

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

PROPOSED GRANITE/SYENITE QUARRY ON THE REMAINING
EXTENT OF THE FARM QIKO 17448 ET, SITUATED UNDER THE
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF UGU,
KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE

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DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP

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mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT And ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

SUBMITTED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACT, 1998 AND THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT WASTE ACT, 2008 IN RESPECT OF LISTED ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE BEEN TRIGGERED BY APPLICATIONS IN TERMS OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (MPRDA) (AS AMENDED).

Project applicant:	Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd		
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FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002 as amended), the Minister must grant a prospecting or mining right if among others the mining “will not result in unacceptable pollution, ecological degradation or damage to the environment”.

Unless an Environmental Authorisation can be granted following the evaluation of an Environmental Impact Assessment and an Environmental Management Programme report in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA), it cannot be concluded that the said activities will not result in unacceptable pollution, ecological degradation or damage to the environment.

In terms of section 16(3)(b) of the EIA Regulations, 2014, any report submitted as part of an application must be prepared in a format that may be determined by the Competent Authority and in terms of section 17 (1) (c) the competent Authority must check whether the application has taken into account any minimum requirements applicable or instructions or guidance provided by the competent authority to the submission of applications.

It is therefore an instruction that the prescribed reports required in respect of applications for an environmental authorisation for listed activities triggered by an application for a right or a permit are submitted in the exact format of, and provide all the information required in terms of, this template. Furthermore, please be advised that failure to submit the information required in the format provided in this template will be regarded as a failure to meet the requirements of the Regulation and will lead to the Environmental Authorisation being refused.

It is furthermore an instruction that the Environmental Assessment Practitioner must process and interpret his/her research and analysis and use the findings thereof to compile the information required herein. (Unprocessed supporting information may be attached as appendices). The EAP must ensure that the information required is placed correctly in the relevant sections of the Report, in the order, and under the provided headings as set out below, and ensure that the report is not cluttered with un- interpreted information and that it unambiguously represents the interpretation of the applicant.

OBJECTIVE OF THE BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The objective of the basic assessment process is to, through a consultative process—

- a) determine the policy and legislative context within which the proposed activity is located and how the activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
- b) identify the alternatives considered, including the activity, location, and technology alternatives;
- c) describe the need and desirability of the proposed alternatives,
- d) through the undertaking of an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts which focused on determining the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage, and cultural sensitivity of the sites and locations within sites and the risk of impact of the proposed activity and technology alternatives on these aspects to determine:
 - e) the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impacts occurring to; and
 - f) the degree to which these impacts can be reversed; may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and can be managed, avoided or mitigated;
- g) through a ranking of the site sensitivities and possible impacts the activity and technology alternatives will impose on the sites and location identified through the life of the activity to
 - identify and motivate a preferred site, activity and technology alternative;
 - identify suitable measures to manage, avoid or mitigate identified impacts; and identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

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PART A: SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT AND BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

1 Contact person and correspondence address

a) Details of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP)

The applicant has appointed Singo Consulting as an independent EAP to conduct a BAR and EMPr that is required to support the application for a mining permit. Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd has no vested interest in the proposed project and hereby declares its independence, as required by the EIA Regulations. Any queries regarding this BAR and EMPr may be directed to the following EAPs at Singo Consulting:

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b) Expertise of the EAP

Singo consulting (Pty) Ltd is a growing organization within the field of environmental sciences and environmental management. This organization has provided sound solutions to unavoidable environmental problems particularly those triggered by human activities. This is achieved by tackling environmental problems using various fields of science such amongst others, chemistry, hydrology, environmental geology, geochemistry, geophysics, and soil sciences. Hence this leads to proper and sound environmental impact assessments and the productions of enforceable environmental management plans. This organization has conducted over 26 successful EIA's, basic assessment reports and environmental management plans which protects and supports sustainable use of environment.

c) Qualifications of the EAP

Please refer to the Appendix.

2 Location of the overall activity

Farm name	Remaining Extent of the farm Qiko 17448 ET
Proposed name of the mine	Not applicable
Application area (ha)	5 ha
Magisterial district:	Magisterial District of Umzinto, KwaZulu-Natal
Local government municipalities	uMdoni Local Municipality
Distance and direction from nearest town	Approximately 0.31 km North of Ngwadini Approximately 3.40 km South East of eNtsongeni Approximately 2.78 km South west of Echobeni. N2 road is running approximately 19km NE of the proposed project.
21-digit Surveyor General code for farm portion	NOET0000000174480000 NOET0000000174490000
Locality map	Locality map at a scale not smaller than 1:250000 (see Figure 1 and Figure 2)

2.1 Locality map (show nearest town, scale not smaller than 1: 250,000)

The Kwazulu Natal province occupies the Southern side of South Africa. This province consists of, amongst others, uMlazi, which is situated approximately 33.24 km North east side from Ngwadini where the proposed project located.

Portion of Remaining Extent of the farm Qiko 17448 ET situated in uMzinto, in Ugu District Municipality of the Kwazulu Natal Province. The site is located approximately 18 km Northern side of R612 and uMzinto km. Richmond is located approximately 41 km North west of the proposed project and Scottburgh also situated approximately 22 km south east of the project.

Through desktop study, which was done in the office, it was realised that the proposed project is located approximately 640m southern side of the river. The nearest houses which were observed during desktop study are located 845m away from the proposed area.

The Umdoni Local Municipality is a Category B municipality located within the Ugu District in the KwaZulu-Natal Province. It is the smallest of four municipalities in the district, accounting for just under a quarter of its geographical area. It is made up of 10 wards, most of which are rural areas.

The municipality can be divided into three major land uses, being commercial agriculture, traditional authority areas and coastal urban nodes. The coastline stretches approximately 40km. The town of Scottburgh is approximately 50km from the city of Durban and 65km from Port Shepstone.

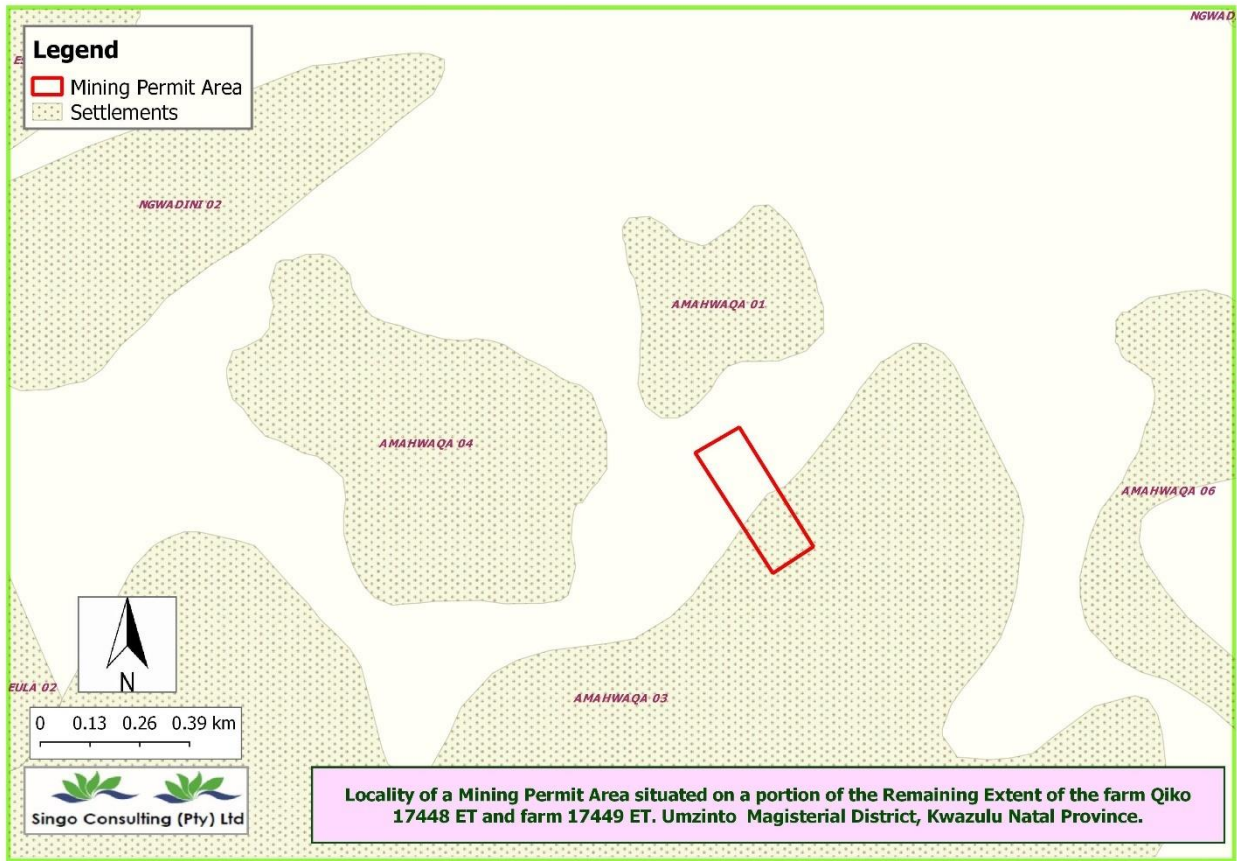


Figure 1: Locality map



Figure 2: Locality map showing the actual location of the project area

2.2 Description of the scope of the proposed overall activity

Provide a plan drawn to a scale acceptable to the competent authority, but not less than 1:10 000 that shows the location, and area (hectares (ha)) of all aforesaid main and listed activities, and infrastructure to be placed on site.

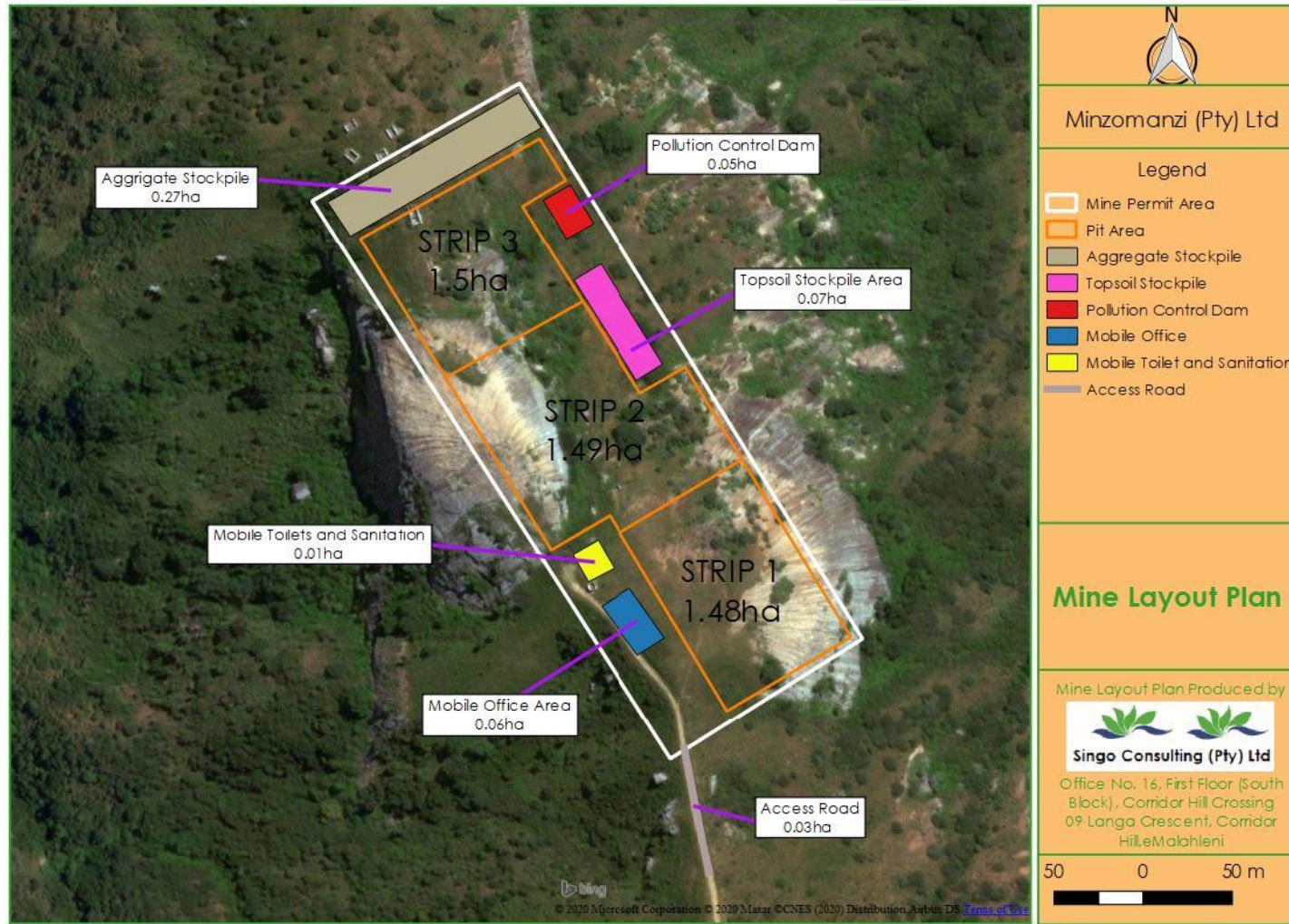


Figure 3: Proposed mine layout (infrastructure plans)

2.3 Listed and specified activities

NAME OF ACTIVITY E.g. for prospecting: drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office and access route; and for mining: excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps/ dams, loading, hauling, transport, water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines and conveyors.	Aerial extent of the activity Ha or m ²	Listed activity Mark with X where applicable or affected	Applicable listing notice (GNR 324, GNR 325 OR GNR 327)
Mining Permit Application	5Ha	X	GNR 327 Activity 21:
Vegetation Clearance	5 Ha	X	GNR 327 Activity 27
Access road	0.03Ha	X	Not listed
Topsoil stockpile	0.07Ha	X	Not listed
Aggregate Stockpile	0.27 Ha	X	Not listed
Mobile offices	0.06Ha	X	Not listed
Toilets and sanitation	0.01Ha	X	Not listed
Pollution Control Dam (PCD) construction	0.05Ha	X	Not listed
Box cut construction	4.97Ha	X	Not listed
Excavating	4.97 Ha	X	Not listed
Granite/Syenite specs extraction	4.97 Ha	X	Activity 21
Load and haul	4.97 Ha	X	Activity 21
A closure certificate in terms of section 43 of the Mineral and Petroleum	5 Ha	X	GNR 327 Activity 22

2.4 Description of the activities to be undertaken.

Describe methodology/technology to be employed, including type of commodity to be prospected/mined, a linear activity and a description of the route of the activity.

The mining method proposed involves extraction of Granite/Syenite from the land that has not previously disturbed, only agricultural activities are being practiced, primarily livestock grazing. The topsoil will be removed on other site of the permit and stockpiled in the mine boundary for later use during rehabilitation. An outcrop rock and will be blasted at the mine face by means

of explosives in order to loosen the hard rock when necessary; the material will then be loaded into large trucks with excavators and transported to the mobile crusher. The crusher will break down the rock into pieces small enough to be transported. The Granite/Syenite will then be stockpiled and transported to clients via trucks and trailers. All activities will be contained within the boundaries of the mining site.

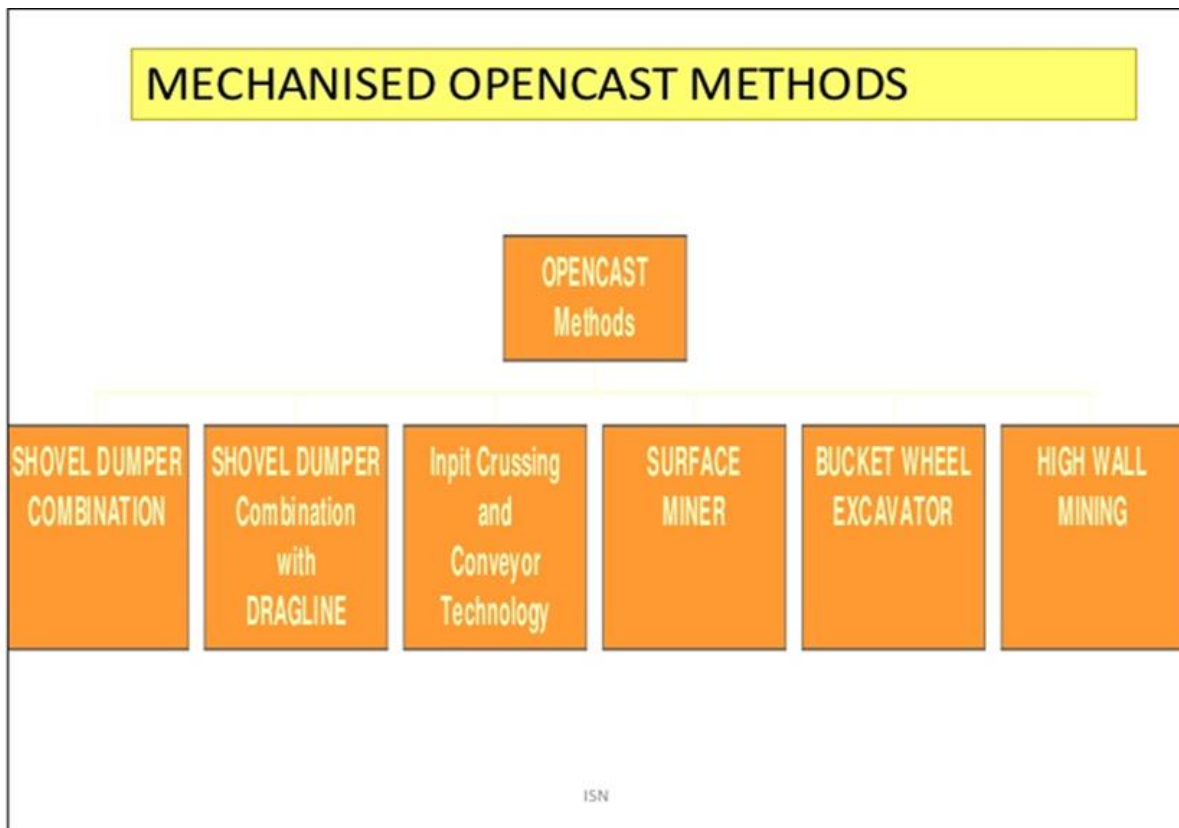


Figure 4: Schematic representation of pit mining technique operation

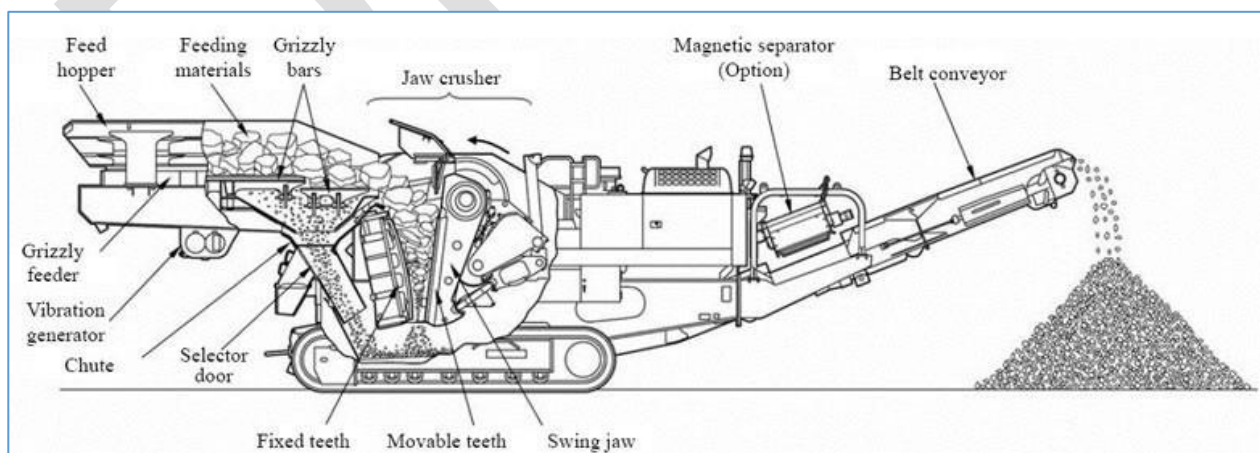


Figure 5: Typical mobile crusher

NAME OF ACTIVITY E.g. for prospecting: drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office and access route; and for mining: excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps/ dams, loading, hauling, transport, water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines and conveyors.	Aerial extent of the activity Ha or m ²	Listed activity Mark with X where applicable	Applicable listing notice (GNR 324, GNR 325 OR GNR 327)
Pit mining and crushing to produce Granite/Syenites pecs required by clients	5ha	X	Listing Notice 2: R325 on 7 April 2017, Activity 27 The clearance of an area of 1 ha or more, but less than 20 ha, of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for: (i) The undertaking of a linear activity. (ii) Maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.
Pit mining and crushing to produce Granite/Syenite specs required by clients	5ha	X	GN R. 327 (of 2017), Activity 21: Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a mining permit in terms of section 27 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002),
Pit mining and crushing to produce Granite/Syenite specs required by clients	5ha	x	GN R. 327 (of 2017), Activity 22: The decommissioning of any activity requiring – (i) a closure certificate in terms of section 43 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002); or (ii) a prospecting right, mining right, mining permit, production right or exploration right, where the throughput of the activity has reduced by 90% or more over a period of 5 years excluding where the competent authority has in writing agreed that such reduction in throughput does not constitute closure;

The quarry mining method will be used to extract Granite/Syenite. Site will be worked by blasting which will be progressed in an upwards direction. The mining method will include blasting with explosives to loosen the hard rock. The material will be loaded with excavators and hauled to the mobile crushing and screening plant that will be established within the project area. The Granite/Syenite will be stockpiled and transported to clients(target market) via trucks and trailers. All activities will be contained within the boundaries of the mining site.

This mining method was chosen due to its lower cost in comparison to other methods. In addition, the outcrop rock on the site will be more accessible using the proposed mining method.



Figure 6: Typical illustration of quarry mining

The proposed granite pit triggers GN R. 324/GN R. 325/GN R. 327 Activities 12, 21, 4 and 22 as:

- Activity 4: The development of a road wider than 4 metres
- Activity 21: The project requires a mining permit in terms of the MPRDA
- Activity 22: Upon closure of the site a closure permit in terms of the MPRDA will be required
- Activity 27: The clearance of an area of 1 ha or more, but less than 20 ha, of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation

The mine process map is shown in the table below.

Phase	Activity no	Activity
Construction	1	Site clearing: Removal of topsoil and vegetation
	2	Construction of any surface infrastructure, e.g. Haul roads, pipes, storm water diversion berms (incl. transportation of materials and stockpiling)

	3	Blasting and development of initial box cut for mining
	4	Temporary storage of hazardous products (fuel, explosives) and waste
Operation	5	Removal of overburden and backfilling when possible (incl. drilling/blasting of hard overburden and stockpiling)
	6	Use and maintenance of haul roads.
	7	Extraction of minerals (mining process) and run of mine (RoM) granite/Syenite stockpile
	8	Water use and storage on site
	9	Storage, handling and treatment of hazardous products (fuel, explosives, oil) and waste activities (waste, discard)
	10	Concurrent replacement of overburden, topsoil and re-vegetation
Decommissioning	11	Removal of all infrastructure (incl. transportation off site)
	12	Rehabilitation (spreading of soil, re-vegetation and profiling)
	13	Installation of post-closure water infrastructure
	14	Environmental monitoring of decommissioning activities
	15	Storage, handling and treatment of hazardous products (fuel, explosives, oil) and waste activities (waste discard)

2.4.1 Site establishment/construction phase

During site establishment, the applicant must demarcate the site boundaries and clear the topsoil and overburden from the extension area to open it for drilling and blasting. Upon stripping, the topsoil and overburden will be stockpiled along the boundaries of the quarry pit for use during the rehabilitation phase. Topsoil stripping will be restricted to the areas to be mined. The complete A-horizon (topsoil – the top 100-200 mm of soil, which is generally darker in colour due to high organic matter content) will be removed. If it is unclear where the topsoil layer ends, the top 300 mm of soil must be stripped.

The topsoil will be stockpiled in the form of a berm alongside the boundary of the mine pit where it will not be driven over, contaminated, flooded or moved during the operational phase. The material used to construct a berm will measure a maximum of 1.5 m high and indigenous grass species must be planted on it, if vegetation does not naturally establish within 6 months of stockpiling, to prevent soil erosion and discourage weed growth. The roots of the grass will improve soil viability for rehabilitation purposes. The stripped overburden will be stockpiled on a designated area after the topsoil has been removed.

The applicant will introduce the mining equipment to the area during the site establishment phase. The equipment to be used on site will include:

- Weigh bridge
- Mobile in-pit crusher plant
- Chemical toilet
- Drilling equipment
- Excavating equipment
- Earth moving equipment

2.4.2 Operational phase

The mining process includes drilling to set charges, detonation, loading and short haul, and stockpiling. Mining will be conducted by blasting from the rock face of the pit face. Blasting is anticipated to occur weekly. The noise caused by blasting will be instantaneous and of short duration. Picker will be used to extract proposed mineral only if necessary. The applicant must ensure that all surrounding residents/farmers are informed of each blasting event. After a blast, the larger Granite/Syenite will be broken into smaller pieces by hydraulic hammer. The manageable pieces will be transported by tipper or dumper trucks to the crusher plant. The Granite/Syenite is run through the crushers to produce the end product in various Granite/Syenite grades, depending on the market.

The mining activities will consist of the following:

- Excavating
- Blasting
- Loading
- Hauling
- Crushing and screening
- Product stockpiling and transporting

The machinery used in the operation will be serviced off site to avoid soil contamination. Only emergency repairs will be conducted on site with regular equipment maintenance. Fuelling of tracked vehicles must be done at the mining site for logistical reasons. A chemical toilet will be established on site to be used by the employees. The existing farm road will be used to access the mining area.

2.4.3 Decommissioning phase

The closure objectives include making the Granite/Syenite quarry safe and ensuring that the remainder of the site is fit for agricultural use. vegetated with an appropriate grass mix if vegetation is not naturally established in the area within six months of the replacement of the topsoil. Control of weeds and alien invasive plant species is an important aspect after topsoil replacement and seeding (if applicable) has been done in an area. Site management will implement an alien invasive plant management plan during the 12-month aftercare period to address germination of problem plants in the area.

The decommissioning activities will include:

- Replacing of topsoil
- Implementation of an alien invader plant management plan
- Levelling of the area since the area is located on mountainous area

2.5 Policy and legislative context

Applicable legislation and guidelines used to compile the report	Reference where applied	How does this development comply with and respond to the legislation and policy context
<p>A description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed, including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process.</p>		<p>E.g. In terms of the National Water Act (NWA) a Water Use License has/has not been applied for.</p>
<p>Minerals and Petroleum Development Resources Act, Act 28 of 2002 (MPRDA) and the MPRDA Amendment Act, Act 49 of 2008</p>	<p>DMRE</p>	<p>The conditions and requirements attached to the granting of the mining permit will apply to the mining activities.</p>
<p>Constitution of South Africa, specifically everyone has the right to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing • have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that prevent pollution and ecological degradation, promote conservation, and secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development 	<p>Republic of South Africa</p>	<p>The mining activities will only proceed after effective consultation.</p>
<p>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations</p>	<p>DMRE</p>	<p>This Report is being undertaken in terms of the EIA. Regulations are in place to determine any possible impacts on the environment and propose sufficient mitigation to prevent environmental damage.</p>

Applicable legislation and guidelines used to compile the report	Reference where applied	How does this development comply with and respond to the legislation and policy context
National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 (as amended) (NEMA)	DMRE	<p>This report is being undertaken in terms of the NEMA (No. 107 of 1998), as amended, to determine environmental impact and propose sufficient mitigation to prevent environmental damage.</p> <p>The appropriate environmental authorisation will be obtained before proceeding with any mining activities. No mining activity will be conducted in a sensitive environment.</p> <p>Measures will be implemented to prevent pollution during mining activities. Once mining is complete, the area will be rehabilitated as close as reasonably possible to its pre-mining state.</p>
National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998). Best Practice Guidelines: Series A, G, & H	(Section 21) Water use & mine water management	Best practice guidelines will be followed for water management, water characterisation, water resource protection, water treatment, and the development of the mine water management model
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, Act 59 of 2008 (NEMWA)NEM: WA	Management measures Environmental awareness plan	N/A
National Heritage Resources Act, 25 of 1999 (NHRA)	Management measures	No mining activities will take place within 500 m of any identified heritage resource, such as a grave. No graves have been identified on the site in question.
Mine Health and Safety Act (MHSA), 1996 (Act No 29 of 1996)	The mitigation measures proposed for the site includes specifications of the MHSA	The operational phase of the mine will trigger the MHSA
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (CARA), 1983 (No. 43 of 1983)	Biophysical environment	All alien invader plants on site must be controlled in terms of CARA

2.6 Need and desirability of the proposed activities

Describe methodology/technology to be employed, including the type of commodity to the prospected/mined and for a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity.

The mining sector in South Africa has traditionally occupied a principal role in the generation of economic output. It provides employment and reduces poverty. The mining companies have an obligation to improve and develop the state of the communities in which they operate through infrastructure, education and skills development. The mining activities bring different kinds of business, which has significant economic benefits for communities. And in most cases, the jobs created by the mines pay more than the average salary. The mining industry makes a big contribution to South Africa's export market. It generates significant gains from the foreign exchange rate differences. Mining contributions to the total government revenue are directed to the national and sub-national levels. The profits of mining companies and taxes generated by companies, in addition, contribute to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country.

Mining activity is needed to supply Granite/Syenite that will be used to ensure that constructions receive an ongoing supply of Granite/Syenite for building. The influx in construction and road maintenance projects near the quarry triggered this application. There is a new dam construction on the other side of the area that need Granite/Syenite for construction, this project will help a dam construction company to get building resource(Granite/Syenite) in time. The proposed quarry will supply nearby construction companies with Granite/Syenite. Therefore, it is justifiable to say there is already a market for Granite/Syenite in the area. Hence the proposed operation will generate cash flow in the surrounding.

The proposed project of Granite/Syenite to be mined will be supplied to the client, which will enhance dam contractor's with Granite/Syenite resources security to finish construction without shortage of granite/syenite.

Granite/Syenite rocks to be quarried have a more inert composition and show much lower rates of deterioration and lower water absorption the chances of water quality contamination by this quarry are negligible. Chemical composition of Granite/Syenite (quarts and feldspars) does not contain pyrite mineral that causes acid mine drainage, therefore there will be no acid mine drainage that will contaminate water.

The proposed development will ensure creation of job opportunities for both skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers which will contribute socio-economic status.

2.6.1 Advantages

- The area has abundant Granite/Syenite reserves
- The market demand for Granite/Syenite is certain

- The Granite/Syenite from the proposed area is an outcrop, therefore it has low mining costs.
- The demand of Granite/Syenite is increasing everyday as SA population rate increasing.
- Granite/Syenite mine has low environmental impacts as compared to other minerals.

2.6.2 Disadvantages

- The proposed area is located near the Mkomazi river which provides lives to the local, therefore the proposed project will alter the habitat of the local species. Permit is close to the water course and if is not properly managed under the condition given by water Affairs it will affect the quality of water that will negatively affect the end user.
- Irregularity of the outcrop will disturb the production target.

2.7 Motivation for the overall preferred site, activities and technology alternative

The proposed site earmarked for the winning of the granite will entail the mining of a quarry pit. The proposed site was identified as the preferred alternative due to the following reasons:

- The site offers the mineral sought after,
- The mining impact can be contained to one area on the property that has not previously been used for mining purposes,
- The outcrop rock will be mined through blasting and excavation. The rehabilitation of the disturbed area will therefore be incorporated into the rehabilitation objectives of the proposed mining area.
- The mining area can be reached by an existing access gravel road. No new road infrastructure needs to be constructed but upgrading of existing gravel road will be implemented.
- The grazing domestic animals will continue to use the area for feeding themselves but with under monitoring plan
- Pit mining of the quarry has been identified as the most effective method to produce the desired aggregate. Due to the remote location of the quarry the potential impacts on the surrounding environment, associated with mining, is deemed to be of low significance.

2.8 Full description of process followed to reach proposed preferred alternatives within the site

This section is about the determination of the specific site layout and the location of infrastructure and activities on site, having taken into consideration the issues raised by interested and affected parties (I&APs), and the consideration of alternatives to the initially proposed site layout.

2.8.1 Preferred site

The area is a brownfield, it is being utilised for local domestic grazing land (see Figure 7). Therefore, on the proposed applied mining permit area covered natural vegetation, there are no major infrastructures, and the site has been chosen based on a small scale geological investigation done in the area concerning granite resources.



Figure 7: Preferred site of the project area(outcrop rock, cattle dung and vegetation)

2.8.2 Preferred activities

The preferred and only manner of extracting granite for this proposed area is through mining. The life of a mine is currently intended to exist for two years, therefore temporary structures will be erected on site for the operation. No activities will be practiced in the site if its note mining related and not authorised.

2.8.3 Technology alternatives

There are no technological alternatives to the proposed mining activities. Pit mining is the only method that will be used with blasting to loosen the hard rock.

2.9 Details of the development footprint alternatives considered

With reference to the site plan provided as Appendix A and the location of individual site activities, provide details of the alternatives considered with respect to:

- (a) the property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity
- (b) the type of activity to be undertaken
- (c) the design or layout of the activity
- (d) the technology to be used in the activity
- (e) the operational aspects of the activity
- (f) the option of not implementing the activity

The applicant identified an increase in Granite/Syenite usage. In this light, the proposed area was identified as the preferred and only viable site alternative. From extensive work conducted during desktop study in this area, it is known that this area contains the resource being sought.

Various project alternatives were considered during the planning phase of the project. These included the following:

2.9.1 Quarry mining (preferred alternative) vs Open pit mining

- Quarry mining method is used when deposits of commercially useful minerals or rock are found near or outside the surface
- Open pit mining is used where the mineral is shallow and found near the surface
- Quarry mining of the granite has been identified as the most cost-effective method to produce the desired granite/syenite as it is found on the surface.
- The geology of the area and depth of minerals to be mined is structurally unsuitable for open pit.
- Open pit is useful for a certain mineral such as Coal and Chrome, then quarry mining method its meant for rocks

2.9.2 Temporary infrastructure (preferred alternative) vs. permanent infrastructure

- Temporary infrastructure use will entail the use of track-based or easily removable infrastructure. This includes a mobile crusher plant, temporary weigh bridge and chemical toilet, with off-site vehicle and equipment servicing (offsite). The off-site office will be used for project administration purposes.
- Positive aspects: The infrastructure can be moved around in the mining area boundaries as mining progresses, decreasing the distance material has to be transported from the crusher plant to the stockpile area. In addition, the crusher plant and other equipment can move out of the mining area (and onto the existing road) during a blast to prevent potential fly rock damage. During the decommissioning phase, infrastructure will be removed from the mining area, making site rehabilitation easy and effective.
- The use of permanent infrastructure will increase the impact of the proposed project on the environment as it will entail the establishment of more structures, necessitate the use of concrete products on site in order to establish these infrastructure, lengthen the period required for rehabilitation as well as increase the rehabilitation cost as the permanent infrastructure will either have to be decommissioned or be maintained after the closure of the site.
- Due to the small size of the mining area the infrastructure may be exposed to fly rock damage during blasting events.
- The construction of permanent infrastructure on site will increase the visual impact of the proposed project on the surrounding environment and additional mitigation measures will have to be implemented to address the impact.
- In the light of the above, the use of temporary infrastructure is deemed to be the most viable preferred alternative.

2.9.3 Access onto provincial road (preferred alternative) vs. national road

- A gravel road from the site, which links the valley view road towards kuDlungezwa. A valley view road links to the R197 road on the South East of the project. Calendula Ave also join the N2 road which located approximately 1.73km Western side of the ocean.
- National road (N2): The turning of trucks transporting material from the mining area to clients onto the R197 is considered here, since the road regarded as the safe road to transport materials to other clients if there is a need to for minerals. To minimise the impact the activity may have on traffic, it is proposed that traffic management plan must be done before any transportation of granite using that mention road.

2.9.4 No-go alternative

The no-go alternative entails no change to the position and is therefore a real alternative that needs to be considered. The granite to be mined at the site will be used for route and construction industries, if however the no-go alternative is implemented the applicant will not be able to expand the quarry, not being able to utilize the mineral present in the area. This could have major impacts on facial expression such as transporting of material to construction site far off mining areas, cost effectiveness of material, impact on roads and road users due to long distance hauling of granite and loss of income to the local business area.

The no-go alternative was not considered the preferred alternative, as:

- The applicant will not be able to supply in the demand of road or construction contractors.
- The application, if approved, would allow the applicant to utilize the available granite as well as provide employment opportunities to local employees. Should the no-go alternative be followed these opportunities will be lost to the applicant, potential employees and clients.
- The applicant will not be able to diversify the income of the property.

2.10 Details of the public participation process followed

Describe the process undertaken to consult I&APs, including public meetings and one-on-one consultation. The affected parties must be specifically consulted regardless of whether or not they attended public meetings. Information to be provided to affected parties must include sufficient detail of the intended operation to enable them to assess what impact the activities will have on them or on the use of their land.

Personnel representing Government departments and Non-governmental organizations were consulted using Background Information Document (BID), Consultation letters, and in some instances, consultations were conducted telephonically. The following departments and organization formed part of the consultation process;

- Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
- Department of Water and Sanitation
- Department of Environmental Affairs
- Department of Tourism
- Transnet
- Eskom
- uMdoni Local Municipality

On-site notices were placed at the gravel road transverses the Qiko, Site notice were also Erected along the farm boundaries. The notices were not extended to the local library since we were under Covid 19 regulation level 3. The project was also advertised in the *Zululand news* for all interested and affected parties to contribute their knowledge on the advertised proposed project.

Stakeholders and I&APs were notified of the availability of the Draft Basic Assessment Report for their perusal. A 30-day commenting period will be allowed for the perusal of the document upon which any comments received will be incorporated into the Final Basic Assessment Report to be submitted to DMR for approval.

DRAFT

2.10.1 Project advert published on Zululand news 07 August 2020

7 AUGUST 2020

ZO CLASSIFIEDS 29

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT IN LYING FOR INSPECTION

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE THUSISE ELIAS NCUBE IDENTITY NUMBER 621101 0771 08 4 ESTATE NUMBER: 12784/2018 DBN, DATE OF DEATH 25TH JUNE 2018 AND WAS MARRIED TO NKOSINGIPHILE AGHINETH NCUBE LAST ADDRESS: KWALUBISI AREA, PONGOLA, 3170, THE FIRST AND FINAL LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT IN THE ESTATE WILL BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION AT THE MAGISTRATE COURT OF SIMONANGENISHA FOR A PERIOD OF TWENTY-ONE (21) DAYS FROM THE DATE OF PUBLICATION HEREOF.

H C MADIKE ATTORNEYS
13 Jan Kemp Street
P O Box 342
PONGOLA
3170

07-08-2020

MA020486

NOTICE FORM JJJ LOST OR DESTROYED DEED

Notice is hereby given in terms of regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of the NOTARIAL DEED OF PARTITION CESSION OF EXCLUSIVE USE RIGHTS NO. SK1142/2006, dated the 20 March 2006, registered in the name of LOUIS ALMERO DU PISANIE, IDENTITY NUMBER:

4704295017084, in respect of certain EIA NO. Y1 (YARD) AS SHOWN AND MORE FULLY DESCRIBED ON SECTIONAL PLAN NO. SS149/2006, IN THE SCHEME KNOWN AS ERF 11182, IN RESPECT OF THE LAND AND BUILDING OR BUILDINGS SITUATE AT RICHARDS BAY, IN THE UMHLATHUZE MUNICIPAL AREA, REGISTRATION DIVISION GV, PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL, which has been lost or destroyed.

All persons having objections to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds: Pietermaritzburg, High Court Building, 300 Pietermaritzburg Street, Pietermaritzburg, within two weeks from the date of publication of this notice DATED AT RICHARDS BAY ON THIS 3RD DAY OF AUGUST 2020.

APPLICANT:
KLOPPERS INCORPORATED
Suite 21, Partridge Place
Lira Link, Richards Bay
P.O. Box 1659
Richards Bay, 3900
Telephone: (035) 7807300
Fax: 0866305888
Email: kerri.jubber@kloppersinc.co.za
REF: 25F018017

07-08-2020

MA020493

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Notice is hereby given in terms of regulation 68 of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of the SECTIONAL DEED OF PARTITION TRANSFER NO. ST11375/2006, dated the 20 March 2006, registered in the name of LOUIS ALMERO DU PISANIE, IDENTITY NUMBER: 4704295017084, in respect of certain SECTION NO. 1 AS SHOWN AND MORE FULLY DESCRIBED ON SECTIONAL PLAN NO. SS149/2006, IN THE SCHEME KNOWN AS ERF 11182, IN RESPECT OF THE LAND AND BUILDING OR BUILDINGS SITUATE AT RICHARDS BAY, IN THE UMHLATHUZE MUNICIPAL AREA, REGISTRATION DIVISION GV, PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL, which has been lost or destroyed.

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REF: 25F018017

07-08-2020

MA020493

• PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES •



PUBLIC NOTICE: APPROVAL OF SOUTH 32 HILLSIDE ALUMINIUM QUARANTINE AND ISOLATION FACILITY ON PORTION 43 OF ERF 5333, RICHARDS BAY

Notice is hereby given that the King Cetshwayo Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal at its meeting held on 15 July 2020 resolved in accordance with Resolution No. 123 to approve the proposed South 32 Hillside Aluminium Covid-19 Quarantine and Isolation Facility application, to be located on Portion 43 of Erf 5333 (in the area known as Enterprise Development (ED) Village).

Any queries or questions relating to this notice may be directed to Mr Mthokozisi Mhlongo on 035 907 5612 or via email mhlongoms@umhlathuze.gov.za

Civic Offices
Private Bag X1004
RICHARDS BAY
3900

NI MTHETHWA
ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER
DMS1410198

ma020484 32 2020



CITY OF UMHLATHUZE

APPLICATION FOR COUNCIL'S CONSENT IN TERMS OF SECTION 27(1) (b) OF SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT BYLAW, 2017 READ WITH CLAUSE 1.13.4 OF THE UMHLATHUZE LAND USE SCHEME

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 27(1)(b) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management bylaw read with and Clause 1.13.4 of the uMhlathuze Land Use Scheme as amended that I, **Mohamed Eliza Hamisi**, in my capacity as applicant intend applying to the City of uMhlathuze for the consent of the Council to use Erf 8966 Alton, Richards Bay which is registered in the name of **Jacob Barry Hertzog Liebenberg and Vana Liebenberg** For the purpose of

(1) Butchery and braai outlet (Shisanayama) in terms of Section 27 (1) (a) of the Spatial and Land Use Management Bylaw, 2017 as amended read with Clause 1.13.4 of the uMhlathuze Land Use Scheme

Particulars, plans and other documents may be inspected (on appointment) in Office No. D327B, Richards Bay Municipal Offices (Civic Centre), CBD, Richards Bay between 9:00am to 16:00pm.

Written objections against or representations concerning the proposed application should reach the Municipal Manager at Private Bag X1004, Richards Bay, 3900 or cm@umhlathuze.gov.za as well as the applicant at 87 Wager Avenue, Umhlanga, Durban, 4302 within 30 days from the date of advertisement.

Failure to lodge or forward objections/representations in response to this notice before the abovementioned date will preclude a person from further participating in the process, or taking any further steps with regard to the application.

ma020491 32 2020



uMlalazi Municipality

APPLICATION SUBMITTED IN TERMS OF SECTION 46(C) OF THE uMlalazi LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT BY-LAW FOR THE SPECIAL CONSENT TO OPERATE A LODGE ON ERF 1199, ESHOWE

Notice is hereby given of an application made in terms of Chapter 4(C), Section 46 of the uMlalazi Local Municipality Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-law of the application submitted by the owner Thobelani Mbuso Sithole for the Special Consent to operate the Lodge on Erf 1199 Eshowe, Pearson Street.

A copy of the application is available for inspection by appointment, at the Planning and Economic Development Department, Town Planning Unit, in the Civic Buildings, Hutchinson Street during normal office hours (from 07:30 to 16:00 Monday to Thursday) and 7:30 to 15h00 on Friday.

Any person or party who wishes to object to this application, or who wishes to make representation thereon, must do so in writing to the Municipal Manager, uMlalazi Municipality and e-mail to mm@umlalazi.org.za and MthokozisiN@umlalazi.org.za before close of business on Friday, 11 September 2020. Any person who wishes to make an appointment to inspect a copy of the application may contact the Town Planner.

The failure of any party or person to lodge or forward an objection or representation within the period as set above will preclude them from further participation in this process, or from taking any further steps with regards to this application. For enquiries, contact the Senior Town Planner: Mr MS Ngubane on 082 334 2248 or MthokozisiN@umlalazi.org.za during office hours.

MR. RAYMOND P MNGUNI
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Municipality Building
Hutchinson Street
Eshowe
3815

ma020494 32 2020

ANNEXURE D NOTICE TO DISPLAY INTENTION TO APPLY FOR LIQUOR LICENCE IN TERMS OF SECTION 42(1)(b)(iii) OF ACT KwaZulu-Natal Liquor Licensing Act, 2010 (Act No. 6 of 2010) KZNLA 3

Name and surname of the applicant:	THABANI VINCENT MPONTSHANE
Category of licence applied for: (on/off-consumption/micro-manufacturer/special event):	ON-CONSUMPTION
Type of premises for which licence is applied for:	TAVERN
Trading name of the premises:	BHAMUZA TAVERN
Address of the premises:	KWAPHAWINI AREA, WARD 19, JOZINI, UNDER INKOSI NYAWO, INDUNAM TRADITIONAL COUNCIL
Date of display:	07 AUGUST 2020
Expiry date of display:	01 SEPTEMBER 2020

NB: Objections should be lodged with the local committee in the district from where the application emanates within 21 days from the date of the display. Office address: Umkhanyakude District Office, Department of Economic Development & Tourism, Mzozozo Avenue, 52 of 60, Mkhuze, 3965, Tel: 035 573 8800. ma020465 31 2020



IDOLOBHA LaseMHLATHUZE

ISICELO SOKUTHOLA IMVUME YOMKHANDLU ESIFAKWE NGOKWESIGABA 27(1)(b) SOMTHETHO OLAWULA UKUSETSHENZISWA KWEZINDAWO NOKUHELELWAKWAZO (BYLAW) UHAMIBISANA NESIGABA 1.13.4 SOSOMQULU ABALAWULA UKUSETSHENZISWA (SCHEME) KWEZINDAWO EZINGAPHANSI KOMKHANDLU WASEMHLATHUZE

Isaziso sikhishwa ngokweSiga 27(1)(b) somthetho olawula ukusetshenziswa kwezindawo nokuhlelwa kwazo (Bylaw), uhambisana nesiga 1.13.4 sosoMqulu abalawula ukusetshenziswa kwezindawo (Scheme) ezingaphansi komkhandlu waseMhlathuze, njengoba uchibiyelwe, ukuthi mina Mohamed Eliza Hamisi. Ngokwesikhundla sami sokuba umfakwesiwecelo nginhlaliso yokuthola imvume yomkhandlu yokusebenzisa isiza esingunombolo 8966Alton, Richards Bay, esibalhiswe ngamagama ka Jacob Barry Hertzog Liebenberg kanye no-Vana Liebenberg. ngenjongo yokuvula indawo yokuzodayisa inyama (Ibhusha) kanye nendawo yokudala inyama ebiwama ngokuthi iShisanayama.

Imininigwane, amapalani kanye neminye imiqule ingaholwa (ngokuhlela ngaphambi kokuya emathovisi) emathovisi kaMasipala, eHhovisini elingu nombolo D327B, edolobheni lase Richards Bay.

Noma imuphi umuntu ofisa ukuphikisa noma ukufaka isikhalo mayelana nalesocele kuzofanele athumele iphikiso noma isikhalo esibalhiswe esiveza izizathu aphikisa ngazo. Izinwadi zeshikhalo noma isiphikiso zingathunyelwa kuMphathi Dolobha, kuleli kheli elithi Private Bag X1004, Richards Bay, 3900 noma Email ethi cm@umhlathuze.gov.za iphinde ithunyelwe nakumfaki wesiwecelo ekheleneni elithi 87 Wager Avenue, Umhlanga, Durban, 4302 kungakapheli izinsuku ezingamashumi amathathu (30) kusukela osukwini lokuphuma kwesikhangiso epephandabeni.

Uma ingekho imibono noma izikhazazo ezithunyelwayo mayelana naleso sizo ezisukwini ezibekwe ngenhla, wonke amathuba okuzimbandakanya nalesocele ayobe esevalekile. ma020492 32 2020

NOTICE OF A JOINT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FOR MINING PERMIT AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATIONS.

Notice of Mining Permit applications process as per the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002) for the following mining permit applications:

Notice 1: Mfolozi Resources (Pty) Ltd has applied a mining permit for Granite/Syenite on the Remaining Extent of the farm Qiko 17448 ET, situated under the Magisterial District of Umzimto, KwaZulu-Natal Province. (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10694 MP).

Notice 2: Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd has applied a mining permit for Granite/Syenite on Remaining Extent of the farms Qiko 17448 ET and farm 17449 ET, situated under the Magisterial District of Umzimto, KwaZulu-Natal Province. (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP).

Notice 3: Silver Oak Mining (Pty) Ltd has applied a mining permit for Granite/Syenite on portion of the farm Qiko 17448 ET, situated under the Magisterial District of Umzimto, KwaZulu-Natal Province. (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10696 MP).

INVITATION TO COMMENT

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Development Act (MPRDA) (Act 28 of 2002) and EIA regulations 2014, published under Government Notice No. 982 in Gazette No. 3822 of 4 December 2014, amended on 7 April 2017, that **Mfolozi Resources (Pty) Ltd, Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd and Silver Oak Mining (Pty) Ltd** has applied for Mining Permits together with Environmental Authorisations for the above-mentioned mineral.

As part of the EIA process, more especially the Public Participation Process for this proposed projects, Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register and kindly submit any comments or concerns to reach Mr Lihuwani Sigwadi by no later than Tuesday, the **2nd of September 2020**, using the contact details provided below. The public is also invited to review and comment on the draft Basic Assessment report & EMP. The Basic Assessment report & EMP will be available for review for 30 days calendar period from **02 September 2020 to 09 October 2020**.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Office No. 16, First Floor, Corridor Hill Crossing, 09 Langa Crescent, Comdor Hill, eMalaheni, 1035.
Tel No.: +27 13 6920 041 Fax No.: +27 86 5144 103
Lihuwani Sigwadi
013 692 0041 / 076652962
lihuwani@singoconsulting.co.za

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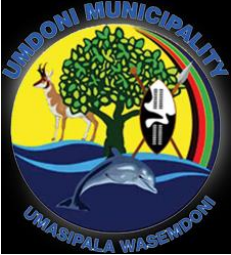



SAVE WATER



Flushing the toilet accounts for 30% of the household water usage. By placing a brick in the toilet cistern we could save 10 MILLION litres of water a day.



<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>List the names of persons consulted in this column, and</p> <p>Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted</p>	<p>Date</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>Received</p>	<p>Issues Raised</p>	<p>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</p>	<p>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated</p>
		<p>ensuring a vast community participation during mining operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ We are privilege in understanding the cultural community values and believes, thus this process of Mining should be preceded by community engagements as this is tribal land. ✓ We the Qiko TC are coming from underprivileged backgrounds and social upliftment can never be compromised. Majority of our people work in cities and were not available to discuss the advert. They would be available at the end of September 2020. ✓ Giving an opportunity to other local interest groupings, discussion about a possibility of any co-existence will be possible if all stakeholders are involved. The determining common denominator would be an intensive community 	<p>I will wait for the date of the meeting.</p>	



<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>List the names of persons consulted in this column, and</p> <p>Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted</p>	<p>Date Comments Received</p>	<p>Issued Raised</p>	<p>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</p>	<p>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated</p>
		<p>participation and social upliftment strategy which should be share and understood by the affected parties.</p> <p>✓ Cultural heritage preservation in a form of photo album before any the mining should been part of the process keeping the heritage of our affected land.</p> <p>Qiko traditional Council would like to request the extension of the advert in order to participate meaningfully in the consultative process to the 2nd October 2020.</p>		
<p>Adjacent Landowner</p>				


<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>List the names of persons consulted in this column, and</p> <p>Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted</p>	<p>Date Comments Received</p>	<p>Issues Raised</p>	<p>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</p>	<p>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated</p>	
Local Municipality					
 <p>Cnr Bram Fischer & Williamson Streets, Scottburgh, 4180.</p> <p>Mr K Subben (Manager: Environment)</p> <p>Mrs Canesia Vezi (General Manager: Planning and Development)</p>	X		No issues raised yet	Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)	Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.



<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>List the names of persons consulted in this column, and</p> <p>Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted</p>	<p>Date Comments Received</p>	<p>Issues Raised</p>	<p>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</p>	<p>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated</p>
<p>District Municipality</p>				
	<p>X</p>	<p>No issues raised yet.</p>	<p>Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)</p>	<p>Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.</p>
<p>Councillor</p>				
<p>Hlongwa 073096001562</p>				
<p>Organs of state (Responsible for infrastructure that may be affected Roads Department, Eskom, Telkom, DWA</p>				



<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>List the names of persons consulted in this column, and</p> <p>Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted</p>	<p>Date Comments Received</p>	<p>Issues Raised</p>	<p>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</p>	<p>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated</p>
 <p>agriculture, forestry & fisheries</p> <p>Department: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA</p> <p>Mr Thembalakhe Sibozana Tel: +27 33 392 7700 Fax: +27 33 342 8783 Web: www.daff.gov.za Email: PMBResourceCentre@daff.gov.za ThembalakheS@daff.gov.za</p> <p><i>PMB Resource</i></p>	<p>X</p> <p>26/08/2020</p>	<p>The information pertaining the natural forestry or protected trees is insufficient to the department to provide an informed comment. Therefore the department request a vegetation specialist study to be undertaken.</p>	<p>Thanks you advice is noted and it will considered</p>	<p>Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.</p>
 <p>water & sanitation</p> <p>Department: Water and Sanitation REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA</p> <p>Mr Ashley Starkey Chief Director: KwaZulu-Natal Email: StarkeyA@dws.gov.za Pillay R Email: pillayr@dws.gov.za</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>No issues raised yet</p>	<p>Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)</p>	<p>Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.</p>




<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>List the names of persons consulted in this column, and</p> <p>Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted</p>	<p>Date Comments Received</p>	<p>Issued Raised</p>	<p>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</p>	<p>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated</p>
 <p>EZEMVELO KZN WILDLIFE Conservation, Partnerships & Ecotourism</p>	X	No issues raised yet.	Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)	Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.
<p>Nerissa Pillay Email: nerissa.pillay@kznwildlife.com</p> <p>Mrs Dinesree Thambu-Moodley Tel: 033 845 1425 Fax: 033 845 1499 e-mail: dinesree.thambu@kznwildlife.com</p>	X	No issues raised yet	Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)	Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.
 <p>edtea Department : Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL</p>	X	No issues raised yet	Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)	Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.



<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>List the names of persons consulted in this column, and</p> <p>Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted</p>	<p>Date Comments Received</p>	<p>Issues Raised</p>	<p>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</p>	<p>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated</p>
<p>Siphosakhe Xulu Tel: +27 35 780 6700 Email: siphosakhe.xulu@kznedtea.gov.za</p>				
 <p>public works Department: Public Works PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL</p> <p>Tel: 033 355 5500 Email: info@kznworks.gov.za</p>	X	No issues raised yet.	Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)	Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.
 <p>labour Department: Labour REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA</p> <p>Mbongeni Tshabalala Email: Mbongeni.Tshabalala@labour.gov.za</p>	X	No issues raised yet.	Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)	Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.


<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>List the names of persons consulted in this column, and</p> <p>Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted</p>	<p>Date Comments Received</p>	<p>Issues Raised</p>	<p>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</p>	<p>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated</p>
 <p>transport Department: Transport PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL</p> <p>Ms. Zilungile Khanyile Tel: +27 34 212 2127 Email: zilungile.khanyile@kzntransport.gov.za</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>No issues raised yet.</p>	<p>Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)</p>	<p>Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.</p>
<p>Department of Arts and Culture</p>	<p>X</p>		<p>Application to be submitted according to the stipulated guidelines.</p>	<p>Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.</p>

<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>List the names of persons consulted in this column, and</p> <p>Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted</p>	<p>Date Comments Received</p>	<p>Issues Raised</p>	<p>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</p>	<p>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated</p>
 <p>Amafa Mrs Lindiwe Msomi Tel: +27 33 394 6543 Email: lindim@amafapmb.co.za</p>				
 <p>Moshe Dipolelo. Email: D.Moshe@sanbi.org.za</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>No issues raised yet.</p>	<p>Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)</p>	<p>Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.</p>

<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>List the names of persons consulted in this column, and</p> <p>Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted</p>	<p>Date Comments Received</p>	<p>Issued Raised</p>	<p>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</p>	<p>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated</p>
 <p>South African NATIONAL PARKS</p> <p>Akani Shivambu Tel: +27 13 735 4265 / +27 13 735 4196 Akani.shivambu@sanparks.org</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>No issues raised yet.</p>	<p>Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)</p>	<p>Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.</p>
 <p>Email: wyleaves2@telkom.co.za</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>No issues yet. raised</p>	<p>Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)</p>	<p>Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.</p>

<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>List the names of persons consulted in this column, and</p> <p>Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted</p>	<p>Date Comments Received</p>	<p>Issues Raised</p>	<p>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</p>	<p>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated</p>
 <p>Siyabonga Nsele Email: Nselesi@eskom.co.za Cell: +27 84 233 4610 Fax: +27 31 710 5146</p> <p>SibiyaTG@eskom.co.za</p> <p>Lungile Motsisi MotsisL@eskom.co.za Tel: +27 11 800 5734</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>No issues yet. raised</p>	<p>Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)</p>	<p>Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.</p>
 <p>SANRAL <small>SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY SOC LTD</small></p>  <p><small>Reg No. 1996/005861/06</small></p> <p>BUILDING SOUTH AFRICA THROUGH BETTER ROADS</p> <p>Nomsa Modise</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>No issues raised yet.</p>	<p>Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)</p>	<p>Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.</p>

<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>List the names of persons consulted in this column, and</p> <p>Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted</p>	<p>Date Comments Received</p>	<p>Issues Raised</p>	<p>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</p>	<p>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated</p>
<p>Email: modisen@nra.co.za</p>				
 <p>Livhuwani Ndou Email: Livhuwani.ndou@transnet.net</p> <p>Ray Teichmann Email: ray.teichmann@transnet.net</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>No issues raised yet.</p>	<p>Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)</p>	<p>Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.</p>
 <p>Email: advocacy@birdlife.org.za</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>No issues raised yet.</p>	<p>Consultation email was sent with BID (07/08/2020)</p>	<p>Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.</p>

<p>Interested and Affected Parties</p> <p>List the names of persons consulted in this column, and</p> <p>Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted</p>	<p>Date Comments Received</p>	<p>Issues Raised</p>	<p>EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant</p>	<p>Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated</p>
 <p>COMMISSION ON RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS</p> <p>Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR)</p> <p>Lynn Boucher Email: Lynn.boucher@drdlr.gov.za</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>No response has been received yet.</p>	<p>Land Claim enquiry email was sent (07/08/2020)</p>	<p>Please refer to appendix A for consultation emails.</p>
<p>OTHER AFFECTED PARTIES</p>				

2.12 The environmental attributes associated with the alternatives.

The environmental attributes described must include socio-economic, social, heritage, cultural, geographical, physical and biological aspects.

3 Baseline environment

3.1 Type of environment affected by the proposed activity

Its current geographical, physical, biological, socio-economic and cultural character.

3.1.1 Regional geology

3.1.1.1 PONGOLA SUPERGROUP

The Pongola Supergroup, which unconformably overlies the granite-greenstone basement of the Kaapvaal Craton (SACS, 1980; Button, 1981) is one of the earliest known supracrustal sedimentary successions to have developed on a stabilised craton, and shows many features which suggest deposition in a continental rift environment (Burke et al., 1985). Matthews (1990) concluded that deposition of the Pongola Supergroup occurred in two connected but contrasting structural domains. The N-S trending northern structural domain evolved as a half-graben, syndepositional rift-basin or aulacogen, while the E-W trending southern structural domain evolved originally as part of an epicratonic basin which probably opened southward onto a continental margin.

Rifting in the northern domain was accompanied by extensive volcanism, resulting in the extrusion of most of the Nsuzi Group volcanics. This was followed by thermal subsidence where predominantly shallow water sediments of the Mozaan Group were deposited. Late- to post-Pongola tectonothermal events followed, which were firstly, upper Mozaan volcanism, followed by extensive normal faulting and lastly widespread intrusive (Ushushwana Complex and granitoid plutons) which caused accommodation folding.

The predominantly sedimentary southern domain with minor volcanic formations was thought to be deposited within a slowly subsiding epicratonic basin. Initial sedimentation (up to 5 km thick) was followed by up to 5 periods of deformation. Deformation included an episode of extensional tectonics that produced extensive N-dipping half-graben structures which contained up to 5 km of Nsuzi Group lithologies. Regional uplift and erosion followed, after which regional subsidence and renewed sedimentation occurred as the post-rift thermal-subsidence basin of the Pongola aulacogen expanded southward to granite escarpment with the epicratonic basin.

The Pongola Supergroup has been subdivided into a lower volcanic "sedimentary Nsuzi Group" and an upper sedimentary Mozaan Group which has been correlated with the Witwatersrand Supergroup (Beukes and Cairncross, 1991). The lithologies outcrop as various inliers in northern KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, and Swaziland. Each inlier is characterised by localised stratigraphic variances. A generalised stratigraphy for the entire Pongola Supergroup, however, will be presented.

3.1.1.2 Local geology

Two formations (the Quha and Mpambanyoni Formations) of banded paragneisses and migmatites, and a fine-grained, leucocratic pink acid gneiss sequence were initially recognised within the Mapurnulo Group by Thomas (1989a). However, subsequent work by (Thomas et al. (1991) found that the original subdivision was not justified, and the Quha Formation now includes the Mpambanyoni Formation. The pink gneisses are typical of the Mzumbe Terrane but have not been given formation status yet as they are thought to be representative of diverse protoliths (Thomas, 1989a). However, Thomas et al., (1991d) differentiated some of the pink gneisses of the Mapurnulo Group in the southern part of the Mzumbe Terrane into the Ndonyane Formation on the basis of field evidence. Similar lithologies to the Quha and Ndonyane Formations have been reported from undifferentiated rocks of the Mapumulo Group in the northern part of the Mzumbe Terrane in the Lilani Area, though no formal correlation has been made (Thomas, 1992a).

Much evidence regarding the origin of these rock types is lacking, as primary textures have largely been destroyed by polyphase deformation, metamorphism and migmatization. Thomas (1989a) regarded some of the highly siliceous rocks (up to 80% quartz + accessory magnetite) to represent metamorphosed quarzitic sediments, while less siliceous gneisses with flattened mafic inclusions were considered to be deformed granites. Fine-grained sillimanite and tourmaline-bearing pink gneisses were thought to have originated from volcanic/volcaniclastic rocks. The predominant lithologies are outlined and detailed petrographic descriptions and localities are given in Thomas (1988b).

As it showed on the geological map Figure 8 below Mapumulo Group is surrounded by Mkomazi Gneiss belt. Pre-tectonic intrusive gneisses is the Mkomazi Gneiss Layered, biotite-garnet (\pm sillimanite and cordierite) granitic augen intrusive (Thomas, 1991c) gneiss. Typically, coarse-grained with large K-feldspar megacrysts. Forms irregular sheet-like bodies and a tabular batholith. Contains layers and elongate xenoliths of Mpambanyoni Gneisses and/or the pink gneisses. Thus, they show characteristics of being crustal, S-type, peraluminous granites. Intrudes the Quha and Ndonyane Formations and is intruded by the Mzimlilo Granite and garnet leucogranite veins and sheets.

Table 1: Mkomazi formation

Timing	Intrusive Suite/Pluton	Description
Syntectonic granites	Mahlongwa Granite (Thomas et al., 1991b)	A number of deformed sheets and plutons of strongly foliated, pink, megacrystic, K-feldspar-porphyritic biotite granite and quartz-syenite. Intrudes Mapumulo Group gneisses and the Mzumbe Suite.
	Humberdale Granite (Eglington et al., 1991)	Medium- to coarse grained, pink-weathering, porphyritic, foliated biotite-hornblende granite with finer-grained granite and aplitic phases. Rb-Sr whole-rock age of 981 ± 35 Ma (Evans et al., 1987). Intrudes gneisses of the Mapumulo Group and metabasites of the Equeefa Suite.
	Mzimlilo Granite (Thomas, 1991d)	A number of sheet-like bodies (1-2 km thick) of pink-weathering, grey, medium- to coarse-grained, leucocratic, mildly porphyritic, K-feldspar-rich, biotite hornblende \pm garnet granite gneiss. Grain size variations, biotite-rich paragneissic xenoliths and schlieren form a crude banding. Granites show S-type affinities (Thomas and Gain, 1989). Rb-Sr whole-rock age: 1089 ± 14 Ma (Evans et al., 1987). Intrudes Mapumulo Group gneisses and the Mkomazi Gneiss, and occurs as xenoliths in the Humberdale Granite.
Pre-tectonic intrusive gneisses	Mkomazi Gneiss (Thomas, 1991c)	Layered, biotite-garnet (\pm sillimanite and cordierite) granitic augen gneiss. Typically coarse-grained with large K-feldspar megacrysts. Forms irregular sheet-like bodies and a tabular batholith. Contains layers and elongate xenoliths of Mpambanyoni Gneisses and/or the pink gneisses. Thus they show characteristics of being crustal, S-type, peraluminous granites. Intrudes the Quha and Ndonyane Formations and is intruded by the Mzimlilo Granite and garnet leucogranite veins and sheets.
	Equeefa Suite (Thomas et al., 1991c)	A metamorphosed suite of mafic and minor ultramafic intrusive rocks (harzburgite, olivine orthopyroxenite and orthopyroxenite) which consist of a large mafic/ultramafic intrusion, an extensive amphibolite dyke swarm and minor podiform noritoids. These are deformed by, and terminate against, the Melville Shear. Dated at 1024 ± 32 Ma (Evans et al., 1987). Intrudes the Mapumulo Group gneisses and the Mzumbe Suite.
	Mzumbe Granitoid Suite (Thomas, 1990b)	Highly distinctive, quartz diorite-tonalite-trondhjemite-granodiorite grey gneiss suite with high- Al_2O_3 , low-K, calc-alkaline, I/M-type granitoid affinities (Thomas, 1989c). Occur as extensive, flat tabular bodies which have undergone intense polyphase deformation, amphibolite-facies metamorphism and migmatization.

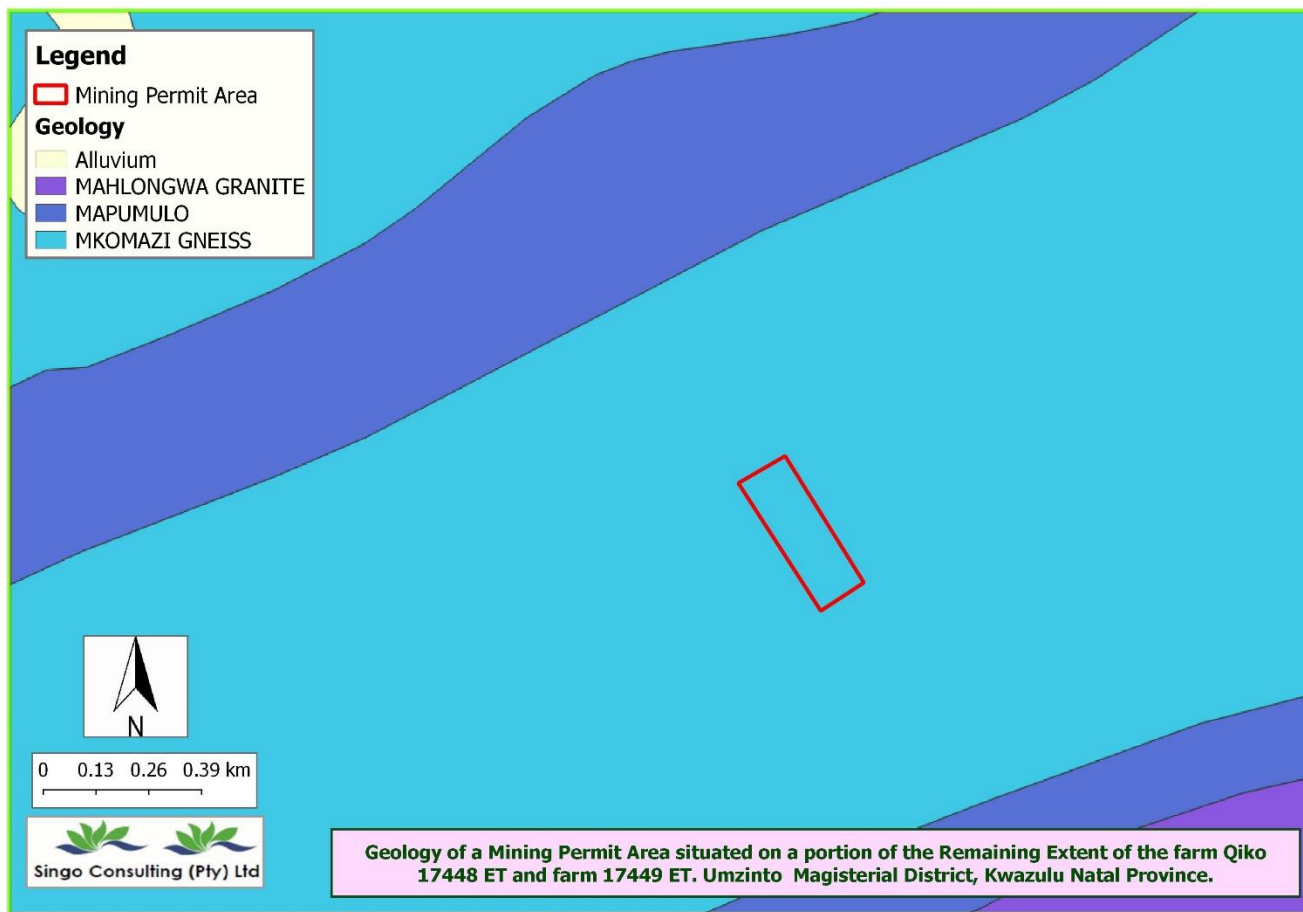


Figure 8: Geological map of the proposed site



Figure 9: Google view shows the outcrop rock circled in red

3.1.1.3 Flora

Description of Vegetation type

In the northern KwaZulu-Natal Interior Basin the vegetation is dominated by Natal Central Bushveld with Natal Lowveld Bushveld in east of these interior basins (Low and Rebelo, 1996). The Tugela Valley has Valley Thicket, while Short Mistbelt Grassland covers the southern zones. The vegetation over the greater part of the zones where tillite is exposed is described by Low and Rebelo (1996) as Coast Hinterland Bushveld. Natal Central Bushveld is present in the northern KwaZulu-Natal Interior, while Short Mistbelt Grassland occurs in the Mistbelt.

The natural vegetation of the positioning has been mostly preserved in its state during a range of areas as natural parcel. It's typical Ngongoni veldt (SVs4) (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006: 510). This on an area scale is brought up as Dry coastal back country Ngongoni veldt (Camp, 1999) and a lot of specifically Bioresource Unit Vb fifteen Cato Ridge (Camp, 1995). The dense, wooded vegetation on the escarpment slope is understood as Japvale Bushveld (SVs6). The excellence between the two vegetation sorts is kind of distinct. Ngongoni veldt may be a parcel with varied forbs in amongst the grasses with plait and shrubs occurring in scattered bush clumps. Japvale bush on the other hand may be a tangled mass of a particular choice of trees, scramblers shrubs and forbs. It is usually related to undulated piece of ground in deep valleys wherever it gets hot.

The diversity of grass species is quite limited although the diversity of forbs is still good. It would appear that there was some historic disturbance on the land causing sheet erosion across the entire plateau since the area is very steep, where natural erosion occurred in high percentage during rainy season. At the start of the slope from Mkomazi river the land becomes quite steep and rocky. At the rocky area seen during site assessment the diversity of the vegetation is significantly more diverse. The grasses located on the flood plain still appeared green and in a good state as far as diversity of grasses and forbs are concerned. Scattered alien plants create microhabitats promoting further alien invaders to become established see Figure 10 below.



Figure 10: Some of the alien plant seen during site assessment

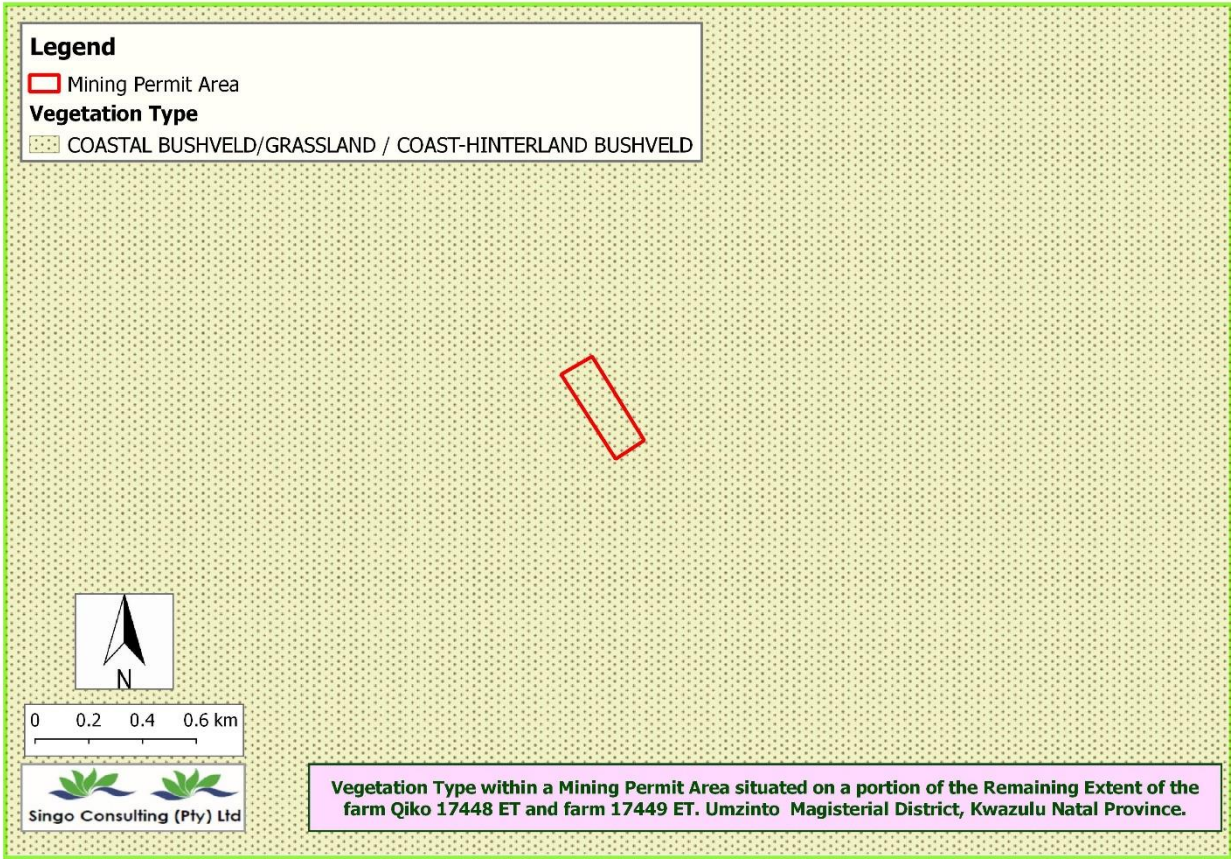


Figure 11: Vegetation map of the proposed area.

The vegetation type especial grass species are *Aristida junciformis*, *Digitaria eriantha*, *Eragrostis capensis*, *Eragrostis curvula*, *Eragrostis plana*, *Hyparrhenia* and *filipendula*. The vegetation type especial tree species are *Acacia sieberiana*, *Barleria obtuse*, *Bulbostylis hispidula*, *Ceratoptheca triloba*, *Chamaecrista mimosoides*, *Clerodendrum glabrum*, *Clutia hirsute*, *Commelina Africana*, *Desmodium saligna*, *Diospyros lycioides*, *Drimiopsis maculate* and *Euphorbia tirucallii*. The natural grasses and trees infested with alien plants along its perimeter and patchily throughout.



Figure 12: Actual Vegetation type as observed from the field assessment conducted.

A screening report done in singo consulting during application of this project confirmed that the proposed land is falls under Ecological Support Area. The area is regarded as more useful to the local biodiversity. Therefore species fall under Ecological Support Area should be conserved and maximise connectivity of natural areas. This also support the landscape level ecological functioning as well as the ability of ecosystem and species to climate change.

3.1.1.4 Fauna

The proposed land is still natural except small areas where erosion occurred, the status of the area it is still in good condition where most of fauna depend on the area for living. Small mammals, reptiles and insects are using the proposed land for habitat and living's needs.

Example of fauna species that might found in the proposed land are Reptilia-*Dendroaspis angusticeps*, Mammalia-*Philantomba monticola*, *Myosorex cafer* and *Cercopithecus albogularis labiatus* and Insecta-*Durbania amakosa flavida*, *Durbania amakosa albescens*. All the mentioned species in this paragraph are classified as medium sensitivity as confirmed by screening report.

3.1.1.5 Soil

The immediate layer of rock is Natal Sandstone, and this is evident in the natural rock exposed on the property by excavations and from scattered rock, and in the soil derived from it. The soil is a loose, sandy, medium brown loam soil. The soil is classified as Glenrosa soil, as it is naturally sandy. It is known as Mispah soil where the shallow layer of soil is bedded on hard rock. The Natal cluster sandstones are often envisaged as lying in two basically parallel belts within the coast belt and coast back country (Geological Survey, 1984). within the stratigraphic column the Natal Group rests on the basement granites, and below the fillites of the Dwyka Formation. Extensive faulting and down warp of the coast (Maud, 1968) has taken place giving rise to the sharp, but usually irregular boundaries with these geologic strata. Sandstones of the Natal cluster are usually exposed as flat to undulating tablelands, delimited by steep escarpments.

As confirmed by GIS specialist the area falls under soil classification Lithosols (shallow soils on hard or weathering rock), where the hard rock is surrounded by soil classification Freely drained, structureless soil. This type of soil is characterised by sand, red soil which is less productivity due to dominating of sand soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, or esthetic purposes.

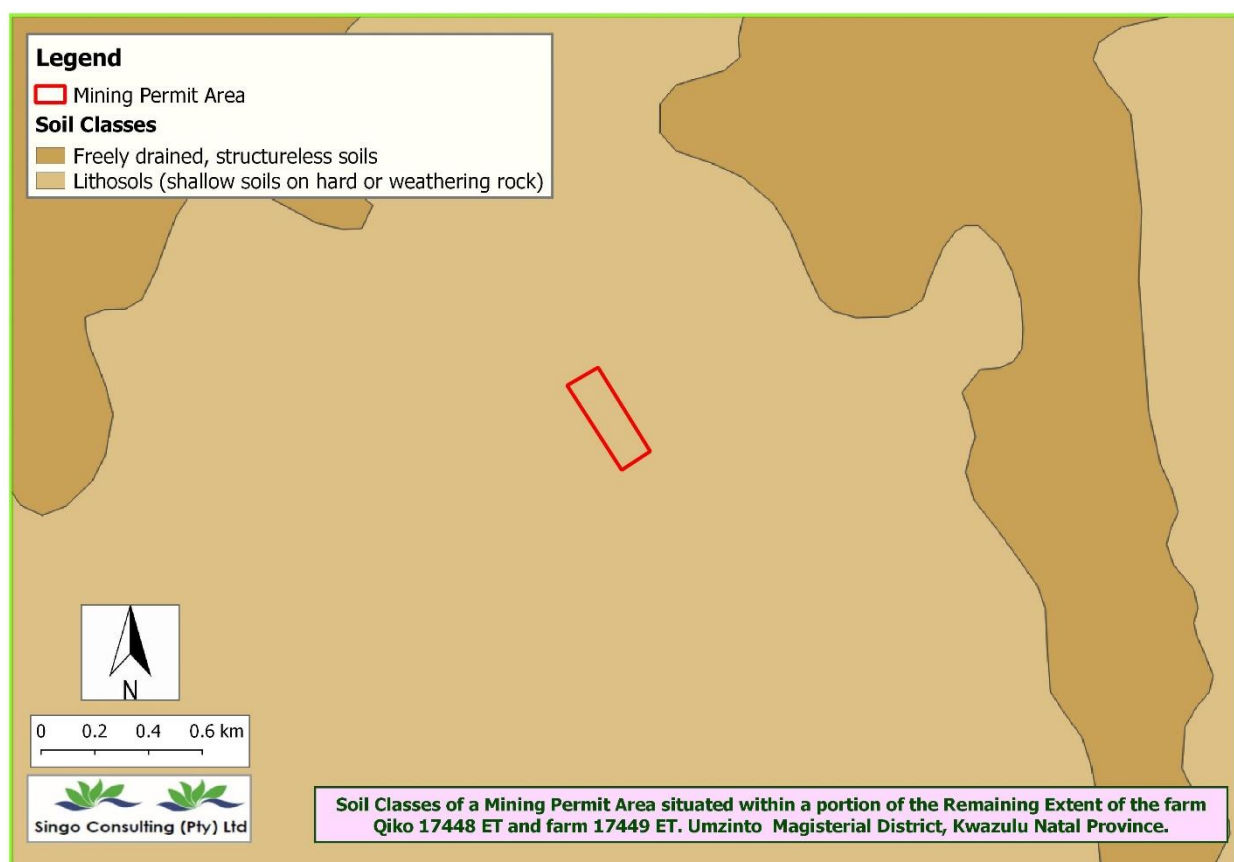


Figure 13: Project area soil type



Figure 14: Actual view soil type of the area

3.1.1.6 Land capability of the area

The status of the area or land still considered as natural, few activities practiced within the proposed land, grazing is the one that confirmed during site assessment as cattle were seen around the area. It is also confirmed by GIS specialist that, the area is used for grazing purposes. This activity might lead to serious disturbance of natural state of the area since the area is not big enough to feed local domestic animals.

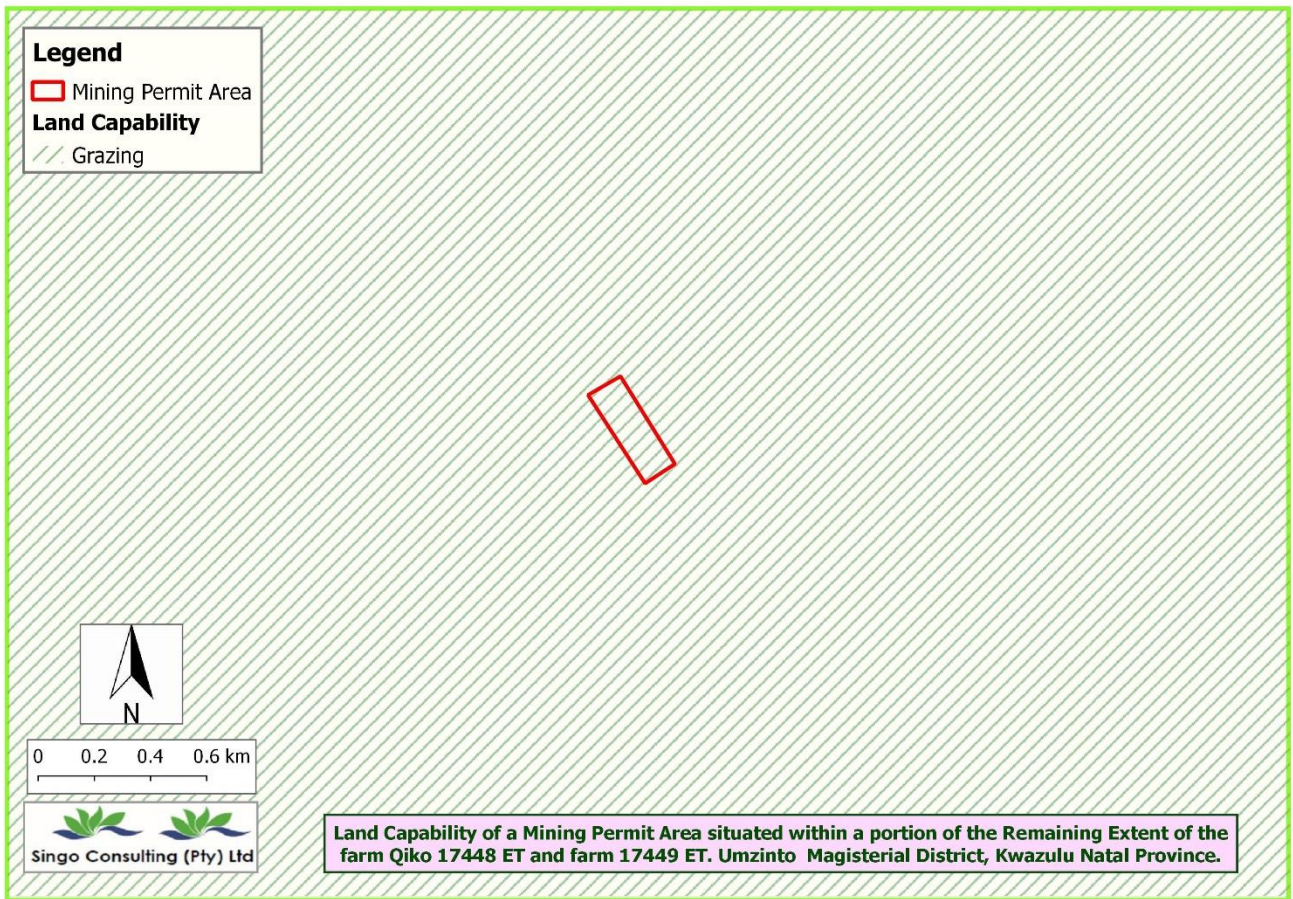


Figure 15: Land capability map of the area

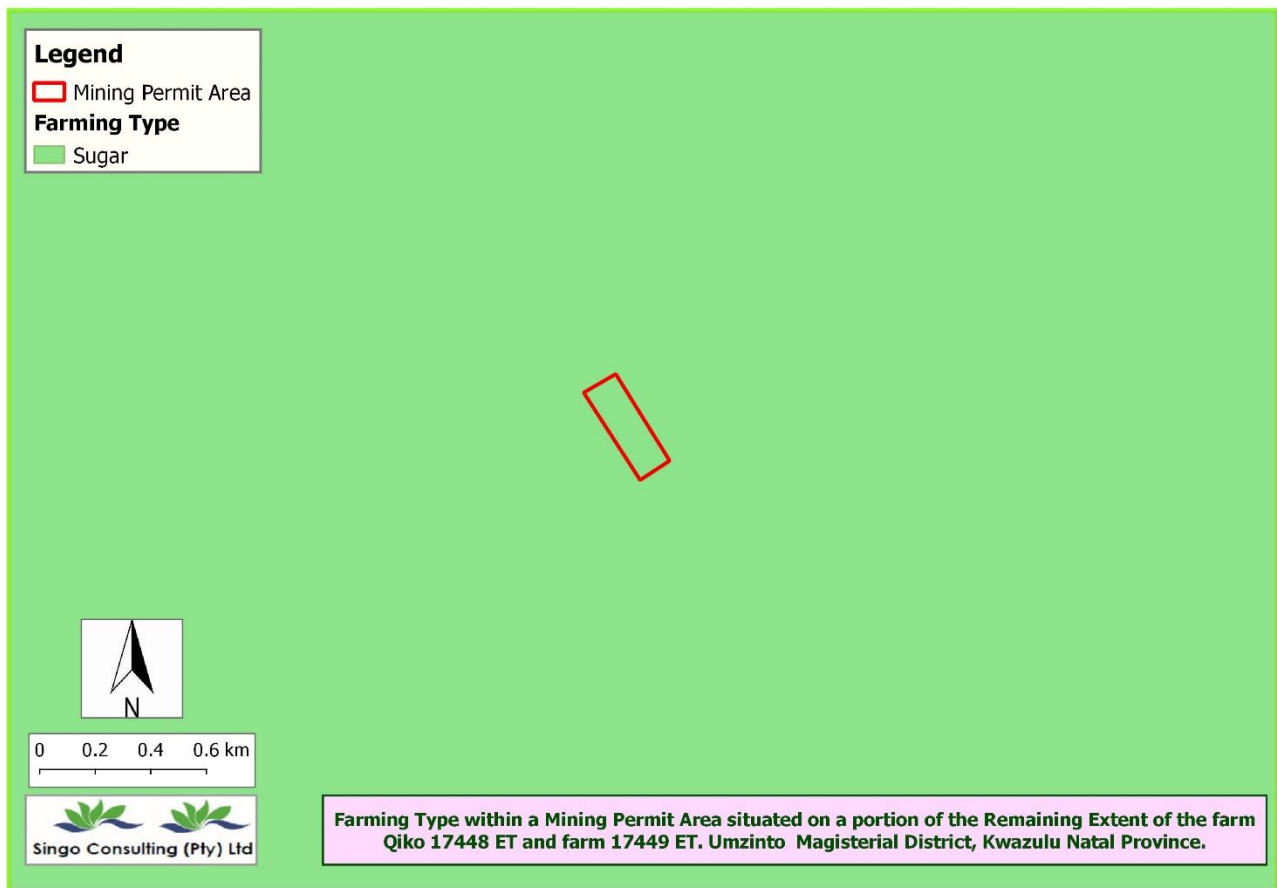


Figure 16: Farming type of the proposed land

As we know that in most part of KZN province, they prefer sugarcane as the most farming type, due to the type of soil and land scape of the area. The climate of the area also contributes to the farmers to cultivate sugarcane.

3.1.1.7 Surface and ground water

Surface water

The regional hydrological setting of the project site is indicated in Figure 17. The mining area is in the Mvoti to Umzimkulu catchment of the Water Management Area (WMA). The main quaternary catchment is U10M. The WR2012 study, presents hydrological parameters for each quaternary catchment including area, mean annual precipitation (MAP) and mean annual runoff (MAR). Based on the WR2012 study, the project area falls within the quaternary catchment U10M. The total catchment area of U10M is 280 square metres, with a net MAR of 37.43 million cubic meters (mcm) and a MAP of 858 millimetre (mm).

The proposed project site is located next to the Mkomazi river. The study area is located within the Mvoti to Umzimkulu WMA, or Mvoti to Umzimkulu Water Management Area, Includes the following major rivers: the Mvoti River, Tongaat River, Mdloti River, Ohlanga river, Umgeni River, Sterkspruit River, Lovu River, Umkomazi River, Mzimayi River, Umzimkulu River and Mtamvuna River. A detailed surface water study will be done and will attached on the final report.

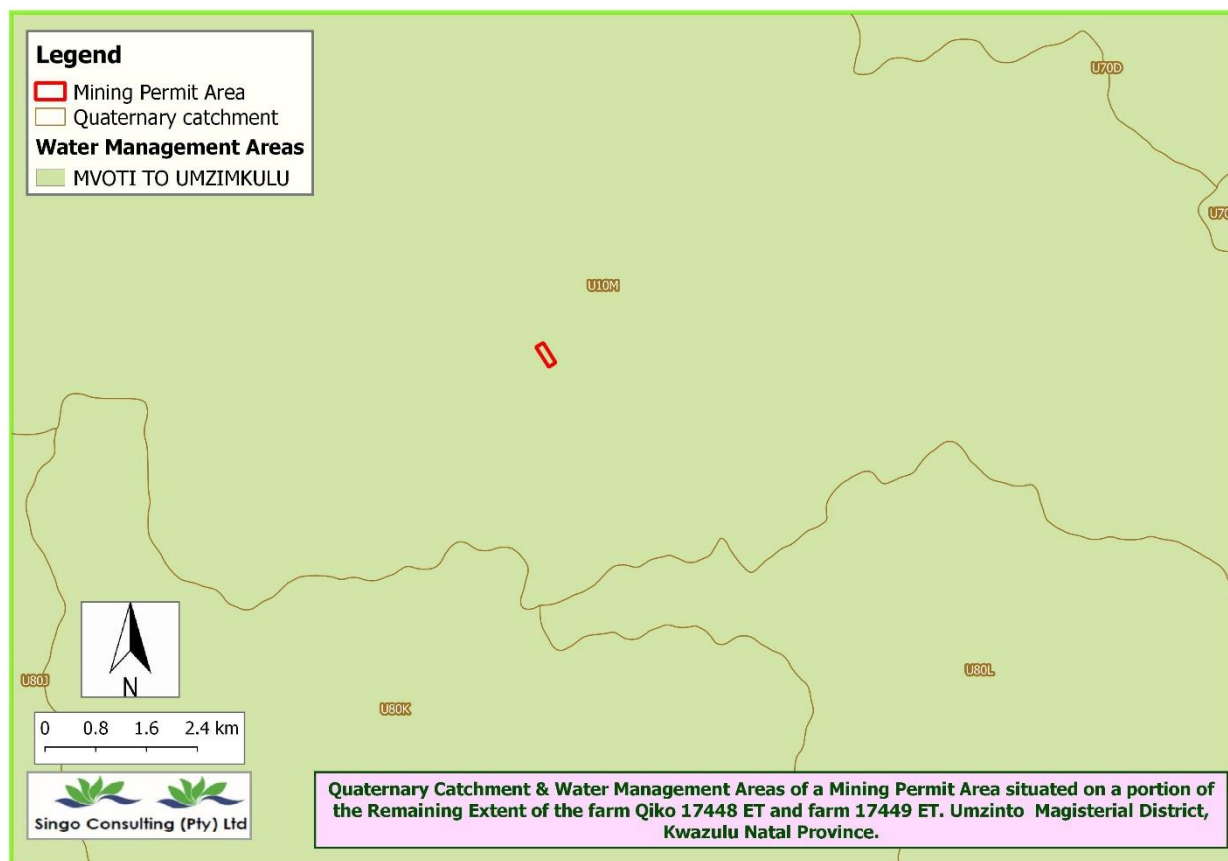


Figure 17: Quaternary catchment map of the proposed area

Figure 18 below illustrates the wetlands and Hydrology, respectively. There is a perennial river (Mkomazi) on the North- west side from the permit area. There is also a non-perennial stream approximately 200m away from the permit area, which flows from the Northern side to the southern side. There is one wetland namely, channelled valley-bottom wetland. A channelled valley bottom wetland is a wetland which a mostly flat wetland area located along a valley floor with a river channel running through it. The channelled valley-bottom wetland is on the North-West side of the permit area and is approximately 500m from the permit area. However, there are no streams/rivers or wetlands observed within the permit area. Hydrological Study for Mfolozi Mining (Pty) Ltd Granite/ Syenite Mining Application Permit.

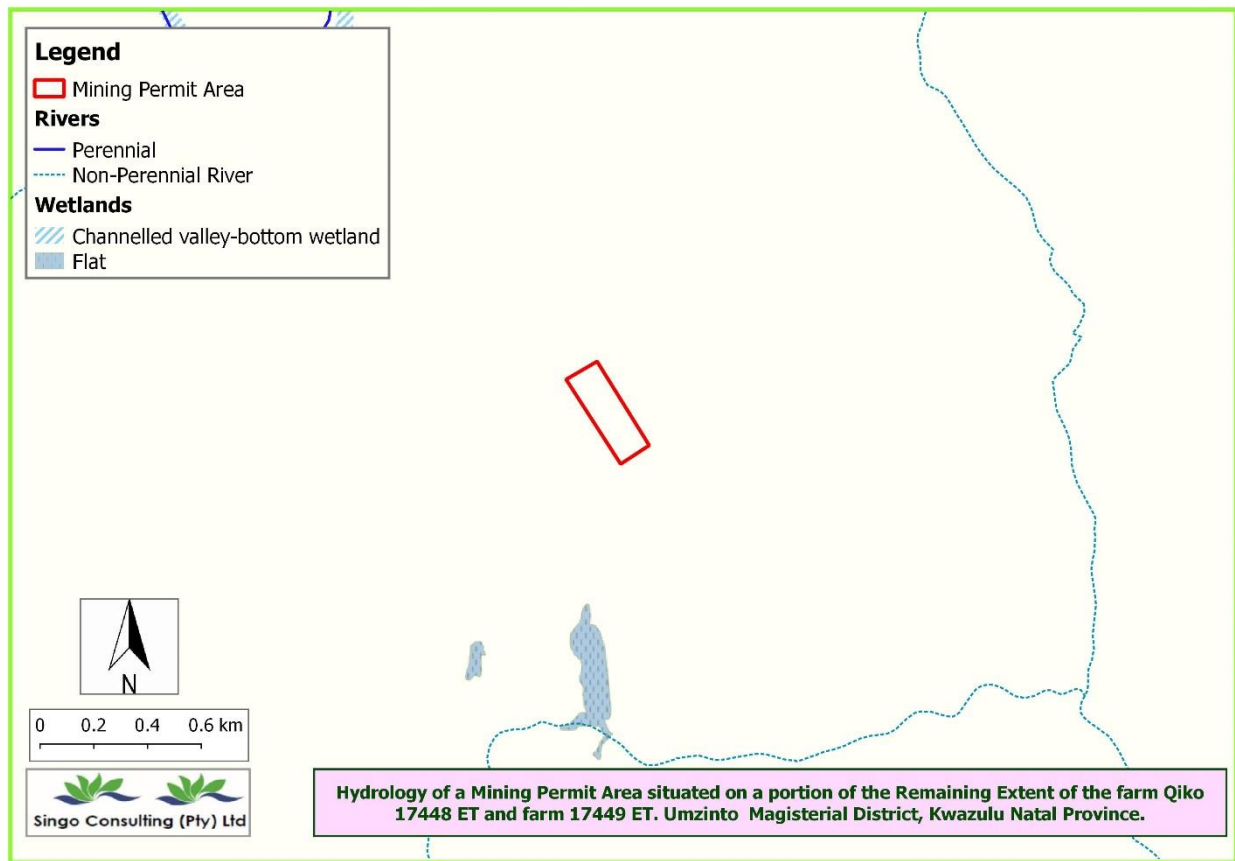


Figure 18: Hydrological map of the proposed area

Perennial river(Mkomazi) is located approximately 1.69km North west of the proposed project and non-perennial river reflected on the map Figure 18 flowing towards Mkomazi river. Therefore, the proposed project will not have impact to the surrounding streams. Granite/Syenite rocks to be quarried have a more inert composition and show much lower rates of deterioration, they have lower water absorption, and are harder than marbles, limestones, and sandstones, therefore the chances of water quality contamination by this quarry are negligible. Also note that the chemical composition of Granite/Syenite (quartz and feldspars) does not contain pyrite mineral that causes acid mine drainage, therefore there will be no acid mine drainage in the river. Department would like to bring to your attention that any activity within a 500m radius from the boundary of a wetland requires a Water Use Authorisation in terms of Section 21 (c) and (i) National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA).



Figure 19: Mkomazi river located adjacent to the proposed project

Ground water

As it is shown on the topographical map, the proposed project is situated in high elevation compared to the streams. Therefore, ground water flows from the area of proposed project to the streams. Groundwater study will be done for the area and will be attached on this report as appendix.

3.1.1.8 Climate

KwaZulu Natal, is bordered by the Indian Ocean to the east and the Drakensberg Mountain escarpment to the west producing a warm, subtropical climate. The climate of KwaZulu Natal is tourist friendly all-year-round. Situated in the Southern Hemisphere the seasons are reversed, this means traveling from a Northern Hemisphere winter to KZN you will arrive in summer and experience warm weather, lush vegetation and a multitude of birds and animals.

Summer (November – February) are hot and humid averaging 28°C and experience the majority of the annual rainfall. Although summer is an excellent time to observe wildlife in prime condition,

the game is often obscured by tall grass and thick bush which flourishes in the rainy season. Heavy rains and electrical thunderstorms are common.

Autumn (March – May) in KZN are mild as temperatures begin to cool. This is a good time to see migrating birds gathering for their journey north.

Winter (June – August) with average temperatures of 23°C, are warm, dry and clear. There is occasional frost in the interior and snow often falls in the higher reaches during the winter. Winter sunshine averages almost seven hours a day, some of the highest in the country. Winters are dry and this is conducive to grass fires, most reserves provide areas for barbecues but caution is advised when open fires are lit.

Spring (September – October) is the beginning of the rainy season and temperatures begin to warm. This is often the perfect time for viewing game as most wildlife are raising newly born offspring on the fresh growth that arrives with the first rains. This is also the perfect time for viewing flowers as everything is blooming. Migrating birds begin to arrive back during spring and into summer. The precipitation varies 95 mm | 4 inch between the driest month and the wettest month. During the year, the average temperatures vary by 7.7 °C | 45.9 °F.

Table 2: Durban weather by month / Weather average

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature (°C)	24.1	24.5	23.7	21.8	19.4	17.2	16.8	17.9	19.2	20.5	21.8	23.4
Min. Temperature (°C)	20.6	20.9	19.9	17.5	14.4	11.6	11.3	12.9	15	16.8	18.2	19.8
Max. Temperature (°C)	27.7	28.1	27.6	26.1	24.4	22.9	22.4	22.9	23.5	24.2	25.4	27
Avg. Temperature (°F)	75.4	76.1	74.7	71.2	66.9	63.0	62.2	64.2	66.6	68.9	71.2	74.1
Min. Temperature (°F)	69.1	69.6	67.8	63.5	57.9	52.9	52.3	55.2	59.0	62.2	64.8	67.6
Max. Temperature (°F)	81.9	82.6	81.7	79.0	75.9	73.2	72.3	73.2	74.3	75.6	77.7	80.6
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	124	113	125	71	56	30	31	46	64	95	110	110

3.1.1.9 Topography

The proposed mining area is situated within the gently undulating hills of the Mkomazi flood plain at an average elevation of 120m above mean sea level (amsl). The elevation interval in the entire property is 20m. the proposed permit is located between 100m to 160m above sea level (amsl). The surface topography is scattered with occasional river, hard rock and natural vegetations.

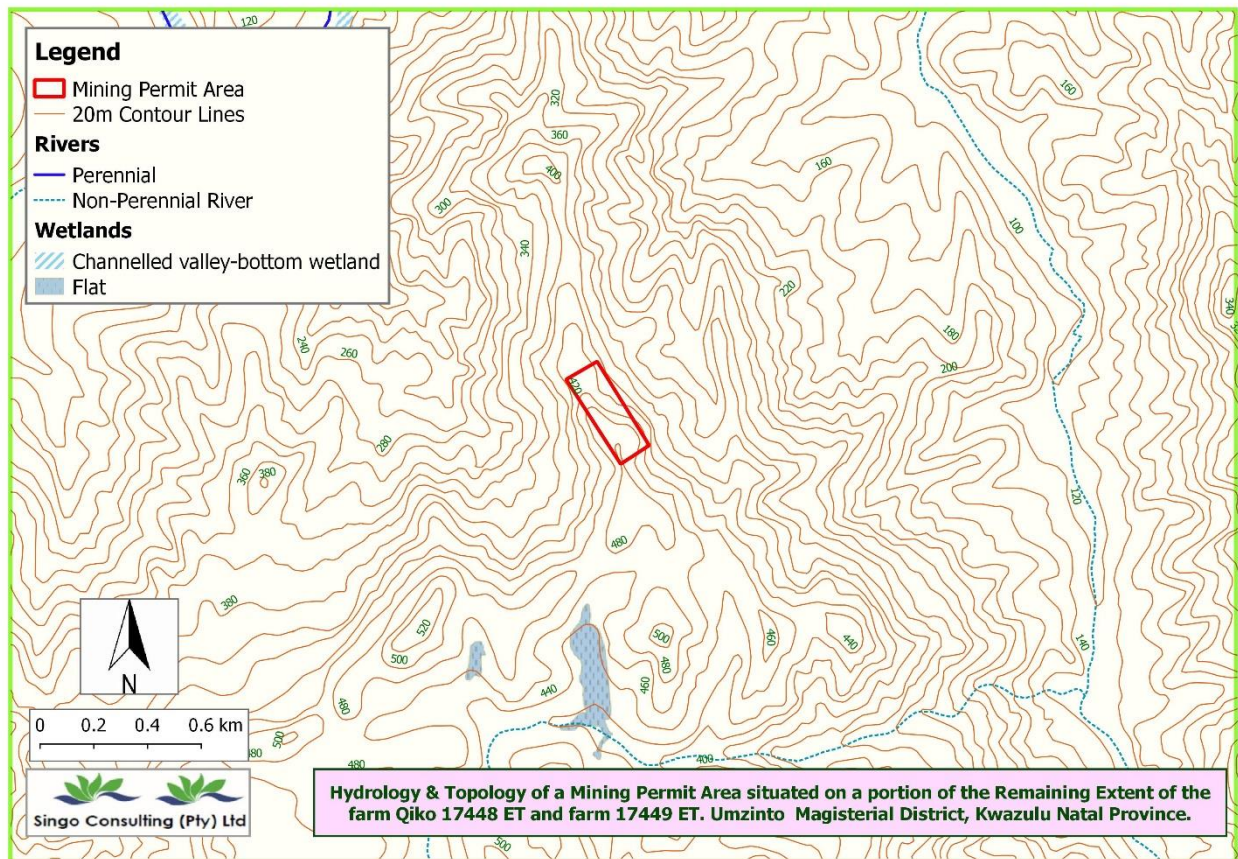


Figure 20: Topography of the project area.

3.1.1.10 Graves, heritage, archaeological and cultural resources

Site assessment was done to the proposed site, no sign of graves, heritage, and cultural resource identified during site assessment. Further investigation was done through a consultation the relevant stakeholders such as AMFA and SAHRA.

3.1.1.11 Noise

The surrounding land use is predominantly for grazing purposes and natural habitat for local fauna species. Mkomazi river is flowing adjacent to the proposed land. Therefore a natural noise occurs to the site since no major activities that might cause noise around the proposed area. Noise status will be change due to mining machineries.

3.1.1.12 Visual exposure

The study area is located on the Remaining Extent of the farm Qiko 17448 ET, situated under the Magisterial District of Ugu, KwaZulu-Natal Province. The study area fits into the context of the surrounding region in that the area, which is predominantly characterized by natural vegetation. Mkomazi river is flowing adjacent to the proposed site. The study area is not near any declared protected area only domestic animals such as cattle and goats use the site for grazing.



Figure 21: Picture from the site shows the visual exposure

3.1.1.13 Socio-economic

Umdoni Local Municipality is located under the Ugu District Municipality in the KwaZulu-Natal province. It is made up of 10 wards, most of which are rural areas. Umdoni Municipality covers the areas of Amahlongwa, Amandawe, Umzinto, Ghandinagar, Shayamoya, Park Rynie, Scottburgh, Hazelwood, Asoka Heights, Malibu Heights, Pennington, Sezela, Ifafa, Bazley, Mtwalume, Malangeni and Esperanza.

The municipality can be divided into three major land uses, being commercial agriculture, traditional authority areas and coastal urban nodes. The coastline stretches approximately 40km. The town of Scottburgh is approximately 50km from the city of Durban and 65km from Port Shepstone. Main Economic Sectors: Commercial agriculture

Table 3: Demographic Information summary

	2016	2011
Population	144 551	130 413
Age Structure		
Population under 15	36.4%	31.2%
Population 15 to 64	58.7%	61.6%
Population over 65	4.9%	7.2%
Dependency Ratio		
Per 100 (15-64)	70.2	62.3
Sex Ratio		
Males per 100 females	92.9	90.8
Population Growth		
Per annum	2.34%	n/a
Labour Market		
Unemployment rate (official)	n/a	n/a
Youth unemployment rate (official) 15-34	n/a	n/a
Education (aged 20 +)		
No schooling	10.6%	15.1%
Matric	32.6%	25.6%

	2016	2011
Higher education	7.5%	5.7%
Household Dynamics		
Households	35 433	34 191
Average household size	4.1	3.6
Female headed households	47.8%	47.2%
Formal dwellings	63.0%	56.6%
Housing owned	69.4%	56.8%
Household Services		
Flush toilet connected to sewerage	23.5%	23.8%
Weekly refuse removal	20.8%	35.6%
Piped water inside dwelling	23.5%	28.9%
Electricity for lighting	80.2%	60.6%

3.2 Description of current land uses

The current land uses in the region include farm, cultivation, waterbodies and buildings the map below Figure 22, also shows that the proposed site is fall within uncategorised land and degraded land which is outside the permit but within the property. Mkomazi river and non-perennial stream feeding the main river located adjacent to the proposed permit.

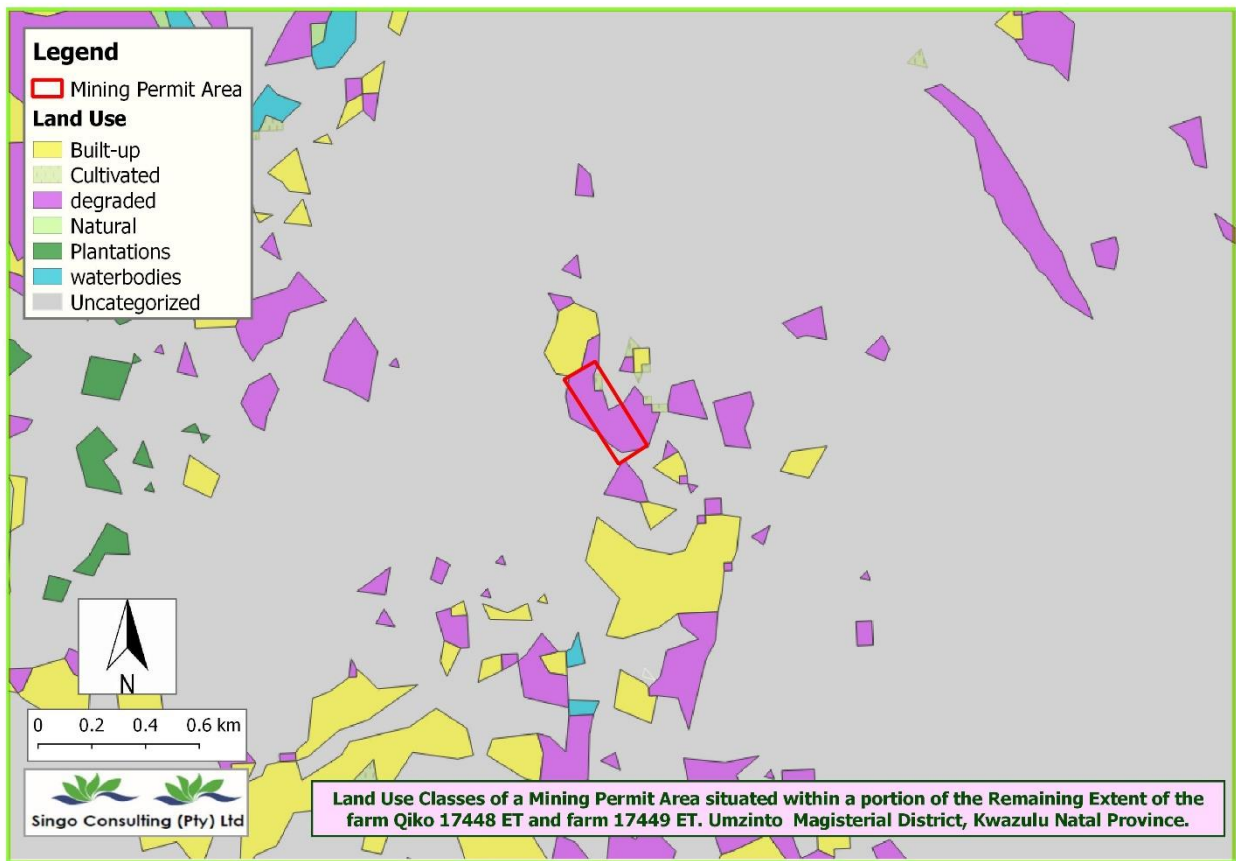


Figure 22: Land use map



Figure 23: Google view map shows the current land use of the proposed area with permit area circled by red

3.3 Description of site-specific environmental features and infrastructure

The following table provides a description of the land uses and/or prominent features that currently occur within a 500 m radius of the site:

Land use character	Yes	No	Description
Natural area	Yes		The area is virgin ground with vegetation cover. Immediate surrounding areas are being used by local live stalks for grazing and Mkomazi river flows adjacent to the proposed site. The proposed activity will entail land cover removal, granite extraction, crushing and hauling. These activities will be limited to sections demarcated for working purposes.
Low-density residential		No	
Medium-density residential		No	
High-density residential		No	
Informal residential		No	
Retail commercial and warehousing		No	
Light industrial		No	
Medium industrial		No	
Heavy industrial		No	
Power station		No	
Office/consulting room		No	
Military or police base/ station/compound		No	
Soil heap or slimes dam		No	
Quarry, sand, mine or borrow pit		No	
Dam or reservoir	Yes		Dam is located far away from the proposed permit but with the proposed farm
Hospital/medical centre		No	
School or crèche		No	
School		No	
Tertiary education facility		No	
Church		No	
Old age home		No	
Sewage treatment plant		No	
Train station or shunting yard		No	
Railway line		No	
Major (road 4 lines or more)		No	
River, stream or wetland	Yes		Mkomazi river is situated about 1.56 km northern side away from the project area.
Agriculture		No	The project area is surrounded by land used for agricultural purposes, particularly crop farming.
Nature conservation area		No	
Mountain, hill or ridge	yes		The project area is within the mountainous area, the contour interval is 20m which range from 100m to 120m.
Museum		No	
Historical building		No	
Plantation		No	
Landfill/waste treatment site		No	
Archaeological sites		No	
Other land uses		No	

The site has not been formally developed. However, there is a gravel trail passes adjacent to the proposed area. The trail passes on the farm used by the nearest community to/from the river to fetch water as they use river water for domestic purposes if they not receive water from water tank distributed to the community by municipality.

The impact of the proposed mining area on the infrastructural features of the surrounding area is considered of low significance, as the impact of the mining activities will be concentrated within the 5 ha footprint area of the mine.

In order to mitigate the potential impact on the watercourse, storm water management will have to be implemented on-site. Storm water will have to be channelled around the mining area to prevent possible contamination of clean water flowing over dirty areas. If this is implemented, the proposed activity is not expected to have a negative effect on the surface water.

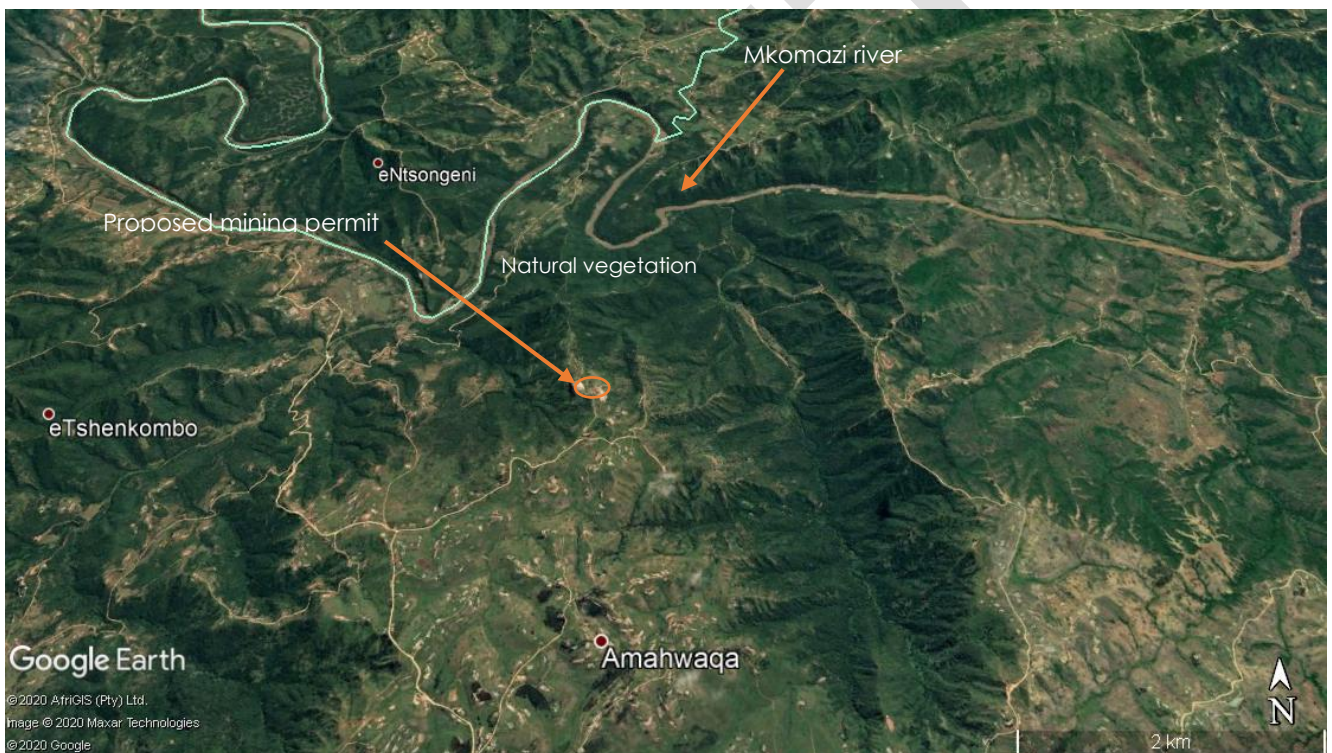


Figure 24: Figure showing nearest infrastructures from the proposed project

3.4 Environmental and current land use map

Show all environmental, and current land use features. Provide a list of the potential impacts identified of the activities described in the initial site layout that will be undertaken, as informed by both the typical known impacts of such activities, and as informed by the consultations with affected parties together with the significance, probability, and duration of the impacts. Please indicate the extent to which they can be reversed, the extent to which they may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and can be avoided, managed or mitigated.



Figure 25: The environmental and current land use map, project area circled by red

3.5 Impacts and risks identified, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts

Provide a list of the potential impacts identified of the activities described in the initial site layout that will be undertaken, as informed by both the typical known impacts of such activities, and as informed by the consultations with affected parties together with the significance, probability, and duration of the impacts. Please indicate the extent to which they can be reversed, the extent to which they may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and can be avoided, managed or mitigated

The following potential impacts were identified of each main activity in each phase. The significance rating was determined using the methodology as explained under vi) Methodology Used in Determining and Ranking the Significance. The impact rating listed below was determined for each impact prior to bringing the proposed mitigation measures into consideration. The degree of mitigation indicates the possibility of partial, full or no mitigation of the identified impact.

3.5.1 Stripping and stockpiling of topsoil

Visual intrusion associated with the establishment of the mining area:

Rating: Medium – High

Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Significance
4	4	2	3	5	5	16

Dust nuisance caused by the disturbance of the soil

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Significance
4	3	2	3	5	5	15

Noise nuisance caused by machinery stripping and stockpiling the topsoil

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Significance
3	4	2	2.5	4	3	14

Infestation of the topsoil heaps by weeds or invader plants

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Significance
4	4	2	3.3	5	5	13.5

Loss of topsoil due to incorrect storm water management

Rating: Medium Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Significance
3	3	2	3	4	5	13

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials

Rating: Medium Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Significance
4	4	2	3.3	5	5	14.5

3.5.2 STOCKPILING OF RUN OF MINE (ROM):

Visual intrusion associated with the establishment of the mining area

Rating: Medium – High Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
2	5	2	3	5	5	15

Clean annoyance caused by the unsettling influence of Pit activities

Rating: Medium – High Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
2	4	2	2.9	4	5	14

Clean annoyance caused by stockpiling the ROM

Rating: Medium Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
2	4	2	2.7	5	5	10

Infestation of the topsoil heaps by weeds or invader plants

Rating: Medium Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
3	4	2	2.5	4	4	11.8

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials

3.5.3 BLASTING:

Health and safety risk posed by blasting activities

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
4	3	1	3	2	4	10.5

Dust nuisance caused by blasting activities

Rating: Low – Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Not Mitigated

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
2	1	2	1.7	2	3	5.5

Noise nuisance caused by blasting activities

Rating: Low – Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
2	1	2	1.7	4	5	5.7

3.5.4 CRUSHING:

Dust nuisance due to the crushing activities

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
3	3	3	2.9	5	5	14

Noise nuisance generated by the crushing activities

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
2	4	2	2.5	4	5	10

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
2	4	2	2.9	4	5	14

3.5.5 STOCKPILING AND TRANSPORTING:

Visual intrusion associated with the stockpiled material and vehicles transporting the material

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
2	4	2	2.5	4	4.5	11.5

Loss of material due to ineffective storm water handling

Rating: Low – Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
2	4	1	2.4	4	3	8

Weed and invader plant infestation of the area due to the disturbance of the soil

Rating: Low – Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
2	4	2	2.5	4	3	7.3

Dust nuisance from stockpiled material and vehicles transporting the material

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
2	3	2	2.2	4	3	4.8

Degradation of access roads

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
3	3	2	2.3	4	4	4.9

Noise nuisance caused by vehicles

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
2	3	2	2.5	4	4	10

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials

3.5.6 Sloping and landscaping during rehabilitation

Soil erosion

Rating: Low

Severity	Duration	Extent	Consequence	Probability	Frequency	Likelihood	Significance
4	1	1	2	2	1	1.5	3

Health and safety risk posed by un-sloped areas.

Rating: Low

Severity	Duration	Extent	Consequence	Probability	Frequency	Likelihood	Significance
4	1	1	2	2	1	1.5	3

Dust nuisance caused during sloping and landscaping activities.

Rating: Low

Severity	Duration	Extent	Consequence	Probability	Frequency	Likelihood	Significance
1	1	1	1	2	1	1.5	1.5

Noise nuisance caused by machinery.

Rating: Low

Severity	Duration	Extent	Consequence	Probability	Frequency	Likelihood	Significance
2	1	2	1.6	2	1	1.5	2.4

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials.

Rating: Low

Severity	Duration	Extent	Consequence	Probability	Frequency	Likelihood	Significance
4	1	1	2	2	1	1.5	3

3.5.7 Replacing of topsoil and rehabilitation of disturbed area

Loss of reinstated topsoil due to the absence of vegetation.

Rating: Low

Severity	Duration	Extent	Consequence	Probability	Frequency	Likelihood	Significance
3	1	1	1.6	3	2	2.5	4

Infestation of the area by weed and invader plants.

Rating: Low

			Consequence			Likelihood	Significance
Severity	Duration	Extent		Probability	Frequency		
3	1	1	1.6	2	2	2	3.2

DRAFT

3.6 Methodology for the assessment of the potential environmental, social and cultural impacts

Describe how the significance, probability, and duration of the aforesaid identified impacts that were identified through the consultation process was determined in order to decide the extent to which the initial site layout needs revision.

3.6.1 Definitions and concepts

3.6.1.1 Environmental significance

The concept of significance is at the core of impact identification, evaluation and decision making. The concept remains largely undefined and there is no international consensus on a single definition. The following common elements are recognised from the various interpretations:

- Environmental significance is a value judgement.
- The degree of environmental significance depends on the nature of the impact.
- The importance is rated in terms of both biophysical and socio-economic values.
- Determining significance involves the amount of change to the environment perceived to be acceptable to affected communities.

Significance can be differentiated into impact magnitude and impact significance. Impact magnitude is the measurable change (i.e. intensity, duration and likelihood). Impact significance is the value placed on the change by different affected parties (i.e. level of acceptability) (DEAT (2002) Impact Significance, Integrated Environmental Management, Information Series 5).

The concept of risk has two dimensions, namely the consequence of an event or set of circumstances, and the likelihood of particular consequences being realised (Environment Australia (1999) Environmental Risk Management).

3.6.1.2 Impact

The positive or negative effects on human well-being and/or the environment.

3.6.1.3 Consequence

The intermediate or final outcome of an event or situation, or the result on the environment of an event.

3.6.1.4 Likelihood

A qualitative term covering both probability and frequency.

3.6.1.5 Frequency

The number of occurrences of a defined event in a given time or rate.

3.6.1.6 Probability

The likelihood of a specific outcome measured by the ratio of a specific outcome to the total

number of possible outcomes.

3.6.1.7 Environment

Surroundings in which an organisation operates, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans and their interrelation (ISO 14004, 1996).

3.6.1.8 Methodology that will be used

The environmental significance assessment methodology is based on the following determination:

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE = OVERALL CONSEQUENCE X OVERALL LIKELIHOOD

Determination of overall consequence

Consequence analysis is a mixture of quantitative and qualitative information; the outcome can be positive or negative. Several factors determine consequence. For the purpose of determining the environmental significance in terms of consequence, the following factors were chosen:

Severity/Intensity, Duration and Extent/Spatial Scale. Each factor is assigned a rating of 1 to 5, as described in the following tables.

Determination of severity/intensity

Severity relates to the nature of the event, aspect or impact on the environment and describes how severe the aspects impact the biophysical and socio-economic environment. The following section indicates the overall rating for severity, taking into consideration the various criteria.

3.6.1.9 Severity rating

Type of criteria	Rating				
	1	2	3	4	5
Quantitative	0-20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-100%
Qualitative	Insignificant/ No harmful	Small / Potentially harmful	Significant/ harmful	Great/very harmful	Disastrous, extremely harmful
Social/ community response	Acceptable/ I&AP satisfied	Slightly tolerable / Possible objections	Intolerable/ sporadic complaints	Unacceptable/ widespread complaints	Totally unacceptable/ possible legal action
Irreversibility	Very low cost to mitigate/ High potential to mitigate impacts to level of insignificance/ easily reversible	Low cost to mitigate	Substantial cost to mitigate/ potential to mitigate impacts/ potential to reverse impact	High cost to mitigate	Prohibitive cost to mitigate/ Little or no mechanism to mitigate impact Irreversible
Biophysical (air quality, water quantity and quality, waste production,	Insignificant change/ deterioration or disturbance	Moderate change/ deterioration or disturbance	Significant change/ deterioration or disturbance	Very significant change/ deterioration or disturbance	Disastrous change/ deterioration or disturbance

fauna and flora)					
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Determination of duration

Duration refers to the amount of time that the environment will be affected by the event, risk or impact, if no intervention e.g. remedial action takes place.

Rating of duration

Rating	Description
1	Up to 1 month
2	1-3 months (quarter)
3	3-12 months
4	1-10 years
5	Beyond 10 years

Determination of extent/spatial scale

Extent or spatial scale is the area affected by the event, aspect or impact.

DRAFT

Rating of extent/spatial scale

Rating	Description
1	Immediate, fully contained area
2	Surrounding area
3	Within business unit area of responsibility
4	Within the farm/neighboring farm area
5	Regional, national, international

Determination of overall consequence

Overall consequence is determined by adding the factors determined above and summarised below, and dividing the sum by 3.

Example of calculating overall consequence

Consequence	Rating
Severity	Example 4
Duration	Example 2
Extent	Example 4
Subtotal	10
Total consequence (subtotal divided by 3)	3.3

DETERMINATION OF LIKELIHOOD

The determination of likelihood is a combination of Frequency and Probability. Each factor is assigned a rating of 1 to 5, as described in the following.

Determination of frequency

Frequency refers to how often the specific activity, related to the event, aspect or impact, is undertaken.

Rating of frequency

Rating	Description
1	Once a year or once/more during operation
2	Once/more in 6 months
3	Once/more a month
4	Once/more a week
5	Daily

Determination of probability

Probability refers to how often the activity or aspect has an impact on the environment.

Rating of probability

Rating	Description
1	Almost never/almost impossible
2	Very seldom/highly unlikely
3	Infrequent/unlikely/seldom
4	Often/regularly/likely/possible
5	Daily/highly likely/definitely

Overall likelihood

Overall likelihood is calculated by adding the factors determined above and summarised below, and dividing the sum by 2.

Example of calculating overall Likelihood

Consequence	Rating
Frequency	Example 4
Probability	Example 2
Subtotal	6
Total likelihood (subtotal divided by 2)	3

3.6.2 Determination of overall environmental significance

The multiplication of overall consequence with overall likelihood will provide the environmental significance, which is a number that will fall into a range of low, low-medium, medium, medium-high or high, as shown in the table below.

3.6.2.1 Determination of overall environmental significance

Significance or risk	Low	Low-medium	Medium	Medium-high	High
Overall consequence X overall likelihood	1-4.9	5-9.9	10-14.9	15-19.9	20-25

3.6.2.2 Qualitative description or magnitude of environmental significance

Significance or risk	Low	Low-medium	Medium	Medium-high	High
Impact magnitude	Impact is of very low order and therefore likely to have very little real effect. Acceptable.	Impact is of low order and therefore likely to have little real effect. Acceptable.	Impact is real, and potentially substantial in relation to other impacts. Can pose a risk to company.	Impact is real and substantial in relation to other impacts. Pose a risk to the company. Unacceptable.	Impact is of the highest order possible. Unacceptable. Fatal flaw.
Action required	Maintain current management measures. Where possible improve.	Maintain current management measures. Implement monitoring and evaluate to determine potential increase in risk. Where possible improve.	Implement monitoring. Investigate mitigation measures and improve management measures to reduce risk, where possible.	Improve management measures to reduce risk.	Implement significant mitigation measures or implement alternatives.

This description is qualitative and an indication of the nature or magnitude environmental significance. It guides the prioritisations and decision-making process associated with this event, aspect or impact.

3.6.3 Description of environmental significance and related action required

Based on the above, the significance rating scale has been determined as follows:

High	Of the highest order possible within the bounds of impacts which could occur. In the case of negative impacts, there would be no possible mitigation and/or remedial activity to offset the impact at the spatial or time scale for which it was predicted. In the case of positive impacts, there is no real alternative to achieving the benefit.
Medium-high	Impacts of a substantial order. In the case of negative impacts, mitigation and/or remedial activity would be feasible but difficult, expensive, time consuming or some combination of these. In the case of positive impacts, other means of achieving this benefit would be feasible, but these would be more difficult, expensive, time-consuming or some combination of these.
Medium	Impact would be real but not substantial within the bounds of those, which could occur. In the case of negative impacts, mitigation and/or remedial activity would be both feasible and fairly easily possible. In case of positive impacts, other means of achieving these benefits would be about equal in time, cost and effort.
Low-medium	Impact would be of a low order and with little real effect. In the case of negative impacts, mitigation and/or remedial activity would be either easily achieved or little would be required, or both. In case of positive impacts alternative means for achieving this benefit would likely be easier, cheaper, more effective, less time-consuming, or some combination of these.
Low impact would be negligible	In the case of negative impacts, almost no mitigation and or remedial activity would be needed, and any minor steps, which might be needed, would be easy, cheap and simple. In the case of positive impacts, alternative means would almost all likely be better, in one or a number of ways, than this means of achieving the benefit.
Insignificant	There would be a no impact at all – not even a very low impact on the system or any of its parts.

3.7 The positive and negative impacts that the proposed activity (in terms of the initial site layout) and alternatives will have on the environment and the community that may be affected

Provide a discussion in terms of advantages and disadvantages of the initial site layout compared to alternative layout options to accommodate concerns raised by affected parties.

The proposed granite mine will be established on a brown field which is being utilized for grazing with medium vegetation cover. Due to the distance from residential area to the mine, little to no significantly negative impacts on the community could be identified. The dust and noise impacts that may emanate from the mining area during the operational phase could have a negative impact on the surrounding community if the mitigation measures proposed in this document are not implemented and managed on-site. The operation of the mine will, however, also have a number of positive impacts, such as permanent job creation for skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled workers. The proposed mine will, therefore, contribute to upgrading/ maintaining infrastructure in and around area, which will indirectly contribute to the economy of the area.

3.8 The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk

With regard to the issues and concerns raised by affected parties provide a list of the issues raised and an assessment/discussion of the mitigation or site layout alternatives available to accommodate or address their concerns, together with an assessment of the impacts or risks associated with the mitigation or alternatives considered.

3.8.1 Visual mitigation

The risk of the proposed mining activities having a negative impact on the aesthetic quality of the surrounding environment can be reduced to medium risk through the implementation of the following mitigation measures:

- The site must be kept neat and in good condition at all times.
- Upon closure, the site must be rehabilitated and sloped to ensure that the visual impact on the aesthetic value of the area is minimal.

3.8.2 Dust handling

The risk of dust generated from the proposed mining activities having a negative impact on the surrounding environment can be reduced to low-medium through the implementation of the following mitigation measures:

- Dust liberation into the surrounding environment must be effectively controlled using *inter alia*, water spraying and/or other dust-allaying agents.
- The site manager must ensure continuous assessment of all dust suppression equipment to confirm its effectiveness in addressing dust suppression.
- Access road speeds must be limited to 40km/h to prevent excessive dust generation.

- Roads must be sprayed with water or an environmentally friendly dust allaying agent, that contains no Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCBs) (e.g. DAS products), if dust is generated above acceptable limits.
- The in-pit crusher plant must have operational water sprayers to alleviate dust generation from the conveyor belts.

3.8.3 Noise handling

The risk of noise, generated from the proposed mining activities, having a negative impact on the surrounding environment can be reduced to low-medium through the implementation of the following mitigation measures:

- The applicant must ensure that employees and staff conduct themselves in an acceptable manner while on site, both during work hours and after hours.
- No loud music may be permitted at the mining area.
- All mining vehicles must be equipped with silencers and kept roadworthy in terms of the Road Transport Act.
- The type, duration and timing of the blasting procedures must be planned with due cognisance of other land users and structures in the vicinity.
- Surrounding landowners must be notified, in writing, prior to blasting occasions.

3.8.4 Management of weed or invader plants

The risk of weeds or invader plants invading the disturbed area can be reduced to low through the implementation of the following mitigation measures:

- A weed and invader plant control management plan must be implemented at the site to ensure eradication of all listed invader plants in terms of Conservation of Agricultural Act (Act No 43 1983).
- Management must take responsibility to control declared invader or exotic species on the rehabilitated areas. The following control methods can be used:
 - The plants can be uprooted, felled or cut off and destroyed completely.
 - The plants can be treated with an herbicide that is registered for use in connection therewith and in accordance with the directions for the use of such an herbicide.
- The temporary topsoil stockpiles must be kept free of weeds.

3.8.5 Storm water handling

The risk of contamination through dirty storm water escaping from work areas, or erosion or loss of material caused by uncontrolled storm water flowing through the mining area, can be reduced to low by implementing the following mitigation measures:

- Storm water must be diverted around the topsoil heaps, stockpile areas and access roads to prevent erosion and loss of material.
- Runoff water must also be diverted around the stockpile areas with trenches and contour structures to prevent erosion of the work areas.
- Mining must be conducted in accordance with the Best Practice Guideline for small scale mining that relates to storm water management, erosion and sediment control and waste management, developed by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), and any other conditions the DWS may impose:
 - Clean water (e.g. rainwater) must be kept clean and routed to a natural watercourse by a system separate from the dirty water system. Clean water must be prevented from running or spilling into dirty water systems.
 - Dirty water must be collected and contained in a system separate from the clean water system.
 - Dirty water must be prevented from spilling/seeping into clean water systems.
 - The storm water management plan must apply for the entire life cycle of the mine and over different hydrological cycles (rainfall patterns).
 - The statutory requirements of various regulatory agencies and the interests of stakeholders must be considered and incorporated into the storm water management plan.

3.8.6 Management of health and safety risks

The health and safety risk posed by the proposed mining activities can be reduced to low through the implementation of the following mitigation measures:

- The type, duration and timing of the blasting procedures must be planned with due cognisance of other land users and structures in the vicinity,
- The surrounding landowners and communities must be informed, in writing, ahead of any blasting event.
- Measures to limit fly rock must be taken.
- Audible warning of a pending blast must be given at least 3 minutes before the blast.
- All fly rock (with diameters of 150 mm and larger) which falls beyond the working area, together with the rock spill, must be collected and removed,
- Workers must have access to the correct PPE, as required by law.
- All operations must comply with the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA).

3.8.7 Waste management

The risk of waste generation having a negative impact on the surrounding environment can be reduced to low through by implementing the following mitigation measures:

- No processing area or waste pile may be established within 100 m of the edge of any river channel or other water bodies.
- Regular vehicle maintenance may only take place within the service bay area of the off-site. If emergency repairs are needed on equipment unable to move off site, drip trays must be present. All waste products must be disposed of in a 200 L closed container/bin to be removed from the emergency service area to ensure proper disposal.
- Any effluents containing oil, grease or other industrial substances must be collected in a suitable receptacle and removed from the site, either for resale or for appropriate disposal at a recognised facility.
- Spills must be cleaned up immediately to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager by removing the spillage and the polluted soil and disposing of it at a recognised facility. Proof hereof should be filed.
- Suitable covered receptacles should be available always and conveniently placed for waste disposal.
- Non-biodegradable refuse, such as glass bottles, plastic bags, metal scrap, etc., should be stored in a container with a closable lid at a collecting point, collected on a regular basis and disposed of at a recognised landfill site. Specific precautions should be taken to prevent refuse from being dumped on or near the mine area.
- Biodegradable refuse generated should be handled as indicated above.

3.8.8 Management of access roads

The risk on the condition of the roads, as a result of the proposed mining activities, can be reduced to low-medium by implementing the following mitigation measures:

- Storm water must be diverted around the access roads to prevent erosion.
- Erosion of access road: Vehicular movement must be restricted to existing access routes to prevent criss-crossing of tracks through undisturbed areas. Rutting and erosion of the access road as a result of the mining activities should be repaired by the applicant.

3.8.9 Topsoil handling

The risk of topsoil loss can be reduced to low by implementing the following mitigation measures:

- Where applicable, the first 300 mm of topsoil should be removed in strips and stored along the boundary of the mining area. Stockpiling of topsoil must be done to protect it from erosion, which includes mixing it with overburden or other material. The topsoil must be

used to cover the rehabilitated area and improve the establishment of natural vegetation.

- The temporary topsoil stockpiles of each removed strip must be kept weed free.
- Topsoil stockpiles must be placed on a levelled area and measures should be implemented to safeguard the piles from being washed away in the event of heavy rain/storm water.
- Topsoil heaps should not exceed 1.5 m, to preserve micro-organisms in the topsoil, which can be lost due to compaction and lack of oxygen.
- Should natural vegetation not establish on the heaps within 6 months of stockpiling, it must be planted with an indigenous grass species.
- Storm and runoff water should be diverted around the stockpile area and access roads to prevent erosion.

3.8.10 Protection of fauna and flora

The risk on the fauna and flora of the footprint area, as well as the surrounding environment, as a result of the proposed mining activities, can be reduced to low by implementing the following mitigation measures:

- The site manager must ensure that no fauna is caught, killed, harmed, sold or played with.
- Workers must be instructed to report any animals that may be trapped in the working area.
- No snares may be set or nests raided for eggs or young.
- No plants or trees may be removed without the approval of the Environmental Control Officer (ECO).

3.9 Motivation where no alternative sites were considered

The applicant identified the growing need for granite resources due to an increase in construction and infrastructure maintenance. In this light, the applicant identified the proposed area as the preferred and only viable site alternative because of its immediate availability backed by data reviewed during site assessment, which has proven that granite resources are available in the area. The establishment of a pit in this un-utilised area was found to be most viable.

Various project alternatives were considered during the planning phase of the project and the preferred alternatives proved to be:

- The pit mining has been identified as the most effective method to produce the desired applied mineral product.
- The use of temporary infrastructure will reduce the impact on the environment and

decrease closure objectives with regard to infrastructure decommissioning.

3.10 Statement motivating the alternative development location within overall site

Provide a statement motivating the final site layout that is proposed.

The pit mining has been identified as the most cost-effective method to produce the desired applied mineral product. The proposed method will produce any residual (overburden) waste to be disposed of. Due to the remote location of the pit, the potential impacts on the surrounding environment, associated with pit mining, is considered of low significance. It is proposed that all mining-related infrastructure will be contained within the boundaries of the mining area. As no permanent infrastructure will be established on site, the layout/position of the temporary infrastructure will be determined by the mining progress and available space in the 5 ha mining area.

3.11 Process undertaken to identify, assess and rank impacts and risk of site activities

Full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site (In respect of the final site layout plan) through the life of the activity, including (i) a description of all environmental issues and risks that were identified during the environmental impact assessment process and (ii) an assessment of the significance of each issue and risk and an indication of the extent to which the issue and risk could be avoided or addressed by the adoption of mitigation measures.

During the impact assessment process, several potential impacts were identified of each main activity in each phase (3.12). An initial significance rating was determined for each potential impact, should the mitigation measures proposed in this document not be implemented on-site. The impact assessment process continued to identify mitigation measures to address the impact that the proposed mining activity may have on the surrounding environment. A significance rating was again determined for each impact using a relevant methodology. The impact ratings listed in the following section was determined for each impact after bringing the proposed mitigation measures into consideration and therefore represents the final layout/activity proposal.

Visual intrusion associated with the establishment of the mining area:

Rating: Medium – High

Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Significance
4	4	2	3	5	5	16

Dust nuisance caused by the disturbance of the soil

Rating: Medium Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Significance
4	3	2	3	5	5	15

Noise nuisance caused by machinery stripping and stockpiling the topsoil

Rating: Medium Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Significance
3	4	2	2.5	4	3	14

Infestation of the topsoil heaps by weeds or invader plants

Rating: Medium Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Significance
4	4	2	3.3	5	5	16.5

Loss of topsoil due to incorrect storm water management

Rating: Medium Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Significance
3	3	2	3	4	5	13

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials

Rating: Medium Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Significance
4	4	2	3.3	5	5	14.5

3.11.1 STOCKPILING OF RUN OF MINE (ROM):

Visual intrusion associated with the establishment of the mining area

Rating: Medium – High Degree of Mitigation: Partial

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
2	5	2	3	5	5	15

Clean annoyance caused by the unsettling influence of Pit activities

Rating: Medium – High

Degree of Mitigation: Partial

					Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence		
2	4	2	2.9	4	5	14

Clean annoyance caused by stockpiling the ROM

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Partial

					Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence		
2	4	2	2.7	5	5	13

Infestation of the topsoil heaps by weeds or invader plants

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

					Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence		
3	4	2	2.5	4	4	11.8

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials

3.11.2 BLASTING:

Health and safety risk posed by blasting activities

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

					Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence		
4	3	1	3	2	4	9.5

Dust nuisance caused by blasting activities

Rating: Low – Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Not Mitigated

					Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence		
2	1	2	1.7	2	3	5.5

Noise nuisance caused by blasting activities

Rating: Low – Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Partial

					Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence		
2	1	2	1.7	4	5	4.5

3.11.3 CRUSHING:

Dust nuisance due to the crushing activities

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

					Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence		
3	3	3	2.9	5	5	14

Noise nuisance generated by the crushing activities

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Partial

					Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence		
2	4	2	2.5	4	5	10

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

					Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence		
2	4	2	2.9	4	5	9.9

3.11.4 STOCKPILING AND TRANSPORTING:

Visual intrusion associated with the stockpiled material and vehicles transporting the material

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

					Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence		
2	4	2	2.5	4	4.5	8.5

Loss of material due to ineffective storm water handling

Rating: Low – Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Partial

					Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence		
2	4	1	2.4	4	3	8

Weed and invader plant infestation of the area due to the disturbance of the soil

Rating: Low – Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

			Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range				
2	4	2	2.5	4	3	7.5

Dust nuisance from stockpiled material and vehicles transporting the material

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

			Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range				
2	3	2	2.5	4	5	10

Degradation of access roads

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Fully Mitigated

			Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range				
3	3	2	2.7	4	4	11.5

Noise nuisance caused by vehicles

Rating: Medium

Degree of Mitigation: Partial

			Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range				
2	3	2	2.5	4	4	10

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials

3.11.5 Sloping and landscaping during rehabilitation

Soil erosion

Rating: Low

			Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	period	Range				
4	1	1	2	1	1.5	3

Health and safety risk posed by un-sloped areas.

Rating: Low

			Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
Severeness	Period	Range				
4	1	1	2	1	1.5	3

Dust nuisance caused during sloping and landscaping activities.

Rating: Low

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
1	1	1	1	1	1.5	1.5

Noise nuisance caused by machinery.

Rating: Low

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
2	1	2	1.6	1	1.5	2.4

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials.

Rating: Low

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
4	1	1	2	1	1.5	3

3.11.6 Replacing of topsoil and rehabilitation of disturbed area

Loss of reinstated topsoil due to the absence of vegetation.

Rating: Low

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
3	1	1	1.6	2	2.5	4

Infestation of the area by weed and invader plants.

Rating: Low

Severeness	Period	Range	Consequence	Prevalence	Likelihood	Importance
3	1	1	1.6	2	2	3.2

3.12 Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk

This section of the report must consider all the known typical impacts of each of the activities (including those that could or should have been identified by knowledgeable persons and not only those that were raised by registered I&APs).

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE
E.g. for prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office and access route. E.g. for mining - excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, loading, hauling and transport, water supply dams, boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc.	Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts, e.g. dust, noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock and surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, and air pollution.		In which impact is anticipated, e.g. construction, commissioning, operational decommissioning, closure, post-closure.	if not mitigated	Modify, remedy, control, or stop through, e.g. noise control measures, storm water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation and alternative activity. Modify through alternative method. Control through noise control. Control through management and monitoring through rehabilitation.	if mitigated
Stripping and stockpiling of topsoil	Visual intrusion associated with the establishment of the mining area	The visual impact may affect the residents of the immediate area.	Site establishment /construction phase	Medium – High	Control: Implementation of proper housekeeping	Medium
	Dust nuisance caused by the disturbance of soil	Dust will be contained within the property boundaries and will therefore affect only the landowner.		Medium	Control: Dust suppression	Low
	Noise nuisance caused by machinery stripping and stockpiling the topsoil	The noise impact should be contained within the boundaries of the property but might have a periodic impact on the closest residents.		Medium	Control: Noise control measures	Low
	Infestation of the topsoil heaps by	Biodiversity		Low-medium	Control and remedy: Implementation of weed	Low

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE
	weeds and invader plants				control	
	Loss of topsoil due to incorrect storm water management	Loss of topsoil will affect the rehabilitation of the mining area.		Medium	Control: Storm water management	Low
	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials	Contamination may cause surface or ground water contamination if not addressed		Medium-high	Control and remedy: Implementation of waste management	Low
Blasting	Health and safety risk posed by blasting activities	Impact might affect the employees working on site	Operational phase	Medium	Control: Health and safety monitoring and management	Low
	Dust nuisance caused by blasting activities.	Depends on the blast, the impact might affect the surrounding community. Blasting will occur twice a year.		Low-medium	Control: Dust suppression	Low-medium
	Noise nuisance caused by blasting activities	Dependent on the blast, the impact might affect the surrounding community. Blasting will occur twice a year.		Low-medium	Control: Noise control measures	Low
Excavation	Visual intrusion associated with the excavation activities	The visual impact may affect the residents of the immediate area.	Operational phase	Medium-high	Control: Implementation of proper housekeeping	Medium
	Dust nuisance due to excavation activities	Dust will be contained within the property boundaries and will therefore affect only the landowner.		Medium	Control: Dust suppression	Low
	Noise nuisance generated by	The noise impact should be contained within the		Medium-high	Control: Noise control measures	Low

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE
	excavation equipment	boundaries of the property, but might have a periodic impact on the closest residents				
	Unsafe working conditions for employees	Impact might affect employees.		Low	Control: Health and safety monitoring and management	Low
	Negative impact on the fauna and flora of the area	Biodiversity		Medium	Control: Protection of fauna and flora through operational phase	Low
	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials	Contamination may cause surface or ground water contamination if not addressed.		Medium	Control: Implementation of waste management	Low
	Weed and invader plant infestation	Biodiversity		Low-medium	Control: Implementation of weed control	Low
Crushing	Dust nuisance due to the crushing activities	Dust will be contained in property boundaries and therefore affect only the landowner.	Operational phase	Medium	Control: Dust suppression	Low-medium
	Noise nuisance generated by the crushing activities	The noise impact should be contained within the boundaries of the property, but might have a periodic impact on the closest residents		Medium	Control: Noise control measures	Low-medium
	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials	Contamination may cause surface or ground water contamination if not addressed		Medium	Control: Implementation of waste management	Low
Stockpiling and transporting	Visual intrusion associated with the stockpiled material	The visual impact may affect the residents of the immediate area.	Operational phase	Medium	Control: Implementation of proper housekeeping	Low-medium

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE
	and vehicles transporting the material					
	Loss of material due to ineffective storm water handling	Impact will affect income of applicant.		Low-medium	Control: Storm water control measures	Low
	Weed and invader plant infestation of the area due to soil disturbance	Biodiversity		Low-medium	Control and remedy: Implementation of weed control	Low
	Dust nuisance from stockpiled material and vehicles transporting the material	Dust will be contained within the property boundaries and will therefore affect only the landowner.		Medium	Control: Dust suppression	Low
	Degradation of access roads	All road users will be affected.		Medium	Control and remedy: Road management	Low-medium
	Noise nuisance caused by vehicles	The noise impact should be contained within the boundaries of the property, but might have a periodic impact on the closest residents		Medium	Control: Noise management monitoring and management	Low
	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste	Contamination may cause surface or ground water contamination if not addressed		Medium	Control: Implementation of waste management	Low
Sloping and landscaping during rehabilitation	Soil erosion	Biodiversity	Decommissioning phase	Low-medium	Control: Soil management	Low
	Health and safety risk posed by un-sloped areas	Impact will affect the employees and residents of the property		Medium-high	Control: Health and safety monitoring and management	Low
	Dust nuisance caused during sloping and	Dust will be contained within the property boundaries and will		Low-medium	Control: Dust suppression	Low

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE
	landscaping	therefore affect only the landowner		Low-medium	Control: Noise monitoring	Low
	Noise nuisance caused by machinery	The noise impact should be contained within the boundaries of the property but might have a periodic impact on the closest residents.				
	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste	Contamination may cause surface/ground water contamination if not addressed				
Replacing of topsoil and rehabilitation of disturbed area	Loss of reinstated topsoil due to the absence of vegetation	Biodiversity and soil management	Decommissioning phase	Low-medium	Control: Soil management	Low
	Infestation of the area by weed and invader plants	Biodiversity and soil management		Low-medium	Control and remedy: Implementation of weed control	Low

The supporting impact assessment conducted by the EAP must be attached as an appendix.

3.13 Summary of specialist reports

This summary must be completed if any specialist reports informed the impact assessment and final site layout process and must be in the following tabular form.

List of studies undertaken	Recommendations of specialist reports	Specialist recommendations included in the EIA report Mark with an X where applicable	Reference to applicable report section Where specialist recommendations have been included
Hydrogeological Study	<p>Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct water monitoring and implement remedial actions as required and effective rehabilitation to as close to pre-mining conditions as practically possible. It is recommended that the monitoring network be extended to all the boundaries; north, south, east, and west of the proposed mining permit. The construction must be overseen by a qualified Hydrogeologist to monitor pollution in the upper weathered aquifer as well as the lower fractured aquifer. A monitoring network should be dynamic. This means that the network should be extended over time to accommodate the migration of contaminants through the aquifer as well as the expansion of infrastructure and/or addition of possible pollution sources. An audit on the monitoring network should be conducted annually. <p>Modeling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The numerical model should be recalibrated as soon as more hydrogeological data such as monitoring holes are made available. This would enhance model predictions and certainty. <p>Water Contamination</p>	x	<p>The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk</p>

List of studies undertaken	Recommendations of specialist reports	Specialist recommendations included in the EIA report Mark with an X where applicable	Reference to applicable report section Where specialist recommendations have been included
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of pollution of surface water resources and impacts on other surface water users by training of workers to prevent pollution, equipment and vehicle maintenance, fast and effective clean-up of spills, effective waste management, manage clean and dirty water in accordance. <p>Flow of Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The disturbance of streams and surface drainage patterns and reduction in flow to downstream must be mitigated through careful design of ephemeral stream diversion that minimizes impacts on the downstream environment, limit activities and infrastructure within wetland and watercourses and their flood lines and implementation of storm water management plan to divert clean water. Clean water trenches should be constructed surrounding the mining permit to prevent clean water from entering the mining area, regarded as a dirty water catchment. Dirty water trenches must be constructed as well to direct water from the mine to the pollution control dam, thereby preventing any contaminant water from leaving the mine area. 		
Hydrological study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of the surface water quality shall be carried out regularly during the project's construction and operating phases. The project's development process will be undertaken during the dry months to mitigate pollutant runoff. An independent ECO is to be appointed during construction. The mine's internal Environmental officers will be conversant with best practices in accordance with rehabilitation during decommissioning and an audit is to be performed before and after rehabilitation. 	x	The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk

List of studies undertaken	Recommendations of specialist reports	Specialist recommendations included in the EIA report Mark with an X where applicable	Reference to applicable report section Where specialist recommendations have been included
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where mining infrastructure is required across natural watercourses, new storm water infrastructure such as pipes and culverts could replace the hydraulic function currently being offered by natural watercourses. Its system should be built for both the hydraulic and environmental efficiency. A thorough assessment of the appropriateness of the new storm water infrastructure must be carried out at the preliminary design stage. Prevention of pollution of surface water resources and impacts on other surface water users by training of workers to prevent pollution, equipment and vehicle maintenance, fast and effective clean-up of spills, effective waste management, manage clean and dirty water in accordance. 		
Soil study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed mining land should be returned to its origin as before mining activities and the rehabilitation performance assessment in the proposed land must be done concurrently during the operational phase by a soil specialist. Final surface rehabilitation of all disturbed areas during mine activities and Rehabilitation of unnecessary water management facilities once appropriate to do so. A post-mining soil depth and land capability evaluation should be done by a soil specialist registered at the Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP). A post-mining land capability map should be compiled and submitted for closure purposes. Limit impacts to the footprints to keep physical impacts as small as possible. Areas for road, site lay-out should be minimized, dust generation. No striping or redistribution of top or subsoil if too wet should occur. A stick test must be used to determine if soil is too wet to redistribute. A sharpened broom sized stick must be pushed into and removed from the soil surface. 	x	The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk

List of studies undertaken	Recommendations of specialist reports	Specialist recommendations included in the EIA report Mark with an X where applicable	Reference to applicable report section Where specialist recommendations have been included
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil monitoring should be implemented during the life of the mine. 		
Rehabilitation Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the financial provision for closure and rehabilitation be annually updated as per the requirements of the MPRDA. • Surface water monitoring of the pans and associated wetlands surrounding the project area is to be undertaken to determine the impacts associated with operations of the proposed mine. • Regular audits should be undertaken by a soil scientist during the soil stripping process. This will guarantee that soil is stripped and stockpiled correctly. • Regular audits should be undertaken to monitor the progress of areas that have been rehabilitated. • Long term management of the rehabilitated areas will be required via contractual agreements with landowners in the area and rehabilitation should also be undertaken to best practice. 	x	The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk

List of studies undertaken	Recommendations of specialist reports	Specialist recommendations included in the EIA report Mark with an X where applicable	Reference to applicable report section Where specialist recommendations have been included
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (Singo Consulting Pty Ltd) shall be appointed to ensure compliance with requirements of the Final Rehabilitation, decommissioning and Closure Plan. 		

Attach copies of specialist reports as appendices.

DRAFT

3.14 Environmental impact statement

3.14.1 Summary of the key findings of the EIA

The key findings of the EIA are as follows:

- The project entails the establishment of a granite pit on virgin area, with minimal vegetation cover. Therefore, very little natural vegetation has to be disturbed by mining activities.
- The existing roads to the proposed granite mine pit will be used to gain access to the site. No new roads are needed.
- Due to the remote setting of the granite pit, the majority of potential impacts can be contained within the boundaries, provided that mitigation measures proposed in this document is implemented on-site.
- The mining operation will have a temporary visual impact on the surrounding environment. Upon closure of the proposed mining area the visual impact on the proposed mining area will be mitigated and addressed.
- The proposed project is not expected to have an impact on the river passing the site to the south-east as mining activities will be contained within the boundaries of the permitted site. Proper storm water and waste management, however, must be implemented on the site in order to minimise the potential of pollution.

3.14.2 Final site map

Provide a map at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed overall activity and its associated structure and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site indicating areas that must be avoided, including buffers. Attach as an Appendix.

The map indicating site activities is attached as Appendix A.

3.14.3 Positive and negative impacts of the proposed activity and alternatives

The positive impacts associated with the project include:

- Job creation, although a fixed number of jobs to be created cannot be stated at this stage, will include multiple job opportunities for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled personnel will be created by this project. This will contribute to the socio-economic status of the area.
- The granite to be mined will be supplied to client, hence it will enhance contractor's granite resources security to finish dam construction without shortage of granite.

The negative impacts associated with the project and that was considered to be of Low-Medium

or Medium significance includes:

Visual intrusion associated with the establishment of the mining area	Medium
Visual intrusion associated with the excavation activities	Medium
Visual intrusion associated with the stockpiled material and vehicles transporting the material	Low-medium
Dust nuisance caused by blasting activities	Low-medium
Dust nuisance due to the crushing activities	Low-medium
Noise nuisance generated by excavation equipment	Low-medium
Noise nuisance generated by the crushing activities	Low-medium
Degradation of access roads	Low-medium

3.15 Proposed impact management objectives and the impact management outcomes for inclusion in the EMPr

Based on the assessment and, where applicable, recommendations from specialist reports, recording of proposed impact management objectives, and impact management outcomes for development for inclusion in the EMPr and as authorisation condition.

Management objectives	Role	Management outcomes
Dust handling	Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMP guidelines. Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control dust liberation into the surrounding environment by using water spraying and/or other dust allaying agents. Limit speed on the access roads to 40km/h to prevent the generation of excess dust. Spray roads with water or an environmentally friendly dust-allaying agent that contains no PCB's (e.g. DAS products) if dust is generated above acceptable limits. Assess effectiveness of dust suppression equipment. Ensure the crusher plant has operational water sprayer to alleviate dust generation from the conveyor belts.
Noise handling	Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMP guidelines. Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that employees and staff conduct themselves in an acceptable manner while on site. No loud music may be permitted at the mining area. Ensure that all mining vehicles are equipped with silencers and maintained in a road worthy condition in terms of the Road Transport Act. Plan the type, duration and timing of the blasting procedures with due cognizance of other land users and structures in the vicinity. Notify surrounding land owners in writing prior to blasting.
Management of weed/ invader plants	Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMP guidelines. Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a weed and invader plant control management plan. Control declared invader or exotic species on the rehabilitated areas. Keep the temporary topsoil stockpiles free of weeds.
Surface and storm water handling	Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMP guidelines. Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divert storm water around topsoil heaps, stockpile areas and access roads to prevent erosion and material loss. Divert runoff water around stockpile areas with trenches and contour structures to prevent erosion of work areas. Conduct mining in accordance with the Best Practice Guideline for small scale mining that relates to storm water

Management objectives	Role	Management outcomes
		management, erosion and sediment control and waste management, developed by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), and any other conditions which that Department may impose.
Management of health and safety risks	Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMP guidelines. Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer. Blasting contractor to comply with national blasting requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan the type, duration and timing of the blasting procedures with due cognizance of other land users and structures in the vicinity. • Inform the surrounding landowners and communities of any blasting event. • Use noise mufflers and/or soft explosives during blasting, limit fly rock. • Give audible warning of a pending blast at least 3 minutes in advance of the blast. • Remove all fly rock (of diameter 150 mm and larger) which falls beyond the working area, with the rock spill. • Ensure that workers have access to the correct PPE as required by law. • Ensure all operations comply with the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
Waste management	Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMP guidelines. Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure no waste pile is established within 100 m of the edge of any river channel or other water bodies. • Ensure regular vehicle maintenance take place within the service bay area of the off-site. If emergency repairs are needed on site, ensure drip trays is present. Ensure all waste products are disposed of in a 200 l closed container/bin inside the emergency service area. • Collect effluents containing oil, grease or other industrial substances in a suitable receptacle and remove from site, for resale or appropriate disposal at a recognised facility. • Clean spills immediately to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager by removing the spillage and polluted soil and disposing thereof at a recognised facility. File proof. • Ensure availability of suitable covered, conveniently placed receptacles at all times for waste disposal. • Store non-biodegradable refuse such as glass bottles, plastic bags, metal scrap, etc., in a container with a closable lid at a collecting point. Collection should take place on a regular basis and disposed of at the recognised landfill site. Prevent refuse from being dumped on or in the vicinity of the mine area. • Biodegradable refuse to be handled as indicated above.
Management of access roads	Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMP guidelines. Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divert storm water around access roads to prevent erosion. • Erosion of access road: Restrict vehicular movement to existing access routes to prevent crisscrossing of tracks through undisturbed areas.
Topsoil handling	Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMP guidelines. Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the first 300mm of topsoil in strips and store at stockpile area. • Keep the temporary topsoil stockpiles free of weeds.

Management objectives	Role	Management outcomes
	to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place topsoil stockpiles on a levelled area and implement measures to safeguard the piles from being washed away in the event of heavy rains/storm water. • Topsoil heaps should not exceed 1.5 m in order to preserve micro-organisms within the topsoil, which can be lost due to compaction and lack of oxygen. • Seed the stockpiled topsoil heaps if vegetation does not re-establish within 6 months of stockpiling. • Divert storm- and runoff water around the stockpile area and access roads to prevent erosion.
Fauna and flora	Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMP guidelines. Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure no fauna is caught, killed, harmed, sold or played with. • Instruct workers to report any animals that may be trapped in the working area. Ensure no snares are set or nests raided for eggs or young. • Do not remove plants/trees without ECO approval.

3.16 Aspects for inclusion as conditions of authorisation

Any aspects which must be made conditions of the Environmental Authorisation.

The management objectives listed in this report (4.4) should be considered for inclusion in the environmental authorisation.

3.17 Description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge

Which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed.

The assumptions made in this document, which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed, stem from site-specific information gathered from the property owner, as well as site inspections and background information gathering.

3.18 Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should be authorised

No fatal flaws could be identified that were deemed severe enough to prevent the activity from continuing, should the mitigation measures and monitoring programmes proposed in this document be implemented on site. The management objectives listed in this report should be considered for inclusion in the Environmental Authorisation.

3.19 Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required

The applicant requests the Environmental Authorisation to be valid for a three-year period.

3.20 Undertaking

Confirm that the undertaking required to meet the requirements of this section is provided at the end of the EMPr and is applicable to the Basic Assessment Report and the Environmental Management Programme report.

The undertaking required to meet the requirements of this section is provided at the end of the EMPr and is applicable to the Basic Assessment Report and the Environmental Management Programme report.

3.21 Financial provision

State the amount required to manage and rehabilitate the environment.

A financial provision of R 668422 is proposed for the mining application.

3.21.1 Explain how the aforesaid amount was derived.

The amount was derived from the quantum calculations.

3.21.2 Confirm that this amount can be provided from operating expenditure.

Confirm that the amount is anticipated to be an operating cost and is provided for as such in the Mining Work Programme, Financial and Technical Competence Report or PWP.

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM							
Applicant: Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd		Ref No.: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP					
Evaluator: Livhuwani Sigwadi		Date: Sep-20					
No.	Description	Unit	A Quantity	B Master Rate	C Multiplication factor	D Weighting factor 1	E=A*B*C*D Amount (Rands)
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and powerlines)	m3	0	16	1	1	0
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	m2	0	228	1	1	0
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	m2	0	336	1	1	0
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m2	300	41	0,01	1	123
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0	395	1	1	0
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	m	0	216	1	1	0
5	Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	m2	0	455	1	1	0
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	ha	4,96	238697	0,05	1	59196,856
7	Sealing of shaft adits and inclines	m3	0	122	1	1	0
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	ha	0	159131	1	1	0
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	ha	0	198195	1	1	0
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	ha	0,05	5575653	1	1	278782,65
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha	0	133249	1	1	0
10	General surface rehabilitation	ha	4,96	126059	0,05	1	31262,632
11	River diversions	ha	0	126059	1	1	0
12	Fencing	m	0	144	1	1	0
13	Water management	ha	0,03	47931	0,1	1	143,793
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	ha	4,96	16776	0,05	1	4160,448
15 (A)	Specialist study	Sum	0	0	1	1	0
15 (B)	Specialist study	Sum	0	0	1	1	0
						Sub Total 1	373669,379
1	Preliminary and General		44840,32548	weighting factor 2			44840,32548
				1			
2	Contingencies		37366,9379				37366,9379
						Subtotal 2	455876,64
SIGN	Kenneth Singo				VAT (15%)		212545,57
DATE	2020/09/08				Grand Total		668422

The amount of **R668422** for financial provision was calculated for the mining application. Financial provision will be made in the form of a bank guarantee upon the successful granting of the mining permit.

3.22 Specific information required by the Competent Authority

Compliance with the provisions of sections 24(4) (a) and (b) read with section 24 (3)(a) and (7) of the NEMA (107 of 1998). The EIA report must include the:

3.22.1 Impact on the socio-economic conditions of any directly affected person

Provide the results of investigation, assessment, and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting on any directly affected person including the landowner, lawful occupier, or, where applicable, potential beneficiaries of any land restitution claim, attach the investigation report as an Appendix.

The proposed pit will be established on virgin ground with no activity and vegetation cover seen during site assessment. The pit will, therefore, not have to compete with other land uses. Upon closure, the land will be rehabilitated to a state fit for agricultural purposes.

Due to the remote location of the pit, there will be little to no negative impacts on the community. The dust and noise impacts that may emanate from the mining area during the operational phase could have a negative impact on the surrounding community if the mitigation measures proposed in this document are not implemented and managed on-site. However, due to the distance of the community from the mining area (± 600 m) these impacts are considered to be of low-medium significance.

The operation of the mine will have a number of positive impacts, such as job creation for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled permanent workers. The proposed mine pit will therefore contribute locally by aiding in the development of the area and boosting the local economy through increased municipal revenue. On a national scale, this will aid by boosting the slowly growing SA economy.

3.22.2 Impact on any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act

Provide the results of investigation, assessment and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting on any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) with the exception of the national estate contemplated in section 3(2)(i)(vi) and (vii) of the Act.

Due to the nature of the project area, adjacent areas, the fact that no residence or, by the occurrence of a large-scale mining, no area of archaeological or cultural importance could be identified.

3.23 Other matters required in terms of section 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act

The EAP managing the application must provide the competent authority with detailed, written proof of an investigation as required by section 24(4)(b)(i) of the Act and motivation if no reasonable or feasible alternatives, as contemplated in sub-regulation 22(2)(h), exist. The EAP must attach such motivation as an Appendix.

The site and project alternatives investigated during the impact assessment process were done at the hand of information obtained during the site investigation, public participation process and desktop studies conducted of the study area. As discussed earlier, the following alternatives were considered:

- Establishment of a pit more than 1 km away from the residence or any form of development vs. establishment of a granite pit in an un-utilised, partially virgin area (preferred alternative)
- Pit mining (preferred alternative) vs. underground mining
- Temporary Infrastructure (preferred alternative) vs. permanent Infrastructure
- Access onto provincial road (preferred alternative) vs. access onto national road
- No-go alternative

PART B

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

4 Environmental management programme

4.1 Details of the EAP

Confirm that the requirements for the provision of the details and expertise of the EAP are already included in Part A, section 1(a) herein as required).

Details of the EAP are included in Part A of this report.

4.2 Description of the aspects of the activity

Confirm that the requirements to describe the aspects of the activity that are covered by the draft environmental management programme is already included in Part A, 2.2, herein, as required.

The aspects of the activity that are covered by the environmental management programme has been described and included in Part A, 2.2.

4.3 Composite map

Provide a map (attached as an Appendix) at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that any areas that should be avoided, such as buffers.

As mentioned in Part A, 2.1 this map has been compiled and is attached as Appendix A

4.4 Description of impact management objectives, including management statements

4.4.1 Determination of closure objectives

Ensure that the closure objectives are informed by the type of environment described.

The decommissioning phase will entail the rehabilitation of the mining site. Once mining activities cease, the area will be fully rehabilitated. The perimeter walls of the pit will either be sloped at 1:3 to the pit floor to prevent soil erosion. The applicant will comply with the minimum closure objectives as prescribed by DMR and detailed below. A detailed rehabilitation and closure plan is attached on the appendix

Rehabilitation of the excavated area:

- Rocks and coarse material removed from the excavation must be dumped into the excavation.
- No waste will be permitted to be deposited in the excavations.
- Once overburden, rocks and coarse natural materials have been added to the excavation and profiled with acceptable contours and erosion control measures, the

topsoil previously stored will be returned to its original depth over the area.

- The area will be fertilised if necessary, to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site will be seeded with a local or adapted indigenous seed mix in order to propagate the locally or regionally occurring flora, should natural vegetation not re-establish within 6 months from site closure.
- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the soil be analysed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the mining operation be corrected and the area seeded with a vegetation seed mix to their specification.

Rehabilitation of plant area:

- The compacted areas will be ripped and the topsoil returned over the area.
- Coarse natural material used for the construction of ramps will be removed and dumped into the excavations.
- Stockpiles will be removed during the decommissioning phase, the area ripped and the topsoil returned to its original depth to provide a growth medium.
- On completion of operations, all structures or objects will be dealt with in accordance with Section 44 of the MPRDA, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002):
 - Where sites have been rendered devoid of vegetation/grass or soils have been compacted by traffic, the surface will be scarified or ripped.
 - The site shall be seeded with a vegetation seed mix adapted to reflect the local indigenous flora if natural vegetation does not re-establish within 6 months of the closure of the site.
- Photographs of the mining area and office sites, before and during the mining operation and after rehabilitation, will be taken at selected fixed points and kept on record for the information of the Regional Manager.
- On completion of mining operations, the surface of these areas, if compacted due to hauling and dumping operations, will be scarified to a depth of at least 300 mm and graded to an even surface condition and the previously stored topsoil will be returned to its original depth over the area.
- Prior to replacing the topsoil, the overburden material that was removed from these areas will be replaced in the same order as it originally occurred.
- The area will then be fertilised if necessary, to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site will be seeded with a local, adapted indigenous seed mix if natural vegetation does not re-establish within 6 months after closure of the site.

- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the soil be analysed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the mining operation be corrected and the area seeded with a seed mix to their specification.

Final rehabilitation:

- Rehabilitation of the surface area will entail landscaping, levelling, top dressing, land preparation, seeding (if required), maintenance and weed/alien clearing.
- All infrastructure, equipment, plant, temporary housing and other items used during the mining period will be removed from the site (section 44 of the MPRDA).
- Waste material of any description, including receptacles, scrap, rubble and tyres, will be removed entirely from the mining area and disposed of at a recognised landfill facility. It will not be permitted to be buried or burned on the site.
- Weed/alien clearing will be done sporadically during the life of the mining activities.
- Species regarded as Category 1 weeds according to CARA (Conservation of Agricultural Recourses Act, 1983 – Act 43; Regulations 15 & 16 (as amended in March 2001) need to be eradicated from the site.
- Final rehabilitation will be completed within a period specified by the Regional Manager.

4.5 Volume and rate of water use required for the operation

Water will only be used for dust suppression purposes as the mining method does not require any washing or related process water. Water sprayers will be fixed to the crusher plant and a water truck will be used to spray access roads and stockpile areas to alleviate dust generation. It is proposed that the mining activities will require approximately 10 000L of water per day.

4.6 Has a water use licence has been applied for?

Water licence has not been applied yet, it is proposed that water will be bought elsewhere and brought to the site by tankers. however, there is a risk that the proposed project will trigger section 21(g) of National Water Act, 1998 (Act no 38 of 1998) hence will require general authorisation of water use in terms of Section 39 of National Water Act, 1998 (Act no 38 of 1998) if this EMP is not adhered to. If any change occurred during mining plan relating to water use, that need more water from the river therefore water use licence must be applied as a requirement.

4.7 Impacts to be mitigated in their respective phases

Measures to rehabilitate the environment affected by the undertaking of any listed activity.

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
<p>E.g. for prospecting – drill site, site camp, ablution, facilities, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route, etc. E.g. for mining – excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps/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.</p>	<p>Of operation in which activity will take place. State: Planning and design, pre-construction, construction operational, rehabilitation, closure, post-closure</p>	<p>Volumes, tonnages and hectares or m²</p>	<p>Describe how recommendations herein will remedy the cause of pollution or degradation</p>	<p>Description of how each recommendation herein will comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices that have been identified by Competent Authorities</p>	<p>Describe the time period when the measures in the environmental management programme must be implemented. Measures must be implemented when required. With regard to rehabilitation specifically this must take place at the earliest opportunity. With regard to rehabilitation, therefore state either: Upon cessation of the individual activity or, upon cessation of mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting as the case may be.</p>
<p>Preparing the surface before blasting(site establishment)</p>	<p>Site establishment/ construction phase</p>	<p>5 ha</p>	<p>Visual mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site must be neat and kept in good condition at all times. • Upon closure, the site must be rehabilitated and sloped to ensure that visual impact on the aesthetic value of the area is minimal. <p>Dust handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust liberation into the surrounding environment must be effectively controlled by the use of, inter alia, water spraying and/or other dust-allaying agents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust and Noise: NEMAQA, 2004 • Regulation 6(1) • Weeds: CARA, 1983 • Storm Water: NWA, 1998 • Waste: NEM:WA, 2008 	<p>Throughout the site establishment phase.</p>

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site manager must ensure continuous assessment of all dust suppression equipment to confirm its effectiveness. • Speed on the access roads must be limited to 40km/h to prevent excess dust generation. • Roads must be sprayed with water or an environmentally-friendly dust-allaying agent that contains no PCBs (e.g. DAS products) if dust is generated above acceptable limits. <p>Noise handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant must ensure that staff conduct themselves in an acceptable manner while on site, both during work hours and after hours. • No loud music permitted at the mining area. • All mining vehicles must be equipped with silencers and kept roadworthy in terms of the Road Transport Act. <p>Weed and invader plant management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A weed and invader plant control management plan must be implemented at the site to ensure eradication of all listed invader plants in terms of CORA (Act No 43 1983). • Management must take responsibility to control declared invader or exotic species on the rehabilitated areas. The following control methods can be used: 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The plants can be uprooted, felled or cut off and can be destroyed completely. ○ The plants can be treated with an herbicide that is registered for use in connection therewith and in accordance with the directions for the use of such an herbicide. ○ The temporary topsoil stockpiles must be kept free of weeds. <p>Storm water handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Storm water must be diverted around the topsoil heaps, stockpile areas and access roads to prevent erosion and material loss. ● Runoff water must be diverted around the stockpile areas with trenches and contour structures to prevent erosion of the work areas. <p>Waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No processing area or waste pile may be established within 100 m of the edge of any river channel or other water bodies. ● Regular vehicle maintenance may only take place in the service bay area of the off-site. If emergency repairs are needed on equipment not able to move off site, drip trays must be present. All waste products must be disposed of in a 200 l closed container/bin to be removed from the emergency service 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>area to ensure proper disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any effluents containing oil, grease or other industrial substances must be collected in a suitable receptacle and removed from the site, for resale or appropriate disposal at a recognised facility. • Spills must be cleaned immediately to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager by removing the spillage and the polluted soil and disposing it at a recognised facility. Proof must be filed. • Suitable covered receptacles must be available at all times and conveniently placed for waste disposal. • Non-biodegradable refuse, such as glass bottles, plastic bags, metal scrap, etc., must be stored in a container with a closable lid at a collecting point and collected on a regular basis and disposed of at a recognised landfill site. Specific precautions must be taken to prevent refuse from being dumped on or in the vicinity of the mine area. • Biodegradable refuse generated must be handled as indicated above. 		
Blasting	Operational phase	3.9ha	<p>Management of Health and Safety Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type, duration and timing of the blasting procedures must be planned with due cognizance of other land users and structures in the vicinity, • The surrounding landowners and 	<p>Health and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MHSA, 1996 • OHSA, 1993 • OHSAS 18001 <p>Dust and noise</p> <p>NEMAQA, 2004</p>	Applicable with each blasting event.

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>communities must be informed in writing ahead of any blasting event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to limit fly rock must be taken • Audible warning of a pending blast must be given at least 3 minutes before the blast • All fly rock (of diameter 150mm and larger) which falls beyond the working area, together with the rock spill must be collected and removed, • Workers must have access to the correct PPE as required by law. • All operations must comply with the OHSA. <p>Dust handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust liberation into the surrounding environment must be effectively controlled by the use of, inter alia, water spraying and/or other dust-allaying agents. • Speed on the access roads must be limited to 40km/h to prevent the generation of excess dust. <p>Noise handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant must ensure that staff conduct themselves in an acceptable manner while on site, both during work hours and after hours. • No loud music permitted at the mining area. • All mining vehicles must be equipped with silencers and maintained in a road 	Regulation 6(1)	

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>worthy condition in terms of the Road Transport Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type, duration and timing of the blasting procedures must be planned with due cognizance of other land users and structures in the vicinity. Surrounding land owners must be notified in writing prior to blasting. 		
Excavation	Operational phase	3.9ha	<p>Visual mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site needs to have a neat appearance and be kept in good condition at all times. Upon closure the site needs to be rehabilitated and sloped to ensure that the visual impact on the aesthetic value of the area is kept to a minimum. <p>Dust handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust liberation into the surrounding environment must be effectively controlled by the use of, inter alia, water spraying and/or other dust-allaying agents. The site manager must ensure continuous assessment of all dust suppression equipment to confirm its effectiveness. Speed on the access roads must be limited to 40km/h to prevent the generation of excess dust. Roads must be sprayed with water or an environmentally friendly dust-allaying agent that contains no PCBs 	<p>Dust and noise NEM:AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1)</p> <p>Health and safety MHSA, 1996 OHSA, 1993 OHSAS 18001</p> <p>Fauna and flora NEM:BA, 2004</p> <p>Waste NEMWA, 2008</p> <p>Weeds CARA, 1983</p>	Throughout the operational phase

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>(e.g. DAS products) if dust is generated above acceptable limits.</p> <p>Noise handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant must ensure that staff conduct themselves in an acceptable manner while on site, both during work hours and after hours. • No loud music permitted at the mining area. • All mining vehicles must be equipped with silencers and maintained in a road worthy condition in terms of the Road Transport Act. <p>Management of health and safety risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers must have access to the correct PPE as required by law. • All operations must comply with the OHSA. <p>Protection of fauna and flora</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site manager should ensure that no fauna is caught, killed, harmed, sold or played with. • Workers should be instructed to report any animals that may be trapped in the working area. • No snares may be set, or nests raided for eggs or young. • No plants or trees may be removed without the approval of the ECO. <p>Waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No processing area or waste pile may be established within 100 m of the 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>edge of any river channel or other water bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular vehicle maintenance may only take place within the service bay area of the off-site. If emergency repairs are needed on equipment not able to move off site, drip trays must be present. All waste products must be disposed of in a 200 L closed container/bin to be removed from the emergency service area in order to ensure proper disposal. • Any effluents containing oil, grease or other industrial substances must be collected in a suitable receptacle and removed from site, for resale/ appropriate disposal at a recognised facility. • Spills must be cleaned up immediately to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager by removing the spillage and polluted soil and disposing it at a recognised facility. Proof must be filed. • Suitable covered receptacles must be available at all times and conveniently placed for waste disposal. • Non-biodegradable refuse such as glass bottles, plastic bags, metal scrap, etc., should be stored in a container with a closable lid at a collecting point and collected on a regular basis and disposed of at a recognised landfill site. 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>Specific precautions should be taken to prevent refuse from being dumped on or in the vicinity of the mine area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodegradable refuse generated must be handled as indicated above. <p>Management of weed/invaser plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A weed and invader plant control management plan must be implemented at the site to ensure eradication of all listed invader plants in terms of CARA (Act No 43 1983). • Management must take responsibility to control declared invader or exotic species on the rehabilitated areas. The following control methods can be used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The plants can be uprooted, felled or cut off and can be destroyed completely. ○ The plants can be treated with an herbicide that is registered for use in connection therewith and in accordance with the directions for the use of such an herbicide. ○ The temporary topsoil stockpiles need to be kept free of weeds. 		
Crushing	Operational phase	0.3ha	<p>Dust handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust liberation into the surrounding environment must be effectively controlled by using, inter alia, water spraying and/or other dust-allaying agents. 	<p>Dust and noise NEMAQA 2004</p> <p>Waste NEMWA 2008</p>	Throughout the operational phase

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site manager must ensure continuous assessment of all dust suppression equipment to confirm its effectiveness. • Speed on the access roads must be limited to 40km/h to prevent excess dust generation. • The crusher plant must have operational water sprayers to alleviate dust generation from conveyor belts. <p>Noise handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant must ensure that staff conduct themselves in an acceptable manner while on site, during work hours and after hours. • No loud music permitted at the mining area. • All mining vehicles must be equipped with silencers and kept roadworthy in terms of the Road Transport Act. <p>Waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No processing area or waste pile may be established within 100 m of the edge of any river channel or other water bodies. • Regular vehicle maintenance may only take place in the service bay of the off-site. If emergency repairs are needed on equipment not able to move off site, drip trays must be present. All waste products must be disposed of in a 200 l closed container/bin to be 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>removed from the emergency service area for proper disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any effluents containing oil, grease or other industrial substances must be collected in a suitable receptacle and removed from site, either for resale or appropriate disposal at a recognised facility. • Spills must be cleaned up immediately to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager by removing spillage and polluted soil and by disposing it at a recognised facility. Proof must be filed. • Suitable covered receptacles must be available at all times and conveniently placed for the disposal of waste. • Non-biodegradable refuse such as glass bottles, plastic bags, metal scrap, etc., should be stored in a container with a closable lid at a collecting point and collected on a regular basis and disposed of at a recognised landfill site. Specific precautions must be taken to prevent refuse from being dumped on or in the vicinity of the mine area. • Biodegradable refuse generated must be handled as indicated above. 		
Stockpiling and transporting	Operational phase	0.7ha	<p>Visual mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site must be neat and be kept in good condition at all times. • Upon closure, the site must be rehabilitated and sloped to ensure that 	<p>Storm water NWA, 1998</p> <p>Weeds CARA, 1983</p> <p>Dust and noise</p>	Throughout operational phase

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>the visual impact on the aesthetic value of the area is minimal.</p> <p>Storm water handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm water must be diverted around the stockpile areas and access roads to prevent erosion and material loss. • Runoff water must be diverted around the stockpile areas with trenches and contour structures to prevent erosion of work areas. • Mining must be conducted in accordance with the Best Practice Guideline for small scale mining that relates to storm water management, erosion and sediment control and waste management, developed by the DWS, and any other conditions that the DWS may impose: • Clean water (e.g. rainwater) must be kept clean and be routed to a natural watercourse by a system separate from the dirty water system. Prevent clean water from running or spilling into dirty water systems. • Dirty water must be collected and contained in a system separate from the clean water system. • Dirty water must be prevented from spilling/seeping into clean water systems. • The storm water management plan must apply for the entire life cycle of 	<p>NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1)</p> <p>Waste NEMWA, 2008</p>	

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>the mine and over different hydrological cycles (rainfall patterns).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The statutory requirements of various regulatory agencies and the interests of stakeholders must be considered and incorporated into the storm water management plan. <p>Management of weed/invaser plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A weed and invader plant control management plan must be implemented at the site to ensure eradication of all listed invader plants in terms of CARA (Act No 43 1983). • Management must take responsibility to control declared invader or exotic species on the rehabilitated areas. The following control methods can be used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The plants can be uprooted, felled or cut off and can be destroyed completely. ○ The plants can be treated with an herbicide that is registered for use in connection therewith and in accordance with the directions for the use of such an herbicide. • The temporary stockpile area must be kept free of weeds. <p>Dust handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust liberation into the surrounding environment must be effectively controlled by the use of, inter alia, water spraying and/or other dust- 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>allaying agents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site manager must ensure continuous assessment of all dust suppression equipment to confirm its effectiveness. • Speed on the access roads must be limited to 40km/h to prevent excess dust generation. • Roads must be sprayed with water or an environmentally-friendly dust-allaying agent that contains no PCBs (e.g. DAS products) if dust is generated above acceptable limits. <p>Management of access roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm water should be diverted around the access roads to prevent erosion. • Vehicular movement must be restricted to existing access routes to prevent crisscrossing of tracks through undisturbed areas. • Rutting and erosion of the access road caused as a result of the mining activities must be repaired by the applicant. <p>Noise handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant must ensure that staff conduct themselves in an acceptable manner while on site, both during work hours and after hours. • No loud music permitted at the mining area. • All mining vehicles must be equipped 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>with silencers and kept roadworthy in terms of the Road Transport Act.</p> <p>Waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No processing area or waste pile may be established within 100 m of the edge of any river channel or other water bodies. • Regular vehicle maintenance may only take place in the service bay area of the off-site. If emergency repairs are needed on equipment not able to move off site, drip trays must be present. All waste products must be disposed of in a 200 l closed container/bin to be removed from the emergency service area for proper disposal. • Any effluents containing oil, grease or other industrial substances must be collected in a suitable receptacle and removed from site, for resale or appropriate disposal at a recognised facility. • Spills must be cleaned up immediately to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager by removing the spillage and polluted soil and disposing of it at a recognised facility. Proof must be filed. • Suitable covered receptacles must be available at all times and conveniently placed for waste disposal. • Non-biodegradable refuse such as 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>glass bottles, plastic bags, metal scrap, etc., should be stored in a container with a closable lid at a collecting point and collected on a regular basis and disposed of at a recognised landfill site. Specific precautions should be taken to prevent refuse from being dumped on or in the vicinity of the mine area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodegradable refuse generated must be handled as indicated above. 		
Sloping and landscaping during rehabilitation	Decommissioning phase	5 ha	<p>Storm water handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm water must be diverted around the rehabilitated area to prevent erosion and loss of reinstated material. <p>Management of health and safety risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavations have to be rehabilitated as stipulated in the closure plan to ensure the site is safe upon closure. • Workers must have access to the correct PPE as required by law. • All operations must comply with the OHS Act. <p>Dust handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust liberation into the surrounding environment must be effectively controlled by the use of, inter alia, water spraying and/or other dust-allaying agents. • The site manager must ensure continuous assessment of all dust suppression equipment to confirm its effectiveness. 	<p>Storm water NWA, 1998</p> <p>Health and safety MHSA, 1996 OHS Act, 1993 OHSAS 18001</p> <p>Dust and noise NEMAQA 2004, Regulation 6(1)</p> <p>Waste NEMWA 2008</p>	Upon cessation of mining

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed on the access roads must be limited to 40km/h to prevent excess dust generation. • Roads must be sprayed with water or an environmentally friendly dust-allaying agent that contains no PCBs (e.g. DAS products) if dust is generated above acceptable limits. <p>Noise handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant must ensure that staff conduct themselves in an acceptable manner while on site, both during work hours and after hours. • No loud music permitted at the mining area. • All mining vehicles must be equipped with silencers and kept roadworthy in terms of the Road Transport Act. <p>Waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste material of any description, including receptacles, scrap, rubble and tyres, will be removed entirely from the mining area and disposed of at a recognised landfill facility. It will not be permitted to be buried/burned on site • Any effluents containing oil, grease or other industrial substances must be collected in a suitable receptacle and removed from site, for resale/ appropriate disposal at a recognised facility. • Spills must be cleaned up immediately 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager by removing the spillage together with the polluted soil and disposing of it at a recognised facility. Proof should be filed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable covered receptacles must be available at all times and conveniently placed for waste disposal. • Non-biodegradable refuse, like glass bottles, plastic bags, metal scrap, etc., should be stored in a container with a closable lid at a collecting point and collected on a regular basis and disposed of at a recognised landfill site. Specific precautions should be taken to prevent refuse from being dumped on or in the vicinity of the mine area. • Biodegradable refuse generated must be handled as indicated above. 		
Replacing of topsoil and rehabilitation of disturbed area	Decommissioning phase	5 ha	<p>Rehabilitation of excavated area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocks and coarse material removed from the excavation must be dumped into the excavation. • No waste will be permitted to be deposited in the excavations. • Once overburden, rocks and coarse natural materials have been added to the excavation and were profiled with acceptable contours and erosion control measures, the topsoil previously stored will be returned to its original depth over the area. 	<p>Rehabilitation MPRDA, 2008</p> <p>Health and safety MHSA, 1996 OHSA, 1993 OHSAS 18001</p> <p>Dust and noise NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1)</p> <p>Weeds CARA, 1983</p> <p>Waste NEMWA, 2008</p>	Upon cessation of mining

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area will be fertilised if necessary to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site will be seeded with a local or adapted indigenous seed mix in order to propagate the locally or regionally occurring flora, should natural vegetation not re-establish within 6 months from site closure. • If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the soil be analysed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the mining operation be corrected and the area seeded with a vegetation seed mix to his or her specification. <p>Rehabilitation of plant area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compacted areas will be ripped and the topsoil returned over the area. • Coarse natural material used for the construction of ramps will be removed and dumped into the excavations. • Stockpiles will be removed during the decommissioning phase, the area ripped and topsoil returned to original depth to provide a growth medium. • On completion of operations, all structures or objects will be dealt with in accordance with Section 44 of the MPRDA 2002 (Act 28 of 2002): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Where sites have been rendered 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>devoid of vegetation/grass or soils have been compacted by traffic, the surface will be scarified or ripped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The site will be seeded with a vegetation seed mix adapted to reflect the local indigenous flora if natural vegetation does not re-establish within 6 months of site closure. ○ Photographs of the mining area and office sites, before and during the mining operation and after rehabilitation, will be taken at selected fixed points and kept on record for the information of the Regional Manager. ○ On completion of mining operations, the surface of these areas, if compacted due to hauling and dumping operations, will be scarified to a depth of at least 300 mm and graded to an even surface condition. The previously stored topsoil will be returned to its original depth over the area. ○ Prior to replacing the topsoil, the overburden material that was removed from these areas will be replaced in the same order as it originally occurred. 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The area will then be fertilized if necessary to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site will be seeded with a local, adapted indigenous seed mix if natural vegetation does not re-establish within 6 months after site closure. ○ If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the soil be analysed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the mining operation be corrected and the area be seeded with a seed mix to their specification. <p>Final rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rehabilitation of the surface area will entail landscaping, levelling, top dressing, land preparation, seeding (if required) and maintenance, and weed/alien clearing. ● All infrastructure, equipment, plant, temporary housing and other items used during the mining period will be removed from the site (section 44 of the MPRDA). ● Waste material of any description, including receptacles, scrap, rubble and tyres, will be removed entirely from the mining area and disposed of at a 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>recognized landfill facility. It will not be permitted to be buried/burned on site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed/alien clearing will be done in a sporadic manner during the life of the mining activities. Species regarded as Category 1 weeds according to CARA, 1983 – Act 43; Regulations 15 & 16 (as amended in March 2001) must be eradicated from the site. • Final rehabilitation will be completed within a period specified by the Regional Manager. 		

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4.8 Impact management outcomes

A description of impact management outcomes, identifying the standard of impact management required for the aspects contemplated in paragraph.

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
Whether listed or not. E.g. excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps/ dams, loading, hauling, transport, water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc.	E.g. dust, noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution, etc.		In which impact is anticipated. E.g. construction, commissioning, operational decommissioning, closure and post-closure.	Modify, remedy, control or stop through, e.g. noise control measures, storm water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity, etc.	Impact avoided, noise levels, dust levels, rehabilitation standards, end-use objectives, etc.
Preparing the surface before blasting(site establishment)	Visual intrusion associated with the establishment of the mining area.	The visual impact may affect the residents of the immediate area.	Site establishment/ construction phase	Control: Implementation of proper housekeeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on the surrounding environment mitigated until rehabilitation standards can be implemented.
	Dust nuisance caused by soil disturbance.	Dust will be contained within property boundaries and therefore affect only the landowner.		Control: Dust suppression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fallout dust levels has to comply with the acceptable dust fall rate published for non-residential areas in the National Dust Control Regulations 2013 – $600 < \text{Dust Fall} < 1\ 200 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$. Gravimetric dust levels have to comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines – particulates $>1/10^{\text{th}}$ of the occupational exposure limit. NEMAQA 2004, Regulation 6(1)
	Noise nuisance caused by machinery	The noise impact should be contained		Control: Noise control measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise levels on the site must be managed and needs to comply with the

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
	stripping and stockpiling the topsoil.	within property boundaries, but might have a periodic impact on the closest residents.			standards stipulated in NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the noise standards of SANS 10103:2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees working in areas with noise levels of more than 82dBA need to be issue with hearing protection.
	Infestation of the topsoil heaps by weeds and invader plants	Biodiversity		Control and remedy: Implementation of weed control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact must be avoided through the eradication of Category 1 weeds/ invader plants in terms of CARA, 1993 as well as the implementation of the mitigation measures in this document.
	Loss of topsoil due to incorrect storm water management.	Loss of topsoil will affect the rehabilitation of the mining area.		Control: Storm water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact must be avoided through the implementation of storm water management.
	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials.	Contamination may cause surface or ground water contamination if not addressed		Control and remedy: Implementation of waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact must be avoided through the implementation of the mitigation measures stipulated in this document. Should spillage occur, the area needs to be cleaned in accordance with the standards of the NEMWA, 2008.
Blasting	Health and safety risk posed by blasting activities	Impact might affect the employees working on site.	Operational phase	Control: Health and safety monitoring management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact must be avoided through compliance with the MHSA, 1996, OHSA, 1993 and OHSAS 18001 Fallout dust levels must comply with the acceptable dust fall rate published for non-residential areas in the National Dust Control Regulations 2013 – 600 < Dust Fall < 1 200 mg/m²/day.
	Dust nuisance caused by blasting activities	Dependent on the blast, the impact might affect the		Control: Dust suppression	Gravimetric dust levels has to comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines particulates >1/10 th of the occupational exposure limit.

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		surrounding community. Blasting will only occur twice a year.			NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1)
	Noise nuisance caused by blasting activities	Dependent on the blast, the impact might affect the surrounding community. Blasting will only occur twice a year.		Control: Noise control measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise levels on the site has to be managed and need to comply with the standards stipulated in NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the noise standards of SANS 10103:2008 Employees working in areas with noise levels of more than 82dBA need to be issue with hearing protection.
Excavation	Visual intrusion associated with the excavation activities	The visual impact may affect the residents of the immediate area.	Operational phase	Control: Implementation of proper housekeeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on the surrounding environment mitigated until rehabilitation standards can be implemented.
	Dust nuisance due to excavation activities.	Dust will be contained within the property boundaries and will therefore affect only the landowner.		Control: Dust suppression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fallout dust levels must comply with the acceptable dust fall rate published for non-residential areas, as per National Dust Control Regulations 2013 – 600 < Dust Fall < 1 200 mg/m²/day. Gravimetric dust levels must comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines –Particulates >1/10th of the occupational exposure limit. NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1).
	Noise nuisance generated by excavation equipment	The noise impact must be contained within the boundaries of the property, but might have a periodic impact on the closest residents		Control: Noise control measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise levels on the site has to be managed and need to comply with the standards stipulated in NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the noise standards of SANS 10103:2008. Employees working in areas with noise

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
					levels of more than 82dBA need to be issue with hearing protection.
	Unsafe working conditions for employees.	Impact might affect employees		Control: Health and safety monitoring and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact must be avoided through compliance with the MHSa, 1996, OHSa, 1993 and OHSAS 18001
Excavation	Negative impact on the fauna and flora of the area.	Biodiversity	Operational phase	Control: Protection of fauna and flora through operational phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact must be avoided through implementation of the mitigation measures stipulated in this document. NEMBA, 2004.
	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials.	Contamination may cause surface or ground water contamination if not addressed.		Control: Implementation of waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact should be avoided through the implementation the mitigation measures stipulated in this document. Should spillage however occur the area needs to be cleaned in accordance with the standards of the NEMWA, 2008.
	Weed and invader plant infestation of the area.	Biodiversity		Control: Implementation of weed control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact should be avoided through the eradication of Category 1 weeds/invader plants in terms of CARA, 1993 as well as the implementation of the mitigation measures in this document.
Crushing	Dust nuisance due to the crushing activities	Dust will be contained within the property boundaries and will therefore affect only the landowner.	Operational phase	Control: Dust suppression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fallout dust levels has to comply with the acceptable dust fall rate published for non-residential areas in the National Dust Control Regulations 2013 – 600 < Dust Fall < 1 200 mg/m²/day. Gravimetric dust levels have to comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines – Particulates >1/10th of the occupational exposure limit. NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1).
	Noise nuisance generated by the crushing activities	The noise impact should be contained within the boundaries		Control: Noise control measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise levels on the site has to be managed and need to comply with the

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		of the property, but might have a periodic impact on the closest residents.			standards stipulated in NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the noise standards of SANS 10103:2008. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees working in areas with noise levels of more than 82dBA need to be issue with hearing protection.
	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials.	Contamination may cause surface or ground water contamination if not addressed.		Control: Implementation of waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the implementation the mitigation measures stipulated in this document. • Should spillage however occur the area needs to be cleaned in accordance with the standards of the NEMWA, 2008.
	Loss of material due to ineffective storm water handling.	Impact will affect income of applicant.		Control: Storm water control measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the implementation of storm water management.
	Weed and invader plant infestation of the area due to the disturbance of the soil	Biodiversity		Control and remedy: Implementation of weed control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the eradication of Category 1 weeds/invader plants in terms of CARA, 1993 as well as the implementation of the mitigation measures in this document.
Stockpiling(RoM) and transporting	Dust nuisance from stockpiled material and vehicles transporting the material.	Dust will be contained within the property boundaries and will therefore affect only the landowner.	Operational phase	Control: Dust suppression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fallout dust levels has to comply with the acceptable dust fall rate published for non-residential areas in the National Dust Control Regulations 2013 – 600 < Dust Fall < 1 200 mg/m²/day. • Gravimetric dust levels have to comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines – Particulates >1/10th of the occupational exposure limit. • NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1).
	Degradation of access roads.	All road users will be affected.		Control and remedy: Road management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the implementation of the mitigation

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
	Noise nuisance caused by vehicles.	The noise impact should be contained within the boundaries of the property, but might have a periodic impact on the closest residents.		Control: Noise management monitoring and management	<p>measures proposed in this document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise levels on the site has to be managed and need to comply with the standards stipulated in NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the noise standards of SANS 10103:2008. Employees working in areas with noise levels of more than 82dBA need to be issue with hearing protection.
Sloping and landscaping during rehabilitation	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials	Contamination may cause surface or ground water contamination if not addressed.	Decommissioning phase	Control: Implementation of waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact should be avoided through the implementation the mitigation measures stipulated in this document. Should spillage however occur the area needs to be cleaned in accordance with the standards of the NEM: WA, 2008.
	Soil erosion	Biodiversity		Control: Soil management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact should be avoided through the implementation the mitigation measures stipulated in this document. CARA, 1993
	Health and safety risk posed by un-sloped areas	Impact will affect employees and residents of the property		Control: Health and safety monitoring and management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact should be avoided through compliance with the standards of the MHSA, 1996, OHSA, 1993 and OHSAS 18001
	Dust nuisance caused during sloping and landscaping activities.	Dust will be contained within the property boundaries and will therefore affect only the landowner.		Control: Dust suppression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fallout dust levels has to comply with the acceptable dust fall rate published for non-residential areas in the National Dust Control Regulations 2013 – 600 < Dust Fall < 1 200 mg/m²/day. Gravimetric dust levels have to comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines – Particulates >1/10 of the

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
	Noise nuisance caused by machinery.	The noise impact should be contained within the boundaries of the property, but might have a periodic impact on the closest residents.		Control: Noise monitoring	<p>occupational exposure limit. NEM:AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise levels on the site has to be managed and need to comply with the standards stipulated in NEM:AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the noise standards of SANS 10103:2008. Employees working in areas with noise levels of more than 82dBA need to be issue with hearing protection.
	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials.	Contamination may cause surface or ground water contamination if not addressed.		Control: Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact should be avoided through the implementation the mitigation measures stipulated in this document. Should spillage however occur the area needs to be cleaned in accordance with the standards of the NEM: WA, 2008.
Replacing of topsoil and rehabilitation of disturbed area	Loss of reinstated topsoil due to the absence of vegetation	Biodiversity and soil management	Decommissioning phase	Control: Soil management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact should be avoided through the implementation the mitigation measures stipulated in this document. CARA, 1993
	Infestation of the area by weed and invader plants.	Biodiversity and soil management		Control and remedy: Implementation of weed control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact should be avoided through the eradication of Category 1 weeds/invader plants in terms of CARA, 1993 as well as the implementation of the mitigation measures in this document.

4.9 Impact management actions

A description of impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management objectives and outcomes will be achieved.

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
Whether listed or not, e.g. excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps/dams, loading, hauling, transport, water supply dams, boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc.	E.g. dust, noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution, etc.	Modify, remedy, control or stop through, e.g. noise control measures, storm water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity, etc. E.g. Modify through alternative method, control through noise control, control through management and monitoring, and remedy through rehabilitation.	Describe the time period when the measures in the environmental management programme must be implemented. Measures must be implemented when required. With regard to Rehabilitation specifically this must take place at the earliest opportunity. With regard to Rehabilitation therefore state either – Upon cessation of the individual activity or upon the cessation of mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting as the case may be.	A description of how each of the recommendations in 2.11.6 read with 2.12 and 2.15.2 herein will comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices that have been identified by Competent Authorities
Preparing the surface before blasting	Visual intrusion associated with the establishment of the mining area.	Control: Implementation of proper housekeeping	To be implemented daily throughout the site establishment / construction phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	Impact on the surrounding environment must be mitigated until rehabilitation standards can be implemented in terms of the MRDA.
	Dust nuisance caused by the disturbance of soil.	Control: Dust suppression	To be implemented daily throughout the site establishment / construction phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fallout dust levels has to comply with the acceptable dust fall rate published for non-residential areas in the National Dust Control Regulations 2013 – $600 < \text{Dust Fall} < 1200 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$. • Gravimetric dust levels have to

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
				<p>comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines – Particulates >1/10th of the occupational exposure limit NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1)</p>
	<p>Noise nuisance caused by machinery stripping and stockpiling the topsoil.</p>	<p>Control: Noise control measures</p>	<p>To be implemented daily throughout the site establishment / construction phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise levels on the site has to be managed and need to comply with the standards stipulated in NEM: AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the noise standards of SANS 10103:2008. • Employees working in areas with noise levels of more than 82dBA need to be issue with hearing protection.
	<p>Infestation of the topsoil heaps by weeds and invader plants</p>	<p>Control and remedy: Implementation of weed control</p>	<p>To be implemented when necessary throughout the site establishment / construction phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the eradication of Category 1 weeds/invader plants in terms of CARA, 1993 as well as the implementation of the mitigation measures in this document.
	<p>Loss of topsoil due to incorrect storm water management.</p>	<p>Control: Storm water management</p>	<p>To be implemented daily throughout the site establishment / construction phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the implementation of storm water management.

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials	Control and remedy: Implementation of waste management	To be implemented daily throughout the site establishment / construction phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the implementation of the mitigation measures stipulated in this document. • Should spillage however occur the area needs to be cleaned in accordance with the standards of the NEM: WA, 2008.
Blasting	Health and safety risk posed by blasting activities	Control: Health and safety monitoring and management	To be implemented when necessary throughout the operational phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through compliance with the standards of the MHSA, 1996, OHSA, 1993 and OHSAS 18001
	Dust nuisance caused by blasting activities	Control: Dust suppression	To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fallout dust levels has to comply with the acceptable dust fall rate published for non-residential areas in the National Dust Control Regulations 2013 – $600 < \text{Dust Fall} < 1200 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$. • Gravimetric dust levels have to comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines – Particulates $>1/10^{\text{th}}$ of the occupational exposure limit. • NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1)
	Noise nuisance caused by blasting activities	Control: Noise control measures	To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise levels on the site has to be managed and need to comply with the standards stipulated in NEM: AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the noise standards of SANS

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<p>10103:2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees working in areas with noise levels of more than 82dBA need to be issue with hearing protection.
Excavation	Visual intrusion associated with the excavation activities	Control: Implementation of proper housekeeping	<p>To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on the surrounding environment mitigated until rehabilitation standards can be implemented.
	Dust nuisance due to excavation activities.	Control: Dust suppression	<p>To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fallout dust levels has to comply with the acceptable dust fall rate published for non-residential areas in the National Dust Control Regulations 2013 – 600 < Dust Fall < 1 200 mg/m²/day • Gravimetric dust levels have to comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines – Particulates >1/10th of the occupational exposure limit. • NEM: AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1).
	Noise nuisance generated by excavation equipment.	Control: Noise control measures	<p>To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise levels on the site has to be managed and need to comply with the standards stipulated in NEM: AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the noise standards of SANS 10103:2008. • Employees working in areas with noise levels of more than 82dBA

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
				<p>need to be issue with hearing protection.</p>
	<p>Unsafe working conditions for employees.</p>	<p>Control: Health and safety monitoring and management</p>	<p>To be daily throughout the operational phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through compliance with the standards of the MHSA, 1996, OHSA, 1993 and OHSAS 18001
	<p>Negative impact on the fauna and flora of the area.</p>	<p>Control: Protection of fauna and flora through operational phase</p>	<p>To be daily throughout the operational phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the implementation of the mitigation measures stipulated in this document. • NEM:BA, 2004.
	<p>Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials.</p>	<p>Control: Implementation of waste management</p>	<p>To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the implementation the mitigation measures stipulated in this document. • Should spillage however occur the area needs to be cleaned in accordance with the standards of the NEM: WA, 2008.
	<p>Weed and invader plant infestation of the area.</p>	<p>Control: implementation of weed control</p>	<p>To be implemented when necessary throughout the operational phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the eradication of Category 1 weeds/invader plants in terms of CARA, 1993 as well as the implementation of the mitigation measures in this document.

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
Crushing	Dust nuisance due to the crushing activities	Control: Dust suppression	To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fallout dust levels has to comply with the acceptable dust fall rate published for non-residential areas in the National Dust Control Regulations 2013 – $600 < \text{Dust Fall} < 1200 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$. • Gravimetric dust levels have to comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines – Particulates $>1/10^{\text{th}}$ of the occupational exposure limit. • NEM: AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1).
	Noise nuisance generated by the crushing activities.	Control: Noise control measures	To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise levels on the site has to be managed and need to comply with the standards stipulated in NEM: AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the noise standards of SANS 10103:2008. • Employees working in areas with noise levels of more than 82dBA need to be issue with hearing protection.
	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials.	Control: Implementation of waste management	To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the implementation the mitigation measures stipulated in this document. • Should spillage however occur the area needs to be cleaned in accordance with the standards of the NEM: WA, 2008.
Stockpiling(RoM) and transporting	Visual intrusion associated with the stockpiled material and	Control: Implementation of proper housekeeping	To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on the surrounding environment mitigated until

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
	vehicles transporting the material.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	rehabilitation standards can be implemented.
	Loss of material due to ineffective storm water handling.	Control: Storm water control measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase: • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the implementation of storm water management
	Weed and invader plant infestation of the area due to the disturbance of the soil	Control and remedy: Implementation of weed control	<p>To be implemented when necessary throughout the operational phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the eradication of Category 1 weeds/invader plants in terms of CARA, 1993 as well as the implementation of the mitigation measures in this document.
	Dust nuisance from stockpiled material and vehicles transporting the material.	Control: Dust suppression	<p>To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fallout dust levels has to comply with the acceptable dust fall rate published for non-residential areas in the National Dust Control Regulations 2013 – 600 < Dust Fall < 1 200 mg/m²/day. • Gravimetric dust levels have to comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines – Particulates >1/10th of the occupational exposure limit. • NEM: AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1).

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
	Degradation of access roads	Control and remedy: Road management	To be implemented when necessary throughout the operational phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the implementation of the mitigation measures proposed in this document.
	Noise nuisance caused by vehicles.	Control: Noise management monitoring and management	To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise levels on the site has to be managed and need to comply with the standards stipulated in NEM: AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the noise standards of SANS 10103:2008. • Employees working in areas with noise levels of more than 82dBA need to be issue with hearing protection.
	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials.	Control: Implementation of waste management	To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the implementation the mitigation measures stipulated in this document. • Should spillage however occur the area needs to be cleaned in accordance with the standards of the NEMWA, 2008.
Sloping and landscaping during rehabilitation	Soil erosion	Control: Soil management	To be implemented throughout the rehabilitation / closure phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the implementation the mitigation measures stipulated in this document. • CARA, 1993

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
	Health and safety risk posed by un-sloped areas	Control: Health and safety monitoring and management.	To be implemented throughout the rehabilitation / closure phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through compliance with the standards of the MHSA, 1996, OHSA, 1993 and OHSAS 18001
	Dust nuisance caused during sloping and landscaping activities.	Control: Dust suppression	To be implemented throughout the rehabilitation / closure phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fallout dust levels has to comply with the acceptable dust fall rate published for non-residential areas in the National Dust Control Regulations 2013 – 600 < Dust Fall < 1 200 mg/m²/day. • Gravimetric dust levels have to comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines – Particulates >1/10th of the occupational exposure limit. • NEM: AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1).
	Noise nuisance caused by machinery.	Control: Noise monitoring	To be implemented throughout the rehabilitation / closure phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise levels on the site has to be managed and need to comply with the standards stipulated in NEM: AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the noise standards of SANS 10103:2008. • Employees working in areas with noise levels of more than 82dBA need to be issue with hearing protection.
	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or	Controls: Waste management	To be implemented throughout the rehabilitation / closure phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact must be avoided through implementation of mitigation measures stipulated in this document.

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
	hazardous waste materials.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should spillage however occur the area needs to be cleaned in accordance with the standards of the NEMWA, 2008.
Replacing of topsoil and rehabilitation of disturbed area	Loss of reinstated topsoil due to the absence of vegetation	Control: Soil management	<p>To be implemented throughout the rehabilitation / closure phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the implementation the mitigation measures stipulated in this document. • CARA, 1993
	Infestation of the area by weed and invader plants.	Control and remedy: Implementation of weed control	<p>To be implemented throughout the rehabilitation / closure phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact should be avoided through the eradication of Category 1 weeds/invader plants in terms of CARA, 1993 as well as the implementation of the mitigation measures in this document.

5 Determination of the amount of financial provision

5.1 Closure objectives and the extent to which they have been aligned to the baseline environment described under the Regulation

Once mining activities cease, the area will be fully rehabilitated. The perimeter walls of the opencast pit will either be sloped as was before to the pit floor to prevent soil erosion. Compacted soil will be ripped and levelled in order to re-establish a growth medium. Stockpiles will be removed during the decommissioning phase, the stockpile area ripped and available topsoil that was removed will be spread over worked areas to enhance the establishment of vegetation. All waste materials will be removed from the site and dumped at recognised landfill sites. The applicant will comply with the minimum closure objectives as prescribed by DMRE.

5.2 Confirm specifically that the environmental objectives in relation to closure have been consulted with landowner and I&APs

This report, the Basic Assessment Report, includes all the environmental objectives in relation to closure and is available for perusal by I&AP's and stakeholders. Any additional comments received during the commenting period will be added to the Final Basic Assessment Report to be submitted to DMR for approval.

5.3 Provide a rehabilitation plan that describes and shows the scale and aerial extent of the main mining activities, including the anticipated mining area at the time of closure

The requested rehabilitation plan is attached as appendix. Upon closure of the mine, all infrastructures will be removed. The compacted areas will be ripped and levelled upon which the topsoil will be replaced. The sides of the pit will be sloped to ensure safety and prevent erosion. No permanent structures will remain upon closure of the site.

5.4 Explain why it can be confirmed that the rehabilitation plan is compatible with the closure objectives

The decommissioning phase will entail the rehabilitation of the mining site. Upon cessation of the mining activities, the area will be fully rehabilitated. The perimeter walls of the opencast pit will be sloped as was before to the pit floor to prevent soil erosion. The rehabilitation of the granite pit as indicated on the rehabilitation plan attached as appendix will comply with the minimum closure objectives as prescribed by DMRE and detailed in the following, and therefore is deemed to be compatible.

5.4.1 Rehabilitation of the excavated area

- Rocks and coarse material removed from the excavation must be dumped into the

excavation.

- No waste will be permitted to be deposited in the excavations.
- Once overburden, rocks and coarse natural materials has been added to the excavation and was profiled with acceptable contours and erosion control measures, the topsoil previously stored will be returned to its original depth over the area.
- The area will be fertilised if necessary, to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site will be seeded with a local or adapted indigenous seed mix in order to propagate the locally or regionally occurring flora, should natural vegetation not re-establish within 6 months from site closure.
- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the soil be analysed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the mining operation be corrected and the area be seeded with a vegetation seed mix to their specification.

5.4.2 Rehabilitation of plant area

- The compacted areas will be ripped for increasing vegetation growth.
- Coarse natural material used for the construction of ramps will be removed and dumped into the excavations.
- Stockpiles will be removed during the decommissioning phase, the area ripped and the material returned to pit to provide a growth medium.
- On completion of operations, all structures or objects will be dealt with in accordance with Section 44 of the MPRDA, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002):
 - Where sites have been rendered devoid of vegetation/grass or soils have been compacted owing to traffic, the surface will be scarified or ripped.
 - The site will be seeded with a vegetation seed mix adapted to reflect the local indigenous flora if natural vegetation does not re-establish within 6 months of the closure of the site.
- Photographs of the mining area and office sites, before and during the mining operation and after rehabilitation, will be taken at selected fixed points and kept on record for the information of the Regional Manager.
- On completion of mining operations, the surface of these areas, if compacted due to hauling and dumping operations, will be scarified to a depth of at least 300 mm and graded to an even surface condition and the previously stored topsoil will be returned to its original depth over the area.
- The area shall then be fertilised if necessary, to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site will be seeded with a local, adapted indigenous seed mix if natural

vegetation does not re-establish within 6 months after site closure.

- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the Regional Manager may require that the soil be analysed and any deleterious effects on the soil arising from the mining operation be corrected and the area be seeded with a seed mix to their specification.

5.4.3 Final rehabilitation

- Rehabilitation of the surface area will entail landscaping, levelling, top dressing, land preparation, seeding (if required), maintenance, and weed/ alien clearing.
- All infrastructures, equipment, plant, temporary housing and other items used during the mining period will be removed from the site (section 44 of the MPRDA).
- Waste material of any description, including receptacles, scrap, rubble and tyres, will be removed entirely from the mining area and disposed of at a recognised landfill facility. It will not be permitted to be buried/burned on site.
- Weed/alien clearing will be done in a sporadic manner during the life of the mining activities.
- Species considered Category 1 weeds as per CARA, 1983 – Act 43, Regulations 15 & 16 (as amended in March 2001) must be eradicated from site.
- Final rehabilitation will be completed within a period specified by the Regional Manager.

5.5 Calculate and state the quantum of the financial provision required to manage and rehabilitate the environment in accordance with the applicable guideline

The calculation of the quantum for financial provision was according to Section B of the working manual.

5.5.1 Mine type and saleable mineral by-product

Mine type	Granite
Saleable mineral by-product	None

5.5.2 Risk ranking

Primary risk ranking	C (Low risk)
Revised risk ranking	N/A

5.5.3 Environmental sensitivity of the mine area

Environmental sensitivity of the mine area	Low
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5.5.4 Level of information

Level of information available	Limited
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5.5.5 Identify closure components

Component nr	Main description	Applicability of closure components	
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and power lines)		No
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures		No
2 (B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures		No
3	Rehabilitation of access roads		No
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines		No
4 (B)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines		No
5	Demolition of housing and facilities		No
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	Yes	
7	Sealing of shafts, adits and inclines		No
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	Yes	
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (basic, salt-producing)		No
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (acidic, metal-rich)		No
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas		No
10	General surface rehabilitation, including grassing of all denuded areas	Yes	
11	River diversions		No
12	Fencing		No
13	Water management (Separating clean and dirty water, managing polluted water and managing the impact on groundwater)		No
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare		No

5.5.6 Calculation of closure costs

"Rules-based" assessment of the quantum for financial provision.

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM							
Applicant: Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd		Ref No.: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP					
Evaluator: Livhuwani Sigwadi		Date: Sep-20					
No.	Description	Unit	A Quantity	B Master Rate	C Multiplication factor	D Weighting factor 1	E=A*B*C*D Amount (Rands)
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and powerlines)	m3	0	16	1	1	0
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	m2	0	228	1	1	0
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	m2	0	336	1	1	0
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m2	300	41	0,01	1	123
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0	395	1	1	0
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	m	0	216	1	1	0
5	Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	m2	0	455	1	1	0
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	ha	4,96	238697	0,05	1	59196,856
7	Sealing of shafts adits and inclines	m3	0	122	1	1	0
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	ha	0	159131	1	1	0
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	ha	0	198195	1	1	0
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	ha	0,05	5575653	1	1	278782,65
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha	0	133249	1	1	0
10	General surface rehabilitation	ha	4,96	126059	0,05	1	31262,632
11	River diversions	ha	0	126059	1	1	0
12	Fencing	m	0	144	1	1	0
13	Water management	ha	0,03	47931	0,1	1	143,793
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	ha	4,96	16776	0,05	1	4160,448
15 (A)	Specialist study	Sum	0	0	1	1	0
15 (B)	Specialist study	Sum	0	0	1	1	0
Sub Total 1							373669,379
1	Preliminary and General		44840,32548	weighting factor 2 1			44840,32548
2	Contingencies			37366,9379			37366,9379
Subtotal 2							455876,64
SIGN DATE	Kenneth Singo 2020/09/08		VAT (15%)				212545,57
Grand Total							668422

The amount that will be necessary for the rehabilitation of damages caused by the operation, both sudden closures during the normal operation of the project and at final, planned closure gives a sum total of **R 668422**.

5.6 Confirm that the financial provision will be provided as determined

The financial provision will be provided as determined. Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with a performance assessment against the EMP and reporting.

DRAFT

5.7 Mechanisms for compliance monitoring against EMP

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with and performance assessment against the environmental management programme and reporting thereon, including:

- a) Monitoring of Impact Management Actions
- b) Monitoring and reporting frequency
- c) Responsible persons
- d) Time period for implementing impact management actions
- e) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance

Source activity	Impacts required monitoring programme	Functional requirements for monitoring	Roles and responsibilities for the execution of monitoring programmes	Monitoring and reporting frequency and time periods for implementing impact management actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blasting • Excavation • Crushing • Stockpiling and transporting • Sloping and landscaping during rehabilitation 	<p>Dust monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dust generated by the mining activities should be continuously monitored and addressed by the implementation of dust suppression methods. 	<p>Dust handling and monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust suppression equipment, like a water car and water dispenser. The applicant already has this equipment available. 	<p>Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMPr guidelines. • Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer. <p>Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control dust liberation into surrounding environment by using, e.g., water spraying and/or other dust-allaying agents. • Limit speed on access roads to 40km/h to prevent excess dust generation. • Spray roads with water/environmentally-friendly dust allaying agent that contains no PCBs (e.g. DAS products) if dust is generated above acceptable limits. • Assess effectiveness of dust suppression equipment. • Re-vegetate all disturbed/exposed areas as soon as possible to prevent any dust source from being created. • Ensure the crusher is equipped with water sprayers. 	<p>Throughout construction, operational and decommissioning phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blasting • Excavation • Crushing • Sloping and 	<p>Noise monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The noise generated by the mining activities should be 	<p>Noise handling and monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site manager to ensure that the vehicles are 	<p>Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMPr guidelines. • Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer. <p>Responsibility</p>	<p>Throughout construction, operational and decommissioning phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site

Source activity	Impacts required monitoring programme	Functional requirements for monitoring	Roles and responsibilities for the execution of monitoring programmes	Monitoring and reporting frequency and time periods for implementing impact management actions
landscaping during rehabilitation	continuously monitored, and any excessive noise should be addressed.	equipped with silencers and kept roadworthy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with the appropriate legislation with respect to noise will be mandatory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that staff conduct themselves in an acceptable manner while on site. No loud music permitted at mining area. Ensure that all mining vehicles are equipped with silencers and kept roadworthy in terms of the Road Transport Act. Plan the type, duration and timing of the blasting procedures with due cognizance of other land users and structures in the vicinity. Notify surrounding land owners in writing prior blasting occasions. Use noise mufflers and/or soft explosives during blasting. 	management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavation Stockpiling and transporting 	Management of weed or invader plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of weed and/or invader plants should be continuously monitored, and any unwanted plants should be removed. 	Management of weed or invader plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of weeds should be manually or by the use of an approved herbicide 	Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMPr guidelines. Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer. Responsibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a weed and invader plant control management plan. Control declared invader or exotic species on the rehabilitated areas. Keep the temporary topsoil stockpiles free of weeds. 	Throughout operational and decommissioning phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily compliance monitoring by site management. Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sloping and Landscaping during rehabilitation 	Surface and storm water monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effectiveness of the storm water infrastructure needs to be continuously monitored. 	Surface and storm water handling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trenches and contours to be made to direct storm- and runoff water around the stockpile areas. 	Role <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMPr guidelines. Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer. Responsibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divert storm water around topsoil heaps, stockpile areas and access roads to prevent erosion and material loss. Divert runoff water around the stockpile areas with trenches and contour structures to prevent erosion of the 	

Source activity	Impacts required monitoring programme	Functional requirements for monitoring	Roles and responsibilities for the execution of monitoring programmes	Monitoring and reporting frequency and time periods for implementing impact management actions
			<p>work areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct mining in accordance with the Best Practice Guideline for small scale mining that relates to storm water management, erosion and sediment control and waste management, developed by the DWS, and any other conditions the DWS may impose. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blasting • Excavation • Sloping and Landscaping during rehabilitation 	<p>Management of health and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All health and safety aspects need to be monitored on a daily basis. 	<p>Management of health and safety risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site manager to ensure that workers are equipped with required PPE while operating on site. • The necessary warning signs must be present at the site to inform the public and workers of mining activities. 	<p>Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMPr guidelines. • Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer. <p>Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit an application for approval of access onto the R555 to the Department of Roads and Public Works prior to the commencement of work. • Inform the Traffic Department of each blast. If necessary, arrange for temporary road closure during a blast. • Plan the type, duration and timing of the blasting procedures with due cognizance of other land users and structures in the vicinity. • Inform the surrounding landowners and communities of any blasting event. • Use noise mufflers and/or soft explosives during blasting. • Limit fly rock. • Give audible warning of a pending blast at least 3 minutes before the blast. • Remove all fly rock (diameter 150mm and larger) which falls beyond working area, together with the rock spill. • Ensure that workers have access to the correct PPE as required by law. 	<p>Throughout construction, operational and decommissioning phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer

Source activity	Impacts required monitoring programme	Functional requirements for monitoring	Roles and responsibilities for the execution of monitoring programmes	Monitoring and reporting frequency and time periods for implementing impact management actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation • Crushing stockpiling (RoM) and transporting • Sloping and landscaping during rehabilitation 	<p>Waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of waste should be a daily monitoring activity. • Hydrocarbon spills need to be cleaned immediately and the site manager should check compliance daily. 	<p>Waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed containers for the storage of general/hazardous waste until waste is removed to the appropriate landfill site. • Hydrocarbon spill kits to enable sufficient clean-up of contaminated areas. • Drip trays should be available to place underneath haul vehicles while the vehicles are parked at night. • Should a vehicle have a break down, it should be serviced immediately. 	<p>Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMPr guidelines. Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer. <p>Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that vehicle repairs only take place in the service bay area and all waste products are disposed of in a 200 l closed container/bin inside the emergency service area. • Collect any effluents containing oil, grease or other industrial substances in a suitable receptacle and remove from site, for resale or appropriate disposal at a recognised facility. • Clean spills immediately to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager by removing the spillage and polluted soil and by disposing of them at a recognised facility. • Ensure availability of suitable covered, conveniently placed receptacles at all times for waste disposal. • Place all used oils, grease or hydraulic fluids therein and remove receptacles from site regularly for disposal at a registered/licensed hazardous disposal facility. • Store non-biodegradable refuse such as glass bottles, plastic bags, metal scrap, etc., in a container with a closable lid at a collecting point. Collection should take place regularly and disposed of at the recognised landfill site. Prevent refuse from being dumped on or in the vicinity of the mine area. • Biodegradable refuse to be handled as indicated above. 	<p>Throughout construction, operational and decommissioning phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer.

Source activity	Impacts required monitoring programme	Functional requirements for monitoring	Roles and responsibilities for the execution of monitoring programmes	Monitoring and reporting frequency and time periods for implementing impact management actions
Stockpiling and transporting	<p>Management of access roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access road conditions must be continuously monitored. • Vehicles carrying materials has to be equipped with adequate tarpaulin type covers to ensure that material being transported will not leave the vehicle during transportation. 	<p>Management of access roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust suppression equipment such as a water car and dispenser. • Trenches and contours to be made to direct storm- and runoff water around the access roads. 	<p>Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMPr guidelines. • Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer. <p>Responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain newly constructed access roads (if applicable) to minimise dust, erosion or undue surface damage. • Divert storm water around access roads to prevent erosion. • Erosion of access road: Restrict vehicular movement to existing access routes to prevent crisscrossing of tracks through undisturbed areas. • Cover vehicles carrying materials with adequate tarpaulin type covers to ensure that material being transported does leave the vehicle during transportation. • Ensure vehicles entering and using the public road system from the site does not exceed the permissible legal limits on gross vehicle mass and individual axle loads as prescribed in terms of the National Road Traffic Act (Act No 93 of 1996). 	<p>Throughout construction, operational and decommissioning phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer.

5.8 Indicate frequency of the submission of the performance assessment/ environmental audit report

The committed time frames for monitoring and reporting are stipulated in the following:

Monitoring aspect	Time frames	Reporting
Dust handling	Throughout construction, operational and decommissioning phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer
Noise handling		
Management of weed/invader plants	Throughout operational and decommissioning phase	
Surface and storm water handling		
Management of health and safety risks	Throughout construction, operational and decommissioning phase	
Waste management		
Management of access roads		
Topsoil handling		

It is proposed that the performance assessment/environmental audit report be quarterly submitted to DMR.

5.9 Environmental Awareness Plan

5.9.1 Manner in which the applicant intends to inform employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work

Training, as detailed below, will address the specific measures and actions required for specific emergency events. In this way, each employee will be provided the knowledge required for their job to, firstly, prevent impact and secondly identify if an impact is likely to occur and then to report the possibility of risk or impact immediately so as to ensure immediate response. The most likely potential environmental emergencies in this proposed mining operation are fires and explosion, chemical spills/leaks, and flooding. In the case of environmental emergencies, the remedial measures and actions as listed in the Emergency Response Plan should be followed, in addition the following relevant authorities should be contacted. A detailed Emergency Response Plan of the specific proposed land should be done and attached as appendix. See an Emergency Response Plan as appendix

5.10 Specific information required by the Competent Authority

Among others, confirm that the financial provision will be reviewed annually.

The applicant undertakes to annually review and update the financial provision calculation, upon which it will be submitted to DMR for review and approved as sufficient to cover the environmental liability at the time and for closure of the mine at that time.

6 Undertaking

The EAP herewith confirms

- the correctness of the information provided in the reports
- the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs

- the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant
- that the information provided by the EAP to I&APs and any response of the EAP to comments or inputs made by I&APs are correctly reflected herein

Signature of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner

Singo Consulting (Pty) Limited

Name of company

11/02/2021

Date

-END-

DRAFT

Appendix A: Mine activities map

DRAFT

Appendix B: Rehabilitation plan

DRAFT

Appendix C: Correspondence with stakeholders

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Tuesday, 11 August 2020 10:05

To: 'govenders2@dws.gov.za' <govenders2@dws.gov.za>

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'admin@singoconsulting.co.za'

<admin@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za' <sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za>

Subject: MINING PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT. DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10694 MP, DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP AND DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10696 MP

Good day,

I hope this email finds you well.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Mfolozi Resources (Pty) Ltd** (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10694 MP), **Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd** (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP) and **Silver Oak Mining (Pty) Ltd** (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10696 MP), hereby wishes to inform you that it has submitted Mining Permit applications together with an Environmental Authorizations to the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) for the proposed mining establishment of **Granite/Syenite** on a portion of the Remaining Extent of the farm Qiko 17448 ET and farm 17449 ET, situated under the Magisterial District of Umzinto, KwaZulu-Natal Province.

This Notification is being given in compliance with the terms of: Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA), National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), and EIA Regulations (as amended, 07 April 2017) which requires that stakeholders must be notified of above mentioned companies' s intention to obtain a Mining Permits for the above-mentioned mineral.

This invitation is being extended to you because the department that you represent might be somehow enforcing any of the Republic of South Africa's laws of which ensures; prevention of pollution & environmental degradation, promotes sustainable development & socio-economic development, or instead might be affected by mining activities. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- Register as an I&AP and to respond to the environmental compliance process;
- Raise issues of concern and provide suggestions for enhanced benefits;
- Contribute to local knowledge;
- Comment on the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) & Environmental Management Program (EMP)

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to manage the environmental authorization process, by conducting Environmental Impact Assessment, Public Participation for the proposed project and compile an Environmental Management Plan. A Basic Assessment process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the comment form on the last page of the attached BID and register your comments, issues or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached documents or have any queries with regards to the project, please do not hesitate to contact me on the details below.

Please find the attached Background Information Documents (BID) for detailed description of the proposed projects and timelines.

If you know anyone who might be interested in this project, kindly forward this email to that person.

Regards,

Livhuwani Sigwadi
Junior Consultant



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Environmental Management

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First Floor (South Block), Office No. 16, eMalaheni


Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Saturday, 08 August 2020 07:53

To: 'Nsele NseleSi@eskom.co.za' <Nsele NseleSi@eskom.co.za>

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'admin@singoconsulting.co.za' <admin@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za' <sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za>

Subject: MINING PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT. DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10694 MP, DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP AND DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10696 MP

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I hope this email finds you well.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Mfolozi Resources (Pty) Ltd** (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10694 MP), **Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd** (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP).and **Silver Oak Mining (Pty) Ltd** (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10696 MP).hereby wishes to inform you that it has submitted Mining Permit applications together with an Environmental Authorizations to the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) for the proposed mining establishment of **Granite/Syenite** on a portion of the Remaining Extent of the farm Qiko 17448 ET and farm 17449 ET, situated under the Magisterial District of Umzinto, KwaZulu-Natal Province.

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This invitation is being extended to you because the department that you represent might be somehow enforcing any of the Republic of South Africa's laws of which ensures; prevention of pollution & environmental degradation, promotes sustainable development & socio-economic development, or instead might be affected by mining activities. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- Register as an I&AP and to respond to the environmental compliance process;
- Raise issues of concern and provide suggestions for enhanced benefits;
- Contribute to local knowledge;
- Comment on the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) & Environmental Management Program (EMP)

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to manage the environmental authorization process, by conducting Environmental Impact Assessment, Public Participation for the proposed project and compile an Environmental Management Plan. A Basic Assessment process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the comment form on the last page of the attached BID and register your comments, issues or questions that you may have

about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached documents or have any queries with regards to the project, please do not hesitate to contact me on the details below.

Please find the attached Background Information Documents (BID) for detailed description of the proposed projects and timelines.

If you know anyone who might be interested in this project, kindly forward this email to that person.

Regards,

Livhuwani Sigwadi
Junior Consultant

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First Floor (South Block), Office No. 16, eMalahleni

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Saturday, 08 August 2020 07:53

To: 'Lynn.boucher@drdlr.gov.za' <Lynn.boucher@drdlr.gov.za>

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'admin@singoconsulting.co.za' <admin@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za' <sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za>

Subject: LAND CLAIM ENQUIRY

Good day,

I hope this email finds you well.

You are kindly receiving this email as an enquiry for any possible land claim a portion of the Remaining Extent of the farm Qiko 17448 ET and farm 17449 ET, situated under the Magisterial District of Umzinto, KwaZulu-Natal Province.

Kindly review attached BID for detailed description of proposed projects. This is to ensure that all claimants are properly consulted and are given opportunity to:

- Register as an I&AP and to respond to the environmental compliance process;
- Raise issues of concern and provide suggestions for enhanced benefits;
- Contribute to local knowledge;
- Comment on the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) & Environmental Management Program (EMP); and
- Inform any other person / organization that they may feel should be informed about the project.

Your comments will be highly appreciated as they will assist us in developing a well-informed BAR and EMPr.

Regards,

Livhuwani Sigwadi
Junior Consultant



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First Floor (South Block), Office No. 16, eMalaheni


Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Saturday, 08 August 2020 07:53

To: 'StarkeyA@dws.gov.za' <StarkeyA@dws.gov.za>; 'pillayr@dws.gov.za' <pillayr@dws.gov.za>; 'nyathid@dws.gov.za' <nyathid@dws.gov.za>

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'admin@singoconsulting.co.za' <admin@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za' <sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za>

Subject: MINING PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT. DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10694 MP, DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP AND DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10696 MP

Good day,

I hope this email finds you well.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Mfolozi Resources (Pty) Ltd** (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10694 MP), **Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd** (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP).and **Silver Oak Mining (Pty) Ltd** (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10696 MP).hereby wishes to inform you that it has submitted Mining Permit applications together with an Environmental Authorizations to the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) for the proposed mining establishment of **Granite/Syenite** on a portion of the Remaining Extent of the farm Qiko 17448 ET and farm 17449 ET, situated under the Magisterial District of Umzinto, KwaZulu-Natal Province.

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Regards,

Livhuwani Sigwadi
Junior Consultant

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Environmental Management

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First Floor (South Block), Office No. 16, eMalahleni

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Saturday, 08 August 2020 07:53

To: 'mkhizen@amafapmb.co.za' <mkhizen@amafapmb.co.za>

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'admin@singoconsulting.co.za' <admin@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za' <sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za>

Subject: MINING PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT. DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10694 MP, DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP AND DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10696 MP

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Regards,

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Saturday, 08 August 2020 07:53

To: 'Brent.Coverdale@kznwildlife.com' <Brent.Coverdale@kznwildlife.com>

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'admin@singoconsulting.co.za' <admin@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za' <sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za>

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Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Saturday, 08 August 2020 07:53

To: 'advocacy@birdlife.org.za' <advocacy@birdlife.org.za>

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'admin@singoconsulting.co.za'

<admin@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za' <sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za>

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Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Saturday, 08 August 2020 07:53

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'admin@singoconsulting.co.za'

<admin@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za' <sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za>

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Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Saturday, 08 August 2020 07:53

To: 'BuhleM@daff.gov.za' <BuhleM@daff.gov.za>; 'Abrams@daff.gov.za' <Abrams@daff.gov.za>

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'admin@singoconsulting.co.za'

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Sent: Saturday, 08 August 2020 07:53

To: 'Pumla.Ncapayi@kznedtea.gov.za' <Pumla.Ncapayi@kznedtea.gov.za>; 'siza.sibande@kznedtea.gov.za' <siza.sibande@kznedtea.gov.za>; 'siphosakhe.xulu@kznedtea.gov.za' <siphosakhe.xulu@kznedtea.gov.za>

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From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Saturday, 08 August 2020 07:53

To: 'D.Moshe@sanbi.org.za' <D.Moshe@sanbi.org.za>

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'admin@singoconsulting.co.za' <admin@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za' <sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za>

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From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Saturday, 08 August 2020 07:53

To: 'Thembalakhe Sibozana' <ThembalakheS@daff.gov.za>

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'admin@singoconsulting.co.za'

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If you know anyone who might be interested in this project, kindly forward this email to that person.

Regards,

Livhuwani Sigwadi
Junior Consultant

B.Sc. (Hons)
Environmental Management

+27 13 692 0041
+27 76 652 9062
+27 86 514 4103

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livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za
09 Langa Crescent, Corridor Hill Crossing
First Floor (South Block), Office No. 16, eMalaheni

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Saturday, 08 August 2020 07:53

To: 'ray.teichmann@transnet.net' <ray.teichmann@transnet.net>

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'admin@singoconsulting.co.za'

<admin@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za' <sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za>

Subject: MINING PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT. DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10694 MP, DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP AND DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10696 MP

Good day,

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Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Mfolozi Resources (Pty) Ltd** (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10694 MP), **Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd** (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP).and **Silver Oak Mining (Pty) Ltd** (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10696 MP).hereby wishes to inform you that it has submitted Mining Permit applications together with an Environmental Authorizations to the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) for the proposed mining establishment of **Granite/Syenite** on a portion of the Remaining Extent of the farm Qiko 17448 ET and farm 17449 ET, situated under the Magisterial District of Umzinto, KwaZulu-Natal Province.

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Regards,

Livhuwani Sigwadi
Junior Consultant

B.Sc. (Hons)
Environmental Management

+27 13 692 0041
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+27 86 514 4103

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

www.singoconsulting.co.za
livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za
09 Langa Crescent, Corridor Hill Crossing
First Floor (South Block), Office No. 16, eMalaheni

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Saturday, 08 August 2020 07:53

To: 'Akani.shivambu@sanparks.org' <Akani.shivambu@sanparks.org>

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'admin@singoconsulting.co.za'

<admin@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za' <sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za>

Subject: MINING PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT. DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10694 MP, DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP

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Junior Consultant



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www.singoconsulting.co.za

livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za

09 Langa Crescent, Corridor Hill Crossing
First Floor (South Block), Office No. 16, eMalahleni



Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Tuesday, 11 August 2020 14:07

To: 'built.enviro@amafapmb.co.za' <built.enviro@amafapmb.co.za>; 'beadmin@amafapmb.co.za' <beadmin@amafapmb.co.za>

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'admin@singoconsulting.co.za' <admin@singoconsulting.co.za>

Subject: MINING PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT. DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10694 MP, DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP

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Regards,

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livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za

09 Langa Crescent, Corridor Hill Crossing
First Floor (South Block), Office No. 16, eMalahleni

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Tuesday, 11 August 2020 14:48

To: 'maudk@umdoni.gov.za' <maudk@umdoni.gov.za>

Subject: MINING PERMIT APPLICATIONS AND STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT. DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10694 MP, DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP

Good day,

Please can you assist me by forwarding this email to any person under the department of planning and development, since I fail to obtain the contact details of the relevant person to consult in uMdoni local municipality regarding the proposed mining projects.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Mfolozi Resources (Pty) Ltd** (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10694 MP), **Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd** (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP) and **Silver Oak Mining (Pty) Ltd** (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10696 MP). hereby wishes to inform you that it has submitted Mining Permit applications together with an Environmental Authorizations to the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) for the proposed mining establishment of Granite/Syenite on a portion of the Remaining Extent of the farm Qiko 17448 ET and farm 17449 ET, situated under the Magisterial District of Umzinto, KwaZulu-Natal Province.

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Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

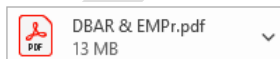
From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Thursday, 17 September 2020 15:21

To: 'Thembalake Sibozana' <ThembalakeS@daff.gov.za>

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'Rudzani Shonisani' <rudzani@singoconsulting.co.za>; admin@singoconsulting.co.za; sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za; 'Nokuthula' <nokuthula@singoconsulting.co.za>

Subject: DRAFT BAR AND EMPr- FARM QIKO 17448 ET. DMRE REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP



Good day,

I hope this email finds you well.

Kindly receive the attached Draft BAR & EMPr for **Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd** for the Mining Permit(Quarry) Application for Granite/Syenite on a Remaining Extent of the farm Qiko 17448 ET. Please review and comment on the report within 30 calendar-days, timelines of this report are highlighted on the attached BID on appendix J of this report. To provide security and confidentiality, please use the following password **SC2012**.

Should you require further assistance or clarity, please do not hesitate to contact me on the details below.

Regards



From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

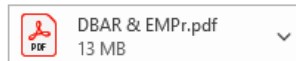
Sent: Thursday, 17 September 2020 15:23

To: advocacy@birdlife.org.za

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'Rudzani Shonisani' <rudzani@singoconsulting.co.za>; admin@singoconsulting.co.za;

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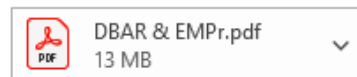
Sent: Thursday, 17 September 2020 15:24

To: SibiyaTG@eskom.co.za

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'Rudzani Shonisani' <rudzani@singoconsulting.co.za>; admin@singoconsulting.co.za;

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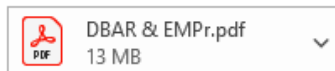
From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Thursday, 17 September 2020 15:25

To: lindim@amafapmb.co.za

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'Rudzani Shonisani' <rudzani@singoconsulting.co.za>; admin@singoconsulting.co.za; sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za; 'Nokuthula' <nokuthula@singoconsulting.co.za>

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From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Thursday, 17 September 2020 15:25

To: D.Moshe@sanbi.org.za

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'Rudzani Shonisani' <rudzani@singoconsulting.co.za>; admin@singoconsulting.co.za; sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za; 'Nokuthula' <nokuthula@singoconsulting.co.za>

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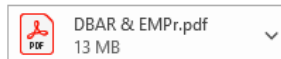
From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>

Sent: Thursday, 17 September 2020 15:26

To: Nerissa.Pillay@kznwildlife.com

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'Rudzani Shonisani' <rudzani@singoconsulting.co.za>; admin@singoconsulting.co.za; sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za; 'Nokuthula' <nokuthula@singoconsulting.co.za>

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From: Ashantia Nerissa Pillay <Nerissa.Pillay@kznwildlife.com>

Sent: Thursday, 17 September 2020 15:31

To: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za

Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'Rudzani Shonisani' <rudzani@singoconsulting.co.za>; admin@singoconsulting.co.za; sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za; 'Nokuthula' <nokuthula@singoconsulting.co.za>

Subject: RE: DRAFT BAR AND EMPPr- FARM QIKO 17448 ET. DMRE REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP

Dear Livhuwani,

Thank you for your email.

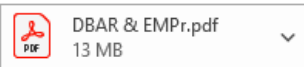
Please note that we are still constrained with our email systems and downloading-capacity for receiving applications in this manner. We are requesting that EAPs send the application on CD or flash stick or a hardcopy to our Head Office Registry at Queen Elizabeth Park, together with a covering letter for our files as we need to keep a hardcopy reference to the application. In this way we are able to distribute the applications to Ezemvelo staff to review from their home offices. We thank you in advance for sending a hardcopy or CD to QEP for us to review. Please note that the deadline for the application will be calculated as from the receive date of the hardcopy or CD/flash stick.

We appreciate your ongoing co-operation as we navigate these changing times. Should you require any clarity or assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me via email.

A. Nerissa Pillay
Scientific Technician
Conservation Planning: IEM
Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
1 Peter Brown Drive
P.O. BOX 13053
Cascades
3200
Telephone: (033) 845 1917
Fax: (033) 845 1499
email: nerissa.pillay@kznwildlife.com



From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 17 September 2020 15:26
To: siphosakhe.xulu@kznedtea.gov.za
Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'Rudzani Shonisani' <rudzani@singoconsulting.co.za>; admin@singoconsulting.co.za; sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za; 'Nokuthula' <nokuthula@singoconsulting.co.za>
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Regards



Livhuwani, Sigwadi
Consultant
B.Sc. (Hons) Environmental Management



Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd



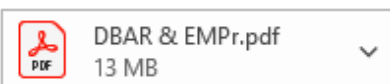
+27 76 6529 062
+27 13 692 0041
livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za
www.singoconsulting.co.za



09 Langa Crescent, Office No.16
Corridor Hill Crossing
First Floor (South Block)
eMalahleni

[LinkedIn](#) [Facebook](#) [WhatsApp](#) [Instagram](#)

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 17 September 2020 15:28
To: pillay@dws.gov.za
Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'Rudzani Shonisani' <rudzani@singoconsulting.co.za>; admin@singoconsulting.co.za; sithabile@singoconsulting.co.za; 'Nokuthula' <nokuthula@singoconsulting.co.za>
Subject: DRAFT BAR AND EMPR- FARM QJKO 17448 ET. DMRE REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP



Good day,

I hope this email finds you well.

Kindly receive the attached Draft BAR & EMPr for **Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd** for the Mining Permit(Quarry) Application for Granite/Syenite on a Remaining Extent of the farm Qiko 17448 ET. Please review and comment on the report within 30 calendar-days, timelines of this report are highlighted on the attached BID on appendix J of this report. To provide security and confidentiality, please use the following password **SC2012**.

Should you require further assistance or clarity, please do not hesitate to contact me on the details below.

Regards

Livhuwani, Sigwadi
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LinkedIn Facebook WhatsApp Instagram

Appendix D: Landowner Responses

From: siya.masinga@yahoo.com <siya.masinga@yahoo.com>

Sent: Tuesday, 08 September 2020 17:26

To: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za

Cc: beleroy@yahoo.com; Sbonga Bele <sbonga.bele@gmail.com>; 'Godola Co-op' <jdbele@yahoo.com>

Subject: Mining Permit Comments & Concerns

Dear Sir

Herewith please find attached,

Please note that a signed copy will follow in due course.

Kindly Regards,

On Behalf of the Inkosi Bele

OFFICE OF: INKOSI PHIKUBUXOKI BELE



MINUTE

QIKO TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

P.O. BOX 49, SCOTTBURGH 41 80 • WARD 2, UMDONI MUNICIPALITY, UMZINTO 4200

RefNo.

Enquiries:

Email: beleroy@yahoo.com

Att: Mr Livhuwani Sigwadi
Office No. 16
First Floor, Corridor Hill Crossing
09 Langa Crescent Corridor Hill
Emalahleni
1035

Date: 2020-09-07

Dear Sir

We as KwaQiko TC would like to voice our comments & concerns. We write as one of interested and affected parties, we would like to register our concerns with Mr Livhuwani about the Mining Permit as per the advert. This request for **Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd DMR Ref: KZN30/5/1/3/2/10695MP**, Umfolozi Resources (Pty) Ltd **DMR Ref: KZN30/5/1/3/2/10694MP**, **Silver Oak Mining (Pty) Ltd DMR Ref: KZN30/5/1/3/2/10696MP**.

1. We as the Qiko TC would like to indicate that there was no consultative process for local and affected community.
2. Our culture and heritage will be hugely disturbed and as a community leadership are very interested in knowing and ensuring a vast community participation during mining operation.
3. We are privilege in understanding the cultural community values and believes, thus this process of Mining should be preceded by community engagements as this is tribal land.
4. We the Qiko TC are coming from underprivileged backgrounds and social upliftment can never be compromised. Majority of our people work in cities and were not available to discuss the advert. They would be available at the end of September 2020.
5. Giving an opportunity to other local interest groupings, discussion about a possibility of any co-existence will be possible if all stakeholders are involved. The determining common denominator would be an intensive community participation and social upliftment strategy which should be share and understood by the affected parties.
6. Cultural heritage preservation in a form of photo album before any the mining should been part of the process keeping the heritage of our affected land.

We would like to request the extension of the advert in order to participate meaningfully in the consultative process to the 2nd October 2020.

Kindly Regards,

Bele

Inkosi

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>
Sent: Wednesday, 09 September 2020 12:44
To: 'siya.masinga@yahoo.com' <siya.masinga@yahoo.com>
Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'Rudzani Shonisani' <rudzani@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'beleroy@yahoo.com' <beleroy@yahoo.com>; 'Sbonga Bele' <sbonga.bele@gmail.com>; 'Godola Co-op' <jdbele@yahoo.com> <'Godola Co-op' <jdbele@yahoo.com>>
Subject: Mining Permit Comments & Concerns

Afternoon Siya,

I hope you still well.

Kindly note that we received your comments and we really appreciate your time, your concern regarding the proposed projects are considered.

I will more appreciate if you choose a date(end of September 2020 as you suggested) for a proper meeting with the landowner and community.

I will wait for the date of the meeting.

Regards,



Livhuwani Sigwadi
Junior Consultant

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livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za
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First Floor (South Block), Office No. 16, eMalaheni

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Appendix E: Stakeholders Responses

From: PMB ResourceCentre <PMBResourceCentre@Dalrrd.gov.za>
Sent: Wednesday, 26 August 2020 13:39
To: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za
Cc: Karen Moodley <KarenM@daff.gov.za>
Subject: Comments from DEFF

Good day Livhuwani Sigwadi

Kindly find the attached comments.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact Karen on:

Tel. 033 392 7722
Cell: 082 881 2250
Email: KarenM@daff.gov.za

Regards,

PMB Resource Centre



agriculture,
forestry & fisheries

Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Sub Directorate: Forestry Regulations & Support
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Tel: 033 392 7700
Fax: 033 342 8783
Web: www.daff.gov.za
E-mail: PMBResourceCentre@daff.gov.za

From: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za <livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za>
Sent: Friday, 04 September 2020 09:39
To: 'karenM@daff.gov.za' <karenM@daff.gov.za>
Cc: 'Kenneth, Singo' <kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'admin@singoconsulting.co.za' <admin@singoconsulting.co.za>; 'Rudzani Shonisani' <rudzani@singoconsulting.co.za>
Subject: Comments from DEFF

Good morning,

Please note that your comments and request are well received, a vegetation study of the proposed area will be done and submitted to you with a DBAR.

Regards,

Livhuwani Sigwadi
Junior Consultant



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Appendix F: Proof of Draft BAR Submission

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Appendix G: Supporting Impact Assessment

Environmental impact statement

Taking the assessment of potential impacts into account, herewith please receive an environmental impact statement that summarises the impact that the proposed activity may have on the environment after the management and mitigation of impacts have been taken into account, with specific reference to types of impact, duration of impacts, likelihood of potential impacts actually occurring and significance of impacts.

Type of impact	Likelihood	Significance
Site establishment/ construction phase		Duration: Planning phase
Site establishment		
Visual intrusion associated with mining area establishment	Possible	Medium concern
Dust nuisance caused by soil disturbance	Low possibility	Low concern
Noise nuisance caused by machinery stripping and stockpiling topsoil	Low possibility	Low concern
Infestation of topsoil heaps by weeds and invader plants	Low possibility	Low concern
Loss of topsoil due to incorrect storm water management	Low possibility	Low concern
Area contamination with hydrocarbon/hazardous waste	Low possibility	Low concern
Operational phase		Duration: Operational phase; minimum of 3 years
Blasting		
Health and safety risk posed by blasting activities	Low possibility	Low concern
Dust nuisance caused by blasting activities	Definite	Low-medium concern
Noise nuisance caused by blasting activities	Definite	Low-medium concern
Excavation		
Visual intrusion associated with the excavation activities	Definite	Medium concern
Dust nuisance due to excavation activities	Low possibility	Low concern
Noise nuisance generated by excavation equipment	Low possibility	Low-medium concern
Unsafe working conditions for employees	Low possibility	Low concern
Negative impact on the fauna and flora of the area	Low possibility	Low concern
Area contamination with hydrocarbon/hazardous waste	Low possibility	Low concern
Weed and invader plant infestation of the area	Low possibility	Low concern

Crushing		
Dust nuisance due to the crushing activities	Possible	Low-medium concern
Noise nuisance generated by the crushing activities	Possible	Low-medium concern
Area contamination with hydrocarbon/hazardous waste	Low possibility	Low-medium concern
Stockpiling and transporting		
Visual intrusion associated with the stockpiled material and vehicles transporting the material	Low possibility	Low-medium concern
Loss of material due to ineffective storm water handling	Low possibility	Low concern
Weed/invader plant infestation of area due to soil disturbance	Low possibility	Low concern
Dust nuisance from stockpiled material and vehicles transporting the material	Low possibility	Low concern
Degradation of access roads	Possible	Low-medium concern
Noise nuisance caused by vehicles	Low possibility	Low concern
Area contamination with hydrocarbon/hazardous waste	Low possibility	Low concern
Decommissioning phase		Duration: Decommissioning phase
Sloping and landscaping during rehabilitation		
Soil erosion	Low possibility	Low concern
Health and safety risk posed by un-sloped areas	Low possibility	Low concern
Dust nuisance caused by sloping and landscaping	Low possibility	Low concern
Noise nuisance caused by machinery	Low possibility	Low concern
Area contamination with hydrocarbon/hazardous waste	Low possibility	Low concern
Replacing of topsoil and rehabilitation of disturbed area		
Loss of reinstated topsoil due to absence of vegetation	Low possibility	Low concern
Infestation of the area by weed/invader plants	Low possibility	Low concern

Appendix H: Financial and Technical Competence

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Appendix I: Site Notice and Site Assessment Pictures

NOTICE OF A JOINT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FOR MINING PERMIT AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION APPLICATION

Notice of Mining Permit application process as per the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002) for the following mining permit application: **Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd** has applied a mining permit for **Granite/Syenite** on Remaining Extent of the farms **Qiko 17448 ET and farm 17449 ET**, situated under the Magisterial District of Umzinto, Kwazulu-Natal Province. (DMR REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP).

ID	X	Y
A	30 5881	-30 1547
B	30 5891	-30 1545
C	30 5913	-30 1551
D	30 5902	-30 1559
A	30 5881	-30 1531

APPLICANT:
MINZOMANZI (PTY) LTD

Legend

- permit Area
- Farm portions

Scale: 0 0.06 0.12 0.18 km

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T: +27 13 892 0041
F: +27 89 544 103
E: admin@singoconsulting.co.za

INVITATION TO COMMENT

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Development Act (MPRDA) (Act 28 of 2002) and EIA regulations 2014, published under Government Notice No. 982 in Gazette No. 3822 of 4 December 2014, amended on 7 April 2017, that **Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd** has applied for Mining Permit together with Environmental Authorization for the above-mentioned mineral.

As part of the EA process, more especially the Public Participation Process for this proposed project, Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register and kindly submit any comments or concerns to reach Mr Livhuwani Sigwadi by no later than Tuesday, **the 8th of September 2020** using the contact details provided below. The public is also invited to review and comment on the draft Basic Assessment report & EMPr. The Basic Assessment report & EMPr will be available for review for 30 days calendar period from **09 September 2020 to 09 October 2020**.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Office No. 16, First Floor, Corridor Hill Crossing, 09 Langa Crescent, Corridor Hill, eMalaheni, 1035.
Tel. No.: +27 13 892 0041 Fax No.: +27 86 5144 103
Livhuwani Sigwadi
013 692 0041 / 076652962
livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za

isaziso senqubo yokulandela ilungelo lesicelo ngokomihetho wezokumbiwa kanye nezambiwa (i-MPRDA) (Umlhetho 28 ka 2002) ngokuhola Amalahle ku Nxe nye yomsalela we Famu u-Qiko 17448 ET kanye no-17449 ET, esendaweni iMagisterial District Umzinto, eSifundazweni sase KwaZulu-Natal (bona umfanekiso 1). DMRE REF: (KZN 30/5/1/3/2/ 10695 MP).



Umfanekiso 1: Indawo yemvume ehlongozwayo.

ngengxenywe yenqubo ye-EIA, ikakhulukazi inqubo yokubamba iqhaza komphakathi kule phrojekthi ehlongozwayo. Amaqembu Athintekayo (I&APs) ayamenywa ukuba abhalise futhi alethe ngomusa noma yikuphi ukuphawula noma ukukhathazeka ukufinyelela kuMnu. Lihuwani Sigwadi kungakadluli umhlaka 08 ku-Mandulo 2020, kusetshenziswa imininingwane yokuxhumana enikezwe ngezansi. Umphakathi kanye futhi umenywe ukuthi ubukeze futhi uphawule ngombiko Oyisisekelo Wokuhlola Okuyisisekelo kanye ne-EMPr. Umbiko oyilwayo we-EMPr atholakala ukuthi ubuyekwezwe isikhathi sezinsuku ezingama-30 zekhalenda kusukela mhlaka 09 ku-Mandulo 2020 kusiya mhlaka 09 ku-Mfumfu 20. Ngenxa yabungozi obuhambisana negciwane i-Covid-19 umhlangano ngeke ubanjwe, imibiko yamakhophi aqinile kungenzeka gabikhona kunoma iyiphi indawo yomphakathi noma izakhiwo ezivalelwe umphakathi, njengoba kuchaziwe kumhethonqubo (Isigaba 27 (2) iMihetho Wokulawulwa Kwezinhlekelele). Amakhophi e-elektroniki azokwenziwa atholakale ngesicelo kuNkampani (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd), kusetshenziswe imininingwane yokuxhumana ne ofishiyali engezansi, kungaba nge email; Dropbox link, Google drive; WeTransfer, njalo njalo. Ngeminye imininingwane, ukubhalisa njengeNhlangotho Ethandekayo noma Ethintekayo, sicela uxhumane no:

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd
 Mr. Lihuwani Sigwadi
 Tel: +27 13 692 0041 / +27 76 652 9062
 Email: lihuwani@singoconsulting.co.za
 Office No. 16, First Floor, Corridor Hill Crossing,
 09 Langa Crescent, Corridor Hill,
 eMalahleni,
 1035.

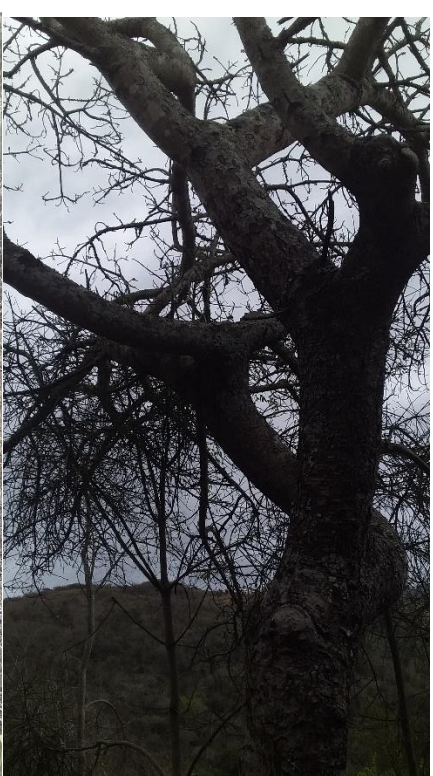
MINZOMANZI (PTY) LTD
 Dr Cedric Funokwakhe Xulu
 323 Lynwood road, Menlo park
 Pretoria, Gauteng,
 0081
 Fax: +27 86 514 4103
 Cell: +27 63 213 3321
 Email: cedricxulu@yahoo.com











Appendix J: Background Information Document

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Remaining Extent of the farms Qiko 17448 ET and farm 17449 ET. DMR
REF: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695 MP

UMZINTO MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT, KWAZULU-NATAL

Prepared by:



Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Prepared for:

Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd

INTRODUCTION AND THE PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as an independent Environmental Consultant by **Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd** to conduct Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Compile an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and undertake Public Participation Process (PPP). This is done for processes of acquiring environmental authorization for the proposed Mining Permit application on **Remaining Extent of the farms Qiko 17448 ET and farm 17449 ET**, in the Magisterial District of Umzinto, KwaZulu-Natal Province.

The Purpose of this Background Information Document (BID) is to provide a perfunctory description of the project and outline EIA processes to be followed and contributions from Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) on the issues related to the project in question, allowing comments and concerns to be raised.

Results of the EIA, both negative and positive will be submitted and made available to the relevant Departments such as the Department of Mineral Resources and if requested, Environmental Affairs, Water and Sanitation, Landowners and other interested stakeholders.

This Background Information Document therefore requests and invite IAPs to comment on the environmental, physical, Social and economic impacts associated with the proposed Mining Activities. Be assured that your comments are of great value as they ensure that relevant issues are taken into consideration. Attached at the end of this document is a registration form, kindly complete it and send it back to **project EAP** through given means of communication also attached on the comment form.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Mining Permit Application has been submitted for the extracting of **Granite/Syenite** on the property mentioned above. This Mining Area, as seen in figure 1 below, is situated approximately 3,32 km South east of eNtsongeni, approximately 4.10 km East of eTshenkombu, and pproximately 2.40 km North of Amahwaqa.

Mining activities will be undertaken over a period of two (2) years. These project will entail an open cast method of excavation. The mine design will be developed according to the dimension of the mineral applied deposit within the project area, but overall mining activities will be limited to an area of 5 Ha as per mining permit requirements. The top soil will be stockpiled elsewhere on site preferably next to the permit boundary and will be used during rehabilitation period. Once a box cut has been made, the overburden and mineral resources where necessary will be loosened by blasting. The loosened material will then be loaded onto trucks by excavators. A haul road will be situated at the side of the pit, forming a ramp up which trucks can drive, carrying ore and waste rock. All the activities will be guided by the project's EMP such that the project does not impact the environment negatively.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Therefore, EIA process to be undertaken will be conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act (Act 38 of 1998) and Environmental Impact Assessment regulations as amended (April 2017).

The activity is to extract the existence and occurrence of **Granite/Syenite** therefore, this will be conducted in accordance with Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, (Act 28 of 2002). Other regulatory guidelines to be followed include: National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998), National Air Quality Standards (GN 1210: 2009) and National Dust Control Regulations (GN 275: 2017).

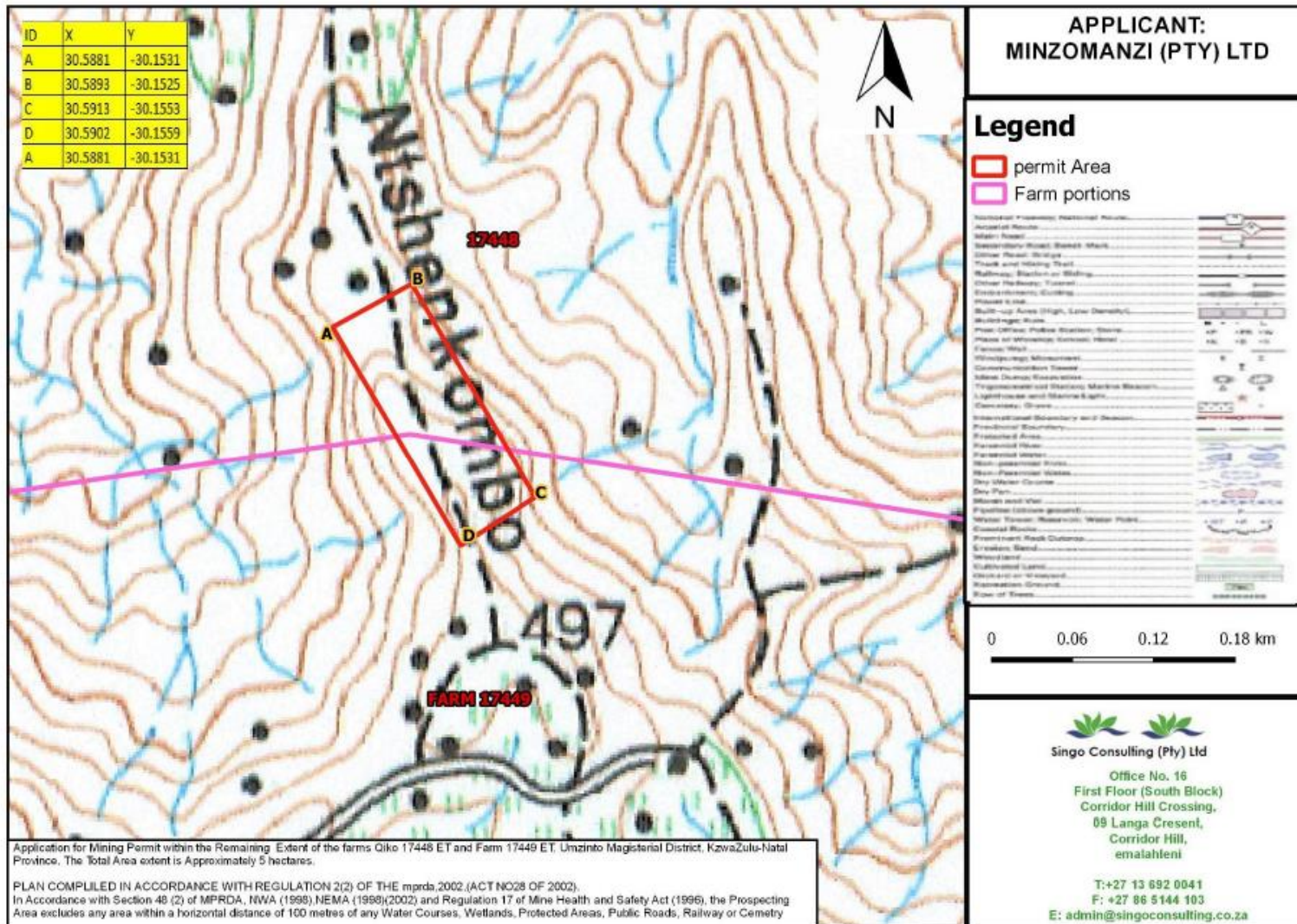


Figure 1: Locality map of the proposed project

BASIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESSES

These are planning and decision-making tools used in identifying potential environmental, economic and social consequences of a proposed activity prior the commencement of the activity.

These together with the public issues and concerns are to be identified sufficiently early so that they can be assessed and incorporated into the final reports when/if necessary.

These tools are regarded crucial because they are utilized in order to demonstrate to the relevant stakeholders about the potential impacts, which in turn leads to the Mining application process being a success or declined.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Public Participation remains a cornerstone of the Environmental Impact Assessment process. It ensures provision of relevant and enough information with openness and transparency. Public Participation Process presents to IAPs, an opportunity to understand what the project is about, and affords them an opportunity to make valuable contributions towards the EIA process

IAP can be any person, group of persons or organization interested in or affected by the proposed activity, and any organ of state that may have jurisdiction over any aspect of the activity.

The key objective of PPP is to offer the IAPs with an opportunity to comment and provide valuable inputs during the planning phase of the project.

For this specific proposed project, IAPs will be given a period of 30 days to comment and raise issues/concerns with regards to this BID.

As part of the EIA process, more especially the Public Participation Process for this proposed projects, Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to register and kindly submit any comments or concerns to reach Mr Livhuwani Sigwadi by no later than Tuesday, the **8th of September 2020** using the contact details provided below. The public is also invited to review and comment on the draft Basic Assessment report & EMPr. The Basic Assessment report & EMPr will be available for review for 30 days calendar period from **09 September 2020 to 09 October 2020**.

DRAFT



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 Fax: +27 86 5144 103
 Email: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za
 : admin@singoconsulting.co.za

REGISTRATION & COMMENT SHEET

Attention: **Livhuwani Sigwadi**

Email: livhuwani@singoconsulting.co.za

Title	Name	Surname
Company		
Designation		
Address		
Tel No.	Fax No.	
E-mail	Cell No.	
I would like to receive my notifications be (mark with "x"):	Post <input type="checkbox"/>	E-mail: <input type="checkbox"/> Fax: <input type="checkbox"/>
Please indicate why you would have an interest in the above-mentioned project.		
Please provide your comments and questions here:		
<i>Please feel free to attach a separate document</i>		
Please add any person you think may be interested and affected parties:		
Full name	Company	
Address		
E-mail	Contact No.	

Appendix K: CV and Experience Record of EAP

NDINANNYI KENNETH SINGO



Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Private Bag X 7214, Postnet Suite 125, Witbank 1035
Office No. 16, First Floor (South Block), Corridor Hill Crossing,
09 Langa Crescent, Corridor Hill, eMalahleni, Witbank, 1040.
Tel No.: 072-081-6682/078-2727-839
Fax No.: 086-514-4103

E-mail address: kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Qualification	:	Ph.D. (Geology, Applied Environmental Mineralogy & Geochemistry)
Institution	:	University of Johannesburg
Year Obtained	:	Results issued, graduation date to be confirmed.
PhD Project Title	:	In Search of the Possible Economic Potential, through Conceptual Study, on Reclamation of Defunct Mine Residue areas for Development Purposes: Case study of Musina Copper Mine, Giyani Louis Moore Gold Mine and Zwigodini Nyala Magnesite Mine, South Africa
Qualification	:	M.Sc. (Environmental Management)
Institution	:	University of South Africa
Year Obtained	:	2013
Masters Project Title	:	An Assessment of Heavy Metal Pollution in the Vicinity of the Defunct Copper Mine Dumps in Musina, South Africa
Qualification	:	B.Sc. (Hons) Mining & Environmental Geology
Institution	:	University of Venda
Year Obtained	:	2008
Honours Project Title	:	Structural Control on Kimberlite Pipes: A Case Study of Venetia Kimberlite Pipe-K19, Venetia Open Cast Diamond Mine, South Africa

WORK EXPERIENCE

Company	:	Singo Consulting
Position	:	Director/Principal Consultant
Duration	:	9 August 2012—TODATE
Key Focus Area	:	Environmental Projects

Technical work:

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Environmental Management Plans
- Social and Community Development Plans
- Geological (Exploration, Resource Estimation and Competency Report)
- Hydrological and Hydrology (Surface and Groundwater Studies)
- Soil Science (Soil profiling, Modelling and Soil Chemistry)
- Environmental Control Office
- Geotechnical (Soil and Rock)
- Mining Feasibility Studies

TRAINING COURSES

- 17- 19 April 2012: GSSA Drilling Methods & Techniques in Resource Exploration

- 13-14 September 2012: GSSA Exploration Drill Site Safety
- 3 May 2013: SHE Representative Training
- 6-10 May 2013: Witwatersrand University, A3 SHE Risk Assessment Management
- 22 July 2013: AATCGS Geophysics 101: Basics of Geophysics and Its Application in Coal
- 31 July 2013: Mentorship Training
- 14 April 2014: A2 Safety for Managers
- 13 May - 26 June: Lump Ore Beneficiation (Basic Coal Preparation): Metallurgy G101-105, Colliery Training College, Witbank
- 14-17 July 2014: Safety Leadership Programme
- 6-8 Oct 2014: Understanding Coal Quality, ALS Witbank Training
- 3-7 Nov 2014: Foundation for Leadership Programme
- 3 Feb 2015: 4X4 Defensive Driving Training
- 1 May 2015: Assertiveness Awareness and Training
- 21-22 July 2016: Time Management Training

SYMPOSIUMS

- 29 July 2013: **Presenter:** 4th Prof Humphrey Memorial Post-Graduate Symposium, University of South Africa
- 11 November 2015: **Presenter:** Wits GSSA REI Colloquium: Economic Potential and Viability of reclaiming mine dumps in the Limpopo Province.

CONFERENCES

LIST OF CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS AND SYMPOSIUMS:

- 26-28 November 2012: Aminergy Acid Mine Drainage South Africa Conference
- 10-12 March 2014: **Presenter:** SAICE 5th International Mining and Industrial Waste Management Conference
- 29 Sept-3 Oct 2014: 9th International Mine Closure Conference, Sandton
- 16-17 March 2015: Workshop: South Africa Mining-Related Landscape* Rehabilitation Status Quo: Identifying Work Required to Close Current Knowledge gaps, WRC, Pretoria.
- 8-11 Sept 2015: Land Rehabilitation Society of Southern Africa (**LaRSSA**): Mine rehab and biodiversity.
- N.K. Singo*, 2015. Wits GSSA REI Colloquium: Economic Potential and Viability of reclaiming mine dumps in the Limpopo Province. 11th November 2015, Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, South Africa.
- N.K. Singo* and J.D. Kramers, 2016. Uranium as a potential health hazard as well as (even) an economic asset in the Louis Moore tailings dump, near Giyani, Limpopo Province. In symposium Proceedings; 6th Mintek Analytical Symposium "The Environment", Mintek G4, Randburg, Johannesburg, South Africa, Friday 21st October 2016.
- N.K. Singo* and J.D. Kramers, 2017. Chrysotile (white asbestos) occurrence in the Nyala Magnesite Mine dumps and the soils around them, and its health implications to the community of Zwigodini Village, Limpopo Province. 5th Annual Conference. 1-4 August 2017, Resilient Landscapes in a Changing Climate.
- N.K. Singo* and J.D. Kramers, 2017. Unlocking the potential economic benefit of a tailings dump through resource modelling and estimation: SHE (safety, health, and environmental) issues and solutions. MineSafe 2017 Conference, Striving for zero harm (driving excellence through compliance), Emperors Palace, Hotel Casino Convention Resort, Johannesburg, 30-31 August 2017, The Southern African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM).

List of publications:

- N.K. Singo, and J.D., Kramers, 2017. Geochemical and Mineralogical Characterization of two low grade stockpiles (mine residue deposits): acid mine drainage vs neutral-alkaline mine drainage perspectives. A case study of the Musina (Copper) and Nyala (Magnesium) mines, South Africa.
- N.K. Singo, and J.D., Kramers, 2017. Preferred tailings retreatment approach to unlock value and create environmental sustainability of the Louis Moore tailings dump, near Giyani, South Africa.
- N.K. Singo, and J.D., Kramers, 2017. Copper tailings retreatment to deliver economic value with concurrent rehabilitation at the Musina mine, South Africa.

Client Name	Contract Start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Contract End date (dd/mm/yyyy)	*Contact Person	Contact Person's phone number(s) and Email Address
Mashavane Quarry	03-02-2015	12-06-2018	Mr P Ngwenya	Pat.nawanya@gmail.com 072 914 3508
CoalX-Carolina	02-04-2018	Ongoing	Rian Telma	H Mduza bramduza@icloud.com Riaan CoalX riaan@coalx.co.za
CoalX-Balmoral	28-02-2018	Ongoing	Rian Telma	H Mduza bramduza@icloud.com Riaan CoalX <riaan@coalx.co.za>
Malahleni Mining	6-6-2018	Ongoing	Roelf Depreez	roelf_dupreez@yahoo.com 081 273 7785
New Venture Mining	23-4-2017	Ongoing	Mr. GB Simelane	076 246 3677 simelanegb@gmail.com, simelane@jaments.co.za
Veralli Mineral	1-8-2017	Ongoing	Mr. Rambauli TJ	jrambauli@yahoo.com 073 501 2819
Benicon Mining	1-10-2018	Ongoing	Mr Gavin Kotzen	gk@karouvo.co.za 083 626 4555 017 647 1047



IAIAsa Secretariat
Tel +27(0)11 655 7183
Fax 086 662 9849
Address:
43 Birchwood Court, Montrose
Street, Vorna Valley, Midrand, 1618
Postal address:
PO Box 11666, Vorna Valley, 1686
Email: operations@iaiasa.co.za
Website: www.iaiasa.co.za

IAIAsa Confirmation of Membership: 2018/2020 Kenneth Singo Membership Number: 6091

27 November 2018

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Mr Kenneth Singo, Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd (IAIAsa membership Number 6091) is a paid-up full member in good standing of the South African Affiliate of the International Association for Impact Assessment and has been a member of IAIAsa since 1 March 2018.

This membership is valid from 1 March 2018 to 28 February 2020.

IAIAsa is a voluntary organisation and is not a statutory body regulating the profession. Its members are however expected to abide by the organisation's code of ethics which is available on our website.

Any enquiries regarding this membership may be directed to the Secretariat at the above contact details.

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Robyn Luyt'.

Robyn Luyt
IAIAsa President 2018/2019

President: R Luyt, Past President: J Tooley, President Elect & Treasurer: S Nkosi, Secretary: T Breetzke. Members: A Adams, N.Baloyi, N Lushozi, S O'Beirne, J Richardson, Branch Chairs: M de Villiers, L Kruger, Y Martin, N Nkoe, P Radford, D Sanderson.



**herewith certifies that
Ndinannyi Kenneth Singo**

Registration Number: 400069/16

**is registered as a
Professional Natural Scientist**

in terms of section 20(3) of the Natural Scientific Professions Act, 2003
(Act 27 of 2003)

in the following field(s) of practice (Schedule 1 of the Act)

Earth Science

Effective 9 March 2016

Expires 31 March 2020



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Botha'.

Chairperson

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. J. ...'.

Chief Executive Officer

Scan this code to view online version of this certificate



SIGWADI LIVHUWANI

CONTACT DETAILS

Contact number: 076 6529 062 **Tel work:** 013 692 0041 **Email address:** chipilinge@gmail.com

Physical address
Tshaulu Masiwane
Stand no: 161
0987

Postal address
P O Box 640
Tshaulu
0987

Alternative contact person : Sigwadi Thuseni
Alternative contact number : 072 9776 669

PERSONAL DETAILS

ID Number : 860131 5725 082
Nationality : South African
Race : African
Gender : Male
Driver's license : Code 10 (C1)
Home language : Tshivenda
Other languages : English; Sotho

EDUCATION DETAILS

TERTIARY

Institution attended : University of Venda
Years attended : From: 2007 To: 2012
Highest qualification attained: **Hons Degree in Environmental Management**
Major subjects : Environmental Resource Management, Geography, Environmental Impact Assessment & modeling, Planning and Environmental Law

Research Topic : Improve Biological Aspects of Soil Quality by Using Cover Crops

SECONDARY

High school name : Tondalushaka Secondary School
Highest grade passed : Grade 12
Year passed : 2006
Subjects : Tshivenda, English, Biology, Geography, Mathematics,
PhysicalScience

PROFESSIONAL/SHORT COURSES/OCCUPATION SPECIFIC TRAINING

	YEAR COMPLETED	INSTITUTION	DURATION	COURSE NAME
1	2010	Lapalala Wildness School	1 week	Conservation Courses
2	2012	Masana Social Training & Development	1week	Safety Health & Environment
3	2014	Duma Nathi Africa	1 week	Communication and Leadership
4	2015	New Horizons	1 week	Computer Literacy
5	2015	ESRI South Africa	1 week	Map work with GIS
6	2015	NCC	1 week	Project Management

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Current Employment : Singo Consulting Pty Ltd
Location : Mpumalanga(Witbank)
Position : Environmental Consultant

Duties

- Perform environmental guidance to client for new projects
- Perform a reseach and analyses to understand environmental effects
- Conduct site inspection for environmental safety compliance
- Reseach and recommand new process to reduce environmental damages
- Attending stakeholders meeting
- Compile BAR and EMPr for the clients
- Environmental Control Officer in an operating projects

Previous Employment : Limpopo Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
Location : Limpopo (Musina Nature Reserve)
Period employed : From: 01/05/2013To: 31/03/2017
Position : Nature Conservator
Reason for leaving : End of Contract

Duties

- **Law Enforcement & Compliance:** Patrol and investigate illegal activities, removal of snares and ambush. Access control to the visitors and staff members within the nature reserve.

- **Biodiversity Monitoring and Management:** Conduct veld management- identification, weeds and alien invasive plants control, bush encroachment control, management of fire within the nature reserve and combating of soil erosion within the nature reserve.
- **Game Management:** Conduct fauna management programs- capturing, hunting and culling monitoring, water distribution for the games to water points and game feeding during dry seasons, conduct game census within the nature reserve.
- **Environmental Education and other Environmental issues:** visit local communities and local Schools educating them on Nature conservation, Biodiversity, Pollution Management and other Environmental management activities.
- **Project Management:** Conducting project in the reserve such as alien plants control, road construction and water trough construction within the reserve.
- **Pollution and Waste Management:** Collecting of waste around the reserve and dump to the municipality dumping site, Cleaning of water points and replacing of contaminated water in a water points.

GENERIC SKILLS

Computer Literacy	Acquired at Groen Sebenza
Career Guidance	Acquired at Groen Sebenza
Communication	Acquired at Groen Sebenza
Interpret and apply Environmental laws	Singo consulting

KNOWLEDGE

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No.57 of 2003) (NEMPAA), Conservation of Agricultural resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983) (CARA), National Environmental Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2003) (NEMBA). Knowledge of Environmental Campaign & Education, Good understanding of conservation & bio-diversity management, Knowledge of indigenous game & plant species.

REFERENCES

NAMES	RELATION SHIP	CONTACT NO
1. N K Singo	Manager	072 081 6682
2. Tsatsi MP	Mentor	076 932 7645
3. Manyaga T	Colleague	072 145 3460

Appendix L: Authority Correspondence

DMR 10



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X 54307, DURBAN, 4000, 333 Anton Lembede Street, 3rd Floor Durban Bay House, DURBAN

Tel (031) 335 9600, Fax (031) 305 5801

Reference: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10661MP Enquiries: Mr. K.G Moodley Email: karoon.moodley@dmr.gov.za

THE MANAGER
MINZOMANZI (PTY) LTD
9 BAYSUN, 3 TASSELBERRY ROAD
RICHARDSBAY
3900

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF AN APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
AUTHORISATION LODGED IN TERMS OF SECTION 24 OF NATIONAL
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998) READ
WITH REGULATION 19 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
(EIA) REGULATIONS, 2014 - MINING PERMIT AND RELATED
INFRASTRUCTURAL ACTIVITIES. LISTED ACTIVITIES TRIGGERED BY
APPLICATIONS IN TERMS OF THE MPRDA, 2002 (AS AMENDED)**

1. I refer to the abovementioned matter and advise that your application for an Environmental Authorisation ("EA") received on **28th August 2019** is hereby acknowledged.
2. In terms of Regulation 15 of the 2014 NEMA Regulations, an Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) must identify whether a basic assessment or scoping & environmental impact reporting process must be applied to the application taking into account any notices published in terms of section 24D of the Act.
3. The investigation, assessment and communication of the potential impact of activities must therefore follow the procedure as prescribed in regulation 19 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 in line with the listed activities as identified by your EAP.

4. It must be noted that acknowledgement of your application does not grant you permission to commence with **MINING** activities. Commencement of a listed activity without an environmental authorisation constitutes an offence in terms of Section 49A (1) (a) of NEMA, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) as amended and upon conviction for such an offence, a person is liable to a fine not exceeding R10 million or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment. In addition, you are also advised that if you remove primary processing from this application but do undertake this listed activity in the event that the EA is granted and mining permit is issued, you will be committing an offence as outlined above and subject to the applicable fine / imprisonment or both.
5. Your attention is drawn to paragraph 4 of the EA application form which states *"The Regional Manager will respond to the application and provide the reference and correspondence details of the Competent Authority, and in the event that the application for a right or permit is accepted, together with the date by which the relevant environmental reports must be submitted. Notwithstanding anything that may appear to be stated to the contrary in the acceptance letter, the timeframes are in fact aligned and the prescribed timeframes for the submission of documents as regulated by the NEMA regulations must be strictly adhered to"*.
6. Your attention is drawn to Point 3 on page 1 of the EA application form read with Section 8 in respect of the need to lodge proof of an application for a water use licence upon acceptance of the application for a mining permit or right in terms of the MPRDA, 2002 (as amended).
7. If the mining permit application is rejected, this office will cease with the processing of the environmental authorisation application.
8. The Public Participation Process must comply with regulation 39 – 44 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended).

9. You are advised that in terms of Regulation 40 (2) (b) & (c) of the NEMA EIA Regulations *"The public participation process contemplated in this regulation must provide access to all information that reasonably has or may have the potential to influence any decision with regard to an application unless access to that information is protected by law and must include consultation with - (b) every State department that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment relevant to an application for an environmental authorisation, (c) all organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the activity to which the application relates"*. This must include but not be limited to Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Department of Water and Sanitation and National Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries.

10. Kindly note that Regulation 45 of 2014 EIA Regulations stipulates that *"an application in terms of these Regulations lapses and a competent authority will deem the application as having lapsed, if the applicant fails to meet any of the time-frames prescribed in terms of these Regulations, unless extension has been granted in terms of regulation 3(7)."*

11. Kindly note that you will be required to upload a copy of the final environmental reports and its supporting documentation online and must lodge 3 hard copies at the Regional Office.

Please feel free to contact this office should you have any queries.

Yours faithfully


1 REGIONAL MANAGER
MINERAL REGULATION
KWAZULU NATAL
DATE: 28/08/2019



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DMR 10

Private Bag X 54307, Durban, 4000, 333 Anton Lembede Street, 3rd Floor Durban Bay House, Durban, Tel (031) 335 9600, Fax (031) 305 5801
Reference: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/ 10091 MP Enquiries: Mr. Sandile Njapha Email address: sandile.njapha@dmr.gov.za, Date: 26th September 2019

REGISTERED MAIL

**THE MANAGER
MINZOMANZI (PTY) LTD
P.O BOX 7297
HIGHVELD MALL
EMALAHLENI (WITBANK)
1035**

Dear Sir/Madam

ACCEPTANCE OF AN APPLICATION FOR MINING PERMIT IN TERMS OF SECTION 27 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, (ACT 28 OF 2002) AS AMENDED BY SECTION 23 OF THE MINERALS AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENT ACT (ACT 49 OF 2008) TO MINE GRANITE/SYENITE ON A PORTION OF THE FARM REMAINDER OF THE FARM 17 449-ET AND A PORTION OF THE FARM OIKO NO. 17 448-ET SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF UGU: MINZOMANZI (PTY) LTD

1. Please be informed that your application for mining of Granite/Syenite on A Portion of the Remainder of the Farm 17 449-ET and A Portion of the Farm Oiko No. 17 448-ET situated in the Magisterial District of Ugu is hereby accepted on the above mentioned properties in terms of Section 27 (5) of the Act as amended by Section 23 (5) of the Amendment Act.
2. Take note that in light of the minimum requirements as stipulated on regulation 16 (1) and 16 (2) of the EIA Regulations, your application for an Environmental Authorisation was deemed incomplete as it was not accompanied by this acceptance letter as per Regulation 16 (1) (ix) and considering that it is now completed by this acceptance letter, you are hereby required to submit the

Acceptance Of An Application For Mining Permit In Terms Of Section 27 Of The Mineral And Petroleum Resources Development Act, (Act 28 Of 2002) As Amended By Section 23 Of The Minerals And Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Act (Act 49 Of 2008) To Mine Granite/Syenite On A Portion Of The Farm Remainder Of The Farm 17 449-Et And A Portion Of The Farm Oiko No. 17 448-Et Situated In The Magisterial District Of Ugu: Minzomanzi (Pty) Ltd S.N

documents as stipulated on Regulation 19 (1) to 19 (8) of the EIA Regulation (only in cases where Basic Assessment Report is applicable or Regulation 21 (Scoping Report and Regulation 23 (Environmental Impact Report) (only in cases where applicable). All submission timeframes are effective from the dates of this acceptance letter.

3. Please take notice that in terms of Section 27(5) of the Act as amended by Section 23 (2) and 23 (5) of the Amendment Act, you are required to:-

3.1. Upload unto the SAMRAD system one (01) copy and submit to our offices three (03) hard copies of the relevant environmental reports required in terms of Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998, within 90 days from date of this notice being the **14th February 2020**.

3.2. to consult in the prescribed manner with the landowner, lawful occupier and any interested and affected party including the Land Restitution Commission and include the result of such consultation in the relevant environmental reports to be submitted and uploaded on the SAMRAD system on or before **05th November 2019 (within 30 days from the date of this letter)**

Please note that the consultation process referred to in paragraph 2.2 above does not imply issuing letters and requesting the affected parties to indicate whether they support your proposed project or not.

*It includes among others an extensive process of giving and discussing the specific details of the proposed project, giving the I & A Parties an opportunity to table their comments, objection and support, it also involves **your written responses and specific commitments made** in dealing with the issues raised during the consultation.*

Note that it is important to ensure that your consultation process is comprehensive so that your Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan can be informed by all potential impacts that your project may have.

4. Should the land be owned by the communities or a Trust on behalf of the community, a proper and thorough consultation process must be engaged upon and a legitimate Tribal Resolution or consent must be obtained from the Traditional Authority / Council or Trust and be submitted with the results of consultation. *Should you need any assistance or guidance relating to the required consultation process & procedure in traditional institutions, please contact the District office of the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs in **Ugu District Municipality**.*
5. Further note that the acceptance of your application does not grant you the right to commence with **mining activities**. It only signifies that your application will be processed and evaluated. The Minister or her delegate will make a decision once the process of the evaluation and appeal on the Environmental Authorization application has been finalized.
6. You are also required to adhere with the requirements of Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate and upload on system the required information and details on or before **05th November 2019 (within 30 days from the date of this letter)**.
7. Please be advised that your application might be processed in terms of Section 9 (1) (b) of the Act, should this office discover that there is an existing right on the same properties and for the same mineral, this application shall discontinue.
8. Please take note that failure to adhere to the timeframe stipulated above and to submit any documentation required in terms of this notice will result into non-compliance with the provision of the Act and the Amendment Act and will result in the refusal of your application.

Yours faithfully


REGIONAL MANAGER

KWAZULU NATAL REGION

DATE: 26/09/2019



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DMR 10

Private Bag X 54307, DURBAN, 4000, 333 Anton Lembede Street, 3rd Floor Durban Bay House, DURBAN
Tel (031) 335 9600, Fax (031) 305 5801 Enquiries: Mr. K.G Moodley Email: karon.moodley@dmre.gov.za
Reference: KZN 30/5/1/3/2/10695MP

THE MANAGER
MINZOMANZI (PTY) LTD
9 BAYSUN, 3 TASSELBERRY ROAD
RICHARDS BAY
3900

**APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION LODGED IN
TERMS OF SECTION 24 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT 107 OF 1998) READ WITH REGULATION
19 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)
REGULATIONS, 2014 – MINING PERMIT AND RELATED
INFRASTRUCTURAL ACTIVITIES. LISTED ACTIVITIES TRIGGERED BY
APPLICATIONS IN TERMS OF THE MPRDA, 2002 (AS AMENDED)**

1. The revised application for an Environmental Authorisation and requisite screening tool report lodged on **24th July 2020** is hereby acknowledged.
2. In terms of Regulation 15 of the 2014 NEMA Regulations, an Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) must identify whether a basic assessment or scoping & environmental impact reporting process must be applied to the application taking into account any notices published in terms of section 24D of the Act.
3. The investigation, assessment and communication of the potential impact of activities must therefore follow the procedure as prescribed in regulation 19 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 in line with the listed activities as identified by your EAP.

4. It must be noted that acknowledgement of your application does not grant you permission to commence with **MINING** activities. Commencement of a listed activity without an environmental authorisation constitutes an offence in terms of Section 49A (1) (a) of NEMA, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) as amended and upon conviction for such an offence, a person is liable to a fine not exceeding R10 million or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.
5. Your attention is drawn to paragraph 4 of the EA application form which states *"The Regional Manager will respond to the application and provide the reference and correspondence details of the Competent Authority, and in the event that the application for a right or permit is accepted, together with the date by which the relevant environmental reports must be submitted. Notwithstanding anything that may appear to be stated to the contrary in the acceptance letter, the timeframes are in fact aligned and the prescribed timeframes for the submission of documents as regulated by the NEMA regulations must be strictly adhered to"*.
6. Your attention is drawn to Point 3 on page 1 of the EA application form read with Section 8 in respect of the need to lodge proof of an application for a water use licence upon acceptance of the application for a mining permit or right in terms of the MPRDA, 2002 (as amended).
7. If the mining permit application is rejected, this office will cease with the processing of the environmental authorisation application.
8. The Public Participation Process must comply with regulation 39 – 44 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended).
9. You are advised that in terms of Regulation 40 (2) (b) & (c) of the NEMA EIA Regulations *"The public participation process contemplated in this regulation must provide access to all information that reasonably has or may have the potential to influence any decision with regard to an application unless access to that information is protected by law and must include consultation with - (b) every State department that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment relevant to an*

application for an environmental authorisation, (c) all organs of state which have jurisdiction in respect of the activity to which the application relates”.

10. This aforementioned consultation with Organs of State must include but not be limited to Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Department of Human Settlement, Water and Sanitation, National Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, AMAFA KZN.
11. Kindly note that Regulation 45 of 2014 EIA Regulations stipulates that “*an application in terms of these Regulations lapses and a competent authority will deem the application as having lapsed, if the applicant fails to meet any of the time-frames prescribed in terms of these Regulations, unless extension has been granted in terms of regulation 3(7).*”
12. Kindly note that you will be required to upload a copy of the final environmental reports and its supporting documentation online and must lodge 3 hard copies at the Regional Office.

Please feel free to contact this office should you have any queries.

Yours faithfully


1 REGIONAL MANAGER
MINERAL REGULATION
KWAZULU NATAL
DATE: 24/07/2020

Appendix M: Emergency, Preparedness and Response Plan

DRAFT

Appendix N: Specialist Studies

DRAFT