

WAHERO MINERALS (Pty) Ltd

Background Information Document

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR AN APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT FOR DIAMONDS (ALLUVIAL) AND DIAMONDS (GENERAL) IN TERMS OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT 28 OF 2002), THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998); THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS 2014; THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: WASTE ACT, 2008 (ACT NO. 59 OF 2008) AND THE NATIONAL WATER ACT 1998, (ACT 36 OF 1998).

(NC) 30/5/1/1/2/12423 PR

REMAINING EXTENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FARM 290

AND

PORTION 1 OF THE FARM 294

AND

PORTION 1 (JAKKALSDANS) OF THE FARM DUINEVELD 582

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: HAY

IN EXTENT: 5 007.3954 ha

Compiled by Ms. R.H. Oosthuizen

Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

We hereby inform you that WAHERO MINERALS (Pty) Ltd (“The applicant”) has applied for a Prospecting Right on REMAINING EXTENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FARM 290 AND PORTION 1 OF THE FARM 294 AND PORTION 1 (JAKKALSDANS) OF THE FARM DUINEVELD 582 NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: HAY IN EXTENT: 5 007.3954 ha.

The application was submitted to the Regional Manager, Department of Mineral Resources (“DMR”) situated at 41 Schmidtsdrift, Telkom Building, Kimberley, 8301 with contact number 053-807 1700. The application was accepted on 11 October 2019 but only received on 12 November 2019 and the prescribed Scoping Report and Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme will be submitted in time.

A water Use Licence Application will also be prepared and submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation in line with the National Water Act, 1998 as amended.

2. PURPOSE OF THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

The purpose of this document is:

- To notify potential stakeholders of the application for a Prospecting Right for Diamonds (Alluvial) and Diamonds (General) which was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) with Reference (NC) 30/5/1/1/2/12423 PR
- To notify potential stakeholders that an application for a Water Use Licence will be prepared and submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation.
- Provide background information regarding the proposed Prospecting Right application for WAHERO MINERALS (Pty) Ltd.
- Invite potential stakeholders to register themselves as interested and affected parties and to raise issues of importance, share their input, comments and or concerns which will be incorporated into the Environmental Management Programme.
- To inform the Affected and Interested Parties of the requirements in terms of all Governing Legislation applicable to this process.

WAHERO MINERALS (Pty) Ltd seeks to gather comments, suggestions, issues and concerns from all stakeholders.

3. A BRIEF OVERVIEW

WAHERO MINERALS (Pty) Ltd (“The applicant”) has applied for a Prospecting Right on the REMAINING EXTENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FARM 290 AND PORTION 1 OF THE FARM 294 AND PORTION 1 (JAKKALSDANS) OF THE FARM DUINEVELD 582 NORTHERN CAPE

PROVINCE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: HAY IN EXTENT: 5 007.3954 Ha to prospect for Diamonds (Alluvial) and Diamonds (General).

The farms are situated about 5km northeast of the Orange River and about 15km east of the town Groblershoop and 250km west of Kimberley.

3.1 Proposed activity description

The prospecting activities will be invasive. Subsequent phases will be of the invasive-type, typically drilling a proposed drilling programme of 300 - 1000 reverse circulation boreholes will be used to further define the ore body. The drilling programme will determine the exact outline, shape and size of the gravel body. The reverse circulation is generally done dry but water is used when large clay bodies are encountered. The samples are passed through a cyclone and collected within one metre plastic bags. These sample bags are placed in groups of 10 to represent ten metres. The holes drilled can vary from 6m to 15m depth; this is entirely dependent on bedrock morphology.

Bulk sample test work will be undertaken to test the grade and quality and ultimately the economic viability of the potential deposit.

A standard phased approach to all prospecting activities will be implemented. Each prospecting activity will be undertaken on a scheduled timeline, with some activities being run concurrently, while others sequentially. Specific milestones will be determined and used as a basis for decisions regarding further activities. The total duration of the prospecting and evaluation activities is planned for 5 years.

PHASE 1

Invasive Boreholes

RC-drilling – Drilling is done in phases, over anomalous target areas, using Reconnaissance lines or a grid of 200m X 200m or 100m X 50m depending on the level of confidence in the targets and the level of information required. The holes will be approximately 10 -15 metres deep depending on local depth to bedrock. This will specifically be done on the existing terrace features on the application area. The applicant is not interested in the river bed or any lower terraces and drilling will specifically be targeted to the higher terraces.

A proposed drilling programme of 300 - 500 reverse circulation boreholes will be used to further define the ore body. The drilling programme will determine the exact outline, shape and size of the gravel body. The reverse circulation is generally done dry but water is used when large clay bodies are encountered. The samples are passed through a cyclone and collected within one metre plastic bags. These sample bags are placed in groups of 10 to represent ten metres. The holes drilled can vary from 6m to 15m depth; this entirely dependent on bedrock morphology.

PHASE 2

Invasive Prospecting Pits/Trenches

Invasive Prospecting Pits will be positioned in the region of the indicated brown blocks but positioning will also depend on the non-invasive phases. The farms have one terrace that will be trenched to test for gravels as indicated on the images listed below on 2822 CC 1:50 000 topographical maps Fig. 4.

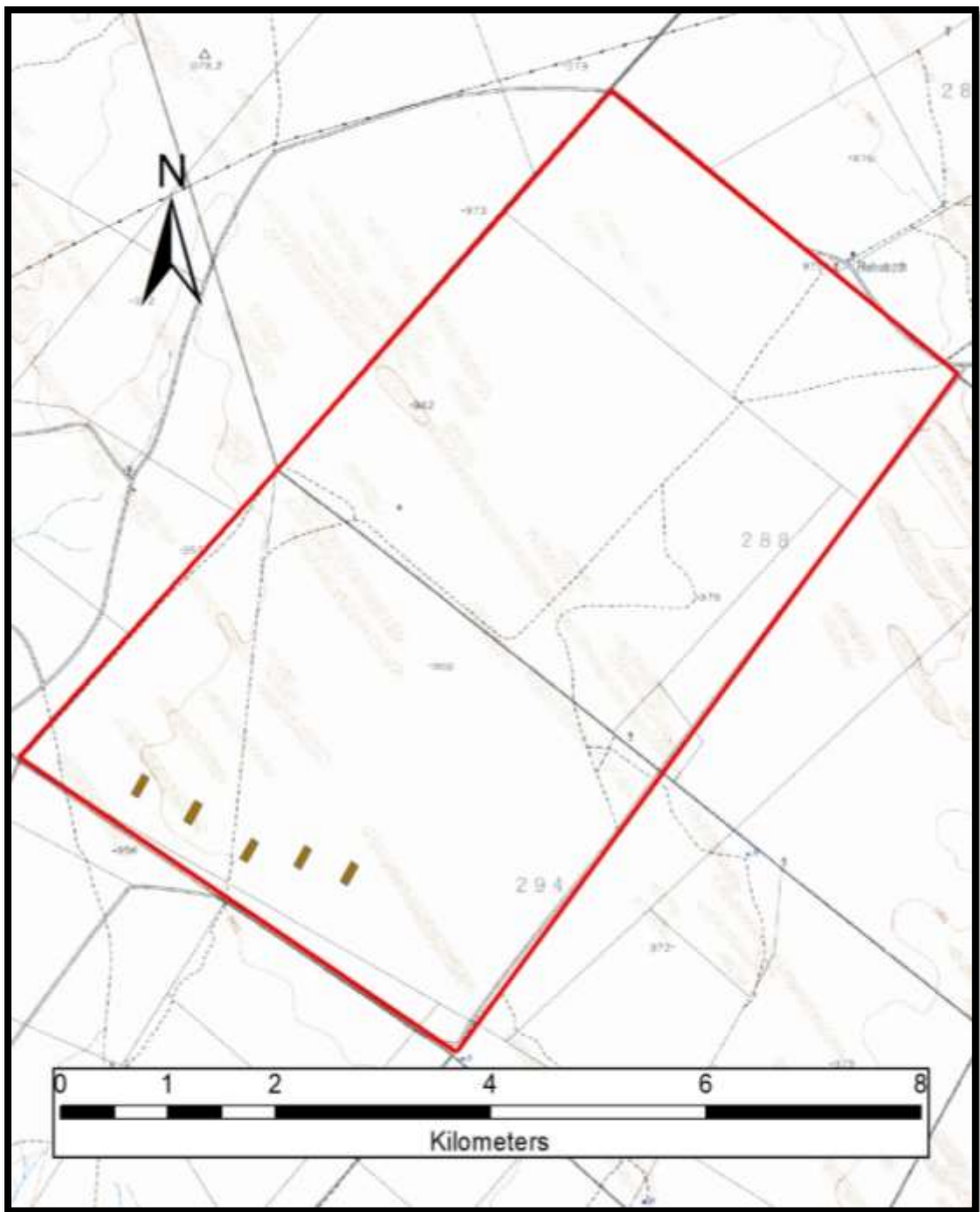


Figure 4 - PORTION 1 OF THE FARM 294 AND PORTION 1 (JAKKALSDANS) OF THE FARM DUINEVELD 582 IN EXTENT: 5 007.3954 ha

PHASE 3

Bulk Sampling

ACTIVITY		DETAILS		
Number of pits/trenches planned		20 trenches and 5 bulk samples		
	Number of pits/trenches	Length	Breadth	Depth
	20	150m	100m	0.5-7m
	5	One bulk sample will entail 52500m ³ excavated of which 31500m ³ will be screened out and will never reach the processing plant. For a reserve determination we need at least 1000 000 m ³		
Locality		See figure 4		
Volume Overburden (Waste)		600 000m ³ TRENCHING AND 262500m ³ BULK SAMPLES		
Volume Ore		300 000m ³ TRENCHING AND 157 500m ³ BULK SAMPLES		
Density Overburden		1.6		
Density Ore		1.78		
Phase(s) when bulk sampling will be required		Phase 1		
Timeframe(s)		From time-to-time during Months 19 to 50		

The focus will be to mechanically remove the diamond differous gravels by means of an excavator and front-end loader, loading it onto 40t trucks and transporting the material (mineral resource) to a Recovery Plant Facility.

The area will be excavated (opencast method) with an excavator up to bedrock, stockpiled next to an open area and loaded onto the trucks by a frond end loader. The trucks will transport the gravel via a newly constructed road, which will be constructed to the required safety standard. No provincial roads will be used.

At the processing plant the run of mine tailings will be fed onto a grizzly for the screening out oversize material. The gravel will be processed through a screening and crushing section for delivery to a recovery plant and associated equipment. In terms of the processing it should take place outside the 1:100-year flood line and a processing area will be negotiated with the Surface Owner. This area will be used for all processing and stockpiling operations with an agreement entered into with the relevant Farm owner.

3.2 Rehabilitation

On completion of the Prospecting operation, the various surfaces, including the access road, the office area, storage areas and the plant site, will finally be rehabilitated as follows: All tailings or other material on the surface will be removed to the original topsoil level where possible. This material will then be backfilled into the open excavations. Any compacted area will then be ripped to a depth of 300mm, where possible, the topsoil or growth medium returned and landscaped.

All infrastructures, equipment, plant, and other items used during the operational period will be removed from the site.

On completion of operations, all buildings, structures or objects on the office site will be dealt with in accordance with regulation 44 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002, which states:

Regulation 44:

1. *When a prospecting right, mining right, retention permit or mining permit lapses, is cancelled or is abandoned or when any prospecting or mining operation comes to an end, the holder of such right or permit may not demolish or remove any building, structure or object-*
 - (a) *which may not be demolished or removed in terms of any other law;*
 - (b) *which has been identified in writing by the Minister for purposes of this section; or*
 - (c) *which is to be retained in terms of an agreement between the holder and the owner or occupier of the land, which agreement has been approved by the Minister in writing.*
2. *The provision of subsection (1) does not apply to bona fide mining equipment, which may be removed.*
 - Rehabilitation of the secured storage areas

On completion of the prospecting operation, the above areas will be cleared of any remaining contaminated soil which will be placed in acceptable containers and removed with the industrial waste to a recognized disposing facility or by a waste removal company.

All buildings, structures or objects in the secured storage areas shall be dealt with in accordance with regulation 44 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002.

The surface will be ripped or ploughed to a depth of at least 300mm, where possible, and the topsoil, previously stored adjacent the site, distributed evenly to its original depth over the whole area. The area will then be fertilized if necessary (based on a soil analysis).

The site will be seeded with a vegetation seed mix adapted to reflect the local indigenous flora if necessary.

Any other disturbed areas will be rehabilitated as described under the relevant activities.

○ Mine residue deposits

▪ Disposal facilities.

Waste material of all description inclusive of receptacles, scrap, rubble and tyres will be removed entirely from the prospecting area and disposed of at a recognized landfill facility. It will not be permitted to be buried or burned on the site.

▪ Ongoing seepage, control of rain water.

Monitoring of ground or surface water will take place during the prospecting phase if so, requested by the DWS - Kimberley.

▪ Long term stability and safety.

It will be the objective of mine management to ensure the long-term stability of all rehabilitated areas including the backfilled excavations. This will be done by the monitoring of all areas until a closure certificate has been issued.

▪ Final rehabilitation in respect of erosion and dust control.

Self-sustaining vegetation will result in the control of erosion and dust and no further rehabilitation is planned.

○ Rehabilitation of dangerous excavations

Due to the removal of surface material, excavations could be created that can be classified as dangerous. All available material will be used during backfilling to avoid the existence of dangerous excavations and backfill all excavations.

○ Final rehabilitation of opencast mine-haul ramps and roads and final voids

After rehabilitation has been completed, all roads will be ripped or ploughed, fertilized and seeded. The permission of the landowner will be obtained and roads that is necessary for farm activities will be left with written permission from the surface owner and approval from the Director Mineral Development of the Department of Mineral Resources.

○ Submission of information

Reports on rehabilitation and monitoring will be submitted annually to the Department of Mineral Resources – Kimberley, as described in the NEMA regulations published 20 November 2015, Appendix 3.

○ Maintenance (Aftercare)

Maintenance after closure will mainly concern the regular inspection and monitoring and/or completion of the re-vegetation programme.

The aim of this Environmental Management action is for rehabilitation to be stable and self-sufficient, so that the least possible aftercare is required.

The aim with the closure of the mine will be to create an acceptable post-mine environment and land-use. Therefore, all agreed commitments will be implemented by Mine Management.

- After-effects following closure
 - Acid mine drainage
No potential for bad quality leachate or acid mine drainage development exist after mine closure.
 - Long term impact on ground water.
No after effect on the groundwater yield or quality is expected.
 - Long-term stability of rehabilitated land
One of the main aims of any rehabilitated ground will be to obtain a self-sustaining and stable end result. As the excavations will be mined onto bedrock these areas will have long term stability.

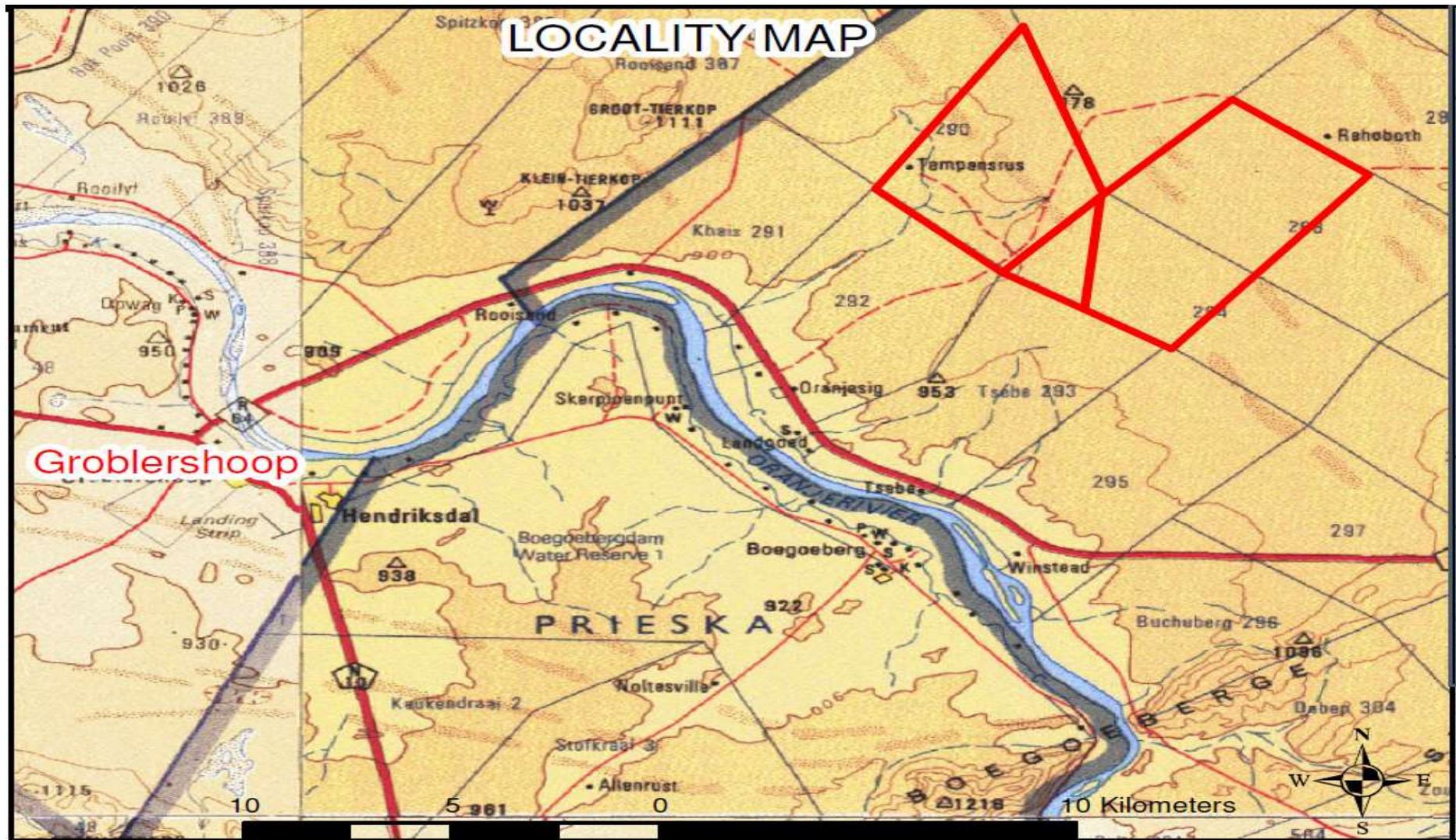


Figure 1. The locality of the proposed Prospecting Right area is indicated with a red block. The exact outline of the application area is indicated in the surveyed plan.

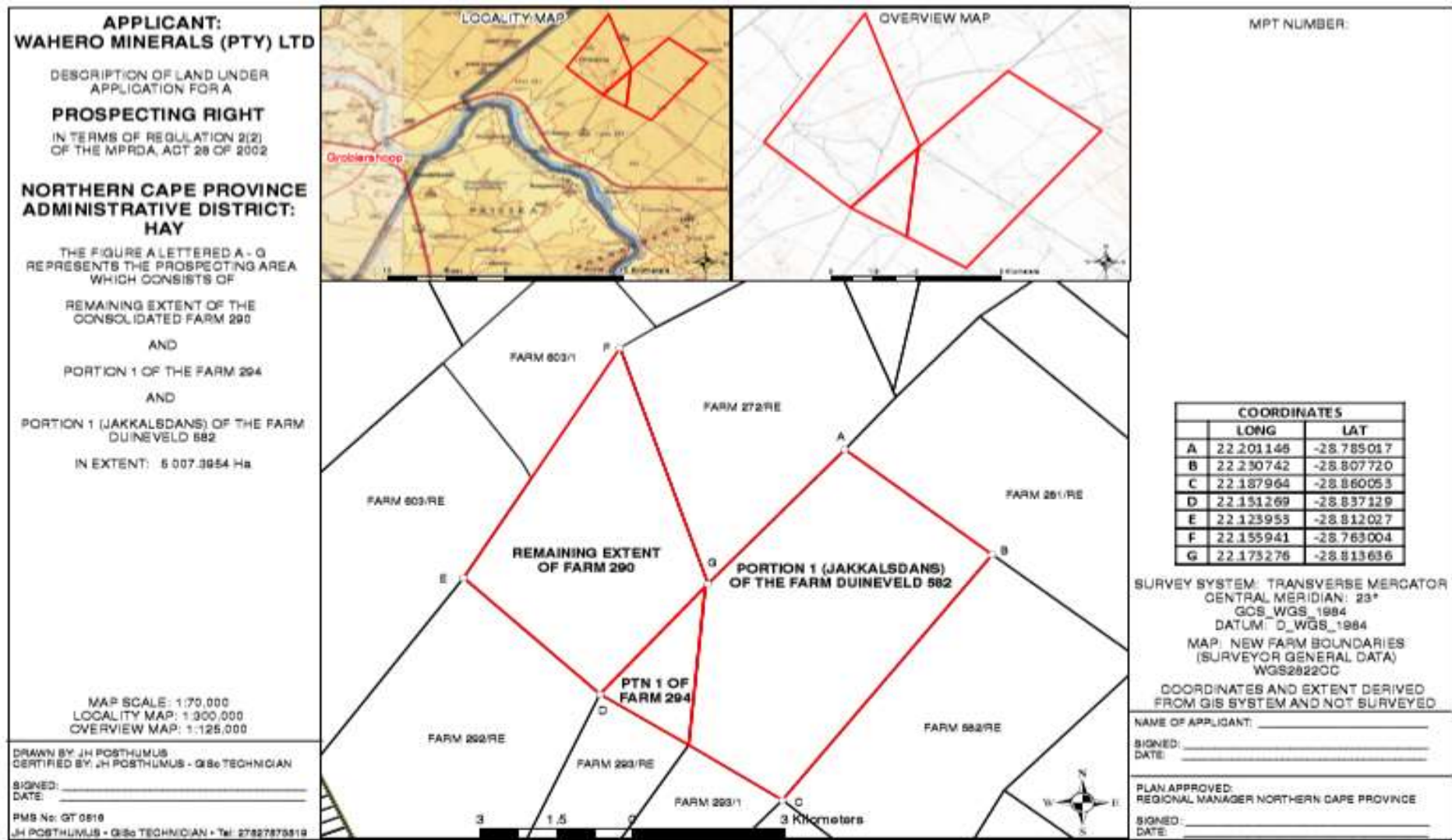


Figure 2. The surveyed map of the proposed Prospecting Right area.

3.3 Foreseen Environmental Impacts

3.3.1 Air quality deterioration

Source of the impact

Sources of atmospheric emissions associated with the prospecting operation are likely to include fugitive dust from materials handling operations if prospecting takes place, wind erosion of stockpiles, and vehicle entrainment of gravel roads.

Description of the impact

During the construction and operation of the prospecting operation dust can be generated through the use of access roads and haul roads. Air pollution through vehicle entrainment is expected to be negligible due to the small scale of the project and dust suppression measures that will be implemented by the mine. Air pollution from exhaust fumes.

3.3.2 Soil pollution

Source of the impact

Spillage of hazardous material; runoff.

Description of the impact

During the construction and operation of the mine, there is a possibility that equipment might leak oil, thus causing surface spillages. The hydrocarbon soil contamination will render the soil unusable unless they are decontaminated. The storage of fuels on site might have an impact on soil if the tanks that are available on site are not properly monitored and maintained to avoid leakages. Then there is the potential that contaminated soil can be carried through runoff to contaminate water resources and soil stockpiled for rehabilitation. Soil pollution is therefore possible, but through mitigation it can be minimised. The impact will have minimal severity and slight effect on extent.

3.3.3 Loss of soil fertility

Source of the impact

During the removal of topsoil; stockpiling.

Description of the impact

Improper stockpiling and soil compaction can result in soil sterilisation. Leaching can also occur, resulting in the loss of nutrients.

3.3.4 Soil erosion

Source of the impact

Construction of infrastructure; topsoil removal; potential runoff.

Description of the impact

The construction of infrastructure and facilities in the prospecting area can result in loss of soil due to erosion. Vegetation will be stripped in preparation for placement of infrastructure and excavations, and therefore the areas will be bare and susceptible to erosion.

The topsoil that is stripped and stockpiled on surrounding areas can be eroded by wind and rain. The soil will be carried away during runoff. The cleared areas will be rehabilitated, but full restoration of soils might only occur over a number of months, subsequent to the re-establishment of vegetation. Therefore the impact will have a moderate severity, throughout the duration of the prospecting operation.

3.3.5 Broad-scale ecological processes

Source of the impact

The construction of roads, plant site, as well as other necessary infrastructure; and the clearing of vegetation for prospecting.

Description of the impact

Transformation of intact habitat on a cumulative basis would contribute to the fragmentation of the landscape and would potentially disrupt the connectivity of the landscape for fauna and flora and impair their ability to respond to environmental fluctuations. Due to the small size of the operation in the area, this impact should be negligible due to the small scale of the project.

3.3.6 Changes to surface topography

Source of the impact

Development of infrastructure and excavations.

Description of the impact

The infrastructure and residue deposits will alter the topography by adding features to the landscape. Topsoil removal and prospecting will unearth the natural topography. The impact will be definite if prospecting is approved and the operation continues.

3.3.7 Visual impacts

Source of the impact

The construction of prospecting infrastructure, excavations and dust.

Description of the impact

Visual impact of the prospecting infrastructure, excavations and visibility of dust.

3.3.8 Traffic

Source of the impact

The amount of vehicles will increase with the prospecting in the area.

Description of the impact

Potential negative impacts on traffic safety and deterioration of the existing road networks.

3.3.9 Heritage resources

Source of the impact

The prospecting operations can mine through or destroy sites of cultural and heritage importance

Description of the impact

The deterioration or destruction of sites of cultural and heritage importance.

3.3.10 Socio-economic

Source of the impact

The prospecting operation can create various job opportunities for local people. The mine can also destroy the land capability and land use while mining.

Description of the impact

Loss of potential for the area; influx of workers to the area increases health risks and loitering (resulting in lack of security and safety); negative impact of employment loss during closure.

3.3.11 Interested and affected parties

Source of the impact

The setting up of a prospecting operation for Diamonds (Alluvial); and Diamonds (General) on REMAINING EXTENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FARM 290 AND PORTION 1 OF THE FARM 294 AND PORTION 1 (JAKKALSDANS) OF THE FARM DUINEVELD 582 NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT: HAY IN EXTENT: 5 007.3954 Ha.

Description of the impact

Loss of trust and a good standing relationship between the IAPs and the prospecting company.

3.3.12 Land capability

Source of the impact

Diamonds (Alluvial); and Diamonds (General) prospecting operation.

Description of the impact

Loss of land capability through topsoil removal, disturbances and loss of soil fertility if the prospecting operation starts.

3.3.13 Land use

Source of the impact

Diamonds (Alluvial); and Diamonds (General) prospecting operation.

Description of the impact

Loss of land use due to poor placement of surface infrastructure and ineffective rehabilitation.

3.3.14 Ground water

Source of the impact

Potential chemical spills if the prospecting operation continues to mine.
Yellow fleet servicing and tire replacement workshop – Potential diesel and lubricant spills.
Operating of the Wash bay as well as silt trap and oil separator – Potential contaminated water and chemical spills. Yellow fleet parking area – Potential diesel and lubricant spills.
Septic tank and soak-away systems – Potential infiltration of contaminants through substrata.

Description of the impact

Possible Pollution of underground water sources. Construction of measures to prevent seepage into the groundwater by biological and engineering means. Implementation of the necessary management programs to ensure the integrity of ground water resources.

3.3.15 Surface water

Source of the impact

Potential chemical spills due to prospecting operations.
Yellow fleet servicing and tire replacement workshop – Potential diesel and lubricant spills.
Operating of the Wash bay as well as silt trap and oil separator – Potential contaminated water and chemical spills. Yellow fleet parking area – Potential diesel and lubricant spills.

Description of the impact

During the construction and operation of the prospecting operation, there is a possibility that equipment might leak oil, thus causing surface spillages. The storage of fuels on site might have an impact on surface water if the tanks that are available on site are not properly monitored and maintained to avoid leakages. Then there is the potential that contaminated soil can be carried through runoff to contaminate water resources and soil stockpiled for rehabilitation. Surface water pollution is therefore possible, but through mitigation it can be minimised. The impact will have minimal severity and slight effect on extent.

3.3.16 Disturbance, displacement and killing of fauna

Source of the impact

Vegetation clearing; increase in noise and vibration; human and vehicular movement on site resulting from the prospecting activities.

Description of the impact

The transformation of natural habitats due to prospecting and associated infrastructure will result in the loss of habitat affected individual species, and ecological processes. In turn this will result in the displacement of faunal species dependent upon such habitat. Increased noise and vibration due to prospecting activities will disturb and possibly displace birds and other wildlife. Fast moving vehicles take a heavy toll in the form of road kills of small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and a large number of invertebrates.

3.3.17 Fauna Loss, damage and fragmentation of natural habitats

Source of the impact

Clearance of vegetation; prospecting activities.

Description of the impact

The construction of the prospecting and associated infrastructure will result in the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of natural habitat. Fragmentation of habitat will lead to the loss of migration corridors, in turn resulting in degeneration of the affected population's genetic make-up. This results in a subsequent loss of genetic variability between meta-populations occurring within the study site. Pockets of fragmented natural habitats hinder the growth and development of populations.

3.3.18 Encouragement of bush encroachment

Source of the impact

Clearing of vegetation; disturbances through prospecting activities.

Description of the impact

The possibility exists that bush encroaching species can multiply as a result of the disturbance interference in the natural ecosystem. While general clearing of the area and prospecting activities destroy natural vegetation, bush encroaching plants can increase due to their opportunistic nature in disturbed areas. If encroaching plants establish in disturbed areas, it may lower potential for future land use and decrease biodiversity. With proper mitigation, the impacts can be substantially reduced.

3.3.19 Proliferation of alien vegetation

Source of the impact

Clearing of vegetation; prospecting activities.

Description of the impact

The extent of alien invasive species in the area can increase as a result of the prospecting in the natural ecosystem. While general clearing of the area and prospecting activities destroy natural vegetation, invasive plants can increase due to their opportunistic nature in disturbed areas. If invasive plants establish in disturbed areas, it may cause an impact beyond the boundaries of the prospecting site. These alien invasive species are thus a threat to surrounding natural vegetation and can result in the decrease of biodiversity and

ecological value of the area. Therefore, if alien invasive species are not controlled and managed, their propagation into new areas could have a high impact on the surrounding natural vegetation in the long term. With proper mitigation, the impacts can be substantially reduced.

3.3.20 Loss of flora with conservation concern

Source of the impact

Removal of listed or protected plant species; during the construction of roads, plant site, as well as other necessary infrastructure; the placement of stockpiles; and the clearing of vegetation for prospecting.

Description of the impact

It is possible that protected species will be destroyed during the prospecting operation.

3.3.21 Loss of, and disturbance to indigenous vegetation

Source of the impact

The construction of roads, plant site, as well as other necessary infrastructure; the placement of stockpiles; and the clearing of vegetation for mining, materials storage and topsoil stockpiles; vehicular movement.

Description of the impact

Construction and prospecting activities on site will reduce the natural habitat for ecological systems to continue their operation. It is not expected that the areas of high ecological function will rehabilitate following disturbance events. Vehicle traffic generates lots of dust which can reduce the growth success and seed dispersal of many small plant species.

3.3.22 Noise and vibration:

Source of the impact

Noise generated by the vehicles and prospecting equipment.

Description of the impact

Prospecting for Diamonds (Alluvial); and Diamonds (General) which increase continuous noise levels; the disruption of current ambient noise levels; and the disruption of sensitive receptors by means of increased noise and vibration. This is particularly relevant to IAPs that reside in close proximity to the prospecting site and prospecting location.

3.3.23 Land use:

Source of the impact

Prospecting for Diamonds (Alluvial); and Diamonds (General).

Description of the impact

Loss of economic function of disturbed area during prospecting activities and potential loss of land capability post prospecting (limited to the prospecting areas and processing plant).

3.4 Listed Activities applied for in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA)

Table 1: Listed and Specified Activities

<p>Name of activity (e.g. Excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, loading, hauling and transport, water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc...etc...etc.)</p>	<p>Aerial extent of the activity (Ha or m²)</p>	<p>Listed Activity (mark with an X where applicable or affected)</p>	<p>Applicable Listing Notice (GNR544, GNR545 or GNR546 / Not listed GNR983, GNR984, GNR985/ Not listed)</p>
<p>Activity 9: "The development of infrastructure exceeding 1000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of water or storm water- (vii) with an internal diameter of 0.36 metres or more; or (viii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more;</p>	<p>Water distribution Pipelines</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>NEMA: LN1 (GNR327)</p>
<p>Activity 12: "The development of— The development of- (i) dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area, exceeds 100 square metres; or (ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 square metres or more; where such development occurs— (a) within a watercourse; (b) in front of a development setback; or (c) if no development setback exists, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse" Regulation GN R704, published on 4 June 1999 in terms of the National Water Act (Use of water for mining and related activities)</p>	<p>Clean and dirty water system It is anticipated that the operation will establish storm water control berms and trenches to separate clean and dirty water on the prospecting site.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>NEMA: LN1 (GNR327)</p>
<p>Activity 13: "The development of facilities or infrastructure for the off-stream storage of water, including dams and reservoirs, with a combined capacity of 50 000 cubic metres or more, unless such storage falls within the ambit of activity 16 in Listing Notice 2 of 2014"</p>	<p>Clean water dam or return water dam</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>NEMA: LN1 (GNR327)</p>

<p>Activity 14: “The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage and handling, of dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 80 cubic metres or more but not exceeding 500 cubic metres.</p>	<p>2 X 23 000l diesel tanks = 46 000l with capacity for storing of old oils and new oils to be calculated</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>NEMA: LN1(GNR327)</p>
<p>Activity 20: Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a prospecting right in terms of section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including –</p> <p>(a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to prospecting of a mineral resource; or</p> <p>(b) the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, extraction, classifying, crushing, screening or washing;</p> <p>But excluding the secondary processing of a mineral resource, including the smelting, beneficiation, reduction, refining, calcining or gasification of the mineral resource in which case activity 6 in Listing notice 2 applies.</p> <p>The Wahero operation directly relates to prospecting of a mineral resource (diamonds) and requires a prospecting right.</p>	<p>5007.3954 ha Although the total area will never be prospected and the footprint with the drilling and bulk sampling is calculated to be ±60ha.</p> <p>Invasive Prospecting Pits</p> <p>20 Trenches will be excavated with the following dimensions 100m X 200m = 40 ha pits that prove to contain gravels (tested positive). It is estimated that on average 3m of overburden (calcrete and soil) will be removed before accessing the gravel layer (average width 2m) which is host to the diamonds. The 5X bulk samples will be 200m X 200m (20 ha) X 0.5 – 5m deep.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>NEMA: LN1 (GNR327)</p>
<p>Activity 24: The development of a road-</p> <p>(ii) a road with a reserve wider than 13,5 meters, or where no reserve exists where the road is wider than 8 meters;</p>	<p>Access and haul roads</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>NEMA: LN1 (GNR 327)</p>
<p>Activity 15: The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for-</p> <p>(i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or</p> <p>(ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.</p>	<p>±60 ha</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>NEMA: LN2 (GNR325)</p>

<p>Activity 19: The removal and disposal of minerals contemplated in terms of section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including-</p> <p>(a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to prospecting of a mineral resource; or</p> <p>The primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening or washing.</p> <p>The Wahero operation directly relates to prospecting of a mineral resource (diamonds) and requires permission in terms of Section 20 (MPRDA), for the removal and disposal of bulk samples of any minerals.</p>	<p>5007 ha. Although the total area will never be prospected and the footprint with the bulk sampling is calculated to be ± 60 ha.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>NEMA: LN2 (GNR325)</p>
<p>Activity 15: The establishment of residue deposits resulting from activities which require a prospecting right.</p>	<p>0.3ha</p>		<p>NEMWA: Category A (GNR 633)</p>
<p>Office complexes Temporary workshop facilities Storage facilities Concrete bund walls and diesel depots Ablution facilities Topsoil stockpiles Overburden stockpiles Water tanks</p>	<p>± 200 m2 ± 300 m2 ± 2 000 m2 ± 250 m2 ± 30 m2 ± 500 m2 5 000 m2 3m x 3m = 9m² each</p>		<p>Not Listed</p>
<p>Waste disposal site (domestic and industrial waste): It is anticipated that the operation will establish a dedicated, fenced waste disposal site with a concrete floor and bund wall. The following types of waste will be disposed of in this area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small amounts of low-level hazardous waste in suitable receptacles. • Domestic waste. • Industrial waste. 	<p>15m x 30m = 450m²</p>		<p>Not Listed</p>

3.5 Decommissioning phase/ Closure Period:

The decommissioning phase will only commence once all the prospecting is completed. During decommissioning all erected structures, e.g. chemical toilets, fences on demarcated areas, equipment and access roads on permission of the surface owners will be rehabilitated to their previous state. Rehabilitation will be done concurrently with the prospecting and only limited outstanding work will be necessary when prospecting is ceased.

4 CONCLUSION

It is clear that the destruction of the natural habitat in the prospecting area is inevitable and that there would be both positive and negative impacts related to the prospecting activities. The significance of these impacts will however be determined by the success of the mitigation measures that will be implemented by mine management in line with the Approved Environmental Management Programme.



R.H. Oosthuizen
Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd