



the dme

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Reference:
Date:

(EC)30/5/1/3/3/2/1(0365)EM
1 October 2009

South African Heritage Resources Agency
P.O. Box 758
GRAHAMSTON
6140

Case no: 2303

ATTENTION: MR. T. LUNGILE

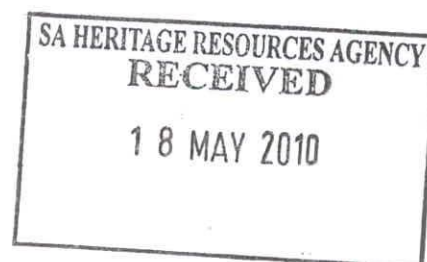
Sir

**CONSULTATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 40 OF THE MPRDA OF 2002:
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN, GRAVEL MINING ON THE
REMAINDER OF FARM ROODEKRANTZ NO. 203, DIVISION OF QUEENSTOWN,
EASTERN CAPE**

1. Attached herewith, please find a copy of the EMP received from Mr. L.I. van der Vyver.
2. Please forward any written comments or requirements your department may have in this regard, to this office no later than **30 November 2009**. Failure to do so, will lead to the assumption that your department has no objection(s) or comments with regard to the said documents.
3. Consultation in this regard has also been initiated with other relevant State Departments.
4. Please use the reference numbers as indicated in all future correspondence.
5. Your co-operation is appreciated.

Yours faithfully


REGIONAL MANAGER
EASTERN CAPE



DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY

Environmental Management Plan

Submitted in support of an application for a mining permit.

Section 39 and Regulation 52 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources

Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)

APPLICATION FOR MINING PERMIT

ON THE REMAINDER OF FARM ROODE KRANTZ NO. 203,

HELD IN TERMS OF TITLE DEED T56171/1989,

DIVISION OF QUEENSTOWN,

EASTERN CAPE.

Applicant:	Louis Isak van der Vyver
Farm:	ROODE KRANTZ NO. 203
District:	QUEENSTOWN
Nearest town:	QUEENSTOWN
Mineral:	St. STONE AGREGATE, GRAVEL
Date:	26 September 2009

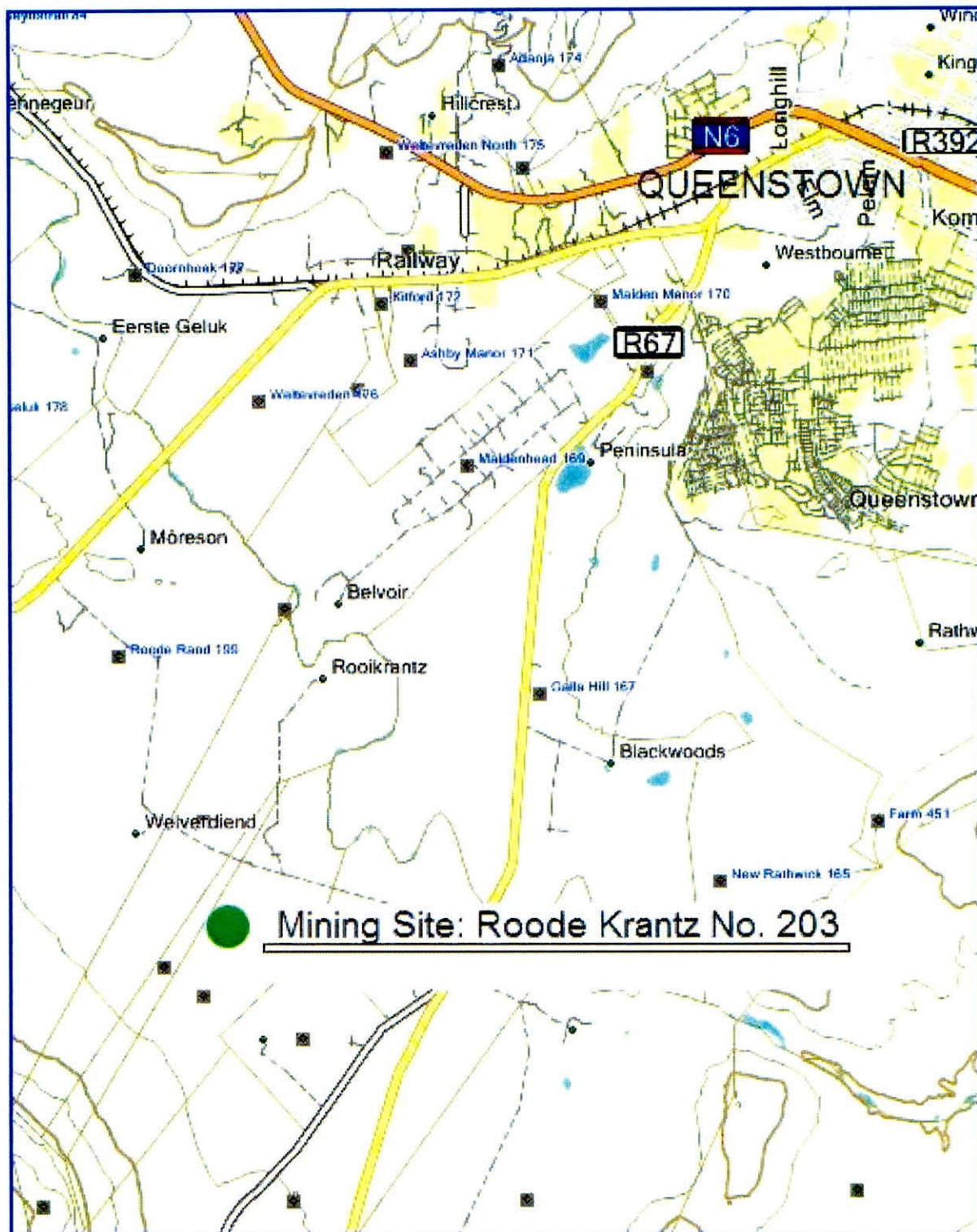


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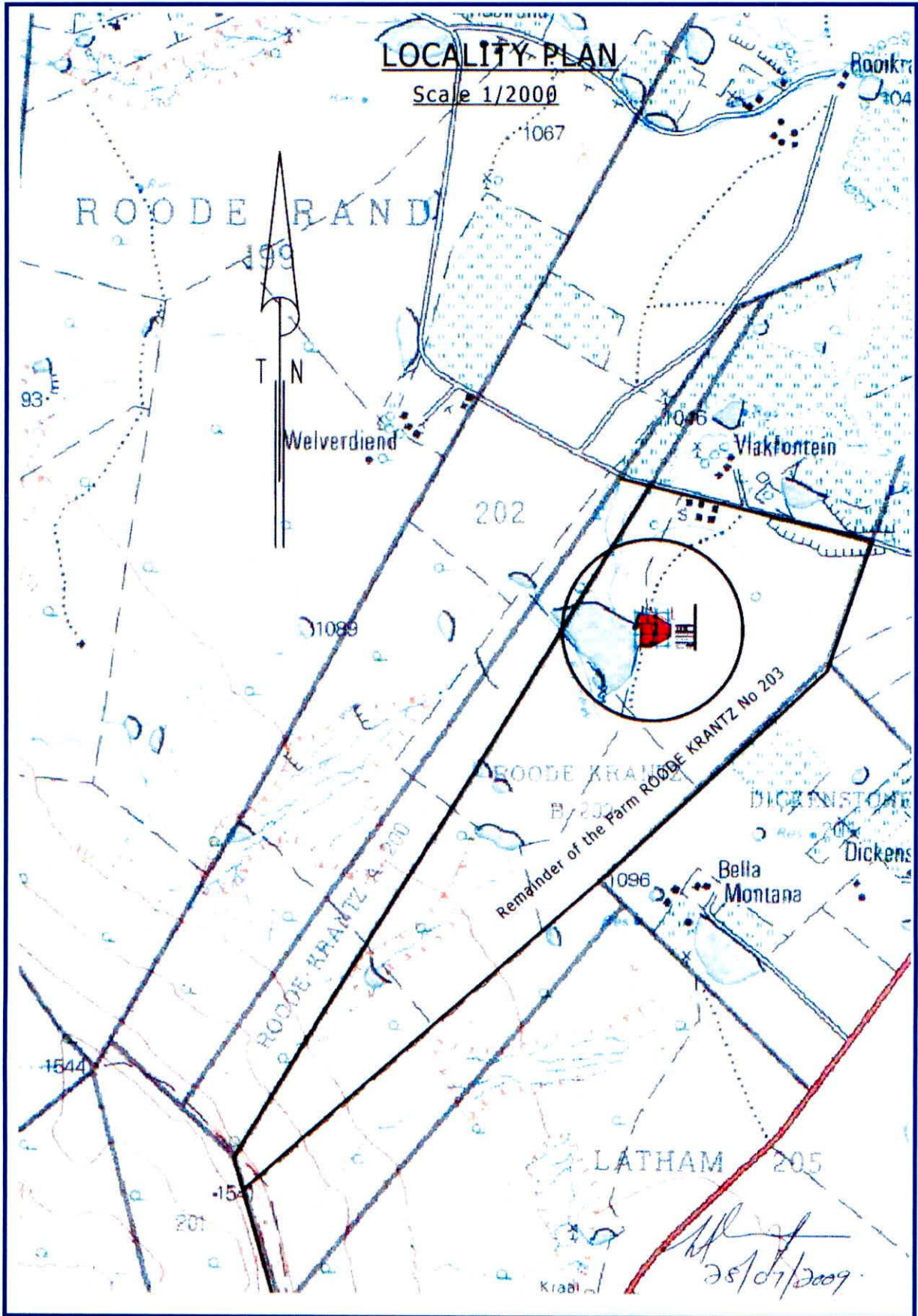
1. Locality Maps

a. From MapSource

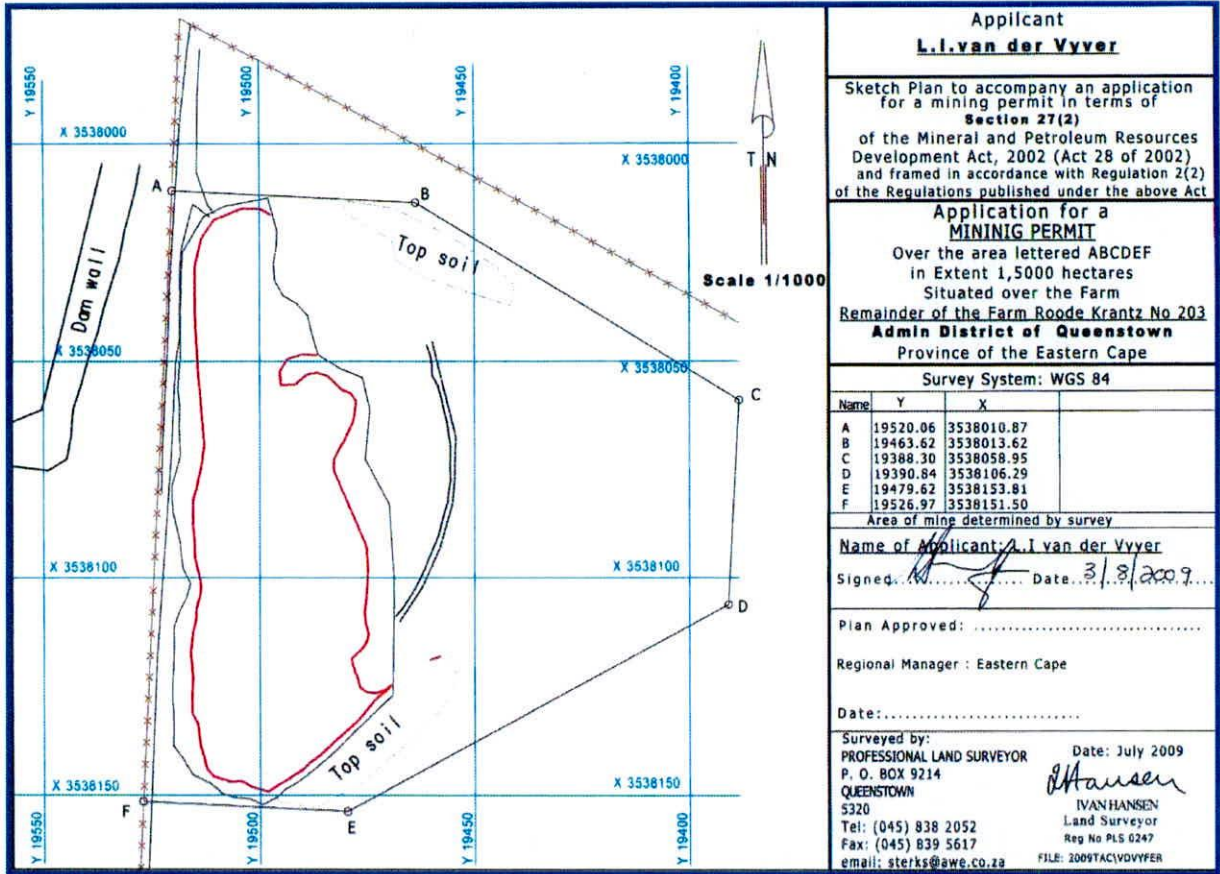


Copy of 1:50 000 - "Queenstown" 3126 DD, attached as **Annexure A**.

b. Locality relative to farm boundaries



Site Survey map: (full scale copy attached as **Annexure B**)



Applicant
L.I. van der Vyver

Sketch Plan to accompany an application for a mining permit in terms of **Section 27(2)** of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) and framed in accordance with Regulation 2(2) of the Regulations published under the above Act

Application for a MINING PERMIT
Over the area lettered ABCDEF in Extent 1,5000 hectares Situated over the Farm Remainder of the Farm Roode Krantz No 203 Admin District of Queenstown Province of the Eastern Cape

Survey System: WGS 84

Name	Y	X
A	19520.06	3538010.87
B	19463.62	3538013.62
C	19388.30	3538058.95
D	19390.84	3538106.29
E	19479.62	3538153.81
F	19526.97	3538151.50

Area of mine determined by survey

Name of Applicant: L.I. van der Vyver

Signed: [Signature] Date: 3/8/2009

Plan Approved:

Regional Manager: Eastern Cape

Date:

Surveyed by: **PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR** Date: July 2009
P. O. BOX 9214
QUEENSTOWN
5320
Tel: (045) 838 2052
Fax: (045) 839 5617
email: sterks@awe.co.za

Ivan Hansen
IVAN HANSEN
Land Surveyor
Reg No PLS 0247
FILE: 2009TAC\VDVYVER

2. Contact Details

Applicant / Land Owner / Manager:

L. I. van der Vyver,

Registration / ID no.: 510304 5019 087

Vlakfontein

803

QUEENSTOWN

5320



082 925 8436



086 517 8010



045 838 1094



lvdv@vodamail.co.za

3. Coordinates

From the site survey map in 2. above: (Survey System: WGS 84)

X 3538100 ; Y 19500

4. Motivation

Background:

The mine on the farm Roode Krantz 203, generally referred to as the farm Vlakfontein, is situated in, and alongside the over flow of an earth dam which was built about 60 years ago. During the building of the dam topsoil was removed from this area to build the wall and in the process the underlying gravel, or sabunga as it is commonly referred to, became exposed. The locality of the mine in relation to the dam can be seen in this picture showing the main dam wall in the top left and the overflow retaining wall across the picture above the stock pile of sabunga:



Over the years material from this pit was used mainly for maintenance of the roads on the farm.

Commercial and Economic Development

Over the last decade a commercial demand developed for the product, as a result of increased industrial development in and around Queenstown, the nearest town, which is about 15 Km's away.

A sample of the sabunga from this site was sent for analysis and testing to ControlLab CC in East London in 2000 and it proved to be of a good quality for construction purposes.

Such material of acceptable quality is not readily available or accessible within the municipal area of Queenstown and the demand cannot be met, other than from areas outside of the municipal boundaries. It is therefore vital that sabunga can be sourced from such other sites for the economical development of the town and the region.

It also serves as a source of income for the applicant and land owner with the normal indirect down line economical benefits, including farm staff and everybody involved in such development projects, ultimately benefitting a large number of people.

The income from this operation will augment the primary farming income and is seen as diversifying the business, but at the same time an integral part thereof. Both the income and expenses for this operation are allocated to the farming business's bank account.

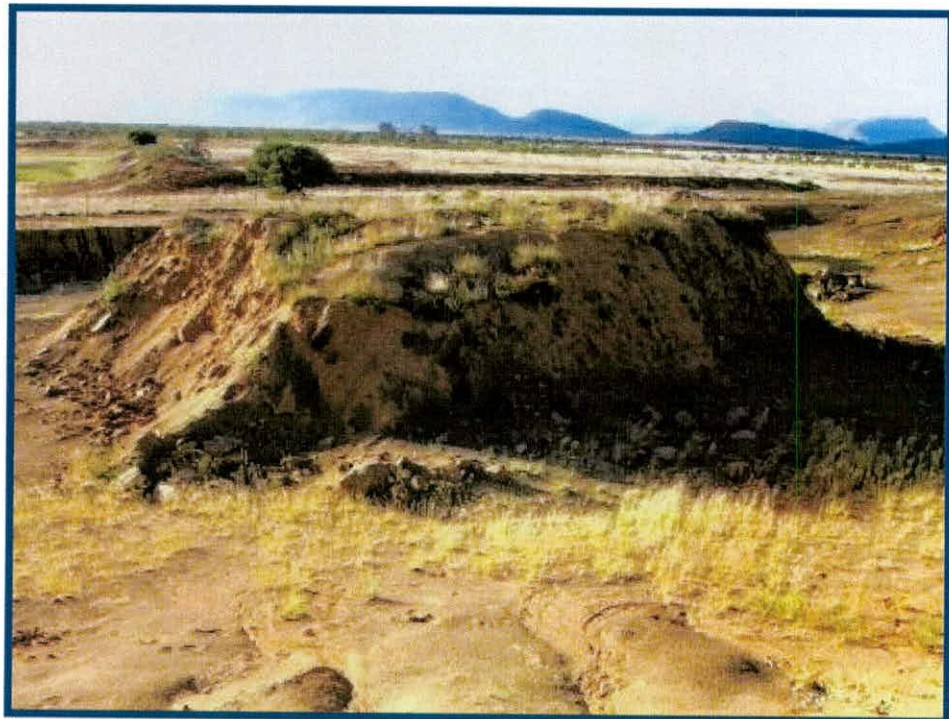
5. Project description

The project comprises the following phases and elements:

a. **Pre-Mining Phase:**

i. Market research.

Both the research done and the experience to date indicate that the demand is intermittent, irregular and unpredictable. While substantial orders may be forthcoming for short periods they may be separated by prolonged periods of total inactivity. Proof of such a period of inactivity can be seen in the picture below which was taken in January 2009. The vegetative growth is the result of years of inactivity on the site prior to this date.



ii. Applying for mining permit

iii. Submitting EIA & EMP (par. 10 & 11.)

b. Mining Phase

i. Removal and storage of topsoil

The thin layer of topsoil, which is no thicker than 300mm (as can be seen in the picture below), is removed with conventional heavy machinery, stock piled away from the mining face or loaded onto trucks and stockpiled outside and away from the active mining area, but within the surveyed and demarcated area applied for in this application as depicted in the site survey map in par. 1.



Because the layer of topsoil is so thin, this is a very small part of the operation compared to the mining of the gravel.

Some of the topsoil can be seen in the next picture where newly removed topsoil can be seen to the left of the excavator and topsoil previously stored, to the right. This picture was taken on 29 January 2009. This however shows only a small portion of the total volume of topsoil that is retained.



ii. Excavating the material

The excavation of the gravel is done, as depicted above, by means of an excavator and stock piled inside the excavated area.

The process of excavation is undertaken by the applicant with hired equipment from a local civil construction company, providing its own operator. The machine is transported by road on a low bed trailer to the site and returned in the same way. The operator is taken home on a daily basis by his employer.

iii. Removal of Material

The removal of material is done by trucks, loaded by mechanical means, by the purchaser of the material or somebody contracted by himself and for his account as illustrated in the next picture:



iv. Rehabilitation of inactive areas of mine

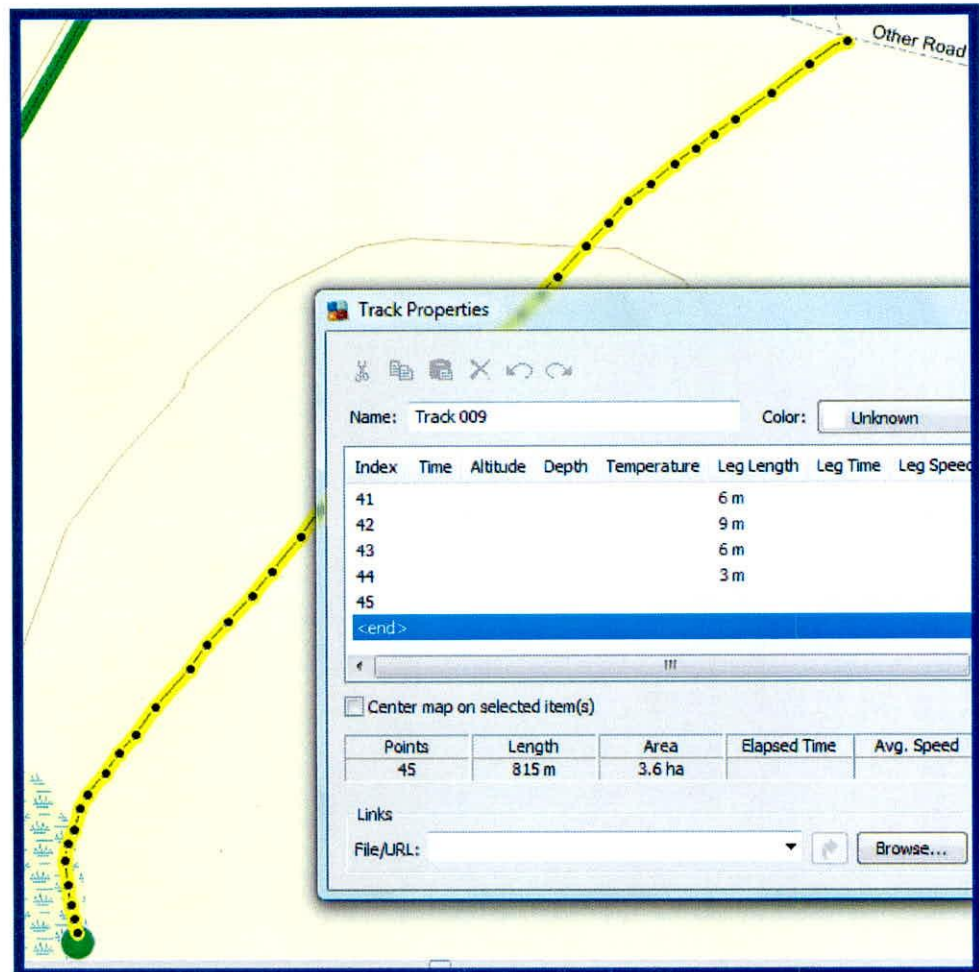
Areas not utilized for mining operations any more, will be rehabilitated to the required standards as more fully dealt with in par. **12. "Rehabilitation"**.

v. Access Road

There is an access road from the public road, DR02566 to the mine (see diagram below). The length of road is 815m. It is built with material from the mine to a thickness of about 250mm and compacted to carry the loads.

The road is also being used by the farm owner to access parts of the farm and it is a permanent feature of the farm.

The road is graded and maintained and in a good condition.



c. Post-Mining Phase

i. Rehabilitation of remainder of mine

On closure of the mine, at the expiry of the last permit or licence, the mined area will be rehabilitated as required.

ii. Monitoring of rehabilitated site

The applicant will accept responsibility for the successful rehabilitation and continuous monitoring of the site.

6. Pre-Mining Environment

There has never been any signs of any development in the area which may be of cultural or historical value.

Pre-1950:

Before the dam was built the whole area was open veldt, covered with vegetation consisting of a variety of natural grasses on a slope with a very low gradient and about 200m from a watershed. There were no trees in the area.

The area where the mine is situated was stripped of its topsoil when the dam was built during the 1940's

1950 – 2000:

Gravel was taken from the site for use on the farm.

The natural grazing on the farm was in a very poor condition as a result of prolonged droughts during the sixties and later during the eighties as well as the resultant overgrazing by small stock (Sheep).

2000 - 2008:

With the applicant and current land owner changing his farming operations from sheep farming to cattle farming during the 1990's and with normal rainfall, the status of the natural grazing improved systematically and dramatically to a very high standard. See **par. 4** in the report by Mr. L Labuschacgne from the Department of Agriculture, following his visit to the site in 2001. Report attached as **Annexure C**.

At present:

The original development was done where there was no topsoil, but later developed to the previously undisturbed area covered by a clayish mispah type soil no more than 300mm deep which is removed and retained for rehabilitation purposes.

The surrounding vegetation is unaffected by the operation and is still in very good condition despite the current drought and the recent announcement by Government whereby the area is declared a drought disaster area. The picture below was taken on 7 September 2009 under these extreme drought conditions and still shows excellent grass cover. The pit is situated just behind the topsoil in the top-left of the picture.



7. Photographic record

Photographs are inserted with the relevant text.

8. Development strategy

The development is demand driven. The demand, however, is infrequent, irregular and unpredictable. Whenever an order is received for more than what may be available in the stock pile at that stage, the applicant will hire an excavator and excavate and stock pile gravel inside the mined area, after removing and stock piling the topsoil away from the mining area, but within the demarcated area.

The buyer of the gravel will then load and remove the material with his own staff and equipment, being either a front end loader, a TLB or an excavator and trucks.

The applicant does not own any machinery required for or used in the operation, but he is responsible for the management and monitoring of the operation.

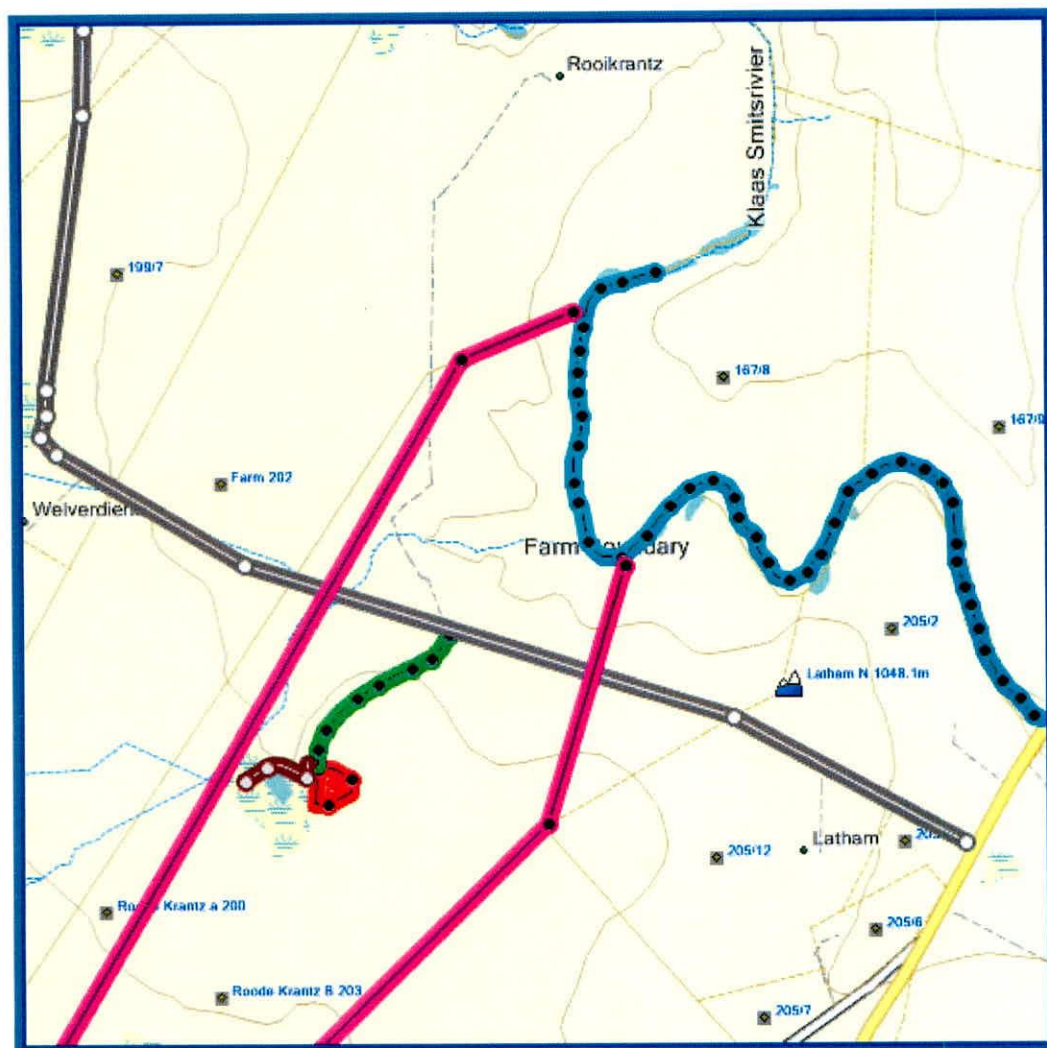
Any new development will be within the demarcated area. Older areas will be rehabilitated. (See EMI and EMP below)

9. Layout plan

The mined area as well as the demarcated area and the placement of topsoil stock piles are indicated in detail on the attached surveyors map.

The area map below indicates the following elements:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| The demarcated mining area – RED | The adjacent earth dam – BROWN |
| The access road – GREEN | The Klaas Smits river – BLUE |
| Public road DR 02566– GREY | Public Road R67 – YELLOW |
| Farm boundaries of farm Roodekrantz 203 - MAGENTA | |



There are no other buildings or facilities at the mine except for a single temporary movable chemical toilet which may be placed at different locations every time depending on the progress and development of the mine. There is therefore no layout plan for the demarcated area. The nearest telephone and power lines run along the public road: DR 02566.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESMENT

10.1. The Natural environment.

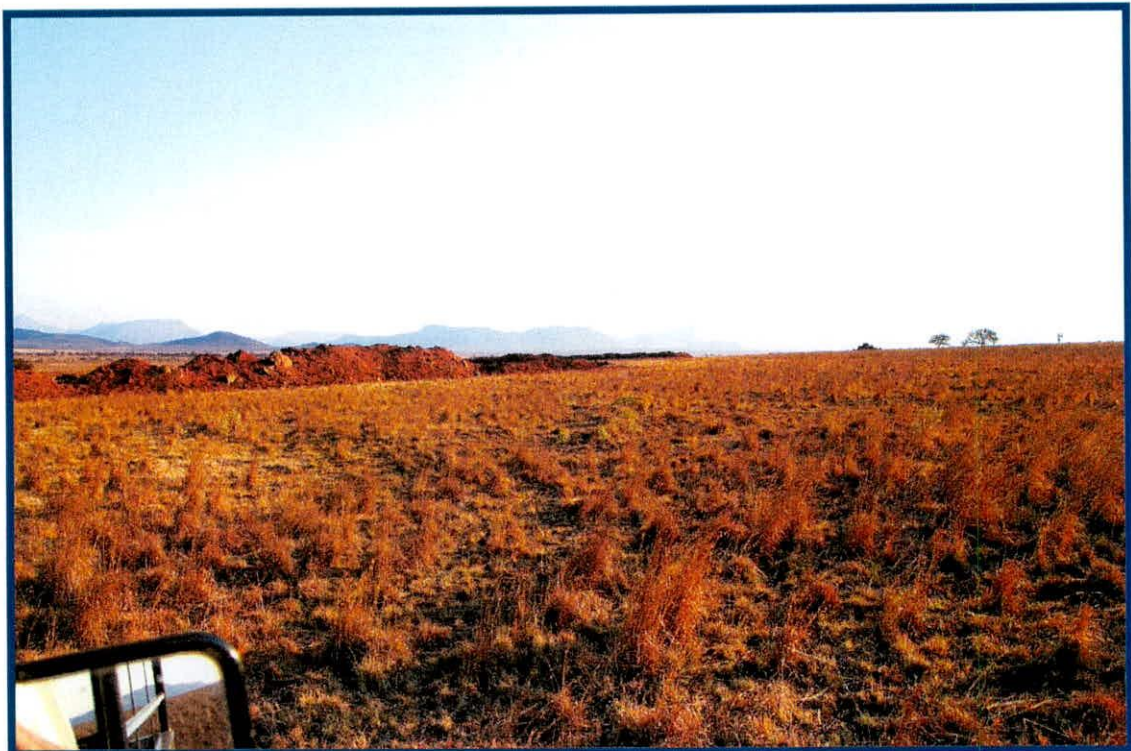
10.1.1. Geology

The area is a semi-Karoo with an annual rainfall of about 400 - 450mm. The soil is a Mispah type with very shallow topsoil. Below the topsoil the substrate is Dolerite. There is no subsoil between the topsoil and the substrate.

Dolerite, which is the mineral mined in this instance, is commonly found in the Queenstown area and while the impact of the removal of the material from the mine is permanent it is insignificant.

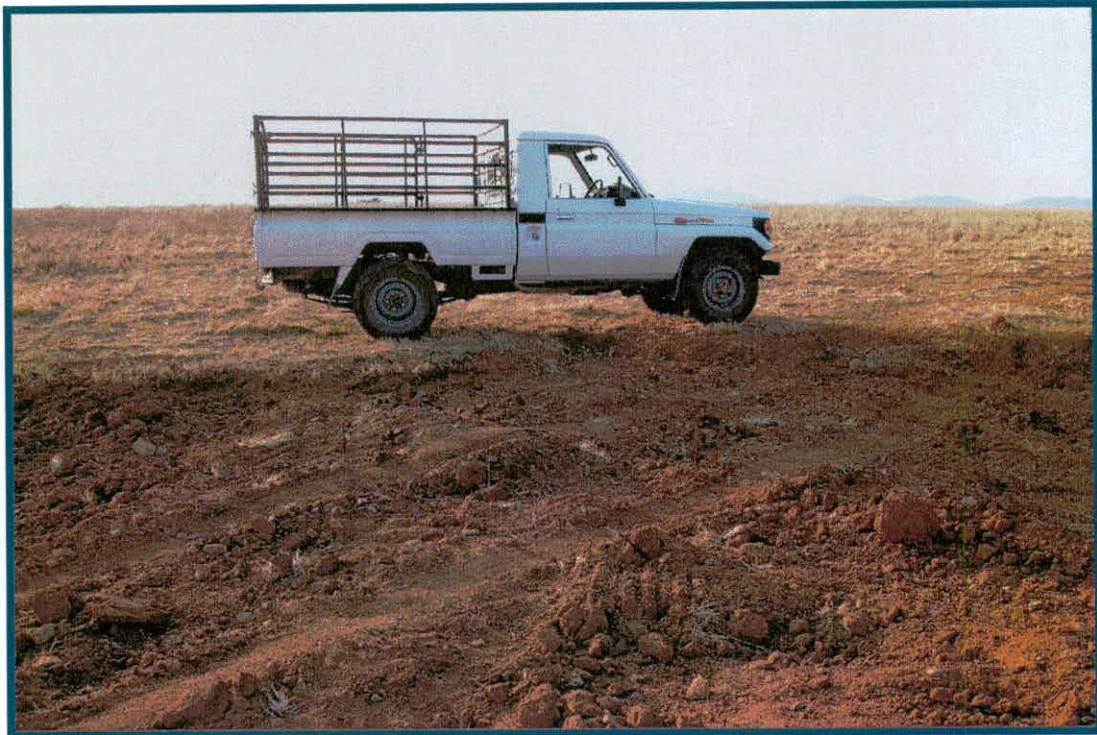
10.1.2. Topography

The mine is situated on land with a very even and low gradient of less than 5%. See picture below. There is no risk of erosion. Because of the shallow depth of the pit, and the small area of the mine, the impact is insignificant.

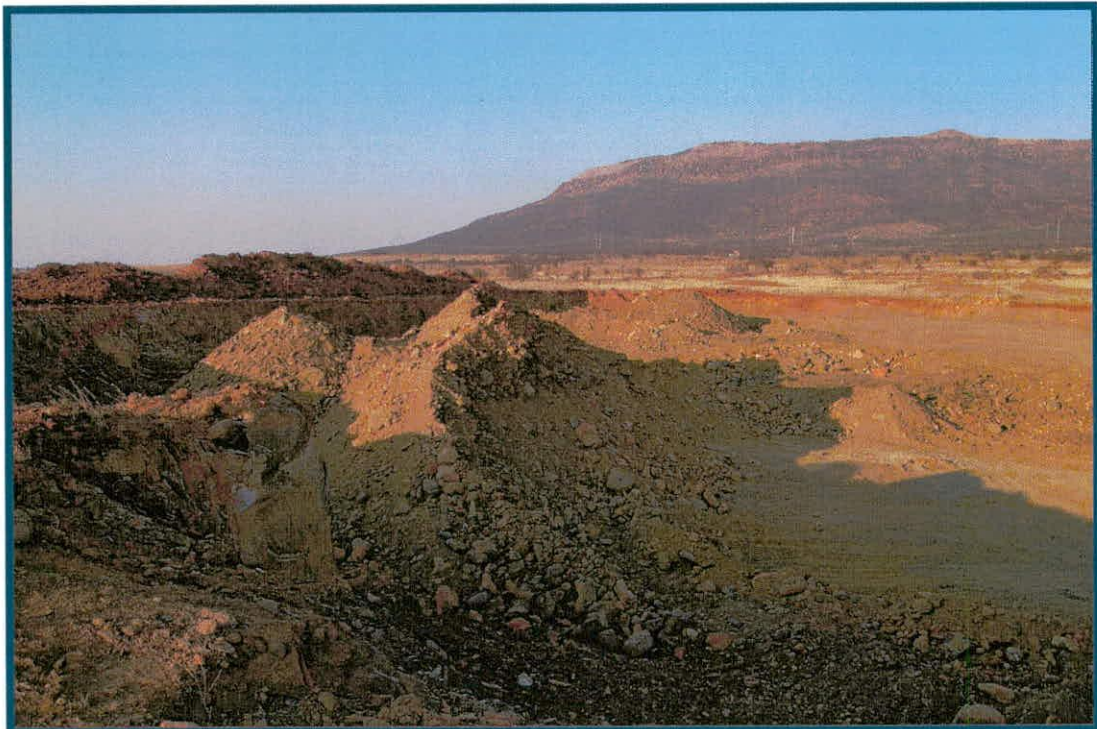


10.1.3. Soil.

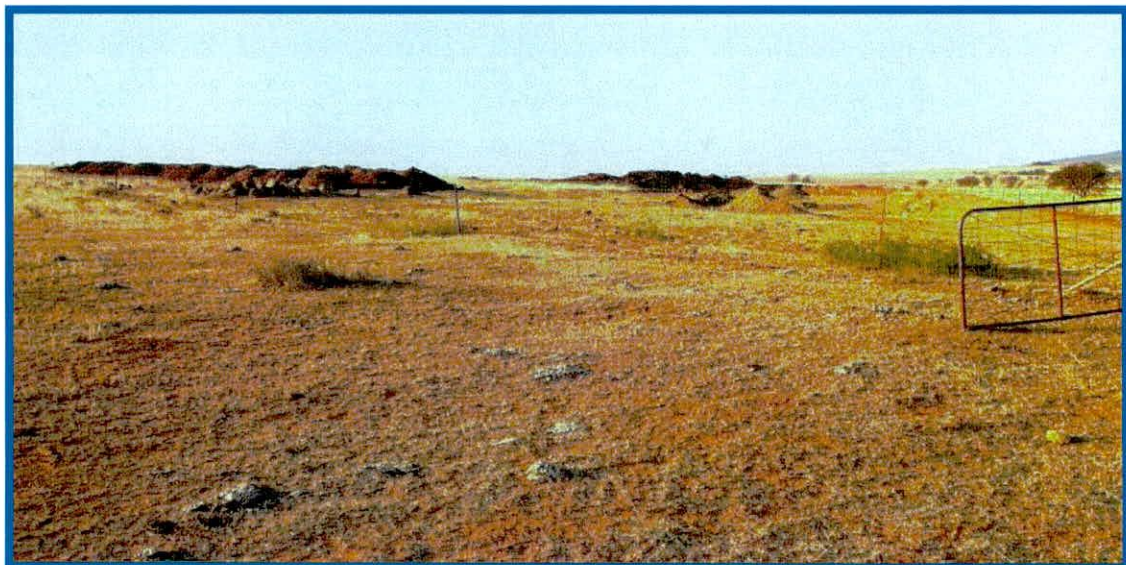
The topsoil is between 200 and 300mm deep and well covered with grass. See picture below depicting an area where the topsoil is removed.



The substrate is dolerite, mined to a depth of between 1 and 3 meters.



All topsoil is removed and kept next to or close to the pit and is available for replacement and rehabilitation.



The layer of topsoil is very shallow and there is no subsoil.

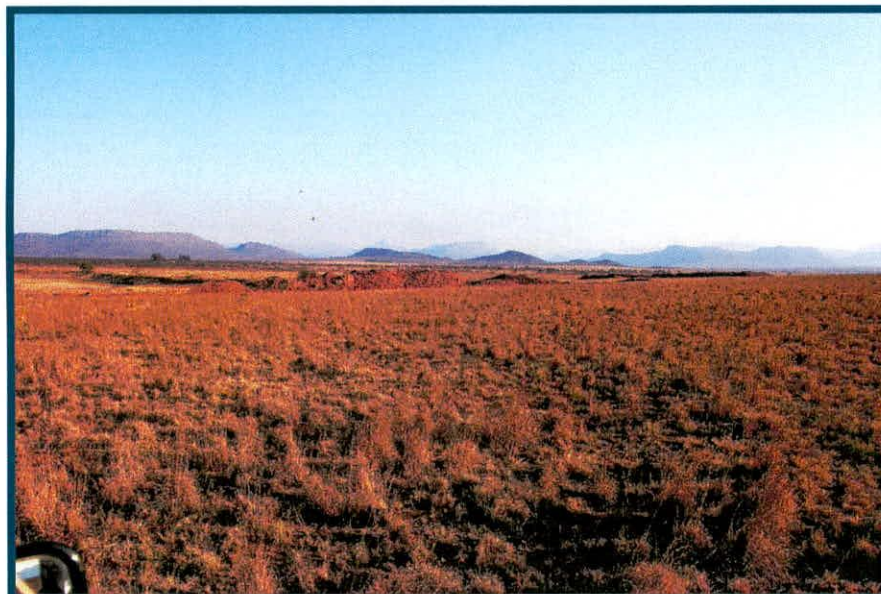
The impact of the mine is of medium term and semi-significant, but after rehabilitation it will be reduced to insignificant. The fact that the mine will not develop beyond 1ha, further reduces its impact to insignificant.

10.1.4. Natural Vegetation

The natural vegetation in the area consists of natural sweet grazing grass which is common for the larger district of Queenstown. The impact on the mined area is permanent but reversible through the rehabilitation process, when all affected areas will be covered with topsoil and natural vegetation restored. There are no trees in the vicinity of the mine.

The impact is therefore insignificant, given the plant diversity and the prescribed rehabilitation program.

The well established natural vegetation in the area around the mine can also be seen on the Google image below. (The mine is the disturbed area to the tight of the dam)



10.1.5. Animal Life

The farm is used for grazing for beef cattle only. Other wild species that may occur in the area from time to time may include steenbok, duiker, jackal, snakes, hares etc. which will be frightened by any humans approaching the site and are therefore not endangered. The affected area is small and the impact on animal life is insignificant.

There are no protected areas in the vicinity.

10.1.6. Pollution

The operator of the excavator is brought on site with his food for the day and taken home on a daily basis by his employer. Trucks operate from their respective bases and only come on site on a daily basis and during normal working hours. There are no buildings, accommodations, camping sites, washing facilities, offices or service areas on the site and nobody is staying on the site. Machines are serviced off-site. The excavator never works for more than 4 consecutive days on site at a time.

Temporary chemical toilet facilities are provided, or existing permanent toilet facilities on the farm near the mine are made available when people are working on the site.

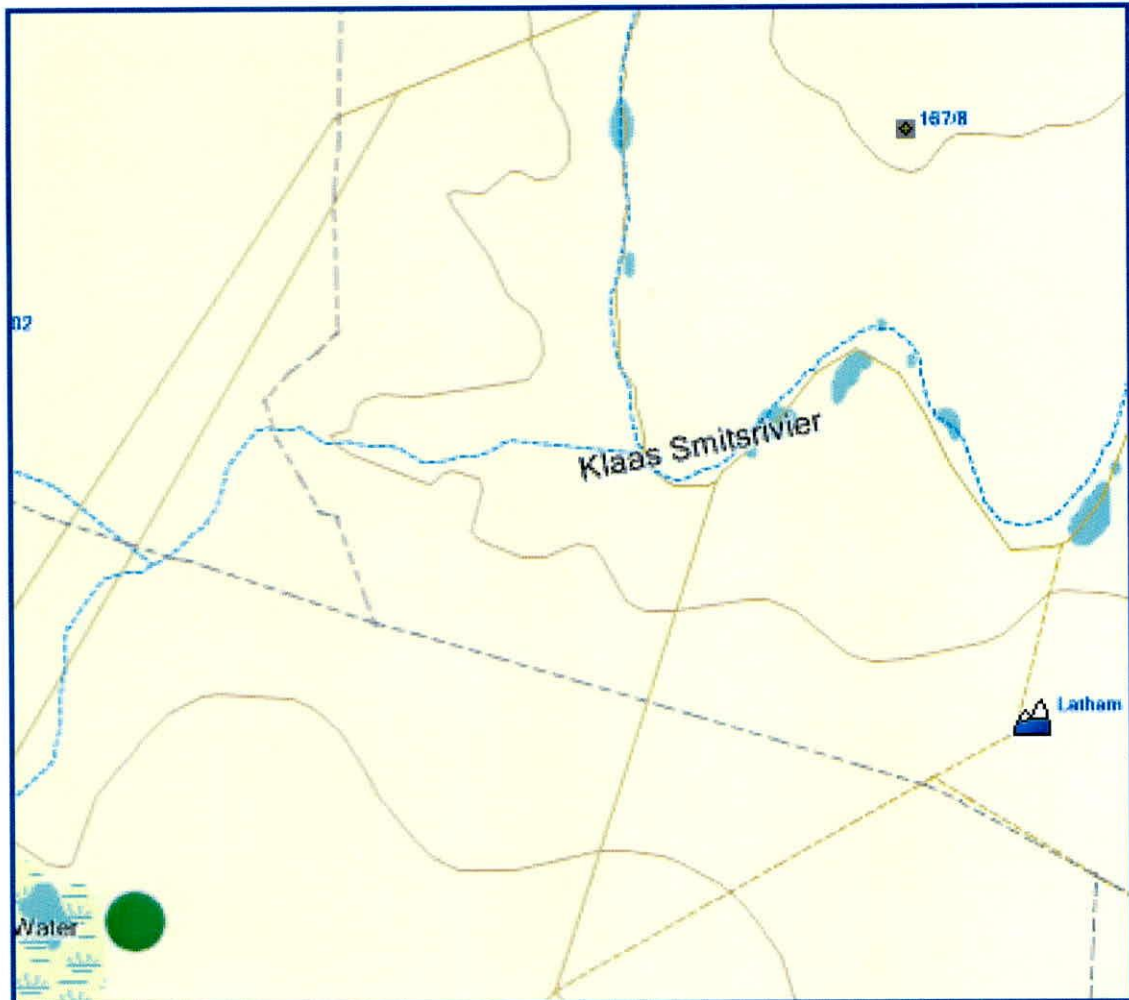
No cooking of food is allowed or done on the site.

No littering or dumping of refuse or waste material is allowed.

With no pollution of any kind, there is no impact as a result of pollution.

10.1.7. Surface Water.

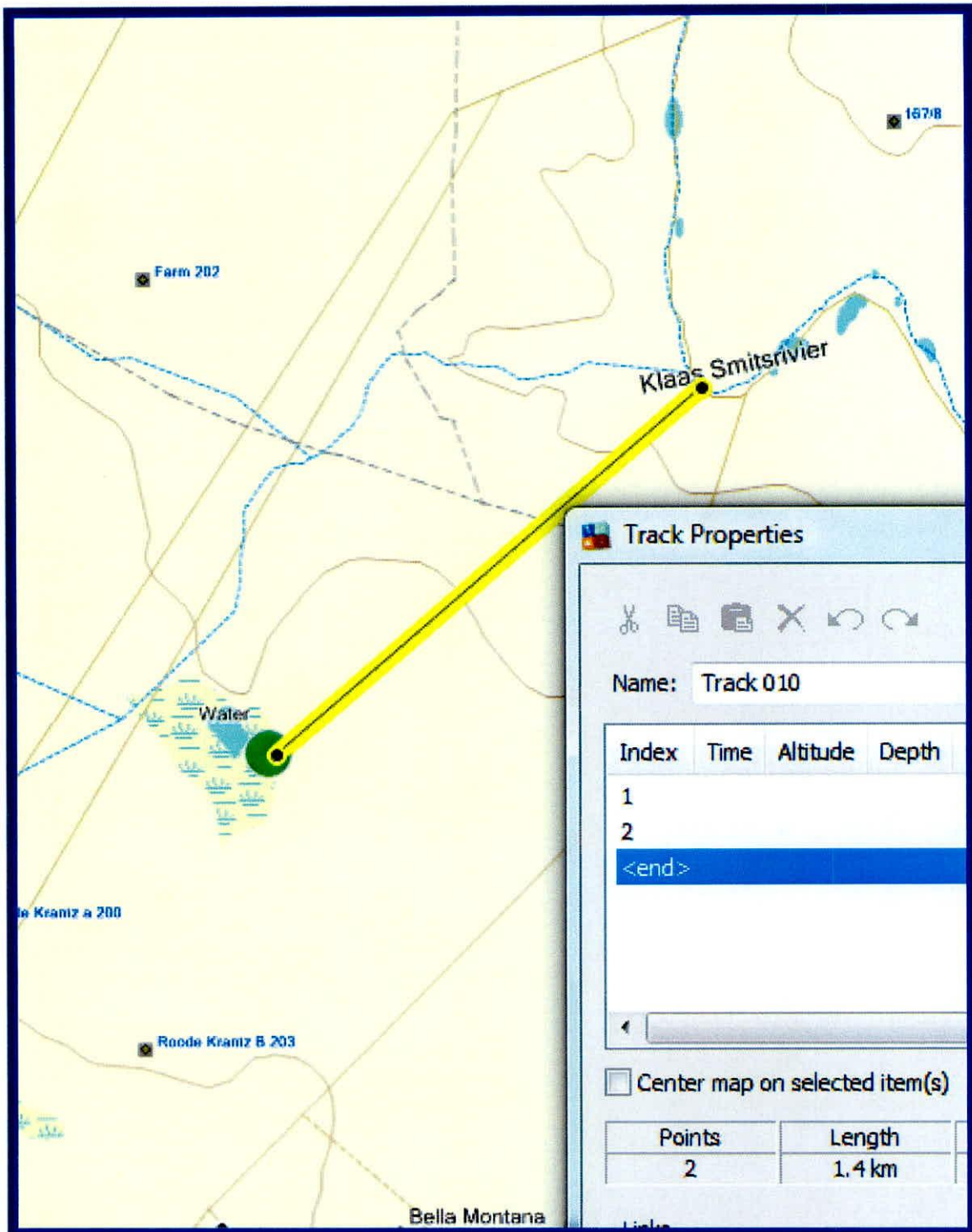
The nearest river to the mine is the Klaas Smits River and the section below depicts the section of the river within 2 km from the mine, indicated by the green dot, with the nearest point 1,4 km away from the mine. (picture on next page)



The mine is situated about 200m from a watershed and on a relative flat area. With well established natural vegetation, there is very little flow from rainfall above the mine. From the mine the natural flow would be into the adjacent farm dam and when full, it will flow into the minor waterway below the dam and eventually into the Klaas Smits River as depicted above. The influence of the mine on the natural flow of water is insignificant.

There are no pans, wetlands or any other sensitive areas in the vicinity of the mine.

No water is used in the operation and because of the absence of pollution as set out above, the impact on surface water is insignificant.

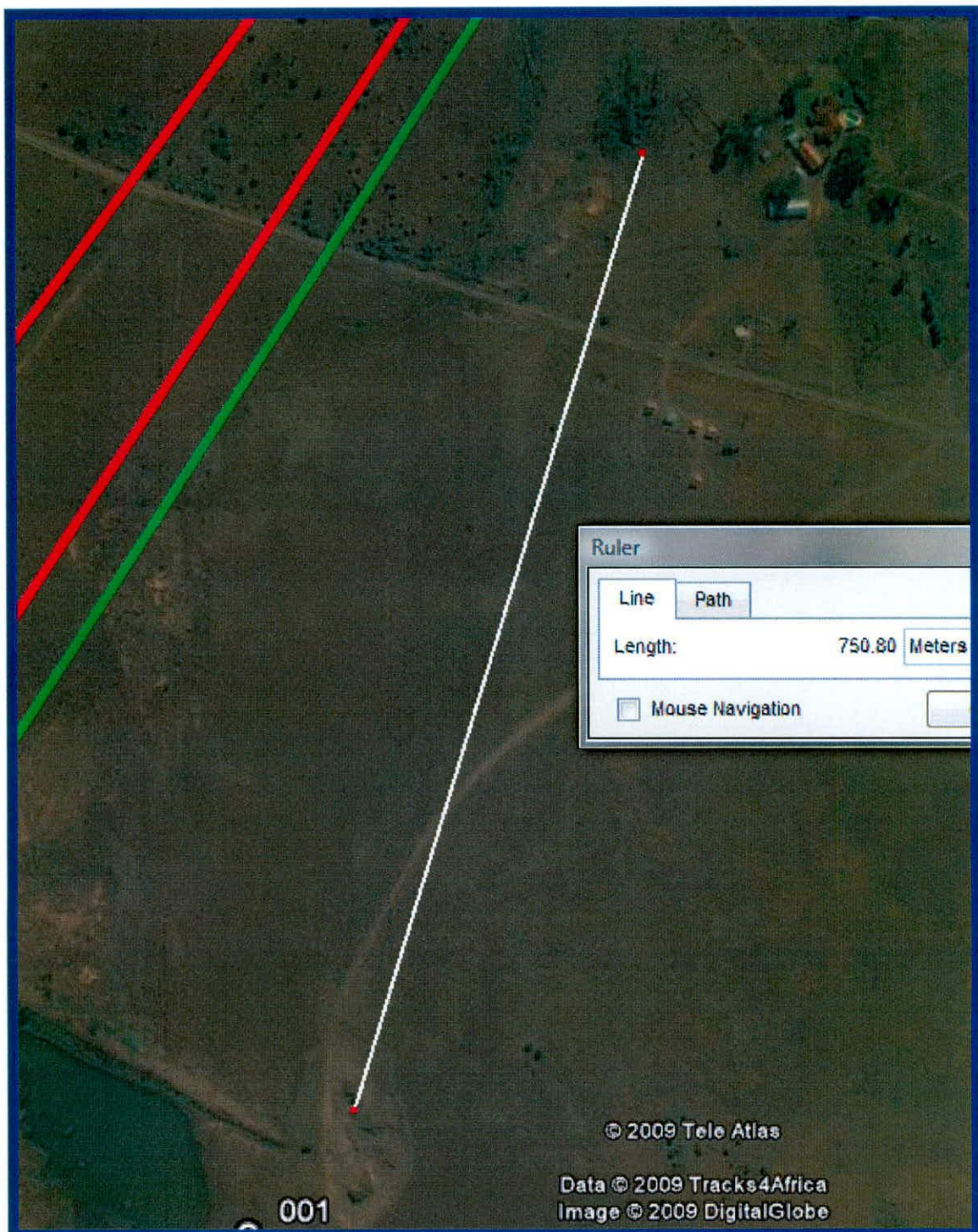


A storm water management plan will be implemented to ensure that any runoff from the mining site is of an acceptable standard, as required by the Department of Water Affairs.

10.1.8. Ground Water.

No water is extracted for use on the mine. The only used borehole within 1km from the mine is 750m away as indicated by the white line below.

Because of the absence of pollution, as set out above, the impact on ground water is insignificant.



10.2. Human Life

10.2.1. Archaeological and Cultural interest.

As per the Heritage Impact Assessment already submitted and attached as **Annexure D**, there are no signs of graves or anything of cultural or historical value on the site. If anything is found all operations will be stopped immediately and the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) will be contacted and the DMR, to advise the applicant further.

The impact is insignificant.

10.2.2. Visual aspects

The site cannot be seen from any town, dwelling or public road. After rehabilitation and the return of the topsoil to the tapered edges and to the floor of the mine, it will hardly be noticed. Any signs of erosion, however low the probability will be monitored and attended to.

The access road to the mine is also an existing farm road leading to camps and will be retained for that purpose. The road was upgraded for the heavier traffic.

The impact is of medium term and insignificant.

10.2.3. Noise and Vibrations

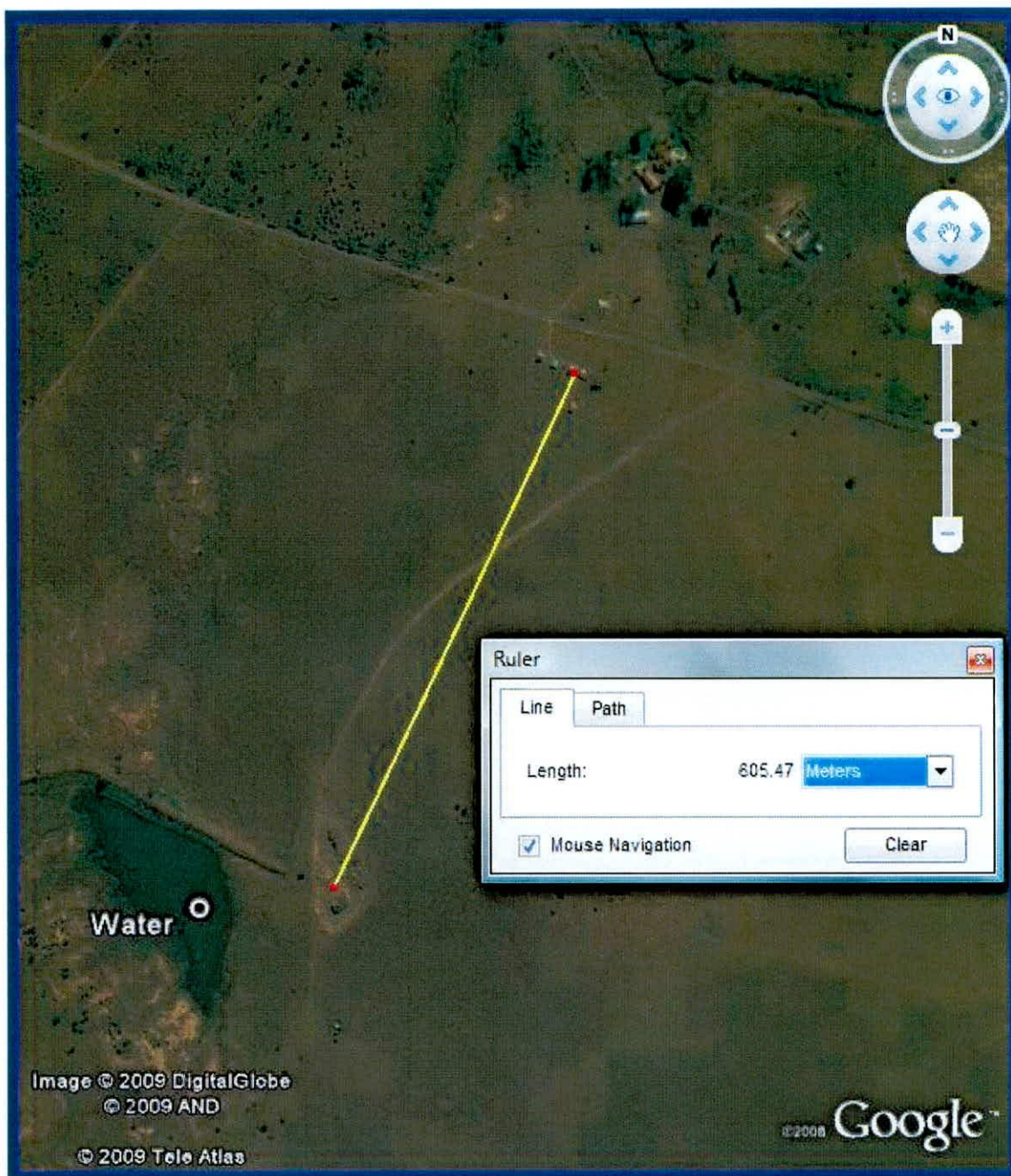
The only noise producing elements on the mine are the engines of an excavator and the trucks removing the material. These engines are equipped with silencers on their exhaust systems as standard equipment and are in good working order and adhere to the relevant noise requirements of the Road Traffic Act. The maximum equipment on the site, at any given time, will not be more than one excavator, a loader and one or two trucks in the process of being loaded.

With the nearest staff dwellings more than 600m away and with the nearest neighbours more than 1 km away, these sounds cannot be heard by them.

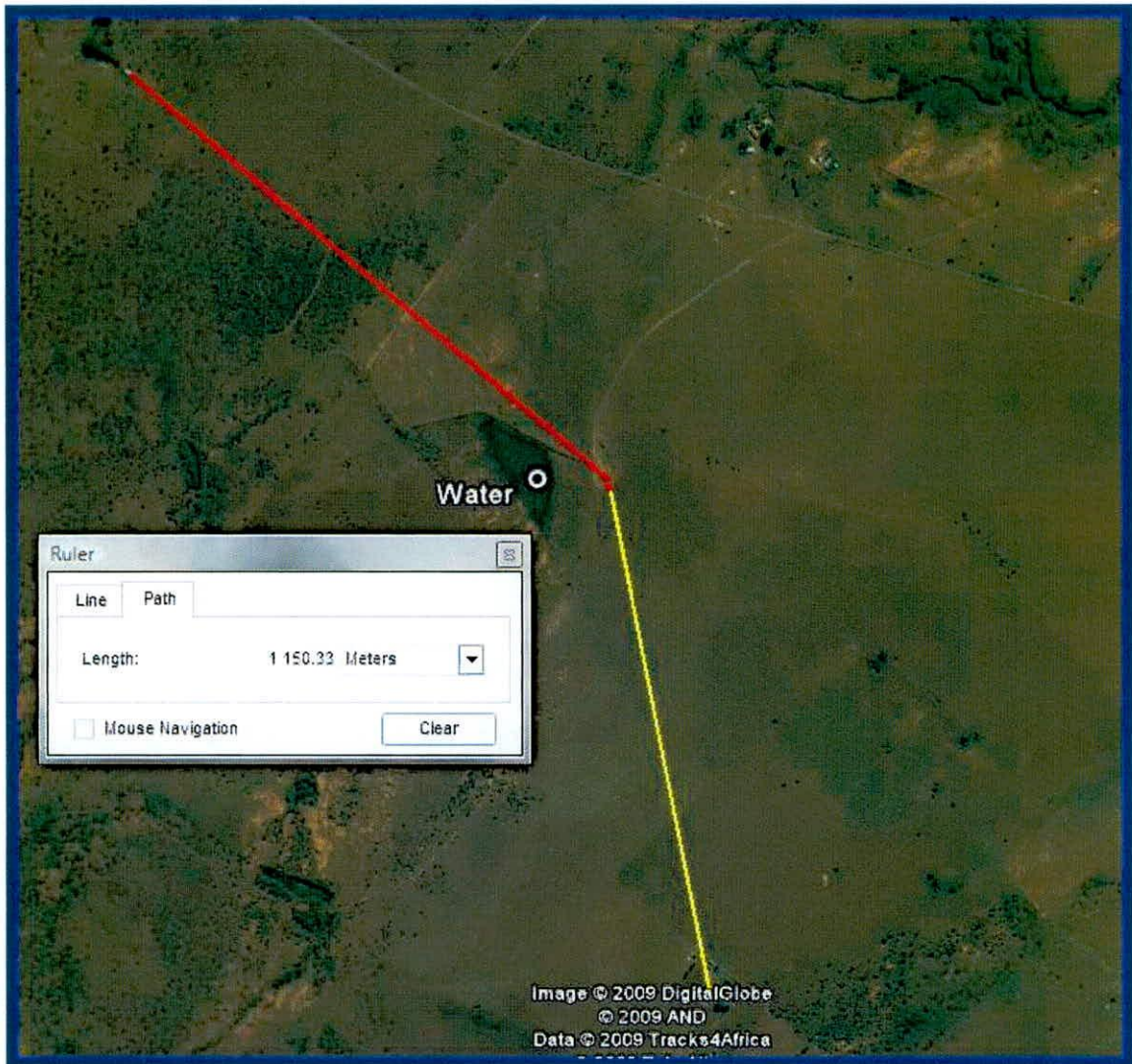
Working hours are limited to normal working hours between 07:00 and 17:00.

There is no blasting, crushing or any other shock or vibration generating activities on the mine.

The nearest dwellings from the site are staff houses which are more than 600m away as per the image below:



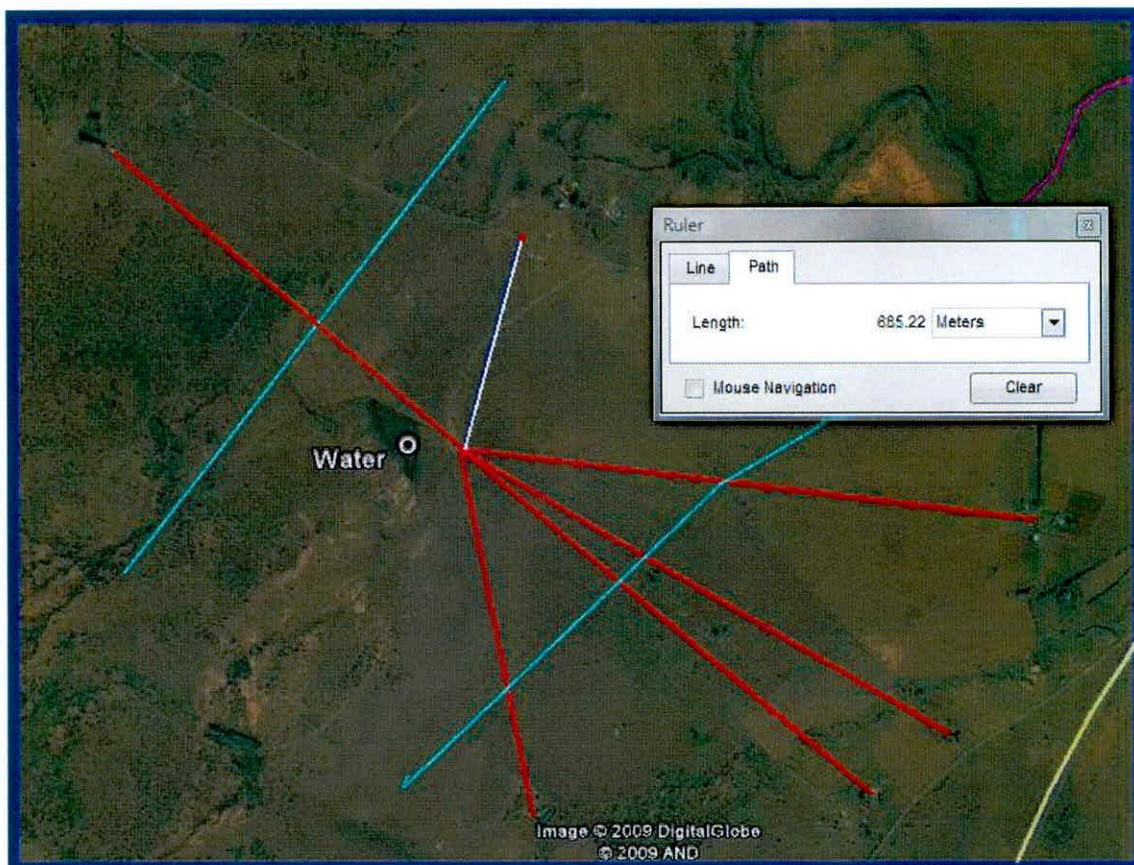
The nearest neighbour, as per the yellow line, in the picture below, is 1,15km away. The next closest neighbouring farmhouse, which is unoccupied, is indicated by the red line and is even further away.



The nearest public road, the DR 02566, is 685m away as indicated by the white line and the reference text box in the following image.

The blue lines indicate the closest boundaries of the property, Roode Krantz 203.

The red lines indicate the proximity of all the neighbours relative to the mining site, with the nearest neighbour being 1,15Km away.



No sound from the mining operation can be heard on a normal day at any of the dwellings nearest to the mine.

The impact of noise is therefore insignificant.

10.2.4. Dust / Air Pollution

Excavated Dolerite is a coarse mineral and does not contain or produce significant amounts of dust, as demonstrated by the picture below.



Even in a strong wind the smallest particles from the gravel will not travel more than a few meters before settling.

Any dust emanating from the removal of the topsoil would settle in the natural vegetation and is of the same kind of soil and will cause no harm.

The impact of dust on humans and the environment is comparable with that of noise, as described above, and of no significance.

10.2.5. Access Road

The access road of 815m to the site is built with gravel from the mine and produces less dust than the public road, DR 02566, from which it is branching off. The traffic volume of trucks carting gravel from the mine is very low and in the order of only 5 – 10 loads per day. If dust would become a problem the road can be watered with existing spray equipment on the farm to settle the dust. The impact is insignificant.

10.2.6. Employment

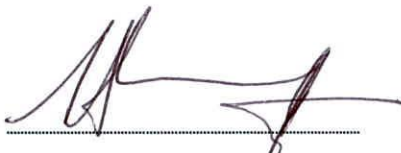
No additional people will be employed as a result of this operation. All equipment needed, with their operators, will be outsourced to civil contracting companies and will be operated by their staff.

Working hours will be limited to normal working hours.

UNDERTAKING:

I, **Louis Isak van der Vyver**, the applicant for a mining permit hereby declare that the above information is true, complete and correct. I undertake to implement the measures as described. I understand that this undertaking is legally binding and that failure to give effect hereto will render me liable for prosecution in terms of Section 98 (b) and 99 (1)(g) of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002). I am also aware that the Regional Manager may, at any time but after consultation with me, make such changes to this plan as he/she may deem necessary.

Signed on this **26th** day of **September 2009**, at **Queenstown**



Signature of applicant

11. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

In the EIA above, the potential impacts on the following areas of interest have been assessed:

- Geology
- Topography
- Soil
- Animal Life
- Vegetation
- Pollution
- Surface water
- Ground water
- Archaeological and Cultural interest.
- Visual aspects
- Noise and Vibrations
- Dust and Air pollution

All possible impacts of this operation on humans, the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage, are insignificant, except for the permanent alteration of the landscape which will be dealt with under par. **12. "Rehabilitation"**.

All possible impacts, while insignificant at present, will be monitored on an ongoing basis and managed to ensure that the nature of the factors which may give rise to potential impacts, do not change and in the process impact negatively on any of these environmental elements.

Monitoring and management will be undertaken by the applicant who is also the land owner. He is residing on the property and visits the site as part of his farming operation on a regular basis and on a daily basis whenever any mining activities are taking place on the site and, if he finds that certain aspects are not addressed or

impacts on the environment are not mitigated properly, he will rectify the identified inadequacies immediately.

The farm is well managed and physical proof of the applicant's commitment to environmental issues. The mining operation, which has been going on for the last 8 to 10 years, is no exception.

Inspection of the mine will show that there are no signs of erosion, pollution or any other negative environmental impacts. There is no reason to suspect this to be different in future.

On approval of the application, the area mapped out as per the attached surveyor's map, will be demarcated with permanent beacons at its corners and maintained in their correct positions for the duration of the operation. All corners are visible from each other. Mining operations and the stock piling of topsoil will be restricted to the demarcated area.

12. Rehabilitation

As soon as the operation develops to the stage where an area becomes available for rehabilitation it will be done. Because of the smallness of the operation, which is less than one hectare in extent, it is still impractical to rehabilitate any part at present.

Below is the first phase of rehabilitation done on 24 September 2009 as an example:



Rehabilitation will consist of sloping the edges to a 1:3 gradient for any depth shallower than 1,5 m and to gradients no steeper than 1:2 for depths more than 1,5 m. Once excavations have been profiled with acceptable contours and erosion control measures, the topsoil previously stored, shall be returned and the whole area be covered to its original depth over the area.

The area shall be fertilised, if necessary, to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site shall be seeded with a local or adapted indigenous seed mix in order to propagate the locally occurring grasses.

During this time the rehabilitated area will be closely monitored and managed by the applicant and any signs of erosion will be rectified.

The access road and the gates through which it passes, is part of the farm's infrastructure and will be retained for normal farming purposes.

After final rehabilitation the mine will be a hollow area, covered with the natural vegetation of the surrounding area and it will be safely accessible to animals for grazing. There will be no visual remains above the surface of the surrounding area.

The effects will not be visual from any public road or house.

Financial provision.

Estimated cost of rehabilitation:

Excavator to slant the edges and spread topsoil to levels of no steeper than 1:3 for depths less than 1,5m and to levels of 1:2 for depths more than 1,5m. (2 days)	R 8 000,00
Loader to load topsoil on trucks (1 Day)	R 2 800,00
2 x 10m ³ trucks to move topsoil (1 day)	R 4 500,00
Diesel for Excavator (200l)	R 1 700,00
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>R 17 000,00</u>

The current bank guarantee with the DME, issued in 2004, is for R 7 000,00. If and when required it will be replaced with one for the appropriate amount required by the DME, as per regulation 52 of the MPRDA (Act 28 of 2002).

13. Closure objectives

The closure of the mine will be done on instructions from the DME at the expiry of the last legal permission/permit or licence to mine.

A small area or stock pile will however be kept for use on the farm as it is the historical and only source of gravel for use on the farm.

Future land use will revert back to natural veldt for animal grazing.

14. Post closure environmental risks

The only possible risk is the possible erosion of the topsoil from the slopes before vegetation has established properly.

15. Maintenance (aftercare) programme

Any erosion will be fixed through the addition of topsoil and prevented by diverting water from high risk areas.

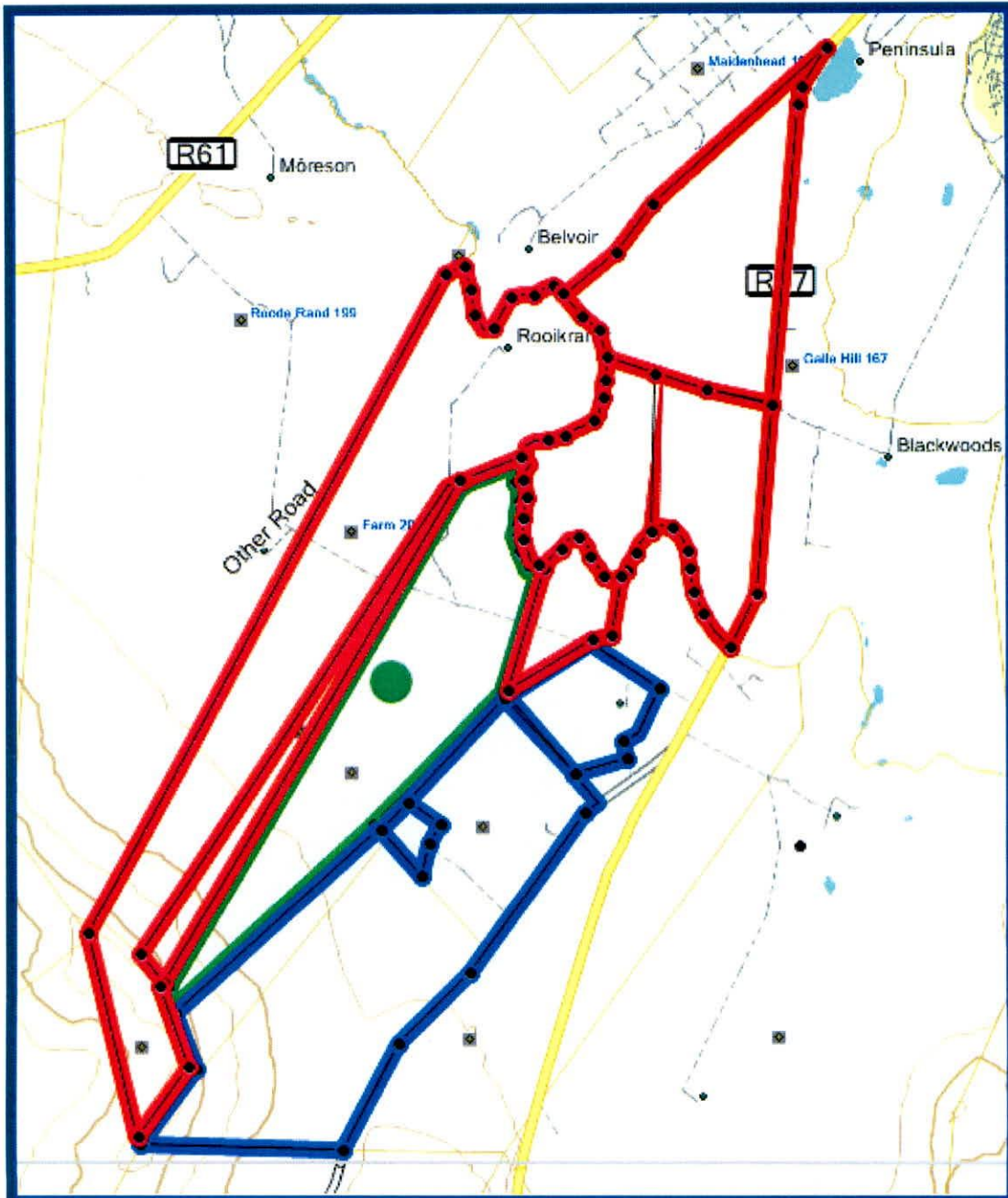
16. Monitoring programme

Regular monitoring of all the environmental management measures and components shall be carried out by the applicant in order to ensure that the provisions of this programme are adhered to.

Visual inspections on erosion and physical pollution shall be carried out on a regular basis and any occurrences will be addressed in terms of this EMP.

17. Public participation

The applicant is the sole owner of the property, held under title deed: T 56171/1989, marked in green in the map below, on which the mine is situated.



Vlakfontein		ROODE KRANTZ "A" Nr. 200
		Rem. of the farm LATHAM Nr. 205
	T 56171/1989	Rem. of the farm ROODE KRANTZ Nr. 203
Roodekrantz		The farm Nr. 202
	T25543/1981	Por. 2 of the farm ROODE KRANTZ "A" Nr. 200
Galla Hills	T 56171/1989	Rem. of por.6 of the farm GALLA HILL Nr. 167
	T 4733/1993	Por. 8 (Por. of por. 6) of the farm GALLA HILL Nr. 167
	T 4733/1993	Por. 9 (Por. of por. 6) of the farm GALLA HILL Nr. 167

All the adjacent properties marked in red, both in the diagram and the table above, also belong to the applicant, annulling consultation.

The owners of all other neighbouring properties, as listed in the table below, marked in blue on the diagram, were approached and the declarations of no objection, attached as annexures E, F & G, were obtained.

Name of Interested/affected party	Contact details: Address & telephone number	How did consultation take place?	What were his/her main concern about the operation?
Mr Shaun Westcott	Dickenstone 082 332 1388	Telephone , E-mail & Fax	None
Mr Eric Grobblaar	Latham 045 839 3415	Personal Meeting	None
	Bella Montana	Personal Meeting	None

The following advertisement was published in The Representative of 11 September 2009, the local weekly newspaper.

Application for Mining Permit

It is my intention to apply for a mining permit for the removal of sabunga on my farm Roodekrantz no. 203, in the District of Queenstown, aka Vlakfontein.

Any written and signed objection hereto must be posted or faxed to me to reach me before 25 September 2009.

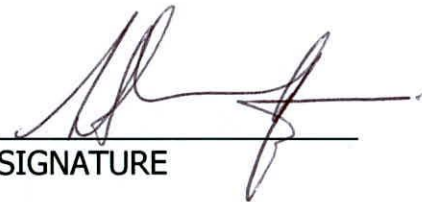
L van der Vyver, P.O. Box 803, QUEENSTOWN, 5320.
(fax 086 517 8010)

No objections were received.



UNDERTAKING

I, **Louis Isak van der Vyver**, the undersigned and owner of the property, Roode Krantz 203, hereby undertake to implement all the aspects contained in the EMP and accept full responsibility therefore.

SIGNED at **Queenstown** this **26th** day of **September 2009**.


SIGNATURE

WITNESSES:

1. 
.....
2. 
.....

Official use

APPROVAL

Approved in terms of Section 39(4) of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)

SIGNED at this ... day of
2009.

REGIONAL MANAGER
EASTERN CAPE

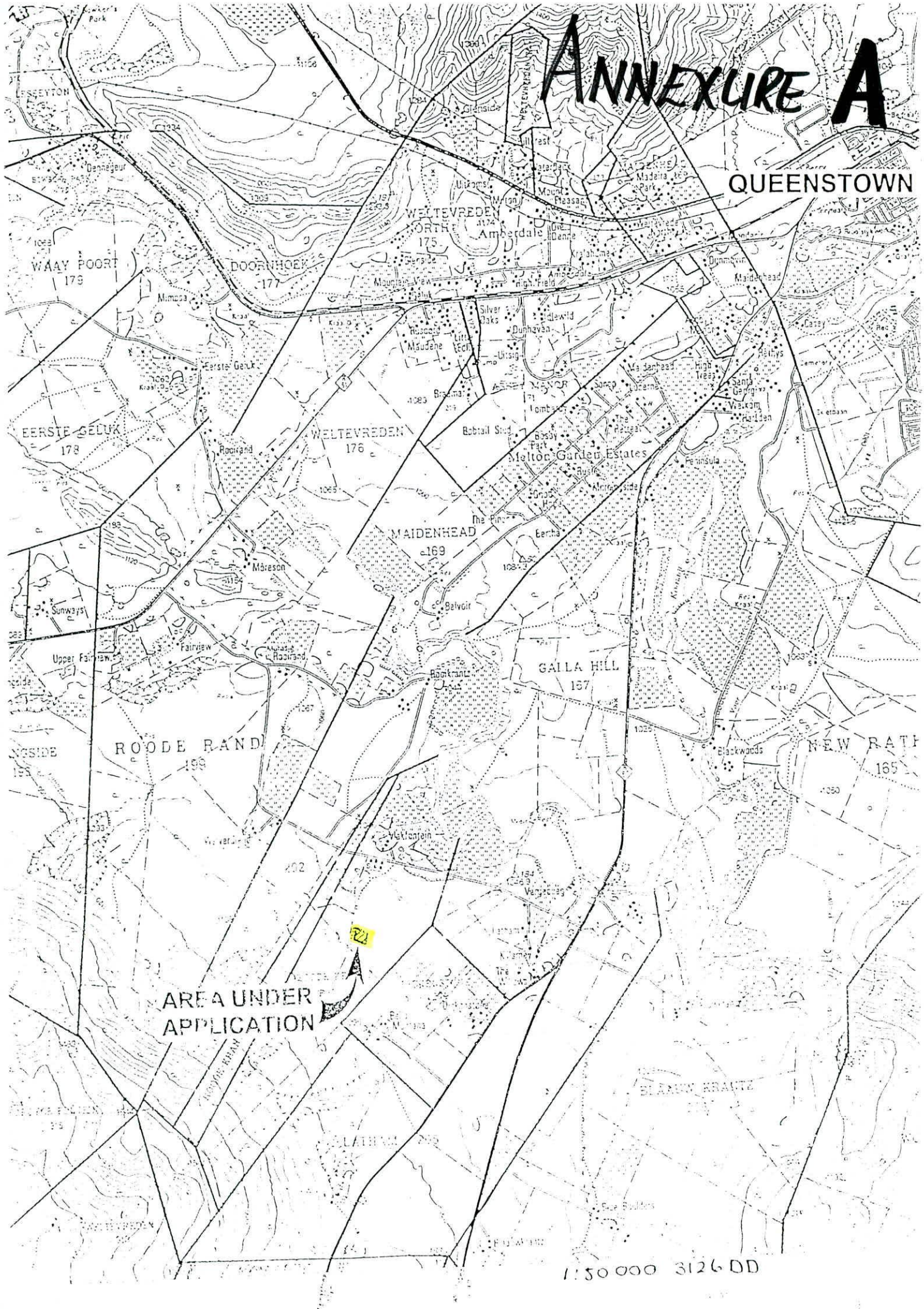
Undertaking/eg

19. Annexures

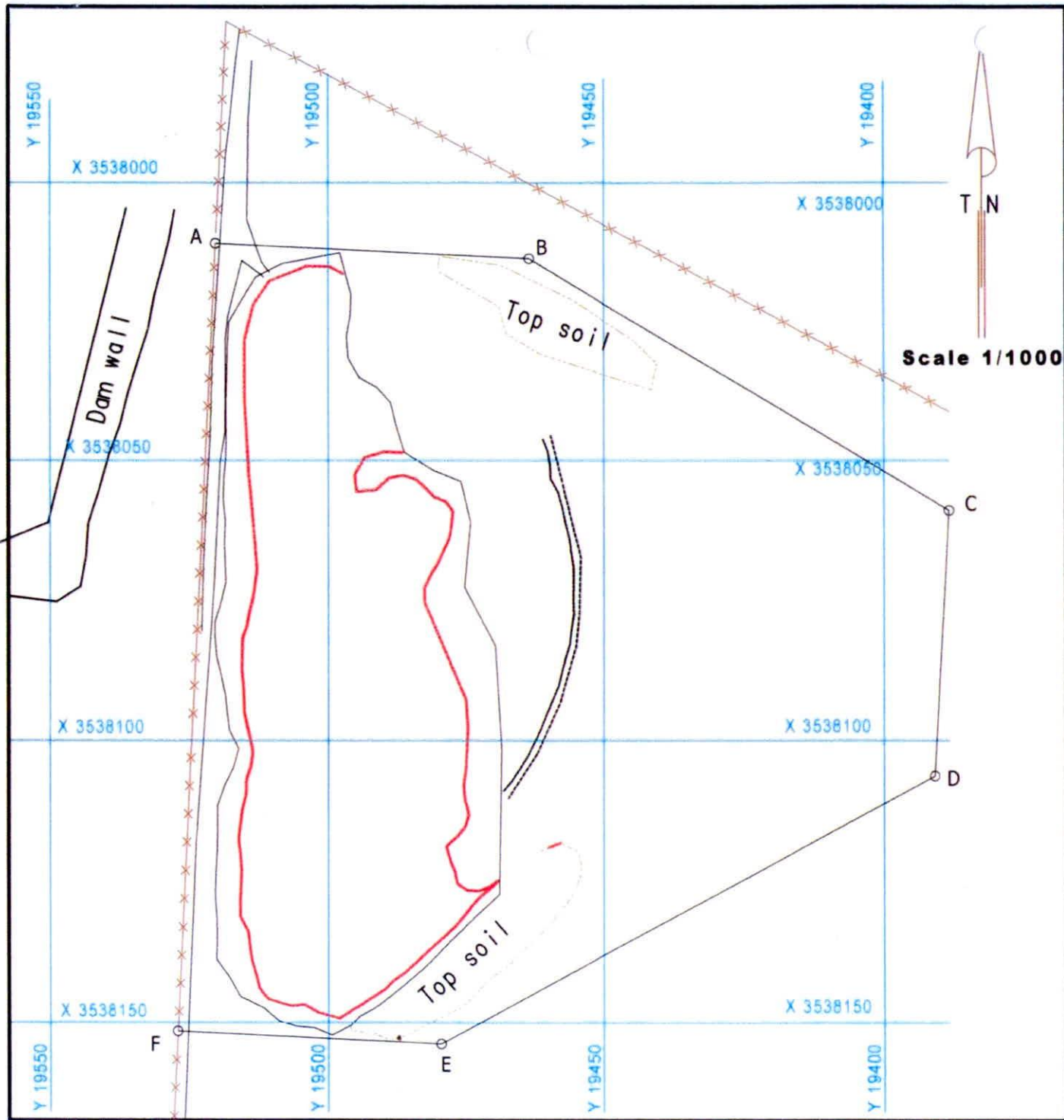
- A. Copy of 1:50 000 - "Queenstown" 3126 DD
- B. Site Survey map
- C. Report by Mr L Labuschacgne: Department of Agriculture
- D. Heritage Impact Assessment
- E. Declaration of no objection: Mr Westcott, Dickens tone
- F. Declaration of no objection: Mr Grobbelaar, Latham
- G. Declaration of no objection: Mr Brody, Bella Montana

ANNEXURE A

QUEENSTOWN



A ANNEXURE A



Applicant
L.I. van der Vyver

Sketch Plan to accompany an application
for a mining permit in terms of
Section 27(2)
of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources
Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)
and framed in accordance with Regulation 2(2)
of the Regulations published under the above Act

Application for a
MINING PERMIT
Over the area lettered ABCDEF
in Extent 1,5000 hectares
Situating over the Farm
Remainder of the Farm Roode Krantz No 203
Admin District of Queenstown
Province of the Eastern Cape

Survey System: WGS 84

Name	Y	X
A	19520.06	3538010.87
B	19463.62	3538013.62
C	19388.30	3538058.95
D	19390.84	3538106.29
E	19479.62	3538153.81
F	19526.97	3538151.50

Area of mine determined by survey

Name of Applicant: L.I van der Vyver

Signed: *[Signature]* Date: 3/8/2009

Plan Approved:

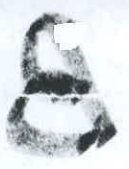
Regional Manager : Eastern Cape

Date:

Surveyed by:
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
P. O. BOX 9214
QUEENSTOWN
5320
Tel: (045) 838 2052
Fax: (045) 839 5617
email: sterks@awe.co.za

Date: July 2009
[Signature]
IVAN HANSEN
Land Surveyor
Reg No PLS 0247
FILE: 2009TAC\VDVYFER

ANNEXURE B



AMERICAN

DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU/DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**FAKS/FAX****AAN/TO:**

Dept. van Minerale en
Energie sake

Faks No/Fax Nr: 041-5853881

VIR AANDAG/FOR ATTENTION:

Mnr L. Labuschagne

VAN/FROM:

Die Voorligtingsbeampte
P/Sak X 7187
Queenstown
5320

Faks No/Fax Nr: (045-8395225)

NAVRAE/ENQUIRIES:

F. D. Coetzee

Tel. 045-8395211

VERW./REF:

DATUM/DATE: 2001-03-05

TYD VERSEND/TIME SENT:

NO. OF PAGES: 2

VOLG NR./SERIAL NO:.....

MAGTIGING/AUTHORIZATION.....

IN DIE GEVAL VAN ONVOLLEDIGE OF SWAK ONTVANGS SKAKEL ASB:045-8395211

IN CASE OF INCOMPLETE OR POOR RECEIPT PLEASE DIAL : 045-8395211

BOODSKAP/MESSAGE:

INSAKE: BESOEK AAN DIE PLAAS VLAKFONTEIN

genoemde eiendom is besoek op die 02/03/2001 en die volgende is gevind

1. Daar is geen tekens van erosie op en om die myn
2. Die grond is 'n Mispah met baie vlak bogrond.
3. Die area is in 'n vlakke geleë met 'n matige helling.
4. Die natuurlike weiveld om die myn is in 'n baie goeie toestand met geen kaal areas tot teen die kontoer om die myn
5. Die myn beslaan 'n totale area van minder as 'n halwe hektaar.
6. Die eienaar het 'n kontoer om die myn gemaak wat alle afloop water wegvoer na of die dam teenaan die myn of natuurlike waterbaan aan die onder kant van die myn.

5

7. Daar bestaan geen gevaar van erosie en die myn sal in die toekoms deel uitmaak van die gronddam. Indien die dam uitloop sal die myn eers onder water kom voordat water deur die natuurlike waterbaan weggevoer sal word.

8. Aangesien die myn area in die toekoms deel van die dam sal word, is 'n omgewingbewarings plan nie nodig nie, veral aangesien die myn 'n area beslaan minder van 'n halwe hektaar.

9. Indien u meer inligting verlang of 'n besoek wil reël, kontak my asseblief.

F D Coetzee

F D COETZEE

5/2/00



HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

GRAVEL MINING ON THE REMAINDER OF FARM ROODEKRANTZ NO. 203, DIVISION OF QUEENSTOWN, EASTERN CAPE.

The mine on the farm Roodekrantz is situated in, and alongside the over flow of an earth dam, (as can be seen in **Picture 4**, below), which was built about 60 years ago. During the building of the dam topsoil was removed from this area to build the wall and in the process the underlying gravel or sabunga was exposed. Over the years material was removed from the site, mainly for maintenance of roads on the farm.

Over the last decade a commercial demand developed for the product, as a result of increased industrial development in and around Queenstown, the nearest town, which is about 15 Km's away. A mining license was obtained in 2001 and from time to time quantities of the product was sold to contractors.

The photographs, which were taken during January 2009, clearly show that there must have been an extended period of inactivity, when looking at the vegetation in the mine and on the stock pile of sabunga. This indicates that it is a small operation with only intermittent activity.

The photographs, (**Pictures 1 to 5** below), were taken in all the directions and show that there is no development in sight from the mine. It further shows the very flat topography and the very thin layer of topsoil or overburden.

The site is about 1 kilometer away from the nearest residential accommodation, in the direction as seen in **Picture 1**. This accommodation is in form of staff housing and is out of sight from the mine. The only graves on the farm are in the proximity of these staff houses and more than a kilometer away from the mine. The last burial on the farm took place about 50 years ago when the present owner was living on the property.

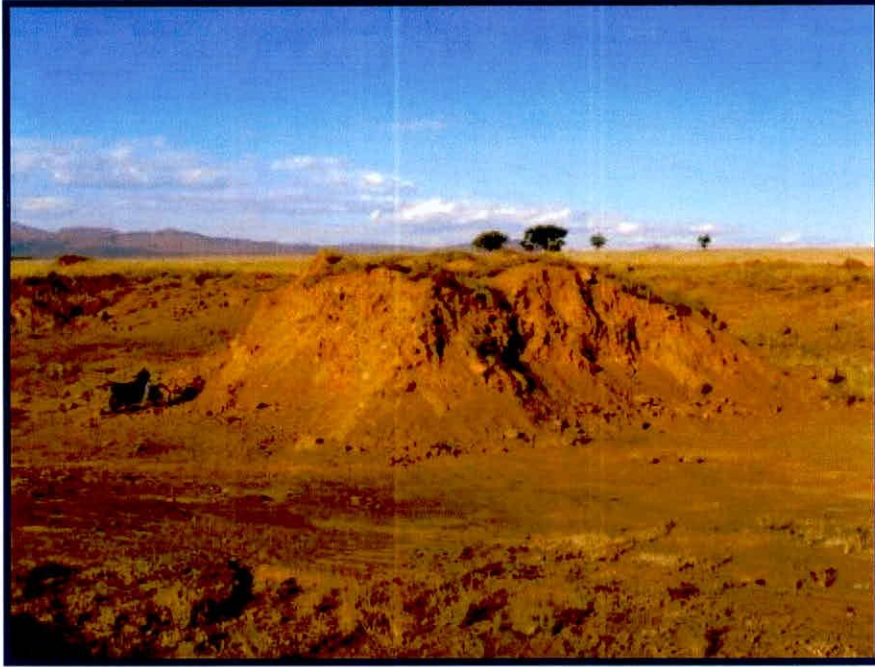
The probability of graves in the vicinity of the mine is highly unlikely due to the impracticality of digging graves in the substrate by hand. With only about 300 mm of topsoil above the decomposed dolerite, heavy construction machinery is required to excavate the material.

The mining site is on a moderate gradient and far removed from valleys, where sediments or fossils could have accumulated. The substrate is not indicative of fossil bearing material.

A visual inspection of the site shows no signs of any infrastructural development or landfill, past or present, and therefore there could be no buildings of any historical value.

"D"

Picture 1



Taken in Eastern direction

Picture 2



Taken in North-Eastern direction

Picture 3



Taken in a Northern direction

Picture 4



Taken in a North-Western direction

Picture 5



Taken in a South-Western direction

Report submitted by:

Louis Van der Vyver

P.O. Box 803

Vlakfontein

QUEENSTOWN

5320

Tel: 082 925 8436

Date: 3 September 2009

"E"

DECLARATION

To: The Regional Manager
Department: Minerals and Energy
EASTERN CAPE


I, Shaun Westcott, declare that I am the owner of the farm Dickenstone, now known as Rocky Ridge Ranch, mapped out in dark blue on the attached diagram, in the district of Queenstown, sharing a common boundary with the farm Roode Krantz 203, better known as Vlakfontein, belonging to Mr. Louis van der Vyver.

Mr. Van der Vyver informed me personally about his intention to apply for a mining permit on his farm, as per the attached diagram, for the purposes of excavating and removing gravel from the pit.

He explained the possible impacts of the operation as well as the required public participation process to me.

I declare that I accept his explanation, fully understand the implications and that I have no objection to this application.

Signed at Coldstream on this 15 day of September 2009.


(Shaun Westcott)

Witness: 

11

The area map indicates the following elements and properties:

The demarcated area – **RED**

The adjacent earth dam – **BROWN**

The access road – **GREEN**

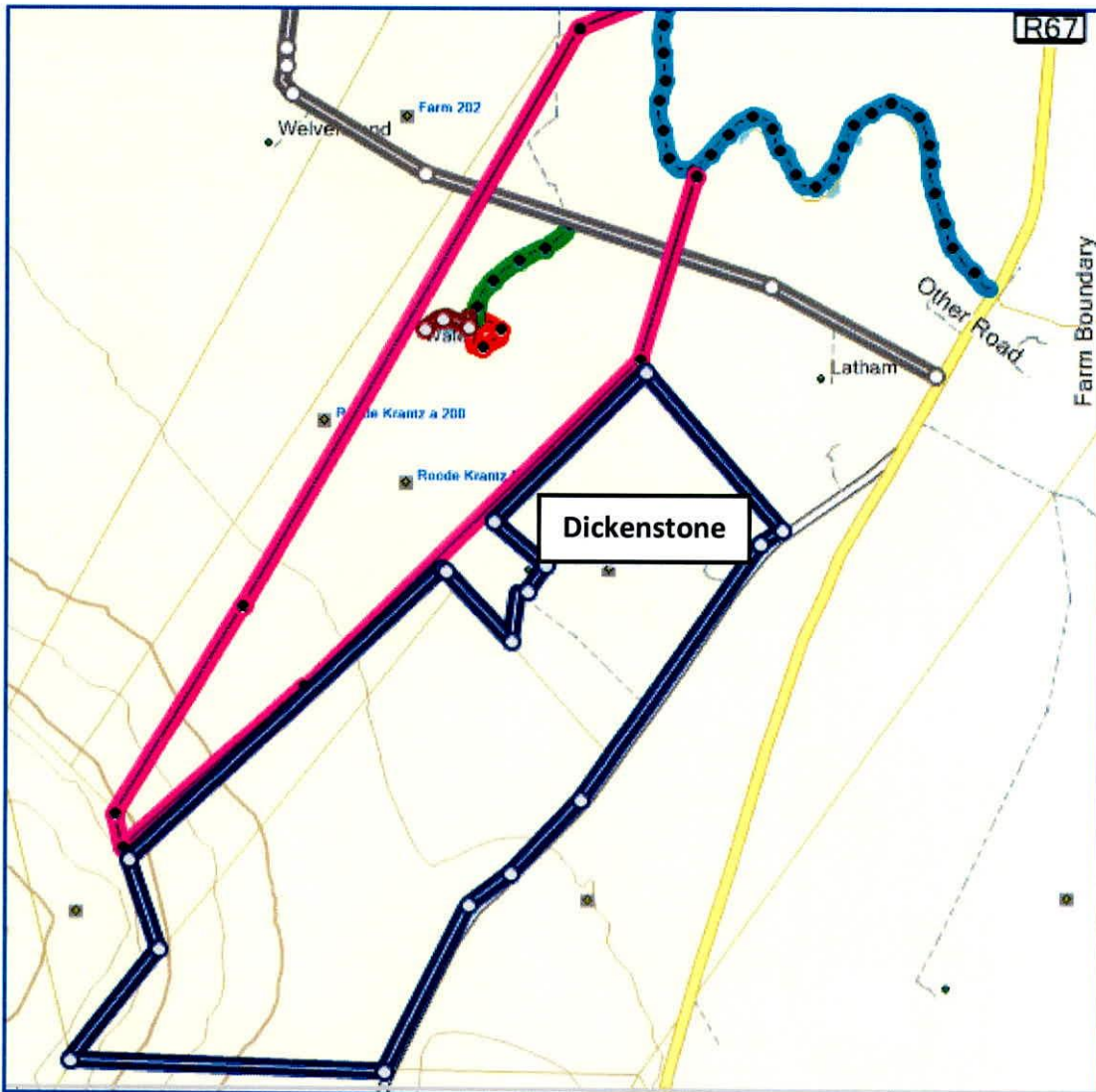
The Klaas Smits river – **BLUE**

Public road DR 02566– **GREY**

Public Road R67 – **YELLOW**

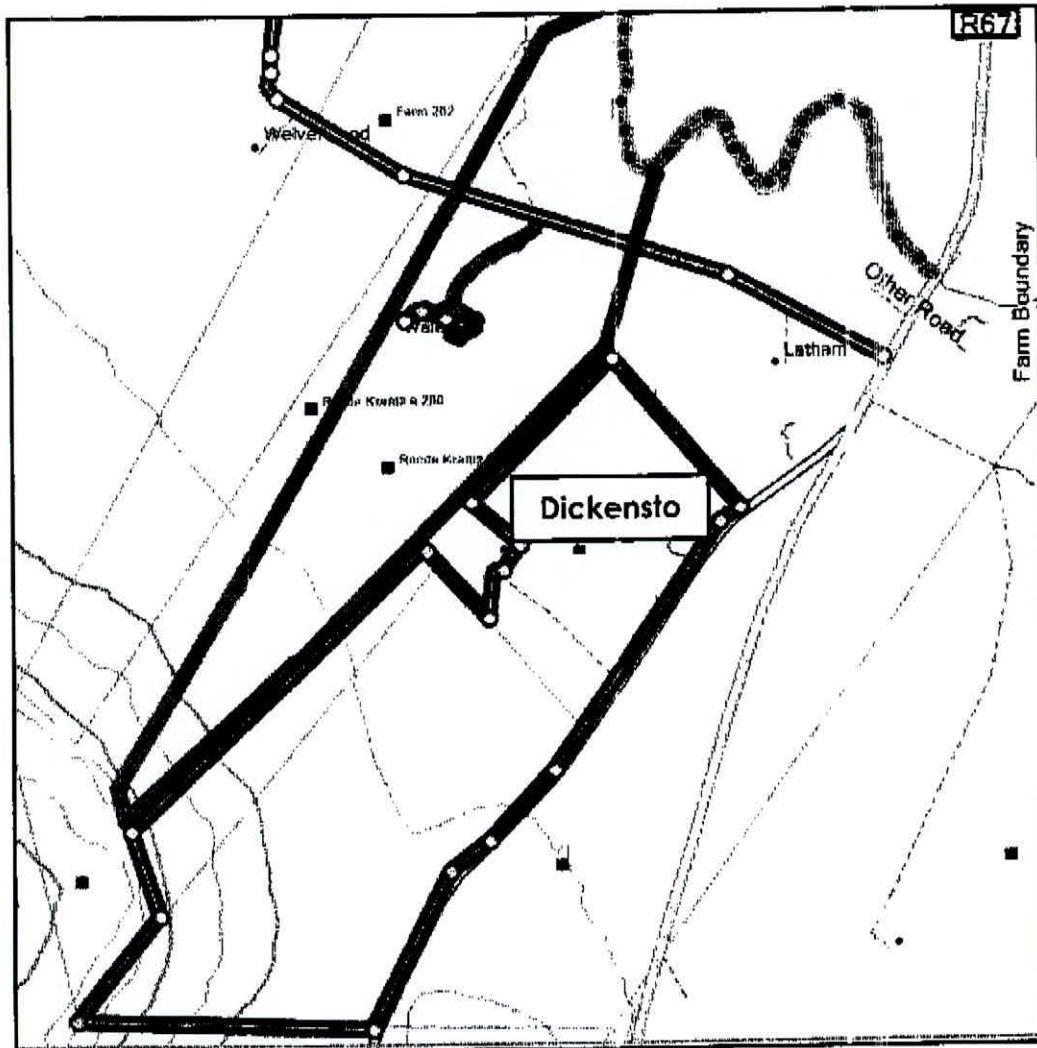
Farm boundaries of farm Roodekrantz 203 – **MAGENTA**

Farm boundaries of farm Dickenstone – **DARK BLUE**



The area map indicates the following elements and properties:

- The demarcated area – **RED**
- The adjacent earth dam – **BROWN**
- The access road – **GREEN**
- The Klaas Smits river – **BLUE**
- Public road DR 02566 – **GREY**
- Public Road R67 – **YELLOW**
- Farm boundaries of farm Roodekrantz 203 – **MAGENTA**
- Farm boundaries of farm Dickenstone – **DARK BLUE**



Signed at Coldstream on this 15 day of September 2009.

(Signature)

 (Shaun Westcott)

Witness: *(Signature)*

"F"

DECLARATION

To: The Regional Manager
Department: Minerals and Energy
EASTERN CAPE

I, CHRISTIAAN FREDERICK GROBLER, declare that I am the owner of the farm LATHAM, mapped out in dark blue on the attached diagram, in the district of Queenstown, sharing a common boundary with the farm Roode Krantz 203, better known as Vlakfontein, belonging to Mr. Louis van der Vyver.

Mr. Van der Vyver informed me personally about his intention to apply for a mining permit on his farm, as per the attached diagram, for the purposes of excavating and removing gravel from the pit.

He explained the possible impacts of the operation as well as the required public participation process to me.

I declare that I accept his explanation, fully understand the implications and that I have no objection to this application.

Signed at LATHAM on this 21st day of September 2009.

[Signature]

Witness: R.E. Grobler

7

The area map indicates the following elements and properties:

The demarcated area – **RED**

The adjacent earth dam – **BROWN**

The access road – **GREEN**

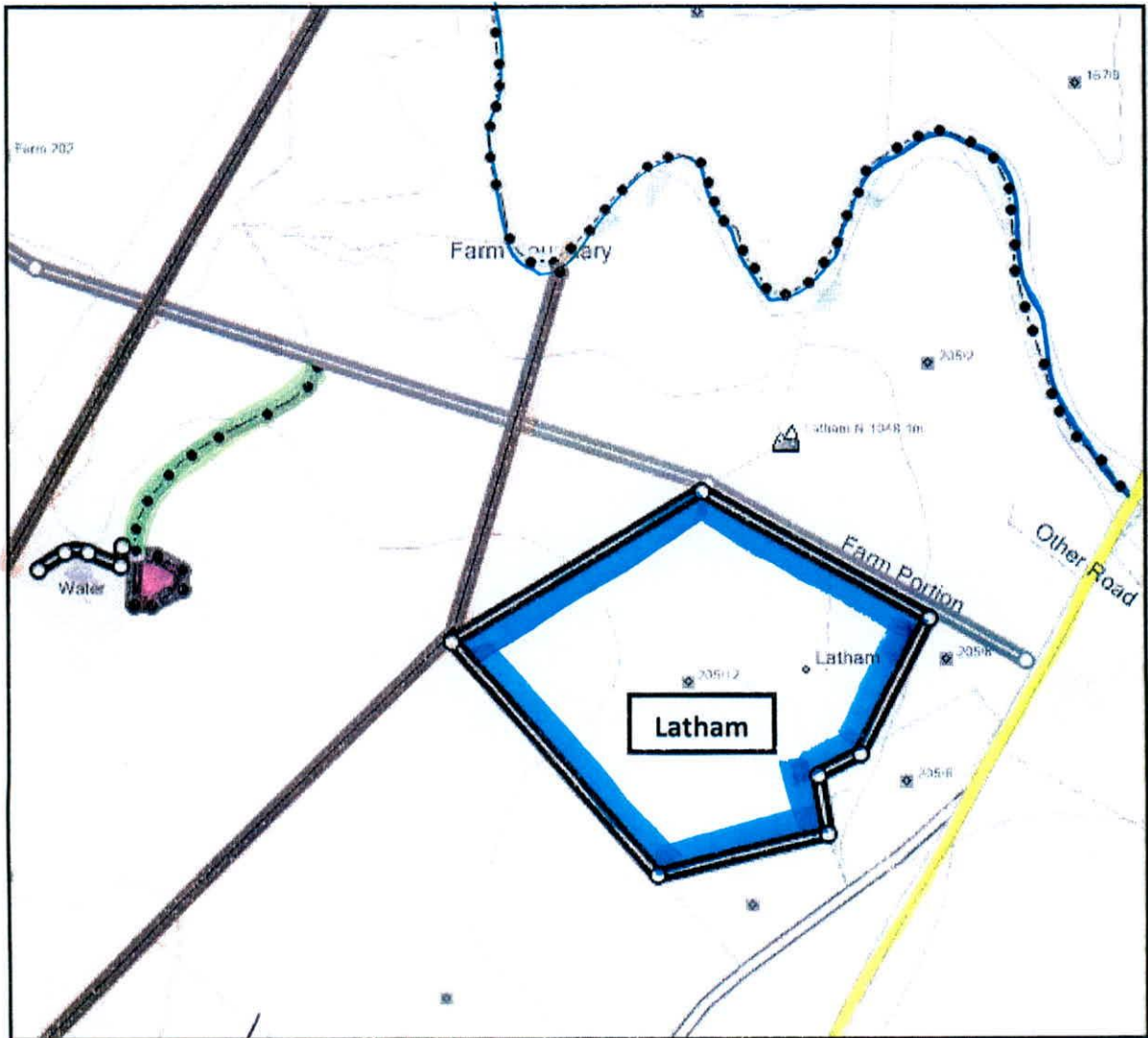
The Klaas Smits river – **BLUE**

Public road DR 02566 – **GREY**

Public Road R67 – **YELLOW**

Farm boundaries of farm Roodekrantz 203 – **MAGENTA**

Farm boundaries of farm Latham – **DARK BLUE**



Signed at LATHAM on this 21st day of September 2009.

[Signature]

Witness: R. E. Grobbelaar

"G"

DECLARATION

To: The Regional Manager
Department: Minerals and Energy
EASTERN CAPE

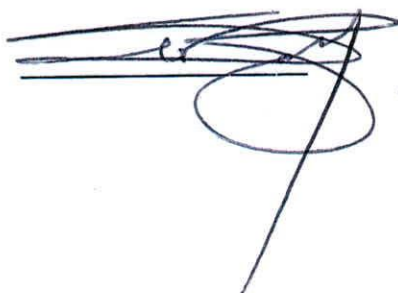
I, Shane Ryan Brody, declare that I am the owner of the farm Bella Montana, mapped out in dark blue on the attached diagram, in the district of Queenstown, sharing a common boundary with the farm Roode Krantz 203, better known as Vlakfontein, belonging to Mr. Louis van der Vyver.

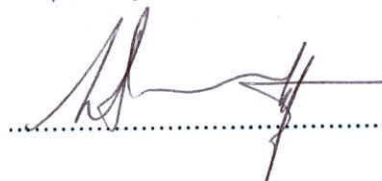
Mr. Van der Vyver informed me personally about his intention to apply for a mining permit on his farm, as per the attached diagram, for the purposes of excavating and removing gravel from the pit.

He explained the possible impacts of the operation as well as the required public participation process to me.

I declare that I accept his explanation, fully understand the implications and that I have no objection to this application.

Signed at Bella Montana on this 21 day of September 2009.



Witness: 

"2"

The area map indicates the following elements and properties:

The demarcated area – **RED**

The adjacent earth dam – **BROWN**

The access road – **GREEN**

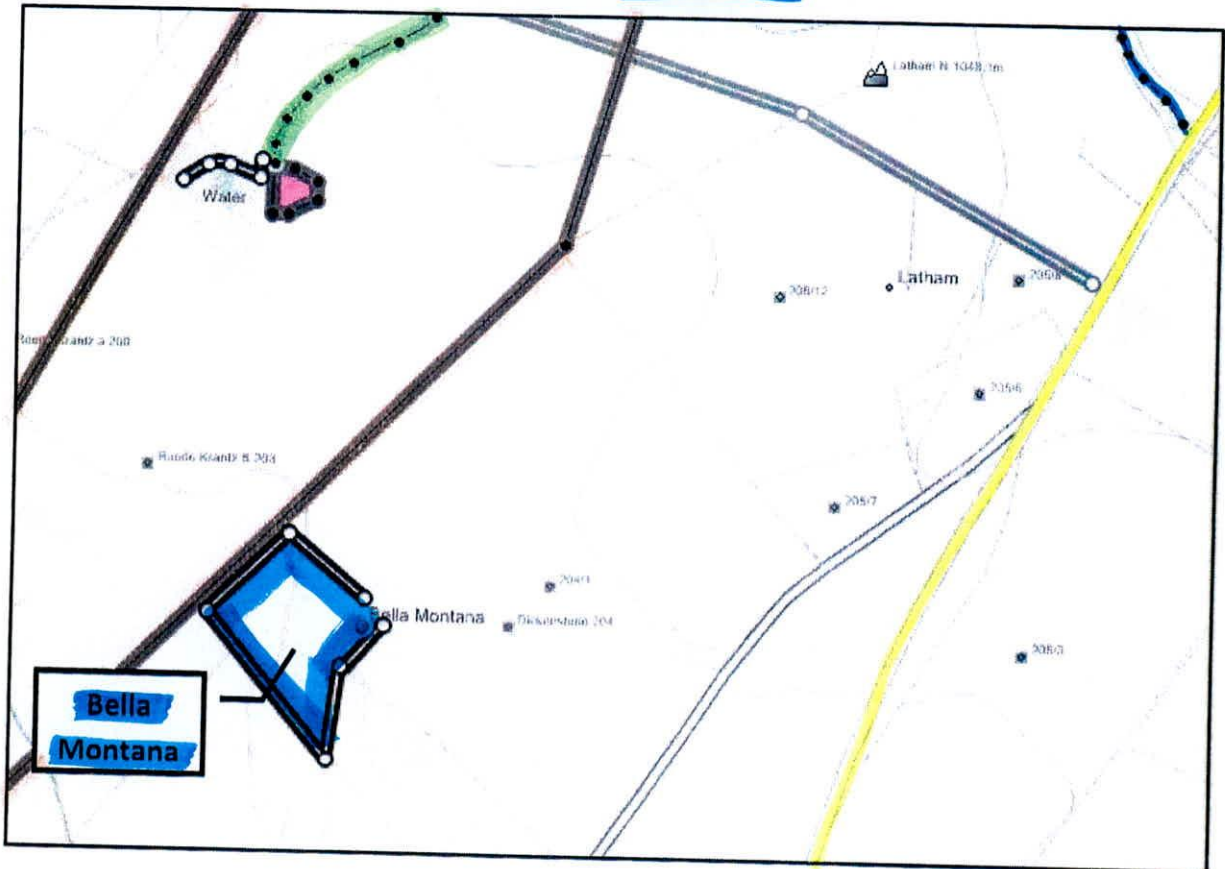
The Klaas Smits river – **BLUE**

Public road DR 02566 – **GREY**

Public Road R67 – **YELLOW**

Farm boundaries of farm Roodekrantz 203 – **MAGENTA**

Farm boundaries of farm Bella Montana – **DARK BLUE**



Signed at Bella Montana on this 27 day of September 2009.

Witness: