

# **BOKAMOSO EXPLORATION (PTY) LTD**

**(2019/472209/07)**

## **Background Information Document**

### **Public participation process**

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT FOR DIAMONDS (ALLUVIAL); DIAMONDS (DIA); 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).**

**NC30/5/1/1/2/12563PR**

**PORTION 6 (EMIL – A PORTION OF PORTION 3 (ONVERWAG)) OF THE FARM ELANDS DRIFT 159 REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 1 OF THE FARM SLANGHEAVEL 160 BARKLYWES DISTRICT, NORTHERN CAPE**

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

# BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

## 1. INTRODUCTION

We must inform you that Bokamoso Exploration (Pty) Ltd (“The applicant”) has applied for a Prospecting Right on Portion 6 (Emil – a Portion of Portion 3 (Onverwag)) of the farm Elands Drift 159 remaining extent of Portion 1 of the farm Slangheavel within the Barkly-Wes District, Northern Cape (1079.1889 hectares).

The application was submitted to the Regional Manager, Department of Mineral Resources (“DMR”) situated at 41 Schmidtsdrift Road, Telkom Building, Kimberley, 8301 with contact number 053 – 807 1722 on 19 February 2020.

## 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); diamonds (DIA); diamonds (general) which was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) with Reference **NC30/5/1/1/2/12563PR**
- Provide background information regarding the proposed Prospecting Right application for Bokamoso Exploration (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.

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

## 3. A BRIEF OVERVIEW

Bokamoso Exploration (Pty) Ltd (“The applicant”) has applied for a Prospecting Right on 19 February 2020 on the above mentioned farms situated in the Magisterial District of Barkly-Wes, Northern Cape Province to mine for diamonds (alluvial); diamonds (DIA); diamonds (general).

Barkly-Wes is a town on the northern-bank of the Vaal River, in the province of the Northern Cape, in South Africa. The application area is about 60 km northwest of

Kimberley. The area falls within the Dikgatlong Municipality. The Barkly Wes district and, in particular, the towns Barkly Wes and Windsorton, are historically important diamond mining centres, with both alluvial and kimberlite deposits having been mined for over 100 years.

### **3.1 Proposed activity description**

Prospecting activities described in this Prospecting Work Programme (“PWP”) are designed to determine the gravel resource potential of the proposed application area. The prospecting activities will include invasive methods. A suitable level of feasibility study (technical and economic evaluation) will also be undertaken.

The prospecting activities will be invasive. Subsequent phases will be of the invasive-type, typically drilling a proposed drilling programme of 150 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-meter plastic bags. These sample bags are placed in groups of 10 to represent ten meters. The holes drilled can vary from 6m to 10 m depth; this 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 related to the Prospecting Work Programme. The total duration of the prospecting and evaluation activities is planned for five (5) years.

#### **Imagery Analysis & Geological Mapping**

High-resolution satellite images will be studied and used to geologically map the application area. Contacts between various lithologies will be mapped and specific attention will be given to delineate and define areas underlain by alluvial gravels.

#### **Invasive Activities**

##### **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 6 -10 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 riverbed or any lower terraces and drilling will specifically be targeted to the higher terraces.

A proposed drilling programme of 150 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 10 m 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.

## **PHASE 3**

### **Analytical Desktop Study**

The project geologist monitors the programme, consolidates and processes the data and amends the programme depending on the results. This is a continuous process throughout the programme and continues even when no prospecting is done on the ground.

Each physical phase of prospecting is followed by desktop studies involving interpretation and modelling of all data gathered. These studies will determine the manner in which the work programme is to proceed in terms of activity, quantity, resources, expenditure and duration.

## **DESCRIPTION OF BULK SAMPLING ACTIVITIES**

This activity requires that an application IN TERMS OF Section 20 of the Act is specifically included in your application for a prospecting Right and cannot be proceeded with if such permission is not specifically granted.

(Bulk sampling is a sampling technique ONLY- it cannot be used to conduct mining operations. The following table must be completed for Bulk Sampling).

**Table 6.1: Bulk Sampling Activities**

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 52500 excavated of which 31500 will be screened out and will never reach the processing plant. For a reserve determination we need at least 1000 000 m <sup>3</sup>		
Locality		See figure 4		
Volume Overburden (Waste)		600 000 TRENCHING AND 262500 BULK SAMPLES		
Volume Ore		300 000 TRENCHING AND 157 500 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		

### 3.2 Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of drill-sites and bulk sampling sites will be done concurrently as each hole or trench is completed. Access road rehabilitation is carried out when all prospecting phases are completed at the end of the prospecting activities. Rehabilitated sites will be monitored after work has been completed to ensure vegetation growth re-occurs.

On completion of the prospecting 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 returned and landscaped.

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

o 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 300 mm, 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.

o 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.

o Maintenance (Aftercare)

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

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

The aim with the closure of the prospecting operation will be to create an acceptable post-mine environment and land-use.

o After-effects following closure

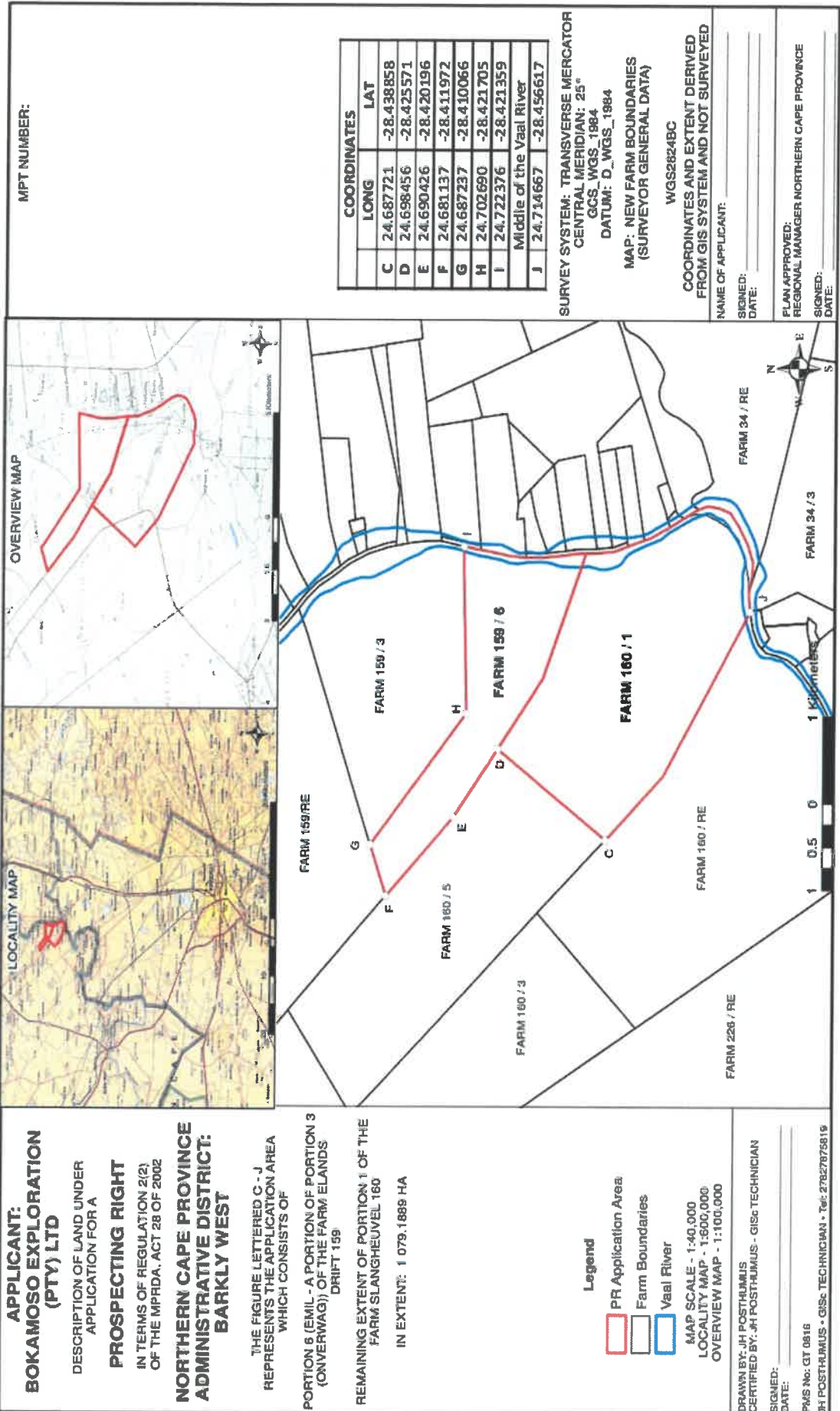
▪ Acid mine drainage

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. The drill holes and bulk sampling sites will be closed as prescribed and will have long term stability.



**Figure 2:** Portion 6 (Emil - a Portion of Portion 3 (Onverwag)) of the farm Elands Drift 159 remaining extent of Portion 1 of the farm Slangheuvell within the Barkly-Wes District, Northern Cape (1079.1889 hectares). Locality indicated in red.



### **3.3 Foreseen Environmental Impacts**

#### **3.3.1 Air quality deterioration**

##### ***Source of the impact***

Sources of atmospheric emissions associated with the prospecting operations are likely to include fugitive dust from drilling, bulk sampling 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 the drill rig, yellow gear and access 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 from the drill rig and yellow gear.

#### **3.3.2 Soil pollution**

##### ***Source of the impact***

Spillage of hazardous material; runoff.

##### ***Description of the impact***

During the prospecting, 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. Soil pollution is therefore possible, but through mitigation it can be minimised.

#### **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***

Establishment of the drill rig on drill sites; topsoil removal; trenches and potential runoff.

***Description of the impact***

The establishment of the drill rig, trenches and facilities in the prospecting area can result in loss of soil due to erosion. Vegetation will be stripped in preparation for placement of the drill rig and trenches although very limited, 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.

**3.3.5 Broad-scale ecological processes**

***Source of the impact***

The construction of roads (tracks), the drill rig on various drill sites, trenches 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, trenches and drill rig.

***Description of the impact***

The infrastructure, trenches and drill rig will alter the topography by adding features to the landscape. Topsoil removal, trenches and drill holes will disturb the natural topography.

**3.3.7 Visual impacts**

***Source of the impact***

The construction of Prospecting infrastructure, trenches, drilling and dust.

***Description of the impact***

Visual impact of the prospecting infrastructure, trenches, drilling 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 prospect 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 prospecting.

***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); diamonds (DIA); diamonds (general) on Portion 6 (Emil – a Portion of Portion 3 (Onverwag)) of the farm Elands Drift 159 remaining extent of Portion 1 of the farm Slangheuvel within the Barkly-Wes District, Northern Cape (1079.1889 hectares).

***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); diamonds (DIA); 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 continues to bulk sampling.

### 3.3.13 Land use

#### ***Source of the impact***

Diamonds (alluvial); diamonds (DIA); diamonds (general) prospecting operation.

#### ***Description of the impact***

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

### 3.3.14 Ground water

#### ***Source of the impact***

Potential chemical spills if the prospecting operation continues to bulk sampling.  
Equipment servicing– Potential diesel and lubricant spills.  
Equipment parking area – Potential diesel and lubricant spills.

#### ***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 if the prospecting operation continues to bulk sampling.  
Equipment servicing– Potential diesel and lubricant spills.  
Equipment parking area – Potential diesel and lubricant spills.

### ***Description of the impact***

During the prospecting, 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.

### **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, trenches and drill sites, as well as other necessary infrastructure; 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, trenches, drill rig, as well as other necessary infrastructure; and the clearing of vegetation for prospecting, 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. The drill rig and 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 drill rig, vehicles and prospecting equipment.

***Description of the impact***

Diamonds (alluvial); diamonds (DIA); diamonds (general) prospecting 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 drilling locations as well as trenches.

**3.3.23 Land use:**

***Source of the impact***

Diamonds (alluvial); diamonds (DIA); diamonds (general) prospecting operation.

***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 drilling areas and trenches).

**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. 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.)	Aerial extent of the activity (Ha or m <sup>2</sup> )	Listed Activity (mark with an X where applicable or affected)	Applicable Listing Notice (GNR544, GNR545 or GNR546 / Not listed GNR983, GNR984, GNR985/ Not listed)
<p><b>Activity 9:</b> "The development of infrastructure exceeding 1000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of water or storm water-</p> <p>(vii) with an internal diameter of 0.36 metres or more; or</p> <p>(viii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more;</p> <p><b>Activity 12:</b> "The development of—</p> <p>The development of-</p> <p>(i) dams or weirs, where the dam or weir, including infrastructure and water surface area, exceeds 100 square metres; or</p> <p><b>(ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 square metres or more;</b></p> <p>where such development occurs—</p> <p>(a) within a watercourse;</p> <p>(b) in front of a development setback; or</p> <p>(c) if no development setback exists, within 32 metres of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse"</p>	<p>Water distribution Pipelines</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>NEMA: LN1 (GNR327)</p>
<p>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><b>Activity 13:</b> "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><b>Activity 14:</b> "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 23 000 diesel tanks = 46 000 with capacity for storing of old oils and new oils to be calculated</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>NEMA: LN1(GNR327)</p>



<p><b>Activity 20:</b> 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 Bokamoso operation directly relates to prospecting of a mineral resource (diamonds) and requires a prospecting right.</p>	<p>1079.1889 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><b>Activity 24: The development of a road-</b></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><b>Activity 15:</b> 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><b>Activity 19:</b> 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>1079.1889 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>(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 Bokamoso 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>Activity 15: The establishment of residue deposits resulting from activities which require a prospecting right.</p>			
<p>Office complexes</p> <p>Temporary workshop facilities</p> <p>Storage facilities</p> <p>Concrete bund walls and diesel depots</p> <p>Ablution facilities</p> <p>Topsoil stockpiles</p> <p>Overburden stockpiles</p> <p>Water tanks</p>	<p>0.3ha</p> <p>± 200 m2</p> <p>± 300 m2</p> <p>± 2 000 m2</p> <p>± 250 m2</p> <p>± 30 m2</p> <p>± 500 m2</p> <p>5 000 m2</p> <p>3m x 3m = 9m<sup>2</sup> each</p>		<p>NEMWA: Category A (GNR 633)</p> <p>Not Listed</p>
<p>Waste disposal site (domestic and industrial waste):</p> <p>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"> <li>• Small amounts of low-level hazardous waste in suitable receptacles.</li> <li>• Domestic waste.</li> <li>• Industrial waste.</li> </ul>	<p>15m x 30m = 450m<sup>2</sup></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 with 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 report.



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