

Kophia Diamonds (Pty) Ltd
Background Information Document

Public participation process

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR A MINING RIGHT FOR DIAMONDS (IN KIMBERLITES) 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).

FS30/5/1/2/2/10052MR

**PORTION 4 OF FARM BLAUBOSCHFONTEIN NO. 229, BOSHOF,
FREE STATE REGION**

*Compiled by Ms. R.H. Oosthuizen
Wadala Mining and Consulting (Pty) Ltd*

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

We must inform you that Kophia Diamonds (Pty) Ltd (“The applicant”) has applied for a Mining Right on Portion 4 of Farm Blaauboschfontein No. 229, in the Administrative District of Boshof, Free State Province (41.0119 (Forty One comma zero one one nine hectares)).

The application was submitted to the Regional Manager, Department of Mineral Resources (“DMR”) situated at 65 Phakamile Mabija Street, Kimberley, 8301 with contact number 053 – 80 71700. The mentioned application was accepted on 13 November 2018 and the prescribed Scoping Report must be submitted on or before 7 January 2018.

2. PURPOSE OF THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

The purpose of this document is:

- To notify potential stakeholders of the application for a Mining Right for diamonds (in kimberlites) which was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) with Reference NC30/5/1/2/2/10052MR
- Provide background information regarding the proposed Mining Right application for Kophia Diamonds (Pty) Ltd.
- To notify potential stakeholders that an application for a Water Use Licence will be prepared and submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation.
- 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.

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

3. A BRIEF OVERVIEW

Kophia Diamonds (Pty) Ltd (“The applicant”) has applied for a Mining Right on the above mentioned farm situated in the Magisterial District of Boshof, Free State Province to mine for diamonds (in Kimberlites).

Blaauwboch Diamond mine is situated 23km East of the small town of Boshof in the Free State province - 75km east-north-east of Kimberley, Northern Cape Province in the Republic of South Africa.

3.1 Proposed activity description

3.1.1 Mining Process:

3.1.1.1 Mining of Dumps

The mined out dumps are reclaimed by utilising an excavator or loader to load the kimberlite material on a truck which transports the material to the treatment facility.

3.1.1.2 Opencast Mining

The Kimberlite blow and fissure is mined by conventional opencast mining methods. Topsoil will be removed where after it will be stored separately on the high ground of the proposed mining. Overburden will be removed from the pit using an excavator to a level where diamond bearing material are exposed which will be removed by an excavator and loaded onto a tipper truck. The material will then be transported to the treatment facility. Tipper trucks will transport waste rock and tailings from the plant back to the excavation as part of concurrent rehabilitation. Topsoil stored at the beginning of the mining operation will be utilized for the final rehabilitation of backfilled areas.

3.1.1.3 Underground Mining(only when declared safe)

The Kimberlite is mined underground by means of inclined chambering which is essentially a combination of shrinkage, stoping and caving in which, advantage is taken of the pressure exerted by the loose rock, which through the collapse of the kimberlite pipe walls, accumulates in the open excavations. Underground Mining will only take place after maximum depth has been reached by the opencast mining and when declared safe.

3.1.2 Recovery Process

The recovery process begins as the material passes through the rotary washing pans. Here it is mixed with puddle, which has a specific gravity of 1,25 in comparison with the specific gravity of a diamond which is 3,5. The slurry is kept in suspension by revolving arms with triangular teeth. The heavy concentrate settles to the bottom with most of the bigger diamonds and moves to the outer rim of the pan where it is drawn off. In all it amounts to about one percent of the total product. The lighter mass revolving in the pan eventually escapes over a weir in the middle, and runs over screens which separate particles bigger than 10mm in diameter from smaller ones. The oversize goes to a re-crush section and runs through the process again.

The residue is passed over smaller screens sifting concentrate down to 3mm and the oversize is disposed of as waste coarse tailings. The material is less than 3mm across is pumped into a hydro cyclone, where the sand is removed from the circuit to the waste tailings and the clean puddle returned to the puddle tank and back to the pan where concentrate is recovered. The

concentrate which emerges from the pan is washed and will report to flow-sort bins. These bins are locked, labelled, sealed and transported by road to the Head Office in Kimberley for further processing and sorting. The undersize is pumped back to the pan for reclamation.

The ore is removed from the bins, screened into coarse medium and fines. The whole process is hands off for security reasons. The concentrate is passed into a Polus-M Boernevestnik machine where diamonds are ejected as it passes through the machine. This concentrate is dried and sorted manually.

3.2 Rehabilitation

The primary objective is to obtain a closure certificate at the end of the life of the mine at minimum cost and in as short a time period as possible whilst still complying with the requirements of the Minerals Act.

To realise this, the following objectives must be achieved:

- Rehabilitate the claims area to the satisfaction of all relevant parties.
- Maintain underground water quality throughout the life of the operation.
- Rehabilitate all dangerous excavations or subsidence on surface.

Infrastructure areas

- Dispose of all saleable assets and identify alternative uses of as much of the infrastructure as possible.
- Remove/dismantle the infrastructure in-situ and ensure that all foundations and debris are removed.
- Rip or plough the surface of the roads, vehicle maintenance yard, storage areas and infrastructure sites to a depth of 300mm, then level and contour the area.
- Wherever possible, spread topsoil which was previously stored for this purpose evenly over the whole area to its original depth.
- Fertilise the area if required.
- Seed the site with a vegetation seed mix adapted to reflect the local indigenous flora.
- Monitor the rate of rehabilitation. If this does not manifest as a minimum of 50% cover of appropriate species, then a suitable program must be implemented to achieve the required coverage.
- This program will include the addition of fertiliser and an appropriate rate and seeding.

Mine residue deposits

- Profile the tailings dumps and the slimes dams (initially with slope gradients of 45° to have slopes not exceeding 18° and re-vegetate. Retain all necessary drain systems to control seepage from the slimes dam.

- Doze a wall along the top edge of the tailings dump to stop rainwater running down the sides and causing erosion.
- Rehabilitate and vegetate the slimes dams to a minimum cover of 50%. If the cover is less than this, a suitable program must be implemented to achieve the required 50% coverage. This program will include the addition of fertiliser and an appropriate rate and seeding.
- Backfill / level the storage dam as well as stormwater trenches, toe trenches and other excavations.
- Compact redundant French drains and cover these with a final layer of topsoil to a height of 10cm above the surrounding ground surface.
- Remove all waste material of all descriptions inclusive of receptacles, scrap, rubble and tyres entirely from the mining area and disposal facility.
- Remove all contaminated soil associated with the above waste and disposal sites and dispose of at a suitable waste disposal facility.
- No waste will be burned or buried on site.
- Reshape areas where demolition and excavations has taken place to control surface water drainage.
- Self-sustaining vegetation will result in the control of erosion and dust. Nothing further is required.

The long term stability of any environment where underground mining activity has taken place cannot be guaranteed. In this regard no new developments will be allowed above mined areas.

Sealing of underground workings

- Current thinking is that all infrastructure with no future use or resale value and most of the structures will be removed / demolished.
- Once all items of value have been removed from underground, the shafts will be closed and sealed in order to prevent access. It is unlikely that they will be filled, in all probability mitigation / management will make provision for fencing off these areas. The advice of the mine safety inspectors will be sought and their requirements adhered to.
- Stormwater channels will be excavated on the surface to ensure that the shaft and plant areas remain reasonably dry in the event of heavy downpours.
- The claims area will be fenced off.

Rehabilitation of ramps, roads and voids

- Fertilise the area as required.
- Should subsidence or voids occur, these will be filled with kimberlite tailings or a suitable security fence will be erected around the opening should backfilling prove impractical (such actions will determine in consultation with the mine safety inspectorate, and guidelines addressing such issues obtained).
- Dangerous excavations will be fenced off with appropriate danger signs displayed conspicuously on the fencing.

- Remove all non-natural material used for the construction of roads and ramps that could hamper the re-vegetation of these areas.
- All roads will be ripped or ploughed, fertilised and seeded, providing the new landowner does not want them to remain.

Maintenance

Post decommissioning maintenance will be continued until such time that closure is approved. These activities are as follows:

- Monitoring of vegetation and progress.
- Monitoring of surface and ground water quality.
- Monitoring of erosion on rehabilitated areas (and especially the slash hole slopes).
- Monitoring of subsidence (tailings dumps, surface outcrop of dyke).
- Monitoring of slime dam walls.

The aim of the environmental management plan is for rehabilitation to be self-sustaining, so that the least possible aftercare is required.

On completion of the mining operation, the various surfaces, including the access road, will finally be rehabilitated as follows:

- Any compacted area will be ripped to a depth of 300mm,
- Where possible, the topsoil or growth medium will be returned and landscaped.
- All equipment and other items used during the operational period will be removed from the site.

Rehabilitation of the secured storage areas

Upon the completion of the mining operation, the above areas will be cleared of any remaining contaminated soil which will be placed in acceptable containers and removed with any other industrial waste to a recognized disposing facility by an approved 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 300 mm, where possible, and any available topsoil, previously stored adjacent the site, distributed evenly to its original depth over the entire 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.

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 Programme 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.

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 especially if the actions which will be contained in the Environmental Management Programme is implemented
- Long-term stability of rehabilitated land
One of the main aims of any rehabilitated ground will be to obtain a self-sustaining and stable environment as an end result.

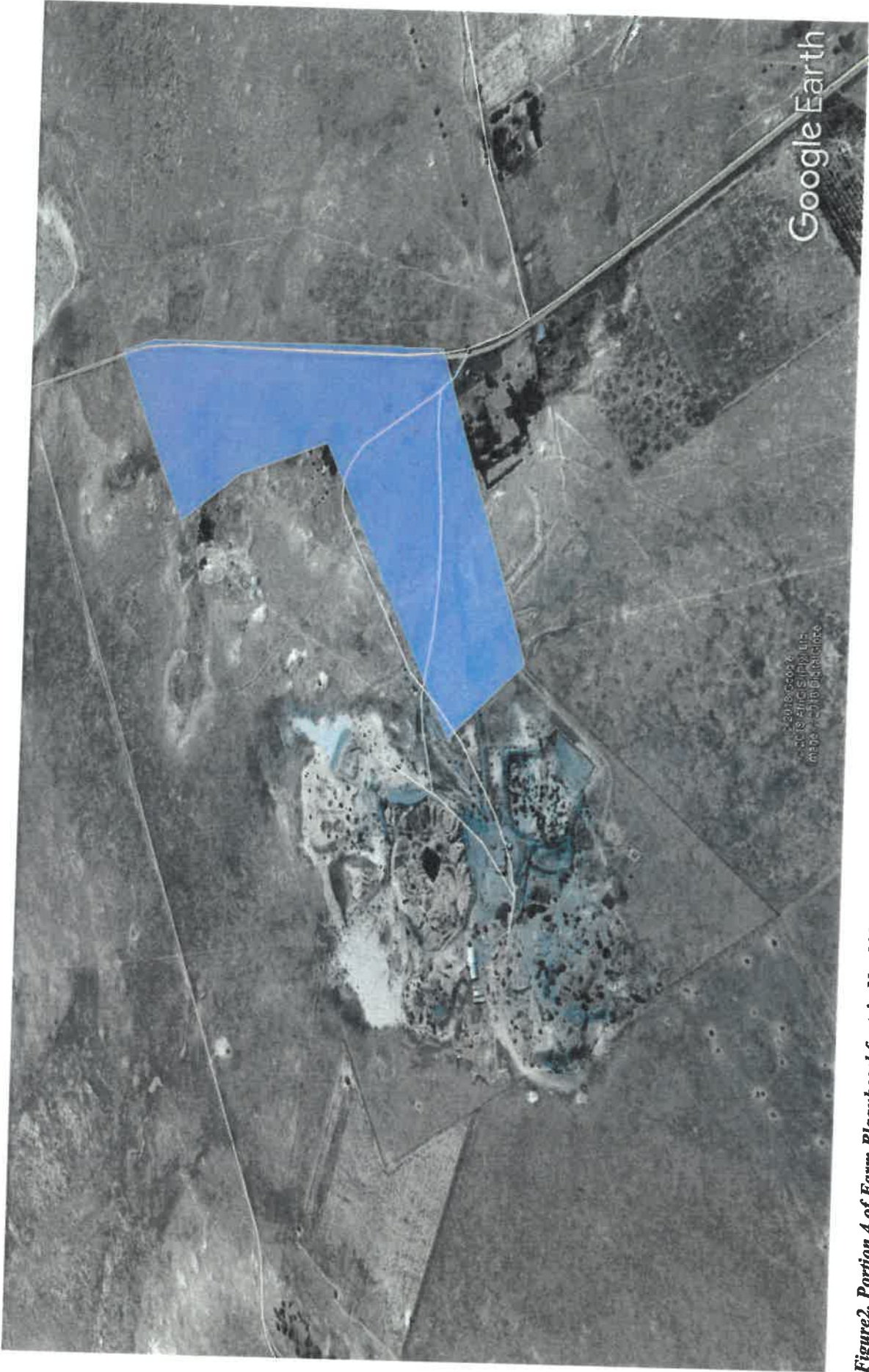


Figure 2. Portion 4 of Farm Blaauboschfontein No. 229, in the Administrative District of Boshof locality indicated in purple

3.3 Foreseen Environmental Impacts

3.3.1 Geology

Source of the impact

Underground mining and Mechanical reclamation operation of the tailings material (mineral resource) that will be removed in totality to a plant facility (PF).

Description of the impact

The geology has already been destroyed as part of the historically opencast and underground mining operations. The result of processing of the original ore material was the generation of tailings deposit that are being found on the mining site.

During the life of mine the existing tailings deposit are going to be reclaimed in its entirety up to the original soil footprint and surface level and the tailings material will be loaded and hauled to an existing PF. The entire reclamation project should be seen as a rehabilitation exercise that will mean that the tailings deposit footprint areas are being rehabilitated and removed from the immediate area to an identified area.

3.3.2 Topography

Source of the impact

Disturbance of the surface drainage by mining and mechanical reclamation of TD tailings material.

Description of the impact

- **Change in landform:**

No new permanent landscape features will be created, by upgrading access roads, contractor office site, and temporary stockpiles of tailings.

The original topographical form and level will be obtained through the reclamation of the (TD) up to the underlying soil footprint.

- **Disturbance of the surface drainage:**

The surface drainage as such is already disturbed as the result of previous mining activities (opencast mining and the resultant tailings deposit facility and rock dumps, etc.

3.3.3 Soil

Source of the impact

Kophia Diamonds mining and reclamation operation:

- Establishment of certain infrastructure and also impacts from historical mining operations.
- Spillage of hazardous material; runoff.
- The mixing of soil during site preparation, compaction there-off and potential pollution (spillages of fuel and oil etc.).

Description of the impact

The access road & site office establishment, and eventually rehabilitation of listed structures will cause the compaction of soil. At the same time a certain surface area is therefore alienated (although only temporarily).

The tailings dump comprises of excavations not all associated with mining and the historic tailings deposit (TD) that had already compacted and alienated a certain surface area. The active mining surface area (alienated) would be restricted to the indicated (mapped) TD site at any given time (in relation to area of application of the mining right. With the ultimate removal and rehabilitation of the TD footprint areas the compaction of the surface areas will be alleviated.

There is a possibility that equipment may leak oil during the mining process, thus causing surface spillages. The hydrocarbon soil contamination will render the soil unusable unless it is decontaminated and treated. The storage of fuels on site might have an impact on soil if not properly monitored and maintained to avoid leakages. 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.

Loss of soil fertility and soil degradation

3.3.4 Land Capability

Source of the impact

Kophia Diamonds mining and reclamation operation

Description of the impact

Existing loss of land capability which could support infrastructure such as housing.

The area (occupied by the existing Tailings Deposit) where the reclamation operations will focus, is and had been alienated for any other form of land use. No other activity is currently possible other than mining.

Once the tailings (TD) have been reclaimed and the footprint areas properly being rehabilitated, some vegetation cover will be established. The Tailings Dump (TD) reclamation exercise should be seen as a big positive action to ensure some return of land capability.

3.3.5 Land Use

Source of the impact

Kophia Diamonds mining and reclamation operation

Description of the impact

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

Existing change in land use in particular areas impacted on by previous mining activities (Tailings deposit facilities, etc):

The area (occupied by the existing Tailings Deposit) where the reclamation operations will focus is and had been alienated for any other form of land use. No other activity is currently possible other than mining.

Once the tailings deposit (TD) is being totally reclaimed and the footprint areas properly being rehabilitated, some vegetation cover will be established.

Therefore the whole TD reclamation exercise should be seen as a positive rehabilitation activity which will ensure the return of a possible alternative land use option after a few years.

3.3.6 Vegetation (Encouragement of bush encroachment)

Source of the impact

Clearing of vegetation; disturbances through mining activities.

Description of the impact

The possibility exists that bush encroaching species can multiply as a result of the disturbance interference in the current natural ecosystem. While general clearing of the area and mining 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.

3.3.7 Proliferation of alien vegetation

Source of the impact

Clearing of vegetation; mining activities.

Description of the impact

The extent of alien invasive species in the area can increase as a result of the mining in the current natural ecosystem. While general clearing of the area and mining 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 mining 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.

3.3.8 Loss of flora with conservation concern

Source of the impact

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

Description of the impact

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

3.3.9 Loss of and disturbance to indigenous vegetation

Source of the impact

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

Loading and hauling activities will disturb indigenous vegetation that has established over the past years on the disturbed area where the Blaauwbosch dump was established.

Wind erosion from the TD complex and other adjacent surface areas devoid of vegetation cover.

Description of the impact

Construction and mining activities on site will reduce the natural habitat for ecological systems to continue their operation. The Vehicle traffic generates dust which can reduce the growth success and seed dispersal of many small plant species.

The majority of the surface area is already disturbed by existing mining activities (Open pits, tailings deposits, waste rock dumps, access roads, etc.)

Loss of vegetation and dust coverage of adjacent vegetation.

3.3.10 Disturbance, displacement and killing of fauna

Source of the impact

The flora which normally serves as habitat for animals has already been disturbed and (changed by the existing TD complex and other associated mining activities) and may further be disturbed by the mining activities.

Clearance of vegetation in order to reclaim the Tailings Dump(TD).

Increase in noise and vibration; human and vehicular movement on site resulting from the mining and reclamation operation in mining activities.

Description of the impact

Existing wildlife habitat destruction /change / disturbance

The transformation of natural habitats due to mining 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 mining 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.

The construction of the mining and associated infrastructure will result in the loss of connectivity and fragmentation of natural habitats. 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.

As rehabilitation progresses the habitat of certain species will be restored/created (Closure objective). Animals will probably only move back when human movement is limited.

3.3.11 Surface Water

Source of the impact

The clearance of vegetation and the traffic on access roads will all contribute to an increase in the silt load.

Description of the impact

During the mining, 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 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.

Increased silt load

3.3.12 Ground Water

Source of the impact

- Mining activities associated with the reclaiming of the Tailings Dump using heavy equipment such as excavators, trucks and front-end loaders.
- Dewatering of mineshaft.

Description of the impact

Possible Pollution of underground water sources with possible spillages from diesel or oil from earth moving equipment, truck, etc. could become a source of groundwater pollution, if not handled responsibly. Any re-fuelling of equipment will be restricted to the temporary storage area.

The containment of run-off water on site (to prevent potentially contaminated run-off entering the surface water stream) and the disturbance of the ore body surface during the loading of tailings may result in a higher rate of ingress and may cause the contamination of groundwater.

The TD reclamation operation is a dry mechanically loading and hauling operation and therefore would not have an impact.

Water for processing, dust suppression purposes sourced from the dewatering of nearby mine shaft which may have an influence on groundwater levels, however continued monitoring will be done and reported on.

3.3.13 Air quality deterioration

Source of the impact

Kophia Diamonds mining and reclamation operation.

Sources of atmospheric emissions associated with the mining operations are likely to include fugitive dust from reclamation activities and vehicle entrainment of gravel roads.

Description of the impact

Dust will be generated during the mechanically reclamation of the tailings (excavating, stockpiling, loading) and transportation (hauling with 40 ton trucks) via gravel roads (mine access roads and public roads)

3.3.14 Noise and vibration

Source of the impact

Kophia diamonds mining and reclamation operation will 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 mining/ reclamation site location.

Description of the impact

Noise will be generated during the mechanically tailings reclamation and mining operation (excavating, stockpiling & loading and transportation). Noise will be a nuisance factor.

The TD reclamation operation is located on an existing Tailings Dump site, known as the Blaauwbosch Dumps.

3.3.15 Heritage resources (Archaeological and Cultural Sites)

Source of the impact

Kophia Diamonds mining and TD reclamation 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.

No evidence could as yet be found of any such sites and/or objects on the mining or TD reclamation site itself.

Should any heritage features and/or objects be located or observed, a heritage specialist will be contacted immediately. Observed or located heritage features and/or objects may not be disturbed or removed in any way until such time that a heritage specialist

has been able to make an assessment as to the significance of the site (or material) in question. This is valid for graves and cemeteries as well.

3.3.16 Visual Aspects

Source of the impact

The Kophia Diamonds TD reclamation infrastructure, the reclamation of the kimberlite and visibility of dust will be sources of impact.

Description of the impact

The mining and TD reclamation operation will be visible from some roads.

The mechanical mining and tailings reclamation operation will take some years to complete. After some years no tailings deposit will be visible anymore. The TD footprint areas will be rehabilitated and will blend in with the surrounding landscape. The operation may have some positive impact on the visual aspects once the Tailings Dump has been removed from the closest boundary.

3.3.17 Traffic

Source of the impact

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

Description of the impact

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

3.3.18 Socio Economics

Source of the impact

Additional employment opportunities created.

Description of the impact

The mining operation can create various job opportunities for local people. The mining activities can also destroy the land capability and land use although it is unlikely as the dumps are removed to original surface level.

There would be an increase in Socio – Economic Activity at local level.

The project in itself would ensure that some workers would be provided with employment. The projected mining and TD reclamation operations will proceed for some time. Job creation plays a major role in increasing the economic well-being of employees and their dependants.

Once all mining and TD reclamation operations cease the associated employment would no longer be available which would then again have a negative socio economic impact in so far as economic activity is concerned.

3.3.19 Interested & Affected Parties

Source of the impact

Kophia Diamonds mining and TD reclamation operation can create loss of trust and a good standing relationship between the IAPs and the mining company.

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.
- Dust from the mining and reclamation operation and also the dust from access roads when trucks travel gravel roads (mine and public).
- Accidents: vehicles need to adhere to speed limits.
- Fire prevention: The mine should also prevent any fire from starting at the mine and spreading towards the adjacent residential area.

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

NAME OF ACTIVITY (E.g. for prospecting – drill site, site camp, abutment facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route, etc. ... etc. ... etc. E.g. for mining – excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, abutment, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc. ... etc. ... etc.)	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m ²	LISTED ACTIVITY (Mark with an X where applicable or affected).	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE (GNR 544, GNR 545 or GNR 546)	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). (Mark with an X)
Activity 17 of NEMA Listing Notice 2 "Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a mining right [section 22 of MPRDA], including infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to the extraction of a mineral resource ..."	41.0119 ha	X	GNR 984	
Activity 21 of NEMA Listing Notice 2 Any activity including the operation of that activity associated with the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, reduction, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening and washing but excluding the smelting, beneficiation, refining, calcining or gasification of the mineral resource in which case activity 6 in this Notice applies.	1 ha will be used for the processing plant and associated infrastructure.	X	GNR 984	
Activity 24(ii) of NEMA Listing Notice 1	±5 000m ² on the Area.	X	GNR983	

The development of haul roads 15m wide with no reserve				
Activity 56(ii) of NEMA Listing Notice 1 The continuous lengthening (and rehabilitation) of haul roads 15m wide with no reserve	±5 000m ² on the Area.	X	GNR983	
Activity 15 of NEMA Listing Notice 2 "The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation, excluding where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for- (i) The undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) Maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan."	A total of 20 hectares will be physically disturbed were the diamond material will be removed and washed.	X	GNR984	
Activity 10 of NEMA Listing Notice 3: "The development of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 30 but not exceeding 80 cubic meters."	250m ²	X	GNR985	
Activity 9 of Category A under the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008	The disposal of inert waste of 10 000 tons, excluding the disposal of such waste for the purposes of levelling and building which has been		GNR 633	X

	authorised by other legislation.		
<p>Activity 15 of Category A under the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008 The continuous establishment and reclamation of temporary stockpiles resulting from activities which require a mining right.</p>	20 000m ²	GNR 633	X
<p>OTHER ACTIVITIES (Associated infrastructure not considered to be listed activities)</p> <p>Temporary Workshop Facilities Storage Facilities</p> <p>Concrete Bund walls and diesel Depots Ablution Facilities</p> <p>Topsoil Stockpiles</p> <p>Overburden Stockpiles</p>	<p>±3000m²</p> <p>±3000m²</p> <p>±2500m²</p> <p>±2500m²</p>	NOT LISTED	

3.5 Decommissioning phase/ Closure Period:

The decommissioning phase will only commence once all the mining is completed. During decommissioning all erected structures, e.g. ablution facilities, fences on demarcated areas, equipment and access roads on permission of the surface owners will be rehabilitated to an accepted standard. Rehabilitation will be done as far as practically possible concurrently with the mining and it is envisaged that only limited outstanding work will be necessary when mining ceases.

4. CONCLUSION

It is clear that the destruction of the natural habitat in the mining area is inevitable and that there would be both positive and negative impacts related to the mining 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 report.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R.H. Oosthuizen', enclosed within a circular stamp or seal.

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