

Stockpiling and Transporting:

Visual intrusion associated with the stockpiled material and vehicles transporting the material

Rating: Medium

			Consequence			Likelihood	Significance
Severity	Duration	Extend		Probability	Frequency		
2	4	1	2.3	4	5	4.5	10.4

Loss of material due to ineffective stormwater handling

Rating: Low

			Consequence			Likelihood	Significance
Severity	Duration	Extend		Probability	Frequency		
2	4	1	2.3	2	2	2	4.6

Weed and invader plant infestation of the area due to the disturbance of the soil

Rating: Low

			Consequence			Likelihood	Significance
Severity	Duration	Extend		Probability	Frequency		
2	4	1	2.3	2	2	2	4.3

Dust nuisance from stockpiled material and vehicles transporting the material

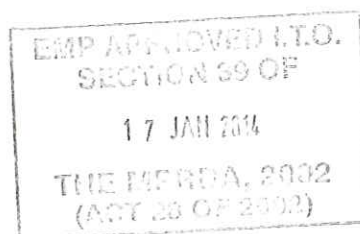
Rating: Low – Medium

			Consequence			Likelihood	Significance
Severity	Duration	Extend		Probability	Frequency		
2	4	2	2.6	3	4	3.5	9.1

Degradation of access roads

Rating: Low - Medium

			Consequence			Likelihood	Significance
Severity	Duration	Extend		Probability	Frequency		
2	4	2	2.6	3	2	2.5	6.5



Noise nuisance caused by vehicles

Rating: Low - Medium

			Consequence			Likelihood	Significance
Severity	Duration	Extend		Probability	Frequency		
2	4	1	2.3	3	3	3	6.9

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials

Rating: Low - Medium

			Consequence			Likelihood	Significance
Severity	Duration	Extend		Probability	Frequency		
3	4	1	2.6	3	3	3	7.8

Sloping and Landscaping:

Soil erosion

Rating: Low

			Consequence			Likelihood	Significance
Severity	Duration	Extend		Probability	Frequency		
3	2	1	2	2	2	2	4

Health and safety risk posed by un-sloped areas

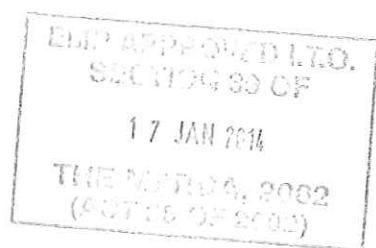
Rating: Low

			Consequence			Likelihood	Significance
Severity	Duration	Extend		Probability	Frequency		
3	2	1	2.6	3	1	2	4.6

Dust nuisance caused during sloping and landscaping activities

Rating: Low

			Consequence			Likelihood	Significance
Severity	Duration	Extend		Probability	Frequency		
2	2	1	1.6	3	1	3	4.8



Noise nuisance caused by machinery

Rating: Low

			Consequence			Likelihood	Significance
Severity	Duration	Extend		Probability	Frequency		
2	2	1	1.6	3	1	3	4.8

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials

Rating: Low – Medium

			Consequence			Likelihood	Significance
Severity	Duration	Extend		Probability	Frequency		
3	2	1	2	2	3	2.5	5

Replacing the Topsoil and Re-Vegetating the Disturbed Area:

Loss of reinstated topsoil due to the absence of vegetation

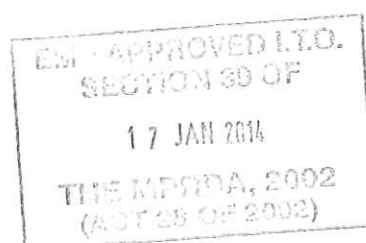
Rating: Low – Medium

			Consequence			Likelihood	Significance
Severity	Duration	Extend		Probability	Frequency		
3	2	1	2	3	1	3	6

Infestation of the area by weed and invader plants

Rating: Low

			Consequence			Likelihood	Significance
Severity	Duration	Extend		Probability	Frequency		
2	1	1	1.3	3	2	2.5	3.3



3 REGULATION 52 (2) (d): Financial provision. The applicant is required to-

3.1 Plans for quantum calculation purposes.

(Show the location and aerial extent of the aforesaid main mining actions, activities, or processes, for each of the construction operational and closure phases of the operation).

See requested plan attached as Appendix B.

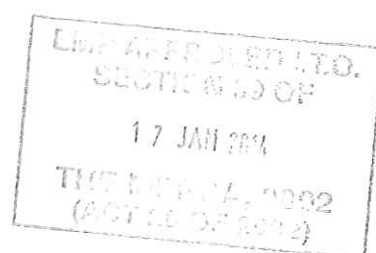
3.2 Alignment of rehabilitation with the closure objectives

(Describe and ensure that the rehabilitation plan is compatible with the closure objectives determined in accordance with the baseline study as prescribed).

MINIMUM CLOSURE OBJECTIVES THAT WILL BE ADHERED TO

Rehabilitation of access roads:

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

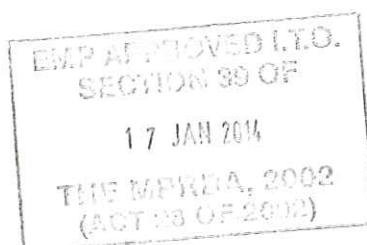


Rehabilitation of the office/ campsite:

- On completion of operations, all buildings, structures or objects on the camp/office site shall be dealt with in accordance with section 44 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002):
- Where office/camp sites have been rendered devoid of vegetation/grass or where soils have been compacted owing to traffic, the surface needs to be scarified or ripped.
- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the site should be seeded with a vegetation seed mix adapted to reflect the local indigenous flora.
- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the soil be analyzed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the mining operation be corrected and the area be seeded with a vegetation seed mix to his or her specification.
- Photographs of the camp and office sites, before and during the mining operation and after rehabilitation, should be taken at selected fixed points and kept on record for the information of the Regional Manager.

Rehabilitation of vehicle maintenance yard and secured storage areas:

- On completion of mining operations, the above areas should be cleared of any contaminated soil.
- All buildings, structures or objects on the vehicle maintenance yard and secured storage areas should be dealt with in accordance with section 44 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002.
- The surface should be ripped or ploughed to a depth of at least 300mm and the topsoil previously stored adjacent the site, should be spread evenly to its original depth over the whole area. The area should be fertilized if necessary (based on a soil analysis).



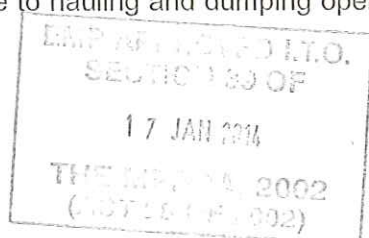
- The site should be seeded with a vegetation seed mix adapted to reflect the local indigenous flora.
- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the soil be analyzed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the mining operation be corrected and the area be seeded with a seed mix to his or her specification.

Rehabilitation of excavated areas

- The excavated area must serve as a final depositing area for the placement of overburden.
- Rocks and coarse material removed from the excavation must be dumped into the excavation.
- No waste will be permitted to be deposited in the excavations.
- Once excavations have been refilled with overburden, rocks and coarse natural materials and profiled with acceptable contours and erosion control measures, the topsoil previously stored shall be returned to its original depth over the area.
- The area shall be fertilized if necessary to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site shall be seeded with a local or adapted indigenous seed mix in order to propagate the locally or regionally occurring flora if necessary.
- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the soil be analysed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the mining operation be corrected and the area be seeded with a vegetation seed mix to his or her specification.

Rehabilitation of processing areas

- Coarse natural material used for the construction of ramps must be removed and dumped into the excavations.
- On completion of mining operations, the surface of the processing areas especially if compacted due to hauling and dumping operations shall be scarified to a depth of at

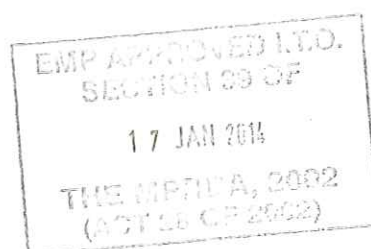


least 300mm and graded to an even surface condition and the previously stored topsoil will be returned to its original depth over the area.

- Prior to replacing the topsoil the material that was removed from the processing area will be replaced in the same order as it originally occurred.
- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the area shall then be fertilized if necessary to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site shall be seeded with a local, adapted indigenous seed mix.
- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the soil be analyzed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the mining operation be corrected and the area be seeded with a seed mix to his or her specification.

Final rehabilitation

- All infrastructure, equipment and other items used during the mining period shall be removed from the site (section 44 of the MPRDA).
- Waste material of any description, including receptacles, scrap, rubble and tyres, shall be removed entirely from the mining area and disposed of at a recognized landfill facility. It will not be permitted to be buried or burned on the site.
- Weed / Alien clearing shall be done in a sporadic manner during the life of the mining activities. Species regarded as Category 1 weeds according to CARA (Conservation of Agricultural Recourses Act, 1983 – Act 43; Regulations 15 & 16 (as amended in March 2001) need to be eradicated from the site on final closure.
- Final rehabilitation shall be completed within a period specified by the Regional Manager.



3.3 Quantum calculations.

(Provide a calculation of the quantum of the financial provision required to manage and rehabilitate the environment, in accordance with the guideline prescribed in terms of regulation 54 (1) in respect of each of the phases referred to).

The calculation of the quantum for financial provision was according to Section B of the working manual.

Mine type and saleable mineral by-product

According to Tables B.12, B.13 and B.14

Mine type	Aggregate
Saleable mineral by-product	None

Risk ranking

According to Tables B.12, B.13 and B.14

Primary risk ranking (either Table B.12 or B.13)	C (Low risk).
Revised risk ranking (B.14)	N/A

Environmental sensitivity of the mine area

According to Table B.4

Environmental sensitivity of the mine area	Low
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Level of information

According to Step 4.2:

Level of information available	Limited
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Identify closure components

According to Table B.5 and site-specific conditions

Component No.	Main description	Applicability of closure components (Circle Yes or No)	
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and power lines)		No
2(A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures		No
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures		No
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	Yes	

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4(A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines		No
4(B)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines		No
5	Demolition of housing and facilities		No
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	Yes	
7	Sealing of shafts, adits and inclines		No
8(A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	Yes	
8(B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (basic, salt-producing)		No
8(C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (acidic, metal-rich)		No
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas		No
10	General surface rehabilitation, including grassing of all denuded areas	Yes	
11	River diversions		No
12	Fencing	Yes	
13	Water management (Separating clean and dirty water, managing polluted water and managing the impact on groundwater)		No
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare		No

Unit rates for closure components

According to Table B.6 master rates and multiplication factors for applicable closure components.

Component No.	Main description	Master rate	Multiplication factor
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and powerlines)		
2(A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures		
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures		
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	29	1
4(A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines		
4(B)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines		
5	Demolition of housing and facilities		
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	168 272	0.04
7	Sealing of shafts, adits and inclines		
8(A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	112 181	1
8(B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (basic, salt-producing)		

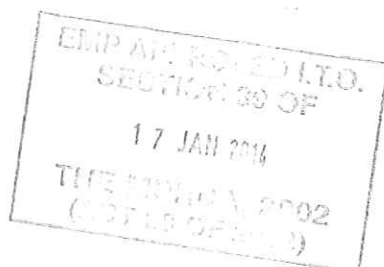
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8(C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (acidic, metal-rich)		
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas		
10	General surface rehabilitation, including grassing of all denuded areas	88 867	1
11	River diversions		
12	Fencing	101	1
13	Water management (Separating clean and dirty water, managing polluted water and managing the impact on groundwater)		
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare		

Determine weighting factors

According to Tables B.7 and B.8

Weighting factor 1: Nature of terrain/accessibility	1.1
Weighting factor 2: Proximity to urban area where goods and services are to be supplied	1.05



Calculation of closure costs

Table B.10 Template for Level 2: "Rules-based" assessment of the quantum for financial provision

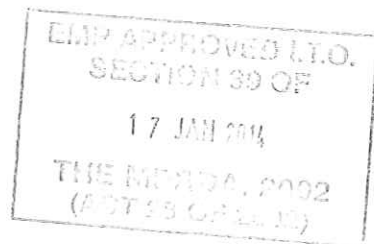
CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM									
Mine:	The remainder of the farm Leratong 835				Location:	Thaba Nchu			
Evaluators:	S Smit				Date:	2013-08-23			
No	Description	Unit	A Quantity	B Master rate	C Multiplication factor	D Weighting factor 1	E=A *B*C*D Amount (rands)		
			Step 4.5	Step 4.3	Step 4.3	Step 4.4			
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and power lines)	m ³	0	12	1	1.1	R 0.00		
2(A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	m ²	0	161	1	1.1	R 0.00		
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	m ²	0	237	1	1.1	R 0.00		
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m ²	9000	29	1	1.1	R 287100.00		
4(A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0	279	1	1.1	R 0.00		
4(B)	Demolition and rehabilitations of non-electrified railway lines	m	0	152	1	1.1	R 0.00		
5	Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	m ²	0	321	1	1.1	R 0.00		
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	ha	2	168 272	0.04	1.1	R 14807.94		
7	Sealing of shaft, audits and inclines	m ³	0	86	1	1.1	R 0.00		
8(A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	ha	0.75	112 181	1	1.1	R 92549.33		
8(B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (basic, salt-producing	ha	0	139 720	1	1.1	R 0.00		

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	waste)								
8(C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (acidic, metal-rich waste)	ha	0	405 813	0.51	1.1			R 0.00
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha	0	93 935	1	1.1			R 0.00
10	General surface rehabilitation	ha	2.15	88 867	1	1.1			R 210170.5
11	River diversions	ha	0	88 867	1	1.1			R 0.00
12	Fencing	ha	4.9	101	1	1.1			R 544.39
13	Water Management	ha	0	33 790	0.17	1.1			R 0.00
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	ha	0	11 826	1	1.1			R 0.00
15(A)	Specialists study	Sum	0			1.1			R 0.00
15(B)	Specialists study	Sum	0						R 0.00
Multiply Sum of 1-15 by Weighting factor 2 (Step 4.4)					1.05			R 605172.11	R 635430.71

1	Preliminary and General	6% of Subtotal 1 if Subtotal 1 R100 000 000.00	-
2	Contingency	12% of Subtotal 1 if Subtotal 1 R100 000 000.00 10.0% of Subtotal 1	-
		Sub Total 2 (Subtotal 1 plus management and contingency)	R 63543.07
		Sub Total 3 Vat (14%)	R 698973.78 R 97856.33
		GRAND TOTAL (Subtotal 3 plus VAT)	R 796830.11

The amount that will be necessary for the rehabilitation of damages caused by the operation, both sudden closures during the normal operation of the project and at final, planned closure gives a sum total of **R 796830.11**.



3.4 Undertaking to provide financial provision

(Indicate that the required amount will be provided should the right be granted).

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. I herewith confirm that the company will provide the amount that will be determined by the Regional Manager in accordance with the prescribed guidelines, which final amount is unlikely to be less than R10/m² of the area to be rehabilitated.

4 REGULATION 52 (2) (e): Planned monitoring and performance assessment of the environmental management plan.

4.1 List of identified impacts requiring monitoring programmes.

■ Dust Monitoring

- The dust generated by the mining activities should be continuously monitored, and addressed by the implementation of dust suppression methods.

■ Noise Monitoring

- The noise generated by the mining activities should be continuously monitored, and any excessive noise should be addressed.

■ Management of weed or invader plants

- The presence of weed and/or invader plants should be continuously monitored, and any unwanted plants should be removed.

■ Surface and Storm Water Monitoring

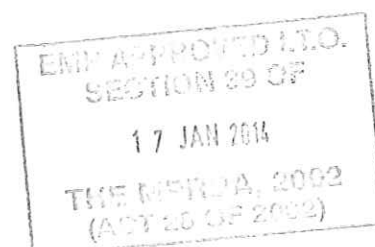
- The effectiveness of the storm water infrastructure needs to be continuously monitored.

■ Management of Health and Safety Risks

- All health and safety aspects need to be monitored on a daily basis.

■ Waste Management

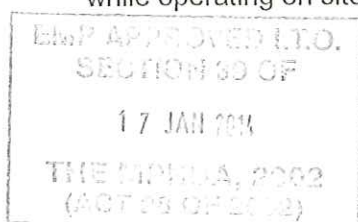
- Management of waste should be a daily monitoring activity.



- Hydrocarbon spills need to be cleaned immediately and the site manager should check compliance daily.
- Management of Access Roads
 - The condition of the access road should be continuously monitored.
- Topsoil Handling
 - When topsoil has been removed from any area the topsoil heaps need to be continuously protected against loss of soil due to wind and water erosion

4.2 Functional requirements for monitoring programmes.

- Dust Handling and Monitoring:
 - Dust suppression equipment such as a water car and water dispenser. The applicant already has this equipment available.
- Noise Handling and Monitoring:
 - Site manager to ensure that the vehicles are equipped with silencers and maintained in a road worthy condition.
 - Compliance with the appropriate legislation with respect to noise will be mandatory.
- Management of weed or invader plants:
 - Removal of weeds should be manually or by the use of an approved herbicide.
- Surface and Storm Water Handling:
 - Trenches and contours to be made to direct storm- and runoff water around the stockpile areas.
- Management of Health and Safety Risks:
 - Site manager to ensure that workers are equipped with required PPE while operating on site.



- The necessary warning signs should be present at the site to inform the public and workers of the mining activities.

■ Waste Management:

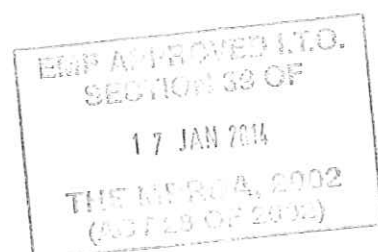
- Closed containers for the storage of general of hazardous waste until waste is removed to the appropriate landfill site.
- Hydrocarbon spill kits to enable sufficient clean-up of contaminated areas.
- Drip trays should be available to place underneath haul vehicles while the vehicles are parked at night.
- Should a vehicle have a break down, it should be serviced immediately.

■ Management of Access Roads:

- Dust suppression equipment such as a water car and dispenser.
- Trenches and contours to be made to direct storm- and runoff water around the access roads.

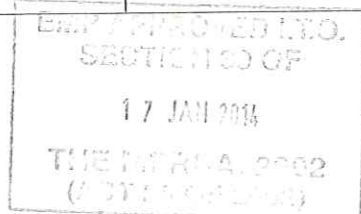
■ Topsoil Handling:

- Excavating equipment to remove the first 300mm of topsoil from the proposed work areas. The applicant already has this equipment available.
- Trenches and contours to be made to direct storm- and runoff water around the stockpiled topsoil area.



4.3 Roles and responsibilities for the execution of monitoring programmes.

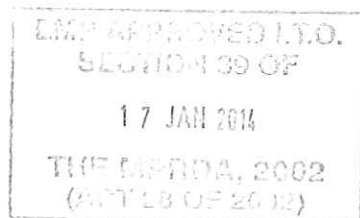
Monitoring Aspect	Role	Responsibility
Dust Handling	<p>Site Manager to ensure compliance with the guidelines as stipulated in the EMP.</p> <p>Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Control the liberation of dust into the surrounding environment by the use of; inter alia, water spraying and/or other dust-allaying agents. ■ Limit speed on the access roads to 40km/h to prevent the generation of excess dust. ■ Spray roads with water or an environmentally friendly dust-allaying agent that contains no PCB's (e.g. DAS products) if dust is generated above acceptable limits. ■ Assess effectiveness of dust suppression equipment. ■ Re-vegetate all disturbed or exposed areas as soon as possible to prevent any dust source from being created. ■ Thoroughly soak all stockpiles to ensure dust suppression on the site.
Noise Handling	<p>Site Manager to ensure compliance with the guidelines as stipulated in the EMP.</p> <p>Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure that employees and staff conduct themselves in an acceptable manner while on site. ■ Ensure that all mining vehicles are equipped with silencers and maintained in a road worthy condition in terms of the Road Transport Act. ■ Plan the type, duration and timing of the blasting procedures with due cognisance of other land users and structures in the vicinity. ■ Notify surrounding land owners in writing prior blasting occasions. ■ Use noise mufflers and/or soft explosives during blasting.
Management of weed/invaser plants	<p>Site Manager to ensure compliance with the guidelines as stipulated in the EMP.</p> <p>Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implement a weed and invader plant control management plan. ■ Control declared invader or exotic species on the rehabilitated areas. ■ Keep the temporary topsoil stockpiles free of weeds.



Monitoring Aspect	Role	Responsibility
Surface and Stormwater Handling	<p>Site Manager to ensure compliance with the guidelines as stipulated in the EMP.</p> <p>Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Divert stormwater around the topsoil heaps, stockpile areas and access roads to prevent erosion and loss of material. ■ Divert runoff water around the stockpile areas with trenches and contour structures to prevent erosion of the work areas. ■ Conduct mining in accordance with the Best Practice Guideline for small scale mining that relates to stormwater management, erosion and sediment control and waste management, developed by the Department of Water Affairs (DWA), and any other conditions which that Department may impose.
Management of health and safety risks	<p>Site Manager to ensure compliance with the guidelines as stipulated in the EMP.</p> <p>Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.</p> <p>Blasting contractor to comply with national blasting requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Plan the type, duration and timing of the blasting procedures with due cognisance of other land users and structures in the vicinity, ■ Inform the surrounding landowners and communities of any blasting event, ■ Use noise mufflers and/or soft explosives will be used during blasting, ■ Limit flyrock, ■ Give audible warning of a pending blast at least 3 minutes in advance of the blast, ■ Remove all flyrock (of diameter 150mm and larger) which falls beyond the working area, together with the rock spill. ■ Ensure that workers have access to the correct PPE as required by law.
Waste management	<p>Site Manager to ensure compliance with the guidelines as stipulated in the EMP.</p> <p>Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure that vehicle repairs only take place within the service bay area and all waste products are disposed of in a 200 litre closed container/bin inside the emergency service area. ■ Collect any effluents containing oil, grease or other industrial substances in a suitable receptacle and removed from the site, either for resale or for appropriate

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Monitoring Aspect	Role	Responsibility
		<p>disposal at a recognised facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Clean spills immediately to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager by removing the spillage together with the polluted soil and by disposing of them at a recognised facility. ■ Ensure the availability of suitable covered receptacles at all times and conveniently placed for the disposal of waste. ■ Place all used oils, grease or hydraulic fluids therein and remove these receptacles from the site on a regular basis for disposal at a registered or licensed hazardous disposal facility. ■ Store non-biodegradable refuse such as glass bottles, plastic bags, metal scrap, etc., in a container with a closable lid at a collecting point. Collection should take place on a regular basis and disposed of at the recognised landfill site at Middelburg. Prevent refuse from being dumped on or in the vicinity of the mine area. ■ Biodegradable refuse to be handled as indicated above.
Management of access roads	<p>Site Manager to ensure compliance with the guidelines as stipulated in the EMP.</p> <p>Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain newly constructed access roads (if applicable) so as to minimise dust, erosion or undue surface damage. ■ Divert storm water around the access roads to prevent erosion. ■ Erosion of access road: Restrict vehicular movement to existing access routes to prevent crisscrossing of tracks through undisturbed areas.
Topsoil handling	<p>Site Manager to ensure compliance with the guidelines as stipulated in the EMP.</p> <p>Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Remove the first 300mm of topsoil in strips and store at the stockpile area. ■ Keep the temporary topsoil stockpiles free of weeds. ■ Place topsoil stockpiles on a levelled area and implement measures to safeguard the piles from being washed away in the event of heavy rains/storm water.



Monitoring Aspect	Role	Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Topsoil heaps should not exceed 2m in order to preserve micro-organisms within the topsoil, which can be lost due to compaction and lack of oxygen. ■ Divert storm- and runoff water around the stockpile area and access roads to prevent erosion.

4.4 Committed time frames for monitoring and reporting.

Monitoring Aspect	Time Frames	Reporting
Dust Handling	Throughout Construction, Operational and Decommissioning Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Daily compliance monitoring by site management. ■ Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer.
Noise Handling	Throughout Construction, Operational and Decommissioning Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Daily compliance monitoring by site management. ■ Monthly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer.
Management of weed/invader plants	Throughout Operational and Decommissioning Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Daily compliance monitoring by site management. ■ Monthly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer.
Surface and Stormwater Handling	Throughout Operational and Decommissioning Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Daily compliance monitoring by site management. ■ Monthly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer.
Management of health and safety risks	Throughout Construction, Operational and Decommissioning Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Daily compliance monitoring by site management. ■ Monthly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer.
Waste management	Throughout Construction, Operational and Decommissioning Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Daily compliance monitoring by site management. ■ Monthly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer.
Management of access roads	Throughout Construction, Operational and Decommissioning Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Daily compliance monitoring by site management. ■ Monthly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer.
Topsoil handling	Throughout Construction, Operational and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Daily compliance monitoring by site management.

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Monitoring Aspect	Time Frames	Reporting
	Decommissioning Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Monthly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer.

5 REGULATION 52 (2) (f): Closure and environmental objectives.

5.1 Rehabilitation plan

(Show the areas and aerial extent of the main prospecting activities, including the anticipated prospected area at the time of closure).

The requested rehabilitation plan is attached as Appendix C.

5.2 Closure objectives and their extent of alignment to the pre-mining environment.

Upon cessation of the mining activities the area will be fully rehabilitated.

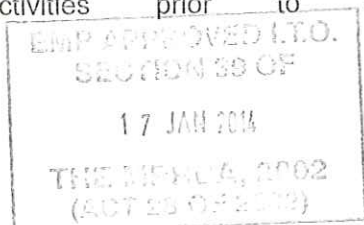
The sides of the excavation will be sloped with acceptable contours (40°) to prevent soil erosion or stepped by creating benches of not more than 3 meter. All roads used will be repaired or rehabilitated if not needed by the landowner. The applicant will comply with the minimum closure objectives as prescribed by DMR.

Compacted soil will be ripped and levelled in order to re-establish a growth medium. Stockpiles will be removed during the decommissioning phase, the area ripped and available topsoil that was removed will be spread over worked areas to enhance the establishment of vegetation. All waste materials will be removed from the site and dumped at recognised landfill sites. The mining area will be fenced to ensure controlled access to the area, and all infrastructures will be removed from the site.

5.3 Confirmation of consultation

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

The management of the potential impacts such as dust suppression, noise control and waste handling were included in the notification letter send to the I&AP's and stakeholders informing them of the proposed mining activity. The I&AP's and stakeholders were requested to submit any additional comments. To date no additional comments were received. The applicant will obtain an agreement with the landowner for the duration of the mining activities prior to commencement of mining activities.



REGULATION 52 (2) (g): Record of the public participation and the results thereof.

5.4 Identification of interested and affected parties.

(Provide the information referred to in the guideline)

The property is owned by Leratong Trust. The stakeholders and I&AP's were informed by means of letters and newspaper advertisements.

The Department of Land Affairs were contacted on 13th of August 2013, and a land claim request was submitted for The remainder of the farm Leratong 835 District Thaba Nchu. No response have been received to date.

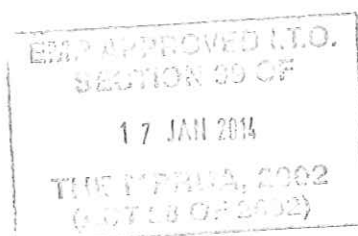
The Leratong Trust is the only lawful occupier of the land concerned.

The remainder of the farm Leratong 835 District Thaba Nchu is surrounded by other farms. The land use on the farm and surrounding areas are mainly for agricultural purposes. Approximately 26 workers, will be appointed. The workers will be sourced from the local community.

The proposed mining area will be established on a ridge in the middle of the property from. The proposed area for the quarry covers an area of approximately 4.9 ha. The aggregate from the mining area will be used for the upgrading of the roads in the vicinity of the proposed quarry. The activity will therefore have a positive impact on the surrounding environment as it will aid infrastructure development of the area.

The Mangaung Local Municipality is the local authority within the vicinity of the farm. The following Government Departments were contacted with regard to the project:

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Public Works and Rural Development
- Department of Labour
- Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environment Affairs
- Manguang Metropolitan Municipality
- Department of Water Affairs



- Department of Police, Roads and Transport
- South African Heritage Resources Agency

See attached as Appendix D proof that the I&AP's were contacted.

5.5 The details of the engagement process.

5.5.1 Description of the information provided to the community, landowners, and interested and affected parties.

As attached in Appendix D, the following information was provided to the I&AP's and stakeholders:

Raubex Construction (Pty) Ltd has applied for a mining permit on a portion of Portion 0 of the farm Leratong 835 Thaba'Nchu RD, Free State Province (Reference: FS 30/5/1/3/2/10077MP).

This letter is to inform you about the proposed activity and to determine if there are any concerns or objections from interested and affected parties that need to be considered.

The proposed mining area will be established on the above mentioned property for the purpose of aggregate mining. The proposed mining methods will entail blasting by means of explosives in order to loosen the hard rock, loading and hauling of the material out of the excavation to a mobile crusher plant where the material will be crushed. The aggregate will be stockpiled and transported to the client via trucks and trailers.

The proposed mining area will be 4.9ha in extent. Material from the mine will be used for base source in the upgrading of roads in the vicinity of the farm.

The mining activities will consist of the following:

- Site establishment
- Stripping and stockpiling of topsoil (if available)
- Blasting
- Excavating
- Crushing
- Stockpiling and transporting
- Sloping and landscaping
- Replacing the topsoil and vegetating the disturbed area

The mining site will contain the following:

