

APPENDIX P: CLOSURE COST CALCULATION STUDY

Commissiekraal Coal Project
Tholie Logistics (Pty) Ltd

CALCULATION OF THE FINANCIAL CLOSURE LIABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED COMMISSIEKRAAL COAL PROJECT

1. INTRODUCTION

This financial closure liability calculation is an initial estimate that has been prepared by SLR Consulting (Pty) Ltd (SLR) and submitted as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme Report for the proposed Commissiekraal Project (*Development of the proposed Commissiekraal Coal Mine including Support Services and Associated Infrastructure*, prepared for Tholie Logistics (Pty) Ltd, SLR Project: 710.02038.00001, October 2015).

The calculations of the financial closure liability associated with the proposed Commissiekraal Coal Project, as at mid 2017, mid 2026 (2017 plus 9 years) and life of mine (LOM) have been completed in accordance with the *Guideline Document for the Evaluation of the Quantum of Closure-Related Financial Provision Provided by a Mine* as published by the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME)¹, dated January 2005.

2. INPUT TO THE FINANCIAL CLOSURE LIABILITY CALCULATION

The DMR procedure for calculating financial closure liability is summarised as follows:

- Step 1: Determine the primary mineral and saleable mineral by-products.
- Step 2: Determine the risk class of the mine.
- Step 3: Determine the area sensitivity in which the mine is located.
- Step 4.1: Determine the level of information available for calculating the financial liability.
- Step 4.2: Determine the closure components associated with the mine.
- Step 4.3: Determine the unit rates for the associated closure components.
- Step 4.4: Determine and apply various weighting factors (site specific).
- Step 4.5: Identify the areas of disturbance.
- Step 4.6: Identify any specialist studies required.
- Step 4.7: Calculate the closure liability using the DMR template provided.

¹ The DME is now known as the Department of Mineral Resources.

The areas shaded in grey in the following sub-chapters are the values/information used in the calculation of the financial liability associated with the Commissiekraal Coal Project (Commissiekraal).

2.1. STEP 1: MINE TYPE AND SALEABLE MINERAL BY-PRODUCT

DMR require that the type of mineral mined or processed, and the saleable mineral by-products (not trace elements) be identified.

Mine/Process type	Coal – Underground mining
Saleable mineral by-product	N/A

2.2. STEP 2: RISK RANKING

According to the DMR guideline, Commissiekraal (due to its minerals mined (coal)) is classified as a **Class A** – High risk facility.

The risk ranking class is used later to determine the multiplication factors applied to the master rate (see Step 4.3).

Primary risk ranking	Class A – High risk (coal mine) ²
Revised risk ranking	N/A

2.3. STEP 3: ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY OF THE MINE AREA

Commissiekraal is overall classified as having a **High** environmental sensitivity based on the classification criteria below.

- The area has a high biophysical sensitivity
- The area has a medium to low social sensitivity
- The area has a high economic sensitivity.

The environmental sensitivity ranking is used later to determine the multiplication factors applied to the master rate (see Step 4.3).

² Class A – High risk = A high probability of occurrence of an impact with a severe consequence.

Sensitivity*	Sensitivity Criteria		
	Biophysical	Social	Economic
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largely disturbed from natural state, • Limited natural fauna and flora remains, • Exotic plant species evident, • Unplanned development, • Water resources disturbed and impaired. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local communities are not within sighting distance of the mining operation, • Lightly inhabited area (rural). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area is insensitive to development, • The area is not a major source of income to the local communities.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix of natural and exotic fauna and flora, • Development is a mix of disturbed and undisturbed areas, within an overall planned framework, • Water resources are well controlled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local communities are in proximity of the mining operation (within sighting distance), • Peri-urban area with density aligned with a development framework, • Area developed with an established infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area has a balanced economic development where a degree of income for the local communities is derived from the area, • The economic activity could be influenced by indiscriminate development.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largely in natural state, • Vibrant fauna and flora, with species diversity and abundance matching the nature of the area, • Well planned development, • Area forms part of an overall ecological regime of conservation value, • Water resources emulate their original state. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local communities are in close proximity of the mining operation (on the boundary of the mine), • Densely inhabited area (urban/dense settlements), • Developed and well-established communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local communities derive the bulk of their income directly from the area, • The area is sensitive to development that could compromise the existing economic activity.

2.4. STEP 4.1: LEVEL OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE

The level of information available allows DMR to either accept (and/or independently review) the financial closure liability submitted, otherwise follow the 'rule-based' approach.

Extensive	<p>Information available must include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Approved EMP, or in the process of being approved, • A detailed Closure Plan based on the EMP, • A detailed breakdown of costs envisaged for rehabilitation and closure.
Limited ³	Information available is less comprehensive than that given above

Since no detailed Closure Plan for Commissiekraal has been developed and/or approved by the relevant Authorities, and hence no detailed breakdown of costs prepared and sufficiently motivated, the step-by-step 'rule-based' DMR approach for calculating closure liability should be followed.

³ Limited information available requires that DMR follow the 'rule-based' approach (see Step 4.3).

2.5. STEP 4.2: CLOSURE COMPONENTS TO BE USED

The closure components relevant to the site-specific conditions are determined from the list provided below.

No.	Description of Closure Components ⁴	Applicable
1	Dismantling of processing plant & related structures (incl. overland conveyors & power lines)	Yes
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings & structures	Yes
2 (B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings & structures	Yes
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	Yes
4 (A)	Demolition & rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	No
4 (B)	Demolition & rehabilitation of non electrified railway lines	No
5	Demolition of housing &/or administration facilities	No
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids & ramps	No
7	Sealing of shafts, adits & inclines	Yes
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden & spoils	No
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits & evaporation ponds (basic, salt producing waste)	No
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits & evaporation ponds (acidic, metal-rich waste)	Yes
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	No
10	General surface rehabilitation	Yes
11	River diversions	No
12	Fencing	Yes
13	Water management	No
14	2 to 3 years of active maintenance & aftercare	Yes

The main rehabilitation and closure objective is to restore the pre-mining potential of the land back to natural environment/cattle farming with controlled grazing land use.

Further details of the DMR closure components as provided by the DMR are summarised in Appendix C.

2.6. STEP 4.3: UNIT RATES FOR CLOSURE COMPONENTS

The unit (Master) rates for each closure component is taken from the DMR guideline (and inflated by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to account for escalation since January 2005) and a Multiplication Factor applied depending on the Risk Ranking and the Environmental Sensitivity.

⁴ The Closure Components selected are in-line with the decommissioning and closure objectives detailed in the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme Report for the proposed Commissiekraal Project (*Development of the proposed Commissiekraal Coal Mine including Support Services and Associated Infrastructure*, prepared for Tholie Logistics (Pty) Ltd, SLR Project: 710.02038.00001, October 2015).

The average annual percentage change in the CPI as provided by Statistics South Africa is:

January to December										
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁵
3.4%	4.6%	7.2%	11.5%	7.1%	4.3%	5.0%	5.6%	5.7%	6.1%	3.0%

i.e. a total of 84.96 % since January 2005 (i.e. 1.034 x 1.046 x 1.072 ... etc.).

No.	Description	Unit	Master Rate (at Sept 2015)	Multiplication Factor ⁶
1	Dismantling of process plant & related structures (incl. overland conveyors & power lines)	m ³	R 12.61	1.00
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings & structures	m ²	R 175.71	1.00
2 (B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings & structures	m ²	R 258.94	1.00
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m ²	R 31.44	1.00
4 (A)	Demolition & rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	R 305.18	1.00
4 (B)	Demolition & rehabilitation of non electrified railway lines	m	R 166.46	1.00
5	Demolition of housing &/or administration facilities	m ²	R 351.42	1.00
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids & ramps	Ha	R 178,855.76	1.00
7 (A)	Sealing of shafts, adits & inclines – concrete plugs ⁷	m ³	R 5,918.70	1.00
7 (B)	Sealing of shafts, adits & inclines – backfilling of adits ⁶	m ³	R 16.65	1.00
7 (C)	Sealing of shafts, adits & inclines – backfilling of void ⁶	m ³	R 16.65	1.00
7 (D)	Sealing of shafts, adits & inclines – survey, geotech, design etc. ⁶	Sum	R 295,935.08	1.00
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden & spoils	Ha	R 122,813.06	1.00
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits & evaporation ponds (basic, salt producing waste)	Ha	R 152,961.45	1.00
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits & evaporation ponds (acidic, metal-rich waste)	Ha	R 444,272.54	1.00
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	Ha	R 102,837.44	1.00
10	General surface rehabilitation	Ha	R 97,288.66	1.00
11	River diversions	Ha	R 97,288.66	1.00
12	Fencing	m	R 110.98	1.00
13	Water management	Ha	R 36,991.89	1.00
14	2 to 3 years of active maintenance & aftercare	Ha	R 12,947.16	1.00

⁵ CPI for January to August only.

⁶ Multiplication factor based on Risk Ranking = Class A and Environmental Sensitivity = High.

⁷ Item 7 – Sealing of shafts, adits and inclines - has been split into four components as per *Appendix C.3: Generally Accepted Closure Methods of the Guideline Document for the Evaluation of the Quantum of Closure-Related Financial Provision Provided by a Mine*, and the DMR rates of January 2005 inflated by CPI to account for escalation. Backfilling of adits has been assumed to be 10 m.

2.7. STEP 4.4: WEIGHTING FACTORS TO BE USED

Weighting Factors based on the specific mine/process location are selected from the tables below.

Nature of the terrain/accessibility	Flat – Generally flat over the mine area	Undulating - A mix of sloped and undulating areas within the mine area	Rugged – Steep natural ground slopes (greater than 1:6) over the majority of the mine area
Weighting Factor 1	1.00	1.10	1.20

Proximity to urban area where goods and services are supplied	Urban – Within a developed urban area	Peri-urban – Less than 150 km from a developed urban area	Remote – Greater than 150 km from a developed urban area
Weighting Factor 2	1.00	1.05	1.10

2.8. STEP 4.5: AREAS OF DISTURBANCE

The proposed area of disturbance at Commissiekraal is shown in Appendix A.

The areas of disturbance include:

- Box cut for 3 no. adits;
- Ventilation fans area;
- ROM stockpile area;
- Crushing and screening area;
- Product stockpile area;
- Pollution control dam and silt trap;
- Workshops and stores;
- Refuel bay, wash bay and oil trap;
- Explosives and detonator stores;
- Offices, change room and sewage treatment plant;
- Potable and service water tanks;
- Access roads, parking areas and weigh bridge; and
- Perimeter security fence and access controls.

It is currently assumed that all infrastructure will be demolished and no handover of any facilities (for post closure use) has been allowed for.

It is currently assumed that the main access road to the site will remain for post closure use.

2.9. STEP 4.6: IDENTIFY CLOSURE COSTS FROM SPECIALIST STUDIES

The risk ranking identifies what type of specialist studies should be carried out to ensure successful closure of the mine and/or process operation.

Risk Ranking	Specialist Studies
Class A (High risk)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water pollution potential studies • Overall quantified risk assessment
Class B (Medium risk)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening level risk assessment
Class C (Low risk)	

3. STEP 4.7: CALCULATE THE CLOSURE LIABILITY

There is no ongoing ramp up of financial closure liability during the life of the proposed Commissiekraal Coal Project since all the disturbance (above ground) is created during the first year of operation, and these areas remain constant during the life of the project i.e. there is no phased or delayed construction process, and no plans for future expansion/additional facility construction.

The financial closure liability associated with Commissiekraal (as at mid 2017, mid 2026 (2017 plus 9 years) and LOM) is R 8,415,752 (including VAT). The amount calculated is at Current Value (CV) as at October 2015. The liability calculations are provided in Appendix B.

Timeline	Financial Liability incurred during the year (incl. VAT)	Progressive Financial Liability (incl. VAT)	Progressive Financial Liability as % of LOM Liability
End of Year 1 (Mid 2017)	R 8,415,752	R 8,415,752	100.0 %
End of Year 2 (Mid 2018)	R 0	R 8,415,752	100.0 %
End of Year 3 (Mid 2019)	R 0	R 8,415,752	100.0 %
End of Year 4 (Mid 2020)	R 0	R 8,415,752	100.0 %
End of Year 5 (Mid 2021)	R 0	R 8,415,752	100.0 %
End of Year 6 (Mid 2022)	R 0	R 8,415,752	100.0 %
End of Year 7 (Mid 2023)	R 0	R 8,415,752	100.0 %
End of Year 8 (Mid 2024)	R 0	R 8,415,752	100.0 %
End of Year 9 (Mid 2025)	R 0	R 8,415,752	100.0 %
End of Year 10 (Mid 2026)	R 0	R 8,415,752	100.0 %
LOM (Mid 2036)	R 0	R 8,415,752	100.0 %

The financial liabilities calculated, as per the *Guideline Document for the Evaluation of the Quantum of Closure-Related Financial Provision Provided by a Mine*, are considered to be Class 1 estimates (with an accuracy between +25% and -15%) based on the overall generic approach as stipulated by the DMR Guideline Document.

4. CONCLUSION

- 1) The financial closure liability associated with the Commissiekraal Coal Project (as at mid 2017, mid 2026 (2017 plus 9 years) and life of mine) is R 8,415,752 (including VAT). The amount calculated is at Current Value (CV) as at October 2015.
- 2) The calculated liability is considered to be Class 1 estimate (with an accuracy between +25% and -15%) based on the overall generic approach as stipulated by the *Guideline Document for the Evaluation of the Quantum of Closure-Related Financial Provision Provided by a Mine*, published by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR).
- 3) The Closure Components selected are in-line with the decommissioning and closure objectives detailed in the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme Report for the proposed Commissiekraal Project (*Development of the proposed Commissiekraal Coal Mine including Support Services and Associated Infrastructure*, prepared for Tholie Logistics (Pty) Ltd, SLR Project: 710.02038.00001, October 2015).
- 4) The main rehabilitation and closure objective is to restore the pre-mining potential of the land back to natural environment/cattle farming with controlled grazing land use
- 5) The calculated financial liabilities only consider the routine costs associated with decommissioning of plant and infrastructure, the restoration of any environmental damage caused predominantly at the pre-production stage, the surface rehabilitation (shaping and vegetating) of material stockpiles, sealing of the adits, backfilling of the box cut, and the maintenance and aftercare of all the rehabilitated areas.
- 6) Site specific aspects such as surface and groundwater remediation have not been costed at this stage – the likelihood of such remediation would only be identified during the ongoing operation of the mine through surface and groundwater monitoring and/or by carrying out risk assessment and water pollution potential studies.
- 7) The current financial liability does not make allowance for the development of a detailed closure plan, final groundwater modelling, drafting of engineering drawings and specifications, procurement of specialist work, and any administration and site supervision costs. These expenses should therefore be accounted for by Tholie Logistics in the operations expenditure of the Commissiekraal Coal Project.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

New regulations regarding the method for determining and making financial provision for closure liability are currently being finalised (see GN 940 of the National Environmental Management Act (107/1998): *Regulations Pertaining to the Financial Provision for the Rehabilitation, Closure and Post Closure of Prospecting, Exploration, Mining or Production Operations*, published 31 October 2014).

Future annual closure liability assessments/updates will, as a minimum, need to be prepared by reviewing:

- An annual rehabilitation plan,
- A final rehabilitation, decommissioning and mine closure plan; and
- An environmental risk assessment report.

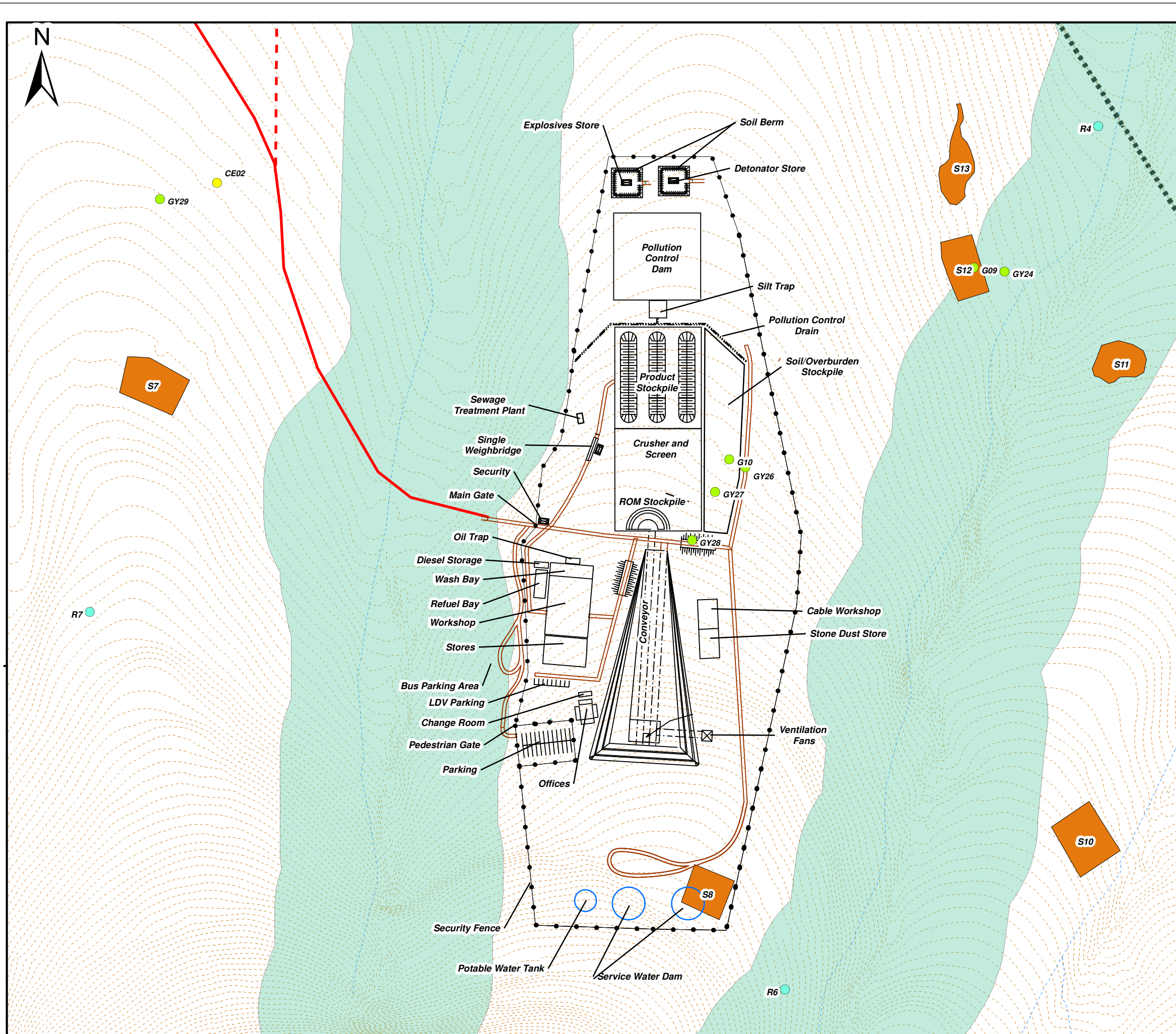
It is therefore recommended that Tholie Logistics make provision for preparing these documents during the operation of the Commissiekraal Coal Project as per the requirements of GN 940.



Stephen van Niekerk (Pr Eng)

For SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd

APPENDIX A: Areas of Disturbance at the Proposed Commissiekraal Coal Project

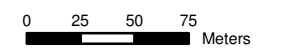


Legend

- 1m Contours
- soil overburden stockpile
- Farm Boundaries
- Rivers - Perennial
- Rivers - Non-Perennial
- 100m River Buffer
- Mining Right Application Area
- Noise Monitoring Points
- Graveyards and Graves
- Historical Remains
- Sensitive Receptors

Access Roads

- Proposed Access Road
- Possible Mitigation to Avoid Homesteads



1 : 3 500 @ A3

Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: Hartbeeshoek, LO31

THOLIE LOGISTICS
Commissiekraal Coal Project

Figure x

Site layout - Zoomed In



SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd
P O Box 1596, Cramerview, 2060, South Africa
Tel: +27 (11) 467-0945 Fax: +27 (11) 467-0978

APPENDIX B: Financial Closure Liability for the Proposed Commissiekraal Coal Project

Template for "rules-based" approach of the quantum for financial provision

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM

Area Closure Liability Calculation - Commissiekraal Coal Project (October 2015)

No.	Description:	Unit:	Operational Area	A Quantity	B Master rate	C Multiplication factor	D Weighting factor 1	E=A*B*C*D Amount (Rands)
				Step 4.5	Step 4.3	Step 4.3	Step 4.4	
1	Dismantling of processing plant & related structures (incl. overland conveyors & power lines)	m ³	ROM stockpile and crushing area	8200	R 12.61	1	1.1	R 113 780.38
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings & structures	m ²	Workshop	2 090	R 175.71	1	1.1	R 403 960.63
		m ²	Stores	988	R 175.71	1	1.1	R 190 963.21
		m ²	Cable workshop	486	R 175.71	1	1.1	R 93 935.34
		m ²	Stone dust store	486	R 175.71	1	1.1	R 93 935.34
		m ²	Potable water tank	314	R 175.71	1	1.1	R 60 690.74
		m ²	Service water tanks	1 414	R 175.71	1	1.1	R 273 301.60
		m ²	Sewage treatment plant	50	R 175.71	1	1.1	R 9 664.13
2 (B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings & structures	m ²	Refuel bay	260	R 258.94	1	1.1	R 74 057.75
		m ²	Wash bay	456	R 258.94	1	1.1	R 129 885.91
		m ²	Diesel storage	56	R 258.94	1	1.1	R 15 950.90
		m ²	Oil trap	56	R 258.94	1	1.1	R 15 950.90
		m ²	Ventilation fans	100	R 258.94	1	1.1	R 28 483.75
		m ²	Silt trap	225	R 258.94	1	1.1	R 64 088.44
		m ²	Weighbridge	80	R 258.94	1	1.1	R 22 787.00
		m ²	Detonator and explosives stores	60	R 258.94	1	1.1	R 17 090.25
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m ²	Access roads	12 000	R 31.44	1	1.1	R 415 048.95
		m ²	Parking areas	2 540	R 31.44	1	1.1	R 87 852.03
4 (A)	Demolition & rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	N/a - no electrified railway lines	0	R 305.18	1	1.1	R 0.00
4 (B)	Demolition & rehabilitation of non electrified railway lines	m	N/a - no non electrified railway lines	0	R 166.46	1	1.1	R 0.00
5	Demolition of housing &/or administration facilities	m ²	N/a - porta cabins used. Area covered under general surface rehabilitation.	0	R 351.42	1	1.1	R 0.00
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids & ramps	ha	N/a - no opencast areas	0	R 178 855.76	1	1.1	R 0.00
7 (A)	Sealing of shafts, adits & inclines - concrete plugs (900 mm thick, or 2 x 450 mm thick)	m ³	Decline shafts (3 No.)	54	R 5 918.70	1	1.1	R 351 570.88
7 (B)	Sealing of shafts, adits & inclines - backfilling of adits (10 m of backfill in adit)	m ³	Decline shafts	540	R 16.65	1	1.1	R 9 887.93
7 (C)	Sealing of shafts, adits & inclines - backfilling of void, or surficial backfill to outer slope	m ³	Boxcut area	84 880	R 16.65	1	1.1	R 1 554 236.25
7 (D)	Sealing of shafts, adits & inclines - survey, geotech, design etc.	Sum	Boxcut area survey, decline geotech, plug design etc	1	R 295 935.08	1	1.1	R 325 528.59
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden & spoils	ha	N/a - covered under general surface rehabilitation	0	R 122 813.06	1	1.1	R 0.00
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits & evaporation ponds (basic, salt producing waste)	ha	N/a - no basic, salt producing waste	0	R 152 961.45	1	1.1	R 0.00
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits & evaporation ponds (acidic, metal-rich waste)	ha	Pollution control dam	0.64	R 444 272.54	1	1.1	R 312 767.87
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha	N/a - no subsided areas	0	R 102 837.44	1	1.1	R 0.00
10	General surface rehabilitation, including grassing of all denuded areas	ha	Product stockpile area	0.74	R 97 288.66	1	1.1	R 78 764.90
		ha	ROM stockpile and crushing area	0.74	R 97 288.66	1	1.1	R 78 764.90
		ha	Soil/overburden stockpile area	0.52	R 97 288.66	1	1.1	R 55 734.73
		ha	Boxcut area	1.08	R 97 288.66	1	1.1	R 115 364.89
		ha	Explosives and detonator area	0.17	R 97 288.66	1	1.1	R 18 000.35
		ha	Office area, security, weigh bridge	0.13	R 97 288.66	1	1.1	R 13 912.28
11	River diversions (to be decommissioned)	ha	N/a - no river diversions	0	R 97 288.66	1	1.1	R 0.00
12	Fencing	m	Security fence around site	1 700	R 110.98	1	1.1	R 207 524.48
13	Water management	ha	N/a - no water management areas	0	R 36 991.89	1	1.1	R 0.00
14	2 to 3 years of active maintenance & aftercare	ha	Entire site	14.00	R 12 947.16	1	1.1	R 199 386.26
15	Specialist study (Water pollution potential and overall quantified risk assessment)	SUM	Entire site	1.00	R 300 000.00	1	1.1	R 330 000.00
Subtotal 1 (Sum of items 1 to 15 Above)								R 5 762 871.55
16	Multiply Subtotal 1 by Weighting factor 2 (step 4.4)	Weighting factor 2, WF 2 (step 4.4)			1.05	Subtotal 2 (Subtotal 1 x WF 2)		R 6 051 015.13
17	Preliminary and General	12.0% of Subtotal 2						R 726 121.82
18	Contingency	10.0% of Subtotal 2						R 605 101.51
Subtotal 3 (Subtotal 2 plus P&G's and contingency)								R 7 382 238.46
19	VAT	14.0% of Subtotal 3						R 1 033 513.38
GRAND TOTAL (Subtotal 3 plus VAT)								R 8 415 751.84

APPENDIX C: Details of DMR Closure Components

1. INTRODUCTION

Generally accepted closure methods, based on experience in the field, have been used as the basis for determining the Master rates for the various closure components in the DMR “rules-based” approach.

The details enclosed in the approved EMP will however take precedence over these generally accepted closure methods.

2. GENERALLY ACCEPTED CLOSURE METHODS USED TO DETERMINE THE DMR MASTER RATE

2.1. COMPONENT 1: PROCESSING PLANT

The common method of valuation to determine the Master rate for processing plants is that:

- All infrastructure and concrete buildings should be broken down to natural ground and buried adjacent to the plant site,
- Foundations, structures and conveyors should be broken down to natural ground level,
- The areas are to be covered with 1,0m subsoil, top soiled with 300mm of topsoil and vegetation established, or as noted in the relevant EMP,
- The monitoring and maintenance of these areas has been costed under the appropriate areas,
- Top soiling and vegetation for the areas are included under general surface rehabilitation,
- No credits are allowed for scrap steel and equipment that can be re-used or sold.

2.2. COMPONENTS 2(A) AND 2 (B): STEEL AND REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The common method of valuation to determine the Master rate for steel and reinforced concrete buildings and structures is that:

- All structures should be demolished to 1m below ground level,
- The rubble is to be buried adjacent to the sites, provided this adheres to the National Waste Management Strategy,
- Silos should be imploded and buried,
- The areas should be shaped, top soiled with 300mm of topsoil and vegetated or as stated in the relevant EMP document,
- Monitoring and maintenance is costed in the relevant areas,

2.3. COMPONENT 3: ACCESS ROADS

(No details provided in DMR guideline)

2.4. COMPONENT 4 (A) AND 4 (B): RAILWAYS

The valuation of the removal of railway lines is based on:-

- The removal of the ballast, sleepers and rail,
- All culverts, bridges and structures are to remain,
- No rehabilitation to the general earthworks, neither cut nor fill,
- Removal of the electrification of the railway lines, including sub-stations and signalling,
- General clean up and making certain of adequate drainage,
- No credit is allowed for second-hand rail and ballast.

2.5. COMPONENT 5: HOUSING AND ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES

Same as for Component 2(A) and 2(B): Steel and Reinforced Concrete Buildings and Structures

2.6. COMPONENT 6: OPENCAST REHABILITATION

Some form of beneficial land use is desirable after mining. Hence, in-filling of opencast pits is advocated in order to facilitate post-mining beneficial land use. In-filling normally constitutes the following modes of action:

- Concurrent in-filling and subsequent spoils rehabilitation as routinely conducted for opencast pits on collieries.
- In-filling by obtaining material from adjacent opencast pits and/or other parts of the same opencast pit as routinely conducted on iron ore mines.

Difficulties could be experienced with concurrent infilling in those cases where the ore body is limited to a single opencast pit and various grades of ore need to be sourced from the pit. This requires access to the full pit and in-filling could sterilise ore reserves. In these cases rehabilitation should be facilitated as follows:

- Excess material from the opencast pit is deposited in close proximity to the pit for in-filling of the opencast pit once the ore body has been removed.
- Excess material is deposited in such a manner in relation to the opencast pit that mine residue deposit rehabilitation can be conducted with respect to this material. In this case the opencast pit perimeter walls must still be rendered safe for humans and domestic animals. This is normally achieved by means of the following:
 - Sloping the perimeter walls of the opencast pit at 1:3 (18°) to the pit floor or to the stable groundwater level that could establish within a reasonable period within the opencast pit.
 - Providing enviro berms along the opencast pit perimeter when perimeter wall flattening is not feasible as in those cases where opencast mining has been conducted on steep mountain sides.

Notwithstanding the above, owing to removal of the mined product off-site, notably less material remains on site for pit in-filling than was originally removed from the opencast pit. This could be despite bulking of the removed material. Hence final voids with respect to most opencast pits would be unavoidable. These voids should be addressed in the same manner as making the opencast pit safe as described above.

2.7. COMPONENT 7: SEALING OF SHAFTS, ADITS AND INCLINES

The sealing of vertical and incline shafts are primarily a safety consideration and this should be conducted in such a manner that potential safety risks are largely obviated.

Normally, inert building rubble arising from the demolition of surface infrastructure should be deposited into the shafts. A mass concrete cap of 1 000 mm thickness is placed onto the building rubble deposited into the shaft. It should be noted that, in specific circumstances, dedicated engineering design and specification of these caps could be required.

Allowance should also be made for methane venting of the underground mine workings with a methane formation potential by means of strategically placed venting boreholes.

2.8. COMPONENTS 8 (A), 8 (B) AND 8 (C): OVERBURDEN AND SPOILS, PROCESS PLANT WASTE: BASIC, SALT-PRODUCING AND PROCESS PLANT WASTE: ACIDIC, METAL-RICH.

2.8.1. Component 8A: Overburden and spoils

Overburden and spoils normally have a low pollution potential and hence only need to be shaped to create a stable landform. The Master rate thus includes shaping and grassing/vegetation of the overburden and spoils.

2.8.2. Component 8B: Process plant waste: basic, salt-producing

The Master rate for basic, salt-producing process plant waste includes shaping and grassing/vegetation of the dumps as well as establishing an armoured cover on the reshaped surface of the dump.

2.8.3. Component 8C: Process plant waste: acidic, metal-rich

The Generally accepted closure methods for acidic, metal-rich plant waste are primarily aimed at the following:

- Limiting seepage of contaminants from the processing waste deposit
- Prevention of contaminated seepage entering local surface and groundwater sources.

The Master rate includes allowances for slope modification, armouring and evaporative covers, lined pollution control dams and lined cut-off trenches.

2.8.4. Closure elements specific to 8 (A), 8 (B) or 8 (C)

Generally, average modified outer slopes of 1:3 (18°) are required. Although not specifically stated, benches at regular intervals are also required. This should ensure that the modified outer slopes between benches do not exceed 35 to 40 m in order to curb stormwater flow velocities on the outer slopes. Benches should be at least 5 m wide, sloping inwards at a slope of about 1:10.

Current generally accepted closure methods allows for a dedicated cover to be provided on the modified outer slopes of the residue deposit. The cover has to fulfil the following primary functions:

- Protection of the integrity/stability of the modified outer slope.
- Limiting the ingress of air and water into residue material that has the potential to contaminate local groundwater by means of contaminated seepage arising from the footprint area of the deposit.
- Separation of the deposited residue from uncontaminated surface runoff arising from the outer slopes of the residue deposit.
- Contribution to the aesthetic appeal of the rehabilitated residue deposit.

Covers fulfilling the above functions could be of varying nature, comprising of natural and/or synthetic material. If natural materials are to be used, current practice allows for an evaporative cover, varying in thickness between 750 and 1 000 mm, with an outer cover layer of 300 mm thickness of armouring or topsoil with vegetation. The armouring also requires vegetation, but this is not essential for the long-term integrity of the outer cover layer. Depending on the nature of the deposited material covered, capillary breaker layers between the evaporative cover and the deposited material could also be required.

Current generally accepted closure methods indicates that operational pollution control dams are properly lined to prevent the migration of the contaminated water impounded in the dam to the shallow groundwater or the nearby receiving surface water environment. Mostly, synthetic (HDPE) liners are provided for this purpose. However, these liners have a finite life and eventual failure of these liners would result in the salts and other contaminants that accumulated in the pollution control dam(s) over the years to be dissipated into the receiving water environment. Hence, from a holistic view the provision of a pollution control dam served a limited function, only postponing the release of contaminants into the receiving water environment. However, contaminant release has been spread-out over a period of about 50 years, starting from mine residue deposit rehabilitation to final disintegration of the liner in the pollution control dam(s). This situation would most likely allow for an acceptable residual impact, with salt/contaminant release into the receiving water environment at a rate that does not exceed the “natural” assimilative capacity of the receiving water resource. The only exception could be extremely sensitive water resources.

Stormwater runoff arising from the upper and outer slopes of the rehabilitated residue deposit should be managed for the following primary reasons:

- Prevention of uncontrolled runoff from the residue deposit, thereby creating surface erosion and resultant damage to the cover and under extreme cases exposing the deposited material.
- Routing of the runoff arising from the rehabilitated residue deposit into the surrounding surface water drainage regime in a manner that would limit the creation of secondary erosion in the receiving surface water environment and/or possible damage to downstream surface infrastructure.
- Allowing for the control routing of the runoff collected on the rehabilitated residue deposit across cut-off, seepage or solution trenches provided to handle excess contaminated seepage from the residue deposit.

In addition to the above, upslope stormwater diversion measures could also be required to route upslope runoff past the residue deposit to prevent possible cover damage and other specific local drainage requirements. Toe paddocks could also be required along the outer perimeter toe of the rehabilitated residue deposit to capture sediment arising from the cover material whilst vegetation on the cover is still in the process of establishment.

Current practice allows for two broad approaches to handle runoff arising from the rehabilitated residue deposit. These are as follows:

- Collection of the runoff arising from the benches in chutes to route this water to the toe of the residue deposit. Chutes must be constructed from concrete or other suitable material to cater for the high flow velocities that could be encountered.
- Collection of runoff arising from the modified outer slopes on the benches itself and allowing this water to evaporate on the benches. Under these circumstances bench width could be wider than the normal 5 m width, with parapet walls provided on the outer edges of the benches. These walls must be designed for at least the 1:200 year rainfall events. The residue deposit material must also be suitable for this type of stormwater contaminant and must not be susceptible to slumping under saturated conditions.

In very sensitive environmental situations and/or where the seepage from the residue deposit could be highly contaminated, a cut-off drain around the perimeter of the residue deposit may be required. Abstraction of the seepage collected in the cut-off drain by means of pumps at predetermined spacing would be required. The collected seepage has to be routed to a pollution control dam for disposal.

2.9. COMPONENT 9: SUBSIDED AREAS

(No details provided in DMR guideline, but presumed to be similar to Component 10: General Surface Rehabilitation)

2.10. COMPONENT 10: GENERAL SURFACE REHABILITATION

Final surface rehabilitation of areas disturbed by mining and related activities should be aligned to the selected final land use.

Irrespective of the final land use, general surface rehabilitation normally should ensure the following:

- Surface topography that emulates the surrounding areas and aligned to the general landscape character. Steep slopes in excess of 6 percent should also be avoided if possible.
- Landscaping that would facilitate surface runoff and result in free draining areas. If possible, the drainage lines should be reinstated.
- An area without unnecessary remnants of structures and surface infrastructure to give the rehabilitated area a “neat” appearance. Special attention must be given to shape and/or removal of heaps of excess material being the legacy of prolonged mining and related activity.
- An area suitable for revegetation.

The unit cost for general rehabilitation allows for shaping and landscaping of disturbed areas. The Master rate allows for the shaping of material to a depth/thickness of about 500 mm. An extra over allowance in the unit cost of 50 percent has been made to cover the removal and/or destruction of surface infrastructure remnants and/or other undesirable objects such as trees, foundations, concrete slabs, etc.

2.11. COMPONENT 11: RIVER DIVERSIONS

Although not desirable, river diversions are unavoidable in some cases to allow mining, especially opencast mining, to proceed.

Wetland areas are normally associated with river diversions and during the operational period some form of riparian habitat could most likely have established within the stream diversion area. Hence considerations should be given whether a stream diversion should be changed at mine closure. This could require dedicated assessments to guide decision-making in this regard. Moreover, removal of stream diversions could result in stream flow over mined areas that could result in undesirable water quality effects.

In the event that river diversions should be removed at closure, the Master rate is the same as for general surface rehabilitation.

2.12. COMPONENT 12: FENCING

(No details provided in DMR guideline)

2.13. COMPONENT 13: WATER MANAGEMENT

Current practice is to provide in-pit evaporation dams for opencast pits. Ideally these dams should coincide with pit final voids. The dams should be sized that groundwater inflow into the pit plus rehabilitated spoils recharge can be evaporated from the dam. The dam perimeter as in the case of opencast pits must be shaped to render it safe. The same approach as for opencast pits is generally followed.

Underground mine workings has the potential to eventually fill up with water and decant. Depending on the decant mode and the type of product mined, this water could be of a poor quality. Hence provision should be made to collect and handle this water to limit degradation of water resources in the vicinity of potential decant. Collection and neutralisation (with associated metal removal) is an established management practice to deal with this water. However, the elevated salt content normally associated with this water is still a matter of concern. Hence, advanced treatment such as desalination of this water is currently considered and in some cases pilot plants have been established to assess feasibility. Treatment technologies not producing brine are currently favoured. However, this is not possible with all types of excess mine water.

It should be noted that the filling of a mine could involve a notable period of time and the required treatment capacity to handle the excess mine water could only be required decades after mine closure. Hence the future implementation of these plants most likely by third parties should also receive consideration.

Note: Costs associated with brine producing treatment technologies were also assessed. Although the capital costs associated with these technologies could be lower than for non-brine producing technologies, the operating and maintenance costs are notably higher. Hence the overall costs for water management and treatment in the guideline document are not notably different, based on the water treatment method, to warrant distinction.

2.14. COMPONENT 14: MAINTENANCE AND AFTERCARE

Maintenance and aftercare is planned for 2 to 3 years after mine production ceases, and covers:

- Annually fertilising of rehabilitated areas,
- Monitoring of surface and subsurface water quality surface,
- Control of wattle and all other alien plants,
- General maintenance, including rehabilitation of cracks and subsidence.