

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT (BID) FOR PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION IN THE REMAINING EXTENT AND PORTION 01 – 08 OF FARM ROOIDAM; THE REMAINING EXTENT AND PORTION 01 OF FARM BOKSPUTS 462; PORTION OF THE REMAINING EXTENT OF FARM KEIMOES 343; THE REMAINING EXTENT BRAKBOSCH KOLK 467 AND PORTION RE, 02 AND 04 OF FARM VAN ROOIS VLEY IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT OF GORDONIA IN NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

COMPETENT AUTHORITY: NORTHERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

DMRE REF: NC 30/5/1/1/2/13073 PR

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JULY 2022

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1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Colt Resources Pty Ltd has applied for a prospecting right for Antimony, Bismuth, Copper, Fluorspar, Lead, Molybdenum, Tin, Tungsten and Silver and the application was accepted by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy with reference NC 30/5/1/1/2/13073 PR. The proposed prospecting activities triggered listed activities in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations of 2014 as amended gazetted in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), no 107 of 1998. The EIA process must therefore be undertaken by an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP). Colt Resources Pty Ltd has appointed Mielelani Consultancy, an independent consulting company, to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in terms of the EIA Regulations of 2014 as amended, to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed project.

2 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed prospecting activities will be undertaken in in the Remaining Extent and Portion 01 – 08 of Farm Rooidam; the Remaining Extent and Portion 01 of Farm Bokspuits 462; Portion of the Remaining Extent of Farm Keimoes 343; the Remaining Extent Brakbosch Kolk 467 and Portion Re, 02 and 04 Of Farm Van Roois Vley in the Administrative District of Gordonia in Northern Cape Province. The proposed site is located approximately 27 km west of Upington .

3 Policy and Legislative Context

Applicable legislation and guidelines used to compile the report	Applicability to the proposed prospecting project
Constitution of South Africa, specifically section 24(a), (b)(i) – (iii).	The prospecting activities will only proceed after effective consultation to protect the Rights of interested and affected parties.
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) section 16(1)(a)-(c).	The application for prospecting right was lodged and all required documents submitted.
National Environmental Management Act (107; 1998) section 23(1) & (2), 24(1); & 24(4)(b)(i) – (vii).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The receiving environment will be thoroughly assessed; ✓ Probable impacts will be identified and their mitigation measures and monitoring mechanisms developed; ✓ Financial Provision for rehabilitation will be determined and the applicant will pay the amount before the right is issued; ✓ Affected and Interested Parties will be engaged and given opportunities to get involved in the EIA Process.
NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014 as amended; GNR 326 and GNR 327.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All triggered listed activities have been identified and applied for; ✓ The Basic Assessment Report and the Environmental Management Programme will be compiled in terms of Appendix 1 and 4 of GNR 326. ✓ The public participation will be done as per the said Regulations.

Applicable legislation and guidelines used to compile the report	Applicability to the proposed prospecting project
National Environmental Management: Waste Act	The project activities do not trigger a waste management license but proper waste management measures will be addressed in the EMPr.
Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999).	Investigations will be made to assess the Heritage Resources on site should there be any.
The National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (NEM:BA), 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), provides for:	The receiving environment will be assessed which will include investigation of the terrestrial ecology.
The National Water Act (NWA) (Act No. 36 of 1998) National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 Of 1998). Regulation 704 (GN 704) Regulations on use of water for mining and related activities	✓ There are watercourses within the proposed site, the activities must be conducted such that water availability and quality is not impacted.
Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act No. 29 of 1996);	Activity based risk assessment will be conducted prior undertaking the site prospecting activities.
Guideline document for the evaluation of the quantum of closure-related financial provision provided by a mine; 2005.	The financial provision will be calculated based on this guideline.

Applicable legislation and guidelines used to compile the report	Applicability to the proposed prospecting project
National Freshwater Ecosystems Priority Areas (NFEPA, Nel et al., 2011);	Investigations will be conducted to determine if there are any NFEPA Wetlands resources on site.
Mining and Biodiversity Guidelines 2013	The site sensitivity will be assessed against the Guideline
White Paper on Environmental Management Policy, 1997	Probable impacts will be investigated, assessed and mitigation measures provided.
White Paper on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa' s Biological Diversity, 1997	Investigations will be conducted to determine ecological site sensitivities
World Heritage Convention Act, 1999	Investigations will be conducted to identify heritage and cultural resources
Guideline on Need and Desirability, Department of Environmental Affairs; 2017	The Need and Desirability for the proposed project will be investigated, assessed and reported in terms of the guideline.
Stakeholder Engagement, Integrated Environmental Management, Information Series 3; 2002	The public Participation Process will be undertaken in terms of this guideline and the 2017 EIA Regulations.
Scoping, Integrated Environmental Management, Information Series 2, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), Pretoria; 2002	The project environmental scoping will be undertaken in terms of the guidelines. The scoping process will be undertaken to ensure that all key aspects of the proposed activities were understood and investigated.

Applicable legislation and guidelines used to compile the report	Applicability to the proposed prospecting project
Guideline 5: Assessment of Alternatives and Impacts in support of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006	Project alternatives will be investigated.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

Prospecting is the search of clues that indicates that there are ore bodies contain mineral deposit beneath the surface. It is generally the search of mineral resources, to determine if they are mineable at a profit. The confidence of mineral deposit is gained through using maps and historical data, geophysics, ground truthing, geochemistry which are considered non-invasive activities.

When the local geology is understood, siting for drilling can then be undertaken. Drilling is done with fairly large machinery that use diamond-tipped, hollow drill 'bits' which produce varying amounts of 'core' depending on the extensiveness of the drill program. Diamond-tipped bits are used because they can go through the hardest of rock, and the core produced is cylindrical and not typically more than a couple inches in diameter. The details of each drill hole (including direction and depth) are recorded in much detail, each meter of core is marked with the depth that it came from and which hole, if there's been multiple drilled.

Once core has been obtained, samples are then sent to a laboratory facility to be 'assayed', which is essentially assessing the ore body physical and chemical properties in the rock. Using this data from the assaying, along with the records of where the assayed drill core came from, the data is re-interpreted to determine subsequent phases of follow-up drilling. If drilling continues, different drilling techniques are used to build confidence in the deposit by determining the size and grade of the 'strike' and 'dip'.

The objective will be to produce a 3D resource model of where and how the ore body is located underground. All this information is used to complete an 'official resource estimate', which is a non-biased report that is required to have been developed by a 'Qualified Person' (QP). The 'Official Resource Estimate' will outline the categories of mineral resources (inferred, indicated, and measured) as well as the quantity and grade of each resource category.

Prospecting activities will be undertaken in five different phases of which each is dependent on the preceding phase. Each phase will provide information that will determine whether the prospecting activities should be continued or abolished.

4.1 Phase 1: Literature review and Field Mapping

4.1.1 Literature Review

Phase 1 will include the collection and interpretation of all available data and the compilation of a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database. The information to be collected will include aerial photos, Orthophoto, aeromagnetic data, Topo-cadastral maps, and geological maps, results of historic exploration programmes and any other published literature and maps. The desktop study will aid in compiling a preliminary geological model of the area to be utilized in the planning geological mapping and sighting of drill holes. It also includes accruing results from the companies that has already worked on the area. This provides information such as geological setting, biodiversity as well as water management.

4.1.2 Mapping

Generally mapping involves the geologist walking the area and making observations which are then recorded on a map. To enhance the quality and reliability of geological maps data obtained during geophysical surveys will be used. Mapping is completed that meaningful structural and geological data may be derived from it and to confirm that the desktop study is accurate.

4.2 Phase 2: Geophysical Survey

The applicant will undertake aeromagnetic surveys to map the subsurface lithology without undertaking invasive prospecting activities. The aeromagnetic survey is critical for locating ore bodies. Once the position of the ore is known the drilling sites can then be sited. A provisional drill sites will be made available with Draft Reports. The provisional plan will be updated based on the outcome of the geophysical surveys.

4.3 Phase 3: Discovery Drilling and Sampling

The results of the Phase 1 and 2 will be used to assist in the ideal location of drill holes at maximum depth of 100 m. Cores will be sampled and prepared for laboratory analysis. This phase is aimed at establishing if there are ore deposits within the proposed site.

4.4 Phase 4: Sample analysis/ Assaying

The assaying will be conducted to determine the mineral content for each core at a South African National Accreditation System (SANAS) accredited laboratory.

Sample analysis will inform if there are applied ore deposits within the proposed site. Should there be ore deposits applied on site, preliminary economic assessment will be conducted.

4.5 Phase 5: Preliminary economic assessment

A preliminary economic assessment is a study conducted to determine whether a project has the potential to be viable. At this stage, the mineralization, regardless of its quantity and quality, is always considered to be a mineral resource. This study is generally based on industry standards rather than derived from detailed site-specific data.

4.6 Phase 6: Resource drilling and sampling

Subsequent to Phase 3 drilling, the results will be used to design a systematic drill holes to define the site resource. This drilling programme will be more focussed on parts on which the ore deposits were intersected. At this point the position of the systematic drill holes is provisional and subjected to change based on outcomes of various phases.

4.7 Phase 7: Pre-feasibility study

The pre-feasibility and feasibility studies are more detailed. By the time a decision is made to proceed with a pre-feasibility study, a preliminary mineral resource report has been finalized and an orebody model demonstrating its shape, tonnes, and grade is available. A resource cannot be converted to a reserve unless it backed up by at least a pre-feasibility study. Their results will show with more certainty whether the project is viable. At this point, the mineral resource, or a portion thereof, becomes a mineral reserve. The activities associated with the Prospecting Work Programme will be scheduled over a period of five years

4.8 Activities associated with the proposed prospecting

4.8.1 Site Access

The undertaking of prospecting activities will require access into privately owned properties. Access into these properties must be through access agreements contracts signed between each property owner and Colt Resources (Pty) Ltd . The access agreements will be a legal document effective from the date of signing until the exit contract is signed off. The access agreement contracts will detail specific conditions relevant to each property owner.

4.8.2 Access roads

There is an existing road through the site, the same road will be primary access road into the prospecting area. New access roads will be created to reach the drilling stations.

4.8.3 Drill station establishment

The establishment of the drill stations will chiefly be dictated to by the underlying geology, however sensitive features must be protected at all times. The provided drill stations layout map is provisional and subjected to change based on outcomes of other preceding phases.

4.8.4 Core Drilling

The primary objective is to obtain drill cores for assaying. The affected parties must be consulted and informed of the drilling programme which details the duration of the proposed activities and their input be incorporated into the programme.

4.9 Project scheduling

The department of Mineral Resources and Energy allows for a maximum of five (5) years to conduct prospecting activities. The five years' period will include project planning and sourcing of the required materials and equipment.

5 THE EIA PROCESS

The proposed ore prospecting activities have triggered activities listed in Listing Notice 1 (GNR 327) of the EIA Regulations and therefore require a Basic Assessment Process to be undertaken

5.1 LISTED ACTIVITIES

Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity	Listed Activity	Applicable Listing Notice	Waste Management Authorisation
Any 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).	Extent of application area: 45 733.53 Ha	X	GNR 983 – Listing 1: Activity 20	N/A
The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation. The clearance will be to make way for: <u>18 Drill pad areas and temporary storage area</u>	≤ 1.9 ha	X	GNR 983 – Listing 1: Activity 27	N/A
The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres in g . Northern Cape: ii . outside urban areas; (ee) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans: The established roads will have a width of 4m within a naturally vegetated area, the existing roads will not be sufficient to access all drill areas, therefore more will be required.	Access roads with width of 4m	X	GNR 324 Activity 4 (e) (i) (ee)	NA
Storage of hydrocarbon storage (1 000 litres) this will be in a mobile bowser equipped with open/shut valve				

Name of Activity	Aerial Extent of the Activity	Listed Activity	Applicable Listing Notice	Waste Management Authorisation
Temporary campsite: This will be located on already disturbed area.	800 m ²			
Ablution facility (mobile hired toilets closer to each drill site)	100 m ²			

6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The public participation process is the process of identifying, inviting and engaging with potential and registered interested and affected parties (I&APs). According to Chapter 6 of the EIA Regulation of 2017 (GNR 326), the I&APs (potential and registered) must be notified about the proposed Prospecting activities through fixed notices, newspaper advert, and written notices (SMS, WhatsApp, emails, etc.).

The registered IAPs must in terms of this regulation be provided with a minimum of 30 days to review all environmental reports which in minimum must be the Basic Assessment Report and the Environmental Management Programme.

An I&APs register will be maintained for submission to Limpopo Department of Mineral Resources and Energy on completion of the Public Participation Process. All the received correspondence will be included in the final reports to be submitted to the LP DMRE.

What Public Participation is not?

- Not a public relations exercise;
- Not a means to satisfy personal grievances – rather to record issues related to the proposed construction activities and to respond to them

What is expected from the Public?

- The Public is expected to participate and be involved in the decision making by giving relevant comments to the project.

6.1 HOW CAN YOU GET INVOLVED

- By responding (by phone, fax or e-mail) to our invitation and confirm your involvement in the process
- By completing the attached comment sheet/ form and mailing or faxing before the 30 days' public participation time period is over.
- By telephonically contacting consultants if you have a query, comment on the project within 30-days public participation process period.

6.2 NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT:

The Environmental Reports will be made available to all registered Interested and Affected Parties through emails for review for a period of 30 days from 18 July 2022 ending on the 17th August 2022. The reports will also be emailed upon request.

6.3 HOW TO CONTACT US

In order to participate in the process and/or provide comments and or to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&APs) pertaining to the above-proposed activity, you are invited to contact Mielelani Consultancy within the prescribed time period. We may be contacted as follows:

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See the comment sheet appended to this BID

