

Registration Number: 2016 / 330426 / 07

Mukhadakhomu Environmental Services

Sedzani Mulaudzi

Tell: 076 560 8193

Fax: 0864714904

Email: sedzani@mukhadakhomu.com



Mukhadakhomu Environmental Services

DRAFT

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING OF DIAMOND, DIAMOND (ALLUVIAL) AND DIAMOND (IN KIMBERLITE) AT THE FARM ELANDSFONTEIN 480 JR PORTION 2 AND 10 SITUATED IN CULLINAN WITHIN CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE.

PREPARED BY: MUKHADAKHOMU ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

APPLICANT: WEALTHAGE HOUSE OF CAPITAL (PTY) LTD

SAMRAD FILE REFERENCE NUMBER: GP 30/5/1/1/2/10620PR

DECEMBER 2019



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

And

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

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

NAME OF APPLICANT : **Wealthage House of Capital (Pty) Ltd**
TEL NO : **074 548 9726**
FAX NO : **086 575 1718**
PHYSICAL ADDRESS : **122 Herbert Baker Street, Pretoria**

FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD : **GP 30/5/1/1/2/10620PR**

1. IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

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

In terms of section 16(3)(b) of the EIA Regulations, 2017, any report submitted as part of an application must be prepared in a format that may be determined by the Competent Authority and in terms of section 17 (1) (c) the competent Authority must check whether the application has taken into account any minimum requirements applicable or instructions or guidance provided by the competent authority to the submission of applications.

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

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

OBJECTIVE OF THE BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The objective of the basic assessment process is to, through a consultative process—

- (a) 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;
- (b) identify the alternatives considered, including the activity, location, and technology alternatives;
- (c) describe the need and desirability of the proposed alternatives,
- (d) 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 the these aspects to determine:
 - (i) the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impacts occurring to; and
 - (ii) the degree to which these impacts—
 - (aa) can be reversed;
 - (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
 - (cc) can be managed, avoided or mitigated;
- (e) 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 manage, avoid or mitigate identified impacts; and
 - (iii) identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Locality map indicating the proposed prospecting area.....

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Policy and Legislative Context..... 9
Table 2: List of Potential Impacts 33
Table 3: Criteria Used for Rating of Impacts 35
Table 4: Criteria for Rating of Classified Impacts 37
Table 5: Impact Assessment..... 42
Table 6: Impact Summary..... 66
Table 7: Impacts Mitigation..... 70
Table 8: Compliance Monitoring and Frequency 104
Table 9: Environmental Awareness and Risk Assessment..... 109

PART A

SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT AND BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

1. Contact Person and correspondence address

a) Details of

i) Details of the EAP

Name of The Practitioner: Sedzani Mulaudzi

Organisation : Mukhadakhomu Environmental Services

Tel No.: 076 560 8193

e-mail address: sedzani@mukhadakhomu.com

ii) Expertise of the EAP.

(1) The qualifications of the EAP

(with evidence).

Bachelor of Science in Environmental and Resource Studies

(2) Summary of the EAP's past experience.

(In carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure)

Ms. Sedzani Mulaudzi is a member of IAIA and the director of Mukhadakhomu Environmental Services with 4 years' working experience in environmental management and the consulting industry and managing various account clients, she understands the South African Regulatory System, and can advise client with due diligence on their environmental regulatory requirements and offer a solution driven service to their project life cycle. She is equipped with exceptional project management and coordination skills, which especially enhances the service she offers clients within the environmental permitting system.

Her key focus is environmental management and compliance with extensive experience in the mining industry. Project Management and Coordination of projects form a critical component of her duties, which include project planning, initiation of projects, client, authority and stakeholder consultation and timeframe management. Her interest lies in a client advisory capacity, being involved during pre-project development and assist the client in adding value to develop the project in an environmental sustainable manner, considering client costs and liabilities, as well as consider the implication of environmental authorisation conditions and requirements on project deliverables. Her involvement in projects has spanned over the project life cycle from Prospecting Right applications, Mining Permit applications, Basic Assessment reporting, Environmental Management Plans and Authorisations.

b) Location of the overall Activity

| | |
|--|--|
| Farm Name: | Elandsfontein 480 JR portion 2 and 10 |
| Application area (Ha) | 702ha |
| Magisterial district: | Pretoria |
| Distance and direction from nearest town | Approximately 3km southwest from Cullinan town |
| 21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion | TOJR000000004800002 TOJR000000004800010 |

c) Locality map

(Show nearest town, scale not smaller than 1:250000).

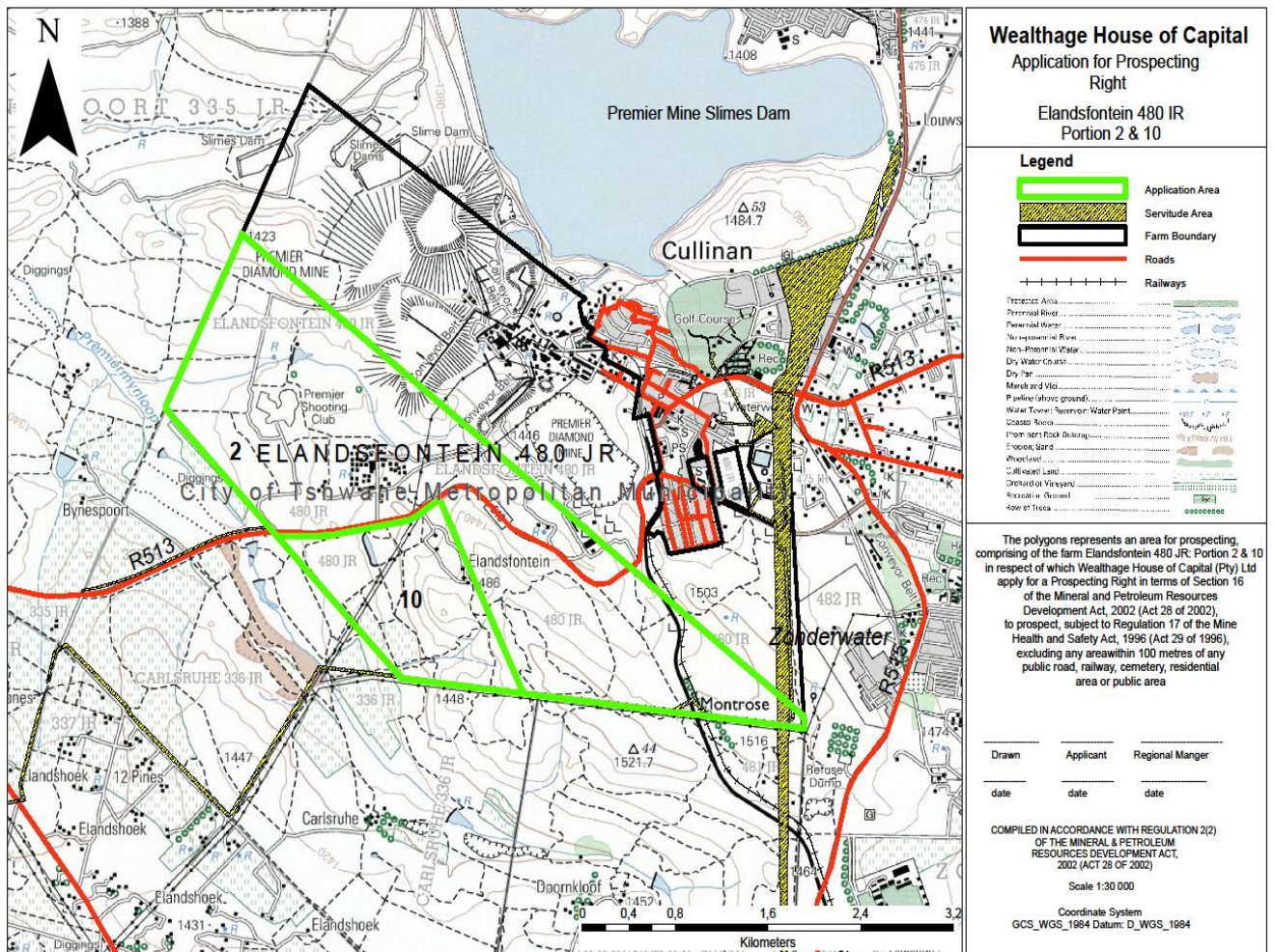


Figure 1: Locality map indicating the proposed prospecting area

d) Description of the scope of the proposed overall activity

Provide a plan drawn to a scale acceptable to the competent authority but not less than 1: 10 000 that shows the location, and area (hectares) of all the aforesaid main and listed activities, and infrastructure to be placed on site

i) Listed and specified activities

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc...etc...etc E.g. for mining,- excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc...etc...etc.) | Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m² | LISTED ACTIVITY Mark with an X where applicable or affected. | APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| Prospecting Right Application Area | 702 ha | X | Activity 20 of GN 327 (April, 2017) |
| Non Invasive activities | 702 ha | | |
| Drill Sites (drilling, drill water sump, stockpile, Equipment storage and fuel handling) | 0.06ha | | |
| Access Roads (temporary gravel roads, not exceeding 3.5 m in width) | 0.02ha (200m ²) | | |

ii) Description of the activities to be undertaken

(Describe Methodology or technology to be employed, including the type of commodity to be prospected/ mined and for a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity)

The proponent is intending to prospect for mineral commodity of Diamond, Diamond (alluvial) and Diamond (in kimberlite). The prospect area is situated in City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality in City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality in Gauteng Province.

The number of boreholes to be drilled is 6. Prospecting for above-mentioned minerals is a dynamic and result-driven operation which proceeds in phases, the outcome of which cannot be predicted or predetermined. The

programme could be stopped at any stage during the prospecting operation if the results are negative or non-economical. Prospecting activities to be undertaken include non-invasive (e.g. desktop studies and ground geophysical surveys) and invasive (e.g. drilling) techniques.

The size of the areas where prospecting will take place will be limited and will be done on an already disturbed area in order to minimise the surface disturbance. Consequently, the site will rapidly recover following completion of exploration activities. The prospecting activities have been divided into phases:

Description of non-invasive activities:

- A **desktop analysis** using satellite imagery, mapping and a literature review has already been initiated as part of the application.

- **Geophysical survey**

Ground geophysical surveys will involve the systematic measurement of magnetic, gravitational and electromagnetic fields over target areas of interest within the property, using appropriate instruments. The individual survey areas will vary between 500 x 500 m to 2 x 2 km depending on the inferred size of any target. Magnetic survey lines will be spaced at a maximum of 50m apart and readings will be taken at a minimum of 5m intervals along the lines.

Electromagnetic and gravity survey lines will be spaced at a maximum of 100m apart with readings taken at a maximum of 50m along the lines. After data collection has been completed, data processing and visualization will be carried out to allow the interpretation of the survey.

- **Resource estimation**

The borehole, geophysical survey and analytical data/results are captured into an electronic database. A geological model is then developed that forms the basis for the resource estimate. The purpose of the resource estimate is to obtain an indication of the tonnage and quality of a potential base metal deposit.

The activities listed above (i.e. invasive and non-invasive activities) can be divided into various phases:

Description of invasive activities:

- **Drilling**

Drilling will be the most important method of prospecting. Diamond core drilling method will be used. The rig will be mounted on a 4 x 4 truck or trailer. The hole diameter will be typically 47.5mm to 65mm. The mineralisation may be present from surface up to a depth of 1000m and thus drill holes depths will range between 500 and 1000m. An independent and experienced drilling contractor will be used to complete the drilling in accordance with industry best practice and in compliance with the Mine Health and Safety Act. Borehole sites are GPS located and pegged. The site will be inspected and photographed prior to any disturbance. The removal of vegetation will be within the

drill pad area and will be demarcated prior to construction, to ensure that the footprint of the disturbance is limited. Topsoil stripping will be restricted to the footprint of the site under operation as far as possible to minimise soil erosion. Where practicable topsoil will be stripped to a depth of 10cm and stockpiled separately. After each drill hole is complete, logged and sampled, the borehole collar is surveyed by an independent surveyor using a high-accuracy differential GPS. Thereafter the drill sumps will be filled in, the drill area rehabilitated and photographed according to the procedures as stipulated in the Environmental Management Plan. The rehabilitation process will be closely monitored to ensure that standards are not compromised. A drill site will only be considered rehabilitated when done in accordance with applicable legislation and acceptable environmental standards.

• **Sampling and Analyses/Test Work**

The boreholes will be logged and sampled where mineralisation has been identified. Samples will be submitted for analyses to determine the average metal content. Each sample is logged, halved, bagged and numbered in the field by the geologist and field assistants. The bagged samples are then sent for analyses and the other half sample stored for future test work.

The Construction phase

As this activity mainly entails Prospecting, a small drill pad will be set up on site, Enviro-loo ablution facilities placed in close proximity to it, drill site, access road, equipment storage will be located at an environmentally secure position/s agreed upon by the applicant, the landowner/s and the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) and cannot be determined at this stage of the process. No permanent structures will be erected.

The Prospecting (Operational) phase

In terms of this application, non-invasive prospecting activities would be carried out by the applicant within the prospecting study area once the right has been approved. The identified target areas shall be visited by means of 4x4 vehicles along existing farm access as far as practically possible. Dense/intact land parcels would be accessed by foot. During this phase, it is anticipated that there will be limited site clearance. The equipment which will be used are 4x4 vehicles in the initial phase.

During the invasive drilling stage a drilling rig will be used. The invasive prospecting phase of the project will involve the actual drilling, survey and sampling. Drilling and sampling will increase noise and can create dust. Employees operating the drilling and sampling equipment will use personal protective equipment (PPE) such as ear plugs to minimise exposure to the noise from machinery, dust masks, hard hats, safety boots, etc. Working hours (drilling and sampling) will be limited to between 07h00 and 17h30. A total of approximately 5 holes will be drilled as part of Phase 2 and 3 respectively (thus per phase) to a depth of approximately 500m and 1000m respectively. All activities will be done in accordance with industry best practice and in compliance with the Mine Health and Safety Act.

The Decommission/Rehabilitation phase

Decommissioning phase involve rehabilitation of the area to the state in which it was prior to prospecting and disturbance. All equipment will be removed from the site. All the stockpiled soil will be backfilled into the sumps and boreholes. Any rock cores and any ablation facilities that were erected will be removed. Rehabilitation measures are described in more detail later in this report.

e) Policy and Legislative Context

Table 1: Policy and Legislative Context

| <p>APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT (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 are to be considered in the assessment process)</p> | <p>REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED</p> | <p>HOW DOES THIS DEVELOPMENT COMPLY WITH AND RESPOND TO THE LEGISLATION AND POLICY CONTEXT.</p> |
|--|---|--|
| <p>The South African Constitution The South African Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) constitutes the supreme law of the country and guarantee the right of all people in South Africa. Furthermore, the Bill of Rights (Chapter 2- Section 24 (a) (b) under the South African Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) emphasize that <i>“Everyone has the right (b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable</i></p> | <p>Chapter 2 section 24</p> | <p>The prospecting activities shall be conducted in such a manner that significant environmental impacts are avoided, where significant impacts cannot all together be avoided, be minimised and mitigated in order to Protect the environmental right of South Africans.</p> |
| <p>National Environmental Management Act The NEMA (Act No.107 of 1998) amended April 2017 is regarded as one of the important pieces of general environmental legislation as it provides a framework for environmental law reform. The main objective of this act is to ensure that ecosystem services and biodiversity are protected and maintained for sustainable development. Furthermore, Section 28 (1) of the NEMA requires that <i>“every person who causes has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the</i></p> | <p>Listed Activity 20 of Regulation 327 (April, 2017)</p> | <p>The appropriate environmental authorisation will be obtained before proceeding with any prospecting activities. Measures will be implemented to prevent any pollution occurring during the drilling activities. The disturbed area shall be rehabilitated in such a way that is stable, non-polluting, non-eroded, free from alien invasive</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>environment must take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring”.</p> | | <p>species and suitable for agreed post closure land use.</p> |
| <p>Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act</p> | <p>The prospecting activities requires the licence from the DMR</p> | <p>A prospecting permit has been lodged with the DMR.</p> <p>The appropriate environmental authorisation will be obtained before proceeding with any prospecting activities.</p> <p>No drilling activity will be conducted within a sensitive environment.</p> <p>Measures will be implemented to prevent any pollution occurring during the drilling activities.</p> <p>Once drilling at a drill pad is complete the area will be rehabilitated to its pre-drilling state.</p> |
| <p>National Environmental Biodiversity Act</p> <p>The National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (NEM:BA), 2004 (Act No.10 of 2004), provides for:</p> <p>(i) the management and conservation of South Africa`s biodiversity within the framework of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998;</p> <p>(ii) the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection;</p> <p>(iii) the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources;</p> <p>(iv) the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bio-prospecting involving indigenous</p> | <p>Impact Assessment</p> | <p>Impacts on the biodiversity have been identified and mitigation has been provided.</p> |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| <p>National Heritage Resources Act</p> <p>The National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) provides for the management of national heritage resources to set norms and maintain national standards for the management of heritage resources in South Africa, and to protect heritage resources of national significance, so that heritage resources may be bequeathed to future generations.</p> <p>Section 35(4) of the NHRA related to archaeology, palaeontology, and meteorites, and states that: no person may, without a permit:</p> <p>(a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or paleontological site or any meteorite;</p> <p>(b) destroy, damage, excavate or remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological material or paleontological material or object or meteorite;</p> <p>(c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or paleontological material or object;</p> <p>(d) Bring onto or use any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and paleontological material or objects.</p> | <p>Impact Assessment</p> | <p>Any area or feature of Heritage importance will be managed and no drilling activities will take place within 50m of any identified heritage resource such as a grave.</p> |
|---|--------------------------|--|

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| <p>National Water Act</p> <p>The NWA (Act No. 36 of 1998) objectively ensures that water or water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled in a sustainable and equitable manner for the benefit of all people. Water use refers to all activities that have direct or indirect impact on the source, environment, quality, and quantity of water. Authorisation of water use for any designated activities above Schedule 1 of the NWA (Act No. 36 of 1998), is subjected Water Use Licence Application (WULA). The conditions of WULA are based in terms of Section 21 principles of the NWA (Act No. 36 of 1998:</p> <p>a) Taking water from a water resource; (b) Storing water;</p> <p>(c) Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse;</p> <p>(d) Engaging in a stream flow reduction activity contemplated in section 36;</p> <p>(e) Engaging in a controlled activity identified as such in section 37(1) or declared under section 38(1);</p> | <p>Not applicable</p> | <p>None of the planned invasive activities (prospecting) falls within the ambit of section 21 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998).</p> <p>No water use license is required for this application.</p> |
| <p>National Environmental Management: Waste Act, Act 59 of 2008 (NEMWA)NEM: WA</p> | <p>Waste management onsite</p> | <p>The generation of potential waste will be minimised through ensuring employees of the drilling companies are subjected to the appropriate environmental awareness campaign before commencement of drilling.</p> <p>All waste generated during the drilling activities will be disposed of in a responsible legal manner.</p> |

| | | |
|---|---------------------|--|
| National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, Act 39 of 2004 (NEMAQA)NEM:AQA | Management measures | Appropriate dust extractions / suppression equipment will be a condition imposed on the drill contractor for the drill rigs. |
|---|---------------------|--|

f) Need and desirability of the proposed activities

(Motivate the need and desirability of the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location).

Wealthage House of Capital (Pty) Ltd has identified Diamond, Diamond (alluvial) and Diamond (in kimberlite) mining as a key activity in the local economy. The applicant chose to prospect Diamond, Diamond (alluvial) and Diamond (in kimberlite) in the Cullinan area which is known for having such mineral deposits.

Prospecting activity is therefore needed to:

1. Confirm and obtain additional information concerning potential targets through minimally non-invasive activities (e.g. desktop studies) and invasive (e.g. drilling) activities
2. Assess if such minerals can be extracted through future mining in an environmentally, socially and economically viable manner. Should prospecting activity prove that there are feasible mineral to allow mining, a new mine may be developed which would generate extensive employment opportunities.

g) Motivation for the overall preferred site, activities and technology alternative

Preferred Site

- The site has a high potential as it is located in a mineralised zone of the Pretoria Group of the Transvaal and the area applied for has been listed in historical literature as known sites of Diamond, Diamond (alluvial) and Diamond (in kimberlite) mineralization

Activities

- Geophysical surveys – these are preferred to give an outline of the geological setting of the area. The activities will aid in locating the borehole points and areas to avoid.

Technology

- The core drilling will be conducted using diamond bits and water circulation. This was preferred because of its high precision and ability to cut through hard sequence. It also uses a triple tube core barrel which recovers the core in a split metal tube that allows it to be exposed for inspection with minimum disturbance.

h) Full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred alternatives within the site

Exact siting of drill activities is dependent on the early field geophysical studies and has therefore not yet been determined. The information provided in this section outlines the properties (Uitvalgrond 105 JQ, Portion of portion RE, 1 and 2) of interest for which the prospecting rights are being applied for.

i) Details of the development footprint alternatives considered.

a) The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;

The exact location of the proposed core drill sites on the farm Uitvalgrond 105 JQ, Portion of portion RE, 1 and 2 depends on the planned non-invasive activities (geo-physical survey) and cannot be confirmed at this stage. However, the following provisions will be applicable to the final site layout plan for the prospecting programme:

- Infrastructure such as houses (including lodges, fences, electricity pylons, gates) will be avoided;
- No prospecting will take place at horizontal distance of 100m from any infrastructure or water bodies;
- Any boreholes, sewer pipelines, etc will be marked-off prior to site establishment and avoided during operations;
- Where possible existing access roads will be utilized to access the potential drill sites.

b) The type of activity to be undertaken;

It is mandatory that prior to mining activities can be undertaken, prospecting be conducted so that investments can be made on a proven reserve. The prospecting activity provides the economic value of the ore bodies reserves underground and also provides the information on the required earth work for stripping the surface for exposure of the ore bodies. From prospecting activities estimation can be made of the total mining cost, ore tonnages, ore grade, and also the mine lifetime can be determined.

c) The design or layout of the activity;

Each drill site will require an area of approximately 0.01ha (drill pad) for the duration of the drilling activities. All of the drilling activities will be contained within the 0.01ha demarcated area. There are no alternative design or layout options for the implementation of a drilling programme.

d) The technology to be used in the activity;

No alternative technology has been considered for the prospecting activities. The method and techniques to be utilized during the planned prospecting programme for the investigation of potential targets and deposits are suitable for the proposed prospecting activities.

e) The operational aspects of the activity

The activities will commence with geo-physical survey, which is a non-invasive technique. This manner of survey will ensure that Wealthage House of Capital can clearly delineate areas which are regarded as suitable for further investigation and no unnecessary surface disturbance will be undertaken. Prospecting activities will occur continuously until such time that drilling at individual sites is completed. However, when reaching an access agreement with the identified impacted property owners, Wealthage House of Capital will ensure that the planned invasive (drilling) activities commence and operate at times that minimise disruption and exposure risks, that is, post-harvest period, daylight hours, and school holidays. This will be discussed and agreed upon in consultation with interested and affected parties prior to the implementation of prospecting activities.

f) The option of not implementing the activity

Should economical reserves be present and Wealthage House of Capital (“the applicant”) does not have the opportunity to prospect, the opportunity to utilize these reserves will be lost. Furthermore, prospecting activities are essential to investigate and confirm the existence/presence of mineral deposits and also required to generate a SAMREC compliant mineral resources statement or competent persons report (CPR). Furthermore, investment in the mining industry will not transpire without prospecting activities and should the Prospecting Right application be denied, valuable economic and socio-economic opportunities may be lost.

ii) Details of the Public Participation Process Followed

Describe the process undertaken to consult interested and affected parties including public meetings and one on one consultation. NB the affected parties must be specifically consulted regardless of whether or not they attended public meetings. (Information to be provided to affected parties must include sufficient detail of the intended operation to enable them to assess what impact the activities will have on them or on the use of their land.

This section describes the process implemented to consult with interested and affected parties

Interested and affected parties were notified through the following means:

Newspaper advertisements:

The advert was placed on the Streeknuus.

Site notices:

Site notices were erected within the project site.

Delivery of background information documents:

- Background information documents were distributed to the stakeholders and interested and affected parties within the prospecting right area.

Email notifications

- Emails (including a background information document and draft BAR) were sent to all identified interested and affected parties where email addresses were available.

Telephonic conversations

- Where necessary telephonic conversations were held prior to sending out information.

iii) Summary of issues raised by I&Aps-

(Complete the table summarising comments and issues raised, and reaction to those responses)

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

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
| Municipality | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Organs of state (Responsible for infrastructure that may be affected Roads Department, Eskom, Telkom, DWA e | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Communities | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Dept. Land Affairs | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Traditional Leaders | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Dept. Environmental Affairs | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Other Competent Authorities affected | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| <u>OTHER AFFECTED PARTIES</u> | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| <u>INTERESTED PARTIES</u> | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

iv) The Environmental attributes associated with the alternatives

(The environmental attributed described must include socio-economic, social, heritage, cultural, geographical, physical and biological aspects)

1) Baseline Environment

a) Type of environment affected by the proposed activity

(its current geographical, physical, biological, socio- economic, and cultural character).

1.1. Climate

The project area consists of summer rainfall with dry winters. Effectively three seasons, namely a cool dry season from May to mid-August, a hot dry season from mid-August to about October and a hot wet season from about November to April. Mean Annual Precipitation (MAP) is about 678.98 mm. Frost fairly infrequent.

Average daily maximum temperatures are 32°C in January and 22°C in July. Average daily minimum for the area ranges from 18°C in January to 4°C in July, whilst extremes can reach 8°C and -7°C respectively. Mean monthly maximum and minimum temperatures is about 35.3 °C and – 3.1°C for November and June, respectively (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006).

1.1.1. Regional Climate

The project area falls within the summer rainfall region, which is characterized by thunder storms with occasional hail storms. The rainy season range from about November to April, with peak precipitation in December. About 50 to 80 rain days per year may be expected. The area receives a mean annual rainfall of about 678.98 mm.

1.1.2. Rainfall

Historical rainfall records obtained from the South African Weather Station number A2E013 located at the Roodeplaat Dam was used to compute the mean annual precipitation. The average monthly rainfall is calculated from the year 1980-2013 (34 years). The vicinity of the project area receives a mean annual precipitation of about 678.98 mm as shown in tabulation below.

Average monthly rainfall depth (mm)

| Month | Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm) |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| January | 136.918 |
| February | 87.853 |
| March | 90.515 |

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| April | 36.818 |
| May | 16.521 |
| June | 8.112 |
| July | 2.400 |
| August | 4.371 |
| September | 17.579 |
| October | 68.729 |
| November | 92.406 |
| December | 116.759 |
| Total | 678.98 |

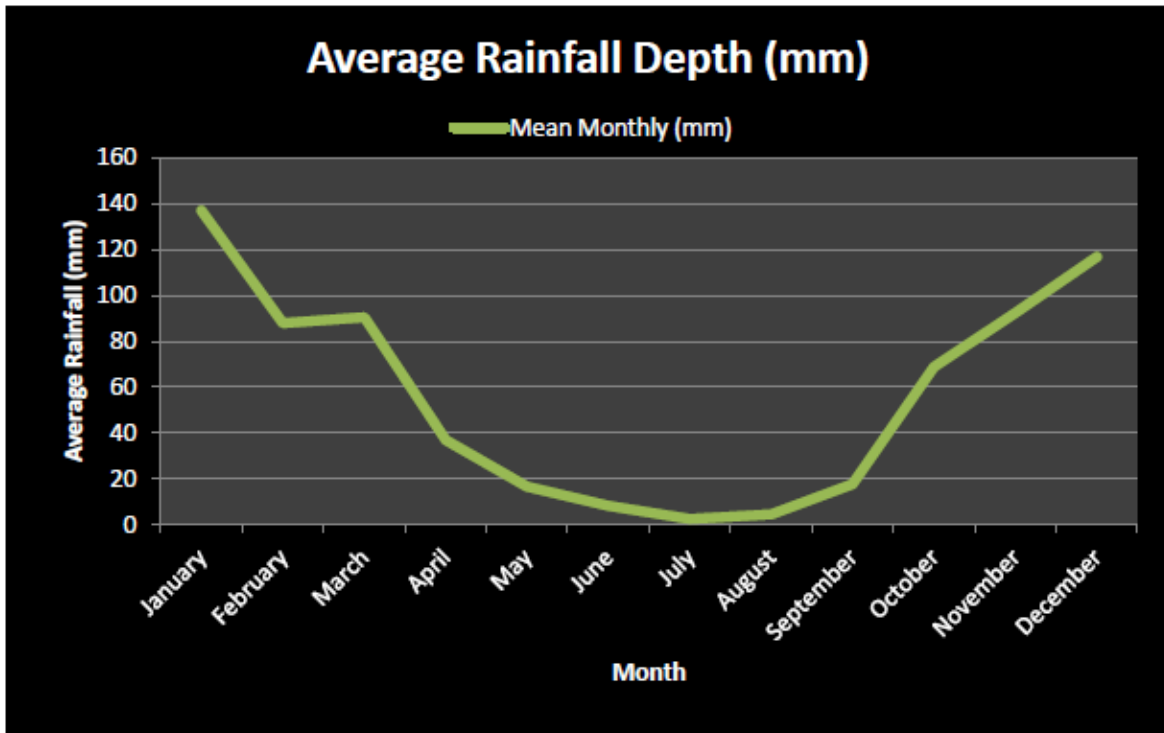
Maximum recorded storm events are summarized in tabulation below.

Maximum recorded storm events

| Month | 1 hour Rainfall (mm) | 24 hour Rainfall (mm) |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| January | 47.8 | 83.5 |
| February | 34.4 | 48 |
| March | 34 | 83.2 |
| April | 39.8 | 68 |
| May | 18.7 | 37.4 |
| June | 6.5 | 37.2 |
| July | 3.1 | 6 |
| August | 7.2 | 13 |
| September | 80.7 | 31 |

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| October | 31.2 | 80.1 |
| November | 30.2 | 80.7 |
| December | 39.4 | 70 |
| Total | 372.2 | 638.1 |

The figure below shows average rainfall depth (mm) for the proposed project area. The monthly rainfall trend is in line with the seasonal rainfall distribution with the summer months having the highest rainfall intensity (92-37 mm).



1.2. Evaporation

The mean annual precipitation for Quaternary Catchment A23B (Pienaars River Catchment) is in the range between 1700-1800 mm.

1.3. Topography and Geography

The proposed prospecting project area falls under the Tshwane Metropolitan Council and comprises approximately 702 hectares covering the following farms Elandsfontein 480 JR portion 2 and 10.

The study area has been incorporated into the Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality in order to efficiently coordinate the delivery of services and infrastructure, such as water, electricity, roads, communication networks and sanitation.

The project area lies within ward 99 and 100 of the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. The project area is located 3km south-west of Cullinan

The immediate surrounding environment includes the town of Cullinan itself, its suburbs, Refilwe Township, Rayton, plots and agricultural holdings. Cullinan is synonymous with the discovery of what was once the world's largest diamond (crown diamond) that was discovered on the farm Elandsfontein where diamonds are still being mined at Cullinan Mine.

1.4. Land Uses

The whole Cullinan District comprises of the following land uses: agriculture, mining, industrial, recreational, eco-tourism, nature reserves, conservancies, game farms, open spaces, and settlements. Most prominent of these are conservancies and agricultural lands with ownership largely being private.

Natural: There are a number of environmentally sensitive areas ranging from highly sensitive areas, such as ridges, dams, watercourses, grasslands and wetlands, to non-sensitive areas which have been impacted on by agricultural activity and human settlement amongst others. In most areas the environmentally sensitive areas are being highly impacted and are currently are not statutorily protected.

Agriculture: Extensive farming and subsistence activities exist alongside each other as the area consists of both small holdings as well as large farms. Agricultural activities include the production of maize, sorghum, beans, vegetables, lucerne, kikuyu (lawn grass), and fodder. Borehole water is mainly used to irrigate these crops. Animal husbandry is also prominent in this area. Other farm produce from this area includes beef, milk and processed dairy products, e.g. cheese, processed ostrich products such as sausage and salami, pecan nuts, protea cut flowers for the export market, soft fruit and vegetables.

Industrial: The principal mining activity is carried out by Petra Diamonds on the old Cullinan Mine where diamonds are extracted from a kimberlite pipe. Other industries include steel production and light industrial activities. In the Dinokeng area, diamonds, lead, fluorspar, clay and sand has been mined and sand and aggregate mines still operate widely. A number of lead mines existed, but none are in operation at present.

Urban/rural ratio: Approximately 95% of the region is rural and the land is utilized for agricultural, mining and industrial activities. The urban areas are strictly confined to the town centers.

Recreational and Conservation: The surrounding environment is known for its rich history, biodiversity and sensitive environments. There are several recreational and tourist attractions around the vicinity of Cullinan in the "Dinokeng complex". The landowners have organized themselves into conservancies that aim to protect the environment from loss of biodiversity and subsequent degradation by haphazard development.

1.5. Biodiversity

1.5.1. Flora

The application area includes a number of sensitive geographic areas including threatened vegetation types, namely, the Marikana Thornveld, the Rand Highveld Grassland, and the least threatened Gold Reef Mountain Bushveld.

The National Environmental Management Act: Biodiversity Act (NEMBA) makes provision for a list of threatened ecosystems and activities or processes/activities described as threatening. Marikana Thornveld and Rand Highveld Grassland are listed as vulnerable ecosystems in terms of the NEMBA, and prospecting for minerals has also been listed as a threatening activity/process. As such, any prospecting activity within these vegetation types needs to comply with the requirements of the NEMBA.

Class 1 and Class 2 ridges

The Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD) have developed draft guidelines with respect to Ridges within the Gauteng Province due to the rich biodiversity supported by this geological feature. Ridges. They are characterized by a unique plant species composition that is found nowhere else in South Africa or the world (Bredenkamp & Brown, 1998), and should be regarded as one of the most important natural assets in the entire region of the northern provinces of South Africa (Policy on ridges). The policy calls for a full Scoping and EIA as per the NEMA for any developments which occur on Class 1, 2 and 3 Ridges. While the Draft policy on Ridges has not yet been formally adopted, it is strongly recommended, considering the sensitivity of these landscape features, that in the event of the prospecting right being granted, no access or impact whatsoever is allowed on ridges.

1.5.2. Red Data Flora Information

Below is a list of species which may occur within the study area, with a greater than 'Near Threatened' rating (SANBI). The following floral species with a higher than 'Near Threatened' rating that may occur within the study area:

- Amaryllidaceae (*Crinum moorei* or Ngomi lily)
- Begoniaceae (*Begonia dregei* or wild begonia)
- Ericaceae (*Erica baueri* subsp. *baueri* or Albertinia white heath)
- Hyacinthaceae (*Bowiea volubilis* subsp. *volubilis* or Zulu potato)
- Proteaceae (*Diastella divaricata* subsp. *montana* or Mountain Silky-puff)
- Proteaceae (*Leucadendron chamelaea* or Glutinous Protea)
- Proteaceae (*Leucadendron corymbosum* or Brunia-leaf Protea)
- Proteaceae (*Leucospermum catherinae* or Catherine's Pincushion)
- Proteaceae (*Leucospermum saxosum* or Escarpment Pincushion)
- Zamiaceae (*Encephalartos dolomiticus* or Wolkberg cycad)
- Zamiaceae (*Encephalartos dyerianus* or Lowveld cycad)

- Zamiaceae (*Encephalartos senticosus* or Lebombo cycad)

Local Conservancies have also been involved in establishing the existence of the above-listed species in their areas.

The Cullinan Conservancy records as rare and vulnerable the flower *Ceropegia decidua* subsp. *Pretoriensis*

Rare plant species such as *Frithia humilis* and *Combretum moggii* have been observed in the Tweedespruit Conservancy.

1.5.3. Fauna

There are a number of common wild animals such as springbok, blesbok, waterbuck, etc. in the nature reserves. Baboons and monkeys also roam the woodlands where wild fruits are abundant.

A search was made on the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) database for threatened species within the quarter degree of the application area. The following list of species identified which may occur within the application area study area with a greater than 'Near Threatened' rating

- Ranidae (*Pyxicephalus adspersus* or Giant Bullfrog)
- Ciconiidae (*Ciconia nigra* or Black Stork)
- Falconidae (*Falco naumanni* or Lesser Kestrel)
- Falconidae (*Falco peregrinus* or Peregrine Falcon)
- Gruidae (*Anthropoides paradiseus* or Blue Crane)
- Gruidae (*Bugerus carunculatus* or Wattled Crane)
- Otididae (*Eupodotis senegalensis* or White bellied Korhaan)
- Rallidae (*Crex crex* or Corn Crake)
- Tytonidae (*Tyto capensis* or Grass Owl)
- Accipitridae (*Aquila rapax* or Tawny Eagle)
- Accipitridae (*Circus ranivorus* or African Marsh Harrier)
- Accipitridae (*Gyps africanus* or White backed Vulture)
- Accipitridae (*Polemaetus bellicosus* or Martial Eagle)

These species should be regarded as sensitive and disturbance of such species should be avoided. It is understood that there may be other sensitive species (specifically mammals, amphibians and reptiles), which are not specifically identified in the SANBI database, which may occur on site.

Once again locals have done a great deal of work in recording species of fauna in their respective areas of concern. It is recorded that in the Tweedespruit Conservancy alone the following were observed and can be found, amongst others, large numbers of avian (265 species), mammalian (37 species), amphibian, reptilian and invertebrate species. In the Elands River 9 of Gauteng's original 14 endemic fish species still occur in the conservancy.

1.5.4. Geology

The characteristics inherent in diamonds which include its hardness and resistance to wear, its reflective index of (2.42 to 2.43) its dispersive powers (violet: 2.465 and red 2.407), which result in a remarkable brilliance and play of prismatic colours (fire) when the stone is properly faceted. Turning a stone into a gem only through the cutting and polishing by skilled professional craftsmen has made the diamond the pre-eminence gemstone in Jewellery. Once polished the value of a gem diamond is dependent on Colour, Clarity, Cut and Carat weight (the four C's). Diamonds have been prized due to their rarity, exceptional brilliance and lustre.

A diamond is a naturally occurring mineral on earth formed at high temperature and pressures, at depths exceeding 150 km below the earth's surface and are brought to surface through violent igneous eruptions arising from the earth's mantle known as Kimberlites. It is a naturally occurring isometric mineral of carbon which has crystallised into a face-centred cubic crystal structure, consisting of tetrahedrally bonded carbon atoms.

Diamonds can be classified as either primary, alluvial or marine. They have been known to occur in variety of rocks, including high-pressure metamorphic rocks, alpine-type peridotites and meteorites. However to date the only known economically significant primary sources of diamonds are Kimberlites and lamproite. No examples of significantly diamondiferous lamproites are known in South Africa. The main primary sources of diamonds in South Africa are Kimberlites and they occur as pipes or dykes. The largest producer of diamond in lamproites, is the Argyle pipe in north-western Australia.

A Kimberlite has been classified by Clement et al (1984) as a volatile rich, potassic, ultrabasic igneous rock which occurs as small volcanic pipes, dykes and sills. It is described by a equianagular/porphyritic texture composed of olivine in association with some phlogopite, calcite, serpentine, diopside, monticellite, apatite, perovskite, and ilmenite and commonly contains well-rounded fragments of upper-mantle-derived ultramafic rocks, such as peridotite and eclogite and xenocrysts such as pyrope, garnet, micro-ilmenite, chromian, spinel and chrome diopside. Therefore in Kimberlites, diamonds often occur as a rare constituent.

Kimberlites are classified in two types, Group I (olivine rich, monticellite-serpentine-calcite Kimberlite/basaltic Kimberlites) and the Group II (micaceous Kimberlites/micaceous lamprophyric Kimberlites). Smith (1983a) determined that these groups are derived from sources of the earth's mantle which are slightly depleted (Group I) or enriched (Group II) with respect to light rare earth elements. According to Clifford's Rule (Janse, 1991), the occurrence of Kimberlites is associated with regions of the Archean Craton (regions of continental crust older than 2.5 billion years) and in South Africa this refers to the Limpopo, Northwest, Mpumalanga, Free-State, Gauteng and Northern Cape Provinces. All these areas are related to the diamondiferous Kimberlites of South Africa. Kimberlites formed away from the craton do not sample the diamond window and thus are not likely to be diamondiferous.

In South Africa, the Limpopo Province has been the most important producer of diamonds, followed by the Northern Cape, Gauteng, Free-state and Northwest Provinces. The Western Cape is a minor producer, with the west-coast alluvial and marine deposits extending into the north-western corner of the province. In the Gauteng province, the Cullinan Kimberlite (previously named Premier) has been the most significant deposit in cluster of 12 Group I Kimberlites which includes the National, Schuller, Montrose and Franspoort pipes associated with it. Also in association with the Kimberlite is the occurrence of some minor alluvial deposits in and around the Cullinan area.

The Cullinan Kimberlite is the largest known Kimberlite in South Africa at 32 hectares and is the producer of the largest gem diamond (Cullinan diamond) ever recovered, which weighed 3106 carats. The Cullinan mine is situated on the farm Elandsfontein 480 JR in the Cullinan area, some 25 Kilometres east-northeast of Pretoria. The Cullinan Kimberlite intrudes the rocks of the Transvaal Supergroup (Pretoria and Rooiberg), Bushveld and the younger Waterberg Group of the greater Karoo Supergroup. Large rafts of the Waterberg Quartzite and Conglomerates occur within the Cullinan Kimberlite pipe, and although there is no longer any evidence of these quartzite exposed around the pipe, these provided evidence of the intrusion of the pipe into the Waterberg some 1200 Ma ago, making the oldest viable Kimberlite in the world.

In association with the Cullinan Kimberlites is the cluster of smaller pipes being the Schuller, Annexe and National Kimberlite, situated towards the eastern margin of the farm Rietfontein 388 JR, about 4 kilometres south of Rayton in the Cullinan District. The pipes were discovered in 1897 and are said to measure 1.12; 0.15; and 0.47 hectares with reported grades of about 10.0; 0.5 and 2.0 cph (carats per ton). The Lenna/Schuller mine operated between 1898 and 1926 until it was forced to close due to low commodity prices, and is reported to have produced approximately 32.59 carats from 179 210 tons of Kimberlite ore. Three additional Kimberlites known as the Montrose Pipes are located on the farm Elandsfontein 337 JR, about 5 Kilometres south of Cullinan. The Montrose No.3 pipe was once investigated by the company "Global Diamond Resources Inc", for feasibility for mining. The deposit is said to possess a surface area of about 4.25 hectares and is said to be highly weathered. The prospecting rights awarded to Eurafrikan Diamond Corporation are therefore associated with these Kimberlite pipe clusters of the Cullinan area. A small pipe measuring 0.4 hectares occurs on the farm Franspoort 332 JR, located about 3 kilometres east of Mamelodi. The pipe has been mined to shallow levels in the past but has been reported to have been sterilized by spread of urban development.

1.5.5. Surface Hydrology

The farm Elandsfontein 480 JR falls within Quaternary Catchment A23B (Pienaars River Catchment) of the Crocodile (West) and Marico water management area (WMA). The catchment is bordered on the north by A23C (Pienaars River Catchment) Quaternary Catchment, on the north-eastern boundary by the Elands River Catchment (B31C), to the east by the Klipspruit Catchment (B31B), on the southern-east border by Masokololo River Catchment (B31A), to the south by the Edendalspruit and Moretele River Catchment (A23A), on the west

and south-western parts by the Apies River Catchment (A23E), and lastly on the northwestern border by the Stinkwaterspruit Catchment (A23F). The A23B catchment covers an aerial extent of approximately 814.100 km².

The Pienaars River, Boekenhoutspruit, Roodeplaatspruit and the Premiermynloop stream are the most important watercourse in the A23B catchment. The Premiermynloop stream located approximately ± 170 m north of the project area originates in one of the Quartzite hills near Cullinan and flows in a north-westerly direction until it forms a tributary of the Roodeplaatspruit which in turn recharge the Pienaars River north of the Roodeplaat Dam. The Premiermynloop stream has been largely modified due to the development of attenuations dams (farm dams) for agricultural purposes. The Cullinan Dam is located approximately 3 km east of the project area.

1.5.6. General Hydrogeology

Pretoria Group

The quartzite members, if fractured, offers a viable potential for groundwater development. The shale members are not considered viable as aquifer units due to the presence of swelling clays and poor water quality. The absolute potential will depend on the presence of secondary alteration and fracturing.

Rooiberg Group

There is no aquifer potential for quartzite and lavas in the primary state. Deep seated weathering and fracturing may increase the aquifer potential, thus zones of weathering and fracturing will act as targets for groundwater in lava.

Bushveld Complex

The aquifer potential of igneous rock in the primary state is very poor, however in areas of deep weathering the aquifer potential is likely to increase. Due to intrusions the rocks are shattered and fissured which accelerates the process of decomposition. In these areas the potential is good for aquifer development. Where the basic rocks are banded, weathering has generally been more rapid with borehole being more successful. Weathering proceeds further in the basic rocks than the acid granites.

In the latter, the weathered and fissured zones have been found to be the best target for groundwater. Recent intrusions, contacts with the basic rocks, major joints, faults lines and absorption zones close to sedimentary strata are also useful targets. Most of the boreholes in this geology have high yielding boreholes, but the percentage of failure is also high, indicating the difficulties involved in selecting suitable sites. The granophyres weathers into soft material close to fault zones where subsequent movement has taken place, the most likely sites for boreholes are to be found in these faulted zones.

1.5.7. Air Quality

Potential sources of dust may be caused by moving vehicles and earthworks during drilling. Dust could also emanate from mining activities on the adjoining area. Parts of the region suffer from poor air quality and elevated concentrations of 'criteria pollutants' due to concentration of industrial activities.

Major industrial air emissions sources impacting on the application area can be grouped into these categories:

- metallurgical operations (including Brick Manufacturers)
- Other Industrial Sources

Smaller air emissions sources categories include:

- Motor vehicles
- Biomass burning (wood fires)
- sand mining and cross-boundary transport of pollutants

Effects of poor air dispersion conditions in winter are more evident in this area.

1.5.8. Sites of archaeological and cultural interest

Site Specific Description

No sites of archaeological or cultural interest were identified on site during a site reconnaissance visit. Property owners will be provided with a registration and comment sheet in order to raise or highlight cultural or archaeological features that may be occurring on site. As a matter of precaution, should any further information confirm existence of such sites, steps will be taken to put measures in place for preservation thereof in line with the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999). The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) will also be notified of such findings.

Regional Description

According to the Dinokeng EMF there are about 22 cultural and heritage sites within Nokeng Tsa Taemane (Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality).

Cemeteries

The Dinokeng area has numerous small farm cemeteries yards of which most are neglected, as family farms have been sold. On these farms there are also cemeteries of black farm workers. In many cases no one knows who is buried where. Ancestral cemeteries occur on almost every farm. Some of the cemeteries are still visited while many have been forgotten. Most of these cemeteries sites are those of farm workers who used to live and work on the farms.

Another Second World War cemetery is situated in Cullinan, where South African soldiers have been buried. This cemetery forms part of the town cemetery.

McHardy House Museum

This museum is situated in Cullinan and is one of the oldest houses in town. The house is fully furnished, with furniture of the beginning of the 20th century.

Zonderwater Museum

This museum is situated in the cemetery for Italian Prisoners of War at Zonderwater, approximately 7 km south east from the project area.

Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum (Kaalfontein 513 JR)

This museum is a satellite of the Northern Flagship Institution, which manages a number of National Museums. In the past the museum also had the largest collection of examples of early domesticated animals of Africa. These included the Namakwa fat-tailed sheep, which are listed on the red data inventory for endangered domesticated animals.

Stone Age sites

Though early Stone Age implements are found throughout the region in riverbeds and eroded areas, the only important site known is on the farm Kaalfontein 513 JR near the Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum.

The farm Tweedespruit 418 JR is cited amongst some of the farms that should yield good information on the Later Stone Age. This site is located approximately 14km north of the proposed Prospecting Right application area.

At present, no stratified, sealed site dating to the Stone Age is known for the study area. However, it is quite feasible that it would exist in the area, and that detailed surveys would reveal such sites. Similarly, no sites containing rock art are known from the region. The existence of numerous Ndebele sites found in many parts of Dinokeng lead to this assumption. In the study these include sites identified on the farm Elandshoek 337 JR. All these sites are relatively late (young) sites. Iron Age sites were also found on Windybrow Game Farm.

Concentration Camps

During the Anglo-Boer War, just east of Pienaarspoort at Van der Merwe station on the farm Elandshoek 337 JR as well as at Elands River on the farm Kaalfontein concentration camps were erected for black farm workers where a total 116 000 black women and children died.

Sacred water

The source of the Elands River is on the farm Kaalfontein 513 JR. Unfortunately the site is divided by the N4 and the R104. The Ndebele (Manala) see this site as a sacred place, which is mentioned in their chief's praise songs. The Elands River is known as Ndubijana and water is collected from this source for royal ceremonies.

Seltzbach springs

The Seltzbach Springs are near the Van der Merwe station. Mr D.S van der Merwe after whom the station had a grocery store and later also a bottle store, where he sold his famous mineral water, called Seltzbach mineral water. This fountain is still today one of the sources of the Pienaarspoort loop, utilised by the Zionist Church for baptising. This bottling plant for the mineral water of Seltzbach was most probably the first industrial development in the Dinokeng area. The spring is situated on the farm Elandshoek 337 JR.

Italian Military Cemetery (Cullinan Heritage Society)

Located just outside Cullinan, about 264 WW2 POW's were buried in the Italian military cemetery just outside Cullinan. Throughout the years the descendants of the many Italian POW's have been making an annual pilgrimage to the Italian War Cemetery.

The Cullinan Railway Line

The railway line was constructed to create and shortest route from the Pretoria – Witbank –Delagoa Bay (Lourenco Marques, now Maputo) line to the Cullinan mining site.

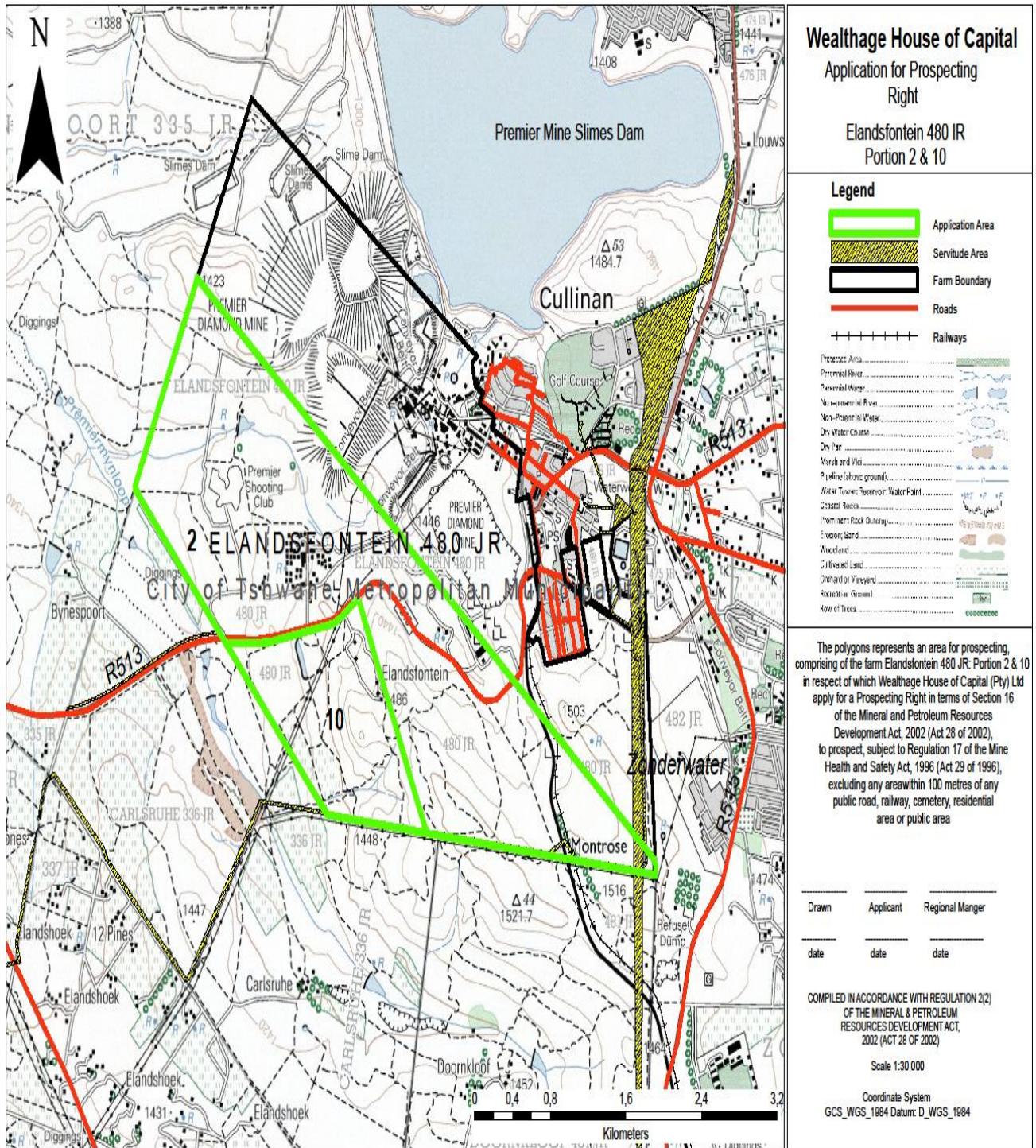
(a) Description of the current land uses.

Based on the site reconnaissance visit conducted on the **27th of November 2019**, the property portions included in the Prospecting Right application are currently utilized for agriculture, mining, industrial, recreational, eco-tourism, nature reserves, conservancies, game farms, open spaces, and settlements.

(b) Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on the site.

The proposed site is currently utilized for agriculture, mining, industrial, recreational, eco-tourism, nature reserves, conservancies, game farms, open spaces, and settlements. The R513 road which will be utilised for access to the site, traverse through the proposed prospecting area. Eskom power lines straddles through the proposed site.

(c) Environmental and current land use map.
 (Show all environmental, and current land use features)



v) Impacts and risks identified including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts

(Provide a list of the potential impacts identified of the activities described in the initial site layout that will be undertaken, as informed by both the typical known impacts of such activities, and as informed by the consultations with affected parties together with the significance, probability, and duration of the impacts. Please indicate the extent to which they can be reversed, the extent to which they may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and can be avoided, managed or mitigated)

Table 2: List of Potential Impacts

| E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, P = Probability of occurrence | | | Where (E + D + I) X P = Significance | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Activity | Potential Impact | What are the Consequences? | Rating Before Mitigation | | | | Significance Before Mitigation | Impact reversal | Irreplaceable loss of resources |
| | | | E | I | D | P | | | |
| Desktop Study | No Impacts | N/A | | | | | | | |
| Site Establishment | Loss of Biodiversity | Disturbance of the natural ecosystem | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 16 Negative | 4 | 1 |
| | Soil Contamination | Loss of soil fertility | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 Negative | 4 | 1 |
| | Conflict with local community | Property Vandalism and Criminality | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 Negative | 4 | 1 |
| | Destruction of heritage and cultural resource | Loss of heritage and cultural resources | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 Negative | 4 | 1 |
| | Employment Opportunity | Employment of local people | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 Positive | 4 | 1 |
| Geophysical Survey | Loss of Biodiversity | Disturbance of the natural ecosystem | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 Negative | 4 | 1 |
| | Noise generation from site fly-overs | Disturbances of school and hospital operation | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12 Negative | 4 | 1 |
| Drilling | Soil and Geology disturbance | Contamination of Groundwater | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 12 Negative | 3 | 1 |
| | | Ground instability | | | | | | | |
| | Groundwater Contamination | Shortage of water for local supply | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12 Negative | 4 | 1 |

| E = Extent, D = Duration, I = Intensity, P = Probability of occurrence | | | | Where (E + D + I) X P = Significance | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Activity | Potential Impact | What are the Consequences? | Rating Before Mitigation | | | | Significance Before Mitigation | Impact reversal | Irreplaceable loss of resources |
| | | | E | I | D | P | | | |
| Activity | Soil contamination | Loss of Biodiversity | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 Negative | 4 | 1 |
| | Soil Compaction | Soil infertility | | | | | | | |
| | Noise nuisance | Community disapproval | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 Negative | 4 | 1 |
| | Destruction of Heritage and cultural resource | Loss of heritage and cultural resources | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 Negative | 4 | 1 |
| Decommissioning | Soil Contamination | Loss of soil fertility | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 Negative | 4 | 1 |
| | Waste generation | Littering | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 15 Negative | 4 | 1 |
| | | Water Contamination | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 Negative | 4 | 1 |
| | | Soil Contamination | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 Negative | 4 | 1 |

vi) **Methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks;**

(Describe how the significance, probability, and duration of the aforesaid identified impacts that were identified through the consultation process was determined in order to decide the extent to which the initial site layout needs revision).

The potential environmental impacts associated with the project will be evaluated according to its nature, extent, duration, intensity, probability and significance of the impacts, whereby:

- **Nature:** A brief written statement of the environmental aspect being impacted upon by a particular action or activity.
- **Extent:** The area over which the impact will be expressed. Typically, the severity and significance of an impact have different scales and as such bracketing ranges are often required. This is often useful during the detailed assessment phase of a project in terms of further defining the determined significance or intensity of an impact. For example, high at a local scale, but low at a regional scale;
- **Duration:** Indicates what the lifetime of the impact will be;
- **Intensity:** Describes whether an impact is destructive or benign;
- **Probability:** Describes the likelihood of an impact actually occurring; and
- **Cumulative:** In relation to an activity, means the impact of an activity that in itself may not be significant but may become significant when added to the existing and potential impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities or undertakings in the area.

Table 3: Criteria Used for Rating of Impacts

| CRITERIA | DESCRIPTION | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Extent | National (4) | Regional (3) | Local (2) | Site (1) |
| | The whole of South Africa | Provincial and parts of neighbouring provinces | Within a radius of 2 km of the construction site | Within the construction site |
| Duration | Permanent (4) | Long-term (3) | Medium-term (2) | Short-term (1) |
| | Mitigation either by man or natural | The impact will continue or last for the entire | The impact will last for the period of | The impact will either disappear |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| | process will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient | operational life of the development, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter. The only class of impact which will be non-transitory | the construction phase, where after it will be entirely negated | with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a span shorter than the construction phase |
| Intensity | Very High (4) Natural, cultural and social functions and processes are altered to extent that they permanently cease | High (3) Natural, cultural and social functions and processes are altered to extent that they temporarily cease | Moderate (2) Affected environment is altered, but natural, cultural and social functions and processes continue albeit in a modified way | Low (1) Impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions and processes are not affected |
| Probability Of Occurrence | Definite (4) Impact will certainly occur | Highly Probable (3) Most likely that the impact will occur | Possible (2) The impact may occur | Improbable (1) Likelihood of the impact materialising is very low |
| Impact Reversal | Highly Impossible (4) Impact reversal will certainly be impossible | Moderate (3) Impact can be reversed to some extent with loss of natural resources | Possible (2) High possibility of impact reversal | Definite (1) Impact can be totally reversed |
| Loss of irreplaceable resources | Definite (4) Resources definitely be lost | Highly Probable (3) Most likely that resources will be lost | Possible (2) Resources may be lost | Improbable (1) Loss of resources is highly unlikely |

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. Significance is also an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The total number of points scored for each impact indicates the level of significance of the impact.

Table 4: Criteria for Rating of Classified Impacts

| | |
|---|--|
| Low impact/ Minor (3 -10 points) | A low impact has no permanent impact of significance. Mitigation measures are feasible and are readily instituted as part of a standing design, construction or operating procedure. |
| Medium impact/ Moderate (11 -20 points) | Mitigation is possible with additional design and construction inputs. |
| High impact (21 -30 points) | The design of the site may be affected. Mitigation and possible remediation are needed during the construction and/or operational phases. The effects of the impact may affect the broader environment. |
| Very high impact/ Major (31 - 48 points) | Permanent and important impacts. The design of the site may be affected. Intensive remediation is needed during construction and/or operational phases. Any activity which results in a “very high impact” is likely to be a fatal flaw. |
| Status | Denotes the perceived effect of the impact on the affected area. |
| Positive (+) | Beneficial impact. |
| Negative (-) | Deleterious or adverse impact. |
| Neutral (/) | Impact is neither beneficial nor adverse. |
| It is important to note that the status of an impact is assigned based on the status quo – i.e. should the project not proceed. Therefore not all negative impacts are equally significant. | |

The suitability and feasibility of all proposed mitigation measures is included in the assessment of significant impacts. This was achieved through the comparison of the significance of the impact before and after the proposed mitigation measure is implemented.

vii) The positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity (in terms of the initial site layout) and alternatives will have on the environment and the community that may be affected

(Provide a discussion in terms of advantages and disadvantages of the initial site layout compared to alternative layout options to accommodate concerns raised by affected parties)

The majority of the prospecting activities are non-invasive and hence will have limited environmental and social impact.

5 drill sites are anticipated with a total footprint of 0.06 ha (and total area to be disturbed by the prospecting activities is 0.08ha), which need to be viewed in the context of the entire prospecting license area under application which covers 702 hectares.

All of the identified impacts will occur for a limited time and the extent of the impacts will be localised. All of the identified impacts can be suitably mitigated with the residual impact ratings being of low significance. After drilling activities have been completed and the drill pads rehabilitated to pre-drilling status, the impacts will cease to exist.

viii) The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk

(With regard to the issues and concerns raised by affected parties provide a list of the issues raised and an assessment/ discussion of the mitigations or site layout alternatives available to accommodate or address their concerns, together with an assessment of the impacts or risks associated with the mitigation or alternatives considered).

Measures to manage Noise

- The Drilling activities and movement of vehicles into the site should be carried out during the day. The working hours should be between 07h00 to 17h30
- Directly affected, adjacent landowners in proximity to the site will be informed of the planned activities.

Heritage Impact Management

- Should any unknown heritage sites be identified during the drilling activities, all activities shall cease immediately and the SAHRA will be contacted and an appropriate Heritage Impact Assessment will be undertaken on the site.

Socio-economic impact management

- Dust suppression and control of vehicle speed.

- Employment of local labour
- Limit all activities to the development footprint of the proposed construction site.

Influx of Labour to site

- Casual labour will not be recruited at the site to eliminate the incentive for persons travelling to site seeking employment.
- If deemed necessary the South African Police Service will be informed of unauthorised persons encountered on site.

Visual Impact

- Wet dust suppression will be undertaken to manage dust emissions from vehicle movement and other activities as and when needed.
- The portable ablution facilities, water tanks and any other infrastructure should be acquired with consideration for colour, natural earth, green and mat black options which will blend in with the surrounding area must be favoured.
- Waste management system will be implemented and sufficient waste bins will be provided for on-site.
- No site camp to be established, employees will be staying out of the site.

Water and Soil Impact Management

- Existing roads must be used as far as is practicable to minimize the potential for soil erosion. In instances where access to drill sites are to be established, and if required, raised blade clearing will be undertaken with a view to maintain vegetation cover to limit soil erosion potential.
- Soil disturbances are to be limited as far as practicable to minimize the potential for soil erosion.
- When establishing the area, topsoil including the remaining vegetation, will be stripped and stockpiled up-slope of the pad. The stockpile will be shaped to divert stormwater around the drill pad to minimise soil erosion of the pad. Stockpiled topsoil will be used during rehabilitation activities.

- Topsoil will be stockpiled to a maximum height of 1.5m with a side slope of not more than 1:3.
- To reduce the potential for water pollution during the drilling activities, a sump will be constructed with sufficient capacity to receive drill fluids and allow for evaporation.
- The sump will be constructed to divert storm water away and/or around the sump to avoid storm water inflow.
- Topsoil should be handled only twice, when removing and during rehabilitation.
- The movement of the vehicles should be restricted to minimise soil compaction. In the morning all the equipment and materials to be exported should be delivered at once.
- No vehicle maintenance should be allowed on site. In case of breakdowns all efforts should be made to move the broken down machine to a proper workshop.
- Waste separation will be undertaken at source and separate receptacles will be provided (i.e. general wastes, recyclables and hazardous wastes).
- Receptacles will be closed (i.e. fitted with a lockable lid) to eliminate the possibility of access by animals overnight.
- Wastes will be removed and disposed of at an appropriately licensed landfill and recyclables will be taken to a licensed recycling facility.
- Drill holes must be permanently capped as per legal requirement as soon as is practicable.

ix) Motivation where no alternative sites were considered

The proposed prospecting right area is targeted as it is known for Diamond, Diamond (alluvial) and Diamond (in kimberlite) deposits. The proposed prospecting right area is therefore regarded as the preferred site and alternative site have not been considered.

x) Statement motivating the alternative development location within the overall site

(Provide a statement motivating the final site layout that is proposed)

The prospecting phase is dependent on the results of the preceding phase. The location and layout of drill sites will be determined based on information derived from the non-invasive desktop and geophysical surveys. Proposed drill sites will be selected so as to avoid known heritage sites, water courses, dwellings and infrastructure where possible.

i) 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 plan) through the life of the activity (Including (i) a description of all environmental issues and risks that were identified during the environmental impact assessment process and (ii) 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.)

In order to identify the potential impacts associated with the proposed prospecting activities the following steps were undertaken:

- The stakeholder consultation process will be undertaken in a manner to be interactive, providing landowners and identified stakeholders with the opportunity to provide input into the project. This is a key focus, as the local residence has capabilities of providing site specific information, which may not be available in desktop research material. Stakeholders are requested to provide their views on the project and any potential concerns which they may have. All comments and concerns are captured and formulated into the impact assessment.
- A detailed desktop investigation was undertaken to determine the environmental setting in which the project is located.
- The ratings of the identified impacts were undertaken in a quantitative manner as provided in Impact Assessment Section. The ratings were undertaken in a manner to calculate the significance of each of the impacts.
- The identification of management measures are done based on the significance of the impacts and measures that have been considered appropriate and successful, specifically as Best Practical and Economical Options.

j) Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk

(This section of the report must consider all the known typical impacts of each of the activities (including those that could or should have been identified by knowledgeable persons) and not only those that were raised by registered interested and affected parties).

Table 5: Impact Assessment

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablation facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site off ice, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE <i>if not mitigated</i> | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE <i>if mitigated</i> |
|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Access Road | Destruction and / or disturbance of on-site fauna and flora. | Fauna and Flora | Construction Phase | Medium | Existing roads will be used as far as is practicable to minimize the potential loss of fauna and flora. | Low |
| | Destruction or loss of cultural and heritage resources | Cultural and heritage | Construction Phase | Medium | Contractors will be made aware of all the locations of identified heritage resources or features, the necessity of avoiding them. If any heritage resources are discovered as a result of the prospecting activities, such activities will cease with immediate effect and a qualified | Low |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construct ion, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated |
|--|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | archaeologist will be commissioned to assess their significance and determine appropriate mitigation measures. | |
| | Friction between local residents/ property owners and construction personnel | Social | Construction Phase | Medium | All prospecting personnel will be made aware of the local conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and the fact that some of the local residents may not welcome the prospecting activities in the area; There will be a strict requirement to treat local residents with respect | Low |
| | Soil Erosion | Soil | Construction Phase | Medium | Erosion protection humps will be constructed on any new roads that cross contour lines diagonally and new roads will be constructed in a manner where they do not cross contours at a blunt angle (45 to 90 degrees). All erosion damage should be | |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE <i>if not mitigated</i> | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE <i>if mitigated</i> |
|--|---|-------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| | | | | | fixed and any other damage to existing roads, like rutting due to movement of vehicles during wet conditions, will be fixed. | |
| | Vehicle noise impact to the site | Fauna | Construction Phase | Medium | Site activities will be conducted during daytime hours 07h00 – 17h30 to avoid night time noise disturbances. | Low |
| Site establishment: (Vegetation clearing of drill pad area, topsoil stripping of drill pad area, Excavation and lining of drill water sump) | Destruction and / or disturbance of onsite fauna and flora. | Fauna and Flora | Construction Phase | Medium | The removal of vegetation will be within the drill pad area and will be demarcated prior to construction, to ensure that the footprint of the disturbance is limited. | Low |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| | Destruction or loss of cultural and heritage resources | Cultural and heritage | Construction Phase | Medium | <p>Where necessary, directional drilling will be practised to assess ore reserves situated below identified heritage resources.</p> <p>A safe distance of at least 50 metres will be maintained between the identified heritage resource and prospecting activities;</p> <p>All personnel including contractors will be made aware of all the locations of identified</p> | Low |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | heritage resources or features, the necessity of avoiding them. If any heritage resources are discovered as a result of the prospecting activities, such activities will cease with immediate effect and a qualified archaeologist will be commissioned to assess their significance and determine appropriate mitigation measures. | |
| | Soil disturbance and erosion | Soil resources | Construction Phase | Medium | Topsoil stripping will be restricted to the footprint of the site under construction as far as possible to minimise soil erosion. Slope angles and erosion susceptible soils will be taken into account and brought to the attention of those doing construction and selecting sites to be disturbed. | Low |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | Where practicable topsoil will be stripped to a depth of 10cm and stockpiled separately. | |
| | Dust emission from Soil stripping | Air pollution and crop impact | Construction Phase | Medium | Dust suppression using water will be undertaken to manage dust emissions from vehicle movement and other construction activities as and when needed. Source of water will be agreed between the applicant and the farmers or authorised water suppliers. | Low |
| Waste generation and Management | Soil/Land pollution from waste that will be generated during construction activities | Soil/Land | Construction Phase | Medium | Waste separation will be undertaken at source and separate receptacles will be provided (i .e. general waste, | Low |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated |
|--|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | recyclables and hazardous waste). Wastes will be removed and disposed of at an appropriately licensed Landfill. | |
| Exploration drilling and core sample collection | Potential water and soil pollution resulting from hydrocarbon spills and drill maintenance activities. | Water and soil resources | Operational Phase | Medium | Vehicle maintenance will be undertaken off -site. In the event that vehicle maintenance is undertaken on-site(i.e. such as breakdown maintenance) , drip trays and / or UPVC sheets will be used to prevent spills and leaks onto the soil. Regular inspections of all vehicles will be carried out to ensure that all leaks are identified early and rectified. | Low |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | <p>Drill holes will be capped as soon as practicable to avoid cross contamination from saline aquifers. A concrete plug of atleast 30cm long will be set at the top of the competent rock layer.</p> <p>A spill kit will be available on each site where prospecting activities are in progress.</p> <p>Any spillages will be cleaned up immediately; and Drilling muds will be contained in lined drill sumps and this material will be removed from site and disposed in a licensed disposal facility.</p> | |
| | Destruction or loss of cultural and heritage resources | Cultural and heritage | Operational Phase | Medium | Where necessary, directional drilling will be practised to assess | Low |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | ore reserves situated below identified heritage resources. A safe distance of at least 50 metres will be maintained between the identified heritage resource and prospecting activities; All personnel including contractors will be made aware of all the locations of identified heritage resources or features, the necessity of avoiding them. | |
| | Dust emissions from drilling and vehicle movements | Air pollution and impact on crops | Operational Phase | Medium | Dust suppression using water will be undertaken as and when required to manage dust emissions from drilling by means of pouring some water into the borehole and dust from vehicle movement will be managed by using water cart to spray water over the dusty areas. | Low |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE <i>if not mitigated</i> | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE <i>if mitigated</i> |
|--|---|-----------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| | Noise from drilling activity | Fauna and Employee's health | Operational Phase | Medium | Drilling activities will be conducted during daytime hours 07h00 –17h30 to avoid night time noise disturbances. Ear plugs will be supplied to all persons working in high noise areas. | |
| | Impact on the ecosystems in the area Bush meat poaching | Fauna and Flora | Operational Phase | Medium | The prospecting areas will be clearly demarcated. Poaching or hunting of animals on site will be restricted, and security personnel will be deployed and present at all times during operation hours. | Low |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated |
|---|--|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Excavation and lining of drill water sump | Water and soil pollution resulting from disposal of drill fluids. | Water and Soil | Operational Phase | Medium | A sump will be constructed with a sufficient capacity to receive drill fluids and allow for evaporation. Drill holes will be capped as soon as practicable to avoid cross contamination from saline aquifers. A concrete plug of atleast 30cm long will be set at the top of the competent rock layer. The sump will be constructed to divert stormwater away and / or around the sump to avoid clean stormwater inflow. | Low |
| | Destruction or loss of cultural and heritage resources | Cultural and heritage | Operational Phase | Medium | Where necessary, directional drilling will be practised to assess ore reserves situated below identified heritage resources. A safe distance of at least 50 metres will be maintained | Low |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construct ion, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated |
|--|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | <p>between the identified heritage resource and prospecting activities;</p> <p>All personnel including contractors will be made aware of all the locations of identified heritage resources or features, the necessity of avoiding them.</p> <p>If any heritage resources are discovered as a result of the prospecting activities, such activities will cease with immediate effect and a qualified archaeologist will be commissioned to assess their significance and determine appropriate mitigation measures.</p> | |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Waste generation and Management | Soil/Land pollution from waste that will be generated during operation activities | Soil/Land | Operational phase | Medium | <p>Waste bins will be provided on site for the storage of waste.</p> <p>Waste separation will be undertaken at source and separate receptacles will be provided (i .e. general waste, recyclables and hazardous waste).</p> <p>Wastes will be removed and disposed of at an appropriately licensed Landfill.</p> | Low |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE <i>if not mitigated</i> | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE <i>if mitigated</i> |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Borehole capping | Destruction and / or disturbance of on site fauna. | fauna and flora | Decommissioning | Medium | Drilled holes will be temporarily plugged immediately after drilling is completed and remain plugged until they are permanently plugged below ground to eliminate the risk posed to fauna by open drilled holes. Drill holes will be capped as soon as practicable to avoid cross contamination from saline aquifers. A concrete plug of atleast 30cm long will be set at the top of the competent rock layer. | Low |
| Ripping of drill pad | Dust emissions from decommissioning activities | Air pollution | Decommissioning | Medium | Dust suppression using water will be under taken to manage dust emissions from vehicle movement where water cart will be used to spray water over the dusty areas. | Low |
| | Potential water and | Water and soil resources | Decommissioning | Medium | Spillages will be attended to as soon as they occur. | Low |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | soil pollution resulting from hydrocarbon spills. | | | | Depending on the nature and extent of the spill, contaminated soil must be either excavated or treated on-site. Drill holes will be capped as soon as practicable to avoid cross contamination from saline aquifers. A concrete plug of at least 30cm long will be set at the top of the competent rock layer. | |
| Re-vegetation | Soil erosion resulting from the re-spreading of topsoil before vegetation is re-established | Soil resources | Decommissioning | Medium | Mechanical erosion control methods will be implemented if required. This may include the use of geotextiles. Revegetation will be done during the rainy season and monitored during and shortly after the rainy season. | Low |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | <p>Re-vegetation will be conducted through hand seeding exposed areas using indigenous grass species as determined by a suitably qualified ecologist .</p> <p>Emergence score will form part of the monitoring about 21 days after seeding, to be able to do timeous corrections to poor vegetation establishment.</p> <p>Re-vegetation efforts will be Monitored for a period of six months after initial seeding.</p> <p>Once 60% basal cover has been achieved the site can be considered to have reached acceptable cover.</p> | |
| Drill water sump | Ground water pollution resulting from the | Ground water | Decommissioning | Medium | Water from the initial sump will be tankered for use to the next borehole until the last borehole. | Low |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | percolation of water in sump into the ground | | | | At the end of the drilling activity, such water will be tested for a waste classification and be disposed to a site according to such classification and the sump will be closed and the areas will be re-vegetated Drill holes will be capped as soon as practicable to avoid cross contamination from saline aquifers. A concrete plug of atleast 30cm long will be set at the top of the competent rock layer to avoid groundwater contamination. | |
| Waste generation and Management | Soil/Land pollution from waste that will be generated during operation activities | Soil | Decommissioning | Medium | Waste bins will be provided on site for the storage of waste. Waste separation will be undertaken at source and separate receptacles will be | Low |

| NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etc. | POTENTIAL IMPACT (Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts) (e.g. dust , noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE <i>In which impact is anticipated</i> (e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post - closure) | SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated | MITIGATION TYPE (modify, remedy, control , or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control , dust control , rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. | SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated |
|--|---|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | provided (i .e. general waste, recyclables and hazardous waste). Wastes will be removed and disposed of at an appropriately licensed Landfill. | |
| Access road management | Loss of fertile top soil | Soil | Decommissioning | Medium | Access roads after the operational phase of the project activities will be maintained and rutting will be repaired. New access roads will be rehabilitated by scarifying and vegetating to a satisfactory level. | Low |

The supporting impact assessment conducted by the EAP must be attached as an appendix, marked **Appendix**

k) Summary of specialist reports

(This summary must be completed if any specialist reports informed the impact assessment and final site layout process and must be in the following tabular form):-

| LIST OF STUDIES UNDERTAKEN | RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIST REPORTS | SPECIALIST RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE EIA REPORT <i>(Mark with an X where applicable)</i> | REFERENCE TO APPLICABLE SECTION OF REPORT WHERE SPECIALIST RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED. |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| No specialist studies have been undertaken. A desktop analysis has been followed that informs the compilation of this assessment. | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Attach copies of Specialist Reports as appendices

I) Environmental impact statement

i) Summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment;

- The significance of potential environmental impacts can be reduced to **Medium – Low** with implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring.
- Cumulative noise and visual impacts are rated with a negligible significance.
- Likewise, potential impacts on the socio-economic environment and livelihoods can be mitigated to **Medium – Low** significance.
- There is a need for proper waste management for mud and other wastes generated during drilling activities and such wastes must not flow into the natural streams.

All of the identified impacts will occur for a limited time and the extent of the impacts will be localised. All of the identified impacts can be suitably mitigated with the overall residual impact ratings being Low. After exploration activities have been decommissioned, the prospecting area will be rehabilitated to pre-drilling conditions/status and the negative environmental and socioeconomic impacts will cease to occur.

ii) Final Site Map

Provide a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed overall activity and its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site indicating any areas that should be avoided, including buffers.

The exact location of drilling points cannot be pinpointed as the prospecting activities are conducted in phases, and each phase depends on the success of the previous phase. The drill points will be identified after the geophysical surveys have confirmed the presence of the ore body. A detailed map can be produced after the geophysical surveys has been undertaken, although the map will be subjected to changes depending on the results of the preliminary drilling and assaying.

iii) Summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives;

- Increased ambient noise levels resulting from all prospecting activities.
- Potential water and soil contamination from hydrocarbon spills emanating from vehicles and machines and soil erosion which may impact on the environmental resources utilized by communities, landowners and other stakeholders.
- Potential water and soil pollution impacts resulting from hydrocarbon spills and soil erosion which may impact on ecosystem functioning.

- Increased vehicle activity within the area resulting in the possible destruction and disturbance of fauna and flora.
- Influx of persons (job seekers) to site as a result of increased activity and the possible resultant increase in opportunities of crime.
- Visual impacts created by drilling activities.
- Creation of short term employment opportunities.

m) Proposed impact management objectives and the impact management outcomes for inclusion in the EMPr;

(Based on the assessment and where applicable the recommendations from specialist reports, the recording of proposed impact management objectives, and the impact management outcomes for the development for inclusion in the EMPr as well as for inclusion as conditions of authorisation).

Impact management objectives are described in terms of the Mitigation Hierarchy of the ERM Impact Assessment Standard. The mitigation hierarchy is as follows:

- **Avoid at Source:** Reduce at Source: avoiding or reducing at source through the design of the Project (e.g., avoiding by siting or re-routing activity away from sensitive areas or reducing by restricting the working area or changing the time of the activity).
- **Abate on Site:** add something to the design to abate the impact (e.g., pollution control equipment, traffic controls, perimeter screening and landscaping).
- **Abate at Receptor:** if an impact cannot be abated on-site then control measures can be implemented off-site (e.g., noise barriers to reduce noise impact at a nearby residence or fencing to prevent animals straying onto the site).
- **Repair or Remedy:** some impacts involve unavoidable damage to a resource (e.g. agricultural land and forestry due to creating access, work camps or materials storage areas) and these impacts can be addressed through repair, restoration or reinstatement measures.
- **Compensate in Kind; Compensate Through Other Means:** where other mitigation approaches are not possible or fully effective, then compensation for loss, damage and disturbance might be appropriate (e.g., planting to replace damaged vegetation, financial compensation for damaged crops or providing community facilities for loss of fisheries access, recreation and amenity space).

Impact management objectives:

- Provide sufficient information to strategically plan the prospecting activities as to avoid unnecessary social and environmental impacts
- Provide sufficient information and guidance to plan the prospecting activities in a manner that would reduce impacts (both social and Environmental) as far as practicable.

- Ensure an approach that will provide the necessary confidence in terms of environmental compliance.
- Provide a management plan that is effective and practical for implementation

Through the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, it is anticipated that the identified social and environmental impacts can be managed and mitigated effectively. Through the implementation of the mitigation and management measures it is expected that:

- Noise impacts can be managed through consultation and through the restriction of operating hours;
- The pollution of soil and water resources can be effectively managed through containment;
- Ecological impact can be managed through the implementation of pollution prevention measures, minimising land clearing, restricting working hours (faunal disturbances) and rehabilitation.
- Concerns regarding access control to the farm can be managed through the development and ensuring compliance to an appropriate access control procedure.
- Risks associated with crime can be mitigated through avoiding recruitment activities on site as well as monitoring and reporting.
- Visual impacts can be minimized through giving consideration to drill site, infrastructure placement and materials used.
- Impact on heritage and cultural resources (features) due to the planned invasive activities such as drilling and camp site preparation can be avoided by complying with SAHRA requirements

n) Aspects for inclusion as conditions of Authorisation

Any aspects which must be made conditions of the Environmental Authorisation

- A map detailing the drilling locations should be submitted to the relevant landowners and the DWS and DMR prior to the commencement of these activities;
- No activities, with the exception of the soil sampling, may take place within 100m from any watercourse and infrastructures.
- The drilling activities should be restricted to daytime;
- All wastes generated must be disposed of at an appropriate registered landfill and disposal certificate be kept on site.
- Clearing of vegetation should be limited to the working area only.
- Sealing of boreholes in the competent rock layer under the weathered zone for closure
- Agreeing compensation with landowners before any activity starts on their land
- Sign-off be obtained from landowners after rehabilitation that they are satisfied with the closure work.

o) Description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge

(Which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed)

- Detailed site layout is not available due to the nature of the prospecting activities. The study is therefore undertaken as a holistic assessment of the overall site.

p) Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised

i) Reasons why the activity should be authorized or not

It is the opinion of the EAP that the proposed prospecting activities should be authorised. In reaching this conclusion the EAP has considered that;

- The exploration program will be developed in a stepwise manner commencing with non-invasive activities to bring refinement to understanding of the geological anomaly;
- Should the exploration program advance to include the need for exploration drilling, the environmental impacts associated with the limited drilling activities are deemed to be minimal provided that the proposed mitigation is implemented;
- The spatial extent of the physical impact is 0.01 hectare per drill site over a prospecting right license area of 702 hectares; a maximum of 5 drill sites will be established in total throughout the duration of the drilling programme and therefore the maximum anticipated footprint is 0.08 ha (total area to be disturbed by entire prospecting activities);
- With appropriate care and consideration the impacts resulting from drilling can be suitably avoided, minimised or mitigated;
- With implementing the appropriate rehabilitation activities, the impacts associated with the drilling activities can be reversed; and
- Without implementation of prospecting activities the knowledge concerning the potential mineral resource within the prospecting right area will not be confirmed.

ii) Conditions that must be included in the authorisation

- A map detailing the drilling locations should be submitted to the relevant landowners and the DWS and DMR prior to the commencement of these activities;
- No activities, with the exception of the soil sampling, may take place within 100m from any watercourse and infrastructures.
- The drilling activities should be restricted to daytime;

- All wastes generated must be disposed of at an appropriate registered landfill and disposal certificate be kept on site.
- Sealing of boreholes in the competent rock layer under the weathered zone for closure
- Sign-off must be obtained from landowners after rehabilitation that they are satisfied with the closure work.
- Agreeing compensation with landowners before any activity starts on their land

q) Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required

The Prospecting Right has been applied for a period of 5 years. The Environmental Authorisation should therefore allow for the 5 years of prospecting and one year for decommissioning and rehabilitation.

r) Undertaking

Confirm that the undertaking required to meet the requirements of this section is provided at the end of the EMPr and is applicable to both the Basic assessment report and the Environmental Management Programme report.

An undertaken by the EAP and the client is provided for in Section 2 of the EMP.

s) Financial Provision

State the amount that is required to both manage and rehabilitate the environment in respect of rehabilitation.

The site rehabilitation processes will require **R25 576.00**

(i) Explain how the aforesaid amount was derived.

The aforesaid amount was derived using the department of mineral resource guideline document for the evaluation of the quantum of closure-related financial provision provided by a mine.

(ii) Confirm that this amount can be provided for from operating expenditure

(Confirm that the amount, is anticipated to be an operating cost and is provided for as such in the Mining work programme, Financial and Technical Competence Report or Prospecting Work Programme as the case may be).

Should Prospecting Right be granted, Wealthage House of Capital (Pty) Ltd will make provision for the estimated closure cost by means of a Bank Guarantee or any other means available and accepted by the Competent Authority.

t) **Specific Information required by the competent Authority**

- i) **Compliance with the provisions of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) read with section 24 (3) (a) and (7) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). The EIA report must include the:-**

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

*(Provide the results of Investigation, assessment, and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting on any directly affected person including the landowner, lawful occupier, or, where applicable, potential beneficiaries of any land restitution claim, attach the investigation report as an **Appendix**).*

A full consultation process is being implemented during the environmental authorisation process. The purpose of the consultation is to provide affected persons the opportunity to raise any potential concerns. As part of the consultation process the land claims commissioner will be contacted to identify if there are any claims on land covered by this application.

Concerns raised will be captured and addressed within the public participation section of this report once finalised and submitted to the authorities. As the final positioning of the drill sites cannot be confirmed without completion of phase 1 of the prospecting programme, a recommendation has been made to ensure that the directly affected landowners are re-consulted prior to implementing invasive activities (drilling). The purpose of the re-consultation is to ensure that socio-economic impacts on directly affected persons can be raised and where possible addressed.

Table 6: Impact Summary

| Potential Impact | Significance Pre-Mitigation | Significance Post-Mitigation |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Socio- Economic Environment and Livelihoods | | |
| Creation of Employment opportunities | Minor (+) | Minor (+) |
| Loss of Productive land for Agricultural Purposes | Minor (-) | Insignificant (-) |
| Physical and Economic Impacts | | |
| Water and Soil Pollution resulting from spillages of hydrocarbons | Moderate (-) | Minor (-) |

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Increased noise levels from the fly-overs planes and drilling activities | Major (-) | Moderate (-) |
| Generation of wastes that would be injected into local waste stream | Major (-) | Minor (-) |
| Legal and Legacy Issues | | |
| Resentment and anger from unfulfilled expectations | Moderate (-) | Minor (-) |
| Influx of job seekers | Moderate (-) | Minor (-) |
| Criminal activities (Site invasion) | Moderate (-) | Minor (-) |

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

*(Provide the results of Investigation, assessment, and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting on any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) with the exception of the national estate contemplated in section 3(2)(i)(vi) and (vii) of that Act, attach the investigation report as **Appendix 2.19.2** and confirm that the applicable mitigation is reflected in 2.5.3; 2.11.6.and 2.12.herein).*

As outlined in Section d (ii), of this report, prospecting will be undertaken in phases; the first phase being a desktop assessment, followed by ground and/or aerial magnetic survey and soil sampling

Based on the outcome of these activities, soil sampling and potential drill sites will be determined. Potential heritage impact may only occur once soil sampling and geophysics have been used to identify sites for drilling, and it is therefore recommended that any Heritage Artefacts that may be encountered should be reported to SAHRA and at the mean time all the activities should cease.

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

*(the EAP managing the application must provide the competent authority with detailed, written proof of an investigation as required by section 24(4)(b)(i) of the Act and motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives, as contemplated in sub-regulation 22(2)(h), exist. The EAP must attach such motivation as **Appendix 4**).*

The proposed prospecting activities (including the drilling) requested as part of this authorisation is the only current viable manner in which a mineral resource can be identified and used to generate a SAMREC compliant resource which is a minimum requirement to determine whether it is economically viable to invest in mining activities in the area.

PART B

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

1. Draft environmental management programme.

a) Details of the EAP,

(Confirm that the requirement for the provision of the details and expertise of the EAP are already included in PART A, section 1(a) herein as required).

The requirement for the provision of the details and expertise of the EAP are included in PART A, section 1(a).

b) Description of the Aspects of the Activity

(Confirm that the requirement to describe the aspects of the activity that are covered by the draft environmental management programme is already included in PART A, section (1)(h) herein as required).

The requirement to describe the aspects of the activity that are covered by the draft environmental management programme is already included in PART A, section (1) (h).

c) Composite Map

(Provide 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)

Not Available at this stage

d) Description of Impact management objectives including management statements

i) Determination of closure objectives

(Ensure that the closure objectives are informed by the type of environment described)

As previously mentioned, each phase of prospecting activities is dependent on the success of the previous phase. The location and extent of soil sampling and drill sites can therefore not be determined at this stage. The closure objectives thus are as follows:

- Eliminate any safety risk associated with drill holes and sumps through adequate drill hole capping and backfilling.
- Remove and / or rehabilitate all pollution and pollution sources such as waste materials and spills;

- To loosen the hardened surfaces which were used for access roads and re-vegetate with indigenous species.
- Establish rehabilitated area which is not subjected to soil erosion which may result in the loss of soil, degradation of the environment and cause pollution of surface water resources;
- Restore disturbed area and re-vegetate these areas with indigenous vegetation to restore the ecological function of such areas as far as is practicable.

ii) Volumes and rate of water use required for the operation.

The drilling activities will use between 2 000L per day which falls within “small industrial user” where the use is less than twenty cubic metres per day for prospecting. Therefore the water that will be used for the prospecting activities will be sourced on agreement from an existing authorized water user which could be either the land owner or local municipality. The department responsible for water resources shall be consulted with regards to any water related agreement with either the land owner or local municipality prior to drilling. No water will be abstracted in terms of section 21(a) of National Water Act, 1998 (Act no. 36 of 1998).

iii) Has a water use licence has been applied for?

None of the proposed planned prospecting activities falls within the ambit of section 21 water uses in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998). Therefore, a water use licence application is not required for this proposed prospecting programme.

iv) Impacts to be mitigated in their respective phases

Measures to rehabilitate the environment affected by the undertaking of any listed activity

Table 7: Impacts Mitigation

| Prospecting right Application | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---|------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Activities | Phase | Size and Scale of Disturbance | Potential Impact | Aspect Affected | Mitigation Measures | Compliance with Standards | Time Period for Implementation |
| Desktop Study | Planning | None | No Impact | None | None | Not applicable | N/A |
| Geophysical Surveys | Planning | 702ha | Noise nuisance affecting local schools, hospitals and livestock farming | Noise Generation | Notify directly affected parties of the planned date the fly-over activities will be undertaken Access control measures must be agreed on with land owners | Not applicable | Throughout Geophysical Survey Phase |

| Prospecting right Application | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Activities | Phase | Size and Scale of Disturbance | Potential Impact | Aspect Affected | Mitigation Measures | Compliance with Standards | Time Period for Implementation |
| Access Roads | Construction | 0.02ha | Destruction and/or disturbance of on-site fauna and flora. Soil compaction and erosion | Flora and fauna Soil | Use of existing road in all instances as far as is practicable. Where track clearing is necessary, raised blade clearing will be conducted to minimise disturbance and aid rehabilitation efforts and significant vegetation such as trees and large shrubs will be avoided. Site activities will be conducted during daytime hours 07h00–17h30 to avoid night time noise disturbances and night time collisions with fauna. | The prospecting activities must be under taken in line with the approved Prospecting Works Programme. The financial provision required for rehabilitation must be guaranteed before commencement of prospecting activities. All prospecting activities will be located outside 100 m from watercourses on site (rivers, streams, | Throughout the project. |

| Prospecting right Application | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Activities | Phase | Size and Scale of Disturbance | Potential Impact | Aspect Affected | Mitigation Measures | Compliance with Standards | Time Period for Implementation |
| | | | | | <p>Vehicle speed will be reduced, particularly in highly vegetated areas is one way to avoid deaths by vehicle impacts.</p> <p>Access control procedures must be agreed on with farm owners and all project personnel.</p> <p>Erosion protection humps will be constructed on any new roads that cross contour lines diagonally and new roads will be constructed in a manner where they do not cross contours at a blunt angle (45 to 90 degrees). All erosion damage should be fixed and</p> | <p>attenuation dams, and boreholes)</p> <p>All prospecting activities will be located outside 500 m from wetlands on site.</p> | |

| Prospecting right Application | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| Activities | Phase | Size and Scale of Disturbance | Potential Impact | Aspect Affected | Mitigation Measures | Compliance with Standards | Time Period for Implementation |
| | | | | | any other damage to existing roads, like rutting due to movement of vehicles during wet conditions, should be fixed. | | |
| Drill Site Establishment | Construction | Within 0.08ha | <p>Destruction and/or disturbance of on-site fauna and flora.</p> <p>Soil disturbance and topsoil stockpiling resulting in soil compaction and erosion.</p> <p>Dust emission resulting from site clearing of vegetation and stockpiling of topsoil</p> <p>Influx of persons (job seekers) to site as a result of increased activity resulting in</p> | <p>Loss of Biodiversity</p> <p>Soil Contamination</p> <p>Water Contamination</p> <p>Surrounding communities</p> | <p>Where practicable topsoil will be stripped to a depth of less than 10 cm.</p> <p>Vegetation removed through lower blade clearing will be mixed with topsoil to increase organic content and to preserve the seed bank in order to aid rehabilitation efforts.</p> <p>Topsoil will be stockpiled to a maximum height of 1.5 m</p> | <p>The prospecting activities must be under taken in line with the approved Prospecting Works Programme.</p> <p>The prospecting programme must be carried out recognizing and considering the conditions of the</p> | Concurrently with completion of prospecting activities |

| Prospecting right Application | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Activities | Phase | Size and Scale of Disturbance | Potential Impact | Aspect Affected | Mitigation Measures | Compliance with Standards | Time Period for Implementation |
| | | | increased incidents of theft and opportunistic crime. | | <p>Dust suppression will be conducted as and when required to minimize the use of water. Source of water will be agreed between the applicant and the farmers or authorised water suppliers.</p> <p>Slope angles and erosion susceptible soils will be taken into account and brought to the attention of those doing construction and selecting sites to be disturbed.</p> <p>All operations vehicle will be kept in good conditions, maintained, and fitted with modern exhaust systems.</p> | environmental authorisation. | |

| Prospecting right Application | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| Activities | Phase | Size and Scale of Disturbance | Potential Impact | Aspect Affected | Mitigation Measures | Compliance with Standards | Time Period for Implementation |
| | | | | | <p>Prohibition of burning of material on site.</p> <p>All personnel will be equipped with personal protection equipment to comply with Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996.</p> | | |
| Drill site Preparation and drilling activities | Operational | Within 0.08ha | <p>Potential water and soil pollution resulting from hydrocarbon spills and drill maintenance activities.</p> <p>Dust emissions from drilling and general site activities</p> <p>Loss of flora</p> | <p>Water contamination</p> <p>Soil contamination</p> <p>Air quality deterioration</p> <p>Visual disturbances</p> <p>Health and Safety</p> | <p>The removal of vegetation within the borehole sump area will be minimized.</p> <p>Avoid unnecessary encroachment on unplanned areas.</p> <p>Keep 100 m horizontal distance from water bodies.</p> | <p>The prospecting activities must be under taken in line with the approved Prospecting Works Programme.</p> <p>The prospecting programme must be carried out recognizing and considering the</p> | Concurrently with completion of prospecting activities |

| Prospecting right Application | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Activities | Phase | Size and Scale of Disturbance | Potential Impact | Aspect Affected | Mitigation Measures | Compliance with Standards | Time Period for Implementation |
| | | | <p>Potential bush meat poaching</p> <p>Poor access control</p> <p>Influx of persons (job seekers) to site as a result of increased activity resulting in increased incidents of theft and opportunistic crime.</p> | <p>vegetation and animals</p> <p>Surrounding communities</p> | <p>Keep appropriate distance from sensitive and protected site (500 m).</p> <p>Follow approved plans at all times.</p> <p>Where applicable, restore biodiversity after closure by reinstating indigenous species.</p> <p>Keep mine vehicles in good repair order to avoid leakages.</p> <p>Veld fire management plan.</p> <p>Ensure that the topsoil is stockpiled to have a height</p> | <p>conditions of the environmental authorisation.</p> | |

| Prospecting right Application | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Activities | Phase | Size and Scale of Disturbance | Potential Impact | Aspect Affected | Mitigation Measures | Compliance with Standards | Time Period for Implementation |
| | | | | | <p>that will prevent the reduction in the fertility of the topsoil.</p> <p>To ensure regular communication with interested and affected parties.</p> <p>The prospecting areas must be clearly demarcated.</p> <p>Access control procedures must be agreed on with land/property owners.</p> <p>Hunting or poaching of small animals will be restricted on site, security personnel will be deployed and always present during operation times.</p> | | |

| Prospecting right Application | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|
| Activities | Phase | Size and Scale of Disturbance | Potential Impact | Aspect Affected | Mitigation Measures | Compliance with Standards | Time Period for Implementation |
| | | | | | Drill holes will be capped as soon as practicable to avoid cross contamination from saline aquifers. A concrete plug of atleast 30cm long will be set at the top of the competent rock layer. | | |
| Equipment storage , Fuel handling | Operational | Within 0.08ha | Spillages and leaks contaminating water and soil. Improper sewage removal methods resulting in contamination of soil and water. | Soil Contamination Water contamination Health and Safety risks | The chemical toilets must be emptied regularly by a certified company. All chemical storage containers must be clearly marked and material handling sheet be provided. The chemicals should be stored in sealed containers on a bunded surface. | Fuel and chemicals will be stored according to storage specifications | Concurrently with completion of prospecting activities |

| Prospecting right Application | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Activities | Phase | Size and Scale of Disturbance | Potential Impact | Aspect Affected | Mitigation Measures | Compliance with Standards | Time Period for Implementation |
| | | | | | <p>Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment must be provided to staff working with hazardous chemicals.</p> <p>Spillages must be attended to as soon as they occur.</p> <p>Depending on the nature and extent of the spill, contaminated soil must be either excavated or treated on-site.</p> <p>Contaminated remediation materials must be carefully removed from the area of the spill so as to prevent further release of petrochemicals to</p> | | |

| Prospecting right Application | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| Activities | Phase | Size and Scale of Disturbance | Potential Impact | Aspect Affected | Mitigation Measures | Compliance with Standards | Time Period for Implementation |
| | | | | | the environment, and stored in adequate containers until appropriate disposal. | | |
| Removal of temporary infrastructure | Closure Phase | Within 0.08ha | <p>Loss of fauna on site</p> <p>Dust emissions from decommissioning activities</p> <p>Poor access control resulting in impacts on Cattle movement, and grazing activities.</p> | <p>Health and Safety Hazards</p> <p>Soil Contamination</p> <p>Water Contamination</p> <p>Air Pollution</p> <p>Control traffic movement</p> | <p>Drill holes will be capped as soon as practicable to avoid cross contamination from saline aquifers. A concrete plug of atleast 30cm long will be set at the top of the competent rock layer.</p> <p>Access control procedures must be agreed on with farm owners and all staff trained.</p> <p>All fuel storage tanks will be emptied prior to removal.</p> | <p>The prospecting activities must be under taken in line with the approved Prospecting Works Programme.</p> <p>The prospecting programme must be carried out recognizing and considering the conditions of the environmental authorisation.</p> | Concurrently with completion of prospecting activities |

| Prospecting right Application | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Activities | Phase | Size and Scale of Disturbance | Potential Impact | Aspect Affected | Mitigation Measures | Compliance with Standards | Time Period for Implementation |
| | | | | | <p>Drill holes must be permanently capped as soon as is practicable to eliminate the risk of groundwater contamination.</p> <p>Re-vegetation will be conducted through hand seeding exposed areas using indigenous grass species as determined by a suitably qualified ecologist.</p> | | |

e) Impact Management Outcomes

(A description of impact management outcomes, identifying the standard of impact management required for the aspects contemplated in paragraph)

| ACTIVITY (Whether listed or not listed). | POTENTIAL IMPACT | ASPECTS AFFECTED | PHASE | MITIGATION TYPE | STANDARD TO BE ACHIEVED |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|--------------|---|--|
| Desktop Study | No Impact | None | Planning | None | Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme |
| Geophysical Surveys | Noise nuisance affecting local communities | Noise Generation | Planning | Control Deviation from approved PWP. Control through limiting activities to day time and an open and transparent channel of communication Control of access into the prospecting site. | Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme |
| Access Roads | Destruction and/or disturbance of on-site fauna and flora. Potential destruction of heritage resources Soil compaction and erosion | Flora and fauna Soil Heritage resources | Construction | A use existing road in all instances as far as is practicable. Site activities will be conducted during day time hours from 07h00 to 17h30 to avoid night time noise disturbances Dust suppression will be carried out as and when required | Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme Comply with the requirements by SAHRA. No damage may result on heritage and cultural significant sites. |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | <p>As part of rehabilitation, all compacted areas will be ripped and revegetated.</p> <p>Access control procedures must be agreed on with land owners</p> <p>Prior to the establishment of new access roads, a heritage impact assessment must be under taken and mitigation and /or management measure for the protection of such resources must be implemented</p> <p>Erosion protection humps will be constructed on any new roads that cross contour lines diagonally and new roads will be constructed in a manner where they do not cross contours at a blunt angle (45 to 90 degrees). All erosion damage should be fixed and any other damage to existing roads, like rutting due to</p> | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--------------|---|---|
| | | | | movement of vehicles during wet conditions, will be fixed. | |
| Drill Site Establishment | <p>Potential destruction of heritage and cultural resources</p> <p>Destruction and/or disturbance of on-site fauna and flora.</p> <p>Soil disturbance and topsoil stockpiling resulting in soil compaction and erosion.</p> <p>Dust emission resulting from site clearing of vegetation and stockpiling of topsoil</p> <p>Influx of persons (job seekers) to site as a result of increased activity resulting in increased incidents of theft and opportunistic crime.</p> | <p>Loss of Biodiversity</p> <p>Soil Contamination</p> <p>Water Contamination</p> <p>Heritage and cultural resources</p> <p>Surrounding communities</p> | Construction | <p>Prior to the establishment of new access roads, a heritage impact assessment must be undertaken and mitigation and /or management measure for the protection of such resources must be implemented</p> <p>Heritage resources will be identified and marked a no go area and if any of the unknown resources is encountered during drilling the activity will cease and proper action will be taken.</p> <p>Disturbance will be limited to the working areas and protected trees will be avoided at all times.</p> <p>Where practicable topsoil will be stripped to a depth of less than 10 cm.</p> | <p>Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme</p> <p>Maintain communication with affected and Interested parties</p> <p>Comply with the requirements by SAHRA</p> <p>No damage may result on heritage and cultural significant sites.</p> |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------|---|--|
| | | | | <p>Dust suppression will be conducted as and when required.</p> <p>To minimize the use of water on site, dust suppression will be carried out within the demarcated prospecting site</p> <p>Casual labour will not be recruited at the site to eliminate the incentive for persons travelling to site seeking employment.</p> <p>The landowner (all private and state land owners) will be notified of unauthorized persons encountered on site</p> | |
| Drill site Preparation and drilling activities | <p>Potential water and soil pollution resulting from hydrocarbon spills and drill maintenance activities.</p> <p>Dust emissions from drilling and general site activities</p> | <p>Water contamination</p> <p>Soil contamination</p> <p>Air quality deterioration</p> <p>Visual disturbances</p> | Operational | <p>Vehicle maintenance will be undertaken offsite.</p> <p>Keep mine vehicles in good repair order to avoid leakages</p> | <p>Remain within the approved Prospecting Work programme.</p> <p>Protect sensitive areas</p> <p>Prevent contamination of environmental elements.</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| | <p>Vehicle traffic and drill noise impact affecting animals.</p> <p>Bush meat poaching</p> <p>Poor access control</p> <p>Influx of persons (job seekers) to site as a result of increased activity resulting in increased incidents of theft and opportunistic crime.</p> | <p>Health and Safety</p> <p>Loss of vegetation and animals</p> <p>Surrounding communities</p> | <p>In the event that vehicle maintenance is undertaken on-site (i .e. such as breakdown maintenance), drip trays will be used to prevent spills and leaks onto the soil.</p> <p>Poaching or hunting of animals on site will be restricted, and security personnel will be deployed and present at all times during operation hours.</p> <p>Regular inspections of all vehicles must be carried out to ensure that all leaks are identified early and repaired.</p> <p>Dust suppression will be conducted as and when required.</p> <p>To minimize the use of water on site, dust suppression will be carried out within the demarcated prospecting site</p> | <p>Creates risk and hazards free environment</p> |
|--|---|---|---|--|

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------|--|--|
| | | | | <p>Site activities will be conducted during day time hours from 07h00 to 17h30 to avoid night time noise disturbances</p> <p>Access control procedures must be agreed on with land owners</p> <p>Casual labour will not be recruited at the site to eliminate the incentive for persons travelling to site seeking employment.</p> <p>The landowner (all private and state land owners) will be notified of unauthorized persons encountered on site</p> | |
| Equipment storage and Fuel handling | <p>Spillages and leaks contaminating water and soil.</p> <p>Improper sewage removal methods resulting in contamination of soil and water.</p> | <p>Soil Contamination</p> <p>Water contamination</p> <p>Health and Safety risks</p> | Operational | <p>The chemical toilets must be emptied regularly by a certified company.</p> <p>All chemical storage containers must be clearly marked and material handling sheet be provided.</p> | <p>Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme</p> <p>Fuel and chemicals will be stored according to storage specifications</p> |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | <p>The chemicals should be stored in sealed containers on a bunded surface.</p> <p>Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment must be provided to staff working with hazardous chemicals.</p> <p>Spillages must be attended to as soon as they occur.</p> <p>Depending on the nature and extent of the spill, contaminated soil must be either excavated or treated on-site.</p> <p>Contaminated remediation materials must be carefully removed from the area of the spill so as to prevent further release of petrochemicals to the environment, and stored in adequate containers until appropriate disposal.</p> | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------------|--|---|
| <p>Removal of temporary infrastructure</p> | <p>Loss of fauna on site</p> <p>Dust emissions from decommissioning activities</p> <p>Poor access control resulting in impacts on Cattle movement, and grazing activities.</p> <p>Potential water and soil pollution resulting from hydrocarbon spills.</p> | <p>Health and Safety Hazards</p> <p>Soil Contamination</p> <p>Water Contamination</p> <p>Air Pollution</p> <p>Control traffic movement</p> | <p>Closure Phase</p> | <p>Re-vegetation will be conducted through hand seeding exposed areas using indigenous grass species as determined by a suitably qualified ecologist.</p> <p>Drill holes must be permanently capped as soon as practicable.</p> <p>All fuel storage tanks will be emptied prior to removal.</p> <p>Drill holes must be permanently capped as soon as is practicable to eliminate the risk of groundwater contamination.</p> <p>Access control procedures must be agreed on with farm owners and all staff trained.</p> <p>Dust suppression will be conducted as and when required.</p> | <p>Remain within prospecting work programme.</p> <p>Remain within noise control standards.</p> <p>Remain within pollution control standards</p> |
|--|---|--|----------------------|--|---|

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | To minimize the use of water on site, dust suppression will be carried out within the demarcated prospecting site | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|

f) Impact Management Actions

(A description of impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management objectives and outcomes contemplated in paragraphs (c) and (d) will be achieved).

| ACTIVITY (whether listed or not listed) | POTENTIAL IMPACT | MITIGATION TYPE | TIME PERIOD FOR IMPLEMENTATION | COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Desktop Study | No Impact | None | N/A | Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Geophysical Surveys | Noise nuisance affecting local schools, hospitals and livestock farming | Control Deviation from approved PWP. Control through limiting activities to day time and an open and transparent channel of communication Control of access into the prospecting site. | Throughout Geophysical Survey Phase | Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme |
| Access Roads | Destruction and/or disturbance of on-site fauna and flora. | A use of existing road in all instances as far as is practicable. Site activities will be conducted during day time hours from 07h00 to 17h30 to avoid night time noise disturbances Dust suppression will be carried out as and when required | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme |
| | Soil compaction and erosion | As part of rehabilitation, all compacted areas will be ripped and revegetated. Erosion protection humps will be constructed on any new roads that cross contour lines diagonally and new roads will be constructed in a manner where they do not cross contours at a blunt angle | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Retain topsoil integrity for the reuse in rehabilitation. |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| | | (45 to 90 degrees). All erosion damage should be fixed and any other damage to existing roads, like rutting due to movement of vehicles during wet conditions, will be fixed. | | |
| | Noise disturbance | Keep all vehicles in good repair. Site activities will be conducted during day time hours from 07h00 to 17h30 to avoid night time noise disturbances. | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme |
| | Poor access control | Access control procedures must be agreed on with land owners | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme |
| | Potential destruction of heritage resources | Prior to the establishment of new access roads, a heritage impact assessment must be under taken and mitigation and /or management measure for the protection of such resources must be implemented | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Comply with the requirements by SAHRA. No damage may result on heritage and cultural significant sites. |
| Drill Site Establishment | Potential destruction of heritage resources | Prior to the establishment of new access roads, a heritage impact assessment must be under taken and mitigation and /or management measure for | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Comply with the requirements by SAHRA. |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | <p>the protection of such resources must be implemented</p> <p>Heritages resources will be identified and marked a no go area and if any of the unknown resources is encountered during drilling the activity will cease and proper action will be taken.</p> | | No damage may result on heritage and cultural significant sites. |
| | Destruction and/or disturbance of on-site fauna and flora. | Disturbance will be limited to the working areas and protected trees will be avoided at all times. | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme |
| | Soil disturbance and topsoil stockpiling resulting in soil compaction and erosion. | <p>Topsoil will be stockpiled to a maximum height of 1.5m</p> <p>Where practicable topsoil will be stripped to a depth of less than 10 cm.</p> | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | <p>Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme</p> <p>Retain topsoil integrity for the reuse in rehabilitation.</p> |
| | Dust emission resulting from site clearing of vegetation and stockpiling of topsoil | <p>Dust suppression will be conducted as and when required.</p> <p>To minimize the use of water on site, dust suppression will be carried out within the demarcated prospecting site</p> | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Remain within the designated area demarcated for prospecting activities. |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| | Influx of persons (job seekers) to site as a result of increased activity resulting in increased incidents of theft and opportunistic crime. | Casual labour will not be recruited at the site to eliminate the incentive for persons travelling to site seeking employment. The landowner (all private and state land owners) will be notified of unauthorized persons encountered on site | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Prospecting will be carried out in a manner to prevent crime at the site |
| Drill site Preparation and drilling activities | Potential water and soil pollution resulting from hydrocarbon spills and drill maintenance activities. Bush meat poaching | Vehicle maintenance will be undertaken offsite. Keep mine vehicles in good repair order to avoid leakages In the event that vehicle maintenance is undertaken on-site (i .e. such as breakdown maintenance), drip trays will be used to prevent spills and leaks onto the soil. Regular inspections of all vehicles must be carried out to ensure that all leaks are identified early and repaired. Poaching or hunting of animals on site will be restricted, and security personnel will be deployed and present at all times during operation hours. | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Dust emissions from drilling and general site activities | <p>Dust suppression will be conducted as and when required and sourcing of water will be agreed between applicant and the farmers or water supplier services.</p> <p>To minimize the use of water on site, dust suppression will be carried out within the demarcated prospecting site</p> | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme |
| | Vehicle traffic and drill noise impact affecting animals. | Site activities will be conducted during day time hours from 07h00 to 17h30 to avoid night time noise disturbances | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme |
| | Poor access control | Access control procedures must be agreed on with land owners | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme |
| | Influx of persons (job seekers) to site as a result of increased activity resulting in increased incidents of theft and opportunistic crime. | <p>Casual labour will not be recruited at the site to eliminate the incentive for persons travelling to site seeking employment.</p> <p>The landowner (all private and state land owners) will be notified of unauthorized persons encountered on site</p> | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Prospecting will be carried out in a manner to prevent crime at the site |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| <p>Equipment storage and Fuel handling</p> | <p>Disturbance of water resources and soil contamination</p> | <p>The chemical toilets must be emptied regularly by a certified company.</p> <p>All chemical storage containers must be clearly marked and material handling sheet be provided. The chemicals should be stored in sealed containers on a bunded surface.</p> <p>Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment must be provided to staff working with hazardous chemicals.</p> <p>Spillages must be attended to as soon as they occur. Depending on the nature and extent of the spill, contaminated soil must be either excavated or treated on-site.</p> <p>Contaminated remediation materials must be carefully removed from the area of the spill so as to prevent further release of petrochemicals to the environment, and stored in adequate containers until appropriate disposal.</p> | <p>Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities</p> | <p>Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme</p> <p>Fuel and chemicals will be stored according to storage specifications</p> |
|--|--|--|---|--|

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Removal of temporary infrastructure | Loss of fauna on site | <p>Drill holes must be permanently capped as soon as practicable. concrete plug of at least 30cm long be set at the top of the competent rock layer</p> <p>All fuel storage tanks will be emptied prior to removal.</p> <p>Re-vegetation will be conducted through hand seeding exposed areas using indigenous grass species as determined by a suitably qualified ecologist.</p> | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme |
| | Dust emissions from decommissioning activities | <p>Dust suppression will be conducted as and when required.</p> <p>To minimize the use of water on site, dust suppression will be carried out within the demarcated prospecting site</p> | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Remain within the designated area demarcated for prospecting activities. |
| | Poor access control resulting in impacts on Cattle movement, and grazing activities. | Access control procedures must be agreed on with farm owners and all staff trained. | Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities | Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| | <p>Potential water and soil pollution resulting from hydrocarbon spills.</p> | <p>Drill holes must be permanently capped as soon as practicable. Concrete plug of at least 30cm long will be set at the top of the competent rock layer.</p> <p>All fuel storage tanks will be emptied prior to removal.</p> <p>Re-vegetation will be conducted through hand seeding exposed areas using indigenous grass species as determined by a suitably qualified ecologist.</p> | <p>Concurrently with the completion of the prospecting activities</p> | <p>Remain within the ambit of the Prospecting Works Programme</p> |
|--|--|---|---|---|

(i) Financial Provision

1. Determination of the amount of Financial Provision

a) Describe the closure objectives and the extent to which they have been aligned to the baseline environment described under the Regulation.

Prospecting activities are to be undertaken in a manner which facilitates site rehabilitation and the restoration of existing land capabilities. The primary objectives for rehabilitation include:

- a) The facilitation of the re-establishment of the land use and capability to as close as reasonable to the original conditions.
- b) Removal of all infrastructure and material introduced to site,
- c) Removal of all wastes and their disposal
- d) Promotion of the rapid re-establishment of the natural vegetation and the restoration of the site ecology.

The disturbed areas shall be rehabilitated to ensure that:

- ✓ The biodiversity habitat is encourage the new land use after the prospecting
- ✓ Eliminate any safety risk associated with drill holes and sumps through adequate drill hole capping and backfilling.
- ✓ Environment and resources are not subjected to physical and chemical deterioration,
- ✓ The site is reversed to almost its original state
- ✓ The after-use of the site is beneficial and sustainable in a long term
- ✓ All socio-economic benefits are maximized

The rehabilitation plan shall entail removal of all generated wastes, infrastructure and materials, re-vegetation of disturbed and cleared areas, rehabilitation of access roads, ensuring the growth of the existing grasses and plants species and cleaning of spillages.

b) Confirm specifically that the environmental objectives in relation to closure have been consulted with landowner and interested and affected parties.

This Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan were made available to each registered stakeholder for review and comment. All comments were captured in the issues and response section and were included into the report.

c) Provide a rehabilitation plan that describes and shows the scale and aerial extent of the main mining activities, including the anticipated mining area at the time of closure.

Due to the nature of the activities, the impacts will be very limited and of short duration. The management plan is provided in such a manner as to ensure concurrent rehabilitation. After planned invasive activities have been completed in one area, the Wealthage House of Capital will ensure the site is reverted back to its original state by carrying out the following:

- Removing all infrastructures, including the drill rig, the temporary office, the mobile diesel tank, the mobile water tank and the chemical toilet.
- The whole drill site will be inspected for any signs of hydrocarbon pollution. Any identified soil which has been polluted as a result of the drilling activities will be removed and disposed of in a registered landfill site.
- Ensure that no material (plastics, papers, pipes, etc) is left behind on the drill site.
- Any area compacted as a result of the drill rig will be ripped and any furrows created by accessing or leaving the site for the drilling activity will be filled in to ensure that no future erosion shall occur on site.

- **Borehole capping**

Drill holes will be capped as soon as practicable to avoid cross contamination from saline aquifers and risk to animal from being trapped. A concrete plug of atleast 30cm long will be set at the top of the competent rock layer.

- **Sump refilling**

Refilling the sump required for the drilling activities. Initially the plastic lining will be removed and disposed of in a registered landfill site and the soil returned to in order to rehabilitate the area.

- **Re- vegetation**

It is recommended that a standard commercial fertilizer high in the standard elements is added to the soil before re vegetation, at a rate of 10 -20k g/ha. The fertilizer should be added to the soil in a slow release granular form. A suitably qualified ecologist will be appointed to determine the appropriate veld grass mix for hand seeding.

Emergence score will form part of the monitoring about 21 days after seeding, to be able to do timeous corrections to poor vegetation establishment. A basal cover of 60% will be aimed for. Once 60% basal cover has been achieved the site can be considered to have reached acceptable cover.

Applicable landowner will be requested to inspect the rehabilitated area.

d) Explain why it can be confirmed that the rehabilitation plan is compatible with the closure objectives.

Due to the nature of the activities, the impacts will be very limited and of short duration. The management plan is provided in such a manner as to ensure concurrent rehabilitation. The areas for drilling purposes will be the main area experiencing impacts. In this event the activities will be temporary in nature, and a detailed management plan has been provided to address potential impacts associated with these activities.

e) Calculate and state the quantum of the financial provision required to manage and rehabilitate the environment in accordance with the applicable guideline.

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM

Applicant:
Evaluators:

WEALTHAGE HOUSE OF CAPITAL (PTY) LTD

Ref No.:
Date:

10620PR
Nov-19

| No. | Description | Unit | A | B | C | D | E=A*B*C*D |
|-------------|--|-----------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | | Quantity | Master Rate | Multiplication factor | Weighting factor 1 | Amount (Rands) |
| 1 | Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and powerlines) | m3 | 0 | 15,22 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 (A) | Demolition of steel buildings and structures | m2 | 0 | 212,02 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 2(B) | Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures | m2 | 0 | 312,45 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | Rehabilitation of access roads | m2 | 200 | 37,94 | 1 | 1 | 7588 |
| 4 (A) | Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines | m | 0 | 368,25 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 (A) | Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines | m | 0 | 200,86 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities | m2 | 0 | 424,04 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 6 | Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps | ha | 0 | 215814,29 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | Sealing of shafts adits and inclines | m3 | 0 | 113,82 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 8 (A) | Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils | ha | 0 | 148190,99 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 8 (B) | Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential) | ha | 0 | 184569,21 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 8 (C) | Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential) | ha | 0 | 536076,46 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 9 | Rehabilitation of subsided areas | ha | 0 | 124087,64 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | General surface rehabilitation | ha | 0,08 | 117392,26 | 1 | 1 | 9391,3808 |
| 11 | River diversions | ha | 0 | 117392,26 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | Fencing | m | 0 | 133,91 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | Water management | ha | 0 | 44635,84 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | 2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare | ha | 0,08 | 15622,54 | 1 | 1 | 1249,8032 |
| 15 (A) | Specialist study | Sum | 0 | | | 1 | 0 |
| 15 (B) | Specialist study | Sum | | | | 1 | 0 |
| Sub Total 1 | | | | | | | 18229,184 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Preliminary and General | 2187,50208 | weighting factor 2 | 2187,50208 |
| | | | 1 | |
| 2 | Contingencies | 1822,9184 | | 1822,9184 |
| Subtotal 2 | | | | 22239,60 |
| VAT (15%) | | | | 3335,94 |
| Grand Total | | | | 25576 |

f) Confirm that the financial provision will be provided as determined.

Should Prospecting Right be granted, Wealthage House of Capital (Pty) Ltd will make provision for the estimated closure cost by means of a Bank Guarantee or any other means available and accepted by the Competent Authority.

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with and performance assessment against the environmental management programme and reporting thereon, including

- b) Monitoring of Impact Management Actions**
- c) Monitoring and reporting frequency**
- i) Responsible persons**
- j) Time period for implementing impact management actions**
- k) Mechanism for monitoring compliance**

Table 8: Compliance Monitoring and Frequency

| SOURCE ACTIVITY | IMPACTS REQUIRING MONITORING PROGRAMMES | FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING | ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE MONITORING PROGRAMMES) | MONITORING AND REPORTING FREQUENCY and TIME PERIODS FOR IMPLEMENTING IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Data Acquisition and Desktop Study | None identified | None | N/A | N/A |
| Target generation and ground truthing | Noise impacts resulting from site fly-over affecting schools and hospital operation and also affecting livestock. | Landowners and directly affected parties will be informed of the planned dates of the survey and grievance mechanism will be made available. | Prospecting Manager | Once-off upfront consultation with affected parties. As required as grievances are received. |
| Ground Geophysical surveys and Soil Sampling | Access into private properties | As soon as the extent of site activities are known. These must be communicated with directly affected landowners. The following | Prospecting Manager | ✓ As soon as the extent of site activities are known, confirmation of the extent of site activities must be sent to Department of |

| SOURCE ACTIVITY | IMPACTS REQUIRING MONITORING PROGRAMMES | FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING | ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE MONITORING PROGRAMMES) | MONITORING AND REPORTING FREQUENCY and TIME PERIODS FOR IMPLEMENTING IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS |
|----------------------|--|--|---|---|
| | | <p>procedures must be developed in conjunction with these landowners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan; and ✓ Access control procedures and requirements. | | <p>Mineral Resource before such activities can be undertaken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Proof of consultation with directly affected landowners and the outcome of such consultation to be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources. ✓ Continuous monitoring of compliance with the access control procedure will be undertaken. |
| Exploratory Drilling | Visual inspection of soil erosion and / or compaction | All exposed areas, access roads, the drill pad and soil stockpiles must be monitored for erosion on a regular basis and specifically after rain events. | Prospecting Manager Contractor | Weekly and after rain events |
| Exploratory Drilling | Dust generated will be assessed through visual observation | If dust outfall is excessive and regarded to affect any sensitive receptors a monitoring programme must be initiated. | Contractor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Monthly monitoring reports to be signed-off by the Environmental Manager. ✓ Corrective action to be confirmed and signed-off by the Environmental Manager. ✓ Consolidated monthly monitoring reports (including the corrective action taken) to |

| SOURCE ACTIVITY | IMPACTS REQUIRING MONITORING PROGRAMMES | FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING | ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE MONITORING PROGRAMMES) | MONITORING AND REPORTING FREQUENCY and TIME PERIODS FOR IMPLEMENTING IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS |
|----------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources. |
| Exploratory Drilling | Visual inspection of biodiversity impacts and the occurrence of invader species | Visual inspection of clearing activities and other possible secondary impact on biodiversity will be undertaken. The introduction of alien invasive vegetation species will be determined. | Prospecting Manager Contractor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Once-off during clearing activities ✓ Weekly inspection of secondary impacts <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monthly monitoring reports to be signed-off by the Environmental Manager. 2. Corrective action to be confirmed and signed-off by the Environmental Manager. 3. Consolidated monthly monitoring reports (including the corrective action taken) to be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources. |
| Exploratory Drilling | Visual inspection of pollution incidents, the integrity of secondary containment structures and waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All secondary containment structure will be inspected on a regular basis to confirm the integrity thereof and to identify potential leaks. ✓ All spill incidents will be identified and corrective action taken in accordance | Prospecting Manager Contractor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily ✓ Monthly monitoring reports to be signed-off by the Environmental Manager. ✓ Corrective action to be confirmed and signed-off by the Environmental Manager. |

| SOURCE ACTIVITY | IMPACTS REQUIRING MONITORING PROGRAMMES | FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING | ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE MONITORING PROGRAMMES) | MONITORING AND REPORTING FREQUENCY and TIME PERIODS FOR IMPLEMENTING IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | | <p>with an established spill response procedure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Waste management practices will be monitored to prevent contamination and littering. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Consolidated monthly monitoring reports (including the corrective action taken) to be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources. ✓ Incident reporting will be under taken as required in terms of the relevant legislation including, but not limited to, the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002; and b) National Water Act 36 of 1998. |
| Post Closure Monitoring | Follow up inspections and monitoring of rehabilitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inspection of all rehabilitated areas to assess whether any soil erosion is occurring and implement corrective action where required. ✓ Confirm that the set target cover for all re-vegetated areas have been achieved after a period of 6 months and re-seed where required. | Prospecting Manager | <p>Monthly for a period of 6 months after rehabilitation activities are concluded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Monthly monitoring reports to be signed-off by the Environmental Manager. ✓ Corrective action to be confirmed and signed-off by the Environmental Manager. ✓ Consolidated monthly monitoring reports (including the corrective action taken) to |

| SOURCE ACTIVITY | IMPACTS REQUIRING MONITORING PROGRAMMES | FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING | ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE MONITORING PROGRAMMES) | MONITORING AND REPORTING FREQUENCY and TIME PERIODS FOR IMPLEMENTING IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS |
|-----------------|---|--|---|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify any areas of subsidence around drill holes and undertake additional backfilling if required | | <p>be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Final impact and risk assessment report for site closure to be submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources for approval. |

l) Indicate the frequency of the submission of the performance assessment/ environmental audit report.

Annual performance assessments must be undertaken on the EMP. These reports must also include the assessment of the financial provision. The reports should be submitted to the DMR.

m) Environmental Awareness Plan

(1) Manner in which the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work

An Environmental Awareness and Risk Assessment Schedule have been developed and is outlined below. The purpose of this schedule is to ensure that employees are not only trained but that the principles are continuously re-enforced.

Table 9: Environmental Awareness and Risk Assessment

| Frequency | Time Allocation | Objective |
|---|---|--|
| Induction (all staff and workers) | 1 hour training on environmental awareness training as part of site induction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an understanding of what is meant by the natural environmental and social environment and establish a common language as it relates to environmental, health, safety and community aspects. • Establish a basic knowledge of the environmental legal framework and consequences of non-compliance. • Clarify the content and required actions for the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan. • Confirm the spatial extent of areas regarded as sensitive and clarify restrictions. • Provide a detailed understanding of the definition, the method for identification and required response to emergency incidents. |
| Monthly Awareness Talks (all staff and workers) | 30 minute awareness talks | Based on actual identified risks and incidents (if occurred) reinforce legal requirements, appropriate responses and measures for the adaptation of mitigation and/or management practices. |

| | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Risk Assessments (supervisor and workers involved in task) | Daily task based risk assessment | Establish an understanding of the risks associated with a specific task and the required mitigation and management measures on a daily basis as part of daily tool box talks. |
|--|----------------------------------|---|

(2) Manner in which risks will be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment

As prescribed in above table, Task/Issue Based Risk Assessments must be undertaken with all worker involved in the specific task in order to establish an understanding of the risks associated with a specific task and the required mitigation and management measures.

- **Environmental Awareness Plan**

Wealthage House of Capital (Pty) Ltd will be conversant with all legislation pertaining to the environment applicable to this contract and will be appropriately trained in environmental management and will possess the skills necessary to impart environmental management skills to all personnel involved in the contract.

The company will ensure that adequate environmental training takes place. All employees will have been given an induction presentation on environmental awareness. Where possible, the presentation needs to be conducted in the language of the employees. The environmental training will, as a minimum, include the following:

- The importance of conformance with all environmental policies.
- The significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, as a result of their work activities.
- The environmental benefits of improved personal performance.
- Their roles and responsibilities in achieving conformance with the environmental policy and procedures, and with the requirement of Industrial Minerals environmental management systems, including emergency preparedness and response requirements.
- The mitigation measures required to be implemented when carrying out their work activities.
- The importance of not littering.
- The need to use water sparingly.
- Details of, and encouragement to, minimise the production of waste and re-use, recover and recycle waste where possible.

Recommended Basic Environmental Education Material is provided

Environment and health awareness training programmes will be targeted at three distinct levels of employment, i.e. the executive, middle management and labour. Environmental awareness training programmes will contain the following information:

- The names, positions and responsibilities of personnel to be trained.
- The framework for appropriate training plans.
- The summarised content of each training course.
- A schedule for the presentation of the training courses.

The company will ensure that records of all training interventions are kept in accordance with the record keeping and documentation control requirements as set out in this EMP. The training records will verify each of the targeted personnel's training experience. Wealthage House of Capital (Pty) Ltd will monitor the records and listed and undertake regular follow ups.

✓ Content and implementation of the approved Environmental Management Plan

- ❖ Allocated responsibilities and functions
- ❖ Management and Mitigation Measures
- ❖ Identification of risks and requirements adaptation

✓ Sensitive environments and features

- ❖ Description of environmentally sensitive areas and features
- ❖ Prohibitions as it relates to activities in or in proximity to such areas

✓ **Environmental Related Emergencies and Remediation**

The Company will operate on the principle that “prevention is better than cure” and so will institute procedures to reduce the risk of emergencies taking place. These will include ensuring that all contracts specify that the contractor is required to comply with all the environmental measures specified in this EMP, environmental awareness training, on-going risk assessment and emergency preparedness.

Emergency telephone numbers

All employees will have the telephone numbers of emergency services, including the local ambulance and fire fighting service. All employees will be made aware of procedures to be followed during the environmental awareness training course.

Fire

The Company will ensure that there is basic fire fighting equipment available on Site at all times. This will include at least two rubber beaters and at least two fire extinguisher which will be used during fire incidents. The Company will advise the relevant authority of a fire as soon as one starts and will not wait until the fire is out of control.

Hydrocarbon spills

The Company will ensure that all employees are aware of the procedures to be followed for dealing with hydrocarbon spills. The Company will ensure that the necessary materials and equipment for dealing with hydrocarbon spills and leaks is available on Site at all times. The Company will ensure that there is always a supply of absorbent material readily available to absorb/ breakdown and where possible is designed to encapsulate minor hydrocarbon spillage. The quantity of such materials will be able to handle a minimum of 200 litres of hydrocarbon liquid spill. There are a number of different products on the market, which can be used as absorbents and encapsulators of hydrocarbons. The following are examples of these products which will be used: Spill-Sorb, Drizzit, Enretech, Peat Moss.

In the event of a significant hydrocarbon spill, the following procedure is required:

- The source of the spillage will be isolated
- The spillage will be contained using sand berms, sandbags, pre-made booms, sawdust or absorbent materials.
- The area will be cordoned off, secured and made safe.
- If a serious spill has occurred in a sensitive environment, then the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning: Directorate Pollution & Waste Management will be notified.

Treatment and remediation of spill areas will be undertaken to the satisfaction of the Project Manager. Remediation may include in-situ bioremediation using appropriate products (e.g. Enretech-1 and / or the removal of the spillage together with the contaminated soil and the disposal at a recognised facility.

- **Development of procedures and checklists**

The following procedures will be developed and all staff and workers will be adequately trained on the content and implementation thereof.

- **Incident Reporting Procedure**

Incident reporting will be undertaken in accordance with an established incident reporting procedure to (including but not limited to):

- ✓ Provide details of the responsible person including any person who: (i) is responsible for the incident; (ii) owns any hazardous substance involved in the incident; or (iii) was in control when the incident occurred;
- ✓ Provide details of the incident (time, date, location);
- ✓ The details of the cause of the incident;
- ✓ Identify the aspects of the environment impacted;
- ✓ The details corrective action taken, and
- ✓ The identification of any potential residual or secondary risks that must be monitored and corrected or managed.

- **Environmental and Social Audit Checklist**

An environmental audit checklist will be established to include the environmental and social mitigation and management measures as developed and approved as part of the Environmental Management Plan. Non- conformances will be identified and corrective action taken where required.

(3) Specific information required by the Competent Authority

(Among others, confirm that the financial provision will be reviewed annually).

No specific information was required by the Competent Authority.

2. UNDERTAKING

The EAP herewith confirms

- a. the correctness of the information provided in the reports
- b. the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs;
- c. the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; and
- d. that the information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested and affected parties are correctly reflected herein.

Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

Mukhadakhomu Environmental Services

Name of company:

Date:

-END-