospecting activities, a 2 to 3-year period of maintenance and aftercare is usually applied.

For the drill sites, the aftercare and maintenance activities included the monitoring of erosion and vegetation establishment and control and eradication of alien invasive plants.

3.2.3 A summary of progressive rehabilitation and current status of the disturbed areas

Progressive rehabilitation took place as prospecting activities advanced. Rehabilitation commenced as each drill site was completed and decommissioned. Rehabilitation activities were aligned with Afplats's approved EMPr and closure objectives, and included the activities outlined in Section 3.2.2 above.

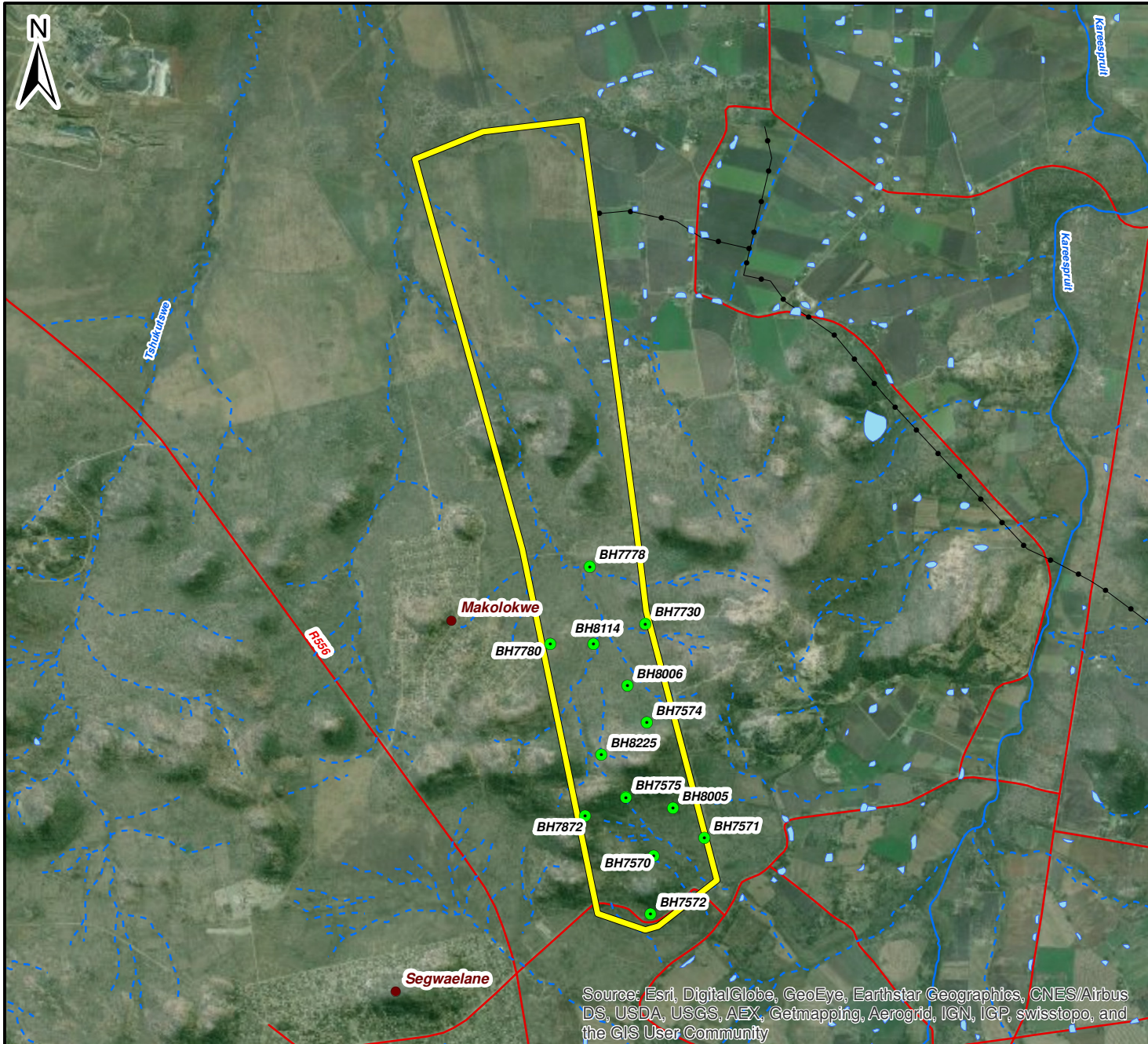
According to the 2016 EMPr performance assessments, drill sites completed prior to 2013 were fully re-vegetated and no further maintenance or aftercare activities was deemed necessary. The re-establishment of vegetation at drill sites¹ (completed between 2013 and 2014) was still in progress at the time and required maintenance and aftercare.

A site verification assessment undertaken at all drill sites² within the prospecting right area in June 2020, concluded that the vegetation had re-established to a satisfactory level and the pre-prospecting land use for these drill sites was achieved. It is however possible that post-drilling third party land uses (such as livestock grazing) may have influenced the status of the vegetation at drill site 7780, and this was noted during the Final EMPr Performance Assessment undertaken in support of this closure application.

The final environmental audit forms part of this submission and is included in Section 8.2.

¹ Drill Site BH8225 and BH7872

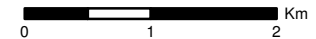
² Drill Sites BH7570, BH7571, BH7572, BH7574, BH7575, BH7730, BH7778, BH7780, BH7872, BH8005, BH8006, BH8114 and BH8225



Legend

- Prospecting Right Area
- Villages / Towns
- Power Lines
- Roads
- Perennial Rivers
- - - Non-Perennial Rivers
- Dams
- Drill Sites

| <u>Co-Ords for Drilled Boreholes</u> | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| BH7570 | 27°38'22.261"E 25°38'54.679"S |
| BH7571 | 27°38'40.445"E 25°38'49.44"S |
| BH7572 | 27°38'22.363"E 25°39'13.765"S |
| BH7574 | 27°38'19.756"E 25°38'11.874"S |
| BH7575 | 27°38'13.056"E 25°38'36.148"S |
| BH7730 | 27°38'19.012"E 25°37'38.862"S |
| BH7778 | 27°37'58.43"E 25°37'20.381"S |
| BH7780 | 27°37'44.901"E 25°37'44.684"S |
| BH7872 | 27°37'58.29"E 25°38'41.887"S |
| BH8005 | 27°38'28.436"E 25°38'38.66"S |
| BH8006 | 27°38'12.29"E 25°37'59.01"S |
| BH8114 | 27°38'0.27"E 25°37'45.65"S |
| BH8225 | 27°38'2.739"E 25°38'22.265"S |



Scale: 1:60 000 @ A4
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: Harthebeeshoek, Lo27

Aplats (Pty) Ltd

Figure 3

Layout of Decommissioned Prospecting Drill Sites



SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
 P O Box 1596, Crammeriview, 2060, South Africa
 Tel: +27 (11) 467-0945 Fax: +27 (11) 467-0978

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

4 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

This chapter outlines the key legislative requirements applicable to the proposed project and outlines the guidelines, policies and plans that have been taken into account during the BA process.

4.1 LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATION IN THE PREPARATION OF THE BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

In accordance with the EIA Regulations 2014 (as amended) and the DMRE BAR template requirements, all legislation and guidelines that have been considered in the BA process must be documented. Table 4-1 below provides a summary of the applicable legislative context.

TABLE 4-1: LEGAL FRAMEWORK

| Applicable legislation and guidelines used to compile the report | Reference where applied | How does this development comply with and respond to the policy and legislative context? |
|---|--|--|
| Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA), as amended and supporting Regulations | Introduction and Table 4-3 | An outline of the legislation is presented in Section 4.1.1. The project will require a closure certificate. |
| National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), as amended and 2014 EIA Regulations, as amended | Introduction, Section 3.1, and Table 4-3 | An outline of the legislation is presented in Section 4.1.2. The project will need to comply with the principles of NEMA. The project also triggers a listed activity. |
| Financial Provisioning Regulations, 2015 (GN 1147) | Section 18 and 27 | A Financial Provision is required in line with the NEMA Regulations and is included in this report. |
| Alien Invasive Species Regulations GN 598 of 2014 in terms of the NEM:BA | Section 0 and 7.4.1 | These regulations have been used to inform the rehabilitation of the site. |
| Alien and Invasive Species List, GN 864 of 2016 | | |
| National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999). | | |

4.1.1 Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 and Regulations (No. 28 of 2002)

The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) governs the acquisition, use and disposal of mineral and petroleum resources. Section 43 of the MPRDA governs the issuing of a closure certificate. In this regard, the holder of a prospecting right remains responsible for any environmental liability, pollution, ecological degradation, the pumping and treatment of extraneous water, compliance to the conditions of the environmental authorisation and the management and sustainable closure thereof, until the Minister has issued a closure certificate in terms of the Act to the holder of the prospecting right.

Upon the lapsing, abandonment or cancellation of the right the holder of a prospecting right must apply for a closure certificate.

No closure certificate may be issued unless:

- the Council for Geoscience has confirmed in writing that complete and correct prospecting reports in terms of Section 21(1) of the MPRDA have been submitted to the Council for Geoscience;
- the complete and correct records, drill hole core data or core-log data that the Council of Geoscience may deem relevant, have been lodged with the Council for Geoscience; or
- in the case of the holder of a permit or right, the complete and correct surface and the relevant underground geological plans have been lodged with the Council for Geoscience.

Regulation 57 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Regulations details the requirements for applying for closure certificates by a holder of a prospecting right.

In this regard a closure application must be accompanied by:

- A closure plan contemplated in Regulation 62;
- An environmental risk report contemplated in Regulation 60;
- A final performance assessment report contemplated in Regulation 55(9); and
- A completed application form contemplated in Regulation 57.

The proposed project is for the closure of a prospecting right. Therefore, the project requires a closure certificate in terms of Section 43 of the MPRDA, and therefore an application as contemplated in Regulation 57 is required in order for the DMRE to consider closure of the prospecting site. This information has been included in this report.

In addition, the regulations define the following terms:

- Residual environmental impact – means the environmental impact remaining after a closure certificate has been issued.
- Latent environmental impact – means any environmental impact that may result from natural events or disasters after a closure certificate has been issued.

4.1.2 National Environmental Management Act, 1998

The National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (No. 107 of 1998), as amended, establishes principles and provides a regulatory framework for decision-making on matters affecting the environment. All organs of state must apply the range of environmental principles included in Section 2 of NEMA when taking decisions that significantly affect the environment. Included amongst the key principles is that all development must be socially, economically and environmentally sustainable and that environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably. The participation of I&APs is stipulated, as is that decisions must take into account the interests, needs and values of all I&APs.

Chapter 5 of NEMA provides a framework for the integration of environmental issues into the planning, design, decision-making and implementation of plans and development proposals. Section 24 provides a framework for granting of environmental authorisations. To give effect to the general objectives of Integrated Environmental Management, the potential impacts on the environment of listed or specified activities must be considered, investigated, assessed and reported on to the competent authority. Section 24(4) provides the minimum requirements for procedures for the investigation, assessment, management and communication of the potential impacts.

In terms of the management of impacts on the environment, Section 24N details the requirements for an EMPr.

EIA Regulations 2014

The EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended by GN No. 326 of 7 April 2017) promulgated in terms of Chapter 5 of NEMA provide for control over certain listed activities. These listed activities are detailed in Listing Notice 1 (as amended by GN No. 327 of 7 April 2017), Listing Notice 2 (as amended by GN No. 325 of 7 April 2017) and Listing Notice 3 (as amended by GN No. 324 of 7 April 2017). The undertaking of activities specified in the Listing Notices is prohibited until Environmental Authorisation has been obtained from the competent authority. Such Environmental Authorisation, which may be granted subject to conditions, will only be considered once there has been compliance with the EIA Regulations, 2014.

The EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended) set out the procedures and documentation that need to be complied with when applying for Environmental Authorisation. The proposed project triggers an activity listed in Government GN 983 (Listing Notice 1; as amended) (refer to Table 3-1) and therefore a BA process is required in order for the DMRE to consider the application in terms of NEMA.

Since the proposed project is for the closure of prospecting right, a closure plan and an environmental audit report are required in terms of Appendix 5 and 7 of the EIA Regulation, respectively.

4.2 GUIDELINES, POLICIES, PLANS AND FRAMEWORKS

The guidelines, policies and plans listed in Table 4-2 have been taken into account during the BA process, where applicable.

TABLE 4-2: GUIDELINE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

| Guideline | Governing body | Relevance |
|--|--|--|
| Public participation guideline in terms of NEMA (2017) | Department of Environmental Affairs | The purpose of this guideline is to ensure that an adequate public participation process is undertaken during the BA process. |
| Guideline on need and desirability (2017) | | This guideline informs the consideration of the need and desirability aspects of the proposed project. |
| Planning for Integrated Mine Closure: toolkit; International Council on Mining and Metals. | International Council on Mining and Metals | This toolkit aims to assist in making decisions based on consideration of closure aspects in a holistic manner. |
| Rustenburg Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2018-2019 | Rustenburg Local Municipality | The Rustenburg Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan is the principle strategic instrument guiding all planning, management, investment and development within the province in order to provide best solutions towards sustainable development. |
| Madibeng Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2018-2019 | Madibeng Local Municipality | The Madibeng Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan is the principle strategic instrument guiding all planning, management, investment and development within the province in order to provide best solutions towards sustainable development. |
| Bojanala Platinum District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2017-2022 | Bojanala Platinum District Municipality | The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality Integrated Development Plan is the principle strategic instrument guiding all planning, management, investment and development within the province in order to provide best solutions towards sustainable development. |

4.3 LEGISLATIVE BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT CONTENT REQUIREMENTS

This document has been prepared in accordance with the DMRE BAR template format and was informed by the guidelines posted on the official DMRE website. This report also complies with the requirements of the NEMA and Appendix 1 and Appendix 4 of EIA Regulations 2014, as amended (GN 982). Table 4-3 provides a summary of the requirements, with cross references to the report sections where these requirements have been addressed.

Regulation 19(7) of the EIA Regulations 2014 notes that the content of a closure plan may be combined with the content of an EMPr on condition that the requirements of both Appendices 5 and 4, respectively, are met. These requirements, with cross references to the report sections where these requirements have been addressed are included in Table 4-3.

TABLE 4-3: CONTENTS OF THE BAR

| BAR requirement as per the DMRE template | BAR requirements as per the 2014 NEMA regulations, as amended | Reference in the EMPr report |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| Part A of DMRE report template | Appendix 1 of the NEMA regulations, as amended | Section/Appendix |
| Details of the EAP. | Details of the EAP who prepared the report. | Section 1.2. |
| Expertise of the EAP. | Details of the expertise of the EAP, including curriculum vitae. | Section 1.3 and Appendix B. |
| Location of overall activity. | The location of the activity, including - the 21-digit Surveyor General code of each cadastral land parcel. Where available the physical address and farm name. Where the required information is not available, the coordinates of the boundary of the property or properties. | Section 2 |

| BAR requirement as per the DMRE template | BAR requirements as per the 2014 NEMA regulations, as amended | Reference in the EMPr report |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| Locality plan. | A plan which locates the proposed activity or activities applied for as well as the associated structures and infrastructure at an appropriate scale, or, if it is a linear activity, a description and coordinates of the corridor in which the proposed activity or activities is to be undertaken or on land where the property has not been defined, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken. | Section 2. |
| Description of the scope of the proposed overall activity. | A description of the scope of the proposed activity, including all listed and specified activities triggered. A description of the activities to be undertaken, including associated structure and infrastructure. | Section 3. |
| Policy and legislative context. | A description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks, and instruments that are applicable to this activity and have been considered in the preparation of the report; and how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the legislation and policy context, plans, guidelines, tools frameworks, and instruments | Section 4. |
| Need and desirability of the proposed activity. | A motivation for the need and desirability for the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location. | Section 5. |
| Motivation for the overall preferred site, activities and technology alternative. | A motivation for the preferred site, activity and technology alternatives. | Section 6. |
| A full description of the process followed to reach the proposed development footprint within the site. | A full description of the process followed to reach the proposed development footprint within the approved site. | Section 7. |
| Details of the development footprint alternatives considered. | Details of all the alternatives considered. | Section 7.1. |
| Details of the public participation process followed. | Details of the public participation process undertaken in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of the supporting documents and inputs. | Section 7.2. |
| Summary of issues raised by I&APs. | A summary of the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and an indication of the manner in which the issues were incorporated, or the reasons for not including them. | Section 7.3. |
| Environmental attributes associated with the alternatives. | The environmental attributes associated with the alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects. | Section 7.4. |
| Impacts and risks identified including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts including the degree of the impacts. | The impacts and risks identified, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts can be reversed, may cause irreplaceable loss of resources and can be avoided, managed and mitigated. | Section 7.5. |
| Methodology used in determining the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks. | The methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives. | Section 7.6. |
| The positive and negative impacts that the proposed | Positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity and alternatives will have on the environment and on the community | Section 7.7. |

| BAR requirement as per the DMRE template | BAR requirements as per the 2014 NEMA regulations, as amended | Reference in the EMPr report |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| activity (in terms of the initial site layout) and alternative will have on the environment and the community that may be affected. | that may be affected focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects. | |
| The possible management actions that could be applied and the level of risk. | The possible management actions that could be applied and level of residual risk. | Section 7.8. |
| Motivation where no alternative sites were considered. | The outcome of the site selection matrix. If no alternatives, including alternative locations for the activity were investigated, the motivation for not considering such. | Section 7.9. |
| Statement motivating the alternative development location within the overall site. | A concluding statement indicating the preferred alternatives, including preferred location of the activity. | Section 7.10. |
| Full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site (in respect of the final site layout) through the life of the activity. | A full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts the activity will impose on the preferred location through the life of the activity including a description of all environmental issues and risks that were identified during the environmental impact assessment process and an assessment of the significance of each issue and risk and an indication of the extent to which the issue and risk could be avoided or addressed by the adoption of mitigation measures. | Section 8. |
| Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk. | An assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk including cumulative impacts, the nature, significant and consequence of the impact and risk, the extent and duration of the impact and risk, the probability of the impact and risk occurring, the degree to which the impact can be reversed, the degree to which the impact and risk may cause irreplaceable loss of a resources and the degree to which the impact and risk can be avoided, managed or mitigated. | Section 9 and Appendix D. |
| Summary of specialist reports. | Where applicable the summary of the findings and recommendations of any specialist report complying with Appendix 6 of these Regulations and an indication as to how these findings and recommendations have been included in the final assessment report. | Section 10. |
| Environmental impact statement. | An environmental impact statement which contains a summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment, a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers and a summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives. | Section 11. |
| Proposed impact management objectives and the impact management outcomes for inclusion in the EMPr. | Based on the assessment, and where applicable, recommendations from specialist reports, the recording of proposed impact management objectives, and the impact management outcomes for the development for inclusion in the EMPr. | Section 12. |
| Aspects for inclusion as conditions of authorisation. | Any aspects which were conditional to the findings of the assessment either by the EAP or specialist which are to be included as conditions of authorisation. | Section 13. |
| Description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge. | A description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge which relate to the assessment and management actions proposed. | Section 14. |

| BAR requirement as per the DMRE template | BAR requirements as per the 2014 NEMA regulations, as amended | Reference in the EMPr report |
|--|--|------------------------------|
| Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised. | Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised, and if the opinion is that it should be authorised, any conditions that should be made in respect of that authorisation. | Section 15 |
| Period for which environmental authorisation is required. | Where the proposed activity does not include operational aspects, the period for which the environmental authorisation is required and the date on which the activity will be concluded, and the post construction monitoring requirements finalised. | Section 16. |
| Undertaking. | An undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP in relation to the correctness of the information provided in the reports, the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs, the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant and any information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested or affected parties. | Section 17. |
| Financial provision. | Where applicable, details of any financial provisions for the rehabilitation, closure, and ongoing post decommissioning management of negative environmental impacts. | Section 18. |
| Specific information required by the competent authority. | Any specific information required by the competent authority. | Section 19. |
| Other matter required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act. | Any other matter required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act. | Section 20. |
| Part B of the DMRE report template | Appendix 4 of the NEMA regulations | Section/Appendix |
| Details of EAP. | Details of the EAP who prepared the EMPr and the expertise of that EAP to prepare the EMPr, including curriculum vitae. | Section 21. |
| Description of the aspects of the activity. | A detailed description of the aspects of the activity that are covered by the EMPr as identified by the project description. | Section 22. |
| Composite map. | A map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that any areas that should be avoided, including buffers. | Section 23. |
| Description of impact management objectives including management statements. | A description of the impact management objectives, including management statements, identifying the impacts and risks that need to be avoided, managed and mitigated as identified through the environmental impact assessment process for all phases of the development including planning and design, pre-construction activities, construction activities, rehabilitation of the environment after construction and where applicable post closure; and where relevant, operation activities. | Section 24.1. |
| Impacts to be mitigated in their respective phases. | - | Section 24.6 |
| Impact management outcomes. | A description and identification of impact management outcomes required for the aspects contemplated in paragraph above. | Section 25 |
| Impact management actions. | A description of proposed impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management objectives and outcomes be achieved, and must, where applicable, include actions to avoid, modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation; comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices; comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure, where applicable and comply with any provisions of the Act regarding financial provisions for rehabilitation, where applicable. | Section 26. |
| Financial provision. | | Section 27. |

| BAR requirement as per the DMRE template | BAR requirements as per the 2014 NEMA regulations, as amended | Reference in the EMPr report |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| Mechanism for monitoring compliance with and performance assessment against the environmental management programme and reporting thereon. | The method of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions. | Section 28. |
| | The frequency of monitoring the implementation of the impact management actions. | |
| | An indication of the persons who will be responsible for the implementation of the impact management actions. | |
| | The time periods within which the impact management actions must be implemented. | |
| | The mechanism for monitoring compliance with the impact management actions. | |
| | A program for reporting on compliance, taking into account the requirements as prescribed by the Regulations. | |
| Environmental Awareness Plan. | An environmental awareness plan describing the manner in which the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work; and risks must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment. | Section 30. |
| Specific information required by the competent authority. | Any specific information that may be required by the competent authority. | Section 31. |
| Undertaking. | - | Section 32. |

TABLE 4-4: CONTENTS OF THE CLOSURE PLAN

| NEMA Closure Report Requirements as per Appendix 5 of NEMA Regulations | Reference in the EMPr report |
|---|------------------------------|
| Details of the EAP who prepared the closure plan | Section 1.2. |
| The expertise of that EAP. | Section 1.3, Appendix B. |
| Closure objectives. | Section 24.1 |
| Proposed mechanisms for monitoring compliance with and performance assessment against the closure plan and reporting thereon. | Section 28 |
| Measures to rehabilitate the environment affected by the undertaking of any listed activity or specified activity and associated closure to its natural or predetermined state or to a land use which conforms to the generally accepted principle of sustainable development, including a handover report, where applicable. | Section 3.2.3 |
| Information on any proposed avoidance, management and mitigation measures that will be taken to address the environmental impacts resulting from the undertaking of the closure activity. | Section 26 |
| A description of the manner in which it intends to modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity or process which causes pollution or environmental degradation during closure; remedy the cause of pollution or degradation and migration of pollutants during closure; comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices; and comply with any applicable provisions of the Act regarding closure. | |
| The process for managing any environmental damage, pollution, pumping and treatment of extraneous water or ecological degradation as a result of closure. | |
| Time periods within which the measures contemplated in the closure plan must be implemented. | Section 26 |
| Details of all public participation processes conducted in terms of regulation 41 of the Regulations, including copies of any representations and comments received from registered interested and affected parties; a summary of comments received from, and a summary of issues raised by registered interested and affected parties, the date of receipt of these comments and the response of the EAP to those comments; the minutes of any meetings held by the EAP with interested and affected parties and other role players which record the views of the participants; where applicable, an indication of the amendments made to the plan as a result of public participation processes conducted in terms of regulation 41 of these Regulations. | Section 7.2 |

| NEMA Closure Report Requirements as per Appendix 5 of NEMA Regulations | Reference in the EMPr report |
|---|------------------------------|
| Where applicable, details of any financial provisions for the rehabilitation, closure and on-going post decommissioning management of negative environmental impacts. | Section 18 and 27 |

5 NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROJECT

The DEA guideline on need and desirability (GNR 891, 20 October 2014) notes that while addressing the growth of the national economy through the implementation of various national policies and strategies, it is also essential that these policies take cognisance of strategic concerns such as climate change, food security, as well as the sustainability in supply of natural resources and the status of our ecosystem services. Thus, the over-arching framework for considering the need and desirability of development in general is taken at the policy level through the identification and promotion of activities / industries / developments required by civil society as a whole. The DEA guideline further notes that at a project level (as part of an EIA process), the need and desirability of the project should take into consideration the content of regional and local plans, frameworks and strategies.

5.1 ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Due to the nature of prospecting projects, impacts on biodiversity are possible, albeit that they are limited. The proposed closure of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right implies that Afplats will not undertake further exploration activities in the area and in this regard, biodiversity will be allowed to restore to its pre-project state. It should however be noted that biodiversity in the prospecting right area has already been compromised by land uses such as subsistence livestock grazing, cultivation and granite quarrying. The decommissioning and rehabilitation of drill sites is therefore aligned with ensuring ecological sustainable development and use of natural resources.

5.2 PROMOTING JUSTIFIABLE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Community/society priorities are officially expressed through public documents including the provincial growth and development strategy and spatial development framework documents. In this regard, the priorities of the Rustenburg and Madibeng Local Municipality's Integrated Development Framework (IDP) and the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality IDPs are mainly focused around provision of basic services and infrastructure, diversified economic growth and job creation, maintaining a clean, green and healthy municipal environment and sustainable rural development. Although the closure of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right precludes the possibility of future mining of that area by Afplats, this does allow for new third-party applications to be lodged with the DMRE. This in turn, has the potential for increased economic benefits to third party applicants (should a viable mineable resource be found during prospecting), thereby aligning with the planned growth and development objectives contained in the IDPs.

5.3 RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT ACTIVITY

In 2013, the Afplats Board made the decision to apply for the inclusion of this prospecting right area into the adjacent Leeuwkop Mining Right 40/2008 (DMRE ref NW 30/5/1/1/2/256 MR), also held by Afplats. The application in terms of Section 102 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), as amended for such inclusion was submitted to the DMRE in June 2013. A decision is still pending from the DMRE. In February 2020, the prospecting right expired, without the option to renew. In terms of Section 43(3) of the MPRDA, a closure application is required once a prospecting right has expired. The areas disturbed by the prospecting activities have been allowed to re-vegetate and will be used by landowners and land users as they were doing prior to the prospecting activities.

6 MOTIVATION FOR THE PREFERRED SITE, ACTIVITIES AND TECHNOLOGY ALTERNATIVES

The proposed project is the closure of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right associated with a specific area. Decommissioning activities have been completed. This section is therefore not applicable. Refer to Section 7.1 for further detail.

7 FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS FOLLOWED TO REACH THE PROPOSED PREFERRED ALTERNATIVES WITHIN THE SITE

7.1 DETAILS OF THE DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT CONSIDERED

This report is in support of a closure application for the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right and therefore development footprint alternatives (relating to site, activity or technology) are not applicable.

7.1.1 The “no-go” alternative

The “no-go” alternative is not applicable to this project since the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right expired on 7 February 2020, with no further option to renew.

7.2 DETAILS OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOLLOWED

This section describes the public participation process undertaken during the BAR process. The public participation process was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 6 of Regulations 982 of 4 December 2014 (EIA Regulations), as amended. In addition to this, consideration was also given to the public participation guideline in terms of the NEMA (2017).

7.2.1 Public Participation Process undertaken to date

A public participation process is being undertaken to inform the BA process and includes consideration of the Closure Plan consultation requirements in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations. The purpose of the public participation process was to notify landowners, land users and other key stakeholders of the proposed project and to provide them with opportunity to raise any initial issues or concerns regarding the proposed project.

It should be noted that this public participation process (i.e. stakeholder meetings) covered two separate prospecting right closure projects. Given that these two prospecting rights were immediately adjacent to one another and required engagement with same I&APS, it was considered appropriate that one public participation process was followed.

A record of the public participation process undertaken is outlined in Table 7-1 below and supporting documentation is presented in Appendix C.

TABLE 7-1: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS UNDERTAKEN AS PART OF THE BAR

| Steps | Details |
|--|---|
| DMRE Pre-application meeting | A project-specific pre-application meeting has not been undertaken for this project. Reference has been made to a pre-application meeting held with the DMRE on the 10th of May 2019 in support of a similar prospecting right closure application. In this regard, the same process has been adopted for the Wolvekraal Kareepoort PR Closure and is, therefore, applied to this application |
| Notification of the land claims commissioner | The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) (Land Claims Commissioner) in North West was contacted on 12 May 2020 and confirmed that there are land claims which have been lodged on various farm portions within the prospecting right. Despite numerous follow ups, SLR is still awaiting contact details of land claimants from the commissioner. The proof of correspondence is included in Section 7.3 and attached in Appendix C. |
| I&AP database | A database was compiled with input from the Afplats stakeholder engagement team and is being updated on an on-going basis for the duration of the project. The project database identified and included landowners, land users and lawful occupiers within the prospecting right area, as well as those immediately adjacent to the projecting right area. In addition, the project database included surrounding I&APs, and regulatory authorities. All stakeholders registered on the |

| Steps | Details |
|--|---|
| | <p>project database received a copy of the Background Information Document (BID), and SMS notification of the proposed project and are being notified that the BAR is available for public and regulatory authority review and comment. Landowner, land user, commenting authorities and other I&AP details were verified through a deed search and/or telephonic discussions. A copy of the project database is included in Appendix C.</p> |
| <p>Background Information Document (BID)</p> | <p>A BID (in English and Setswana) was compiled by SLR. The BID provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about the proposed Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right closure; • Information about the baseline environment of the prospecting right area; • Information about the environmental assessment process (Basic Assessment Process); • Information regarding possible environmental/cultural impacts; and • Information on how I&APs and commenting authorities can have input into the environmental assessment process. <p>The BID was distributed electronically to commenting authorities and I&APs registered on the project database via email on 14 September 2020. A registration and response form will be attached to the BID, which will provide I&APs with an opportunity to register as an I&AP and submit comments on the proposed project.</p> <p>Copies of the BID will be made available on the SLR website (at https://slrconsulting.com/za/slr-documents/) and the data-free website (at slrpublicdocs.datafree.co).</p> <p>Text messages which contain a link to the SLR website, will be sent to all I&APs on the database. Copies of the BID in English and Setswana are included in Appendix C.</p> |
| <p>Site notices</p> | <p>Laminated site notices (in English and Setswana) were placed within publicly accessible locations 14 September 2020. Photographic proof is included in Appendix C.</p> |
| <p>Newspaper advertisements</p> | <p>A block advertisement was placed in the Brits Pos on 10 September 2020. A copy of the advertisement is included in Appendix C.</p> |

7.2.2 Review of the Basic Assessment Report

This BAR (in terms of NEMA) and Closure Plan Report (in terms of MPRDA) has been made available for public and commenting authority review and comment for a period of 30 days. A summary of the BAR (in English and Setswana) has been made available to all I&APs registered on the I&AP database. Copies of the full reports will be made available on the SLR website (at <https://slrconsulting.com/za/slr-documents/>) and the data-free website (at slrpublicdocs.datafree.co).

Summaries will be emailed to I&APs registered on the project database. In addition, text messages which contain a link to the SLR website, will be sent to all I&APs on the database.

7.2.3 Completion of the Basic Assessment Report

Following closure of the BAR commenting period, all comments received will be incorporated and responded to in a Comments and Responses Report. Where required the BAR and Closure Plan Report will be updated to address comments received. The final report including I&AP comments will be submitted to DMRE for consideration and decision-making. Registered I&APs will receive notification of the final submission to the DMRE.

After the DMRE has reached a decision, registered I&APs will be notified of the outcome of the application, the reasons for the decision and details of the appeal process.

7.3 SUMMARY OF COMMENTS RAISED BY I&APS

The questions/comments raised have been recorded in Table 7-2 below. All comments/questions received during the BAR review period will continue to be collated and responded to in a Comments and Responses Report.

TABLE 7-2: SUMMARY OF COMMENTS RAISED BY I&APS

| Interested and affected party | Date comment received | Issues raised | Response provided by SLR unless otherwise indicated in brackets | Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or responses were incorporated |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| Makolokwe Community | | | | |
| Mr Jack Phalatse | 14 September 2020 | Can this prospecting right be transferred? | Section 11 of the MPRDA does allow for the transfer of a prospecting right where the requirements for transfer are met as per the MPRDA. However, the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right has expired and therefore transfer of this right is not possible. | Appendix C |
| Mr Sydney Mfikoe | 14 September 2020 | Was a resolution/signed agreement between the communities and Afplats prior to commencement of prospecting activities? | Public Participation as part of the 2007 EMPr A shareholder's agreement was entered into in 2006 between African Platinum Plc, Afplats (Pty) Ltd and the Bakwena Ba-Mogopa Traditional Community in its capacity as a Trustee for a Company to be formed, which forms Annexure C to the executed Principle PR. The Afplats (Pty) Ltd shareholding is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 74% - Impala Platinum Holdings Ltd • 26% - Ba-Mogopa Platinum Investments Proprietary Limited, of which the beneficiaries are the Members of the Bakwena Ba-Mogopa Traditional Community. | Appendix C |
| Mr Sydney Mfikoe and Mr Jack Phalatse | 14 September 2020 | The community has never been consulted/notified during the approval of the prospecting right and during the current public participation. | Public Participation as part of the 2012 EMPr As part of the 2012 EMPr Amendment, The Bakwena Ba Magopa, Council (Headman) Gotsube le Thotwe Communal Property Association and Ngwanadirane Communal Property Association were consulted as landowners within the | |

| Interested and affected party | Date comment received | Issues raised | Response provided by SLR unless otherwise indicated in brackets | Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or responses were incorporated |
|--|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| | | | <p>prospecting right area were consulted telephonically. Copies of the background information documents were provided to the landowners.</p> <p><u>Public Participation as part of the PR Closure</u> For the current environmental process, the following activities were undertaken as part of the public participation process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement of Newspaper advert in Brits Pos on 10 September 2020. • Placement of site notices within the surrounding communities on 14 September 2020. • Distribution of the Background Information Document to community leaders on 14 September 2020. • Focused group meetings were held with the representatives from the community on the 14th of September 2020. <p>The Makolokwe community was identified as interested and affected parties for the prospecting right closure and will be kept informed of the project.</p> | |
| Mr Sydney Mfikoe and Mr Phillip Morebudi | 14 September 2020 | The community was never provided with the findings of the geological report, can the report for the prospecting right for Afplats be made available to the communities. | From the current drilling done, it appears as if the general geology will be typical to the geology of Bushveld Igneous Complex. Results from the drilling program to date confirmed the presence of the Merensky and UG2 Reefs within the prospecting right area. Drilling information can be | Appendix C |

| Interested and affected party | Date comment received | Issues raised | Response provided by SLR unless otherwise indicated in brackets | Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or responses were incorporated |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | obtained from the Geological Council of South Africa. | |
| Mr Sydney Mfikoe | 14 September 2020 | Afplats must give back to the communities and should consider educating the community, i.e. they need to consider teaching the children on how to prospect. | Although there are no specific commitments for social upliftment within the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right. The Afplats Mining Right's Social and Labour Plan makes provision for social upliftment. | Appendix C |
| Mr Sydney Mfikoe | 14 September 2020 | Wolvekraal is owned by five families with title deeds. How was the prospecting right granted without consultation with these families? | <p>According to our records, landowners within the Wolvekraal Kareepoort PR area at the time of the approval of the EMPr included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bakwena Ba Mogopa; • Gotsube le Thotwe Communal Property Association; and • Ngwanadirane Communal Property Association. <p>A summary of consultation with landowners is provided below:</p> <p><u>Public Participation as part of the 2007 EMPr</u> The Bakwena Ba Mogopa community was consulted through a letter and negotiations with respect to the BEE deal prior to the approval of the EMPr in 2007.</p> <p><u>Public Participation as part of the 2012 EMPr</u> As part of the 2012 EMPr Amendment, The Bakwena Ba Magopa, Council (Headman), Gotsube le Thotwe Communal Property Association and Ngwanadirane Communal</p> | |

| Interested and affected party | Date comment received | Issues raised | Response provided by SLR unless otherwise indicated in brackets | Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or responses were incorporated |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | Property Association were consulted as landowners within the prospecting right area were consulted telephonically. Copies of the background information documents were provided to the landowners. | |
| Segwaelane Community | | | | |
| Mr Victor Sibanda | 14 September 2020 | Clarity was sought as to whether the process is to close the mine? | The environmental assessment process currently undertaken is for closure of the prospecting right that were held on Portion 2 of the farm Wolvekraal 408 JQ and Portion 1 of the farm Kareepoort 407 JQ. In 2013, the Afplats Board made the decision to apply for the inclusion of this prospecting right area into the adjacent Leeuwkop Mining Right 40/2008 (DMRE ref NW 30/5/1/1/2/256 MR), also held by Afplats. The application in terms of Section 102 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), as amended for such inclusion was submitted to the DMRE in June 2013. A decision is still pending from the DMRE. In February 2020, the prospecting right expired, without the option to renew. In terms of Section 43(3) of the MPRDA, a closure application is required once a prospecting right has expired. The areas disturbed by the prospecting activities have been allowed to re-vegetate and will be used by landowners and land users as they were doing prior to the prospecting activities. | Appendix C |

| Interested and affected party | Date comment received | Issues raised | Response provided by SLR unless otherwise indicated in brackets | Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or responses were incorporated |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Ms Georgina Mosimango | 14 September 2020 | Can a prospecting right be renewed multiple times? Has Afplats renewed their prospecting rights? | The Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right has been renewed once in 2017 for a 3 year period, since commencement of prospecting right, as the MPRDA provides for a once-off only renewal of a prospecting right. This prospecting right therefore finally expired in February 2020 and cannot be renewed. | Appendix C |
| Interested and Affected Parties | | | | |
| Kahmani Gounden | 14 September 2020 | Can you please register me as an I&AP for the above-mentioned project. | This stakeholder has been registered as an I&AP on the project database and will receive project related information. | Appendix C |
| Paula Kanyane | 16 September 2020 | I'd like to enquire about the farming project. I have started a fresh produce greenery which will later include garden centre in my yard in Segwaelane. I need assistance to acquire land so I can produce in bulk. My main focus is small root crops/ vegetables. I'm interested in being part of this project and will appreciate more information please. | This stakeholder has been registered as an I&AP on the project database and will receive project related information. Please note that the application in question is for closing of the prospecting right. This means that prospecting activities will no longer continue. | Appendix C |
| Heritage Resources Agency of South Africa | | | | |
| Natasha Higgitt | 14 September 2020 | Please note that all development applications are processed via our online portal, the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) found at the following link: http://sahra.org.za/sahris/ . We do not accept emailed, posted, hardcopy, faxed, website links or DropBox links as official submissions. | An application was created on the SAHRIS portal with the following case ID: 15502. | Appendix C |

| Interested and affected party | Date comment received | Issues raised | Response provided by SLR unless otherwise indicated in brackets | Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or responses were incorporated |
|---|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| | | <p>Please create an application on SAHRIS and upload all documents pertaining to the Environmental Authorisation Application Process. As per section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA), an assessment of heritage resources must form part of the process and the assessment must comply with section 38(3) of the NHRA.</p> <p>Once all documents including all appendices are uploaded to the case application, please ensure that the status of the case is changed from DRAFT to SUBMITTED. Please ensure that all documents produced as part of the EA process are submitted as part of the application and are submitted to SAHRA at the beginning of the Public Review periods. Once all these documents have been uploaded, I will be able to issue an informed comment as per section 38(4) and 38(8) of the NHRA.</p> | | |
| Commission on Restitution of Land Rights: North West | | | | |
| L.J Bogatsu | 03 June 2020 | We confirm that there is an existing land claim against Wolvekraal and Kareepoort. The claim was lodged under Madibeng Local Municipality within Bojanala District. The information reflects on the database of claims lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, of 2014. | At the time of releasing the BAR for public review, despite numerous follow-ups by SLR, SLR had not received the contact details of the land claimant in order for them to be engaged as part of the public participation process for the closure of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right. | Appendix C |

7.4 ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES ASSOCIATED WITH THE ALTERNATIVES

Environmental attributes associated with the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right area are presented in this section.

As part of verifying baseline conditions within the prospecting right area, SLR undertook a site visit of the prospecting right area in June 2020. In addition, where relevant, information from available reports (see reference list included in Section 33) has been used.

Photographs of all the drill sites is presented in Figure 5.

7.4.1 Baseline environment affected by the proposed activity

Geology

The geology underlying the prospecting right area comprises the Pyramid Gabbro-Norite of the Main Zone and the Mathlagame Norite-Anorthosite Formation of the Critical Zone of the Bushveld Igneous Complex (BIC) (Afplats, 2019). The BIC consists of two lithologically distinct units that are mainly intrusive into the Transvaal Supergroup: a lower sequence of layered mafic and ultramafic rocks, known as the Rustenburg Layered Suite (RLS), and an overlying unit of granites, known as the Lebowa Granite Suite. All the chromitite and platinum mineralisation is located in the RLS. The prospecting right area is composed of two distinct chromitite seams separated by a narrow pyroxenite parting of no more than a few centimetres. The lower chromitite correlates with what is regionally referred to as the UG2 Reef while the upper unit is the equivalent of the UG2 Leader - the two units together are conveniently referred to as the UG2 Zone.

During prospecting, Wolvekraal Kareepoort targeted the Merensky and UG2 Reefs in order to evaluate the potential for future exploitation of Platinum Group Metals (Afplats, 2019). Given the non-invasive nature of exploration drilling (when compared to mining), the geology baseline is expected to be in its pre-project state.

Topography

The prospecting right area is characterised by gentle undulating plains with low slope gradients and a generally flat terrain. Semi-mountainous and rugged areas dominate the southern portion of the farm Kareepoort, with the local relief varying from about 1,080 to 1,290 metres above sea level (mamsl) (Afplats, 2019). Much of the prospecting area is characterized by soil cover and rocky outcrops towards the south. Draining in the prospecting right area is towards the north into the Tshukutswe River and south in to the Kareespruit River via minor non-perennial streams that only flow during times of fairly high rainfall.

The topography of the prospecting right area has been influenced by anthropogenic development.

Climate

The climate of the area is semi-arid and experiences typical savannah climatic conditions namely hot and wet summers and cold and dry winters. Rainfall recorded in 2013 at the nearby Kareepoort station was approximately 622 mm per annum and temperatures are in excess of 40°C during Summer months. The winters are dry, with mild temperatures and only occasional frost. Rainfall and temperature affect the rate at which vegetation can recover thus contributes to effective re-establishment of vegetation at the drill sites.

Soils and Land capability

The soil types characteristic of the prospecting right area and surrounds consist of strongly structured black soils known as Calcic Vertisols and Lithic Leptosols. Calcic Vertisols have a very high clay content and are suitable for agriculture provided that there is plenty of rainfall or irrigation water. Lithic Leptosols occur on siliceous parent rock within the koppies in the prospecting area.

There is no material difference between the topsoil and subsoil layers. The shrink-swell nature of the soils means that within a short time, natural mixing of horizons will take place. In profile the soils have a relatively homogenous texture and structure from the surface downwards. It is expected that these soils would support the re-establishment of vegetation once surface disturbance ceases.

Biodiversity

The prospecting right area falls within the Savanna Biome as classified by Mucina & Rutherford (2006). The biome consists of the Marikana Thornveld and the Norite Koppies Bushveld vegetation types. The Marikana Thornveld is comprised of more open Acacia karroo woodland and occurs in valleys, undulating plains and lowland hills within the prospecting right area. The Norite Koppies Bushveld consists of rocky hills. Approximately 20% of the koppies within this vegetation type are transformed due to urbanisation of surrounding land as well as mining activities (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). The natural biodiversity within the prospecting right area has been transformed by granite quarrying, cultivation and livestock grazing.

All drill sites within the prospecting right area (Figure 6) are located within the critical biodiversity areas. Given that a considerable amount of the prospecting right area has already been disturbed by agricultural activities as well as granite mining, it is unlikely that the prospecting activities have caused any additional threat to the biodiversity.

Surface water

The majority of the prospecting right area is located within the A21K quaternary catchment, while a small portion of the south-east section of the study area is located in the A21J quaternary catchment which fall within the Crocodile (West) and Inkomati-Usuthu water management area. The quaternary catchment A21K has a catchment area of 865km² and a mean annual runoff (MAR) of 22.46 million m³. Quaternary catchment A21J has a catchment area of 1151km² and a MAR of 22.65 million m³ (SLR, 2013). The primary watercourse in quaternary catchment A21K is the non-perennial Tshukutswe River. The Tshukutswe River flows northwards to join the Sterkstroom, subsequently flowing into the Roodekopjes reservoir. Quaternary catchment A21J is mostly dominated by non-perennial tributaries of the Kareespruit. These non-perennial watercourses join the more significant Modderspruit, which is also a non-perennial stream. The Kareespruit River flows to the east whereupon it joins the Crocodile River. Water from the Kareespruit is used for domestic and agricultural purposes.

Although five drill sites (BH7778, BH7575, BH7570, BH8114 and BH8225) are located within 100 meters of the non-perennial tributaries, it is not expected that the prospecting activities would have an impact on the surface water flow and quality.

Groundwater

The prospecting right area is underlain by two aquifers, namely a shallow weathered aquifer and a deep non-weathered aquifer. Below the black turf layer, a weathered zone extends down to an average of 10m to 15m below the surface. This weathered zone hosts a shallow, weathered aquifer that consists of residual norite. Based on previous studies the depth of this aquifer generally varies between 0 – 30 m below surface. The recharge to this aquifer is estimated to be in the order of 3% of the annual rainfall. The borehole yields in this aquifer are generally low due to the very low aquifer parameters of the aquifer material. The groundwater quality in undisturbed areas is good due to the dynamic recharge from rainfall (SLR, 2013). Third party water users rely on groundwater for domestic use, irrigation or livestock watering. Given the non-invasive nature of exploration drilling, the groundwater baseline is expected to have been unaltered by prospecting activities

Air Quality

Given the extent to which vegetation has re-established at drill sites, it is not expected that dust generated from exposed soils would influence the air quality baseline.

The following sources of emissions were identified in the **surrounding area**:

- Fugitive dust: This includes fugitive dust from paved and unpaved roads, agricultural activities (land preparation and harvesting) and wind erosion from open areas which generates fugitive dust and PM₁₀;
- Granite quarries and other mining operations in the area: These activities include materials handling (i.e. conveyor transfer points, off-loading and loading), land clearing operations, wind erosion from open areas (stockpiles, waste rocks and tailings storage facility), and blasting. These activities may result in emissions such as PM₁₀ (i.e. particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10µm), PM 2.5 (i.e. particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 µm), as well as nuisance dust;
- Stack emissions: stack emission include the release of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and heavy metals from surrounding nearby mining operations;
- Biomass burning: biomass burning emissions include with carbon monoxide (CO), methane (CH₄) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) gases;
- Household fuel combustion: It is likely that households within the local communities utilise coal or wood for cooking and space heating (during winter) purposes. Emissions from domestic burning include PM₁₀, carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and carbon monoxide (CO); and
- Vehicle tailpipe emissions: Significant primary pollutants include carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon (C), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), oxides of nitrogen (mainly NO), particulates and lead. Secondary pollutants include NO₂, photochemical oxidants such as ozone, sulphur acid, sulphates, nitric acid, and nitrate aerosols (particulate matter).

Noise

The ambient noise environment is typical of a rural area with livestock, birds and human activity as being the main sources of sound in the prospecting right area. Given the temporary nature of exploration drilling and that no prospecting activities are currently taking place or planned to take place, the noise baseline has remained unchanged.

Visual Aspects

Drilled holes are demarcated by a cement beacon and an upright standpipe and are not visible from nearby communities, although this is not expected to materially alter the visual landscape which has already been influenced by the development of the surrounding area, its support infrastructure (powerlines, roads etc.) and granite quarrying.

Heritage/Cultural and Palaeontological Resources

There are several heritage resources identified within the prospecting right area, these include Motse (village) of Kgosi Mmamogale of the Bakwena Bamôgôpa, a structure in Mmamogola village, a formal graveyard as well as a cave where several people were buried. The identified sites and the graveyards were not affected by prospecting activities.

Socio-economic and Current Land Uses

Land ownership details within and immediately adjacent to the prospecting right area are provided in the table below. The surface rights are mainly owned by the South African government, the Republic of Bophuthatswana, companies, communal property associations, trusts and private individuals. Figure 4 provides a delineation of the farm boundaries for the farms listed in the table below.

TABLE 7-3: LANDOWNERSHIP WITHIN AND IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE WOLVEKRAAL KAREEPOORT PROSPECTING RIGHT AREA

| Portion | Landowner |
|---|---|
| Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right area | |
| Wolvekraal 408 JQ | Republic of Bophuthatswana |
| Kareepoort 407 JQ | Republic of Bophuthatswana |
| Hartebeestpoort B 410 JQ (Adjacent, to the east of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right area) | |
| Various farm portions | Private landowners- 5 listed individuals |
| Various farm portions | Companies- 7 listed companies/close corporations |
| Portion 1117 | Trusts- 1 listed trust |
| Various farm portions | Communal property- 1 listed association |
| Losperfontein 405 JQ (Adjacent, to the North of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right area) | |
| Portion 1 | Republic of Bophuthatswana |
| Portion 2 | National Government of the Republic of South Africa |
| Leeuwkop 402 JQ (Adjacent, to the west of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right area) | |
| Remaining extent | Republic of Bophuthatswana |
| Turffontein 462 JQ (Adjacent, to the south of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right area) | |
| Remaining Extent | National Government of the Republic of South Africa |

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) (Land Claims Commissioner) in North West was contacted on 12 May 2020 and confirmed that there are land claims which have been lodged on various farm portions within the prospecting right. SLR is awaiting further details of who the land claimant is in order for them to be engaged as part of the public participation process.

Figure 4 provides a visual representation of land uses both within the prospecting right area and at the drill sites themselves. Land use in the prospecting right area (i.e. pre-project land uses) comprises natural bushveld, cultivation, grazing, degraded grassland (disturbed by agricultural activities) and service infrastructure such as tarred and gravel roads (public/private roads) as well as a powerline at the boundary of the prospecting right area in a north easterly direction. Although there are no communities located within the prospecting right area, the Makolokwe community is located 100 meters from the boundary of the prospecting right area.

The land use at the actual drill sites themselves is natural bushveld. This current land uses within the drill sites is similar to the land uses within the broader prospecting right area and these in turn are aligned with pre-prospecting land uses.

Socio-economically, educational levels in the broader area are relatively high as the number of people without any schooling in Rustenburg Local Municipality accounts for 31,18% of the number of people without schooling in the district municipality, and the number of people with postgrad degrees accounts for 45,3% of the number of people with postgrad degrees in the district municipality. In 2017, the unemployment rate of the local municipality was 25,05% (Rustenburg Integrated Development Plan, 2019). The high economic dependency on subsistence scale agriculture and granite quarrying in the broader area has resulted in loss of biodiversity and overgrazing. This has likely influenced the rate at which vegetation has re-established at the drill sites and the current status of the rehabilitated areas.

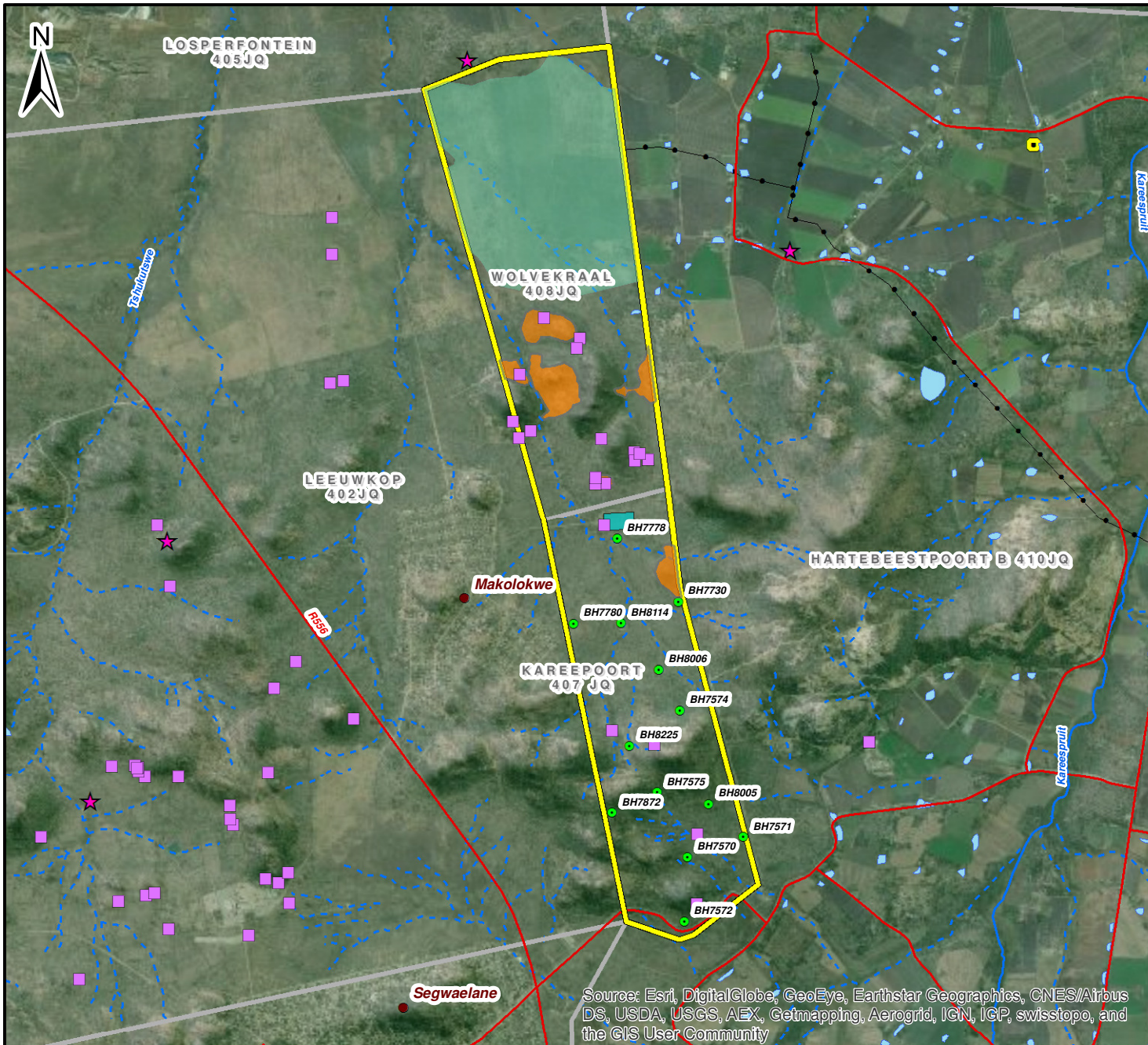
7.4.2 Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on the site

The environmental features and infrastructure in the broader prospecting right area is described in 7.4.1. In summary:

- The area comprises open veld with several koppies;
- The Kareespruit River flows in a northerly direction, through the centre of the prospecting right area;
- A powerline at the boundary of the prospecting right area in a north easterly direction;
- Existing service infrastructure including tarred and gravel roads (public/private roads); and
- The landscape has been influenced by granite quarrying activities, cultivated lands and livestock grazing.

7.4.3 Environment and current land use map

A conceptual map showing land uses on and immediately surrounding the prospecting site is provided in Figure 4.



Legend

- Prospecting Right Area
- Villages / Towns
- Drill Sites
- ★ Ruins
- Telecom Tower
- Heritage Sites
- Regional Roads
- Perennial Rivers
- Non-Perennial Rivers
- Agricultural Areas
- Granite Quarring
- Graveyard
- Farm Boundaries
- Dams

Km
 0 1 2
 Scale: 1:62 500 @ A4
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: Hartebeeshoek, Lo27

Aplats (Pty) Ltd

Figure 4

Land Use



SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
 P O Box 1596, Cramerview, 2060, South Africa
 Tel: +27 (11) 467-0945 Fax: +27 (11) 467-0978

720.01002.00028

2020/04/21

7.5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

As noted in Section 7.1, no alternatives are applicable to the project and as such an assessment of alternatives is not applicable.

7.6 METHODOLOGY USED IN DETERMINING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Both the criteria used to assess the impacts and the method of determining the significance of the impacts is outlined in Table 7-4. This method complies with the method provided in the EIA guideline document. Part A provides the approach for determining impact consequence (combining intensity, extent and duration). Impact consequence and significance are determined from Part B and C. The consequence rating is considered together with the probability of occurrence in order to determine the overall significance of each impact. The interpretation of the impact significance is given in Part D. The significance of the impact can be related to the level of risk associated with a specific issue.

TABLE 7-4: IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

| PART A: DEFINITIONS AND CRITERIA* | | |
|--|-----|--|
| Definition of SIGNIFICANCE | | Significance = consequence x probability |
| Definition of CONSEQUENCE | | Consequence is a function of intensity, spatial extent and duration |
| Criteria for ranking of the INTENSITY of environmental impacts | VH | Severe change, disturbance or degradation. Associated with severe consequences. May result in severe illness, injury or death. Targets, limits and thresholds of concern continually exceeded. Substantial intervention will be required. Vigorous/widespread community mobilization against project can be expected. May result in legal action if impact occurs. |
| | H | Prominent change, disturbance or degradation. Associated with real and substantial consequences. May result in illness or injury. Targets, limits and thresholds of concern regularly exceeded. Will definitely require intervention. Threats of community action. Regular complaints can be expected when the impact takes place. |
| | M | Moderate change, disturbance or discomfort. Associated with real but not substantial consequences. Targets, limits and thresholds of concern may occasionally be exceeded. Likely to require some intervention. Occasional complaints can be expected. |
| | L | Minor (Slight) change, disturbance or nuisance. Associated with minor consequences or deterioration. Targets, limits and thresholds of concern rarely exceeded. Require only minor interventions or clean-up actions. Sporadic complaints could be expected. |
| | VL | Negligible change, disturbance or nuisance. Associated with very minor consequences or deterioration. Targets, limits and thresholds of concern never exceeded. No interventions or clean-up actions required. No complaints anticipated. |
| | VL+ | Negligible change or improvement. Almost no benefits. Change not measurable/will remain in the current range. |
| | L+ | Minor change or improvement. Minor benefits. Change not measurable/will remain in the current range. Few people will experience benefits. |
| | M+ | Moderate change or improvement. Real but not substantial benefits. Will be within or marginally better than the current conditions. Small number of people will experience benefits. |
| | H+ | Prominent change or improvement. Real and substantial benefits. Will be better than current conditions. Many people will experience benefits. General community support. |
| | VH+ | Substantial, large-scale change or improvement. Considerable and widespread benefit. Will be much better than the current conditions. Favourable publicity and/or widespread support expected. |
| Criteria for ranking the DURATION of impacts | VL | Very short, always less than a year. Quickly reversible |
| | L | Short-term, occurs for more than 1 but less than 5 years. Reversible over time. |
| | M | Medium-term, 5 to 10 years. |
| | H | Long term, between 10 and 20 years. (Likely to cease at the end of the operational life of the activity) |
| | VH | Very long, permanent, +20 years (Irreversible. Beyond closure) |
| Criteria for ranking the EXTENT of impacts | VL | A part of the site/property. |
| | L | Whole site. |
| | M | Beyond the site boundary, affecting immediate neighbours |
| | H | Local area, extending far beyond site boundary. |
| | VH | Regional/National |

| PART B: DETERMINING CONSEQUENCE | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| INTENSITY = VL | | | | | | | |
| DURATION | Very long | VH | Low | Low | Medium | Medium | High |
| | Long term | H | Low | Low | Low | Medium | Medium |
| | Medium term | M | Very Low | Low | Low | Low | Medium |
| | Short term | L | Very low | Very Low | Low | Low | Low |
| | Very short | VL | Very low | Very Low | Very Low | Low | Low |
| INTENSITY = L | | | | | | | |
| DURATION | Very long | VH | Medium | Medium | Medium | High | High |
| | Long term | H | Low | Medium | Medium | Medium | High |
| | Medium term | M | Low | Low | Medium | Medium | Medium |
| | Short term | L | Low | Low | Low | Medium | Medium |
| | Very short | VL | Very low | Low | Low | Low | Medium |
| INTENSITY = M | | | | | | | |
| DURATION | Very long | VH | Medium | High | High | High | Very High |
| | Long term | H | Medium | Medium | Medium | High | High |
| | Medium term | M | Medium | Medium | Medium | High | High |
| | Short term | L | Low | Medium | Medium | Medium | High |
| | Very short | VL | Low | Low | Low | Medium | Medium |
| INTENSITY = H | | | | | | | |
| DURATION | Very long | VH | High | High | High | Very High | Very High |
| | Long term | H | Medium | High | High | High | Very High |
| | Medium term | M | Medium | Medium | High | High | High |
| | Short term | L | Medium | Medium | Medium | High | High |
| | Very short | VL | Low | Medium | Medium | Medium | High |
| INTENSITY = VH | | | | | | | |
| DURATION | Very long | VH | High | High | Very High | Very High | Very High |
| | Long term | H | High | High | High | Very High | Very High |
| | Medium term | M | Medium | High | High | High | Very High |
| | Short term | L | Medium | Medium | High | High | High |
| | Very short | VL | Low | Medium | Medium | High | High |

| VL | L | M | H | VH |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| A part of the site/ property | Whole site | Beyond the site, affecting neighbours | Extending far beyond site but localised | Regional/ National |
| EXTENT | | | | |

| PART C: DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| PROBABILITY (of exposure to impacts) | Definite/ Continuous | VH | Very Low | Low | Medium | High | Very High |
| | Probable | H | Very Low | Low | Medium | High | Very High |
| | Possible/ frequent | M | Very Low | Very Low | Low | Medium | High |
| | Conceivable | L | Insignificant | Very Low | Low | Medium | High |
| | Unlikely/ improbable | VL | Insignificant | Insignificant | Very Low | Low | Medium |
| | | VL | L | M | H | VH | |
| CONSEQUENCE | | | | | | | |

| PART D: INTERPRETATION OF SIGNIFICANCE | |
|--|---|
| Significance | Decision guideline |
| Very High | Potential fatal flaw unless mitigated to lower significance. |
| High | It must have an influence on the decision. Substantial mitigation will be required. |
| Medium | It should have an influence on the decision. Mitigation will be required. |
| Low | Unlikely that it will have a real influence on the decision. Limited mitigation is likely required. |
| Very Low | It will not have an influence on the decision. Does not require any mitigation |
| Insignificant | Inconsequential, not requiring any consideration. |

*VH = very high, H = high, M= medium, L= low and VL= very low and + denotes a positive impact.

7.7 POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY AND ALTERNATIVES

As noted in Section 7.1, no site layout or infrastructure locational alternatives are relevant and as such an assessment of alternatives is not applicable to the project. The preferred project alternative is assessed in Section 9.

7.8 POSSIBLE MANAGEMENT ACTIONS THAT COULD BE APPLIED AND THE LEVEL OF RISK

Issues raised do not require any mitigation to be implemented, refer to Section 7.3. As such this section is not applicable.

7.9 MOTIVATION WHERE NO ALTERNATIVE SITES WERE CONSIDERED

No feasible alternatives exist for the proposed project and as such this section is not applicable. Refer to Section 7.1 for further detail.

7.10 STATEMENT MOTIVATING THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

No feasible alternatives exist for the proposed project and as such this section is not applicable. Refer to Section 7.1 for further detail.

8 FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS UNDERTAKEN TO IDENTIFY, ASSESS AND RANK THE IMPACTS AND RISKS THE ACTIVITY WILL IMPOSE ON THE PREFERRED SITE THROUGH THE LIFE OF THE ACTIVITY

8.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS UNDERTAKEN TO IDENTIFY IMPACTS

Biophysical and socio-economic impacts associated with the project were identified through a site visit undertaken by SLR.

As part of the public participation process, I&APs and commenting authorities (see Section 7.2) are being provided with opportunities to provide input into the BAR process and comment on the project, including the identification of environmental and socio-economic impacts.

8.2 FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

A final environmental audit was undertaken by SLR to inform the closure of the prospecting right.

A site visit was conducted in June 2020. The site visit included a visit to accessible drill sites as well as a general visit to the broader prospecting right area. Photographs were taken at drill sites and are presented in Figure 4. This final environmental audit was informed by the following:

- Previous Prospecting EMPr Performance Assessments;
- Previous Afplats prospecting reports;
- Review of available photographs (2009,2010, 2011, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2020) of the drill sites;
- Review of available google earth imageries and climatic data for the drill sites over a specific period; and
- Observations from walking/driving through the prospecting right area.

Based on the above, the following findings are noted for the final environmental audit:

- There are currently no drilling activities taking place on site. 13 drill sites were completed during the prospecting period. The last drill site was completed in July 2014;
- During the June 2020 site visit, no clear distinction could be made between drill sites and the prospecting right area;
- There was evidence of grazing and the presence of invasive species at the drill sites, although this was not unique to the drill sites and was observed across the prospecting right area;
- A short summary of the status of each drill site is provided below. The location of the drill sites is shown on Figure 3 and photographs of drill sites is provided in Figure 5.
 - Drill sites BH7570 (completed in 2008): The vegetation has re-established to a satisfactory level. Therefore, no additional monitoring is deemed necessary as the pre-prospecting land use has been achieved;
 - Drill sites BH7571 (completed in 2007): The vegetation has re-established to a satisfactory level. Therefore, no additional monitoring is deemed necessary as the pre-prospecting land use has been achieved;
 - Drill sites BH7572 (completed in 2007): The vegetation has re-established to a satisfactory level. Therefore, no additional monitoring is deemed necessary as the pre-prospecting land use has been achieved;
 - Drill sites BH7574 (completed in 2008): The vegetation has re-established to a satisfactory level. Therefore, no additional monitoring is deemed necessary as the pre-prospecting land use has been achieved;
 - Drill sites BH7575 (completed in 2008): Standpipe could not be located; the vegetation has re-established to a satisfactory level. Therefore, no additional monitoring is deemed necessary as the pre-prospecting land use has been achieved;

- Drill sites BH7730 (completed in 2010): The vegetation has re-established to a satisfactory level. Therefore, no additional monitoring is deemed necessary as the pre-prospecting land use has been achieved;
- Drill sites BH7778 (completed in 2008): The vegetation has re-established to a satisfactory level. Therefore, no additional monitoring is deemed necessary as the pre-prospecting land use has been achieved;
- Drill sites BH7780 (completed in 2009): Evidence of cattle grazing within the broader project area. The vegetation has re-established to a satisfactory level. Therefore, no additional monitoring is deemed necessary as the pre-prospecting land use has been achieved;
- Drill sites BH7872 (completed in 2014): The vegetation has re-established to a satisfactory level. Therefore, no additional monitoring is deemed necessary as the pre-prospecting land use has been achieved;
- Drill sites BH8005 (completed in 2011): The vegetation has re-established to a satisfactory level. Therefore, no additional monitoring is deemed necessary as the pre-prospecting land use has been achieved;
- Drill sites BH8006 (completed in 2011): The vegetation has re-established to a satisfactory level. Therefore, no additional monitoring is deemed necessary as the pre-prospecting land use has been achieved;
- Drill sites BH8114 (completed in 2012): The vegetation has re-established to a satisfactory level. Therefore, no additional monitoring is deemed necessary as the pre-prospecting land use has been achieved;
- Drill sites BH8225 (completed in 2013): The vegetation has re-established to a satisfactory level. Therefore, no additional monitoring is deemed necessary as the pre-prospecting land use has been achieved;

- In summary:
 - Drill sites where additional management and monitoring is required; and
 - Drill sites re-established to a satisfactory level 13: (BH7570, BH7571, BH7572, BH7574, BH7575, BH7730, BH7778, BH7780, BH7872, BH8005, BH8006, BH8114 and BH8225).

The detailed assessment procedure is described in detail in Appendix F.

FIGURE 5: PHOTOGRAPHS OF DECOMMISSIONED DRILL SITES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Drill Site ID: BH7570 Drilling Started: 2007/12/12 Drilling Completed: 2008/02/06</p> |  <p>Photo take 2009 Note: Partially re-vegetated</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2020 Note: fully re-vegetated</p> |
| <p>Drilling Site ID: BH7571 Drilling Started: 2007/22/30 Drilling Completed: 2007/12/16</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2008 Note: Recently decommissioned</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2020 Note: Fully re-vegetated</p> |
| <p>Drilling Site ID: BH7572 Drilling Started: 2007/10/15 Drilling Completed: 2007/10/29</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2015 Note: Partially re-vegetated</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2020 Note: Fully re-vegetated</p> |
| <p>Drilling Site ID: BH7574 Drilling Period: 2007/12/01 Drilling Completed: 2008/01/21</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2009 Note: Recently decommissioned</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2020 Note: Full re-vegetated</p> |
| <p>Drilling Site ID: BH7575 Drilling Period: 2007/12/12 Drilling Completed: 2008/01/26</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2015 Note: Partially re-vegetated</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2020 Note: Fully re-vegetated</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Drill Site ID: BH7730 Drilling Started: 2010/10/05 Drilling Completed: 2010/10/27</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2011 Note: Recently decommissioned drill site</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2020 Note: Fully re-vegetated</p> |
| <p>Drilling Site ID: BH7778 Drilling Started: 2008/09/03 Drilling Completed: 2008/10/05</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2010 Note: Partially re-vegetated</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2020 Note: Fully re-vegetated, evidence of cattle grazing.</p> |
| <p>Drilling Site ID: BH7780 Drilling Started: 2009/10/02 Drilling Completed: 2009/10/28</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2010 Note: Recently decommissioned drill site</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2020 Note: Fully re-vegetated</p> |
| <p>Drilling Site ID: BH7872 Drilling Started: 2014/06/17 Drilling Completed: 2014/07/24</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2015 Note: Partially re-vegetated</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2020 Note: Fully re-vegetated</p> |
| <p>Drilling Site ID: BH8005 Drilling Started: 2011/03/16 Drilling Completed: 2011/04/09</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2011 Note: Recently decommissioned drill site</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2020 Note: Fully re-vegetated</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Drill Site ID: BH8006 Drilling Started: 2011/03/18 Drilling Completed: 2011/05/05</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2011 Note: Recently decommissioned drill site</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2020 Note: Partially re-vegetated</p> |
| <p>Drilling Site ID: BH8114 Drilling Started: 2012/03/22 Drilling Completed: 2012/05/17</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2012 Note: Recently decommissioned</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2020 Note: Fully re-vegetated</p> |
| <p>Drilling Site ID: BH8225 Drilling Started: 2012/12/12 Drilling Completed: 2013/02/13</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2014 Note: Partially re-vegetated</p> |  <p>Photo taken 2020 Note: Fully re-vegetated</p> |

8.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS UNDERTAKEN TO ASSESS AND RANK THE IMPACTS AND RISKS

A description of the assessment methodology used to assess the severity of identified impacts (including the nature of impacts and the degree to which impacts may cause irreplaceable loss of resources), the extent of the impacts, the duration and reversibility of impacts, the probability of the impact occurring, and the degree to which the impacts can be mitigated is provided in Section 7.5.

8.4 A DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISKS IDENTIFIED DURING THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS

Table 8-1 provides a description of the impacts on environmental and socio-economic aspects in respect of each of the main project actions/ activities and processes that will be assessed in Section 8.

TABLE 8-1: LIST OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS AS THEY RELATED TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

| Potential impact | Activity | Alternative | Project phases |
|--|---|--|----------------------------|
| Loss of flora and fauna through lack of or poor rehabilitation | Replacement of topsoil Ripping of compacted soils Natural re-vegetation | Closure of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right | Closure and rehabilitation |
| Loss of pre-prospecting land uses through lack of or poor rehabilitation | Replacement of topsoil Ripping of compacted soils Natural re-vegetation | Closure of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right | Closure and rehabilitation |
| Change in the visual landscape of the area | Replacement of topsoil Ripping of compacted soils Natural re-vegetation | Closure of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right | Closure and rehabilitation |
| Negative and positive socio-economic impacts | Afplats's discontinuation of prospecting activities | Closure of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right | Closure and rehabilitation |

8.5 ASSESSMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EACH IMPACT AND RISK AND AN INDICATION OF THE EXTENT OF TO WHICH THE ISSUE AND RISK CAN BE AVOIDED OR ADDRESSED BY THE ADOPTION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The assessment of the significance of potential impacts, including the extent to which impacts can be avoided or mitigated, is included in Section 9 and Appendix D.

9 ASSESSMENT OF EACH IDENTIFIED POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AND RISK

A summary of the assessment of the biophysical and socio-economic impacts associated with the proposed project is provided in Table 9-1 below. A full description of the assessment is included in Appendix D.

TABLE 9-1: ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND RISKS

| Activity | Potential impact | Aspects affected | Phase | Significance (Unmitigated) | Management actions type | Significance (Mitigated) | Extent to which the impact can be reversed, avoided or cause irreplaceable loss and the degree to which the impact and risk can be mitigated |
|---|--|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| Replacement of topsoil Ripping of compacted soils Natural re-vegetation | Loss of flora and fauna through lack of or poor rehabilitation | Flora and Fauna | Closure and rehabilitation | Very Low | No additional mitigation or monitoring is required | Very Low | Can be avoided |
| Replacement of topsoil Ripping of compacted soils Natural re-vegetation | Loss of pre-prospecting land uses through lack of or poor rehabilitation | Land-use | Closure and rehabilitation | Very Low | No additional mitigation or monitoring is required | Very Low | Can be avoided |
| Replacement of topsoil Ripping of compacted soils Natural re-vegetation | Change in the visual landscape of the area | Visual | Closure and rehabilitation | Insignificant | No additional mitigation or monitoring is required | Insignificant | Can be avoided |
| Closure of prospecting activities | Negative and positive socio-economic impacts | Socio-economic | Closure and rehabilitation | Very low | No additional mitigation or monitoring is required | Very low | Can be avoided |

10 SUMMARY OF SPECIALIST REPORT FINDINGS

Given the nature of the project, it was not deemed necessary to undertake any project specific specialist studies. This section is therefore not applicable.

11 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

11.1 SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

This section provides a summary of the findings of identified and assessed potential impacts on the receiving environment. Decommissioning and rehabilitation activities have already taken place in line with the management measures outlined in the approved EMPr, therefore the assessment of the unmitigated scenario takes this into account. A summary of the potential impacts (as per Section 9) in the unmitigated scenario for the project is included in Table 11-1 below. Since no additional mitigation and monitoring is deemed necessary, the mitigated scenario remains the same as the unmitigated scenario.

The assessment of the project presents the potential for limited/insignificant negative impacts to occur on the biophysical, social and socio-economic environments both within the prospecting right area and in the surrounding area.

TABLE 11-1: SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

| Aspect | Potential impact | Impact significance of the impact (the ratings are negative unless otherwise specified) | |
|------------------|--|--|---------------|
| | | Unmitigated | Mitigated |
| Flora and Fauna | Loss of flora and fauna if through lack of or poor rehabilitation | Very Low | Very Low |
| Land Use | Loss of pre-prospecting land uses through lack of or poor rehabilitation | Very Low | Very Low |
| Visual landscape | Change in the visual landscape of the area | Insignificant | Insignificant |
| Socio-economic | Negative and positive socio-economic impacts resulting from Afplats's cessation of prospecting activities. | Very low | Very low |

11.2 FINAL SITE MAP

The final preferred site layout plan showing the location of the closed drill sites is included in Figure 3.

11.3 SUMMARY OF THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND RISKS OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY AND IDENTIFIED ALTERNATIVES

With reference to Sections 7.1, no site layout or infrastructure locational alternatives were considered and as such this section is not applicable.

12 IMPACT MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES FOR INCLUSION IN THE EMPR

Based on the outcome of the impact assessment the proposed management objectives and outcomes specific to the proposed project and for inclusion into the environmental management programme are detailed in this section.

12.1 PROPOSED MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Specific environmental objectives to control, remedy or prevent potential impacts emanating from the proposed project are provided in Table 12-1 below.

TABLE 12-1: ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES

| Aspect | Environmental objective | Outcome |
|------------------|--|---|
| Flora and Fauna | To prevent the unacceptable loss of flora and fauna if any residual contamination exists and if re-vegetation isn't successful | Ensure that vegetation successfully re-establishes itself and no residual contamination remains on site. |
| Land use | To prevent loss of pre-mining land use if any residual contamination exists and if re-vegetation isn't successful. | Ensure that vegetation successfully re-establishes itself and no residual contamination remains on site, thus allowing pre-project land uses to continue. |
| Visual landscape | To limit negative visual scaring of the landscape. | Ensure that vegetation successfully re-establishes itself so as to limit scaring of the landscape. |
| Socio-economic | To limit negative socio-economic impacts and enhance positive economic impacts. | Ensure that socio-economic impacts are managed through suitable communication structures. |

12.1.1 Impacts that require monitoring programmes

No impacts require any further monitoring; refer to Section 28 and Appendix D.

12.1.2 Activities and infrastructure

Decommissioning and rehabilitation activities have already taken place in line with the management measures outlined in the approved EMPr. No activities or infrastructure are applicable to the closure of the prospecting right.

12.1.3 Management actions

Decommissioning and rehabilitation activities have already taken place in line with the management measures outlined in the approved EMPr. No additional mitigation is required (see Section 26).

12.1.4 Roles and responsibilities

Decommissioning and rehabilitation activities have already taken place in line with the management measures outlined in the approved EMPr. No additional roles and responsibilities are required

13 ASPECTS FOR INCLUSION AS CONDITIONS OF THE AUTHORISATION

With reference to Regulation 26 of GNR 982 of NEMA, additional conditions that should form part of the environmental authorisation that are not specifically included in the EMPr report include compliance with all applicable environmental legislation whether specifically mentioned in this document or not and which may be amended from time to time.

14 ASSUMPTIONS, UNCERTAINTIES, LIMITATIONS AND GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE

This BAR relies on SLR's professional opinion which has been informed by the following:

- Previous EMPr Performance Assessments;
- Previous Financial Provision reports;
- Prospecting reports;
- Review of historic and current google earth imagery;
- Review of climatic data for the post-drilling period;
- Photographs taken from 2010 to 2016 by SLR and Afplats as part of EMPr performance assessments; and
- A Site visit undertaken by SLR in 2020.

It is assumed that progress of re-vegetation will continue to be influenced by rainfall patterns for the area.

14.1 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT LIMIT

The limits that have informed the environmental assessment are as follows:

- The BAR focuses on third parties only and does not assess health and safety impacts on employees and contractors because the assumption is made that these aspects are separately regulated by health and safety legislation, policies and standards, and that Afplats will adhere to these;
- Although third party granite quarrying occurs within the prospecting right area, the environmental liability of this activity remains the responsibility of the quarry operators. Therefore, the impacts of quarrying have not been taken into account in this assessment; and
- This BAR relies on historic photographs, EMPr performance assessments as well as a site visit undertaken to all drill sites to draw conclusions on the status of rehabilitation within the prospecting right area.

15 REASONED OPINION AS TO WHETHER THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT BE AUTHORISED

15.1 REASONS WHY THE ACTIVITY SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED OR NOT

The assessment of the project indicates that the potential for negative residual impacts/risks is very low to insignificant. It follows that no additional mitigation or monitoring is required.

15.2 CONDITIONS THAT MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE AUTHORISATION

15.2.1 Specific conditions for inclusion in the EMPr

Refer to Section 13.

15.2.2 Rehabilitation requirements

Refer to Section 27.

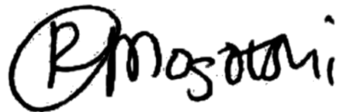
16 PERIOD FOR WHICH AUTHORISATION IS REQUIRED

Afplats has already decommissioned the drill sites within its Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right area. The environmental authorisation is required in support of the closure of this prospecting right.

17 UNDERTAKING

I, Reinett Mogotshi the Environmental Assessment Practitioner responsible for compiling this report, undertake that:

- The information provided herein is correct;
- Comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs have been included and correctly recorded in this report;
- Inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports have been included where relevant; and
- Any information provided to I&APs and any responses to comments or inputs made is correct or was correct at that time.



Signature of EAP

22 October 2020

Date

Signature of commissioner of oath

Date

18 FINANCIAL PROVISION

18.1 METHOD TO DERIVE THE FINANCIAL PROVISION

The closure cost liability was calculated as per the methodology of the DMRE guideline document of January 2005.

The amount determined for financial provision for the project is provided in Section 27.

18.2 CONFIRM THAT THE AMOUNT CAN BE PROVIDED FOR FROM OPERATING EXPENDITURE

No additional mitigation or monitoring is deemed necessary. This section is therefore not applicable.

19 SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

19.1 IMPACT ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF ANY DIRECTLY AFFECTED PERSON

The impacts associated with socio-economic conditions are discussed in Appendix D.

Direct socio-economic impacts include:

- Loss of social and economic benefits (to contractor) by not continuing with the prospecting, but it is assumed that the contractor would find contracts elsewhere; and
- Potential social and economic benefits as a result of resource becoming available for other potential prospectors.

The assessment of the project indicates that the potential for negative residual socio-economic impacts/risks is very low.

19.2 IMPACT ON ANY NATIONAL ESTATE REFERRED TO IN SECTION 3(2) OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT

Not applicable. No national estate will be affected as part of the project.

20 OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS 24(4)(A) AND (B) OF THE ACT

No other matters are required in terms of Section 24(4)(A) and (B) of the Act.

PART B - ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME AND CLOSURE PLAN

21 DETAILS OF THE EAP

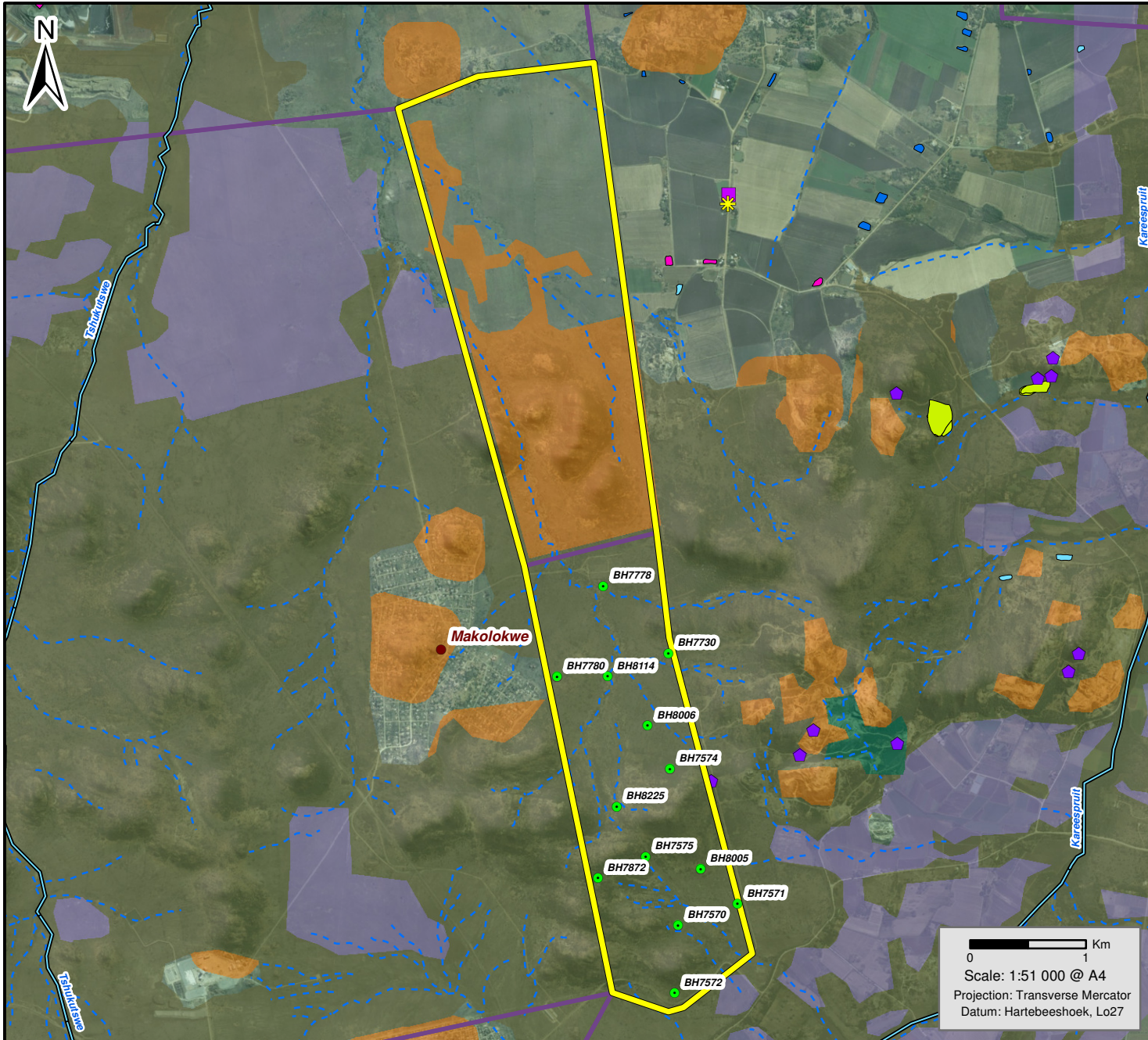
The details of the EAPs who undertook the EIA process and prepared this EMPr and Closure Plan are provided in Part A, Section 1.

22 DESCRIPTION OF THE ASPECTS OF THE ACTIVITY

The activities that are covered in the EMPr and Closure Plan are included in Part A, Section 3.

23 COMPOSITE MAP

A composite map superimposing the proposed activity over the environmental sensitivities of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right area is included in Figure 6 below.



Legend

- Prospecting Right Area
- Drill Sites
- Villages / Towns
- Historical House
- ⬠ Late Iron Age Sites
- ★ Tobacco Shed
- Farm Boundaries
- North West CBA and ESA (2015)
- Critical Biodiversity Area 1
- Critical Biodiversity Area 2
- Ecological Support Area 1
- Ecological Support Area 2
- NFPEA Wetlands
- Channelled valley-bottom wetland
- Unchannelled valley-bottom wetland
- Valleyhead seep
- Flat
- NFPEA Rivers
- CLASS C: Moderately Modified

Aplats (Pty) Ltd

Figure 6

Sensitivity

SLR SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
 P O Box 1596, Cramerview, 2060, South Africa
 Tel: +27 (11) 467-0945 Fax: +27 (11) 467-0978

720.01002.00028

2020/04/21

24 DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPACT MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES INCLUDING MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

24.1 DETERMINATION OF CLOSURE OBJECTIVES

The closure objectives for the project were developed against the local environmental and socio-economic context of the prospecting project (see Section 7.4), as well as, regulatory requirements (see Section 4) and perceived stakeholder expectations (see Section 7.2). Further information pertaining to the closure objectives identified for the project is provided in Section 27.1.1.

24.2 PROCESS FOR MANAGING ANY ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE, POLLUTION OR ECOLOGICAL DEGRADATION AS A RESULT OF UNDERTAKING A LISTED ACTIVITY

No additional mitigation or monitoring is deemed necessary. This section is therefore not applicable.

24.3 POTENTIAL RISK OF ACID MINE DRAINAGE

Acid Mine Drainage is not a risk associated with prospecting activities and therefore has not been considered further in this report.

24.4 VOLUMES AND RATE OF WATER USE FOR MINING

No water will be used and therefore this section is not applicable.

24.5 HAS A WATER USE LICENCE BEEN APPLIED FOR?

No water uses are triggered by the closure of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right and therefore a water use license application is not applicable.

24.6 IMPACTS TO BE MITIGATED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE PHASES

The assessment of potential impacts is included in Section 9 and Appendix D. No additional mitigation is required. This section is therefore not applicable.

25 IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES

No additional mitigation is required. This section is therefore not applicable.

26 IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

No additional mitigation is required. This section is therefore not applicable.

27 FINANCIAL PROVISION

27.1 DETERMINATION OF THE AMOUNT OF THE FINANCIAL PROVISION

27.1.1 Closure objectives description and the alignment with the baseline environment

The closure objective is to return land disturbed by the prospecting operations to its pre-disturbed state. In this case, the pre-disturbed state was that of:

- Open veld used for grazing and cultivation;
- Natural bushveld; and
- Service infrastructure such as tarred and gravel roads (public/private roads).

27.1.2 Confirmation that closure objectives have been consulted with landowners and I&APs

The intended final land use was outlined in the BID made available to I&APs for review and initial comment. No comments relating to land use have been received to date. The closure objective and closure plan for the prospecting right area is outlined in this report which will be made available for review and comment to landowners and I&APs (see Section 7.2 for further details).

Comments received from I&APs have been summarised in Section 7.3 and included in full in Appendix C of this report.

27.1.3 Regulatory requirements and conditions for closure

The regulatory requirements for closure are included in Section 4.

The conditions for closure are outlined below:

- Achieve physical stability over all landscapes disturbed by prospecting activities;
- Return land to its pre-disturbance potential; and
- Maximise visual 'harmony' with the surrounding landscape.

27.1.4 Rehabilitation plan

Rehabilitation of the prospecting sites has been undertaken as outlined in Section 3.1. In accordance with the NEMA Closure Plan requirements (Appendix 5 1(i)) of the EIA Regulations), a plan showing the area under closure including the final and future land use is presented in Figure 4.

27.1.5 Compatibility of the rehabilitation plan with the closure objectives

It can be confirmed that the rehabilitation plan is compatible with the closure objectives given that the closure objectives were taken into account during the determination of the financial provision.

27.1.6 Calculate and state the quantum of the financial provision

Based on the final environmental audit, the closure cost estimate below considers the following:

- There are currently no drilling activities taking place on site; and
- The vegetation within all drill sites has re-established to a satisfactory level and no further maintenance or aftercare activities are deemed necessary.

Given that Afplats is applying to close the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right and no remaining drill holes will be drilled under the prospecting right, only the current closure liability has been included in this report.

The closure cost estimate provided in Figure 7 below. These estimates assume that re-vegetation at all drill sites has been successful and no further monitoring or rehabilitation is required. In this regard there is no allowance made for further maintenance and aftercare activities.

FIGURE 7: CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE

| Wolvekraal Kareepoort Prospecting Operations | | | | | |
|--|--|----------|------|--------------------|--------|
| Current Closure and Rehabilitation Costs | | | | | |
| Item | Description | Quantity | Unit | Rate | Amount |
| 1 | Sealing of boreholes | 0,0000 | No. | R 1 540,00 | R 0,00 |
| 2 | Demolish and remove concrete drilling platform | 0,0000 | No. | R 3 080,00 | R 0,00 |
| 3 | Removal of portable ablation facilities | 0,0000 | No. | R 1 025,00 | R 0,00 |
| 4 | Demolish and backfill sumps | 0,0000 | No. | R 1 540,00 | R 0,00 |
| | | | | | |
| Item | Description | Quantity | Unit | Rate * | Amount |
| 5 | General surface rehabilitation of current drilled sites | 0,0000 | ha | R 136 400,00 | R 0,00 |
| 6 | General surface rehabilitation of recently rehabilitated sites | 0,0000 | ha | R 136 400,00 | R 0,00 |
| 7 | General surface rehabilitation of previously rehabilitated sites | 0,0000 | ha | R 0,00 | R 0,00 |
| 8 | General surface rehabilitation (rip and vegetate) of rehabilitated access tracks | 0,0000 | ha | R 136 400,00 | R 0,00 |
| 9 | Demobilise and general surface rehabilitation (rip and vegetate) of camp sites | 0,0000 | ha | R 136 400,00 | R 0,00 |
| 10 | 2 to 3 years of maintenance & aftercare of all areas | 0,0000 | ha | R 20 460,00 | R 0,00 |
| | | | | SUB TOTAL 1 | R 0,00 |
| 11 | Preliminary and General | 20,0000 | % | of Sub Total 1 | R 0,00 |
| 12 | Contingencies | 10,0000 | % | of Sub Total 1 | R 0,00 |
| | | | | SUB TOTAL 2 | R 0,00 |
| 13 | VAT | 15,0000 | % | of Sub Total 2 | R 0,00 |
| | | | | GRAND TOTAL | R 0,00 |

*Rates have been taken from ""Guideline Document for the Evaluation of the Quantum of Closure-Related Financial Provision Provided by a Mine"" as published by the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME), dated January 2005. The rates have been inflated by 128.45 % to account for escalation since January 2005.

Afplats provided a total of R 59,005.62 as financial provision, as follows: R 10,000 by EFT on 16 January 2006, R 2,000.00 by EFT on 20 Feb 2006, as well as submitted a financial guarantee of R 47,005.62 (Guarantee number: GR/G/00053/1216/0407; 5 December 2016) to the DMRE for the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right. The updated final financial provision is calculated at R 0.00. Where the DMRE agrees that the above is appropriate, the existing financial guarantee of R 47,005.62 should be cancelled, and EFT payments refunded.

27.1.7 Confirmation that the financial provision will be provided

Existing financial provision, totalling R 59,005.62 is in place. Where the DMRE agrees that the above is appropriate, the existing financial guarantee of R 47,005.62 should be cancelled, and EFT payments refunded, (see Section 27.1.6 above).

28 MECHANISMS FOR MONITORING COMPLIANCE AND PERFORMANCE AGAINST THE EMPR

Monitoring of compliance and performance against the EMPr was done through bi-annual performance assessments of the prospecting activities which were submitted to the DMRE. This report presents the findings of the final performance assessment / environmental audit and therefore no further performance assessments/ environmental audits are deemed necessary.

According to the 2016 EMPr performance assessments, drill sites completed prior to 2013 were fully re-vegetated and no further maintenance or aftercare activities were deemed necessary. The re-establishment of vegetation at drill sites³ (completed between 2013 and 2014) was still in progress at the time and required maintenance and aftercare.

A site verification undertaken to all drill sites⁴ within the prospecting right area in June 2020, concluded that the vegetation had re-established to a satisfactory level and the pre-prospecting land use for these drill sites was achieved. It is however possible that post-drilling third party land uses (such as livestock grazing) may have influenced the status of the vegetation at drill site 7780, and this was noted during the Final EMPr Performance Assessment undertaken in support of this closure application.

No further maintenance or monitoring required.

29 FREQUENCY OF SUBMISSION OF PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Given that this report is in support of an application for the closure of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right, this is not applicable.

30 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS PLAN

Given that this report is in support of an application for the closure of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right, an environmental awareness plan is not deemed necessary.

31 SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Given that this report is in support of an application for the closure of the Wolvekraal Kareepoort prospecting right, no further information is expected to be required by the competent authority. However, should the competent authority request additional information this will be provided.

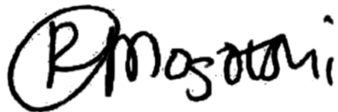
³ Drill Site BH8225 and BH7872

⁴ Drill Sites BH7570, BH7571, BH7572, BH7574, BH7575, BH7730, BH7778, BH7780, BH7872, BH8005, BH8006, BH8114 and BH8225

32 UNDERTAKING

I, Reinett Mogotshi, the Environmental Assessment Practitioner responsible for compiling this EMPr, undertake that:

- The information provided herein is correct;
- Comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs have been included and correctly recorded in this report;
- Inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports have been included where relevant; and
- Any information provided to I&APs and any responses to comments or inputs made is correct or was correct at that time.



Signature of EAP

22 October 2020

Date

Signature of commissioner of oath

Date

33 REFERENCES

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: EXISTING AUTHORISATIONS

APPENDIX B: EAP CURRICULUM VITAE AND REGISTRATION

APPENDIX C: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

APPENDIX D: DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

APPENDIX E: COMPOSITE MAP (FIGURE 6)

APPENDIX F: DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT PROCEDURE

APPENDIX G: LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION FOR EXEMPTION (PISTORIUS, 2020)