

NAME OF APPLICANT: Black Mountain Mining (Pty) Ltd

REFERENCE NUMBER: NC 30/5/1/1/2/11997 PR

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF CONSULTATION

WITH COMMUNITIES AND INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

**AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTIONS, 16(4)(b) or 27 (5) (b) OF THE
MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT (ACT
28 of 2002), AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD DIRECTIVE
FOR THE COMPILATION THEREOF AS PUBLISHED ON THE OFFICIAL
WEBSITE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES.**



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

A. Definitions

'consultation' means a two way communication process between the applicant and the community or interested and affected party wherein the former is seeking, listening to, and considering the latter's response, which allows openness in the decision making process.

'community' means a group of historically disadvantaged persons with interest or rights in a particular area of land on which the members have or exercise communal rights in terms of an agreement, custom or law: Provided that, where as a consequence of the provisions of the Act negotiations or consultations with the community are required, the community shall include the members or part of the community, directly affected by prospecting or mining, on land occupied by such members or part of the community.

'Interested and affected' parties include, but are not limited to; –

- (i) Host Communities
- (ii) Landowners (Traditional and Title Deed owners)
- (iii) Traditional Authority
- (iv) Land Claimants
- (v) Lawful land occupier
- (vi) The Department of Land Affairs,
- (vii) Any other person (including on adjacent and non-adjacent properties) whose socio-economic conditions may be directly affected by the proposed prospecting or mining operation
- (viii) The Local Municipality,
- (ix) The relevant Government Departments, agencies and institutions responsible for the various aspects of the environment and for infrastructure which may be affected by the proposed project.

B. Report on the results of consultation

1. Methodology applied to consultation.

1.1. Name the community or communities identified, or explain why no such community was identified.

The application area falls within the Riemvasmaak Community Conservancy.

1.2. Specifically state whether or not the Community is also the landowner.

The Riemvasmaak Community Conservancy is not the the land owner for any of the properties within the application area.

- 1.3. State whether or not the Department of Land Affairs been identified as an interested and affected party.

The Department of Land Affairs has been identified as an interested and affected party. Consultation was done with the department to enquire on existing land claims within the application area.

- 1.4. State specifically whether or not a land claim is involved.

The Department of Land Affairs has advised that are no land claims lodged against the properties in the application area.

- 1.5. Name the Traditional Authority identified

No Traditional Authority was identified.

- 1.6. List the landowners identified by the applicant. (Traditional and Title Deed owners)

The following surrounding surface rights holders/landowners of the area under application have been identified and notified of the proposed Nooisabes 51 Prospecting Right application:

- **Nama Khoi Local Municipality;**
- **Aggeneys Community Forum**
- **Agri Namakwa;**
- **Boesmanland Farmers Union;**
- **Pofadder Landbou Vereniging;**
- **Riemvasmaak Community Conservancy;**

- **South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL);**
- **NCBM Exploration (Pty) Ltd;**
- **Mr Pieter van der Merwe;**
- **Mr Louw;**
- **Ms Samantha Titus;**
- **Mr D Jacobs;**
- **Mr AB Maass;**
- **Mr JJ Mostert;**
- **Mr F Schutte;**
- **Mr Van den Heever;**
- **Mr Horacius Meintjies;**
- **Mr Ainslie Vosloo;**
- **Mr Abrie Van Niekerk.**

1.7. List the lawful occupiers of the land concerned.

The following surrounding surface rights holders/landowners of the area under application have been identified and notified of the proposed Koa Valley Prospecting Right application:

- **Mr Ainslie Vosloo (NCBM Exploration (Pty) Ltd);**
- **Mr Deon Maasdorp;**
- **Mr Louw;**
- **Ms Samantha Titus (NOOISABES 51 Portion 1, NOOISABES 51 Remainder);**

- **Mr D Jacobs;**
- **Mr AB Maass;**
- **Mr JJ Mostert;**
- **Mr F Schutte;**
- **Mr Van den Heever;**
- **Mr Horacius Meintjies;**
- **Mr Abrie Van Niekerk.**

1.8. Explain whether or not other persons' (including on adjacent and non-adjacent properties) socio-economic conditions will be directly affected by the proposed prospecting or mining operation and if not, explain why not.

The proposed prospecting activity will not directly affect the socioeconomic conditions. Although the proposed activity may interfere with existing landuses, this would be limited to the application areas and not the adjacent or nonadjacent properties. Mitigation measures have also been included and further discussed in Section 21.4 of the Environmental Management Plan, which propose that further landowner interaction be undertaken prior to the actual activities being undertaken and further, the activities be limited to the actual prospecting areas and that rehabilitation be undertaken of the sites and the access roads.

1.9. Name the Local Municipality identified by the applicant

Nama Khoi Local Municipality

1.10. Name the relevant Government Departments, agencies and institutions responsible for the various aspects of the environment and for infrastructure which may be affected by the proposed project.

- **Nama Khoi Local Municipality**
- **Khai Ma Local Municipality;**
- **Namakwa District Municipality;**
- **Northern Cape Department of Mineral Resources;**

- Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC): Springbok;
- Northern Cape Department of Water and Sanitation
- Northern Cape Department of Agricultural & Land Reform ;
- Northern Cape Department of Rural Development and Land Reform ;
- Northern Cape Department of Roads Transport and Public Works;

1.11. Submit evidence that the landowner or lawful occupier of the land in question, and any other interested and affected parties including all those listed above, were notified.

Proof of delivery of notification documents, letters and emails is attached in Appendix B2.

2. Description of the existing status of the cultural, socio-economic or biophysical environment, as the case may be, prior to the proposed prospecting or mining operation.

2.1.1. Confirm that the identified and consulted interested and affected parties agree on the description of the existing status of the environment.

I&AP registration questionnaires were provided to the identified and consulted interested and affected parties and those who returned the questionnaires confirmed that the receiving environment is mostly grazing land where sheep farming is practiced.

2.1.2. Describe the existing status of the cultural environment that may be affected

A specialist heritage assessment was undertaken by Archaeomaps and the findings of this assessment are described in this section. Please refer to Appendix F for the specialist report.

Archaeological CRM reports consulted sketched a two-tiered cultural layering of the landscape, including a Stone Age and Colonial Period occupation. The extremely arid landscape, characterized by flat drainage plains, or peneplains of red Hutton sands, aeolian sands dating back to the Quaternary, are intersected by granite inselbergs protruding above the peneplains and including amongst others the Aggeneys, Black and Gamsberg Mountains. This landscape is reasonably inferred to represent a basic Holocene landscape, with much wetter conditions having had prevailed throughout the Plio- and Pleistocene, or during Earlier (ESA) and Middle Stone Age (MSA) times.

The ESA Acheulean is poorly represented and documented by means of mostly singular bifaces, or handaxes. It was reported that low density lithic scatters containing ESA, MSA and Later Stone Age (LSA) typological samples, in cases found in a workshop context. Said deposits identified on Gamsberg probably represents the most significant ESA Acheulean associated deposits as yet identified, but reported on as surface scatters only, with a totally eroded, lagged context, situated on the exposed granite substrate of Gamsberg itself. Of particular ESA significance is the identification of the Victoria West Industry, invariably referred to as ESA, a later ESA, a component of the first transitional period (between the ESA and MSA), and an early expression of a prepared core and flake technique, which came to maturation during the MSA as the Levallois technique, although continuous evolution of the Victoria West to the Levallois is yet to be proven. Morris (2013d) reported on a Victoria West Industry on the property Bloemhoek characterized by prepared cores, associated with notably long blades and a low incidence of handaxes and cleavers. The report by Morris is of particular significance with direct reference to the reported on extent of the Victoria West Industry, a technological Industry that has received markedly little attention in Stone Age research considering its prominence in lithic technological development.

The MSA is reported on widely in archaeological CRM reports, characterised by an amorphous, fairly crude typology, with quartz having been the primary raw material used, but including production on quartzite and to a lesser extend local dolerite and other raw materials. Deposits are in general described as of low archaeological significance, based on the low ratio of artefacts present at recorded findspots, but including reference to poor typology, a direct result of the primary raw material used; quartz simply not having knapping qualities suitable to prepared technological techniques. Sites identified to date are recorded mostly from the peneplains, but including a few assemblages from mountainous areas, as identified at Gamsberg, but an environmental preference for the peneplains, rather than mountainous areas seems to have prevailed during MSA times. MSA scatters or occurrences are reported on widely in archaeological CRM reports, identified mostly as singular type assemblages, in a few cases associated with ESA lithic samples, and more often in association with LSA.

The LSA of the greater terrain is of intriguing heritage significance, effectively defining the 'Bushmanland' deposits. Prior to 2kya LSA hunter-gatherers (San, or Bushmen) settled primarily along the Orange River and the coastline, with extensive pre-pottery LSA assemblages, in both spatial extent and with reference to deposit depth confirming this. By 2kya LSA herder groups (Khoen, Khoen-khoen or Khoi) moved into South Africa, with the Great Namaqua (or Nama) occupying the greater Northern Cape area, but with smaller groups such as the Namnykoa recorded to have settled along the Orange River corridor and the Eniqua in the area west of Aggeneys. The influx of Khoen groups into the original San area of

occupation resulted in a forced displacement, with San bands seeking refuge from socio-political pressures deeper into the interior, the hinterland, the area named 'Bushmanland' during Colonial Period times. San occupation of 'Bushmanland' is thus fairly recent, dating to between 2-1kya and extending into Colonial Period times. San bands were small, directly associated with the harsh, arid environmental conditions of 'Bushmanland', an environment that at its best allowed a notably low carrying capacity, of both humans and game. Accordingly, the 'Bushmanland' LSA hunter-gatherer sites are small, low density sites, more than often characterized by simple ephemeral artefact scatters, reflecting small San bands, extremely mobile across the landscape. San bands may well have gathered in greater numbers during more favourable conditions, for example after a good rainy season, but this also being reported times when hostile Khoe groups would venture into the interior. Competition between LSA herders and LSA hunter-gatherer groups mark the first archaeologically recorded displacement and marginalization of the San in the Northern Cape.

By 1770 Colonial 'trekboers' moved into the area, initially, very similar to the San, living a transhumance existence; seasonal migration of farmers with their livestock from the hinterland to the coast were commonplace, and especially in the harsh, arid interior strife competition over natural resources prevailed, often resulting in livestock raids by San groups and farmer commandos retaliating, inevitably ensuing in a number of skirmishes. Early travelogues by Thomson (1827) and Dunn (1931), who visited 'Bushmanland' in 1824 and 1827 respectively provide interesting vestiges of the early Colonial Period / indigenous social geography. As early as 1863 Anthing reported on conflict between the 'trekboers' and the San, locally known as 'Obseses', in the Gamsberg and Namiesberg areas, describing skirmishes as 'genocidal' in nature. Dunn (1931) writes of a 'Gora' (or 'Gorra', '!Gora', or waterhole in the rock) near 'Ghaums' (or 'Gams'), stating that 'At this water an affray took place between the Boers and Bushmen. The Bushmen scherms, made of stones, still remain, as well as the marks of the bullets on the rocks'. A further record of conflict between the 'trekboers' and the San was relayed in the Cape Argus, July 1973: 'Aggeneys is the name of a kloof on Vickie Burger's farm... Long before the turn of the century, the Bushmen had several strongholds in the mountains between Pofadder and Springbok and from these they carried out raids on the farmers. Finally the farmers could no longer tolerate the marauding Bushmen and formed a commando which followed the spoor of the Bushmen and the livestock that they had stolen to the kloof, which is today known as Aggeneys. Near the kloof they split into three parties which surrounded the trapped bushmen at a spring near the confluence of the three ravines. The Bushmen were wiped out and the kloof became known as The Place of Blood'.

Fair records of LSA lithic deposits are present in archaeological CRM reports, with sites often being in lagged contexts and associated with earlier MSA deposits, again more than often identified on the peneplains but including small

shelter sites. LSA sites are routinely described as small ephemeral scatters of lithic artefacts, with quartz being the primary raw material used for artefact production, and similar to described MSA assemblages, of a poor amorphous typology. Grinding grooves are frequently associated with LSA deposits, and a number of upper grinding stones have been recorded. Ostrich eggshell fragments and fine grit tempered ceramic have been found at select LSA sites. The microlandscape seems to have been key in LSA site locality, with sites often reported on as situated in close proximity to a 'Gora' or waterhole. Morris (2013d) reported on a Rock Art site, situated at the foot of the Swartberg (Black Mountain) on the Farm Zuurwater, but the presence of Rock Art associated with LSA deposits remain extremely low. A limited number of LSA sites yielded typical Colonial Period artefacts, including porcelain fragments, bottle glass and rusted enamel.

Morris (2013a) reported on a LSA site at an 'inkruip', a crevice to the southern side of Gamsberg, and interpreted the site as a 'genocide' site; most probably the site reported on by Dunn (1931). A word of caution is raised here with regards to the assignation of archaeological sites to historically reported on incidents. Whilst the site description by Morris provides for a confirmed LSA site, and the locale of the site reasonably coincides with that reported on by Dunn, the absence of the historically reported on bullet holes in Morris' text and photographic record remain concerning. It is suggested that clear definition be given for sites described as 'genocide' sites, and that specific conflict related data, such as bullet holes, bullet casings etc. be collected that distinctly differentiates 'genocide' LSA sites from LSA occupation sites.

Records of grave sites are notably low. Orton (2016) reported on a possible grave, while Webley & Halkett (2012) commented on a number of stone cairns present on the Aroams photovoltaic study site, which may or may not be graves. Stone cairns reported on are not georeferenced, though basic recommendations, in the event of these being graves, or graves being encountered during the course of development are included in the report recommendations. Webley & Halkett (2012) speculated that stone cairns identified may also be early prospecting remains. An alternative possibility for stone cairns on the landscape is offered; what is in the Eastern Cape referred to by the Xhosa name 'izivivane', small stone piles that marked the well-wishing of a journey. The practise is reasonably inferred to have been adopted by Later Iron Age (LIA) Xhosa groups after large scale migration into the Eastern Cape during the 18th Century and the associated displacement and marginalization of resident Khoe groups. Demarcation of migration or travel routes have been reported on amongst various LSA (and LIA) indigenous populations. It needs to be noted that stone cairn graves across 'Bushmanland' may be Khoe graves, with the Khoe known to have periodically ventured into 'Bushmanland', or even Colonial Period graves, but non-Christened LSA hunter-gatherer graves would by virtue of cultural tradition not be surface demarcated.

As mentioned, by 1770 Colonial 'trekboers' moved into the area, essentially living a transhumance existence, a lifestyle that dominated Western Colonial Period occupation of 'Bushmanland' well into the first third of the 20th Century. By 1930 the development of drilling technology allowed the exploitation of sub-surface water resources, boreholes and the characteristic wind pump on the landscape marking the first permanent farming, and associated therewith permanent settlement of farmers in the area. Mineral exploration of the greater area is fairly recent, dating back to 1928 in the Aggeneys area, but it was not until the 1970s that mining started to play vital role in the economic sector of the region.

With reference to the above, typical Colonial Period sites reported on in archaeological CRM reports remain scarce. Morris (2011) recorded a portion of the old Springbok-Aggeneys-Pofadder road with periodic cast cement milestones still visible (and associated with a fair degree of period related debris, including bottle glass and metal cans). A packed stone walled feature on the Farm Zuurwater can reasonably be ascribed to the Colonial Period. Boer War fortifications are still visible in the Aggeneys area, and low-keyed mining/prospecting impact have been reported on Webley & Halkett (2012).

Farms Haramoep, Oonab, Amam and Nooisabes: Chief Surveyor General (CSG) records (SD diagrams) could be obtained from the relevant directorate for the farms Haramoep 53, Oonab-Noord 609 (originally part of the Farm Oonab 52) and Amam 46, though no CSG record could be obtained for the Farm Nooisabes 51. The farms Haramoep 53, Oonab 52 and Amam 46 were all first registered in 1894, with Oonab-Noord 609 subdivided from Oonab 52 in 1960. It can reasonably be inferred that the Farm Nooisabes 51 was also registered in 1894, or the years immediately before or after 1894. Farm names, Haramoep, Oonab, Amam and Nooisabes are all inferred to be of Khoe origin, however the meanings of the names are not recorded or known (Nienaber & Raper 1977).

The Nooisabes 51 prospecting is proposed by means of a phased approach, including a desktop study, geological field mapping, semi-regional geophysical ground based survey and invasive techniques, including assaying and drilling. Only the impact of invasive techniques is to be considered with reference to requirements of the NHRA 1999. The impact of assaying, rock chip and soil sample collection, is negligible with reference to the recorded archaeological and cultural heritage of the greater terrain. The Phase 1 AIA focussed on field assessment of the proposed drill positions. Twelve (12) drill positions are proposed on the Farm Nooisabes, two (2) of which were not subjected to Phase 1 AIA field assessment including BH0111 and BH0081, due to accessibility constraints. Drill positions BH0111 and BH0081 are both situated in the Koa Valley dune system. It is recommended that development (drilling) at the locales proceed, based on the assumption that the Koa Valley dune system is largely

anthropogenically sterile, as has been identified at nine (9) drill positions proposed and assessed, situated in the dune system.

Infrequent surface gravel lenses, containing low densities of MSA and LSA lithic artefacts do feature on the Hutton sand peneplain of Nooisabes, in character and artefact typology very similar to low density Stone Age lithic scatters identified on Haramoep, though none of the proposed Nooisabes drill positions will impact on such lenses. All drill positions proposed on the peneplain of Nooisabes are situated in areas of anthropogenic sterile red Hutton sands.

Drill position BH0071 is situated on the peneplain, at the foot of a quartz outcrops, a part of the Nooisabes mountain range. MSA and LSA artefacts characterizing the quartz outcrops in a quarry / workshop context (Site KOA-04) indicate that the more mountainous areas may well be, from a Stone Age archaeological point of view, more significant than the peneplains of the greater terrain..

2.1.3. Describe the existing status of any heritage environment that may be affected

Please refer to Section 2.1.2 above.

2.1.4. Describe the existing status of any current land uses and the socio-economic environment that may be directly affected

The properties were previously largely undisturbed and were and are presently mainly used for grazing of sheep and cattle. The existing land uses within the proposed Prospecting Right Application area include:

Vacant land; and

Grazing land.

The prospecting area falls within ward 1 of Nama-koi Local Municipality within Namakwa District Municipality (NDM).

The main economic activities within the NDM are agriculture and mining. Stock farming in the District includes sheep, cattle and goat farming and is the key contributor to the agricultural sector. Ostrich farming is also practised within the District. Flower bulbs and wool production are also important contributors to the agricultural sector. The Orange River plays a key role in the regions' agricultural activities and alluvial diamond mining activities.

Nama Khoi is considered the hub of the NDM in terms of economic activities with a 41.7% contribution to the NDM Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Mining is a very crucial industry in the Namakwa District Municipality, contributing 52.3% towards the district GDP and 21.3% towards employment.

2.1.5. Describe the existing status of any infrastructure that may be affected.

The most notable infrastructure features on site includes roads, residences, windmills and fences.

2.1.6. Describe the existing status of the biophysical environment that will be affected, including the main aspects such as water resources, flora, fauna, air, soil, topography etc.

Please consult Section 6.4.2 of the Basic Assessment Report.

2.1.7. Provide any relevant additional information.

There is no relevant additional information.

3. The anticipated environmental, social or cultural impacts identified.

3.1. Confirm that the community and identified interested and affected parties have been consulted and that they agree that the potential impacts identified include those identified by them.

3.1.1. Provide a list and description of potential impacts identified on the cultural environment.

Impact on identified lithic scatter;

Loss of fossil Heritage;

Safety and security risks to landowners and lawful occupiers;

Interference with existing land uses.

3.1.2. Provide a list and description of potential impacts identified on the heritage environment, if applicable.

Impact on identified lithic scatter;

Interference with existing land uses;

Impact on fossil heritage.

3.1.3. Provide a list and description of potential impacts identified on the socio-economic conditions of any person on the property and on any adjacent or non adjacent property who may be affected by the proposed prospecting or mining operation.

Job Creation;
Deterioration and damage to existing access roads and tracks;
Safety and security risks to landowners and lawful occupiers;
Interference with existing land uses.

3.1.4. Provide a list and description of potential impacts (positive & negative) identified on: employment opportunities, community health, community proximity.

- **Job Creation;**
- **Impact on identified heritage sites;**
- **Safety and security risks to landowners and lawful occupiers;**
- **Interference with existing land uses;**
- **Generation and disposal of waste;**
- **Loss of fossil heritage.**

Potential positive that may occur as a result of the proposed prospecting activities are related to socio-economic development as the proposed project that will aim to ascertain if economically viable mineral deposits exist within the application area. Nama Khoi is considered the hub of the NDM in terms of economic activities with a 41.7% contribution to the NDM Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Mining is a very crucial industry in the Namakwa District Municipality, contributing 52.3% towards the district GDP and 21.3% towards employment.

3.1.5. Provide a list and description of potential impacts identified on the biophysical environment including but not be limited to impacts on: flora, fauna, water resources, air, noise, soil etc.

- **Clearance/Disturbance of vegetation;**
- **Compacting of Soils;**
- **Deterioration and damage to existing access roads and tracks;**
- **Contamination of surface and ground water;**
- **Introduction/invasion by alien species;**
- **Noise;**
- **Pollution of Soils;**
- **Dust;**
- **Erosion due to clearance of vegetation;**
- **Impact on surface water features;**
- **Impact on groundwater;**

3.1.6. Provide a description of potential cumulative impacts that the proposed operation may contribute to considering other identified land uses which may have potential environmental linkages to the land concerned.

Clearance of vegetation may take many years to re-establish after rehabilitation has taken place due to the semi-arid environment of the proposed area. The interference of the proposed activity with existing land uses may limit the amount of grazing land available and in so doing the livelihood of the farmers within the application areas may be affected.

4. Land use or development alternatives, alternative means of carrying out the proposed operation, and the consequences of not proceeding with the proposed operation.

4.1. Provide a list of and describe any alternative land uses that exist on the property or on adjacent or non-adjacent properties that may be affected by the proposed mining operation.

Sheep farming, proposed solar farm nearby and other prospecting/mining activities within the application area.

4.2. Provide a list of and describe any land developments identified by the community or interested and affected parties that are in progress and which may be affected by the proposed mining operation.

Sheep farming is occurring on most of the properties within the application area. The properties are also used for game activities and accommodation of tourists.

4.3. Provide a list of and describe any proposals made in the consultation process to adjust the operational plans of the mine to accommodate the needs of the community, landowners and interested and affected parties.

Mitigation measures have been proposed in the EMP for all impacts identified.

4.4. Provide information in relation to the consequences of not proceeding with proposed operation

If the prospecting right is not granted, the potential to identify viable mineral resources could be lost. Historical prospecting and mining activities have taken place in the vicinity of the proposed prospecting right area and as such the proposed prospecting activities represent a continuation of surrounding land uses. Additionally, it allows for marginal land impacted on by historical prospecting and mining activities to be re-introduced into the economy. The negative impacts likely to occur as a result of the prospecting work are anticipated to be of low significance.

5. Description of the process of engagement referred to in 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 above with identified communities, landowners and interested and affected parties.

5.1. Provide a description of the information provided to the community, landowners, and interested and affected parties to inform them in sufficient detail of what the prospecting or mining operation will entail on the land, in order for them to assess what impact the prospecting will have on them or on the use of their land;

Notification documents sent to all pre-identified I&AP's included the following information:

- **The site plan;**
- **List of activities to be authorised;**
- **Typical impacts of activities to be authorised;**
- **The duration of the activity;**
- **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 purpose of the proposed project;**
- **The prospecting methods to be used;**
- **Details of the affected properties (including parent farm and portion);**
- **Details of the MPRDA and NEMA Regulations that must be adhered to;**
- **The minerals being prospected for;**
- **The information contained in the BAR and EMPR;**
- **Date by which comment, concerns and objections must be forwarded through to EIMS; and**
- **Contact details of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).**

In addition, a questionnaire was included in the registered letters, emails and facsimiles sent and requested the following information from I&AP's:

- **To provide information on how they consider that the proposed activities will impact on them or their socio-economic conditions;**
- **To provide written responses stating their suggestions to mitigate the anticipated impacts of each activity;**
- **To provide information on current land uses and their location within the area under consideration;**
- **To provide information on the location of environmental features on site, to make written proposals as to how and to what standard the impacts on site can be remedied.**
- **To mitigate the potential impacts on their socio-economic conditions to make proposals as to how the potential impacts on their infrastructure can be managed, avoided or remedied;**

- **Details of the landowner and information on lawful occupiers;**
- **Details of any communities existing within the area;**
- **Details of any Tribal Authorities within the area;**
- **Details of any other I&AP's that need to be notified;**
- **Details on any land developments proposed;**
- **Details of any perceived impacts to the environment that should be considered in the BAR; and**
- **Any specific comments, concerns or objections to the proposed prospecting operation.**

5.2. Provide a list of which of the identified communities, landowners, lawful occupiers, and other interested and affected parties were in fact consulted. **The following authorities have been identified and notified of the proposed Koa Valley Prospecting Right Application:**

- **Nama Khoi Local Municipality**
- **Khai Ma Local Municipality;**
- **Namakwa District Municipality;**
- **Northern Cape Department of Mineral Resources;**
- **Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC): Springbok;**
- **Northern Cape Department of Water and Sanitation**
- **Northern Cape Department of Agricultural & Land Reform ;**
- **Northern Cape Department of Rural Development and Land Reform ;**
- **Northern Cape Department of Roads Transport and Public Works;**
- **South African Heritage Resources Agency;**

The following key stakeholders have been identified and notified of the proposed Koa Valley Prospecting Right Application:

- **Riemvasmaak Community Conservancy;**
- **Khai Ma Tourism;**
- **Khai Ma Business Forum;**
- **Aggeneys Community Forum**
- **Agri Namakwa;**
- **Boesmanland Farmers Union;**
- **Pofadder Landbou Vereniging;**
- **Riemvasmaak Community Conservancy;**
- **Augrabies Falls National Park;**

- **Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) (Northern Cape Regional Office);**
- **Endangered Wildlife Trust;**
- **Botanical Society;**
- **Namakwaland Action Group/Nago;**
- **Conservation South Africa (CSA);**
- **Environmental Monitoring Group;**
- **South African Heritage Resources Agency;**
- **SANBI**
- **Succulent Karoo Ecosystem Programme (SKEP)**
- **Eskom;**
- **South African Tourism;**
- **South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL);**
- **NCBM Exploration (Pty) Ltd**
- **Mr Pieter van der Merwe;**
- **Mr Deon Maasdorp;**
- **Mr Louw;**
- **Ms Samantha Titus;**
- **Mr D Jacobs;**
- **Mr AB Maass;**
- **Mr JJ Mostert;**
- **Mr F Schutte;**
- **Mr Van den Heever;**
- **Mr Horacius Meintjies;**
- **Mr Ainslie Vosloo;**
- **Mr Abrie Van Niekerk.**

The following surrounding surface rights holders/ landowners of the area under application have been identified and notified of the proposed Nooisabes 51 Prospecting Right application:

- **Nama Khoi Local Municipality (Samantha Titus and Lorainne Cloete)**

The I&AP database is included in Appendix B1

5.3. Provide a list of their views raised in regard to the existing cultural, socio-economic or biophysical environment, as the case may be.

A list of the I&AP views received during the comment period is included in the Comments and Response Report which is attached as Appendix B of the BAR.

5.4. Provide a list of their views raised on how their existing cultural, socio-economic or biophysical environment potentially will be impacted on by the proposed prospecting or mining operation.

Please consult the comments and response report attached as Appendix B of the BAR.

5.5. Provide list of any other concerns raised by the aforesaid parties.

Please consult the comments and response report attached as Appendix B of the BAR.

5.6. Provide the applicable minutes and records of the consultations as appendices.

I& AP questionnaires are included in Appendix B2.

5.7. Provide information with regard to any objections received.

Please consult the comments and response report attached as Appendix B of the BAR.

6. Describe the most appropriate means to carry out the proposed operation with due accommodation of the issues raised in the consultation process.

The prospecting Works Programme submitted to the DMR and all conditions of the Environmental Management Plan must be adhered to. Further consultation must be undertaken by the applicant with the landowners of the properties where invasive prospecting techniques are proposed.

C. IDENTIFICATION OF THE REPORT

The report on the results of consultation must, at the end of the report include a certificate of identification as follows;

Herewith I, the person whose name and identity number is stated below, confirm that I am the person authorised to act as representative of the applicant in terms of the resolution submitted with the application, and confirm that the above report comprises the results of consultation as contemplated in Section 16 (4) (b) or 27 (5) (b) of the Act, as the case may be.

Full Names and Surname	Gideon Petrus Kriel
Identity Number	8309015001081

- END -