



**mineral resources**

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

## **SCOPING REPORT**

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

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

**NAME OF APPLICANT:** Seriti Coal (Pty) Limited

**TEL NO:**

**FAX NO:**

**POSTAL ADDRESS:** PO Box 639  
Northlands  
2116

**PHYSICAL ADDRESS:** 3 On Glenhove  
c/o Glenhove and Tottenham Ave  
Melrose Estate  
Johannesburg  
2196

**FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD:**

## Scoping Report

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### IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

### OBJECTIVE OF THE SCOPING PROCESS

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

### SCOPING REPORT

#### 2) Contact Person and correspondence address

##### a) Details of:

##### i) The EAP who prepared the report

Name of the Practitioner: Tashriq Naicker

Tel No.: 011254 4811

Fax No.:

e-mail address: TNaicker@golder.co.za

##### ii) Expertise of the EAP.

##### (1) The qualifications of the EAP

(With evidence attached as **Appendix 1**).

Tashriq holds a BSC (Hons) Environmental science from the University of Witwatersrand.

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

(Attach the EAP's curriculum vitae as **Appendix 2**)

Tashriq is an Environmental Practitioner with more than nine years' experience, Tashriq specialises in the environmental management field. His key experience includes Project management, including conducting assessment processes, ensuring quality control and legal compliance. Involvement with the Client and technical project team, oversight over specialist studies and management of specialists. Extensive Authority liaison. Tashriq has worked extensively in South Africa and also has project experience in Africa.

##### b) Description of the property.

<b>Farm Name:</b>	Please refer to table below
<b>Application area (Ha)</b>	34377,63 Ha
<b>Magisterial district:</b>	Fezile Dabi District Municipality
<b>Distance and direction from nearest town</b>	The nearest town is Refengkgotso which straddles the northeast corner of the project area and Deneysville which is located 3km to the east
<b>21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion</b>	Please refer to table below

No	Farm Name	Farm Portions	21 digit surveyor general code for each farm portion
1	AMELIA 518	4	T01600000000051800004
2	AMELIA 518	0	T01600000000051800000
3	AMELIA 518	5	T01600000000051800005
4	AMELIA 518	7	T01600000000051800007
5	BEQUEST 1548	0	T01600000000154800000

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6	BIESJEPUT 502	0	T01600000000050200000
7	BIRMINGHAM 1116	3	T01600000000111600003
8	BIRMINGHAM 1116	2	T01600000000111600002
9	BIRMINGHAM 1116	0	T01600000000111600000
10	CHRISTINA 1405	0	T01600000000140500000
11	CORNELIA 1402	0	T01600000000140200000
12	DANKBAAR 1242	0	T01600000000124200000
13	ENKELBOOM 1611	0	T01600000000161100000
14	EXCELSIOR 1797	0	T01600000000179700000
15	EXCELSIOR 1797	1	T01600000000179700001
16	GROOTDAM 1537	0	T01600000000153700000
17	JANSENVILLE 1231	0	T01600000000123100000
18	KATBOSCH 93	4	T0160000000009300004
19	KATBOSCH 93	0	T0160000000009300000
20	KATBOSCH 93	2	T0160000000009300002
21	KATBOSCH 93	5	T0160000000009300005
22	KATBOSCH 93	1	T0160000000009300001
23	KATBOSCH 93	3	T0160000000009300003
24	KROONHOOGTE 1243	0	T01600000000124300000
25	MAHEMS KUIL 1256	0	T01600000000125600000
26	MOOI-PLAATS 581	0	T01600000000058100000
27	MOOI-PLAATS 581	2	T01600000000058100002
28	MOOI-PLAATS 581	4	T01600000000058100004
29	MOOI-PLAATS 581	5	T01600000000058100005
30	MOOI-PLAATS 581	3	T01600000000058100003
31	MOOIDRAAI 44	1	T0160000000004400001
32	MOOIDRAAI 44	0	T0160000000004400000
33	MOOIDRAAI 44	4	T0160000000004400004
34	MOOILAAGTE 1404	0	T01600000000140400000
35	OLIVIERSPRUIT 504	2	T01600000000050400002
36	OLIVIERSPRUIT 504	0	T01600000000050400000
37	OLIVIERSPRUIT 504	3	T01600000000050400003
38	OLIVIERSPRUIT 504	4	T01600000000050400004
39	OLIVIERSPRUIT 504	5	T01600000000050400005
40	OLIVIERSPRUIT 504	6	T01600000000050400006
41	OLIVIERSPRUIT 504	7	T01600000000050400007
42	OLIVIERSPRUIT 505	8	T01600000000050400008
43	OLIVIERSPRUIT 504	9	T01600000000050400009
44	OLIVIERSPRUIT 504	10	T01600000000050400010
45	OLIVIERSPRUIT 504	11	T01600000000050400011
46	OLIVIERSPRUIT 504	12	T01600000000050400012
47	OLIVIERSPRUIT 504	13	T01600000000050400013
48	OLIVIERSPRUIT 504	14	T01600000000050400014
49	PISTOR 1029	0	T01600000000102900000
50	PISTOR 1029	3	T01600000000102900003

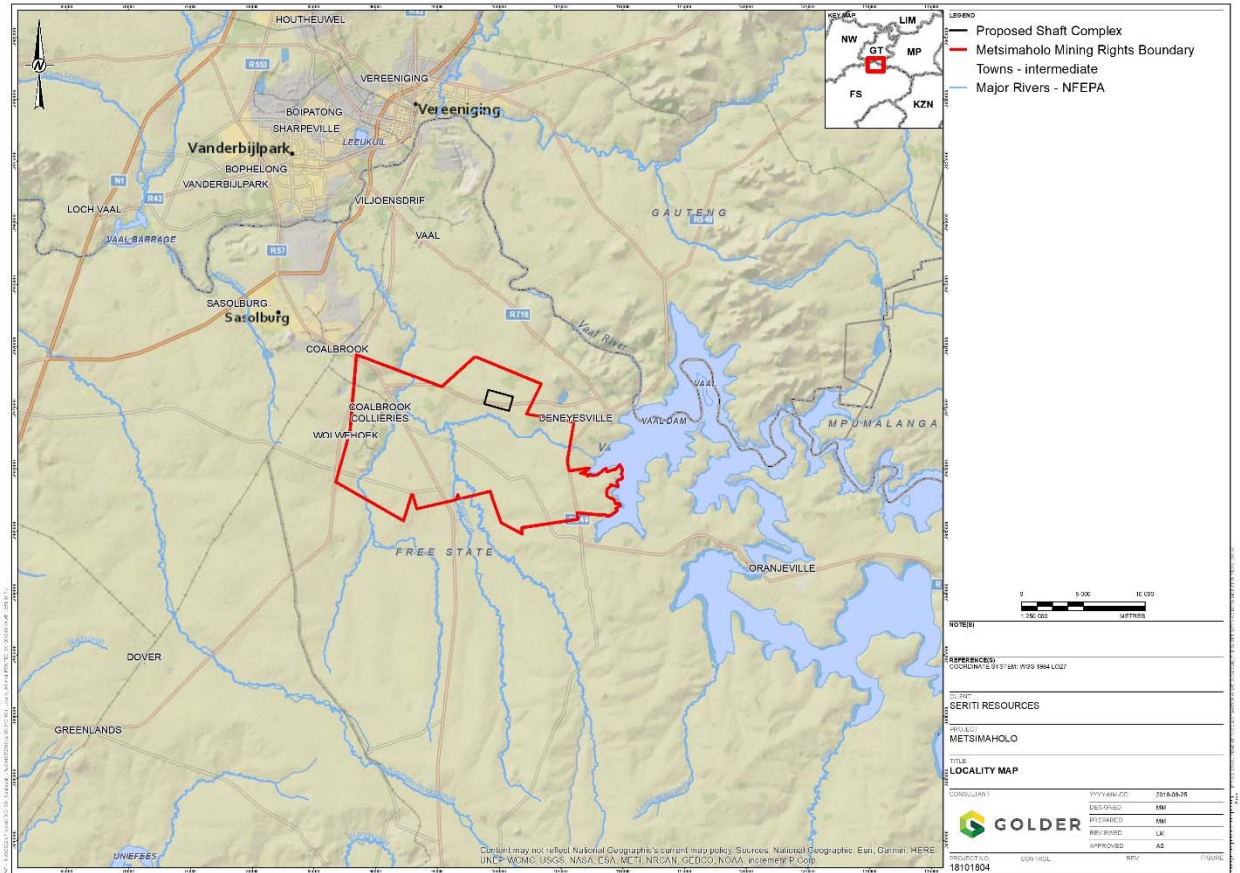
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51	PISTOR 1029	1	T01600000000102900001
52	PLACITUS 1565	0	T01600000000156500000
53	RIETFontein 150	2	T01600000000015000002
55	RIETFontein 150	6	T01600000000015000006
56	RIETFontein 150	7	T01600000000015000007
57	RIETFontein 150	4	T01600000000015000004
58	RIETFontein 150	0	T01600000000015000000
59	RIETFontein 150	14/4	T01600000000015000014
60	RIETFontein 150	12	T01600000000015000012
61	RIETFontein 159	4	T01600000000015900004
62	RIETFontein 159	0	T01600000000015900000
63	RIETFontein 159	5	T01600000000015900005
64	RIETFontein 159	3	T01600000000015900003
65	RIETFontein 159	9	T01600000000015900009
66	RIETFontein 159	7	T01600000000015900007
67	RIETFontein 159	8	T01600000000015900008
68	RIETFontein 159	1	T01600000000015900001
69	RIETFontein 159	2	T01600000000015900002
70	RIETFontein 159	6	T01600000000015900006
71	RIETGAT NOORD 1294	1	T016000000000129400001
72	RIETGAT NOORD 1294	0	T016000000000129400000
73	ROSENDAL 1406	1	T016000000000140600001
74	ROSENDAL 1406	0	T016000000000140600000
75	SACHSEN WEIMAR 540	0	T01600000000054000000
76	SACHSEN WEIMAR 540	1	T01600000000054000001
77	SACHSEN WEIMAR 540	2	T01600000000054000002
78	SACHSEN WEIMAR 540	3	T01600000000054000003
79	SCHOOL SITE 533	1	T01600000000053300001
80	SCOTT'S VALLEI 1403	0	T016000000000140300000
81	SLANGHEUVEL 1030	0	T016000000000103000000
82	SLANGHEUVEL 192	0	T016000000000192000000
83	SLANGHEUVEL 192	1	T016000000000192000001
84	SPITZPUNT 677	0	T016000000000677000000
85	TAAIBOSCHSPRUIT 205	1	T016000000000205000001
86	TAAIBOSCHSPRUIT 205	2	T016000000000205000002
87	TAAIBOSCHSPRUIT 205	0	T016000000000205000000
88	VAALDAM SETTLEMENT 1777	21	T016000000000177700021
89	WELKOM 505	0	T016000000000505000000

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## c) Locality map

(Show nearest town, scale not smaller than 1:250000 attached as **Appendix 3**).





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### d) Description of the scope of the proposed overall activity.

#### i) Listed and specified activities

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 and attach as **Appendix 4**

NAME OF ACTIVITY (All activities including activities not listed) (E.g. 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 m <sup>2</sup>	LISTED ACTIVITY Mark with an X where applicable or affected.	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)/NOT LISTED
<p><i>"The development and related operation of infrastructure exceeding 1 000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, waste water, return water, industrial discharge or slimes—</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>with an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or</i></li> <li>■ <i>with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>excluding where—</i></p> <p><i>(a) such infrastructure is for bulk transportation of water or storm water or storm water drainage inside a road reserve or railway line reserve; or</i></p> <p><i>(b) where such development will occur within an urban area."</i></p>	<p>[The development of a balancing dam, a Pollution Control Dam (PCD) and a 150kl elevated tank storing polluted water].</p> <p>Balancing dam- 400ML</p> <p>Pollution control dam (PCD)- 18.5MI</p> <p>Elevated tank- 150kl</p>	X	<p>(Listing Notice 1)</p> <p>Listed activity 10 of GN. R 327</p>
<p><i>The development of—</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area, exceeds 100 square metres; or</i></li> <li>■ <i>infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 square metres or more;</i></li> <li>■ <i>where such development occurs—</i></li> </ul> <p><i>(a) within a watercourse;</i></p> <p><i>(b) in front of a development setback; or</i></p> <p><i>(c) if no development setback exists, within 32 metres of</i></p>	<p>Balancing dam- 400ML</p> <p>Pollution control dam- 18.5MI</p> <p>Elevated tank- 150kl</p> <p>(Shaft complex may be located adjacent to a wetland system)</p>	X	<p>(Listing Notice 1)</p> <p>Listed activity 12 of GN. R 327</p>



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<p>a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse; —</p> <p>excluding—</p> <p>(dd) where such development occurs within an urban area;</p> <p>(ee) where such development occurs within existing roads, road reserves or railway line reserves.</p>	<p>[The development of a balancing dam, a control management dam and a 150kl elevated tank storing polluted water].</p>		
<p>“The development of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or for the storage and handling, of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 80 but not exceeding 500 cubic metres.”</p>	<p>There may be back up diesel generators used on site during the construction and operation phase</p>	X	<p>(Listing Notice 1)</p> <p>Listed activity 14 of GN. R 327</p>
<p>“The development of-</p> <p>(i) a road for which an environmental authorisation was obtained for the route determination in terms of activity 5 in Government Notice 387 of 2006 or activity 18 in Government Notice 545 of 2010; or</p> <p>(ii) <b>a road with a reserve wider than 13,5 meters, or where no reserve exists where the road is wider than 8 metres;</b></p> <p>but excluding-</p> <p>(a) roads which are identified and included in activity 27 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014; or</p> <p>(b) roads where the entire road falls within an urban area.”</p>	<p>The proposed access roads will need to be constructed</p>	X	<p>(Listing Notice 1)</p> <p>Listed activity 24 of GN. R 327</p>
<p>“The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage with a daily throughput capacity of more than 2 000 cubic metres but less than 15 000 cubic metres.”</p>	<p>Daily capacity will be between 2000 to 15000 cubic meters.</p>	X	<p>(Listing Notice 1)</p> <p>Listed activity 25 of GN. R 327</p>
<p>“Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development:</p> <p>(i) will occur inside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 5 hectares; or</p> <p>(ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be</p>	<p>Approximately 34377,63 Ha</p> <p>[development of a coal mine in an agricultural setting]</p>	X	<p>(Listing Notice 1)</p> <p>Listed activity 28 of GN. R 327</p>

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<p><i>developed is bigger than 1 hectare.”</i></p> <p><i>excluding where such land has already been developed for residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional purposes.</i></p>			
<p><i>“The development of facilities or infrastructure for any process or activity which requires a permit or licence or an amended permit or licence in terms of national or provincial legislation governing the generation or release of emissions, pollution or effluent, excluding-</i></p> <p><i>(i) activities which are identified and included in Listing Notice 1 of 2014;</i></p> <p><i>(ii) activities which are included in the list of waste management activities published in terms of Section 19 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) in which case the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 applies; or</i></p> <p><i>(iii) the development of facilities or infrastructure for the treatment of effluent, polluted water, wastewater or sewage where such facilities have a daily throughput capacity of 2 000 cubic metres or less.”</i></p>	<p>The development may trigger section 21 (f &amp; g) of the national water act</p>	X	<p><i>(Listing Notice 2)</i></p> <p><i>Listed activity 6 of GN. R 325</i></p>
<p><i>“The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation.” excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for—</i></p> <p><i>i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or</i></p> <p><i>(ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.</i></p>	<p>Overburden footprint- 10Ha</p> <p>Topsoil = 500m by 70m and overburden = 380m by 170m.</p> <p>[The development of the shaft complex and overburden area comprising of overburden dump and topsoil dump]</p>	X	<p><i>(Listing Notice 2)</i></p> <p><i>Listed activity 15 of GN. R 325</i></p>

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<i>“Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a mining right as contemplated in Section 22 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to the extraction of a mineral resource.”</i>	Approximately 34377,63 Ha  [The graduation of a prospecting right to a mining right]	X	(Listing Notice 2)  Listed activity 20 of GN. R 325
<i>“Any activity including the operation of that activity associated with the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, reduction, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening and washing but excluding the smelting, beneficiation, refining, calcining or gasification of the mineral resource in which case activity 6 in this Notice applies.”</i>	The proposed project is an underground coal mine, where coal ore will be extracted, crushed, screened and washed.	X	(Listing Notice 2)  Listed activity 21 of GN. R 325

### ii) Description of the activities to be undertaken

(Describe Methodology or technology to be employed, and for a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity)

#### Project Description

Seriti Coal (Pty) Ltd. obtained the remaining Metsimaholo reserves (previously known as Coalbrook 1 & 3) as part of a purchase agreement that saw Seriti Coal take ownership of the Anglo Coal mines supplying coal to Eskom. The project aims to start Metsimaholo colliery with these remaining reserves. The Metsimaholo prospecting right covers an area of approximately 34 377,63 ha in extent (FS 30/5/1/1/2/10292 PR and FS 30/5/1/1/2/10383 PR). The Metsimaholo colliery is straddled by the town Refengkgotso, to the north-east of the project site, and to the east by Deneysville town located 3km from site (Figure 1). The proposed study area is situated within the Metsimaholo Local Municipality of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality in the Free State Province of South Africa.

The project area is gently undulating at 1 525 metres above mean sea level (“AMSL”). The perennial Taaibosspruit River meanders from south to north, through the western side of the project area. The Vaal Dam, in part, forms the eastern edge of the project. Grazing dominates agricultural activities with limited areas of dry land farming, predominantly maize. The climate is typical of the Northern Free State with warm to hot and wet summers and cool to cold, dry winters.

The proposed Metsimaholo mine is proposed to be an independent mine producing thermal coal from one operational decline shaft. The run of mine production profile is approximately 3 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa), depleting in 2054. The project is planned to commence in 2023 with the pre-construction and construction phase. Mine establishment and access development are scheduled to commence in quarter 3 of 2023. The project is planned to commence initial production in 2025. The operational phase of the mine will run for 24-hours a day, seven days a week. Access to the orebody is planned through a box-cut development, with a twin decline shaft system to intersect the top seam (“TMH”) floor (Figure 2) and the middle seam (“MLMH”) floor (Figure 3) from which the shaft bottom development and main primary development would be initiated. MLMH will be accessed from underground via a developed

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decline. Main access development is planned from the decline shaft floor as a 7-road development providing access to men, material and services. The total depth of the decline will reach approximately 240m below ground. Bord and pillar mining using continuous miners (CM's) was selected as the primary coal extraction method.

In bord and pillar mining, parallel road ways are developed in the mining direction. Perpendicular roads, called splits, are developed at predetermined intervals to the parallel roads. These roads interlink, creating pillars. The roads that are mined concurrently are determined by the size of the pillars required to support the overburden above the coal seam and the length of the production equipment's trailing cables. The road widths were designed at 7.2m wide with an average mining height of 3m. The pillar strength divided by the pillar load is the safety factor which determines the pillar size. The main development and production sections consist of either seven or nine roadways which constitutes a mining panel.

The following main mining activities are part of the bord and pillar mining method:

- Coal cutting and loading - the CM uses the cutting head which is a rotating drum with cutting picks attached to cut the coal face. A loading mechanism picks up cut coal and delivers it into the central part of the machine. A conveying system, usually a chain conveyor, is used to run the coal in a steel trough from front to rear of the miner. A rear jib section capable of vertical and horizontal movement is used to enable the coal to be delivered into a shuttle car.
- Coal hauling and tipping – the loaded shuttle car is used to haul the coal to the section feeder breaker which crushes and feeds the coal on the conveyor belt system.
- Roof support - a roof bolt machine is used for making safe the roadways by installing roof bolts according to a systematic support procedure.
- Coal transportation – a conveyor belt system is used to transport the coal from the mining section to surface silos, ready for distribution to the market.

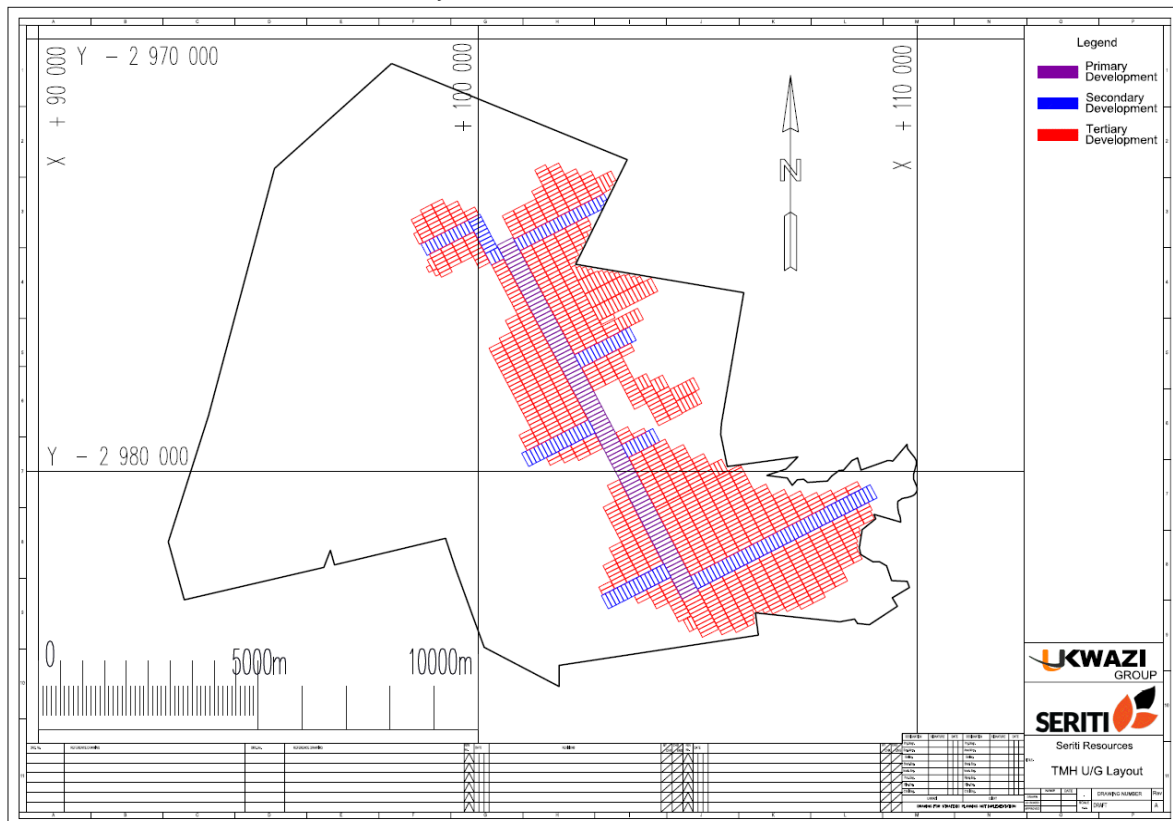


Figure 2:TMH underground mining layout

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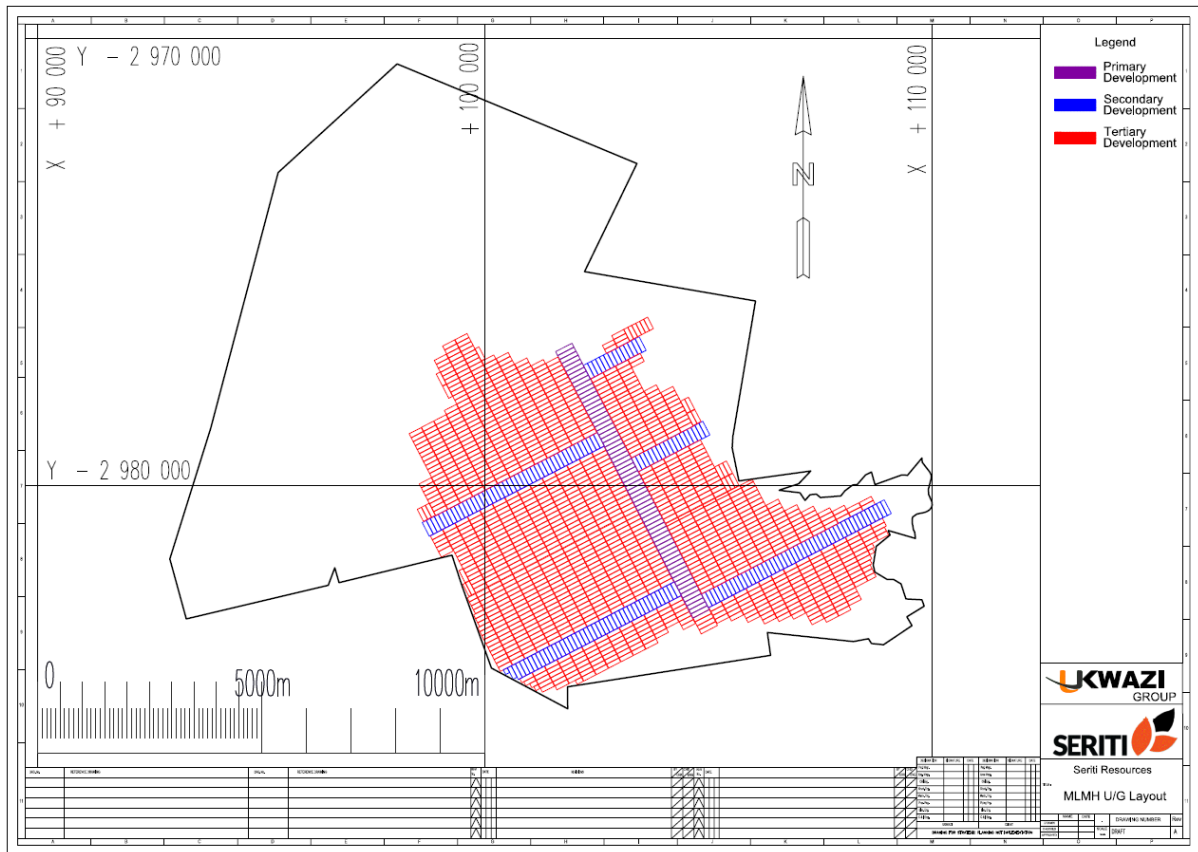


Figure 3:MLMH underground mining layout

The mining method chosen is believed to have less adverse impacts on the environment and the society. Furthermore, underground mining will still give allowance to agricultural activities. The potential life of mine is anticipated to be 30 years delivering an average of 2.8 to 3.0 million tonnes per annum of coal to steady state production. The total saleable product is estimated at approximately 80 million tons over the life of mine with an average calorific value of 19 megajoules per kilogram.

Based on the above tonnages, the mine will start producing approximately 900 000 tonnes a year in 2025 and slowly ramp up to full production of 3.0 million tonnes per annum in 2031. This implies the following in terms of haulage trucks:

- At the start of mine 4 trucks an hour will be transporting coal from the mine.
- The number will increase to 12 trucks an hour once the mine reaches full production.
- Coal will be transported on a 7days a week, 24 hours cycle.
- The market at this stage is inland with possible clients based east and west of the mine (Grootvlei power station and Sasolburg).

### e) Policy and Legislative Context

(a description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process);

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APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT	REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED
<p><i>National Environmental Management Act 1998 (Act No. 107 Of 1998) (NEMA)</i></p>	<p><i>The NEMA EIA Regulations list activities which require environmental assessment and authorization prior to construction. These activities are known as 'listed activities', and must be authorised by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR).</i></p> <p>The proposed Metsimaholo project triggers listed activities in Listing Notice 1 (GN. R327) and 2 (GN. R325). These activities are identified and listed in the table above.</p>
<p><i>National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008)</i></p>	<p><i>The legislation governing waste management in South Africa was reformed with the promulgation of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, Act 59 of 2008 (NEMWA). In terms of this Act, all listed waste management activities must be licensed and in terms of Section 44 of the Act, the licensing procedure must be integrated with the environmental impact assessment process.</i></p> <p><i>One of the major amendments effected by the National Environmental Management Amendment Act 2014 is the insertion of Section 24S, as a result of which the NEMWA is now also applicable to residue deposits and residue stockpiles, as follows: "Management of residue stockpiles and residue deposits: 24S. Residue stockpiles and residue deposits must be deposited and managed in accordance with the provisions of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008), on any site demarcated for that purpose in the environmental management plan or environmental management programme in question."</i></p> <p>Stockpile dump and overburden of approximately 10ha in size is anticipated for the Metsimaholo Colliery.</p>
<p><i>National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)</i></p>	<p><i>Section 19 of the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) imposes a duty of care as follows:</i></p> <p><i>19. (1) An owner of land, a person in control of land or a person who occupies or uses the land on which -</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(a) any activity or process is or was performed or undertaken; or</i></li> <li><i>(b) any other situation exists, which causes, has caused or is likely to cause pollution of a water resource must take all reasonable measures to prevent any such pollution from occurring, continuing or recurring.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>(2) The measures referred to in subsection (1) may include measures to -</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(a) cease, modify or control any act or process causing the pollution;</i></li> <li><i>(b) comply with any prescribed waste standard or management practice;</i></li> <li><i>(c) contain or prevent the movement of pollutants;</i></li> <li><i>(d) eliminate any source of the pollution;</i></li> <li><i>(e) remedy the effects of the pollution; and</i></li> <li><i>(f) remedy the effects of any disturbance to the bed and banks of a watercourse.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Chapter 4 of the NWA stipulates that a water use licence is required for certain water uses, which are listed in section 21.</i></p>



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	<p><i>Those that may conceivably be applicable to the proposed mining project are the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(a) Taking water from a water resource;</i></li> <li><i>(b) Storing water;</i></li> <li><i>(c) Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse;</i></li> <li><i>(e) Engaging in a controlled activity identified as such in Section 37 (1) or declared under Section 38 (1) of the NWA;</i></li> <li><i>(f) Discharging waste or water containing waste into a water resource through a pipe, canal, sewer, sea outfall or other conduit;</i></li> <li><i>(g) Disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource;</i></li> <li><i>(h) Disposing in any manner of water which contains waste from, or which has been heated in, any industrial or power generation process; and</i></li> <li><i>(j) Removing, discharging or disposing of water found underground if it is necessary for the efficient continuation of an activity or for the safety of people.</i></li> </ul> <p>A water use license application is intended to be applied for post EIA and Mining Right application.</p>
<p><i>National Environmental Management: Air Quality (Act No. 39 of 2004) (NEMAQA) on 1 April 2010.</i></p>	<p><i>The Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act 1965 (Act No. 45 of 1965) (APPA) was replaced by the National Environmental Management: Air Quality (Act No. 39 of 2004) (NEMAQA) on 1 April 2010. Although mining operations, especially opencast operations tend to generate a significant amount of dust, mining per se does not require an atmospheric emission licence (AEL) in terms of the NEMAQA, but Seriti will have comply with the National Dust Control Regulations (GN R.827, 1 November 2013).</i></p> <p>An air quality study will be undertaken for this study in compliance with the NEMAQA, however an Atmospheric Emission License is not envisaged for this project.</p>
<p>Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002 (MPRDA)</p>	<p><i>The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002 (MPRDA) prescribes an environmental impact assessment process when applying for a mining right - Sections 22 (4) and 39 (1) respectively. In terms of the MPRDA and its Regulations R.527 (23 April 2004), Regulations 10 (f) and (g) respectively, an application for a mining right must contain a mining work programme (MWP) and a social and labour plan (SLP). In terms of Section 41 of the MPRDA and Regulations 53 and 54, the holder of a mining right must make financial provision, in a manner acceptable to the DMR, for the rehabilitation of negative environmental impacts, both for a planned closure at the end of the life of the mine, and for an unplanned closure during the life of the mine.</i></p> <p>The draft scoping report intends to graduate the current prospecting right into a mining right. This scoping report is compliant to the MPRDA.</p>
<p>National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004);</p>	<p><i>The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEM: BA) has as an objective to provide for the management and conservation of biological diversity within the Republic and of the components of such biological diversity. As such, the focus of this legislation is on the preservation of species and ecosystems irrespective of whether or not they are situated in protected areas.</i></p>



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	An Ecological Impact Assessment will be undertaken for the project.
National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999);	<p><i>The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) is intended to provide an integrated system which allows for the management of national heritage resources and to empower civil society to conserve heritage resources for future generations. Section 38 of NHRA provides a list of activities which require approval from the relevant heritage resources authority.</i></p> <p>A heritage study will be undertaken for this project, due to the heritage and cultural landforms known within the area.</p>

### 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).

Seriti obtained the remaining Metsimaholo reserves as part of a purchase agreement that saw Seriti Coal take ownership of the Anglo Coal mines supplying coal to Eskom. The project aims to start Metsimaholo Colliery with these remaining reserves. Based on preliminary studies there is potential for a 30-year life of mine, delivering an average of 2.8 to 3.0 million tonnes per annum of coal at steady state production. The total saleable product is estimated at approximately 80 million tons over the life of mine with an average calorific value of 19 megajoules per kilogram.

It is anticipated that the product from the Metsimaholo project be sold into the domestic market. Coal currently provides for the majority of South Africa's primary energy needs. Annually, approximately 180Mt is sold into the domestic market of which approximately 53% is used for electricity generation, 33% for petrochemical production by Sasol, 12% for metallurgical industries and 2% for domestic use.

The target destinations are expected to be either Eskom (Grootvlei powerstation), Sasol Synthetic Fuels (Sasolburg), independent power producers or other domestic consumers but may vary as market conditions dictate from time to time.

The proposed mine will benefit both Seriti Coal as a company and to the local community and stakeholders. Benefits to Seriti include the achievement of their goal "to empower and create growth for all their stakeholders" while providing return on the investment for developing the project. The mine will generate revenues for the government through the payment of royalties, taxes and dividends. Approximately 350 jobs will be created during the construction and access development phase, with an additional 100 jobs created during the operational phase, resulting in 450 people receiving jobs for an estimated 30- year life of mine.

The mine will potentially contribute to the reduction of the domestic shortfall of coal, helping Eskom to ensure a sustainable supply of power which the South African economy depends on. Lastly, the mine will work together with the Metsimaholo Local Municipality (LM), in the alignment of their social and labour plans and will contribute towards the Metsimaholo LM integrated development plan which will ultimately assist the local community.

### g) Period for which the environmental authorisation is required

The environmental authorisation is required for the duration of the mining activity. The mining activity includes the anticipated construction period that will take approximately 12 months, after which the underground access development will start which will take approximately an additional 12 months, which will make up a total of two years of construction. The estimated life

## Scoping Report

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of mine is 30 years and therefore the authorisation will be required from construction until the end of the 30-year period of the life of mine.

**h) Description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred site.**

NB!! – This section is not about the impact assessment itself; It is about the determination of the specific site layout having taken into consideration (1) the comparison of the originally proposed site plan, the comparison of that plan with the plan of environmental features and current land uses, the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and the consideration of alternatives to the initially proposed site layout as a result.

**(i) Details of all alternatives considered.**

With reference to the site plan provided as **Appendix 4** and the location of the individual activities on site, provide details of the alternatives considered with respect to:

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

Alternatives are different means of meeting the general purpose and need of a proposed activity. Alternatives help identify the most appropriate method of developing the project, taking into account location or site alternatives, activity alternatives, process or technology alternatives, temporal alternatives and the no-go alternative. Alternatives also help identify the activity with the least environmental impact.

Seriti Coal currently holds a prospecting right for the Metsimaholo area, which they propose to graduate into a mining right. The proposed site was awarded a prospecting mining right in 2008 which was renewed till 12 November 2018 for the primary purpose of exploring coal. For this reason, no other location/property alternatives were considered for Metsimaholo. However, location alternatives were considered for the shaft complex to be developed. Initially two potential shaft positions were identified, these were option one and option two. Option one was a provisional indication based on geological data identifying where both mining seams occurred. Option two was identified as a possible shaft location and subsequently selected as the preferred option. The reason behind this choice is based on the following factors:

- Mine design and optimised layout
- Mine extraction strategy
- Shallower mining depth
- Less decline development length
- Less development Capex for the shaft
- Closer to current infrastructure (roads, water and electrical supply)
- Expected to have least environmental impact

This choice was also reached based on the detailed mine designs for option two. Therefore option two will only be discussed going further in this report.

**(b) the type of activity to be undertaken;**

The method of coal extraction will be undertaken by means of an underground mine with a decline shaft that gives access to the coal seams underground. The underground method is regarded as the best method for this project in that it has less environmental impacts as compared to the open cast mining. The underground mine furthermore allows for continuation of current surface land use activities. Therefore, no activity alternative was considered for this project.

## Scoping Report

### (c) the design or layout of the activity;

Four design/layout (infrastructure) alternatives were considered during the conception phase of the project, and are tabulated below. Option one from the table below is the preferred option. Reasons for this option are bulleted in the description section in the table.

No.	Options	Description	Remarks
1 (preferred)	Minimum Infrastructure for Metsimaholo (Silo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Underground (UG) mining phased.</li> <li>Twin Decline shaft servicing both Top and middle seam</li> <li>Buffer capacity with a Silo on surface and a drawl chute to accommodate 30 tons road haulers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very quick access</li> <li>Minimum capital requirement</li> <li>Flexibility to various options to transport minerals</li> </ul>
2	Use Surface Infrastructure at Vaalbank (neighbouring Seriti operation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited infrastructure at Metsimaholo.</li> <li>Use Vaal Bank's infrastructure as far as possible.</li> <li>Timing could be a challenge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create flexibility</li> <li>CPT toll charge agreement to be in place</li> </ul>
3	Use Existing available infrastructure at New Vaal plant (neighbouring Seriti operation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use New Vaal's Infrastructure and Vaalbank's Overland Conveyer</li> <li>Charging a "toll wash" to Metsimaholo for both overland and plant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Min Capital required</li> <li>CPT toll charge to be in place</li> <li>Plant capacity could be a challenge should timing not be taken into account</li> </ul>
4	Designing an infrastructure to cater for Metsimaholo only as a standalone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Larger footprint totally independent from other blocks of coal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large capital investment</li> <li>Long execution schedule</li> </ul>

### (d) the technology to be used in the activity;

The proposed mine will be an underground mine and bord and pillar continuous mining extraction will be used.

### (e) the operational aspects of the activity; and

As discussed in section d(ii) above the potential life of mine is anticipated to be 30 years delivering an average of 2.8 to 3.0 million tonnes per annum of coal to steady state production. The total saleable product is estimated at approximately 80 million tons over the life of mine with an average calorific value of 19 megajoules per kilogram. The mining method to be employed is underground mining with the bord and pillar technique.

### (f) the option of not implementing the activity.

Should the mining activity not be implemented, the current prospecting mining right will lapse. Should this take place, and Seriti Coal not be able to secure a new prospecting right, the proposed development with the associated benefits to the community will not be realised. The proposed mine is anticipated to create employment for approximately 350 people during construction and access development, and 450 during operation, ultimately, contributing to the skills development of trained/employed persons. In summary, the mine will create more jobs compared to the current agricultural activities.

## Scoping Report

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It is also important to note that Metsimaholo intends to mine underground and therefore, having minimal impacts/changes to the surface environment. Agricultural activities are expected to continue concurrently with the underground mine.

(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.

The following steps were undertaken as part of the public participation process while notifying all identified interested and affected parties (I&AP):

1. Potential interested and affected parties were identified from the existing and updated I&AP database (see **Appendix 5A**).
2. Focus group discussions with the affected landowners were undertaken; The table below set out issues raised by I&APs and responses provided by the EAP;
3. Potential I&APs were notified about the project by means of:
  - Letters sent to surrounding landowners (see **Appendix 5C**);
  - Media advertisements and site notices (see **Appendix 5B**); and
  - Written notifications to the Local and District Municipalities (see **Appendix 5C**).
4. Newspaper advertisements were placed in the relevant local newspaper (see **Appendix 5B**).
5. A Background Information Document (BID) was circulated to all surrounding landowners, as well as all other identified I&AP's via e-mail and registered mail. The BID highlighted the proposed project and invited participants to participate in the EIA process. A reply sheet was also attached to the BID on which I&APs provided written comments on the proposed development (see **Appendix 5C**).
6. I&APs had the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft Scoping Report (DSR). The I&APs comments on the DSR was captured in a Comments and Response Report (CRR), which will be attached to the Final Scoping Report (FSR).

## Scoping Report

### (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 the applicant
<b>AFFECTED PARTIES</b>				
<b>Landowner/s</b>	<b>X</b>			
Mrs Reade Nienaber, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 0 and 4, representing Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd	X	26 September 2018	Is Seriti going to mine at the site of where the 1960 Coalbrook disaster took place?	No. This site will remain closed. The area is assumed to be inaccessible.
Mrs Reade Nienaber, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 0 and 4, representing Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd	X	26 September 2018	Seismic tests were undertaken around the properties. The underground geology should be well known.	Even though seismic tests were done, it is difficult to determine the precise nature of the underground geology. These tests cannot predict stability of the underground geology. Seriti has substantial information related to the geology to inform the EIA process.
Mrs Reade Nienaber, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 0 and 4, representing Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd	X	26 September 2018	Regarding soil assessment, please note that this has already been done by Hugh Nienaber. The soil has been fertilized and prepared for the planting season.	The soil specialists will not disturb the soil to the extent where it will be invasive. They merely want to take samples at a few designated locations and test the soil potential to determine its agricultural potential. The specialists will not enter any land before making the necessary arrangements with landowners.
Mrs Reade Nienaber, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 0 and 4, representing Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd	X	26 September 2018	On the site where Hugh Nienaber's home is located (Excelsior 1797 Portion 0), we had to sign an undertaking that no further buildings would be constructed on the land. Furthermore, the land may only be used for animal grazing and planting of crops. There is no water on this property. Water is brought in from Zandfontein.	Your comment is noted.
Mrs Reade Nienaber, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 0 and 4, representing Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd	X	26 September 2018	Will the coal mined at this site be sent to the Lethabo Power Station?	It is anticipated that the coal will be used at Grootvlei power station and within the Sasolburg area.

## Scoping Report

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 the applicant
Mr Hugh Nienaber, owner of Excelsior 1797 Portion 0, representing Hugh Nienaber Trust	X	26 September 2018	Could you please clarify what samples will be taken by the soil specialist and what analysis will be done? Will any drilling be done?	The soil specialist will take samples with handheld augers. The soil samples will be analysed for agricultural potential. The specialists will also record the location of any wetlands.
Mrs Reade Nienaber, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 0 and 4, representing Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd	X	26 September 2018	In principle we have no objection to specialists doing preliminary studies. I suggest that these studies be undertaken along the contours of the demarcated area. The land is being prepared for planting, which should be done in about a month.	Thank you. We will communicate this information to the specialists.
Mrs Reade Nienaber, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 0 and 4, representing Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd	X	26 September 2018	What is the significance of the area demarcated with the black rectangle within the prospecting area?	The black block indicated in the area where Seriti has prospecting rights, indicates the proposed site for mine infrastructure. At this stage, no final decision has been made regarding the location of the infrastructure and the proposed decline shaft within the block.
Mrs Reade Nienaber, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 0 and 4, representing Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd	X	26 September 2018	At what depth will the proposed mine be?	If the mining right is approved, it is likely that the mine will operate up to a depth of 240m below the surface as the coal reserve is deep.
Mrs Reade Nienaber, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 0 and 4, representing Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd	X	26 September 2018	When will the EIA process start?	It is anticipated that the proposed project will be announced during the first week in November 2018.
Mrs Reade Nienaber, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 0 and 4, representing Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd	X	26 September 2018	Can you please provide me with a copy of the locality map indicating farm names and landowners?	A map will be provided upon announcement of the proposed project in November 2018.

## Scoping Report

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 the applicant
Mrs Reade Nienaber, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 0 and 4, representing Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd	X 26 September 2018	Our primary concern in this area is that we are running out of water. Boreholes are running dry at a rapid rate. Infrastructure for water supplied by Anglo is in a state of disrepair. We have been trying to repair the rusting pipes, but to date this has not proved very effective. Matters pertaining to water must be included in whatever agreement the affected landowner signs with the mine.	Where mines damage or sever a landowner's water supply, the mine must agree to replace what was damaged. Baseline assessments of borehole locations and levels will be done by the specialists as part of the EIA. It is important to record this information during the EIA process as the mine will be liable for any loss or damage to the water supply if damage has been caused as a result of the mine's activities.
Mrs Reade Nienaber, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 0 and 4, representing Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd	X 26 September 2018	Underground mining has a significant effect on groundwater. We would like to request that Seriti carefully consider groundwater impacts.	During the groundwater impact assessment, an assessment of the location and nature of the aquifer is done. It is anticipated that mining activities will be undertaken below the aquifer. The impact on the groundwater might be minimal, however this will need to be confirmed by the specialist studies.
Mrs Reade Nienaber, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 0 and 4, representing Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd	X 26 September 2018	We appreciate the opportunity to be informed of this process in the early stages before the EIA.	Thank you for your comment.
Mrs Reade Nienaber, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 0 and 4, representing Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd	X 26 September 2018	How will the coal be transported?	At this stage, no decision has been made regarding transportation, but it is likely that conveyors will be used to bring the coal from underground to the surface. Thereafter trucks will transport the coal to various clients.
Hennie Claasen, owner of Pistor 1029 Portion 2	X 26 September 2018	How soon will Seriti start mining?	This is a valid question but challenging to answer so early in the process. Firstly, the EIA and permitting process need to be finalised and submitted to the relevant decision-making authorities. The authorities then need time to consider the application. This could take between two to three years. Should a mining right and environmental authorisation be granted, I&APs could appeal the decision, which could take a further year to



## Scoping Report

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 the applicant
				resolve. Should there be no appeal, the mine could take a year or two to finalise its planning before further applications for water and waste licences would need to be made (as required). These applications may require further studies and a possible EIA process, which will take a further two or three years from application to authorisation. As you can see, it may take a few years before Seriti will be in a position to commence construction and eventual operation of a proposed mine.
Hennie Claasen, owner of Pistor 1029 Portion 2	X	26 September 2018	Is Seriti 100% black owned?	Seriti is 80% black owned.
Hennie Claasen, owner of Pistor 1029 Portion 2	X	26 September 2018	So what is the next step?	Golder would like to request permission for its specialists to contact you to gain access to take soil samples and undertake various non-invasive studies. Golder's ecologists will contact you after the rainy season. A cultural heritage specialist will also be contacting you.
Hennie Claasen, owner of Pistor 1029 Portion 2	X	26 September 2018	When will you start the EIA process?	The process will start with an announcement in early November 2018. Documents will be made available for public comment and a public meeting will be arranged towards mid-November 2018. The specialist studies that need to be undertaken in the next few months will inform reports that will be compiled and made available for comment by I&APs during the course of the EIA.
Hennie Claasen, owner of Pistor 1029 Portion 2	X	26 September 2018	Please note that there are wetlands in the area demarcated for the proposed mine infrastructure.	Thank you for this information. We will alert our specialists and this information will be recorded in the specialist studies.
Hennie Claasen, owner of Pistor 1029 Portion 2	X	26 September 2018	Will Seriti purchase the land on which the mine infrastructure will be located?	The decision to purchase the land will depend on a number of factors. A decision will be made after all the studies, planning and permitting have been concluded. Seriti might purchase the land or alternatively, it might register a mining servitude, depending on the extent of the planned infrastructure.
Hennie Claasen, owner of Pistor 1029 Portion 2	X	26 September 2018	Where will the coal from the proposed mine be used?	It is likely that the coal will be sent to Grootvlei Power Station and other clients within the Sasolburg area.

## Scoping Report

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 the applicant
Hennie Claasen, owner of Pistor 1029 Portion 2	X 26 September 2018	How will the coal be transported from the mine to the power plant?	It is likely that the coal will be transported via conveyor, from underground to the surface. Thereafter it will be transported by trucks to the various clients.
Hennie Claasen, owner of Pistor 1029 Portion 2	X 26 September 2018	How does Vaalbank factor into the planning?	The proposed mine will be a stand alone mine and is not linked to the current Vaalbank operations.
Mrs Lettie Janse van Rensburg, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 5	X 26 September 2018	Where does Seriti plan to locate its shaft?	The proposed location is in the block directly adjacent to your farm Katbosch 93 Portion 5. The final location of the infrastructure could, however, move once studies, permitting and planning have been finalised.
Mrs Lettie Janse van Rensburg, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 5	X 26 September 2018	This proposed underground mine will cause disturbances on my farm.	The proposed shaft will be a decline shaft. Steps will be taken to minimise impacts.
Mrs Lettie Janse van Rensburg, owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 5	X 26 September 2018	Will studies be done only on the proposed mine infrastructure site or will it be done across the broader area of the prospecting right?	Soil studies will be done on the proposed infrastructure site but ecological, groundwater and surface water studies will be undertaken across a broader area.
Mrs Tharina Terblanche, trustee for deceased estate that is the owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 3	X 26 September 2018	What mineral will be mined.	Coal will be mined.
Mrs Tharina Terblanche, trustee for deceased estate that is the owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 3	X 26 September 2018	Are you aware of the landfill application lodged by the Metsimaholo Local Municipality?	Seriti Coal is aware of this application.
Mrs Tharina Terblanche, trustee for deceased estate that is the owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 3	X 26 September 2018	What type of mining method will be used at the proposed underground mine?	A final decision on the mining method will only be made once studies, permitting and planning have been finalised.
Mrs Tharina Terblanche, trustee for deceased estate that is the owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 3	X 26 September 2018	What will be the depth of the mine? My concern relates to cave-ins and sinkholes. This will be of particular concern if the landfill is approved on the farm Katbosch 93 Portion 3. I raise the concern due to my experience on my farm on the way to Parys. I have a problem with sinkholes	If the mining right is approved, it is likely that the mine will operate up to a depth of 240m below the surface as the coal reserve is deep.

## Scoping Report

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 the applicant
			due to mining that was undertaken more than 50 years ago.	
Mrs Tharina Terblanche, trustee for deceased estate that is the owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 3	X	26 September 2018	We also have a problem in the area with groundwater disappearing.	During the groundwater impact assessment, an assessment of the location and nature of the aquifer is done. It is anticipated that mining activities will be undertaken below the aquifer. The impact on the groundwater might be minimal, however this will need to be confirmed by the specialist studies.
Mrs Tharina Terblanche, trustee for deceased estate that is the owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 3	X	26 September 2018	Are you aware of the proposed housing development on the farm Mooiplaats? You should arrange a meeting with Gerhard Steenkamp of the Metsimaholo Local Municipality to discuss this development in the light of Seriti Coal's proposed mining right application.	Thank you for this information. Seriti is aware of the proposed housing development and will arrange a meeting with Mr Steenkamp.
Mrs Tharina Terblanche, trustee for deceased estate that is the owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 3	X	26 September 2018	Where will the coal be used?	It is anticipated that the coal will be used at the Grootvlei Power Station and other clients within the Sasolburg area.
Mrs Tharina Terblanche, trustee for deceased estate that is the owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 3	X	26 September 2018	We have a mining right to mine sand on the farm Katbosch 93 Portion 3.	This is no problem as sand mining will take place on the surface.
Mrs Tharina Terblanche, trustee for deceased estate that is the owner of Katbosch 93 Portion 3	X	26 September 2018	What is the quality of the coal?	The quality of the coal has not yet been determined.

### (iv) The Environmental attributes associated with the sites

#### 1. Baseline Environment

##### (a) Type of environment affected by the proposed activity.

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

The section below provides baseline information of the receiving environment in which the proposed Metsimaholo mine is to be established. The purpose of this section is to identify the current state of the environment before any mining activity commences, and to identify sensitive issues/areas such as wetland or protected ecological aspects, which needs to be considered when conducting the impact assessment. The baseline information is acquired from desktop research and previous environmental studies conducted within and around the proposed site.

#### Topography

The proposed study area consists of flat to gently undulating plains with elevations ranging between 1580 mamsl in the south-east and 1 400 mamsl in the north-west. Gradients are generally very low and seldom exceed 0.02 mamsl (Golder Associate, 2012). The highest point in the immediate vicinity of the site is approximately 1 490 m above sea level and situated east to north east of the site, with the topography generally sloping towards the west. The morphology of the area is mainly due to the horizontal strata forming part of the Karoo formations which underlie the greater part of the study area (Golder Associates, 2013). The study area is furthermore, characterised by the presence of wetland systems and smaller rivers and streams due to flat gently undulating topography in the greater area. The site itself is representative of the local topography and is not characterised by any prominent topographical features (Newtown Landscape Architects, 2012).

#### Geology

The proposed study area lies in the northern part of the Vereeniging–Sasolburg Coalfield in a large north–south trending palaeovalley. Metsimaholo is located on the western side of the palaeovalley. The head of the palaeovalley lies to the north of the Vaal River, in Gauteng Province, and was the site of the initial discovery of coal in the coalfield in 1874 (Golder Associates, 2013). Metsimaholo is located on the western flank of the palaeovalley.

On the western flank of the palaeovalley the Pre-Karoo Basement rocks consist of andesites, agglomerates and tuffs of the Hekpoort Formation, Pretoria Group, Transvaal Supergroup. The eastern flank of the palaeovalley comprises of basaltic lavas, agglomerates and tuffs Klipriviersberg Group, Ventersdorp Supergroup. The Karoo Supergroup sediments in the central part of the palaeovalley are underlain by Klipriviersberg lavas, Hekpoort lavas, diabases of the Transvaal Supergroup and dolomites of the Malmani Subgroup, Transvaal Supergroup (Golder Associates, 2015) (Figure 4).

The majority of the study area is underlain by the glacial deposits of the Dwyka Group and the mudstones, siltstones, sandstones and coal seams of the Vryheid and Volksrust Formations, which are all part of the Eccca Group of the Karoo Supergroup (Golder Associates, 2015).

Dolerite dykes and sills of Jurassic age have intruded and displaced all of the older rock sequences but primarily rocks of the Eccca Group. Displacements of up to 85 metres by the sills are known in the Vereeniging–Sasolburg Coalfield however 50 – 60 metres is a more common figure. A large proportion of the study area (and areas to the north east of the study area) is covered by a sequence of Late Tertiary and Quaternary river alluvium and aeolian sands. The former is related to base level changes to the Vaal River system (Golder Associates, 2015).

## Scoping Report

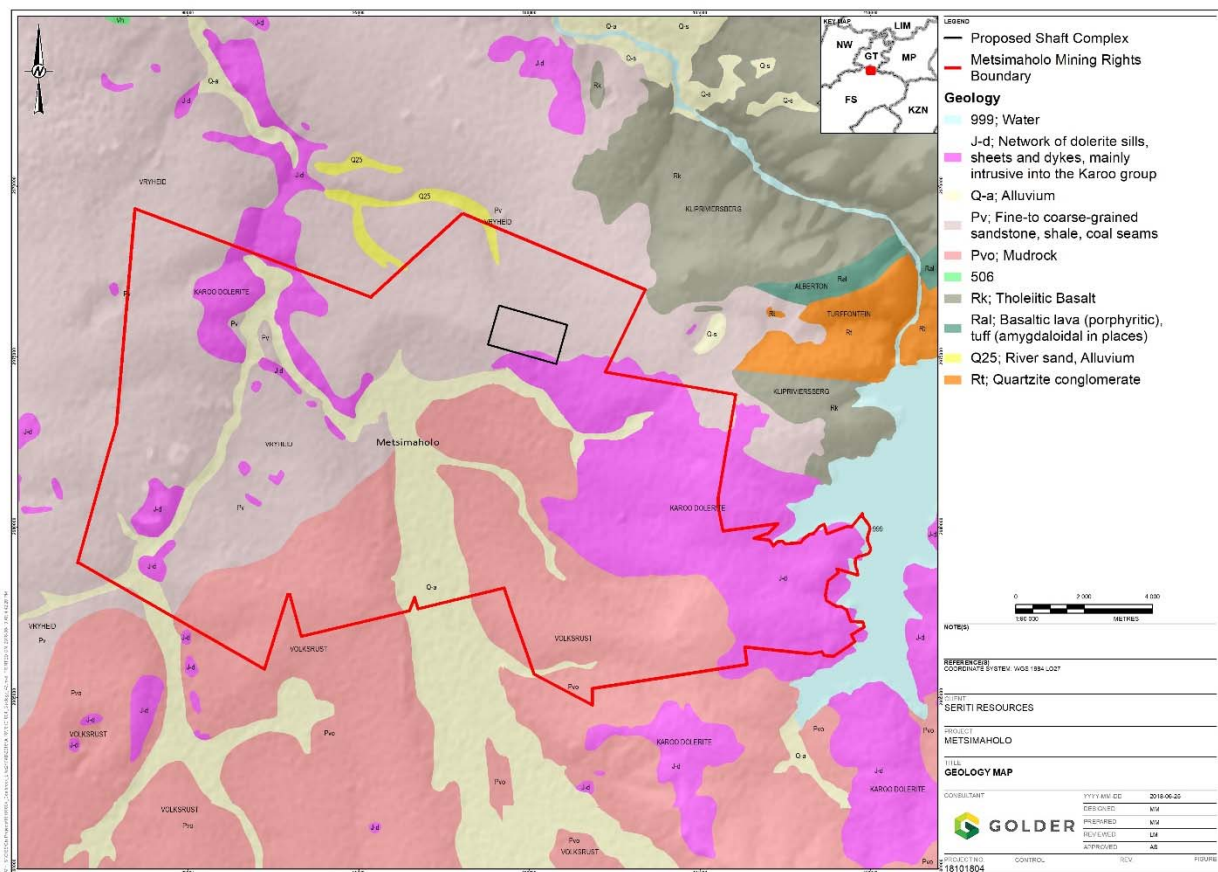


Figure 4: Map illustrating the geology of the study area

### Hydrogeology

Two classes of aquifers are identified in the study area. One is a shallow aquifer and the other is a deep (lower) aquifer. The shallow aquifer has water levels between 0 and 10 metres below ground level (mbgl). It is developed in low lying areas and is extensive where sandstone layers are present. It is associated with weathered shale, mudstone, interbedded sandstone and siltstone. The shallow aquifer is generally unconfined in the southern portion of the study area (Golder Associates, 2015).

The deep (lower) aquifer has water levels between 30 and 80 mbgl. It is poorly developed, localized and is mainly controlled by fracturing in the shale and deeper lying sandstones. It is also associated with limited fractures in mudstones, siltstones and sandstones interbedded with coal. This aquifer system is confined by two low permeable dolerite sills in the southern parts of the study area (Golder Associates, 2015).

Groundwater in both the shallow and deep aquifers flows from the elevated areas towards the Vaal River and Taaibosspruit following the topography closely. The general flow direction is from SE to NW along the Taaibosspruit valley. The groundwater gradients for the deep aquifer in the proposed study area varies from a steep 0.02 (1:50) to a very gentle gradient of 0.003 (1:300). Steep groundwater gradients occur near existing mine workings (Golder Associates, 2015).

Groundwater recharge is mainly by rainfall. Recharge rates of 20-30% of Mean Annual Precipitation (MAP) have been reported at New Vaal Colliery in areas covered by thick (>10m) alluvium. Otherwise the area is generally characterised by recharge rates of 1% of MAP (Golder Associates, 2015).

## Scoping Report

### Climate

The proposed study area is situated on the Highveld in the northern most extent of the Free State Province, which borders the Gauteng Province to the north. The area is located on the escarpment, at an average altitude of 1440 metres above mean sea level (mamsl). The winters are generally dry and cold with frost and intermittent light rain. The summers are warm with most of the rainfall, frequently in the form of thundershowers, occurring during the summer. The area of Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark and Sasolburg is also collectively known as the Vaal Triangle, with many industries in the area (Golder Associates, 2015).

### Regional rainfall

The rainfall is highly seasonal and occurs mainly as thunderstorms from October to April, with the highest amount of rainfall in January (average 110mm). The winter months (June to July) are generally dry but with frost and fog occurring in the mornings. The lowest rainfall occurs in July (average 3 mm). The monthly rainfall amount is not consistent, with above or below average monthly precipitation having been recorded during some years Figure 5 (Golder Associates, 2013).

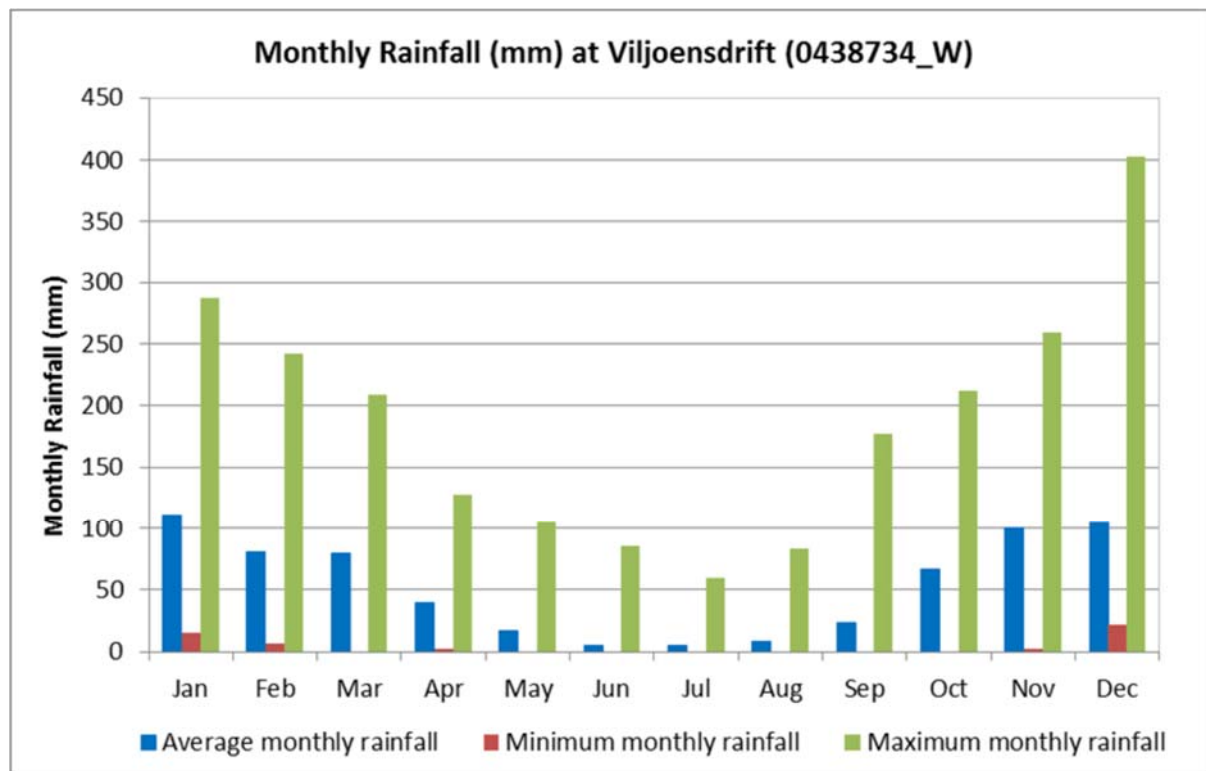


Figure 5: Rainfall data at Viljoensdrift from 1920 to July 2012 (Golder Associates, 2013)

### Temperature

Vereeniging is characterized by elevated temperatures in summer. The average temperatures typically range between 15°C and 28°C during the summer months. In winter, the weather conditions are cool to cold with average temperatures ranging between 0.2°C and 22°C Figure 6. The highest and lowest ever recorded temperatures were 31.1°C and -2.9°C in summer and winter months respectively (Figure 6). The mean annual potential evaporation for the period from 1965 to 2009 is 1553 mm/year. This value exceeds mean annual rainfall by more than 2 orders of magnitude. This indicates that the area has a negative moisture index (Golder Associates, 2013).



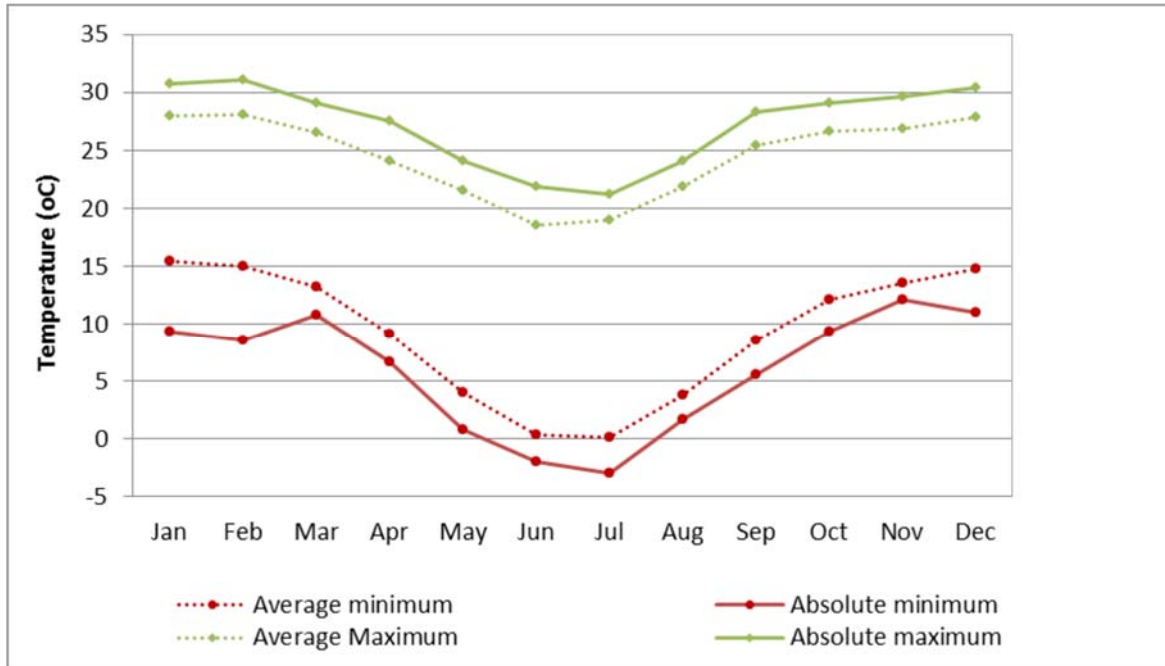


Figure 6: Variation of monthly absolute maximum, absolute minimum, average maximum and average minimum temperatures at Vereeniging (Golder Associates, 2013).

### **Soil, Land Capability and Land Use**

Information regarding soils, land capability and land use was obtained from the New Vaal Colliery Lifex report compiled by Rehab Green Monitoring Consultants who were appointed by Golder Associates in 2012 (Golder Associates, 2015).

The results of the assessment identified that no soils within in the proposed study area are classed as arable with either a moderate or high agricultural potential. Approximately 82% of the proposed study area is classed as grazing land capability with low agricultural potential. The grazing potential soils are dominated by Clovelly, Avalon and Longlands soil forms. Approximately 18% of the proposed greater study area is classed as wetland with low to very low or no agricultural potential (*Figure 7*). The wetland soils are dominated by Longlands, Kroonstad and Katspruit soil forms. The wetlands are subdivided in temporary, seasonal/temporary and seasonal/permanent zones. The current land use within the proposed study area consists of agricultural activities. Historically the proposed site was utilised for grazing purposes, and is still presently grazed to a limited extent.



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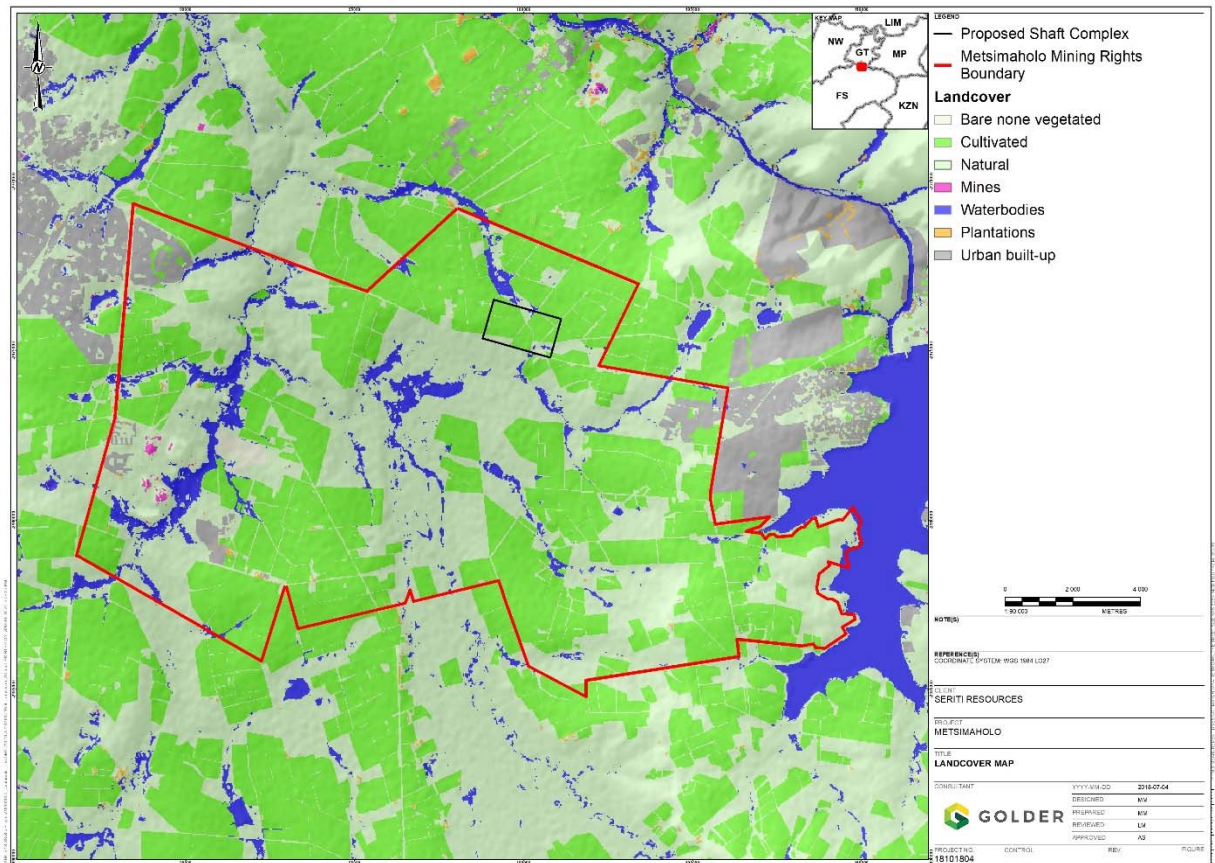


Figure 7: Land cover map

### Terrestrial ecology

The study area is located in the grassland biome (*Figure 8*), which covers approximately 28% of South Africa and is the dominant biome on the central plateau and inland areas of the eastern subcontinent (Manning, 2009). Grasslands are typically situated in moist, summer rainfall regions, which experience between 400 mm and 2000 mm of rainfall per year. Vegetation consists of a dominant ground layer comprising grass and herbaceous perennials with little, to no woody plant species present. According to Tainton (1999) the study area falls within 'climatic climax grassland'. As this description suggests, these areas are maintained in a grassland state by climatic conditions such as low rainfall and/or low temperatures. Based on Mucina & Rutherford's (2006) delineation of South Africa's vegetation, the study area contains elements of two vegetation types (*Figure 8*) namely:

- Frankfort Highveld Grassland; and
- Andesite Mountain Bushveld.

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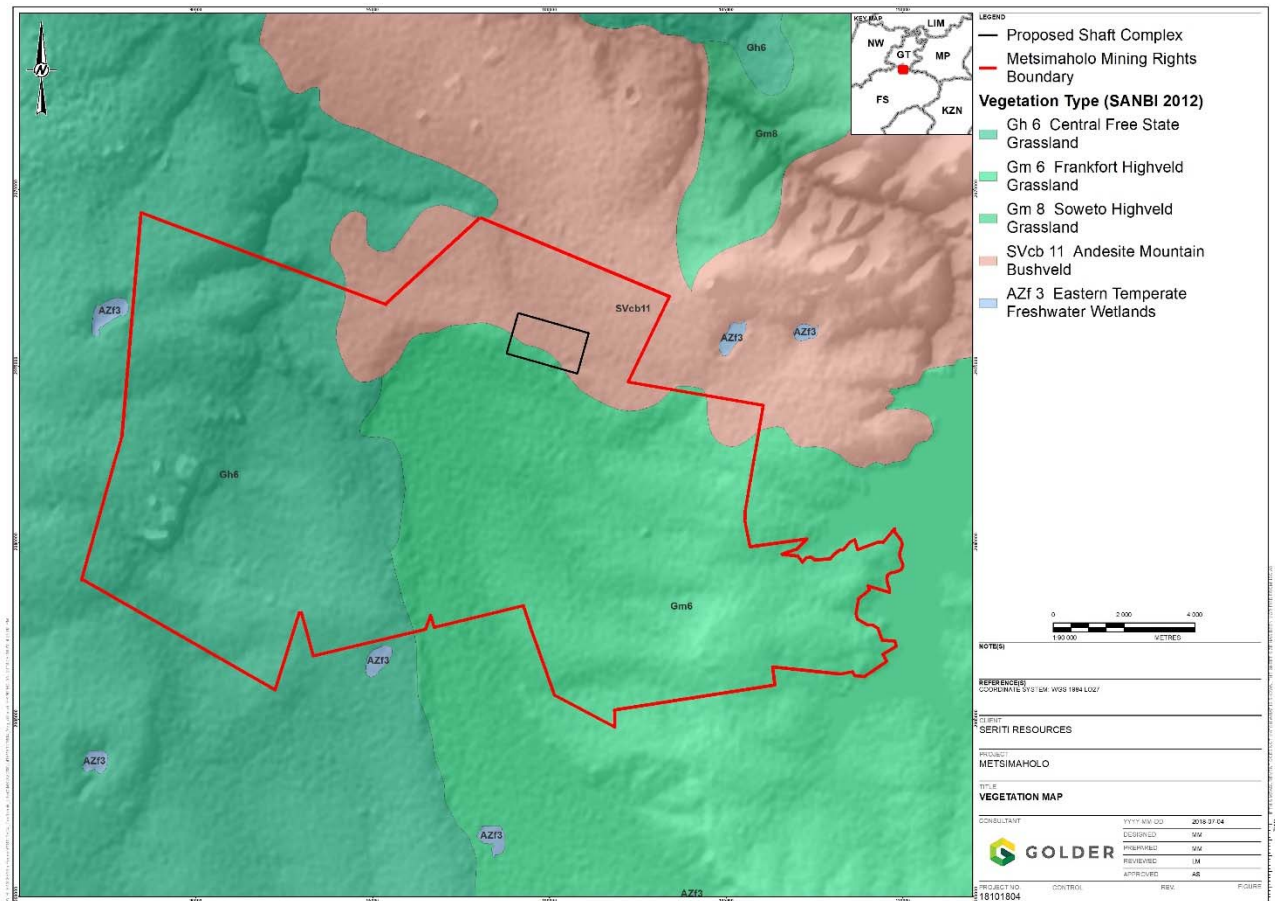


Figure 8: Regional Vegetation cover

## Wetlands

National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas project (NFEPA), was used in identifying the wetlands on site (Figure 9). A baseline wetland assessment undertaken in 2010, and subsequent wetland delineation was consulted in confirmation of the NFEPA wetlands identified on site (Wetland Consulting Services, 2012). the following wetland types were identified using both NFEPA and from previous studies.

- Un-channelled Valley Bottom Wetlands;
- Channelled Valley Bottom Wetlands;
- Hillslope Seepage Wetlands (with channelled outflow);
- Hillslope Seepage Wetlands (without channelled outflow);
- Depressions;
- Flat; and
- Floodplain (associated with the Vaal River).

The wetlands within the greater site exist within a landscape currently dominated by agricultural (cultivation, grazing) and mining activities and these land uses have had an influence on the current



## Scoping Report

extent and condition of the majority of the wetlands. Many of the wetlands and their catchments are currently, or have historically been, cultivated, or lie in close proximity to urban settlements or mine dumps and this disturbance has had an influence on their vegetation composition, geomorphology and hydrology.

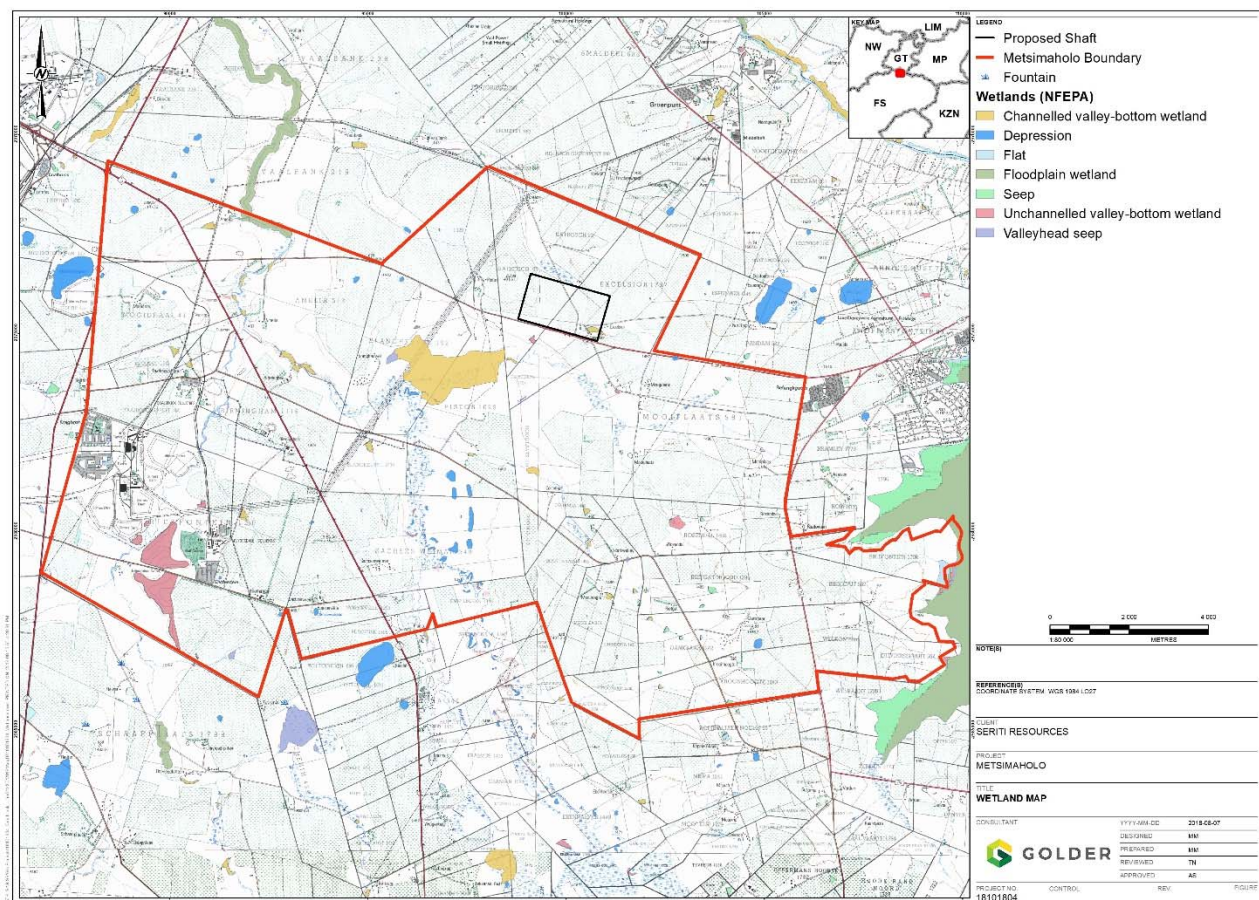


Figure 9 NFEPA wetlands within and around the study area

### Air Quality

The proposed study area is located within the Vaal Triangle Airshed priority area. This requires that an Air Quality Management Plan for the area be developed (Airshed Planning Professionals, 2012). Sensitive receptors close to the proposed project include various scattered farmsteads, informal settlements (i.e. Sasolburg (rural); townships (i.e. Refengkgotso) and more formal settlements (i.e. Vaalpark, Sasolburg, Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark and Deneysville) (Airshed Planning Professionals, 2012).

Local sources within and around the proposed site include wind erosion from exposed areas, fugitive dust from agricultural and mining operations, particulate releases from industrial operations, vehicle entrainment from roadways and veld burning. Household fuel burning also constitutes a significant local source of low-level emissions. Long-range transport of particulates, emitted from remote tall stacks and from large-scale biomass burning in countries to the north of South Africa, has been found to contribute significantly to background fine particulate concentrations over the interior (Andrea et al., 1996; Garstang et al., 1996; Piketh, 1996 as cited in (Airshed Planning Professionals, 2012)).

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### **Surface water Hydrology**

The proposed study area is situated along the banks of the Vaal River and the Taaibosspruit in the north-eastern region of the Free State. The site is located south of Vereeniging and the Vaal River, west of the Vaal Dam and east of Sasolburg. The Leeuspruit and Taaibosspruit with its tributaries (the Robspruit, Rietspruit and Klipspruit) are located in the vicinity of Sasolburg, with the Leeuspruit River flowing to the west and the Taaibosspruit River to the east of the town. The study area falls in the Upper Vaal Water Management Area (WMA). The Leeuspruit and the Taaibosspruit are tributaries of the Vaal River which confluence above the Vaal River Barrage. The river flows south to north discharging into the Vaal Barrage (Golder Associates, 2015).

### **Groundwater**

The regional climate in the area is defined by the South African Weather Bureau as moderate, and can be locally described as warm in summer and cold in winter. The recharge value is estimated at approximately 6.2mm per year corresponding to 1 % of the annual precipitation (MAP) of 620 mm. The Mean Annual S-Pan Evaporation (MAE) is 1,625 mm per year (Midgely et al 1990 cited in (Golder Associates, 2015). Hence, on average evaporation exceeds precipitation by about 1 000 mm per year. During the initial baseline study for Metsimaholo in 2010, the depth of the shallow boreholes in the area ranged from 180 metres below ground level (mbgl) to 30mbgl, whereas deep boreholes were between 100mbgl and 292mbgl. Subsequently, Metsimaholo waters strikes in the deep boreholes were encountered at the depth ranging from 9mbgl to 236mbgl (Golder Associates, 2010). The majority of the samples taken in the previous study for the greater area can be classified as Na-Mg bicarbonate type water, an increase in salinity is associated with enrichment in Na and Cl associated with the sediments where the water is derived from.

The geology comprises sedimentary deposits of the Karoo Supergroup, mainly sandstone, mudstone siltstone and shale with thin layers of coal. The sequence dips towards the south- south -east. Dolerite intrusive sills and dykes dominate the structural setting with minor faulting reported. The groundwater systems in the study area can be described as a complex multi-level aquifer system that is affected by various existing activities (i.e. defunct underground mines and domestic and agricultural groundwater abstraction) (Golder Associates, 2015).

Groundwater occurrence in the shallow water bearing horizon is controlled by the alluvium deposits and drainages with their associated flood plains. The alluvial aquifer is widespread but with limited yields and follows surface topography closely due to it being unrestricted by geological structures.

The deep water bearing horizon is controlled by the lateral and vertical distribution of the deeper fractures within the shale, sandstone and coal beds as well as the contact zones with dolerite sill intrusions. Mostly seepage and very low yields were obtained during drilling proving the presence of a localized, poorly developed and anisotropic aquifer. These water strikes were typically made in the sandstone located close to the upper coal seam (Golder Associates, 2015).

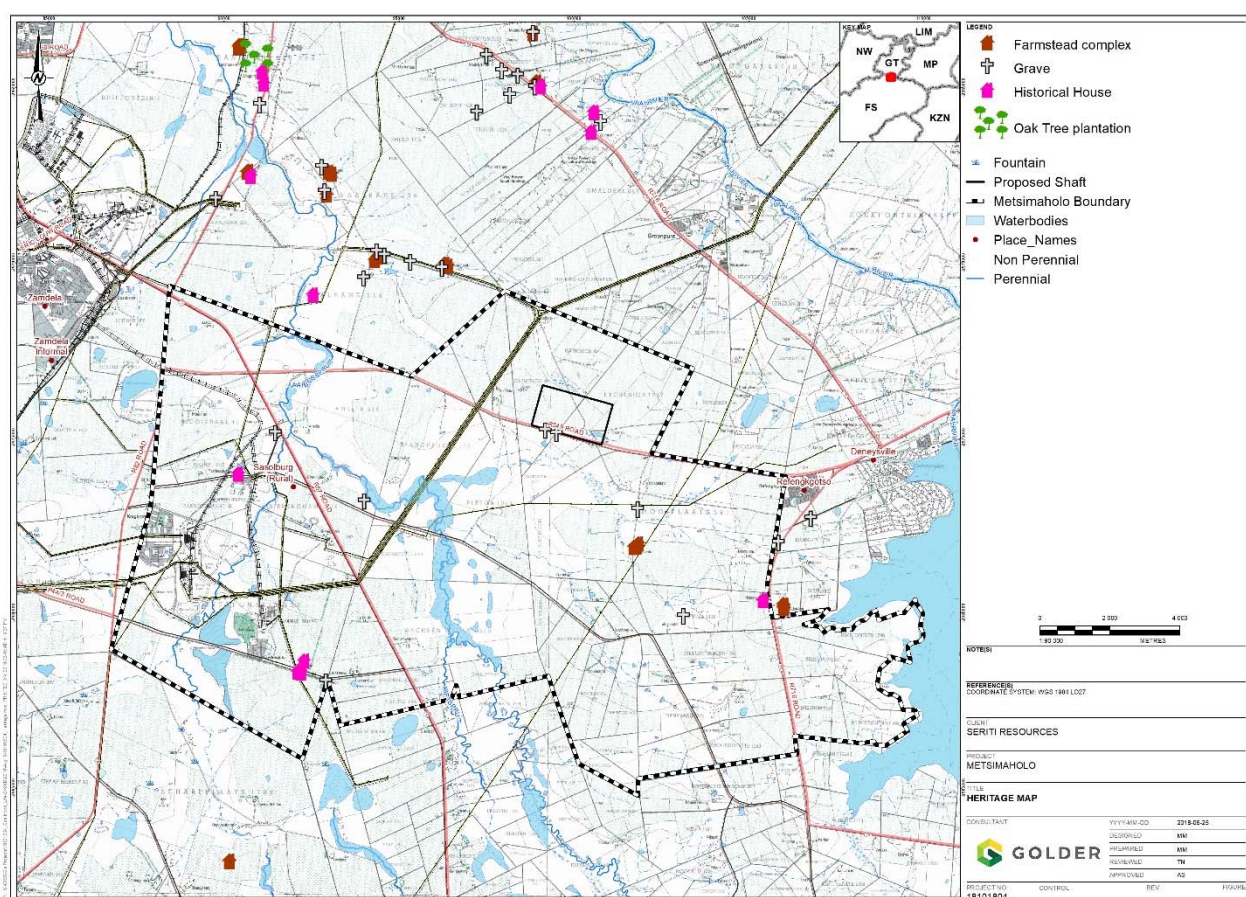
In the northern part of the study area where there is no dolerite sill separating the layers, the lithologies that make up the aquifer are close to surface and mixing of the deep and shallow aquifers can occur. The bottom of the deep aquifer is represented by a Dwyka age tillite which is assumed to act as an aquitard, due to its low permeability (Golder Associates, 2015).

### **Noise**

The area experiences the generally low ambient noise levels typical of rural environments but affected by extensive existing coal mining and coal transport activities (Golder Associates, 2015).



- Farmstead complexes associated with historical houses, outbuildings (second residences, wagon sheds, rondavels) and in some instances cattle enclosures; and
- Informal and formal graveyards



The Metsimaholo Local Municipality spans a geographical area of 1,717 km<sup>2</sup>. The national population growth since 2016 has been 1.31% and in the Metsimaholo local municipality the population growth has been 2.1%. Population density is higher in Metsimaholo local municipality (86.5 persons per km<sup>2</sup>) than the Fezile Dabi district municipality, the Free State and national averages. The average household size is also higher in Metsimaholo (4.1) compared to the Fezile Dabi (3.2), the Free State and national averages. The ethnic composition for these local areas is predominantly African with a smaller percentage of White inhabitants. Emfuleni has a relatively high population number and high population density in comparison with the other local municipalities. With the highest population density of 731.5 people per km<sup>2</sup>, the population growth of the Emfuleni local municipality has been somewhat attenuated by the increasingly scarce employment opportunities (Golder Associates, 2013).

### **b) Description of the current land uses.**

The current land use encompasses a mixture of commercial, agricultural, and residential land use activities on a larger scale, all within close proximity to one another. The land is considered to be semi-rural and is used for low intensity crop farming practices.

#### **(a) Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on the site.**

The landscape setting within the proposed Metsimaholo mining area is characterised by agricultural setting/activities (Figure 11). Mining activities are also identified within the proposed project site (as seen in the land cover map (Figure 12) Limited cattle grazing throughout the site has also been identified.





*Figure 11: Current Land Uses on site*

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



## Scoping Report

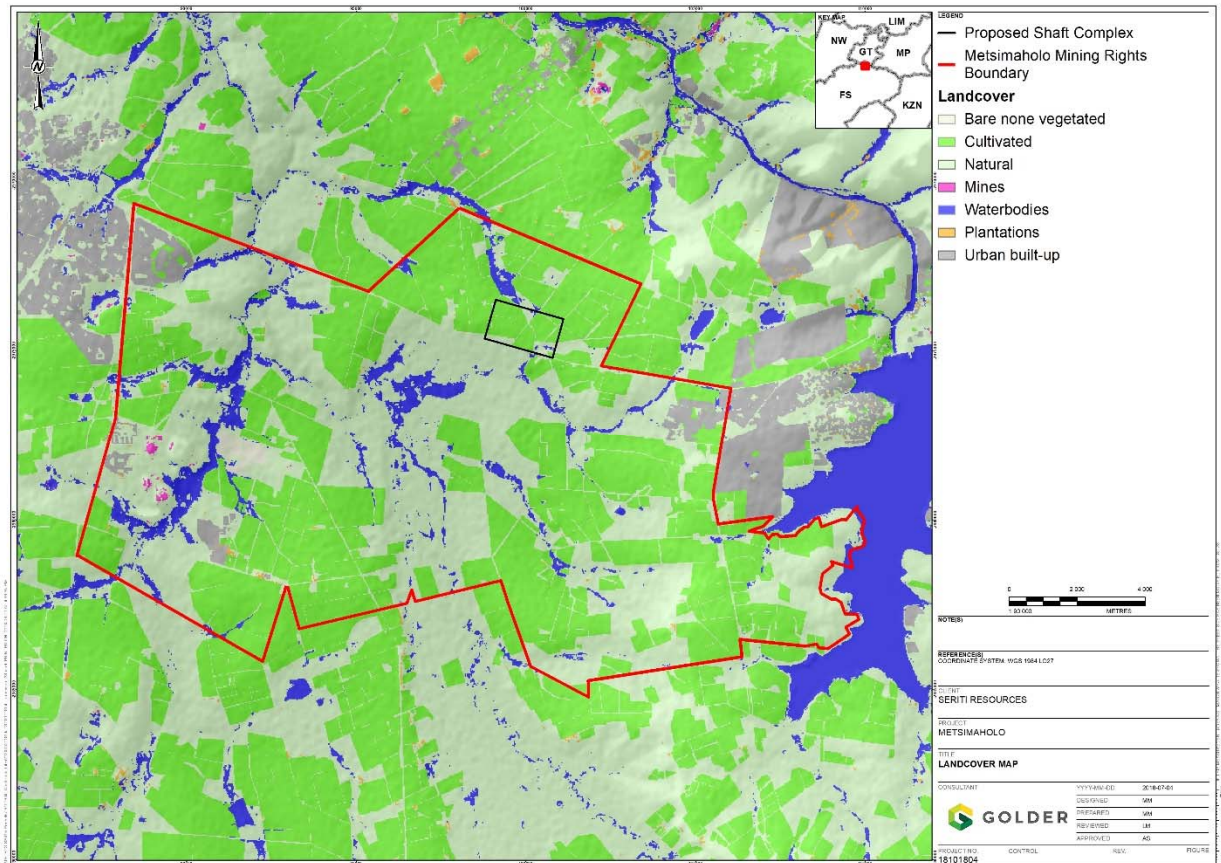


Figure 12: Environmental and current land use map

### (v) Impacts identified

(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)

Potential impacts resulting from the proposed Metsimaholo project identified during the scoping report includes the following;

- Potential increase in ambient noise levels;
- Potential increase in ambient dust levels;
- Loss of agricultural land where the shaft position has been located;
- Positive impact on job creation;
- Potential increase of traffic within the study area and nearby roads;
- Habitat loss and impact on biodiversity;
- Possible contamination of ground and surface water;
- Potential loss of wetland integrity and functionality;
- Potential Visual disturbances;
- Potential Loss of heritage and cultural aspects; and
- Increase in waste generation

These impacts will be discussed further in detail in section vii below.

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- (vi) **Methodology used in determining the significance of environmental impacts**  
(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).

### **Methodology for assessing impacts**

The significance of the identified impacts will be determined using the approach outlined below (terminology from the Department of Environmental Affairs Guideline document on EIA Regulations, April 1998). This approach incorporates two aspects for assessing the potential significance of impacts, namely occurrence and severity, which are further sub-divided as follows:

Occurrence		Severity	
Probability of occurrence	Duration of occurrence	Scale/extent of impact	Magnitude (severity) of impact

To assess each of these factors for each impact, the following four ranking scales are used:

Magnitude	Duration
10 - Very high/don't know	5 - Permanent
8 - High	4 - Long-term (longer than 10 years, with impact ceasing after closure of the project)
6 - Moderate	3 - Medium-term (4-10 years)
4 - Low	2 - Short-term (1-3 years)
2 - Minor	1 - Immediate (less than a year)
Scale	Probability
5 - International	5 - Definite/don't know
4 - National	4 - Highly probable
3 - Regional	3 - Medium probability
2 - Local	2 - Low probability
1 - Site only	1 - Improbable

Once these factors are ranked for each impact, the significance of the two aspects, occurrence and severity, is assessed using the following formula:

**SP (significance points) = (magnitude + duration + scale) x probability**

The maximum value is 100 significance points (SP). The impact significance will then be rated as follows:

<b>SP &gt;75</b>	Indicates <b>high</b> environmental significance	An impact which could influence the decision about whether or not to proceed with the project regardless of any possible mitigation.
<b>SP 30 – 75</b>	Indicates <b>moderate</b> environmental significance	An impact or benefit which is sufficiently important to require management and which could have an influence on the decision unless it is mitigated.
<b>SP &lt;30</b>	Indicates <b>low</b> environmental significance	Impacts with little real effect and which should not have an influence on or require modification of the project design.
<b>+</b>	Positive impact	An impact that is likely to result in positive consequences/effects.

For the methodology outlined above, the following definitions were used:

- **Magnitude** is a measure of the degree of change in a measurement or analysis (e.g., the area of pasture, or the concentration of a metal in water compared to the water quality guideline value for the metal), and is classified as none/negligible, low, moderate or high. The

## Scoping Report

categorization of the impact magnitude may be based on a set of criteria (e.g. health risk levels, ecological concepts and/or professional judgment) pertinent to each of the discipline areas and key questions analysed. The specialist study must attempt to quantify the magnitude and outline the rationale used. Appropriate, widely-recognised standards are to be used as a measure of the level of impact.

- **Scale/Geographic extent** refers to the area that could be affected by the impact and is classified as site, local, regional, national, or international.
- **Duration** refers to the length of time over which an environmental impact may occur: i.e. immediate/transient, short-term (1 to 3 years), medium term (4 to 10 years), long-term (greater than 10 years with impact ceasing after closure of the project), or permanent.
- **Probability of occurrence** is a description of the probability of the impact actually occurring as improbable (less than 5% chance), low probability (5% to 40% chance), medium probability (40% to 60% chance), highly probable (most likely, 60% to 90% chance) or definite (impact will definitely occur).

**(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)

Project phase	Environmental impact	Impact status (Positive/negative)
Air Quality		
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Air Quality (Dust fallout) impacts to human health and animals associated with construction activities.</li> </ul>	Negative
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Air Quality (Dust fallout) impacts to human health and animals associated with mining activities and handling and transfer of coal.</li> </ul>	Negative
Soils, Land Capability and Land Use		
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Loss of the natural functioning of the soil as a growth medium and habitat for fauna and flora;</li> <li>■ Loss of original soil fertility;</li> <li>■ An impact on the land capability e.g. grazing; and</li> <li>■ A impact on all current possible land uses.</li> </ul>	Negative
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Loss of original effective soil depth and soil volume;</li> <li>■ Loss of original topography and drainage pattern;</li> <li>■ Loss of original soil fertility;</li> <li>■ A complete cease of land capability e.g. crop farming and grazing within the shaft complex</li> <li>■ Severe soil compaction by the weight of dumped material and coal transportation by vehicles; and</li> <li>■ Covering the natural soil surface with spoil dumps and stockpiles (within the shaft complex) will cause the land capability and land use to cease completely.</li> </ul>	Negative
Terrestrial Ecology		
Construction/ Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Habitat loss and degradation;</li> <li>■ Habitat fragmentation;</li> <li>■ Spillage of harmful or toxic substances;</li> </ul>	Negative

## Scoping Report

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sensory disturbances (artificial lighting, noise and vibration);</li> <li>■ Faunal displacement;</li> <li>■ Increased dust generation;</li> <li>■ Increased exotic and/or declared CARA Category 1, 2 &amp; 3 invader species; and</li> <li>■ Loss of species of conservation importance.</li> </ul>	
Closure and Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sensory disturbances (vibration and noise);</li> <li>■ Spillage of harmful or toxic substances;</li> <li>■ Increased dust generation; and</li> <li>■ Increased exotic and/or declared CARA Category 1, 2 &amp; 3 invader species.</li> </ul>	Negative
<b>Wetland and Aquatic Ecology</b>		
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Possible impact on the water recharge due to dewatering;</li> <li>■ Negative impacts on wetland functioning, ecological status and sensitivity of the wetlands within 500 m of the proposed site;</li> <li>■ Pollution of runoff water due to spills and oil and grease leaks;</li> <li>■ Sedimentation and siltation of receiving water during the clearing of land and construction of mine infrastructure;</li> <li>■ Sedimentation and siltation of receiving water from roads and erosion of exposed land; and</li> <li>■ Alteration of surface land forms and topography</li> <li>■ Loss of habitats and associated biota.</li> </ul>	Negative
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Erosion due to decline shaft complex;</li> <li>■ Water quality deterioration - mine water from underground mining;</li> <li>■ Subsidence from underground mining;</li> <li>■ Hydrological Changes from mine water treatment;</li> <li>■ Pollution of runoff water due to spills and oil and grease leaks;</li> <li>■ Pollution of surface water due to litter and dumping</li> <li>■ Sedimentation and siltation of receiving water from roads and erosion of exposed land;</li> <li>■ Alteration of surface land forms and topography;</li> <li>■ Changes in water volumes and flows;</li> <li>■ Loss of habitats and associated biota; and</li> <li>■ Loss of biota through a reduction in water quality.</li> </ul>	Negative
<b>Surface water</b>		
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The removal of vegetation from the site and the hardening and compaction of surfaces will result in additional erosion and runoff volumes. The increased runoff is likely to cause local erosion and scour the site; and</li> <li>■ Roads could impact on the banks of the streams and flow hydraulics at drainage line crossings.</li> </ul>	Negative
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The mining operations and facilities will reduce the catchment area that feeds the local water</li> </ul>	Negative

## Scoping Report

	<p>resources. The flow that reports to the river system will be reduced; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is likely that there will be significant quantities of sediment generated by extreme rainfall events. This is likely to result in erosion and loss of capacity in the various farms dams close to the site.</li> </ul>	
<b>Groundwater</b>		
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of localised geology;</li> <li>Lowering of water levels due to dewatering of excavations for construction;</li> <li>Increased fracturing and altering of flow patterns due to blasting at shaft area;</li> <li>Potential groundwater contamination caused by spillages and accidents; and</li> <li>Potential groundwater contamination from poor waste management and sanitation practices.</li> </ul>	Negative
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of localised geology;</li> <li>Lowering of water levels due to dewatering – Shallow and Deep Aquifer;</li> <li>Potential decrease of base flow contribution to the Taaibosspruit and the Vaal River;</li> <li>Pollution plume from mining operations in the underground mine;</li> <li>Potential groundwater contamination resulting from seepage from pollution control and dewatering balancing dams;</li> <li>Potential groundwater contamination resulting from sewage treatment plant and pollution control dams (PCD);</li> <li>Potential groundwater contamination from poor waste and sanitation management; and</li> <li>Potential groundwater contamination caused by spillages and accidents.</li> </ul>	Negative
<b>Noise</b>		
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noise impacts from construction activities of the mine and the shaft complex.</li> </ul>	Negative
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noise impacts from shaft infrastructure complex (ventilation fans); and</li> <li>Noise impacts from transportation trucks.</li> </ul>	Negative
<b>Blasting and Vibration</b>		
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ground Vibration associated with shaft sinking and blasting activities.</li> </ul>	Negative
<b>Visual</b>		
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earth moving activities, physical presence of topsoil stockpiles, movement of trucks and general visual disturbance of construction activities.</li> </ul>	Negative
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earth moving activities, physical presence of topsoil stockpiles, movement of trucks and general visual disturbance of mining activities; and</li> <li>Physical presence of the shaft complex and associated mine infrastructure.</li> </ul>	Negative
<b>Cultural and Heritage</b>		



## Scoping Report

Construction & Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of cultural and heritage resources; and</li> <li>Potential impact on grave sites;</li> </ul>	Negative
Social-economic		
Construction & Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population influx;</li> <li>Alteration of social pathologies;</li> <li>Loss of farm labourers; and</li> <li>Pressure on service provision;</li> </ul>	Negative
Construction & Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment opportunities;</li> <li>Economic impacts/benefits;</li> <li>Corporate Social Investment; and</li> <li>Community development programmes.</li> </ul>	Positive

**(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).

Please refer to section 9 below for possible mitigation measures.

**(ix) The outcome of the site selection Matrix. Final Site Layout Plan**

Provide a final site layout plan as informed by the process of consultation with interested and affected parties)

Figure 13 Below is an image of what a typical shaft complex will look like. Once the specialist studies are completed, the shaft position will be developed. It should be noted that this layout will be located within the proposed shaft complex area in a manner that avoids any biophysical sensitivities. Infrastructure considered for the shaft complex is listed below in the layout legend.

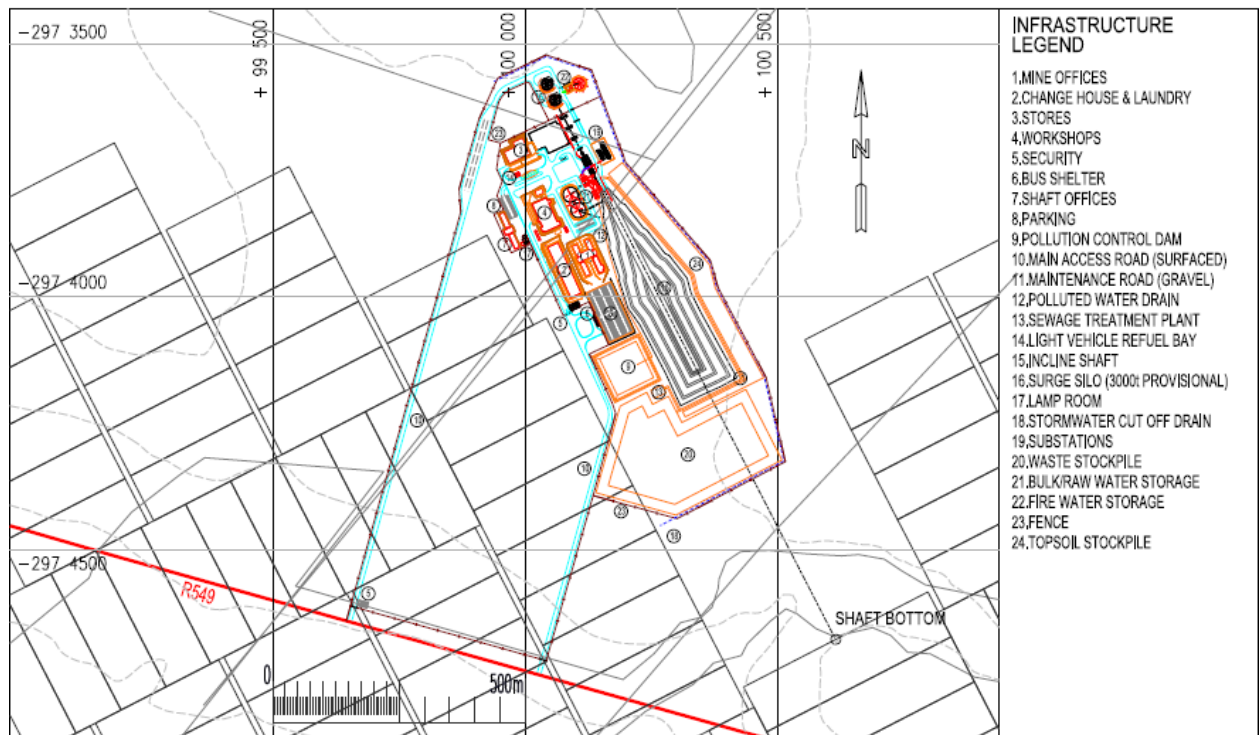


Figure 13: Proposed design layout

**(x) Motivation where no alternative sites were considered.**

The selection of the preferred site is predominantly determined by the prospecting right ownership that has been awarded to Seriti Coal and the known presence of coal seams in the area. The orientation of the complex itself is a factor of the decline shaft and conveyor system intersecting both coal seams. For this reason, no site alternatives have been considered. However, micro sitting of infrastructure and mine option alternatives were considered.

**(xi) Statement motivating the preferred site.**

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

As stated above, Seriti has obtained a prospecting right, and therefore have been granted access to the preferred site. The availability of the coal ore within the preferred site has largely influenced the location of the mine.

**(xii) Plan of study for the Environmental Impact Assessment process**

**1. Description of alternatives to be considered including the option of not going ahead with the activity.**

Alternatives are different means of meeting the general purpose and need of a proposed activity. Alternatives help identify the most appropriate method of developing the project, taking into account location or site alternatives, activity alternatives, process or technology alternatives, temporal alternatives and the no-go alternative. Alternatives also help identify the activity with the least environmental impact.

Alternatives to be considered for this project include infrastructure and the shaft complex location. These alternatives have been discussed in detail in section I (a &c).

The current land use is predominantly one of agriculture, where land is planted to crops or pastures for grazing. The no-go option will result in the continuation of such land use. Although economically viable, the continuation of agriculture will not provide the level of short-term economic growth to the area that mining would offer, such as increased employment of residents in the area, greater economic input allowing better development of the towns and surrounding areas, greater socio-economic stability in the area as well as ensuring supply of fuel for electricity generation. After mine closure and rehabilitation of mined areas, the land capability may return to grazing or crop cultivation, allowing the continuance of certain agricultural practices within the shaft complex area. The rest of the underground mined area will continue to be used for crop production and agriculture as is currently the case. The mine will also promote sustainable local economic development, to give communities the skills required to remain economically viable and successful after mine closure.

**2. Description of the aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process**

(The EAP must undertake to assess the aspects affected by each individual mining activity whether listed or not, including activities such as blasting, Loading, hauling and transport, and mining activities such as Excavations, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc...etc...etc.).



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This S&EIR process complies with the requirements of NEMA. Principles contained in NEMA, South Africa's overarching environmental legislation, serve as guidelines for interpreting and implementing the requirements of the projects. Key principles contained in NEMA include:

- Sustainable development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs;
- Mitigation hierarchy – avoidance of environmental impact, or where this is not possible,
- Minimising the impact and remediating the effects of the impact; and
- Developments have a duty of care towards the environment.

The assessment of the impacts associated with the various activities forming part of the proposed development, will be conducted within the context provided by these principles and objectives. The impact assessment will be comprised of a number of specialist studies. Once completed, the findings of the specialist studies will be integrated with the Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR), where the impacts identified and assessed will be ranked using a scoring system that compares the overall impact significance of each impact. It is proposed that the following specialist studies will be undertaken as part of the EIR phase of the project:

- Biophysical environment
  - Soil, Land Capability and Land Use Assessment
  - Aquatic assessment
  - Wetlands delineation and functional assessment
  - Terrestrial ecology assessment
  - Surface Water assessment
  - Groundwater assessment
  - Air quality Opinion
  - Geochemistry assessment
  - Closure plan and rehabilitation assessment
- Socio-economic environment
  - Visual assessment
  - Heritage and cultural resources impact assessment;
  - Noise assessment
  - Traffic opinion
  - Socio-economic assessment.

The specialist reports will be included as part of the Draft EIR and will be made available for public review before submission to the decision-making authorities. Following submission of the Final Scoping Report to the competent authority, the Department may require additional specialist studies to be undertaken. Any additional relevant studies will be undertaken following discussions with the Department itself.

### *Potential Impacts:*

The potential impacts associated with the project were identified and categorised by biophysical and socio-economic parameters. The identified potential impacts will be investigated in detail within the detailed EIR phase of the projects. Please refer below for the preliminary impacts that will be further investigated as part of the detailed EIR phase:

- Potential increase in ambient noise levels;
- Potential increase in dust levels;
- Loss of agricultural land;
- Positive impact on job creation;

- Potential increase of traffic within the study area and nearby roads
- Habitat loss and impact on biodiversity
- Possible contamination of ground and surface water;
- Potential loss of wetland integrity and functionality;
- Potential Visual disturbances;
- Potential Loss of heritage and cultural aspects; and
- Potential increase in waste generation.

### 3. Description of aspects to be assessed by specialists

#### **Soil, Land Capability and Land Use Assessment**

The proposed study area is currently used for agricultural purposes. As mentioned before, the underground mine will allow for agricultural land uses to continue. However, the impacts of the two activities taking place concurrently must be assessed. Therefore, a Soil, Land use and capability assessment will be undertaken and will evaluate potential impacts of construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed development on the study area from an agricultural point of view, and recommend mitigation measures to mitigate any negative impacts on areas of agricultural potential.

#### Methodology for Soil Assessment

The total area will be assessed by means of specific auger sampling and observations. Emphasis will be laid on wetland zones and the boundary between dark coloured, high clay content soils and sandier yellow and red soils. Auger observations will be made to the depth of the first restricting layer or to a maximum depth of 1500 mm. The following attributes will be recorded at each observation:

- Soil form and family classified according to the Taxonomic Soil Classification System for South Africa, 1991;
- Soil depth;
- Estimated soil texture;
- Soil wetness – mottling, leaching, gleyeign;
- Soil structure;
- Underlying material;
- Current land use; and
- Land capability.

The topsoil and subsoil (0-300 and 300-600 mm) of the dominant soil forms will be sampled. Samples will be analysed for indicators of acidity and salt pollution as well as fertility indicators as follows:

- pH (water);
- Extractable cations Na, K, Ca, Mg (Amm. Acetate.); and
- Phosphorus (Bray1).

#### Methodology for Land Use, Land Capability and Wetland Delineation

- Land use: The extent of all land use practices will be surveyed and mapped in the field during the time of the soil assessment.

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- Land capability: Soil properties of soil units mapped during the detail soil assessment will be evaluated and categorized in land capability classes of arable land, grazing, wetlands and wilderness land, following the classification system of the Chamber of Mines.
- Wetland delineation: Soils form and soil wetness indicators (i.e mottling) are the most reliable indicators of wetland edges and wetlands will be delineated during the time of the soil assessment.

### **Aquatic, Wetland and Terrestrial Ecology**

The original baseline aquatic ecology, wetland and terrestrial studies conducted on the greater Metsimaholo project site were completed in 2012 by Golder. Given the period of time that has elapsed since these studies were conducted, fieldwork to update the current baseline situation will be necessary, including associated updated baseline aquatic, wetland and terrestrial ecology reports.

The analysis of baseline biodiversity and subsequent impact assessment will build on the findings of the previous aquatic, wetland and terrestrial ecology studies, and will address the following key requirements:

- Refine the wetland mapping and update the PES and EIS assessment based on the results of field based ground-truthing and data collection, including update of previous mapping to reflect any recent land use changes.
- Confirmation of the presence of any vegetation communities or flora/faunal species of conservation significance within the surface infrastructure study area;
- Documentation and mapping of introduced species and weeds within the surface infrastructure study area, if present;
- Updated aquatic ecology assessment of the health of the riparian ecosystems within the study area;
- Catalogue biodiversity values and data in a GIS referenced database and cross-reference with shapefiles of the proposed development, for use in impact analyses and application of the mitigation hierarchy.

The impact analysis will enable effects on flora and fauna to be assessed through mapping the associations of particular species or species groups with vegetation communities, in the context of predicted project-related interactions, and will focus on quantifying potential project-related effects relative to baseline conditions.

The impact assessment also will identify mitigation options to avoid and minimise impacts of the project on biodiversity and rehabilitate/restore degraded ecosystems following exposure to impacts that cannot be satisfactorily avoided or minimised. The impact assessment will be conducted in an integrated manner through an assessment of the interrelationships between the biophysical environment and other specialist disciplines.

### **Surface water**

The surface water components to be assessed will include an update of the baseline information, storm water management plan, water balance and impact assessment. The following aspects will be studied:

- 50-year and 100-year flood lines assessment (where relevant)
- Baseline Hydrology
- Water Balance
- Storm-water management

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The impacts that the proposed mining will have on the surface water resources include the reduction in surface area due to isolation of areas by pollution control facilities. This is likely to be small given that the only area to be isolated is the shaft area. The impact needs to be quantified however. A first order assessment of the flow reductions will be made using the mine plans and the available topographical mapping. The surface areas impacted on by the mining activities will be determined. The proportion of these areas that will intercept runoff will be determined and the catchment flow proportioned accordingly to determine the reduction. The estimated reduction will be contextualised by comparing it to the base case flows. This level of assessment is considered to be appropriate for the graduation of prospecting rights to mining rights.

### Groundwater

Existing data collected from the previous project studies has made hydrogeological data for the Metsimaholo Colliery sufficient to determine generic outputs and conduct the assessment of the mining impacts. It is therefore proposed that the scope of work for this specialist study include the following tasks:

- Desk study - collation of all field data, geochemical data into a hydrogeological conceptual model for the proposed Metsimaholo mining area.
- Hydrocensus – an update of the water level and groundwater quality will be carried out using boreholes previously identified in the study area.
- Basic numerical modelling to generate outputs in support of the impact assessment.

### Geochemistry

The geochemistry study will be undertaken, following the approach below:

- Extraction and consolidation of existing information in relation to proposed underground mine plan (bord and pillar). Relevant available information will be reviewed to assess the baseline information with respect to mine drainage, including data from New Vaal Colliery. This will require access to monitoring data (including piezometric levels and plant process water chemistry data), geological reports and assay database that have not been conducted. Any information on the quality and volume of decant observed from New Vaal Colliery including any decant management strategies will also be required.
- Data Interpretation and Waste assessment/classification. The Acid Rock Drainage and Metal Leaching (ARD/ML) from the material which will be exposed/disturbed/deposited during the mining operations will be classified according to Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD) Guide (INAP, 2014). The available baseline data will be used to assess the waste type /classification of mined materials according to GN R 634/ 635 (August 2013) and identify Potential Constituents of Concern (PCoC);
- ARD/ML risk assessment. The information review will be used to develop initial conceptual models for the proposed underground mine, overburden waste rock dumps and discard dumps. The initial conceptual model will physically describe the identified sources in terms of aspects that affect contaminant seepage quality. It will also describe the pathway along which the impact of contaminant seepage will move and identify the receptor(s) that may potentially be at risk. Semi-quantitative mine drainage ranges will be provided for TDS and for selected mine components as input into the contaminant transport model to quantify impacts.
- Reporting: The analytical results, ARD risk assessment and proposed mitigation measures will be documented in a technical report.

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### Air Quality

The scope of work is set out as follows:

- Review of the baseline assessment from the New Vaal Colliery Lifex air quality assessment completed by Airshed in 2012 (including ambient monitoring (dust fallout and PM10) that was conducted for this assessment);
- Provide a professional opinion of the potential air quality impacts from the Metsimaholo operations; and
- The interpretation and reporting of climate data from a representative weather station and historical records.

### Noise and Vibration

A high-level noise study is proposed to be undertaken, utilising the data and experience of conducting similar studies at the adjacent NVC Lifex 1 Project site. Due to the nature of the underground mining project it is anticipated that vibration impacts will be negligible.

The following are the minimum activities required to perform the high-level noise assessment, assuming that the impact on residential areas outside the proposed boundaries of the site and specifically identified sensitive receptors are required.

- Initial visit to check for any other possible noise sources, acquire spot measurements, and acquire any existing data of previous measurements in order to determine existing noise levels, especially in the zone of influence of the surface infrastructure, transport routes, and any specified sensitive receptors or affected parties.
- Access to noise data for the proposed infrastructure to establish the noise levels to be expected.
- The prediction of the operational noise levels and public response at the boundaries and also at individual potentially exposed properties outside the proposed boundaries of the site.
- Recommendation of mitigation methods should these be necessary or appropriate.

### Socio-Economic

This section describes the socio-economic impact assessment methodology that will be followed during the environmental assessment process. Where feasible, the social and public participation processes will be integrated in the interest of cost efficiency and management of stakeholder fatigue. The assessment will include a scoping phase and an impact assessment phase.

#### Scoping Phase

The scoping phase includes the following:

- A baseline assessment that will have a regional, district and local municipal focus as it relates to the proposed project. The regional focus will include the district and local municipalities, and the local focus will include the directly affected landowners, municipal wards, and communities. Information sources will include regional, district and local baseline information from the latest South African Population and Housing Census, regional plans, integrated development plans, local economic development plans and so forth. Project related documents available in the public domain, such as the proposed mine infrastructure layout and any existing EIAs, EMPs, SIAs and social and labour plans will be considered.
- Consideration of issues and comments collected through the public participation process.

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- The deliverable produced during the scoping phase will comprise an updated socio-economic baseline of the project area as described and as well as those socio-economic issues that will need to be considered during the impact assessment phase.

### Impact Assessment Phase

The assessment process will be aligned with the environmental authorisation process requirements and information produced by other environmental specialist studies to ensure an integrated approach towards the assessment of positive and negative socio-economic impacts.

The impact assessment phase includes the following:

- A focused issue-based consultation to assess additional social aspects and concerns that have emerged during the stakeholder engagement process where these stakeholders have not been consulted through the public participation process. The results of this process will be integrated with the public participation process and will be assessed
- Assessment of the outcomes of other environmental specialist studies (such as water, air quality, noise and vibrations, soil and land use,) to assess the potential social impacts which may arise from those aspects. The aspect and issues that emerge during the integrated public participation process for the scoping and assessments phases will also be considered.
- Positive and negative impacts anticipated on the recipient social environment will be identified.
- Mitigation measures and approaches to avoid or alleviate adverse socio-economic impacts and enhance positive socio-economic impacts during all the phases of the proposed mining expansion project will be identified and recommended.

A SIA report will be compiled. The SIA will provide a social baseline, the social impacts and appropriate mitigation measures to reduce and, where possible, avoid negative impacts, as well as enhance positive impacts.

### **Heritage**

Graves have been identified from a desktop level assessing spatial data as well as a review of previous studies undertaken for the proposed Metsimaholo area. The presence of graves within the proposed study area has triggered the need for a heritage study. The heritage study will be approached as follows:

- Extraction and consolidation of existing baseline work relevant to Metsimaholo;
- Visit direct project footprint to ground truth proposed development / infrastructure footprint sites;
- Development of a short supplementary report to the original baseline study, including assessment of any new impacts identified during the site assessment.

### **Visual assessment**

The project area is largely undeveloped. Visual impact assessment has been carried out for the previous Lifex 1 project, inclusive of description of the receiving environment and visual resource value of this environment.

The nature of the underground mine to be developed will have minimal impacts on visual impacts. The Metsimaholo mine will have one complex shaft which is regarded as the only surface infrastructure. The following activities will be followed in determining the impact assessment of the proposed Metsimaholo mine:

- Desktop assessment and reviewing of baseline information;
- Identification of sensitive receptors from a visual perspective, line of sight from neighbouring communities, or farmsteads and identify mitigation opportunities should areas of potential high visual impact be identified;

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- A short visual assessment report which draws largely on existing information and identifies areas of visual exposure relative to key infrastructure.

### Transport/ Traffic Opinion

The traffic impact assessment for the Metsimaholo project will primarily focus on the impacts of transportation trucks. The trucks to be used are approximately 30-ton road transporters. However, the truck numbers for each route will be dependent on the production rates. Based on the production volumes and schedule, a pre-conceptual level of study is planned for the project. The deliverable will be a short technical note supported by site-based photography and map analysis as necessary. Attention will be paid to traffic mitigation and management.

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

Please refer to methodology in section d(vi) under methodology used in determining the significance of environmental impacts.

#### **5. The proposed method of assessing duration significance**

Please refer to methodology in section d(vi) under methodology used in determining the significance of environmental impacts.

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

The identified competent authority will be registered as stakeholders and will be notified of the project prior to receiving the draft scoping report. The competent authority for this proposed project is the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR)

- Submission of the application form and the draft scoping report for review and comment
- Submission of the final scoping report to DMR
- Submission of the draft EIR/EMPr to DMR for review and comment
- Submission of the final EIR/EMPr to DMR

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

##### **a) Steps to be taken to notify interested and affected parties.**

(These steps must include the steps that will be taken to ensure consultation with the affected parties identified in (h) (ii) herein).

The following process will be followed during the public participation process;

- Announcement of the availability of the Draft EIR for public review and invitation to attend a public meeting by means of a notification letter to registered stakeholders. The Draft EIR will be distributed in the following manner:
  - Left at public places in the project area;
  - Made available on the Golder Associates Africa website (<https://www.golder.com/globallocations/africa/south-africa-public-documents/>);
  - Sent to I&APs that request a copy;
- Convening one-on-one meetings with directly affected landowners in the project area (where required);



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- Compilation of a Comment and Response Register (CRR);
- Convening a public meeting at a central venue in the project area. Minutes to this meeting will be recorded.

### **b) Details of the engagement process to be followed.**

(Describe the process to be 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 and records of such consultation will be required in the EIA at a later stage).

The existing databased from the area and the updated I&AP database from the scoping phase will be maintained and expanded during the EIA phase should additional I&APs register. The engagement process to be followed comprise the following steps:

- Announcement of the availability of the Draft EIA and EMP Report by means of distributing a letter to registered stakeholders and I&APs via mail or email. A prompting notification will also be sent to said stakeholders and I&APs via bulk sms.
- Convening a public meeting to provide feedback on the findings of the specialist studies of the proposed project and afford stakeholders opportunity to comment on the draft documentation;
- Updating the Comment and Response Register; and
- All public documents produced during the EIA will be made available on Golder's website (<https://www.golder.com/global-locations/africa/south-africa-public-documents/>) and in public places.
- The final decision by the authorities will be announced to stakeholders through personally addressed letters mailed to registered stakeholders or email and a notification via bulk sms, where mobile numbers are available.
- It should be noted that as part of the Scoping Phase of the project, newspaper advertisement will be placed in a two local papers, as well as several site notices erected on site. Furthermore, a public meeting will also be held during the scoping phase of the project.

### **c) Description of the information to be provided to Interested and Affected Parties.**

(Information to be provided must include the initial site plan and sufficient detail of the intended operation and the typical impacts of each activity, to enable them to assess what impact the activities will have on them or on the use of their land).

- Background information document will be provided to Interested and affected parties with the full details of the proposed project;
- Draft scoping report will also be provided for review and comments;
- Draft EIR/EMPr to be provided for review and comments
- Site layout showing the property boundaries;
- All specialist studies will be made available to interested and affected parties for review and comments

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

The tasks that will be undertaken during the EIA process is outlined as follows,

- **Phase 1** – Assessment of project area and Stakeholders; (task undertaken as part of the scoping report process)

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- **Phase 2** – Assessment of permitting requirements for the Project;
- **Phase 3** – Baseline and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA);
- **Phase 4** – Mine rehabilitation plan and related financial provisions;
- **Phase 5** – Preparation and submission of permit and license applications; and
- **Phase 6** – Environmental Authorisation (EA) announcement and appeals process.

Phase 1 of the EIA phase was undertaken simultaneously with the scoping report.

The information collated during the Scoping Phase, the PPP and the specialist studies will be compiled into the Draft EIR document, which will be made available for a 30-day period in suitable public places (e.g. libraries) and on the Golder website to allow for I&APs to readily access and comment on the report. The comments arising from I&APs during the public review period for the Draft EIR, will be used to finalise the EIR for submission to the relevant Competent Authority for review and decision making. All information will be compiled into the EIR. The content of the EIR is prescribed in Appendix 3 of Government Notice No. R. 982 of 2014 (as amended). Cumulative impacts as well as impacts of the proposed facility itself will be assessed. As required by the EIA regulations (2014), alternatives including the no-go option will be evaluated.

### 9. Measures to avoid, reverse, mitigate, or manage identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

<b>ACTIVITY</b> Whether listed or not listed.  (E.g. 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.).	<b>POTENTIAL IMPACT</b>  (E.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, and air pollution etc.)	<b>MITIGATION TYPE</b> (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. etc.)  E.g. Modify through alternative method. Control through noise control Control through management and monitoring through rehabilitation.	<b>POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK</b>
Land clearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Dust generation due to vehicle entrainment, land clearing, topsoil removal, blasting, material loading and hauling, stockpiling, grading, bulldozing and compaction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Wet suppression of dust on haul and dirt roads within the mine footprint;</li> <li>■ Restrict traffic to designated roads and minimise unnecessary traffic;</li> <li>■ Enforce 60km/h speed limits within mining areas;</li> <li>■ Phases of earthmoving activities to be planned such that they disturb the absolute minimum area and maintain vegetation cover for as long as possible;</li> <li>■ Water regularly (with water trucks) to ensure effective dust suppression in</li> </ul>	

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		<p>areas where materials removal placement or manipulation is occurring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Vegetate and stabilise exposed areas, idle stockpiles and berms as early as possible; and</li> <li>■ Minimise extent of open areas and frequency of disturbance.</li> </ul>	
Transportation of the coal from mines to potential buyers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Potential increase in ambient noise levels;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The mine will comply to all applicable regulations regarding noise emission.</li> <li>■ Vehicles will be maintained and serviced for roadworthy condition.</li> </ul>	
Operation of heavy machinery during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Potential increase in ambient noise levels;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For health purposes, employees will be equipped with ear plugs and other corrective protective gear when operating heavy machinery that generate extensive noise levels.</li> </ul>	
Vehicle movement; bulldozing and compaction; Blasting, material loading and hauling,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Potential increase in dust levels;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Wet suppression of dust on haul and dirt roads within the mine footprint;</li> <li>■ Restrict traffic to designated roads and minimise unnecessary traffic;</li> <li>■ Enforce 60km/h speed limits within mining areas;</li> <li>■ Phases of earthmoving activities to be planned such that they disturb the absolute minimum area and maintain vegetation cover for as long as possible;</li> <li>■ Water regularly (with water trucks) to ensure effective dust suppression in areas where materials removal placement or manipulation is occurring.</li> <li>■ Vegetate and stabilise exposed areas, idle stockpiles and berms as early as possible; and</li> <li>■ Minimise extent of open areas and frequency of disturbance.</li> </ul>	
Land clearance, underground coal mining activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Loss of agricultural land;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Above surface infrastructure will be limited as much as possible to allow for agricultural activities.</li> </ul>	
Land clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Habitat loss and impact on biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Land clearance will be limited to the location of the shaft</li> <li>■ Movement of vehicles will be restricted to designated areas</li> <li>■ Use of existing access roads will be promoted</li> <li>■ Site will be re-vegetated to its natural state as far as possible after construction</li> </ul>	
Hazardous spillages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Possible contamination of ground and surface water;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Regular maintenance of vehicles and operating machines</li> <li>■ Make us of drip trays for stationary vehicles</li> <li>■ Stormwater management plan will be put in place</li> </ul>	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management and monitoring of groundwater</li> </ul>	
Hazardous spillages and coal loading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impacts on other watercourses including wetlands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All activities will be undertaken outside the 500m distance from a watercourse</li> <li>Stormwater management plan will be put in place</li> </ul>	
Land clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact on heritage and cultural aspects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identified graves should be demarcated and all mining activities undertaken a given distance away from the graves</li> <li>Graves that are encountered during the construction or operational phase should be reported to the appointed ECO or the local authority</li> <li>No exhuming of graves without a permit</li> </ul>	
Employment during construction and operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positive impact on job creation;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Job opportunities will be created for locals (where possible)</li> <li>Staff will be trained during employment (during construction via contractors appointed by the mine)</li> <li>Skills development</li> </ul>	
Presence of stockpile and overburden material; movement of trucks and presence of the shaft complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential visual disturbances;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid creating unnecessarily large areas of bare earth by retaining as much vegetation as possible;</li> <li>Ensure that as much existing natural vegetation is retained as possible and incorporated into the site design, especially on the periphery of the project area;</li> <li>Rehabilitate exposed construction areas with grasses and/or groundcover vegetation as soon as practicable;</li> <li>Apply wet suppression to minimise visible dust plumes;</li> <li>Structures that are required to be built from steel or concrete can be painted a dark natural tone to blend in with the surrounding environment. Olive greens and dark tans can be used at the base of buildings, fading to lighter colours, with the top section of the buildings painted a light grey to merge with the skyline. Roofs of tall structures should be painted a 'dirty' grey. A principle to note is that lighter tones advance toward the viewer while darker tones recede from the viewer. Pure whites, blacks and bright colours should be avoided;</li> </ul>	
Coal transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential increase of traffic within the study area and nearby roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicle movement will be restricted during peak hours;</li> <li>Transportation trucks will be limited to a certain number per day;</li> </ul>	
Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land degradation and land pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste disposal bins/skips will be available at site</li> </ul>	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Waste separation (i.e. general, recyclable and hazardous waste)</li> <li>■ Monitoring of housekeeping behaviour</li> <li>■ Waste will be disposed of in an approved waste facility (landfill site)</li> <li>■ Waste bins will be placed at strategic points</li> </ul>	
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**(xiii) Other Information required by the competent Authority**

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

- a) 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 **Appendix 2.19.1** and confirm that the applicable mitigation is reflected in 2.5.3; 2.11.6.and 2.12. herein).

A socio-economic study will be undertaken as part of the specialist studies to be conducted. However, any socio-economic conditions will be dealt with by Seriti Coal, as they hold a prospecting right. The landowners will be compensated for the land loss and will be in long term negotiation with Seriti Coal.

- b) 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).

No estates are affected.

**(xiv) 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**).

Not applicable.

### References

- Airshed Planning Professionals. (2012). *AIR QUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW VAAL COLLIERY LIFE EXTENSION PROJECT*. Airshed Planning Professionals (Pty) Ltd.
- Golder Associate. (2012). *Groundwater Impact Assessment*. Midrand: Golder.
- Golder Associates. (2010). *Anglo Coal New Vaal Life Expansion; Groundwater Baseline Study*. Midrand.
- Golder Associates. (2013). *Geochemical Specialist Study*. Midrand: Golder.
- Golder Associates. (2013). *Socio- economic Impact Assessment for the Proposed New Vaal Colliery Life Extension Project*. Golder Associates.
- Golder Associates. (2015). *NVC LifeX- Final EIA and EMP*. Midrand: Golder Associates.
- Newtown Landscape Architects. (2012). *Visual Impact Assessment*. Newtown Landscape Architects.
- Wetland Consulting Services. (2012). *Wetland Delineation and Impact Assessment for the Proposed New Vaal Colliery Life Extension Project*. Wetland Consulting Services (Pty) Ltd.

**(xv) UNDERTAKING REGARDING CORRECTNESS OF INFORMATION**

I TASHRIQ NAICKER herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the comments and inputs from stakeholders and Interested and Affected parties has been correctly recorded in the report.



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

DATE:

**(xvi) UNDERTAKING REGARDING LEVEL OF AGREEMENT**

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



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

DATE:

-END-







# UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND, JOHANNESBURG

At a congregation of the University

held on 23 April 2009

***Tashriq Naicker***

was admitted to the Degree of

**Bachelor of Science with Honours**

(Geology)

*[Signature]*  
Dean : Faculty of Science

*[Signature]*

Vice-Chancellor and Principal

*[Signature]*

Registrar





NAME	Tashriq Naicker
GENDER	Male
DRIVERS LICENCE	Code B
MARITAL STATUS	Married
NATIONALITY	South African
DATE OF BIRTH	30/12/1987
CONTACT DETAILS	072 175 2417 tashriqn@gmail.com
NAME OF CURRENT EMPLOYER	Golder Associates Africa (Pty) Ltd
CURRENT POSITION	Environmental Practitioner
PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS	SACNASP (Candidate Natural Scientist - 100052/11) International Association for Impact Assessment- South African Charter (3592)

### SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS:

A senior environmental scientist with almost 10 years of experience, Tashriq Naicker specialises in the environmental management field.

Key experience includes:

- Renewable Energy Applications
- Environmental Impact Assessments
- Specialist Assistance with regard to bio-monitoring
- Basic Assessments
- Scoping & EIAs
- Environmental Opinions
- Water Use Licence Applications
- Waste Management Licences
- Mining Right Applications
- Section 102 Applications
- Geotechnical Risk Assessments
- Dust and Water Monitoring
- Section 24G Applications
- Due Diligence reports
- Peer Review on External EAP's

### EDUCATION:

#### ***Institution:***

University of the Witwatersrand

#### ***Qualification:***

Bachelor of Science (Geology & Environment and Conservation),  
Bachelor of Science (Hons) Environmental Geology

#### ***Year Obtained:***

2007

University of the Witwatersrand

2008

### MEMBERSHIPS OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:

- South African Council for Natural and Scientific Professionals – Candidate Natural Scientist (100052/11)
- International Association for Impact Assessment – South African Charter (3592)

**OTHER TRAINING:**

- Attended Environmental & Mining Law workshop, presented by Mac Robert Attorneys, July 2013
- Nuclear Industry Association of South Africa – World Nuclear University one day course, March 2015

**COUNTRIES OF WORK EXPERIENCE:**

South Africa

Botswana

Zambia

**LANGUAGES:**

English

Afrikaans

**Speaking:**

Excellent

Fair

**Reading:**

Excellent

Fair

**Writing:**

Excellent

Fair

**EMPLOYMENT RECORD:****From:** May 2018**Employer:****Position held:****To:** Date

Golder Associates Africa (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Practitioner, Mine Environment Unit

**From:** May 2013**Employer:****Position held:****To:** April 2018

GIBB (Pty) Ltd

Senior Environmental Scientist, Environmental Licensing Unit

**From:** August 2012**Employer:****Position held:****To:** April 2013

GIBB (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Scientist, Environmental Services Sector

**From:** March 2010**Employer:****Position held:****To:** July 2012

Strategic Environmental Focus (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Manager: Environmental Services Division

**From:** April 2009**Employer:****Position held:****To:** March 2010

Strategic Environmental Focus (Pty) Ltd

Environmental Assistant: Environmental Services Division

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME

OF

**PPC VanRhyns Dorp Search and Rescue**

ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:

YEAR:

From: 2017

To

2017

LOCATION:

Western Cape Province

CLIENT:

PPC Ltd

MAIN PROJECT FEATURES:

Botanical Search and Rescue with Rehabilitation Audits.

POSITIONS HELD:

Project Leader

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED:

Complete Project Management. Oversight on the search and rescue process and ensuring quality control and legal compliance with the Rehabilitation Audits. Extensive involvement with the Client and technical project team, oversight over specialist studies and management of specialists.



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**WORK EXPERIENCE**

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**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF **Lime Distributors – WULA**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2017 To 2017  
LOCATION: Gauteng Province  
CLIENT: ID WALA (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Water Use licence for abstraction of ground water  
POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist and Project Leader  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Complete Project Management. Conducting the WULA Process, oversight on the process and ensuring quality control and legal compliance. Extensive involvement with the Client and technical project team, oversight over specialist studies and management of specialists.

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**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF **Olien Karats Site Development plan and EMPr amendment**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2017 To 2018  
LOCATION: Northern Cape Province  
CLIENT: Eskom SOC Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: EMPr amendment and development of a site development plan  
POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist and Project Leader  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Complete Project Management. Conducting the EMPr amendment Process, oversight on the process and ensuring quality control and legal compliance. Extensive involvement with the Client and technical project team, oversight over specialist studies and management of specialists during the compilation of the site development plan. Authority liaison. Strategic Planning with client technical team to ensure successful roll out of project.

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**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF **Rietspruit WWTW expansion and conveyance upgrades**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2017 To 2018  
LOCATION: Gauteng Province  
CLIENT: Rand Water (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Environmental Authorisation and Waste Management Licence supported by Basic Assessment process and Scoping & EIR process (respectively) for the proposed WWTW expansion and conveyance upgrades.  
POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist and Project Leader  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Complete Project Management. Conducting the BA & S&EIR Process, oversight on the process and ensuring quality control and legal compliance. Extensive involvement with the Client and technical project team, oversight over specialist studies and management of specialists. Extensive Authority liaison. Managing third parties required for successful implementation of project. Strategic Planning with client technical team to ensure successful roll out of project.

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**WORK EXPERIENCE**

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**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF **Leeuwkuil WWTW expansion**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2017 To: 2018  
LOCATION: Gauteng Province  
CLIENT: Rand Water (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Environmental Authorisation and Waste Management Licence supported by Basic Assessment process and Scoping & EIR process (respectively) for the proposed WWTW expansion.  
POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist and Project Leader  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Complete Project Management. Conducting the BA & S&EIR Process, oversight on the process and ensuring quality control and legal compliance. Extensive involvement with the Client and technical project team, oversight over specialist studies and management of specialists. Extensive Authority liaison. Strategic Planning with client technical team to ensure successful roll out of project.

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**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF **Libanon Landfill Site licensing and expansion**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2017 To: 2018  
LOCATION: Gauteng Province  
CLIENT: Pro Plan SA  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Integrated Authorisation Application supported by Scoping & EIR process for a Waste management licence and environmental authorisation for the proposed expansion and licensing of the landfill site.  
POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist and Project Leader  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Complete Project Management. Conducting the S&EIR Process, oversight on the process and ensuring quality control and legal compliance. Extensive involvement with the Client and technical project team, oversight over specialist studies and management of specialists. Extensive Authority liaison. Strategic Planning with client technical team to ensure successful roll out of project.

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**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF **Nuclear 1 EIA**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2015 To: 2018  
LOCATION: Eastern and Western Cape Provinces  
CLIENT: Eskom SOC Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Scoping & EIR process for the construction of a Nuclear facility for the generation of electricity to strengthen the electrical grid.  
POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Finalisation of the EMP, and Environmental Impact Report. Oversight and management of the public participation process, extensive liaison with the specialist on the project team as well as the Client and Authorities. Responding to I&AP's and assisting with the logistics and facilitation of the public meetings. Review and integration of the specialist's studies and peer reviewed specialist studies into the report. Responding to appeals on the positive authorisation issued.

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**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF **PPC Mining Right Application (Zandrivers Drift)**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

YEAR: From: 2016 To 2018  
LOCATION: North West Province  
CLIENT: PPC Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Mining Right Application supported by Scoping & EIR process for the mining of limestone.  
POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist and Project Leader  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Complete Project Management. Conducting the S&EIR Process, oversight on the process and ensuring quality control and legal compliance. Extensive involvement with the Client and technical project team, oversight over specialist studies and management of specialists. Oversight on the completion of the Mine Works Programme. Extensive Authority liaison. Strategic Planning with client technical team to ensure successful roll out of project.

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **PPC Mining Right Application (Assen & Tambotie)**  
YEAR: From: 2016 To 2018  
LOCATION: North West Province  
CLIENT: PPC Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Mining Right Application supported by Scoping & EIR process for the mining of limestone.  
POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist and Project Leader  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Complete Project Management. Conducting the S&EIR Process, oversight on the process and ensuring quality control and legal compliance. Extensive involvement with the Client and technical project team, oversight over specialist studies and management of specialists. Oversight on the completion of the Mine Works Programme. Extensive Authority liaison. Strategic Planning with client technical team to ensure successful roll out of project.

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **PPC Beestekraal Section 102 Application**  
YEAR: From: 2016 To 2018  
LOCATION: North West Province  
CLIENT: PPC Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Section 102 Application supported by Scoping & EIR process for the expansion of the existing mining area.  
POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist and Project Leader  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Complete Project Management. Conducting the S&EIR Process, oversight on the process and ensuring quality control and legal compliance. Extensive involvement with the Client and technical project team, oversight over specialist studies and management of specialists. Oversight of the Mine Works Programme and financial provision mechanisms.

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **PPC Slurry Kiln 8 upgrades**  
YEAR: From: 2016 To 2017  
LOCATION: North West Province  
CLIENT: PPC Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Basic Assessment in support of the Air emissions licence amendment.

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist and Project Leader  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement and management.

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF **Ezee Tile Section 24 G Application**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2016 To: 2018  
 LOCATION: Limpopo Province  
 CLIENT: Ezee Tile Adhesives  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Section 24 G application.  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist and Project Leader  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the S4G process, including report reviewing, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement and management.

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF **Ezee Tile Section 22 A Applications**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2016 To: 2018  
 LOCATION: Gauteng, Bloemfontein, Kwa-Zulu Natal, Port Elizabeth and Western Cape Provinces  
 CLIENT: Ezee Tile Adhesives  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Section 22 A applications in terms of the National Environmental Management Air Quality Act.  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist and Project Leader  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Complete Project Management. Extensive Specialist and client liaison. Strategic Planning with client's technical team to ensure their activities do not result in illegal activities.

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF **Dar es Salaam Commuter Rail**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2016 To: 2016  
 LOCATION: Dar es Salaam  
 CLIENT: RAHCO  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Design commuter rail network, conduct environmental due Diligence.  
 POSITIONS HELD: Peer Reviewer  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Reviewing of the Feasibility report, social assessment, spot evaluation report, Environmental and Social Impact assessment and EMP, internal Client Liaison and involvement with the technical team. Managing of external EAP (Dar es Salaam based) and oversight on the process ensuring legal compliance.

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF **Stinkwater Section 24 G Application**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2014 To: 2015  
 LOCATION: Gauteng Province  
 CLIENT: City of Tshwane

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Section 24 G application .  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist and Project Leader  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the S4G process, including report reviewing, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement and management.

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **Olien – Karats 132 kv powerline**  
 YEAR: From: 2014 To: 2015  
 LOCATION: Northern Cape Province  
 CLIENT: Eskom SOC Ltd  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Basic Assessment process  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist and Project Leader  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Complete Project Management. Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement and management.

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **Solid Waste Technologies : Waste to Energy**  
 YEAR: From: 2014 To: 2014  
 LOCATION: City Deep, Gauteng Province  
 CLIENT: SWT (Pty) Ltd  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Scoping & EIR process for the construction of a facility to convert waste into energy. The facility will require a S&EIR process, AEL and WML.  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the S&EIR Process, oversight on the process and ensuring quality control and legal compliance. Extensive involvement with the Client and technical project team, oversight of the public participation process.

NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **Transnet National Ports Authority: Temporary coal storage facility**  
 YEAR: From: 2013 To: 2015  
 LOCATION: Richards Bay, Kwa – Zulu Natal Province  
 CLIENT: Aurecon (Pty) Ltd  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Basic Assessment process for the construction of the temporary coal storage facility  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the Basic Assessment Process, identification and development of additional alternatives for the client based on operational demands, oversight on the BA process and ensuring quality control and legal compliance. Extensive involvement with the Client and technical project team, oversight of the public participation process.

NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **Gauteng Freight Rail FEL 1: Strategic Geotechnical Sensitivity Classification**  
 YEAR: From: 2014 To: 2014  
 LOCATION: Swaruggens North West Province to Vereeniging, Gauteng Province  
 CLIENT: GIBB (Pty) Ltd  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Geological sensitivity classification for the proposed freight rail link from



**WORK EXPERIENCE**

Swartuggens to Vereeniging. The study highlight various sections of the route that will require extensive engineering intervention due to the underlying geology.

POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Compilation of the Strategic Geological sensitivity classification report and data analysis, Client Liaison and extensive involvement with the project team.

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NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **Kruger Shisa Bridge**

YEAR: From: 2014 To: 2014

LOCATION: Kruger National Park, Mpumalanga Province

CLIENT: GIBB (Pty) Ltd

MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Basic Assessment for the upgrade of the Shisa Bridge that requires a BA and WULA process.

POSITIONS HELD: Peer Reviewer

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Reviewing of the Basic Assessment Report and EMP, internal Client Liaison and involvement with the technical team. Managing of external EAP (Aurecon) and oversight on the BA process ensuring legal compliance.

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NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **PPC PE UPGRADES**

YEAR: From: 2014 To: 2015

LOCATION: Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province

CLIENT: PPC Ltd

MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Basic Assessment for the upgrade of the PPC PE plant that requires an amended AEL and BA process.

POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist / EAP and Project Leader

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement and management.

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NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **Sowa Water Master Plan EIA**

YEAR: From: 2012 To: 2013

LOCATION: Sowa, Botswana

CLIENT: ACE GIBB

MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Conduct the EIA process for the upgrade of the water reticulation system from Dukwi fields to Sowa Nata.

POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Finalisation of the Final EIA report, Authority Liaison, Client Liaison and extensive involvement with the engineering project team.

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NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **Phakalane EMP**

YEAR: From: 2014: To: 2014

LOCATION: Gaborone, Botswana

CLIENT: ACE GIBB

MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Compile the Environmental Management Plan for the new Phakalane pump station and associated works to strengthen the sewerage network.

POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Compilation of EMP according to Botswana standards, conducting focus group meetings with key stakeholders, Authority Liaison, Client Liaison

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

and extensive involvement with the engineering project team as well as local partners.

NAME	OF	<b>Lobatse Water Supply Master Plan</b>
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:		
YEAR:	From: 2014:	To: 2014
LOCATION:		Gaborone, Botswana
CLIENT:		ACE GIBB
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES:		Environmental Impact Assessment Process for the construction of various components to strengthen the water supply system to the town of Lobatse
POSITIONS HELD:		Senior Environmental Scientist / EAP and Project Leader
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED:		Conduct EIA process, finalisation of Scoping reports, conducting focus group meetings with key stakeholders, Authority Liaison, Client Liaison and extensive involvement with the project team.
NAME	OF	<b>Witberg EA Amendment</b>
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:		
YEAR:	From: 2014:	To: 2014
LOCATION:		Witberg, Western Cape Province
CLIENT:		G7 Renewable Energies
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES:		Environmental Authorisation Amendment process
POSITIONS HELD:		Senior Environmental Scientist / EAP and Project Leader
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED:		Conducted EA amendment process, Authority Liaison, Client Liaison and extensive involvement with the project team.
NAME	OF	<b>Umgeni Section 24G – Sand Mining</b>
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:		
YEAR:	From: 2014:	To: 2016
LOCATION:		Durban, Kwa-Zulu Natal Province
CLIENT:		Xmoor Transport (Pty) Ltd
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES:		Section 24 G (rectification) process for illegal sand mining that occurred along the banks of the Umgeni River
POSITIONS HELD:		Senior Environmental Scientist
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED:		Conducting the S4G process, including report reviewing, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement and management.
NAME	OF	<b>PPC SLURRY SK9 UPGRADES</b>
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:		
YEAR:	From: 2014:	To: 2015
LOCATION:		Mafikeng, North West Province
CLIENT:		PPC Ltd
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES:		Basic Assessment for the construction of Slurry Kiln 9 that requires an amended AEL and WML.
POSITIONS HELD:		Senior Environmental Scientist / EAP and Project Leader
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED:		Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement and management.
NAME	OF	<b>PPC SLURRY SK8 UPGRADES</b>
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:		
YEAR:	From: 2013	To: 2014
LOCATION:		Mafikeng, North West Province
CLIENT:		PPC Ltd

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Basic Assessment for the upgrade of an existing facility that requires an amended AEL and WML.

POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist / EAP and Project Leader

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **PPC JUPITER SLAG MILLING PROCESS**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2013 To: 2013  
 LOCATION: Germiston, South Africa  
 CLIENT: PPC Cement  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the milling of slag by the application of heat  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Scientist  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **PPC NEW MATERIAL**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2013 To: 2014  
 LOCATION: Johannesburg, South Africa  
 CLIENT: PPC Ltd  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Basic Assessment for the upgrade of an existing facility to process a new material that requires an amended AEL.  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist / EAP and Project Leader  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **KAZUNGULA DUE DILIGENCE**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2013 To: 2013  
 LOCATION: Botswana and Namibia  
 CLIENT: Botswana and Namibia Joint Venture  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Conduct a due diligence on the ESIA and processes that were completed and develop a comprehensive Environmental Action Plan for the project  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Review of the ESIA and associated specialist studies, compilation of the status quo report and input into the environmental action plan. Specialist and authority liaison.

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NAME OF **NIGERIA MONO-RAIL**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2013 To: 2014  
 LOCATION: Nigeria  
 CLIENT: Nigerian Government  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Construction of a mono-rail network in Nigeria  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Management of the local environmental assessment practitioners and review of their reports to ensure due process.

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## WORK EXPERIENCE

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NAME OF **WORCESTER ROAD REHABILITATION**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2013 To: 2013  
 LOCATION: Worcester, Western Cape, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Aurecon RSA  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Basic Assessment for the rehabilitation of main road 298  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist / EAP and Project Leader  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **ZANDKOPSDRIFT 132 KV POWERLINE**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2013 To: 2014  
 LOCATION: Western and Northern Cape  
 CLIENT: Eskom distribution – Western Region  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the construction of a 132kV powerline approximately 82 km long  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist / EAP and Project Leader  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **UNIVERSITY OF PTA OX STREET**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2013 To: 2014  
 LOCATION: Pretoria, South Africa  
 CLIENT: University of PTA  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the construction of a road which crosses a watercourse  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist / EAP and Project Leader  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **ST HELENA WATERCOURSE CROSSING**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2012 To: 2013  
 LOCATION: St Helena, Western Cape Province, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Electrawinds  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Basic Assessment for the crossing of a watercourse by supporting infrastructure of a Wind Energy Facility.  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Scientist  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Completed the BA process, over saw public participation and compiled the Basic Assessment Report.

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NAME OF **RUSTENBURG RAPID TRANSPORT: NORTH EAST CORRIDOR**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2012 To: 2013  
 LOCATION: Rustenburg, South Africa

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**WORK EXPERIENCE**

CLIENT: Rustenburg Local Municipality  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the upgrade of the R510 as part of the larger Rustenburg Rapid Transport Network.  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist / EAP and Project Leader  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **RUSTENBURG RAPID TRANSPORT: CBD**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2012 To: 2014  
 LOCATION: Rustenburg, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Rustenburg Local Municipality  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the upgrade of the CBD as part of the larger Rustenburg Rapid Transport Network.  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist / EAP and Project Leader  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **RUSTENBURG RAPID TRANSPORT: NORTH WEST CORRIDOR**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2012 To: 2014  
 LOCATION: Rustenburg, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Rustenburg Local Municipality  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the upgrade of the R565 and R104 as part of the larger Rustenburg Rapid Transport Network.  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist / EAP and Project Leader  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **RUSTENBURG RAPID TRANSPORT: BUS DEPOTS**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2012 To: 2014  
 LOCATION: Rustenburg, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Rustenburg Local Municipality  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Scoping EIA for the construction of Bus Depots for the Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) system as part of the larger Rustenburg Rapid Transport Network.  
 POSITIONS HELD: Senior Environmental Scientist / EAP and Project Leader  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Will be responsible for conducting the Scoping and EIR process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, extensive involvement with the project team, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **CALEDON WIND FARM**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2012 To: 2013  
 LOCATION: Caledon, Western Cape, South Africa

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

CLIENT: Electrawinds  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Community Wind Energy Facility  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Scientist  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Responsible for Authority and client liaison. Overseeing of additional public participation.

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NAME OF **SEF: TRANSALLOYS ENERGY PROJECT 1**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
LOCATION: De Aar, South Africa  
CLIENT: Transalloys (Pty)Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a solar farm  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: TRANSALLOYS ENERGY PROJECT 1 – 132 KV POWER LINE**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
LOCATION: De Aar, South Africa  
CLIENT: Transalloys (Pty)Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the construction of a power line connecting the site to the nearest substation  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: TRANSALLOYS ENERGY PROJECT 3**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
LOCATION: De Aar, South Africa  
CLIENT: Transalloys (Pty)Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a solar farm  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: TRANSALLOYS ENERGY PROJECT 3**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
LOCATION: De Aar, South Africa  
CLIENT: Transalloys (Pty)Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a solar farm  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: TRANSALLOYS ENERGY PROJECT 4**



**WORK EXPERIENCE**

ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
LOCATION: Kuruman, South Africa  
CLIENT: Transalloys (Pty)Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a solar farm  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: TRANSALLOYS ENERGY PROJECT 5**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
LOCATION: Free State, South Africa  
CLIENT: Transalloys (Pty)Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a solar farm  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: TRANSALLOYS ENERGY PROJECT 6**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
LOCATION: Northern Cape, South Africa  
CLIENT: Transalloys (Pty)Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a solar farm  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: TRANSALLOYS ENERGY PROJECT 7**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
LOCATION: Northern Cape, South Africa  
CLIENT: Transalloys (Pty)Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a solar farm  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: TRANSALLOYS ENERGY PROJECT 8**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
LOCATION: Jacobsdal, South Africa  
CLIENT: Transalloys (Pty)Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a solar farm  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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## WORK EXPERIENCE

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NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **SEF: TRANSALLOYS ENERGY PROJECT 8 – 22 KV POWER LINE**

YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012

LOCATION: Jacobsdal, South Africa

CLIENT: Transalloys (Pty)Ltd

MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the construction of a power line connecting the site to the nearest substation

POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **SEF: TRANSALLOYS ENERGY PROJECT 9**

YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012

LOCATION: Mpumalanga, South Africa

CLIENT: Transalloys (Pty)Ltd

MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a solar farm

POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **SEF: TRANSALLOYS ENERGY PROJECT 10**

YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012

LOCATION: Jacobsdal, South Africa

CLIENT: Transalloys (Pty)Ltd

MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a solar farm

POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **SEF: OLAM ENERGY PROJECT 10 – 22 KV POWER LINE**

YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012

LOCATION: Jacobsdal, South Africa

CLIENT: Olam Energy (Pty)Ltd

MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the construction of a power line connecting the site to the nearest substation

POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager

ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **SEF: OLAM ENERGY PROJECT 11**

YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012

LOCATION: Mpumalanga, South Africa

CLIENT: Olam Energy (Pty)Ltd

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**WORK EXPERIENCE**

MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a solar farm  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: INYANGA ENERGY PROJECT 1**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
 LOCATION: De Aar, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Inyanga Energy (Pty)Ltd  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Scoping EIA for the establishment of a solar farm  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the Scoping assessment process, including report compilation, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: INYANGA ENERGY PROJECT 7**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
 LOCATION: Northern Cape, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Inyanga Energy (Pty)Ltd  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Scoping EIA for the establishment of a solar farm  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Environmental Manager

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NAME OF **SEF: INYANGA ENERGY PROJECT 8**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
 LOCATION: Jacobsdal, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Inyanga Energy (Pty)Ltd  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Scoping EIA for the establishment of a solar farm  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the Scoping and EIA assessment process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: INYANGA ENERGY PROJECT 9**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
 LOCATION: Mpumalanga, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Inyanga Energy (Pty)Ltd  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Scoping EIA for the establishment of a solar farm  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the Scoping and EIA assessment process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: SQUARE KILOMETRE ARRAY LEGISLATIVE REVIEW (EIA PROCESS COMPONENT)**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2011  
 LOCATION: Southern Africa

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

CLIENT: SKA panel  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Responsible for the outline of the various environmental legislative processes that would be required for the installation of the various satellite dishes for the limbs of the SKA project extending into neighbouring African countries.  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Environmental Legislative review and interpretation.

NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **SEF: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS – COORDINATED AND INTEGRATED PERMITTING SYSTEM**  
 YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
 LOCATION: Pretoria, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Department of Environmental Affairs  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Develop a Coordinated and Integrated Permitting System for the DEA for all permit / licenses / authorisations issued by the DEA.  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Was responsible for analysing the current procedures that are followed by the DEA for each branch / directorate and compare it to the legislation. I had to then develop and compile a framework report outlining which processes could be integrated and which could only be coordinated, and had to ensure that this met legislative requirements. This process was work-shopped with the DEA and their input was captured and the frame work report revised. The project did not get to implementation stage.

NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **SEF: HUDDLE PARK DEVELOPMENT**  
 YEAR: From: 2012 To: 2012  
 LOCATION: Johannesburg, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Huddle Park (Pty) Ltd  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Scoping EIA for the establishment of a mixed use development.  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the Scoping assessment process, including report compilation, extensive Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **SEF: VODACOM DATA PARK**  
 YEAR: From: 2012 To: 2012  
 LOCATION: Johannesburg, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Vodacom Properties (Pty) Ltd  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the construction of a data centre  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing Environmental Assistant's work, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

NAME OF ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **SEF: NETGROUP NELSPRUIT KANYAMAZANE SEA – GEOTECHNICAL RISK ASSESSMENT**  
 YEAR: From: 2012 To: 2012  
 LOCATION: Nelspruit, South Africa  
 CLIENT: NETgroup  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Geotechnical Risk Assessment for the Strategic Environmental

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

POSITIONS HELD: Assessment for Eskom's distribution network  
Environmental Geologist  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducted a desktop Geotechnical Risk Assessment to inform the KaNyamazane SEA.

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NAME OF **SEF: NETGROUP WEST COAST SEA**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2010 To: 2010  
LOCATION: West Coast of South Africa  
CLIENT: NETgroup  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Geotechnical Risk Assessment for the Strategic Environmental Assessment for Eskom's distribution network  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Geologist  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducted a desktop Geotechnical Risk Assessment to inform the SEA.

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NAME OF **SEF: NETGROUP EAST RAND SEA**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2010 To: 2010  
LOCATION: East Rand of Gauteng, South Africa  
CLIENT: NETgroup  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Geotechnical Risk Assessment for the Strategic Environmental Assessment for Eskom's distribution network  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Geologist  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducted a desktop Geotechnical Risk Assessment to inform the SEA.

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NAME OF **SEF: OMNIA SASOLBURG DUST MONITORING**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2010 To: 2012  
LOCATION: Sasolburg, South Africa  
CLIENT: Omnia (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Fall out dust monitoring  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducted monthly fall out dust monitoring including analytically interpretation of the data received and recommendation of possible solutions.

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NAME OF **SEF: OMNIA RUSTENBURG DUST MONITORING**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2010 To: 2012  
LOCATION: Rustenburg, South Africa  
CLIENT: Omnia (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Fall out dust monitoring  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducted monthly fall out dust monitoring including analytically interpretation of the data received and recommendation of possible solutions.

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NAME OF **SEF: OMNIA DRYDEN DUST MONITORING**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
LOCATION: Dryden, South Africa  
CLIENT: Omnia (Pty) Ltd

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Fall out dust monitoring  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducted monthly fall out dust monitoring including analytically interpretation of the data received and recommendation of possible solutions.

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NAME OF **SEF: OMNIA CATO RIDGE DUST MONITORING**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:

YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
LOCATION: Cato Ridge, South Africa  
CLIENT: Omnia (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Fall out dust monitoring  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducted monthly fall out dust monitoring including analytically interpretation of the data received and recommendation of possible solutions.

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NAME OF **SEF: OMNIA HECTORSPRUIT DUST MONITORING**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:

YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2012  
LOCATION: Hectorspruit  
CLIENT: Omnia (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Fall out dust monitoring  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducted monthly fall out dust monitoring including analytically interpretation of the data received and recommendation of possible solutions.

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NAME OF **SEF: ANDALUSITE RESOURCES DUST MONITORING**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:

YEAR: From: 2009 To: 2010  
LOCATION: Thabazimbi  
CLIENT: Andalusite Resources (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Fall out dust monitoring  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducted monthly fall out dust monitoring including analytically interpretation of the data received and recommendation of possible solutions.

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NAME OF **SEF: CERAMIC INDUSTRIES WATER QUALITY MONITORING**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:

YEAR: From: 2010 To: 2012  
LOCATION: Vereeniging, South Africa  
CLIENT: Ceramic Industries  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Water Quality Monitoring  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducted monthly water quality monitoring including analytically interpretation of the data received and recommendation of possible solutions.

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NAME OF **SEF: NATIONAL CHICKS WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:



**WORK EXPERIENCE**

YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2011  
LOCATION: Pretoria, South Africa  
CLIENT: National Chicks (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Water Quality Monitoring  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducted a once off water quality assessment including analytically interpretation of the data received and recommendation of possible solutions.

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NAME OF **SEF: VLAKPLAATS SECTION 24 G APPLICATION**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2010 To: 2010  
LOCATION: Mogale City, South Africa  
CLIENT: Mogale City Local Municipality  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Section 24 G report  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Assistant  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Assisted with the compilation of an environmental management plan for the operation and rehabilitation phase of the development.

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NAME OF **SEF: USSHER SITE MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2010 To: 2011  
LOCATION: Johannesburg, South Africa  
CLIENT: Standard Bank Properties (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Scoping EIA for a mixed use development  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager / Assistant  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the Scoping and EIA assessment process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: OLIFANTSVLEI CEMETERY**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2010 To: 2011  
LOCATION: Johannesburg, South Africa  
CLIENT: Johannesburg City Parks  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Scoping EIA for the establishment of a regional cemetery  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the Scoping and EIA assessment process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: WEST LAKE VIEW DEVELOPMENT**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2010 To: 2011  
LOCATION: Johannesburg, South Africa  
CLIENT: Heartland Properties (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Scoping EIA for the establishment of a mixed use development  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the Scoping and EIA assessment process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF **SEF: RAINBOW JUNCTION TWIN FILLING STATION**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2010 To: 2010  
LOCATION: Pretoria, South Africa  
CLIENT: Sinovich Group (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Scoping EIA for the establishment of Twin Filling Stations  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Assistant  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Assisted with obtaining heritage approvals and extensive authority liaison.

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NAME OF **SEF: INNOLAND EXTENSION 1**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2010 To: 2011  
LOCATION: Pretoria, South Africa  
CLIENT: Innoland (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a commercial development  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, extensive Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: INNOLAND EXTENSION 2**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2010 To: 2011  
LOCATION: Pretoria, South Africa  
CLIENT: Innoland (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a mixed use development  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, extensive Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: EXTENSION 34, MONTANNA AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2010 To: 2011  
LOCATION: Pretoria, South Africa  
CLIENT: Sinovich Group  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a mixed use development  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager / Project Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, extensive Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: HAZELDEAN FILLING STATION**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2009 To: 2009  
LOCATION: Pretoria, South Africa  
CLIENT: Abland (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Scoping EIA for the establishment of a filling station  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Assistant  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Assisted extensive authority liaison.

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**WORK EXPERIENCE**

NAME OF **SEF: MULDERSDRIFT OUTFALL SEWER**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2009 To: 2009  
 LOCATION: Krugersdorp, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Mogale City Local Municipality  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Scoping EIA for the upgrade of a sewer reticulation system  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Assistant  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Assisted with the completion of the EIR and extensive authority liaison.

NAME OF **SEF: WEST VILLAGE OUTFALL SEWER**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2009 To: 2009  
 LOCATION: West Rand District, South Africa  
 CLIENT: West Rand District Municipality  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the upgrade of a sewer reticulation system  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Assistant  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Assisted with the completion of the BAR and extensive authority liaison.

NAME OF **SEF: SOUTH GERMISTON EXTENSION 21 MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2009 To: 2009  
 LOCATION: Germiston, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Urban Dynamics (Pty) Ltd  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a mixed use development  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Assistant  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Assisted with the completion of the BAR and extensive authority liaison.

NAME OF **SEF: BALFOUR DIESEL TANKS**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2009 To: 2009  
 LOCATION: Balfour, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Great Basin Gold  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the installation of diesel tanks  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Assistant  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Assisted with the compilation of the BAR and extensive client and authority liaison.

NAME OF **SEF: ELANDSDRIFT WATER PIPELINE**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2009 To: 2009  
 LOCATION: Mogale City, South Africa  
 CLIENT: Mogale City Local Municipality  
 MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the establishment of a water reticulation pipeline  
 POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Assistant  
 ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, extensive Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

NAME OF **SEF: REDLEAF TRADING**  
 ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
 YEAR: From: 2009 To: 2009  
 LOCATION: Vereeniging, South Africa

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

CLIENT: Redleaf Trading (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the installation of LPG tanks  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, extensive Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: EXTENSION OF AVALON CEMETERY**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2009 To: 2010  
LOCATION: Johannesburg, South Africa  
CLIENT: Johannesburg City Parks  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: BA for the extension of a cemetery  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Conducting the BA process, including report compilation, reviewing and interrogation of specialist studies, extensive Client Liaison, Authority Liaison, and public participation involvement.

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NAME OF **SEF: K34 REALIGNMENT ALONG LYNNWOOD ROAD**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **ENVIRONMENTAL OPINION**  
YEAR: From: 2012 To: 2012  
LOCATION: Pretoria, South Africa  
CLIENT: Bigen Africa (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Environmental opinion  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Compilation of an environmental opinion proving that the proposed activities do not require environmental authorisation.

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NAME OF **SEF: MONTANA HOLDINGS EXT 34, ENVIRONMENTAL OPINION**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT:  
YEAR: From: 2011 To: 2011  
LOCATION: Pretoria, South Africa  
CLIENT: Sinovich Group  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Environmental opinion  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Compilation of an environmental opinion proving that the proposed activities do not require environmental authorisation.

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NAME OF **SEF: MEGATRON FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS MAST**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **ENVIRONMENTAL OPINION**  
YEAR: From: 2010 To: 2010  
LOCATION: Midrand, South Africa  
CLIENT: Megatron Federal (Pty) Ltd  
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES: Environmental opinion  
POSITIONS HELD: Environmental Manager  
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED: Compilation of an environmental opinion proving that the proposed activities do not require environmental authorisation.

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NAME OF **SEF: DIEPSLOOT STORM WATER UPGRADE ENVIRONMENTAL**  
ASSIGNMENT/PROJECT: **OPINION**  
YEAR: From: 2009 To: 2009  
LOCATION: Diepsloot, South Africa

**WORK EXPERIENCE**

CLIENT:	Semenya Furumele Consulting (Pty) Ltd
MAIN PROJECT FEATURES:	Environmental opinion
POSITIONS HELD:	Environmental Manager
ACTIVITIES PERFORMED:	Compilation of an environmental opinion proving that the proposed activities do not require environmental authorisation.

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***Certification***

I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this CV correctly describes myself, my qualifications and my experience. I understand that any wilful misstatement described herein may lead to my disqualification or dismissal, if engaged.



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**Tashriq Naicker**





18101804\_Mestimaholo photograph plate



NORTH



NORTH-EAST





**EAST**



**SOUTH-EAST**





**SOUTH**



**SOUTH-WEST**



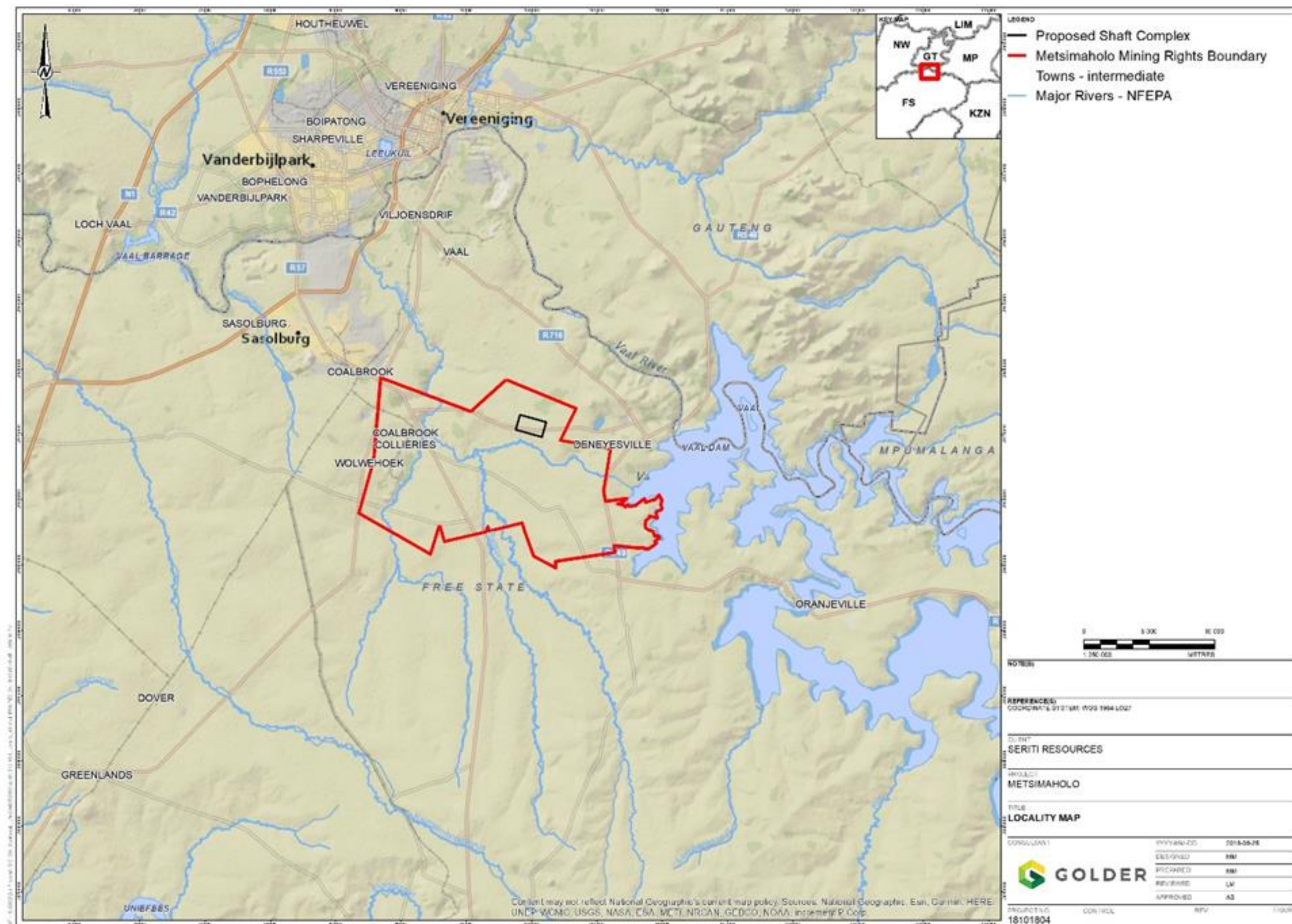


**WEST**



**NORTH-WEST**











## INFRASTRUCTURE LEGEND

- 1.MINE OFFICES
- 2.CHANGE HOUSE & LAUNDRY
- 3.STORES
- 4.WORKSHOPS
- 5.SECURITY
- 6.BUS SHELTER
- 7.SHAFT OFFICES
- 8.PARKING
- 9.POLLUTION CONTROL DAM
- 10.MAIN ACCESS ROAD (SURFACED)
- 11.MAINTENANCE ROAD (GRAVEL)
- 12.POLLUTED WATER DRAIN
- 13.SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
- 14.LIGHT VEHICLE REFUEL BAY
- 15.INCLINE SHAFT
- 16.SURGE SILO (3000t PROVISIONAL)
- 17.LAMP ROOM
- 18.STORMWATER CUT OFF DRAIN
- 19.SUBSTATIONS
- 20.WASTE STOCKPILE
- 21.BULK/RAW WATER STORAGE
- 22.FIRE WATER STORAGE
- 23.FENCE
- 24.TOPSOIL STOCKPILE



<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Stakeholder Category</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Mr	Gino	Alberts	Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Mr	John William Daniel	Austen	Landowner	R'New Pecan Farm And Wellness Centre (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Blake John	Austen	Landowner	R'New Pecan Farm And Wellness Centre (Pty) Ltd
Ms	Kim	Austen	Landowner	R'New Pecan Farm And Wellness Centre (Pty) Ltd
Ms	Jenna-Claire Andrea	Austen	Landowner	R'New Pecan Farm And Wellness Centre (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Vernon	Blair	Provincial Government	Department of Water and Sanitation
Mr	Louis	Botha	Landowner	LBCS Trading 96 (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Andries Hermanus	Botha	Stakeholder	
Mr	Johannes Izak	Broodryk	Landowner	
Mr and Mrs	Johan and Jana	Broodryk	Stakeholder	
Ms	Salomina Magdalena	Broodryk	Landowner	
Mrs	Gadija	Brown	Provincial Government	Free State Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
Mr	Kenny	Buck	District Municipality	Fezile Dabi District Municipality
Mr	Gert Johannes	Burger	Landowner	Johan Burger (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Jan Daniel	Cilliers	Landowner	
Mr	Daniel Gerhardus	Cilliers	Landowner	Interactive Trading 423 (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Francois Stephanus	Cilliers	Landowner	Interactive Trading 423 (Pty) Ltd and Cilliers Cattle Ranches (Pty) Ltd
Ms	Jacoba Johanna	Cilliers	Landowner	Interactive Trading 423 (Pty) Ltd

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Stakeholder Category</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Mr	Edwin	Claasen	Stakeholder	Anna Margaretha Aletta Herbst - Administrators
Ms	Juanita	Claasen	Stakeholder	
Mr	Hennie	Claasen	Stakeholder	
Mr	Edwin Alfred Conroy	Claassen	Landowner	L H C Voerkrale (Pty) Ltd and Edcla Palmietfontein (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Louis Hendrik	Claassen	Landowner	L H C Voerkrale (Pty) Ltd and Edcla Palmietfontein (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Abraham Petrus	Classen	Landowner	
Mr	Johan Andries	Dannhauser	Stakeholder Non Governmental	Slangheuvel Trust
Ms	Megan	Daymond	Organisation	Save the Vaal Environment
Mr	Mark	De Fontaine	Water Utility	Rand Water
Mr	Abe	De Kock	Farmers Union	Sasolburg Farmers Union
Ms	Wilhemina	De Kock	Landowner	
Mr	Simon Hendrik	De Lange	Landowner	Excelsus Landgoed (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Dennis John	Dedwith	Landowner	Diamond-D Cattle Farm Pty Ltd
Mr	Jacobus Mathinus Lourens	Engelbrecht	Stakeholder	
Ms	Ursula Nobulali	Fikelepi	Landowner	Transnet Ltd
Mr	L	Fischer	Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Cllr	Lucas	Fisher	Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Mr	Marthinus Marius	Fourie	Stakeholder	

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Stakeholder Category</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Ms	Zelna	Franken	Water Utility	Rand Water
Mr	Siyabonga Innocent	Gama	Landowner	Transnet Ltd
Ms	Ramasela Joyce	Ganda	Landowner	Transnet Ltd
Mr	Morgan	Griffiths	Non Governmental Organisation	Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa
Ms	Lize	Grobbelaar	Resident Association	Sasolburg Business Chamber
Mr	Willem	Grobler	Provincial Government	Free State Department of Water and Sanitation
Mr	Danie	Grovè	Resident Association	Sasolburg Ratepayers/Residents Association
Mr	Neil	Harvey	Landowner	Anglo Operations (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Imtiaz	Hussain	Landowner	Armelia Trading 001
Mr	Pieter	Janeke	Landowner	Dotcom Trading 84 CC
Mrs	Lettie	Janse van Rensburg	Landowner	
Mr	Charl Willem	Jooste	Landowner	
Ms	Alleta Johanna	Jooste	Landowner	
Ms	Shirley	Kgaile	Unemployment Forum	Unemployment Forum
Mrs	Doreen	Khoza	District Municipality	Fezile Dabi District Municipality
Mr	Edward Christian	Kieswetter	Landowner	Transnet Ltd
Cllr	Sky	Kobo	Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Ms	Christien	Kruger	Environmental	Environmental Management Group

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Stakeholder Category</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Mr	George	Ledibane	Community Form	Sasolburg Community Development Forum
Mr	Johan Daniel	Leonard	Landowner	
Mrs	Mariette	Liefferink	Environmental Organisation	Federation for a Sustainable Environment
Dr	Stanley	Liphadzi	Water Utility	Water Research Commission
Ms	Masina	Litsoane	National Government	National Department of Environmental Affairs
Mr	Solly	Mabuda	National Government	National Department of Water and Sanitation
Ms	Nthabeleng	Mahase	Provincial Government	Free State Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs
Mr	Lucas	Mahlangu	National Government	National Department of Environmental Affairs
Mr	Mohammed Suleman	Mahomedy	Landowner	Transnet Ltd
Mr	Oropeleng	Manake	Provincial Government	Free State Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs
Cllr	Khomoliileng	Mare		Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Mr	Jacobus Frederijk	Maritz	Landowner	Wimco Construction and Planthire CC
Mr	Willem Christiaan	Maritz	Landowner	Wimco Construction and Planthire CC
Mr	Tshitereke	Masheleni	Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Mr	Obakeng	Mashiane	Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Ms	Marencia	Mashilo	National Government	National Department of Water and Sanitation
Ms	Dimakatso Cathrine	Matshoga	Landowner	Transnet Ltd
Mr	Hymie Reuben	Meyerowitz	Stakeholder	



<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Stakeholder Category</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Ms	Grace	Mkhosana	Provincial Government	Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs
Mr	David	Mofokeng	Provincial Government	Free State Department of Economic, Small business, Tourism and Environmental Affairs
Cllr	Malitaba	Mokoena	Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Mr	Samson	Mokoena	Environmental Organisation	Vaal Environmental Justice Alliance
Mr	Jonas	Mokoena	Landowner	Mokoena Family Trust
Mr	Nisabane Petrus	Mokoena	Landowner	Mokoena Family Trust
Mr	Sello	Mokoena	Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Mr	Daniel	Mokwena	Stakeholder	
Mr	Popo Simon	Molefe	Landowner	Transnet Ltd
Mr	Sicelo .S.	Molefe	Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Ms	Lindi	Molibeli	District Municipality	Fezile Dabi District Municipality
Mr	Bruce	Moller	Landowner	Silver Berry Trading 3
Mr	Mandla	Mona	National Government	National Department of Environmental Affairs
Mr	Tshepo	Moremi	Provincial Government	Free State Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs
Mr	Oupa Maququta	Motaung	Landowner	Transnet Ltd
Mrs	Cecillia	Motaung	District Municipality	Fezile Dabi District Municipality
Mr	Ernest	Motebatse	Resident Association	Thiba-Tlala Association
Mr	Johnny	Mpembe	Unemployment Forum	Unemployment Forum

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Stakeholder Category</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Mr	David	Mphasane	NGO	Metsimaholo Unemployment Committee
Mr	Fholisani Sydney	Mufamadi	Landowner	Transnet Ltd
Mr	Azwihangwisi	Mulaudzi	Provincial Government	Free State Department of Mineral Resources
Ms	Lezanne	Naran	Provincial Government	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform: Free State
Mr	M.J	Ndlovu	Resident Association	Thiba-Tlala Association
Mr	George	Nel	Provincial Government	Department of Water and Sanitation
Mr	Mpho	Nevondo	National Government	National Department of Water and Sanitation
Mr	Hugh Hefer Nienaber	Nienaber	Landowner	Hugh Nienaber Trust, Seriso 534 Pty Ltd
Mr	Josef Jooste	Nienaber	Stakeholder	Katbosch Trust
Mrs	Reade	Nienaber	Landowner	Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd
Ms	Marita Elizabeth	Nienaber	Landowner	Seriso 534 (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Tau Eric Andrew	Nkitseng	Landowner	
Ms	Sepati Meriam	Nkitseng	Landowner	
Ms	Nyiko	Nkosi	National Government	National Department of Environmental Affairs
Ms	Allison Debra	Odgars	Landowner	Hillcrest Site Properties (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Theunis Bernardus	Otto	Stakeholder	
Ms	Hester Dorothea	Otto	Landowner	
Mr	Gert	Plooy	Stakeholder	

Title	Name	Surname	Stakeholder Category	Organisation
Mr	Dolf	Plooy	Stakeholder	
Ms	Innocentia	Pula	Provincial Government	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
Mr	Aluwani Percy	Ramabulana	Landowner	Transnet Ltd
Ms	Gratitude Tsholofelo	Ramphaka	Landowner	Transnet Ltd
Ms	Degracia	Ranoto	Provincial Government	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
Mr	Makhdoom Riaz	Riaz	Landowner	Armelia Trading 001
Mr	Johan	Roets	Stakeholder	
Mr	Lucas Cornelis	Scheepers	Landowner	Organic African Meat and Grain CC
Mr	Johannes	Scheepers	Landowner	Organic African Meat & Grain
Mr	Carlo	Schrader	Provincial Government	Department of Water and Sanitation
Mr	Cedrick	Seanego	National Government	National Department of Water and Sanitation
Mr	Shivas	Sebone	National Government	National Department of Environmental Affairs
Ms	Mpho Emily	Sethusha	Landowner	Transnet Ltd
Mr	Charles	Sherman	Landowner	Interactive Trading 423 (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Chakane	Sibaya	District Municipality	Fezile Dabi District Municipality
	Kyle Jay-Dee	Slack	Landowner	Gilat Properties (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Johannes Antonie	Smith	Stakeholder	
Mr	Petrus Johannes	Snyman	Landowner	Edcla Palmietfontein (Pty) Ltd

<b>Title</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Stakeholder Category</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Mr	Gerhardus	Steenkamp	Landowner	Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Mrs	Maureen	Stewart	Non Governmental Organisation	Save the Vaal Environment
Mr	Petrus Jacobus Gerhardus	Steyn	Stakeholder	
Mr	Thomas	Swanepoel	Stakeholder	
	CR	Swanepoel	Stakeholder	
Cllr	Mathithi	Telane	Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Ms	Elise	Tempelhoff	Media: Environmental	Beeld Newspaper
Mr	Cornelius Johannes	Terblanch	Stakeholder	Noord-Vrystaat Graan & Vee Pty Ltd
Mr	Thomas Ignatius	Terblanche	Landowner	Noord Vrystaat Graan En Vee (Pty) Ltd and Heavy Lorries and Machinery (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Johannes Cornelius	Terblanche	Stakeholder	Heavy Lorries & Machinery Pty Ltd
Mrs	Tharina	Terblanche	Landowner	Noord Vrystaat Graan En Vee (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Mojela	Theko	Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Mr	Phil	Thile	Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Mr	Nicolaas Johannes Andrias & Susa	Tredoux	Stakeholder	
	Yin-Hsin	Tsai	Landowner	Grand Zone Development (Pty) Ltd
Cllr	Lindiwe	Tshongwe	Local Municipality	Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Mr	Momelezi	Twantwa	Provincial Government	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
Mr	Leon	Van der Merwe	Landowner	Noord Vrystaat Graan En Vee (Pty) Ltd

Title	Name	Surname	Stakeholder Category	Organisation
Ms	Maria Martina	Van der Walt	Landowner	Welvaardt Boerdery (Pty) Ltd
Ms	Cornelis Wilhelmus	Van der Walt	Landowner	Welvaardt Boerdery (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Willem Andries	Van Rensburg	Landowner	Willex Steel Construction
Mr	Johannes Frederik	van Rensburg	Landowner	
Ms	Johanna Magdalena	Van Rensburg	Landowner	Willex Steel Construction
Mr	Salmon Everhardus	van Rooyen	Environmental	Environmental Management Group
Mrs	Leonore	Van Wyk	Landowner	Anglo Operations (Pty) Ltd
Mr	Kenneth Alfred	Van Zyl	Landowner	
Mr	Philipus Lodewyk Petrus	Van Zyl	Landowner	
Mr	Gerhardus Jimmy	Van Zyl	Landowner	
Ms	Ista	Van Zyl	Landowner	
Mr	Andries Petrus & Johanna Jacomin	Viljoen	Stakeholder	
Ms	Hilna	Viljoen		Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation
Mr	Louis Leon	Von Zeuner	Landowner	Transnet Ltd
Ms	Anne Margaret	Williams	Landowner	Hillcrest Site Properties (Pty) Ltd
Ms	Denise Yvonne	Wilton	Landowner	
Mr	Nicolaas Marthinus	Zwarts	Landowner	Zwanicon CC and Mayborn Investments 98 (Pty) Ltd
Ms	Yolandi	Zwarts	Landowner	Mayborn Investments 98 (Pty) Ltd





**NOTICE OF A SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTING PROCESS  
AND MINING RIGHT APPLICATION IN TERMS OF THE  
MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT NO. 28 OF  
2002) AND THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF  
1998), FOR THE PROPOSED METSIMAHOLO UNDERGROUND COAL MINE FOR  
SERITI COAL (PTY) LTD, NEAR DENEYSVILLE, FREE STATE PROVINCE**

**Invitation to register as an Interested and Affected Party  
and comment on the Draft Scoping Report**

Seriti Coal (Pty) Ltd (Seriti Coal), who has an existing prospecting right for coal, wishes to graduate its prospecting rights to a mining right. The mining right application extends over an area of approximately 34 400 ha and is located between the towns of Sasolburg and Deneyville. The proposed project is situated within the area of jurisdiction of the Metsimaholo Local Municipality in the Free State Province.

The proposed mining right application is being done in terms of the requirements of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) (Act 28 of 2002), the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998), as amended, and the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations as amended. The competent authority responsible for the decision on whether or not to grant the mining right will be the Free State Department of Mineral Resources (DMR).

Seriti Coal has appointed Golder Associates Africa to conduct an environmental impact assessment and environmental management programme process.

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register as stakeholders. The Draft Scoping Report is available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days from **Friday 02 November until Monday 03 December 2018**. Please contact the Public Participation Office for more information and a list of the farms that fall within the proposed mining right application area. The Draft Scoping Report is available at the public places indicated below and/or downloading the documents from the Golder website: <https://www.golder.com/global-locations/africa/south-africa-public-documents/>

Public Place	Contact Person	Contact Number
Zamdela Public Library, Lekoa Street, Zamdela	Martha Mohapi	016 974 2163 / 083 770 0142
Vereeniging Library, Leslie Street, Vereeniging	Adeline Mokhothu/ Lawrance Seboko	016 430 1724
Refengkgotso Library, Cnr Plein and Island Street, Deneysville	Librarian	016 371 2312/4
Sasolburg Public Library, John Vorster Road, Sasolburg	Estelle Broers	016 973 8464
Golder Associates Africa, Building 1, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand	Molatela Ledwaba	011 254 4800

I&APs are invited to attend a public meeting as follows:

**Date: Thursday 15 November 2018**

**Time: 10:00 am**

**Venue: Harry Gwala Multipurpose Sport Centre, Zamdela**

(GPS Coordinates: 26°51'18.4"S 27°52'57.2"E /-26.855119, 27.882556)

**For more information and a list of farms that fall within the mining right application area  
please contact:**

Molatela Ledwaba / Ursula Pape

Public Participation Office

Golder Associates Africa (Pty) Ltd;

P O Box 6001, Halfway House, 1685

Tel: 011 254 4800; E-mail: [PPoffice@golder.co.za](mailto:PPoffice@golder.co.za)



*Date of advert: 02 November 2018*

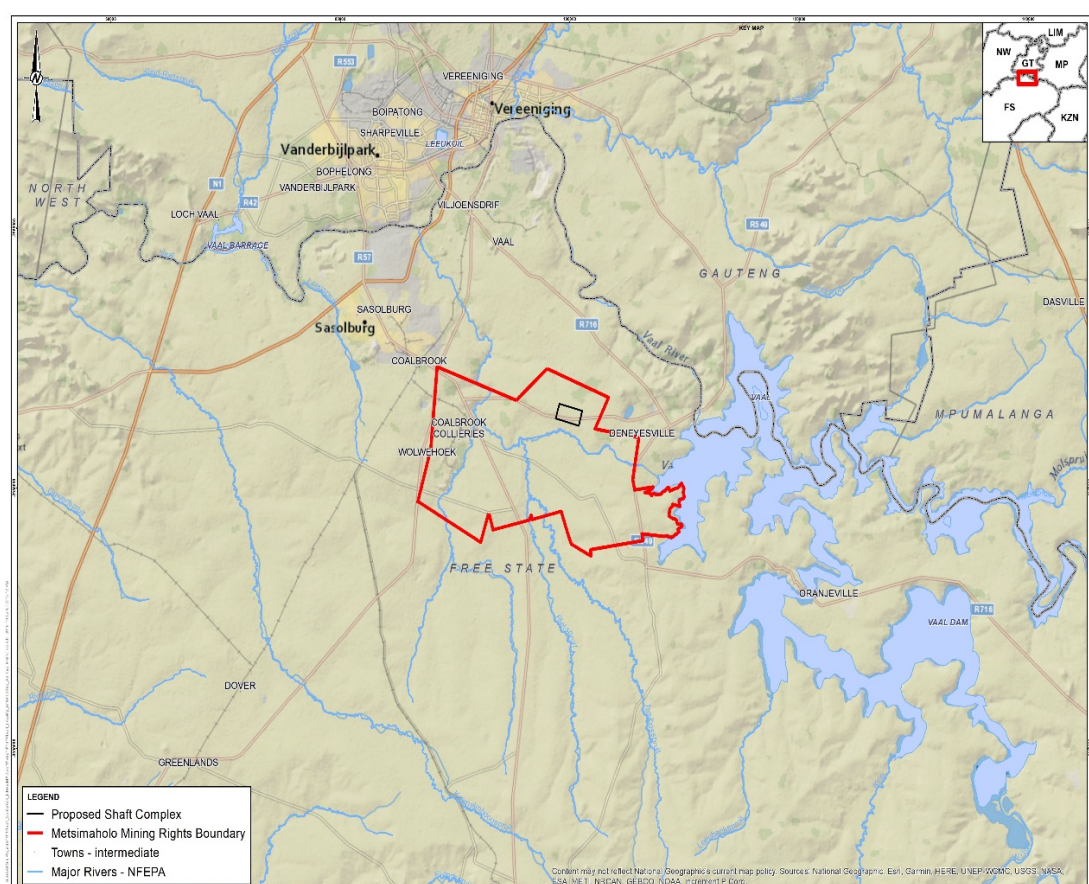
**NOTICE OF A SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTING PROCESS AND MINING RIGHT APPLICATION IN TERMS OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT 28 OF 2002) AND THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 107 OF 1998), FOR THE PROPOSED METSIMAHOLO UNDERGROUND COAL MINE FOR SERITI COAL (PTY) LTD, NEAR DENEYSVILLE, FREE STATE PROVINCE**

**INVITATION TO REGISTER AS AN INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY AND COMMENT ON DRAFT SCOPING REPORT**

Seriti Coal (Pty) Ltd (Seriti Coal), who has an existing prospecting right for coal, wishes to graduate its prospecting rights to a mining right. The mining right application extends over an area of approximately 34 400 ha and is located between the towns of Sasolburg and Deneyville. The proposed project is situated within the area of jurisdiction of the Metsimaholo Local Municipality in the Free State Province.

The proposed mining right application is being done in terms of the requirements of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) (Act 28 of 2002), the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998), as amended, and the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, as amended. The competent authority responsible for the decision on whether or not to grant the mining right will be the Free State Department of Mineral Resources (DMR).

Seriti Coal has appointed Golder Associates Africa to conduct an environmental impact assessment and environmental management programme process.



**THE FOLLOWING FARMS ARE INCLUDED IN THE MINING RIGHT APPLICATION:**

Amelia 518 Ptn 0	Mooi-Plaats 581 Ptn 5	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 0
Amelia 518 Ptn 4	Mooirdraai 44 Ptn 0	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 1
Amelia 518 Ptn 5	Mooirdraai 44 Ptn 1	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 2
Amelia 518 Ptn 7	Mooirdraai 44 Ptn 4	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 3
Bequest 1548 Ptn 0	Mooilaagte 1404 Ptn 0	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 4
Biesjeput 502 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 0	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 5
Birmingham 1116 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 2	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 6
Birmingham 1116 Ptn 2	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 3	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 7
Birmingham 1116 Ptn 3	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 4	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 8
Christina 1405 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 5	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 9
Cornelia 1402 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 6	Rietgat Noord 1294 Ptn 0
Dankbaar 1242 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 7	Rietgat Noord 1294 Ptn 1
Enkelboom 1611 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 505 Ptn 8	Rosendal 1406 Ptn 0
Excelsior 1797 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 9	Rosendal 1406 Ptn 1
Excelsior 1797 Ptn 1	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 10	Sachsen Weimar 540 Ptn 0
Grootdam 1537 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 11	Sachsen Weimar 540 Ptn 1
Jansenville 1231 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 12	Sachsen Weimar 540 Ptn 2
Katbosch 93 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 13	Sachsen Weimar 540 Ptn 3
Katbosch 93 Ptn 1	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 14	School Site 533 Ptn 1
Katbosch 93 Ptn 2	Pistor 1029 Ptn 0	Scott'sVallei 1403 Ptn 0
Katbosch 93 Ptn 3	Pistor 1029 Ptn 1	Slangheuvel 1030 Ptn 0
Katbosch 93 Ptn 4	Pistor 1029 Ptn 3	Slangheuvel 192 Ptn 0
Katbosch 93 Ptn 5	Placitus 1565 Ptn 0	Slangheuvel 192 Ptn 1
Kroonhoogte 1243 Ptn 0	Rietfontein 150 Ptn 0	Spitzpunt 677 Ptn 0
Mahems Kuil 1256 Ptn 0	Rietfontein 150 Ptn 2	Taaiboschspruit 205 Ptn 0
Mooi-Plaats 581 Ptn 0	Rietfontein 150 Ptn 4	Taaiboschspruit 205 Ptn 1
Mooi-Plaats 581 Ptn 2	Rietfontein 150 Ptn 6	Taaiboschspruit 205 Ptn 2
Mooi-Plaats 581 Ptn 3	Rietfontein 150 Ptn 7	Vaaldam Settlement 1777 Ptn 21
Mooi-Plaats 581 Ptn 4	Rietfontein 150 Ptn 12	Welkom 505 Ptn 0
	Rietfontein 150 Ptn 14/4	

**INVITATION TO REGISTER AS INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY AND TO COMMENT:**

Stakeholders are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and to comment on the Draft Scoping Report. The Draft Scoping Report will be available for a comment period of 30 days from **Friday 02 November until Monday 03 December 2018**. The report will be available at the public places listed below. The document will be available online via the Golder website: <https://www.golder.com/global-locations/africa/south-africa-public-documents/>

Public Place	Contact Person	Contact Number
Zamdela Public Library Lekoa Street, Zamdela	Martha Mohapi	016 974 2163 / 083 770 0142
Vereeniging Library Leslie Street, Vereeniging	Adeline Mokhothu/ Lawrance Seboko	016 430 1724
Refengkgotso Library Cnr Plein and Island Street, Deneyville	Librarian	016 371 2312/4
Sasolburg Public Library John Vorster Road, Sasolburg	Estelle Broers	016 973 8464
Golder Associates Africa Building 1, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand	Molatela Ledwaba	011 254 4800

**INVITATION TO ATTEND A PUBLIC MEETING**

Stakeholders are hereby also invited to attend a public meeting and the Draft Scoping Report will serve to focus the discussions at the meeting. Details of the public meeting:

**Date and Time:** Thursday 15 November 2018 at 10:00 am  
**Venue:** Harry Gwala Multipurpose Sport Centre, Zamdela  
(GPS Coordinates: 26° 51'18.4"S 27° 52'57.2"E / -26.855119, 27.882556)

**RSVP:** On/before 09 November 2018, by contacting Molatela Ledwaba or Ursula Pape

To register as an I&AP and /or obtain more information please contact Molatela Ledwaba or Ursula Pape

Public Participation Office: Golder Associates Africa (Pty) Ltd.

PO Box 6001, Halfway House, 1685, Tel: (011) 254 4800, Fax: (011) 86 582 1561

E-mail: [PPoffice@golder.co.za](mailto:PPoffice@golder.co.za)



02 November 2018

Project No. 18101804

**SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTING PROCESS (S&EIR): APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED METSIMAHOLO UNDERGROUND COAL MINE FOR SERITI COAL (PTY) LTD NEAR DENEYSVILLE, FREE STATE PROVINCE**

- Draft Scoping Report available for public review
- Invitation to a public meeting on Thursday 15 November 2018

Dear {Title} {Surname}

Seriti Coal (Pty) Ltd (Seriti Coal), who has an existing prospecting right for coal, wishes to graduate its prospecting rights to a mining right. The mining right application extends over an area of approximately 34 400 ha and is located between the towns of Sasolburg and Deneysville (see enclosed map). The farms that fall within the mining right application area are indicated on the enclosed map. The proposed project is situated within the area of jurisdiction of the Metsimaholo Local Municipality in the Free State Province.

The proposed mining right application is being done in terms of the requirements of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) (Act 28 of 2002), the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998), as amended, and the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, as amended. The competent authority responsible for the decision on whether or not to grant the mining right will be the Free State Department of Mineral Resources (DMR).

Seriti Coal has appointed Golder Associates Africa (Pty) Ltd (Golder), an independent environmental and engineering consultant, to undertake the mining right application, EIA/EMPr and public participation process.

This letter serves to notify interested and affected parties (I&APs) of Seriti Coal's proposed mining right application, a summary of the proposed project description, the environmental authorisation process and opportunities for public comment.

**Project location**

The proposed mining right application area is straddled by the town Refengkgotso, to the north-east of the proposed project site, and to the east by Deneysville town located 3km from site (see enclosed map). The proposed project area is situated within the Metsimaholo Local Municipality of the Fezile Dabi District Municipality in the Free State Province of South Africa.

The perennial Taaibos Spruit River meanders from south to north, through the western side of the proposed project area. The Vaal Dam, in part, forms the eastern edge of the project. The main agricultural activities comprise grazing with limited areas of dry land farming, predominantly maize.



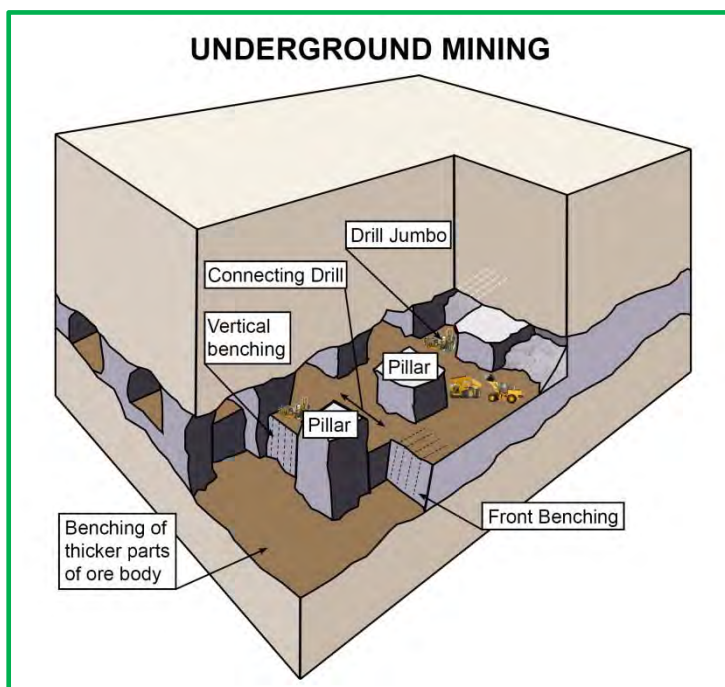
## Project description

Seriti Coal proposes to establish an independent *underground* bord-and-pillar mine (Figure 1) producing 3 million tonnes per annum of thermal coal from one operational decline shaft. If the mining right is granted, and

pending other future environmental authorisations, the projected life-of-mine will be 30 years with construction proposed to commence by 2023 and initial production by 2025. Plans are then for the operational phase of the mine to run for 24-hours a day, seven days a week. Current estimates are that the coal reserve is up to a depth of 240m.

Seriti Coal envisages that the surface infrastructure for the project will cover an area of about 60 ha as shown on the enclosed map and that it will include the following key infrastructure amongst others:

- A decline shaft;
- Stockpiles of materials;
- Silos for storage of coal;
- Conveyor belts;
- A pollution control dam;
- Stores;



**Figure 1: An illustration showing the bord-and-pillar mining method of an underground coal mining operation.**

- Offices and workshops;
- An electrical power distribution network and
- Access roads.

The following main mining activities typically form part of the bord-and-pillar mining method:

- **Coal cutting and loading** - the Continuous Miners (CM's) typically uses the cutting head, which is a rotating drum with cutting picks attached to cut the coal face. A loading mechanism then picks up cut coal and delivers it into the central part of the machine. A conveying system, usually a chain conveyor, is used to run the coal in a steel trough from front to rear of the miner. A rear jib section capable of vertical and horizontal movement is used to enable the coal to be delivered into a shuttle car.
- **Coal hauling and tipping** – the loaded shuttle car will be used to haul the coal to the section feeder breaker which crushes and feeds the coal on the conveyor belt system.
- **Roof support** - a roof bolt machine will be used for making safe the roadways by installing roof bolts according to a systematic support procedure.
- **Coal transportation** – a conveyor belt system will be used to transport the coal from the mining section to surface silos, ready for distribution to the market.

As the surface infrastructure for the proposed underground mine is expected to cover a limited footprint, it will leave large portions of land available for landowners to continue with existing agricultural activities. Construction, operation, closure and subsequent rehabilitation at the end of the life of the mine will be undertaken in accordance with an auditable EMPr as approved by the DMR and in compliance with all applicable legislation. The rehabilitation process will be designed to restore the affected area of land to an end use agreed to by interested and affected parties and the relevant authorities.

## Project motivation

Seriti Coal anticipates selling mined coal into the domestic market. Coal currently provides for the majority of South Africa's primary energy needs. Annually, approximately 180Mt is sold into the domestic market of which approximately 53% is used for electricity generation, 33% for petrochemical production by Sasol, 12% for metallurgical industries and 2% for domestic use.

The target destinations are expected to be either Eskom (Grootvlei Power Station), Sasol Synthetic Fuels (Sasolburg), independent power producers or other domestic consumers, but may vary as market conditions dictate from time to time.

The mine will generate revenues for the government through the payment of royalties, taxes and dividends. Seriti Coal estimates that approximately 350 jobs may be created during the construction and access development phase, with an additional 100 jobs created during the operational phase, resulting in 450 people receiving jobs for an estimated 30-year life of mine.

The mine will potentially contribute to the reduction of the domestic shortfall of coal, helping Eskom to ensure a sustainable supply of power, which the South African economy depends on. Lastly, the mine plans to work together with the Metsimaholo Local Municipality, in the alignment of their social and labour plans.

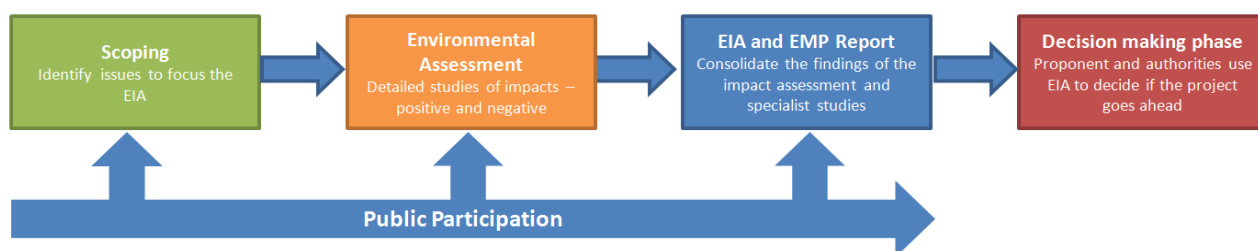
## Legal framework

In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No 28 of 2002) (as amended) and the NEMA: EIA Regulations of 2014, as amended, Seriti Coal is required to undertake an S&EIR process and submit a Scoping Report, and an EIR/EMPr, which describe the potential environmental impacts of the proposed underground mine, how these impacts will be managed and how the disturbed area will be rehabilitated.

## S&EIR process

An EMPr and Environmental Authorisation become a legally binding document when a mining right is granted. The EMPr needs to indicate the potential positive and/or negative impacts of the proposed mining activities on the receiving environment and how these potential impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level.

The S&EIR process will comprise four phases, as illustrated in Figure 2.



**Figure 2: The S&EIR process comprises several phases.**



### Proposed timeframe for EIA/EMPr process

The S&EIR process will be completed within nine months as stipulated in the EIA Regulations (*Figure 3*). Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) will be advised in advance when and how they can participate.

### Draft Scoping Report available for public review

We would like to inform you that the Draft Scoping Report is available for a public review period of 30 days, from **Friday 02 November until Monday 03 December 2018**.

In line with the EIA Regulations (as amended) under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act 107 of 1998), as amended, the purpose of the public review period is for stakeholders to raise issues of concern, comment on the proposed specialist studies to be undertaken during impact assessment, contribute comments and suggestions for enhanced benefits.

Following the comment period, the report will be submitted to the Free State Department of Mineral Resources for review and approval of whether the impact assessment phase may proceed. The Draft Scoping Report will be available for comment at various public places in the project area (see Table 1), and on the following website:

<https://www.golder.com/global-locations/africa/south-africa-public-documents/>

**Table 1: List of public places**

Public Place	Contact Person	Contact Number
Zamdela Public Library Lekoa Street, Zamdela	Martha Mohapi	016 974 2163 / 083 770 0142
Vereeniging Library Leslie Street, Vereeniging	Adeline Mokhothu/ Lawrance Seboko	016 430 1724
Refengkgotso Library Cnr Plein and Island Street, Deneysville	Librarian	016 371 2312/4
Sasolburg Public Library John Vorster Road, Sasolburg	Estelle Broers	016 973 8464
Golder Associates Africa Building 1, Maxwell Office Park, Magwa Crescent West, Waterfall City, Midrand	Molatela Ledwaba	011 254 4800

### Your comments are important

Stakeholders are invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and to participate in the environmental authorisation process by commenting on the proposed mining right application as follows:

- Completing the enclosed Registration and Comment Sheet either in writing, via email or post;
- Providing comments on the proposed project, Draft Scoping Report by contacting the Public Participation Office telephonically, by email or post; or

■ **Attending a public meeting as follows:**

**Date:** Thursday 15 November 2018

**Time:** 10:00 am to 13:00 pm

**Venue:** Harry Gwala Multipurpose Sport Centre, Zamdela

**GPS Coordinates:** 26°51'18.4"S 27°52'57.2"E /-26.855119, 27.882556

**Objectives of the public meeting:**

- Share information about the proposed mining right application and environmental authorisation process; and
- For I&APs to ask questions, raise issues of concern, contribute comments and/or suggestions for enhanced benefits.

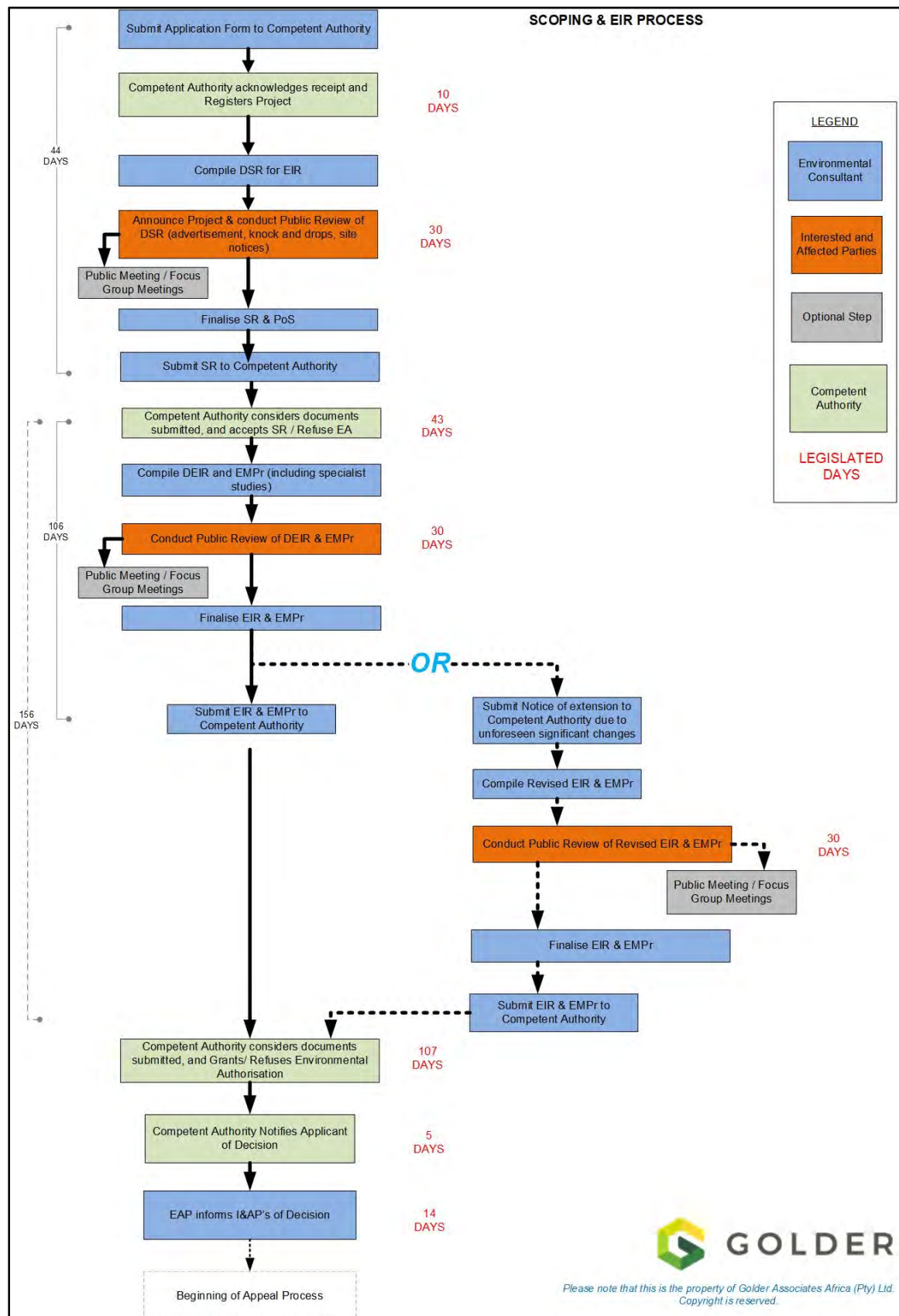


Figure 3: S&amp;EIR process flow

We would like to encourage you to actively participate in the S&EIR process. We would be happy to respond to any questions you may have or to provide you with more information. Should you wish to obtain more information or wish to comment, please contact me at (011) 254 4800, fax 086 582 1561 or email: PPoffice@golder.co.za.

Sincerely,

**Golder Associates Africa (Pty) Ltd.**



Antoinette Pietersen

*Stakeholder Engagement Lead*

AP

Attachments: Locality Map  
Registration and Comment Sheet

# SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTING PROCESS (S&EIR): APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT FOR THE PROPOSED METSIMAHOLO UNDERGROUND COAL MINE FOR SERITI COAL (PTY) LTD NEAR DENEYSVILLE, FREE STATE PROVINCE



## Registration and Comment Sheet



Comment period: Friday 02 November until Monday 03 December 2018

Your comments are an important contribution into this permitting process. We would like to interact directly with you and encourage you to register as a stakeholder so that we can keep you updated as this project moves forward and respond to any questions or concerns that you may wish to raise.

PERSONAL DETAILS					
Name	Surname	Title	Organisation / Department (If applicable)		
CONTACT INFORMATION					
Cell Number	Land Line Contact Number		Fax Number		
		Office			
		Home			
Email	Postal Address				Postal code
LANDOWNERS					
If your property falls within the boundary of the water use licence application area, please tell us your farm name and erf/portion number					
WOULD YOU LIKE TO REGISTER AS AN INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTY?					
Please register me as an interested and affected party (I&AP) for this project so that I may receive further information and notifications as the project develops				YES	NO
I would like to attend the public meeting on Thursday 15 November 2018 from 10:00am Harry Gwala Multipurpose Sport Centre, Zamdela				YES	NO
Preferred Method of Communication (Mark with an X)	Post		Email	Fax	
In terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014, as amended, I disclose below any direct business, financial, personal or other interest that I may have in the approval or refusal of the application:	Date				
	Signature				

For internal use to confirm capture of stakeholder details into the stakeholder database	
Stakeholder database reference number	
	Signature of data capturer

## COMMENT(S)

***You are welcome to use different pages should you so wish.***

**I have the following comments to make regarding the proposed project and/or the public participation process:**

[illegible]

**Please add the name(s) and contact number(s) of friends/colleagues/neighbours that may be interested in the proposed mining right application process:**

A series of horizontal lines for handwriting practice. Each row consists of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line. There are five such rows in total, providing a guide for letter height and placement.

**PLEASE RETURN THE REGISTRATION AND COMMENT SHEET BY NO LATER THAN MONDAY 03 DECEMBER TO:**

Golder Associates Africa  
**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OFFICE**

Molatela Ledwaba / Ursula Pape

P.O. Box 6001, Halfway House, 1685

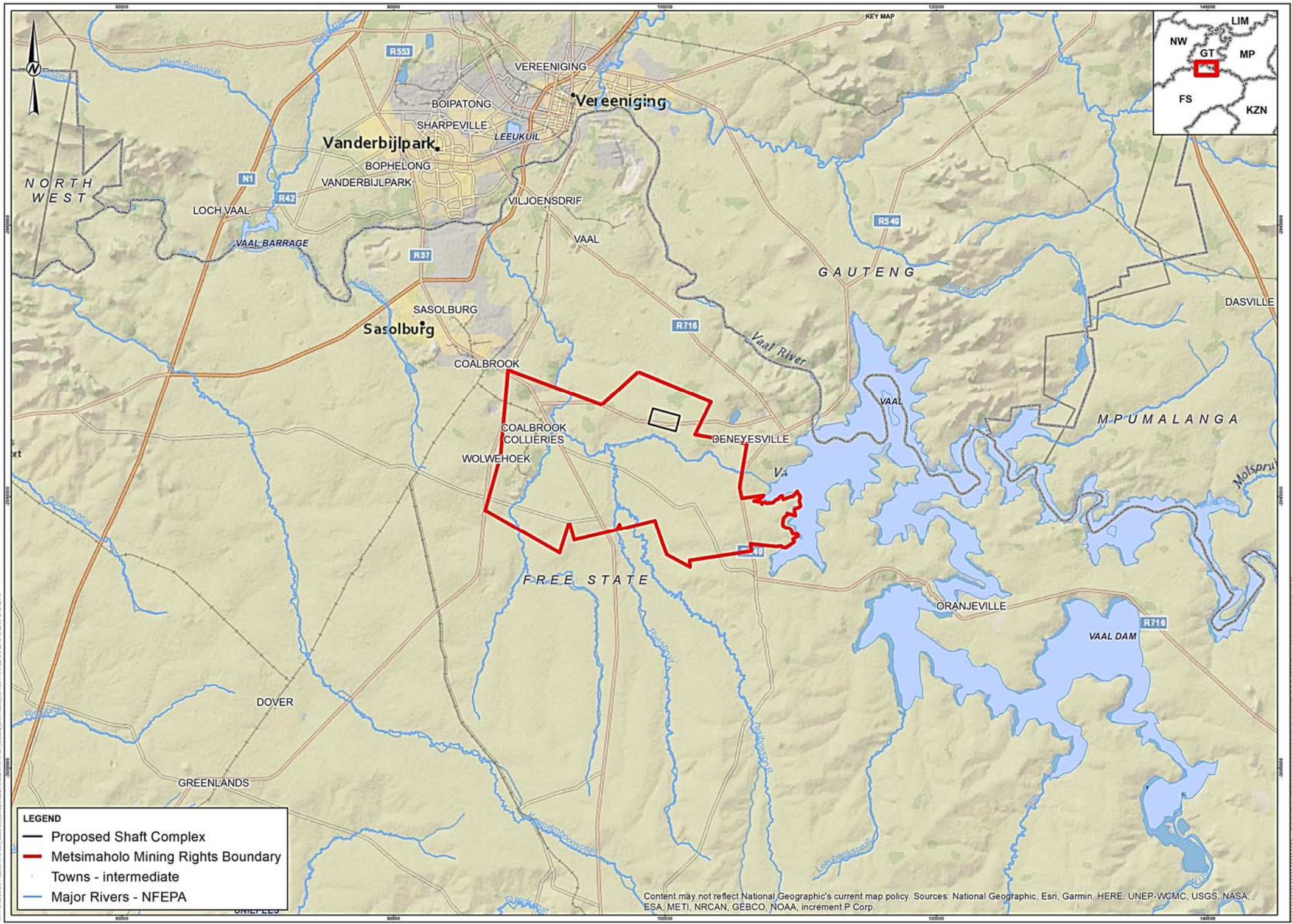
Tel: (011) 254 4800

Fax: (086) 582 1561

E-mail: PPoffice@golder.co.za

# THANK YOU





Content may not reflect National Geographic's current map policy. Sources: National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.

**THE FOLLOWING FARMS ARE INCLUDED IN THE MINING RIGHT APPLICATION:**

Amelia 518 Ptn 0	Katbosch 93 Ptn 5	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 11	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 7
Amelia 518 Ptn 4	Kroonhoogte 1243 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 12	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 8
Amelia 518 Ptn 5	Mahems Kuil 1256 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 13	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 9
Amelia 518 Ptn 7	Mooi-Plaats 581 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 14	Rietgat Noord 1294 Ptn 0
Bequest 1548 Ptn 0	Mooi-Plaats 581 Ptn 2	Pistor 1029 Ptn 0	Rietgat Noord 1294 Ptn 1
Biesjeput 502 Ptn 0	Mooi-Plaats 581 Ptn 3	Pistor 1029 Ptn 1	Rosendal 1406 Ptn 0
Birmingham 1116 Ptn 0	Mooi-Plaats 581 Ptn 4	Pistor 1029 Ptn 3	Rosendal 1406 Ptn 1
Birmingham 1116 Ptn 2	Mooi-Plaats 581 Ptn 5	Placitus 1565 Ptn 0	Sachsen Weimar 540 Ptn 0
Birmingham 1116 Ptn 3	Mooidraai 44 Ptn 0	Rietfontein 150 Ptn 0	Sachsen Weimar 540 Ptn 1
Christina 1405 Ptn 0	Mooidraai 44 Ptn 1	Rietfontein 150 Ptn 2	Sachsen Weimar 540 Ptn 2
Cornelia 1402 Ptn 0	Mooidraai 44 Ptn 4	Rietfontein 150 Ptn 4	Sachsen Weimar 540 Ptn 3
Dankbaar 1242 Ptn 0	Mooilaagte 1404 Ptn 0	Rietfontein 150 Ptn 6	School Site 533 Ptn 1
Enkelboom 1611 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 0	Rietfontein 150 Ptn 7	Scott'sVallei 1403 Ptn 0
Excelsior 1797 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 2	Rietfontein 150 Ptn 12	Slangheuvel 1030 Ptn 0
Excelsior 1797 Ptn 1	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 3	Rietfontein 150 Ptn 14/4	Slangheuvel 192 Ptn 0
Grootdam 1537 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 4	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 0	Slangheuvel 192 Ptn 1
Jansenville 1231 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 5	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 1	Spitzpunt 677 Ptn 0
Katbosch 93 Ptn 0	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 6	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 2	Taaiboschspruit 205 Ptn 0
Katbosch 93 Ptn 1	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 7	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 3	Taaiboschspruit 205 Ptn 1
Katbosch 93 Ptn 2	Olivierspruit 505 Ptn 8	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 4	Taaiboschspruit 205 Ptn 2
Katbosch 93 Ptn 3	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 9	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 5	Vaaldam Settlement 1777 Ptn 21
Katbosch 93 Ptn 4	Olivierspruit 504 Ptn 10	Rietfontein 159 Ptn 6	Welkom 505 Ptn 0