

**BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT AND ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT FOR COAL
MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF
PORTION 32 OF THE FARM BLESBOKLAAGTE 296 JS,
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF WITBANK, MPUMALANGA
PROVINCE**

DRAFT REPORT

2022

CONSULTANT`S DETAILS



Physical Address: Office No. 870,
5 Balalaika Street, Tasbet Park Ext 2, eMalahleni
(Witbank).

Tel No.: +27 13 692 0041

Fax No.: +27 86 514 4103

Email: admin@singoconsulting.co.za/
kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za

APPLICANT`S DETAILS

WAKWA NDLONDLO (PTY) LTD

Physical Address: 40 Benjamin Bennet, Duvha Park
eMalahleni, 1034

Contact person:

Ms. Patricia Zandile Msibi

Tel No.: +27 13 6920 041

Fax No.: +27 86 5144 103

Email: zandile1446@gmail.com

DMREE Ref: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP



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).

APPLICANT : Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd
Postal Address : 40 Benjamin Bennet, Duvha Park, eMalahleni, 1034
Contact Person : Ms. Patricia Zandile Msibi
Tel : +27 13 6920 041
Email : zandile1446@gmail.com
Reference SAMRAD No : DMRE Ref: MP 30/5/1/1/3 13284 MP

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Project Title: Mining Permit Application on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS

Minerals Coal

Site Location Magisterial district of Witbank, Mpumalanga Province

Compiled on Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd
behalf of

Compiled By Ms Valentine Mhlanga

Reviewed By Dr Kenneth Singo

Version 1 Draft BAR & EMPR

Submitted to Stakeholders

Date 2022

Disclaimer and Term of Use

The opinion expressed in this, and associated reports are based on the information provided by Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd to Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd (“Singo Consulting”) and is specific to the scope of work agreed with Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd. Singo Consulting acts as an advisor to Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd and exercises all reasonable skill and care in the provision of its professional services in a manner consistent with the level of care and expertise exercised by members of the environmental profession. Except where expressly stated, Singo Consulting has not verified the validity, accuracy or comprehensiveness of any information supplied for its reports. Singo Consulting shall not be held liable for any errors or omissions in the information given or any consequential loss resulting from commercial decisions or acts arising from them. Where site inspections, testing or fieldwork have taken place, the report is based on the information made available by Singo Consulting during the visit, visual observations, and any subsequent discussions with regulatory authorities. The data and information used in this report were provided to Singo Consulting by Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd and referred to other outside sources (includes historical site investigation information and third-party expert research). These views do not generally refer to circumstances and features that may occur after the date of this study, which were not previously known to Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd or had the opportunity to assess.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this document is to provide supporting environmental insights to an application for a coal mining permit at portion of Portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS in the eMalahleni Local Municipality, Ward No 14 which is under the Witbank District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province (DMRE Ref: MP 30/5/1/1/3/ 13284 MP). The total mining site covers an area of 5 hectares. The proposed site can be accessed via the gravel road joining the unnamed tar road which extends from the R544 provincial road leading straight towards the proposed mining area. It was discovered that the landowner according to windeed search results was no longer the surface owner and there are transferring of land processes underway and that we had to consult the new landowner who is now Eyethu Coal. Since there is no evidence proving this at the moment, both companies are being consulted.

It is worth noting that the proposed mining project will comply with the undertaking of activities that are considered as listed activities in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) as amended. In terms of the above-mentioned legislation, an integrated application for an environmental authorisation and waste management license was submitted to the MP Department of Mineral Resources in DMRE Ref: MP 30/5/1/1/3/ 13284 MP.

The application was accepted on the 15th of June 2022; hence, a basic environmental assessment was undertaken in support of the environmental authorisation application for the proposed mining permit. In view of the above, Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd, have appointed Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd as an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner to undertake and manage the environmental authorisation application. The DMRE outlined that prior to Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd limited under file reference number 13284 application, there are other accepted applications by Lehlabile 2017 Trading and Projects (Pty) limited under file reference number 17007PR and received application by Popup Investment 15 (Pty) limited under file reference number 17130PR, Eyethu Coal (Pty) limited under file reference number 17140PR which remains a decision by DMRE to either grant or refuse and should any of the above applications become successful, Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd limited will automatically fall away.

The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) has identified the need for the alignment of environmental authorisations and has promulgated a single environmental managementsystem under NEMA whereby the DMRE has become the competent authority for the authorisation of mining-related projects under the NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations 326 of 2017. This will result in simultaneous decisions in terms of NEMA, the National Environmental

Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008)(NEMWA) and other environmental management Acts.

The public participation process (PPP) and stakeholder engagement process, as part of the Environmental Authorisation process was conducted in terms of Section 41 of NEMA: EIA regulation 326 of 2017 which provides clear guidelines for PPP and stakeholder engagement during Basic Assessment process. One of the general objectives of integrated environmental management is to ensure an “adequate and appropriate opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the environment”. The PPP is primarily aimed at affording Stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) an opportunity to gain an understanding of the project. In addition, to afford an opportunity to inform and consult with the landowners, I&APs and to provide them with the necessary information about the proposed project. Thus, they can make informed decisions as to whether proceed or decline and to weigh the consequences of the project.

Before an EAP submits a final report, an opportunity must be provided to registered I&AP's access to comment on the report prior to the submission of the final report to the competent authority for approval. Stakeholders and I&APs will therefore be invited to participate in the public review of the Draft BAR from **31st of August 2022 to the 30th of September 2022** (period of 30 days). Three copies will be placed at the at **Lynville Public Library (Vector Road, Lynville, Emalahleni, 1034, South Africa)**, **Klarinet Public Library (Blesboklaagte 296-Js, Emalahleni, South Africa)** and **Emalahleni Local Municipality (Mandela Street eMalahleni 1034)** for all the communities in proximity. Other copies will be delivered to the identified stakeholders. After the public review period, the report will be updated with comments received from stakeholders, I&AP's as well as comments received during the public participation meeting.

This document provides a basic assessment study with identified environmental impacts, mitigation measures and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed mining permit application. This document focuses on providing an insight of the proposed activities and their potential impact on the receiving environment, and how the identified potential impacts will be managed. This document is compiled in line with the NEMA: EIA Regulation 326 of 2017.

As a result of subsidence, the exposed coal that is underground results in a certain smell that occurs due to spontaneous combustion which is a process of self-heating without the application of external heat. When coal encounters oxygen, the oxidation process starts, and heat is produced. This on its own shows how much the mining permit area holds the desired mineral.

1. 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 considered 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 maybe 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.

2. 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 the these aspects todetermine:
 - (i) the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impactsoccurring to; and
 - (ii) the degree to which these impacts—(aa) can be reversed;
 - (bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and(cc) can be managed, avoided or mitigated;
- (e) through a ranking of the site sensitivities and possible impacts the activity and technologyalternatives will impose on the sites and location identified through the life of the activity to—
 - (i) identify and motivate a preferred site, activity and technology alternative;
 - (ii) identify suitable measures to manage, avoid or mitigate identified impacts; and
 - (iii) identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1. IMPORTANT NOTICE	iv
2. Objective of the basic assessment process	v
a) Contact Person and correspondence address	8
b) Location of the overall Activity	11
Details of the proposed project.....	14
Proposed mine site.....	16
i.) LISTED ACTIVITIES (IN TERMS OF THE NEMA EIA REGULATIONS)	15
iv) Description of activities to be undertaken.....	18
1.1 Environmental Authorization Process	82
1.1.1 Mineral and Petroleum Development Act	82
1.1.2 National Environmental Management Act.....	82
1.1.3 National Environmental Management: Waste Amendment Act.....	83
1.1.4 The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act.....	86
1.1.5 The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act	87
1.1.6 National Water Act	88
1.1.7 Mine, Health and Safety Act.....	89
1.1.8 National Heritage Resources Act.....	89
i.) Mining and Biodiversity Guidelines	91
a.) Open cast mining (preferred alternative) vs. underground mining.....	93
b.) Temporary infrastructure (preferred alternative) vs. permanent infrastructure	93
c.) Access onto provincial road (preferred alternative) vs. national road.....	94
g.) Motivation for the overall preferred site, activities and technology alternative.	94
(i) Details of the development footprint alternatives considered	96
a. Notification of I&APs	1
b. List Authorities Identified and Notified	2
i. List of Surface Rights/Landowners Identified and Notified	3
ii. Summary of Issues Raised by I&APs	5
iv.) The Environmental attributes associated with the alternatives. (The	20
(1) Baseline Environment	20
1.16. Public Road	50
2 Socio-economic settings	51
2.1 Population demographics.....	52

2.2	Education	52
2.3	Employment and income.....	53
2.4	HIV, health, and wellbeing	53
b.)	Description of the current land uses.....	55
d.)	Environmental and current land use map.	58
15.)	Impacts and risks identified including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts	61
2.1	Stripping and stockpiling of topsoil.....	62
2.2	Blasting.....	62
2.3	Excavation.....	62
2.4	In-proposed mine crushing.....	63
2.5	Stockpiling and transporting.....	63
2.6	Sloping and landscaping during rehabilitation	63
2.7	Replacing of topsoil and rehabilitation of disturbed area	63
16.)	Methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks	64
17.)	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.....	68
18.)	The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk.....	68
2.1	Visual mitigation	69
2.2	Dust handling	69
2.3	Noise handling.....	69
2.4	Management of weed or invader plants.....	70
2.5	Storm water handling	70
2.6	Management of health and safety risks	71
2.7	Waste management	71
2.8	Management of access roads	72
2.9	Topsoil handling	72
2.10	Protection of fauna and flora	73
i.)	Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk.....	138
j.)	Summary of specialist reports.....	146
k.)	Environmental impact statement.....	152
m.)	Aspects for inclusion as conditions of Authorisation	162
n.)	Description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge.	126
o.)	Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised	126

ii.)	Conditions that must be included in the authorisation.....	127
q.)	Undertaking	18
r.)	Financial Provision	18
i)	Explain how the aforesaid amount was derived.	19
s.)	Specific Information required by the competent Authority	19
(1)	Impact on the socio-economic conditions of any directly affected person.	19
t.)	Other matters required in terms of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act.....	20
1.)	Draft Environmental management programme.....	24
a.)	Details of the EAP	24
b.)	Description of the aspects of the activity	24
a.	Composite map	24
b.	Description of impact management objectives, including management statements	25
i.	Determination of closure objectives	25
i)	Volumes and rate of water use required for the operation.	26
iii)	Impacts to be mitigated in their respective phases.....	26
e.)	Impact Management Outcomes	64
f.)	Impact management actions	77
i)	Financial Provision	95
a.)	Describe the closure objectives and the extent to which they have been aligned to the baseline environment described under the Regulation.....	95
b.)	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.	96
d.)	Calculate and state the quantum of the financial provision required to manage and rehabilitate the environment in accordance with the applicable guideline.	101
3	Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with and performance assessment against the environmental management programme and reporting thereon, including	102
l.)	Indicate the frequency of the submission of the performance assessment/environmental audit report.	112
(1)	Manner in which the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work.	112
n.)	Specific information required by the Competent Authority.....	113

List of Figures

Figure 1: Locality Map of the proposed site (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)	13
Figure 2: Reg 2.2 (-25.850945; 29.186279) (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)	14
Figure 3: Google Earth map of the proposed project area.....	15
Figure 4: Mine layout Plan (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)	15
Figure 5: Opencast mining (Singo Consulting, 2021).....	18
Figure 6: Topsoil removal (<i>Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022</i>)	19
Figure 7: Overburden blasting and removal (<i>Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2021</i>)	20
Figure 8: Backfilling and rehabilitation stage	20
Figure 9: Different Blasting methods compared	97
Figure 10: Mine layout plan for the proposed project area	99
Figure 11: Published newspaper advert, Witbank News, in red polygon (22 July 2022	2
Figure 12: Online consultation (SAHRA)	2
Figure 13: Windeed results.....	5
Figure 14: Access Roads Map tot the site.....	21
Figure 15: Biodiversity Map	23
Figure 16: Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity	24
Figure 17: Coal field of South Africa (adopted from Hancox and Gotz, 2014).	26
Figure 18: Geographic extent of Witbank Coalfield.....	28
Figure 19: Typical Coal seam of the area (Singo Consulting, PWP, 2022).	29
Figure 20: Geology of the proposed site (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022).	31
Figure 21: Climate graph	36
Figure 22: Annual minimum temperatures (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022).....	37
Figure 23: Mean annual rainfall (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)	37
Figure 24: Average wind speed in Witbank.....	38
Figure 25: Topology Map of the study area (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)	39
Figure 26: Vegetation map of the project area (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)	40
Figure 27: Relative plant species theme sensitivity (adopted from screening report).....	41
Figure 28: Typical example of <i>Pachycarpus suaveolens</i> (adopted from PlantZAfrica.com).....	42
Figure 29: Typical example of <i>Brachycorythis conica</i> subsp. <i>Transvaalensis</i> (adopted from PlantZAfrica.com).....	43
Figure 30: The observed vegetation.....	44
Figure 31: Typical example of <i>Callilepis leptophylla</i> (adopted from PlantZAfrica.com)	45
Figure 32: Relative animal species theme sensitivity (adopted from screening report).....	45
Figure 33: Typical example of <i>Mammalia-Crocidura maquassiensis</i> (adopted from mindat.org).....	46
Figure 34: Soil map of the farm (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022).....	47
Figure 35: Hydrology of the proposed site (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)	48
Figure 36: Aquatic Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity	49
Figure 37: Quaternary catchment and water management (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)	50
Figure 38: Statistics of South Africa with a reference of eMalahleni	53
Figure 39: Current land uses	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Figure 40: Inyathi Coal Mine.....	56
Figure 41: Leeuwpoot East Colliery	56
Figure 42: Current Land Uses Map	57
Figure 43: Land Use and Land Cover Map of the proposed area (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022).	60
Figure 44: Land Capability Map.....	61
Figure 45: Mine layout map	157

List of Tables

Table 1: Location of overall activity	11
Table 2: Details of the farm and landowner	16
Table 3: Mining permit boundary co-ordinates	16
Table 4: <i>Summary of NEMA Listed activities being applied for:</i>	16
Table 5: <i>policy and legislative context</i>	80
Table 6: <i>Summary of the PPP undertaken to date</i>	100
Table 7: Summary of issues raised	6
Table 8: Land use character of the project area.....	57
Table 9: Land Uses	59
Table 10: Severity.....	65
Table 11: Spatial Scale	65
Table 12: Duration	65
Table 13: Frequency of the activity	65
Table 14: Frequency of the incident/ impact	66
Table 15: Legal issues	66
Table 16: Detection	66
Table 17: Rating classes	66
Table 18: Calculation	67
Table 19: Impact assessment table for the construction phase	75
Table 20: Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk	138
Table 21: Mitigation measures	26

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: DMRE Letter	115
Appendix 2: Project Maps.....	116
Appendix 3: Public Participation Process	123
Appendix 4: Landowner Consultation	126
Appendix 5: Stakeholder Consultation	133
Appendix 6: Consultation process	159
Appendix 7: Financial Provision	160
Appendix 8: Site Conditions	160
Appendix 9: Screening Report.....	163
Appendix 10: Minutes of the Meeting	164
Appendix 11: Communication with Mr Nick Pienaar	167
Appendix 12: Proof of meeting held on the 15 th of July 2022.....	168

PART A:
SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT AND BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

a) Contact Person and correspondence address

ITEM	COMPANY CONTACT DETAILS
Name	Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd
Fax no:	+27 86 514 4103
Tel no:	+27 13 6920 041
E-mail address:	zandile1446@gmail.com

i) Details of the EAP

Name of the Practitioner	Valentine Mhlanga
Tel No:	+27 13 6920 041
Fax No:	+27 86 514 4103
Email address:	valentine@singoconsulting.co.za
Company Name	Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Postal Address	P/Bag X7214, Postnet Suit 125, Ben Fleur, Witbank, 1035

Name of the EAP Reviewer	Dr Kenneth Singo
Tel No	+27 13 6920 041
Email address	kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za
Company Name	Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

ii) The qualifications of the EAP assistant

(With evidence attached as Appendix)

- **Ms Valentine Mhlanga**

North-West University, BSc Hons in Environmental Sciences (Geography and Environmental Management)

Name of Practitioner	Ms Valentine Mhlanga
Designation	EAP Assistant
Tel No.	013 692 0041
Fax No.	086 514 4103
Email address	valentine@singoconsulting.co.za

iii) Details of the EAP who reviewed the report:

- **Dr Kenneth Singo**

University of Johannesburg, PhD (Applied Environmental Mineralogy & Geochemistry).

Name of Practitioner	Dr N.K Singo
Designation	Principal EAP
Tel No.	013 692 0041
Fax No.	086 514 4103
Email address	kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za



Dr. Singo Kenneth Ndinanyi - Pr.Sci.Nat

Managing Director

PhD, MSc, BSc (Hons) Mining & Env Geol

+27 78 2727 839 | +27 72 081 6682

kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za

DR. N.K Singo is a registered competent person with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP: Earth Science Reg. No: 400069/16), Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA), the Land Rehabilitation Society of Southern Africa (LaRSSA) and South African Affiliates of the International Association for Impact Assessment. Kenneth holds an MSc in Environmental

Management (University of South Africa (UNISA) & a BSc (Hons) in Mining & Environmental Geology the University of Venda).

He has just recently qualified for his Ph.D. (Geology, Applied Environmental Mineralogy and Geochemistry) at the University of Johannesburg. He worked for Malatleng Mining CC as Geologist Consultant and Environmental Analyst. In search for growth, he joined Ncondezi Coal Company in Mozambique, Tete Coal basin as Leading Project Geologist. He worked for Anglo American Thermal Coal as a Senior Project Geologist. He is the Managing Director and Principal Consultant for Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Kenneth has knowledge of Mine Water and Mine Environmental Management (acid mine drainage, heavy metal assessments and tailings management) in various commodities including Silica (general), gold, magnesite and base metals (Cu, Pb, Zn). He has extensive knowledge of defunct mining waste and waste water impact assessments in communities residing in the vicinity of those mines. This knowledge was gained through MSc. Kenneth has sound knowledge of risk assessment, both in terms of human health and the environment. He is experienced in the appraisal of potential constraints, as well as devising means of mitigation through remedial strategy development, feasibility and validation.

During his PhD studies, Kenneth learned how to operate within contaminated lands. His PhD largely focused on disused mines (gold, copper and magnesite) ranging from Phase I and Phase II investigations to development of remedial strategies (i.e. Phase III). His PhD further equipped him to intensively understand the waste classification, profiling and understanding of the implications associated with the management of waste, landfill disposal profiling and development of beneficiation strategies.

"Protect & Manage the best remaining Environment"

2

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd is a growing organization in the field of geological sciences, environmental sciences, and environmental management. This organization has provided sound practicable solutions to unavoidable environmental problems, particularly those triggered by human activities. This is achieved by tackling environmental problems using various fields of applied science, such as chemistry, hydrology, environmental geology, geochemistry, geophysics, and soil sciences. This leads to proper and sound environmental impact assessments and the production of enforceable environmental management plans. This organization has conducted over 26 successful Environmental Impact Assessments (basic assessments) in various provinces of South Africa, basic assessment reports and environmental management plans (EMPs) which protect and promote the sustainable utilization of environment.

b) Location of the overall Activity.

Table 1: Location of overall activity

Farm Name	Portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS
Application area (Ha)	5 Ha
Magisterial district	Witbank district
Distance and direction from nearest town	Approximately 1.65 km Northeast of Klarinet Approximately 4.32 km Southwest of Emalahleni Town
21-digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	T0JS00000000029600032

c.) Locality map
(show nearest town, scale not smaller than 1:250000).

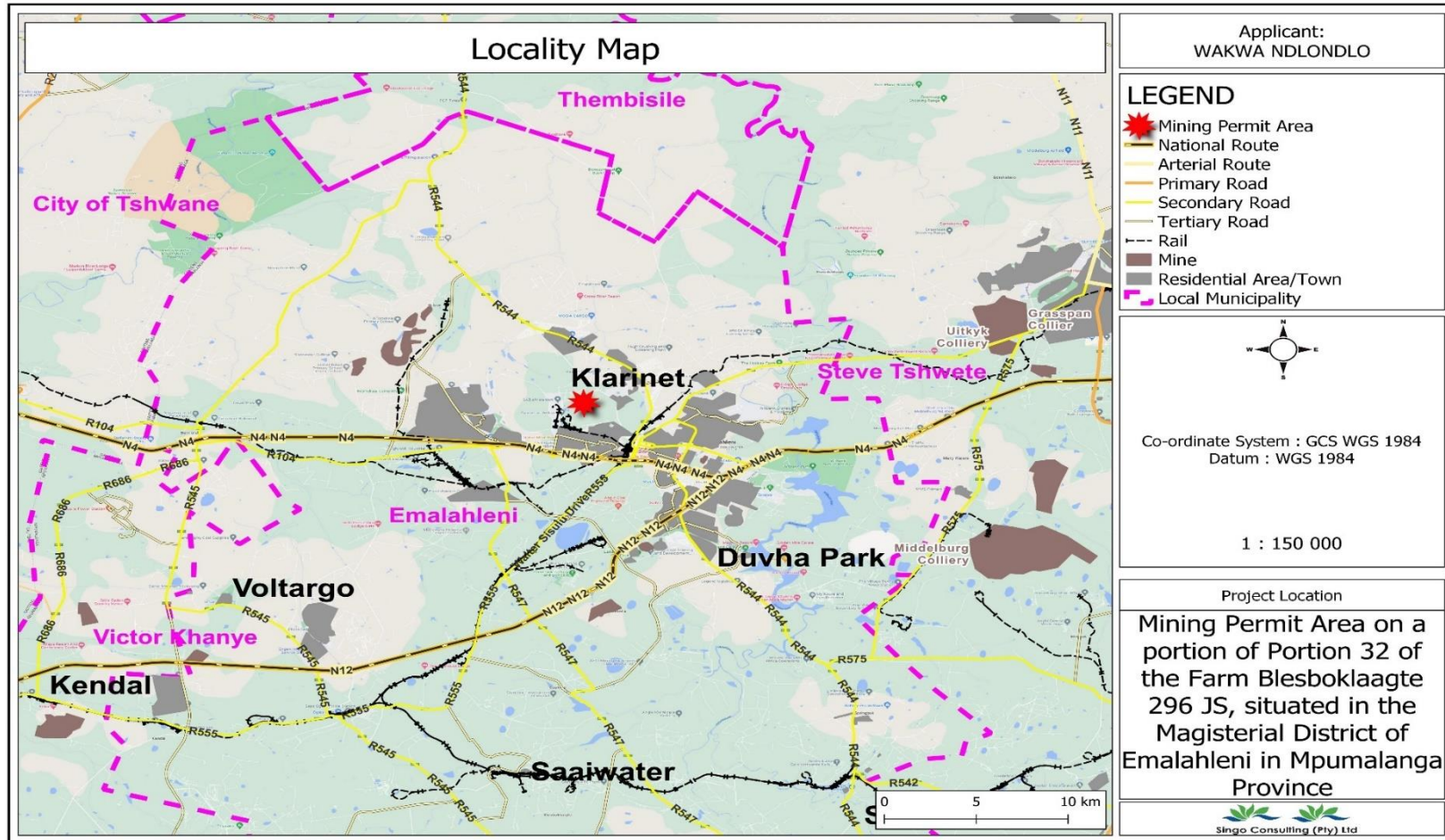


Figure 1: Locality Map of the proposed site (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)

Details of the proposed project

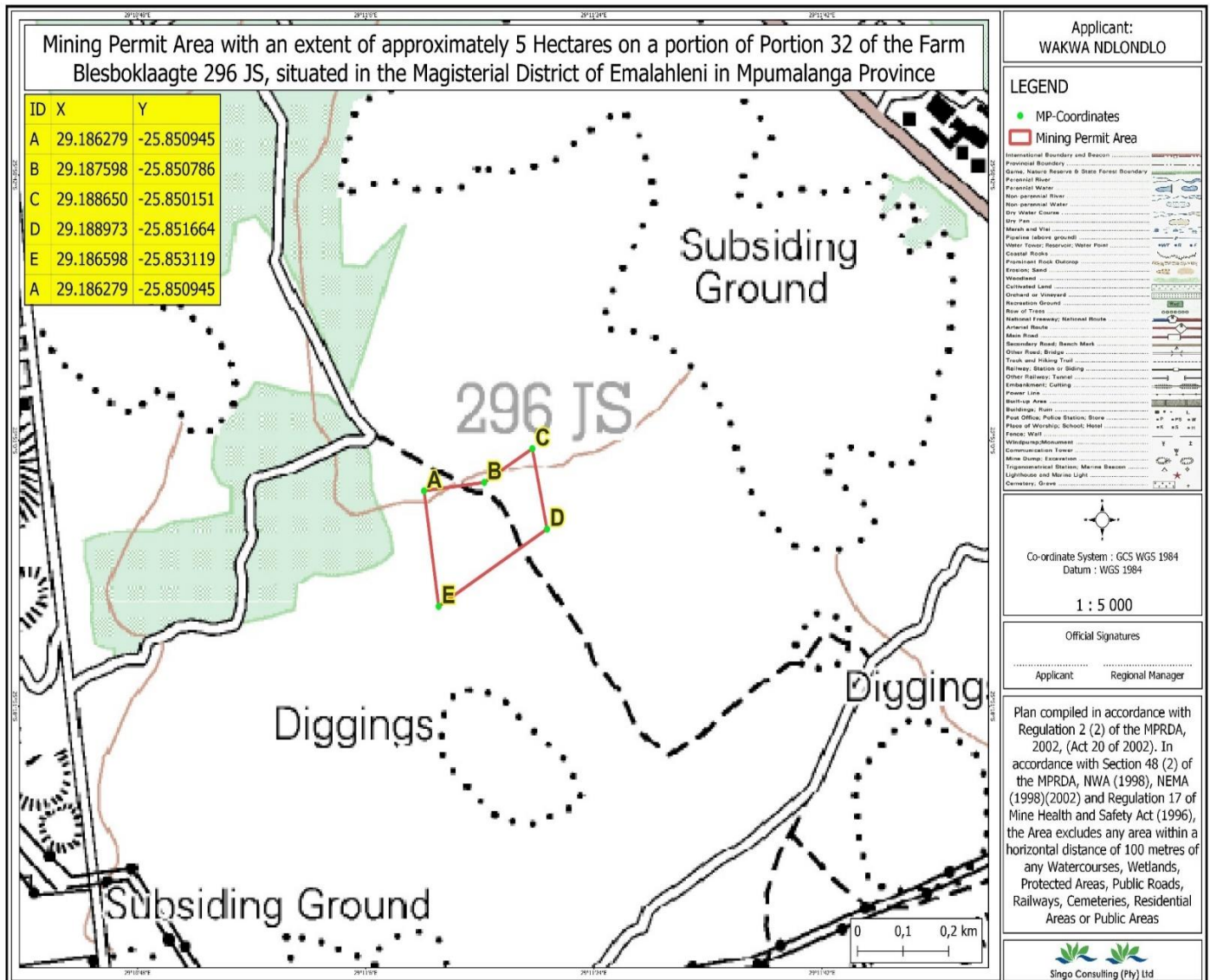


Figure 2: Reg 2.2 (-25.850945; 29.186279) (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)



Figure 3: Google Earth map of the proposed project area

Table 2: Details of the farm and landowner

PORTION	OWNER	TITLE DEED
32	ANGLO OPERATIONS (PTY) LTD	T120750/1999

Table 3: Mining permit boundary co-ordinates

ID	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
A	-25.850945	29.186279
B	-25.850786	29.187598
C	-25.850151	29.188650
D	-25.853119	29.186598

Proposed mine site

The proposed site is located within Klarinet township in eMalahleni Local Municipality, Ward No 14. It is under the Nkangala District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. The mining application includes portion of Portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS. The site can be accessed through the R554 road (Carmen Street) followed by a gravel road that is directly opposite the Witbank Aeronautical Association.

d.) DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED OVERALL ACTIVITY

The method that will be employed is a very basic form of open cast mining, and a 5-ha area will be demarcated for mining activities. Blasting and subsequent mining of the orebody utilizing a truck and shovel operation will be conducted. The mined coal will be crushed and screened utilising a mobile crushing and screening plant that will be established within the boundaries of the mining area. A front-end loader will be utilized to load the material into haulage trucks. The mine will operate for a two (2) year permit period with an option to renew for three (3) periods each of which may not exceed one year. The coal will be stored and delivered to Eskom power stations such as Arnot, Duvha, and Kusile via trucks and trailers. All activities will be contained within the boundaries of the mining site.

The project infrastructure and activities will include the following:

- Site clearance.
- Removal of topsoil and overburden and stockpiling.
- Site establishment, including the establishment of an access route, mobilisation of equipment and preparation of area for mining.
- Excavation of an open pit.
- Blasting.
- Loading zone.
- Dust control.
- Crushing and screening.
- Hauling and transporting of coal.
- Ablution facilities and waste storage area.
- Rehabilitation of site and post-closure monitoring.

Mine design plans including structures to be temporarily erected, offices required for the mining operations including the location of residue deposits. The following mining layout plan will be used in the mining activity. An area of 0.20 Ha (2000m²) will be utilised for setting all equipment and resources necessary for the operation. The site will be fenced and notices will be placed to alert trespassers about the danger on the site. Figure 2 below the mine setting layout that will be following through the duration of a mining.

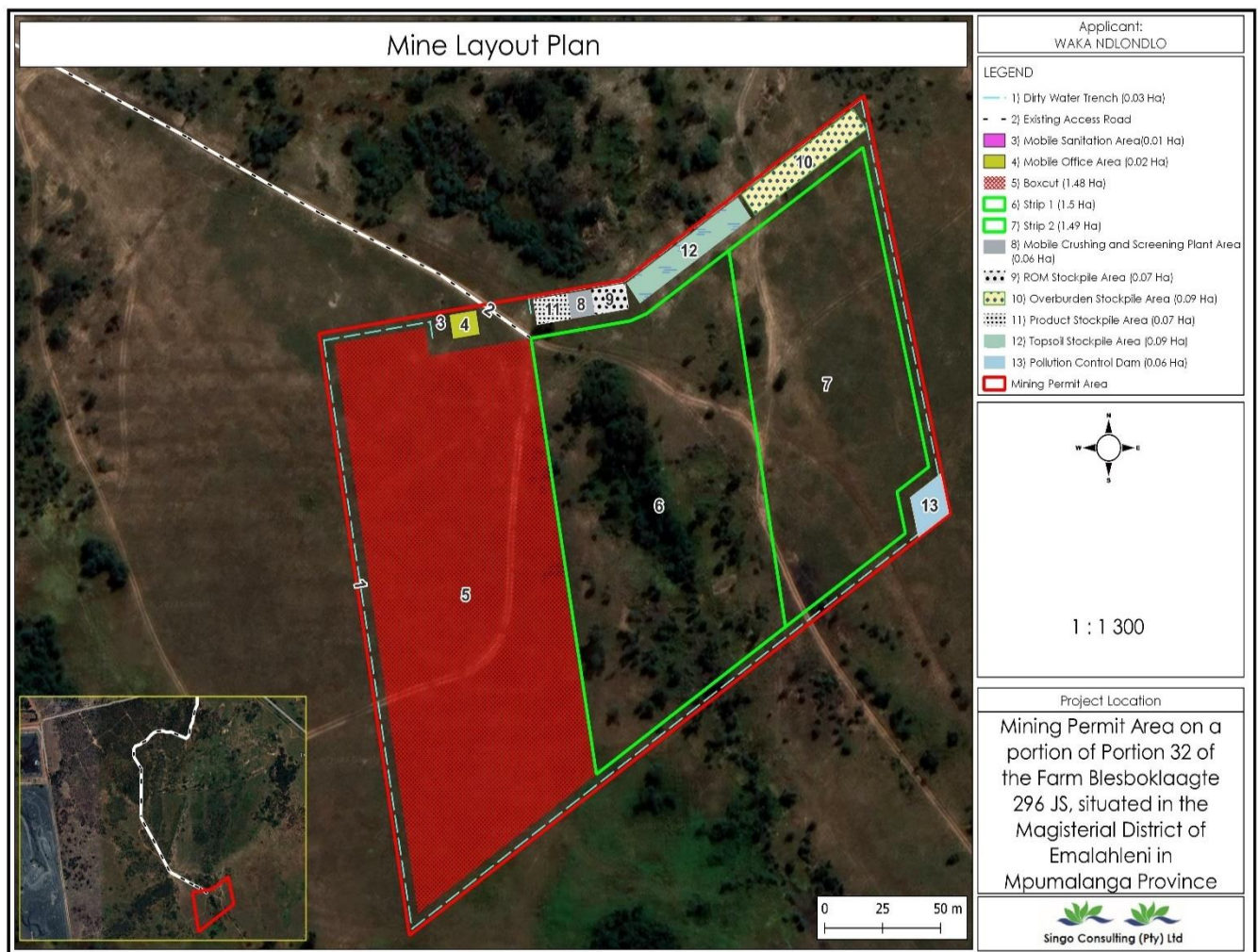


Figure 4: Mine layout Plan (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)

i.) LISTED ACTIVITIES (IN TERMS OF THE NEMA EIA REGULATIONS)

The proposed mining activity triggers activities listed in NEMA GNR 517/2021: Listing Notice 1 as follows:

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), including associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks directly related

to the extraction of a mineral resource, including activities for which an exemption has been issued in terms of section 106 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)".

Activity 27: The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation, except where such clearance of indigenous vegetation is required for -(i) the undertaking of a linear activity; or (ii) maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with a maintenance management plan.

Table 4: Summary of NEMA Listed activities being applied for:

NAME OF ACTIVITY E.g., for prospecting: drill site, site camp, ablation 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, ablation, 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 (GN 517/2021)
Mining Permit Application	5Ha	X	GN 517/2021 Activity 21:
Vegetation Clearance	5 Ha	X	GN 517/2021 Activity 27
Overburden stockpile	0.09Ha	X	Not listed
Access road	0.03Ha	X	Not listed
Topsoil stockpile	0.09Ha	X	Not listed
ROM stockpile area	0.07Ha	X	Not listed
Dirty water trench	0.03Ha	X	Not listed
Mobile offices	0.02Ha	X	Not listed
Mobile sanitation area	0.01Ha	X	Not listed

Pollution Control Dam (PCD) construction	0.06Ha	X	Not listed
Product Stockpile Area	0.07Ha	X	Not listed
Crushing & Screening	0.06Ha	X	Not listed
Box cut, strip 1 and strip 2	4.47Ha	X	Not listed
Drilling and Blasting	4.47Ha	X	Not listed
Coal extraction	4.47Ha	X	Not listed
A closure certificate in terms of section 43 of the mineral petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28, 2002)	5 Ha	X	Not listed
Rehabilitation	5 Ha	X	Not listed

iv) Description of 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 open cast extraction of coal from a proposed mine. The proposed mine at the site will be worked by cutting a bench which will be progressed in a north-easterly direction. The mining methods will include blasting with explosives to loosen the hard rock (overburden) when necessary. The material will be loaded with excavators and hauled to the mobile crushing and screening plants that will be established within the project area. The coal will be stockpiled and transported to clients via trucks and trailers. All activities will be contained within the boundaries of the mining site.



Figure 5: Opencast mining (Singo Consulting, 2021)

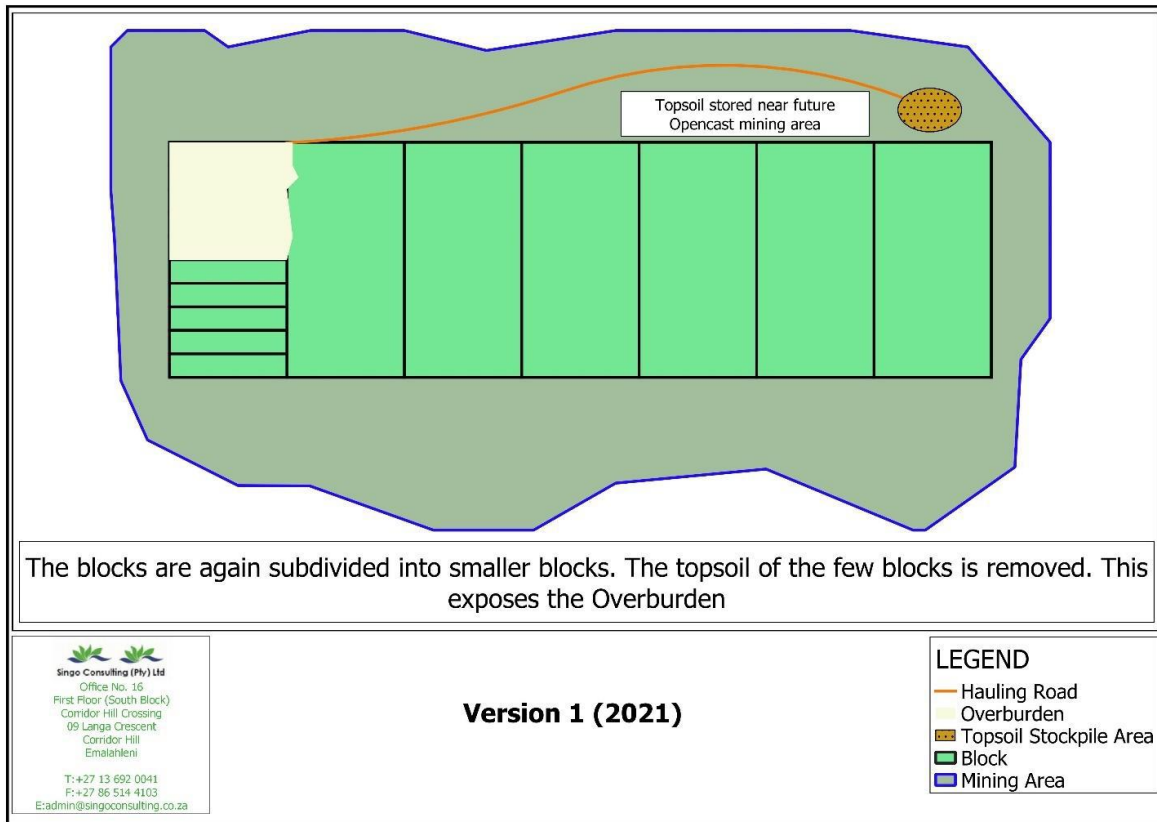


Figure 6: Topsoil removal (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)

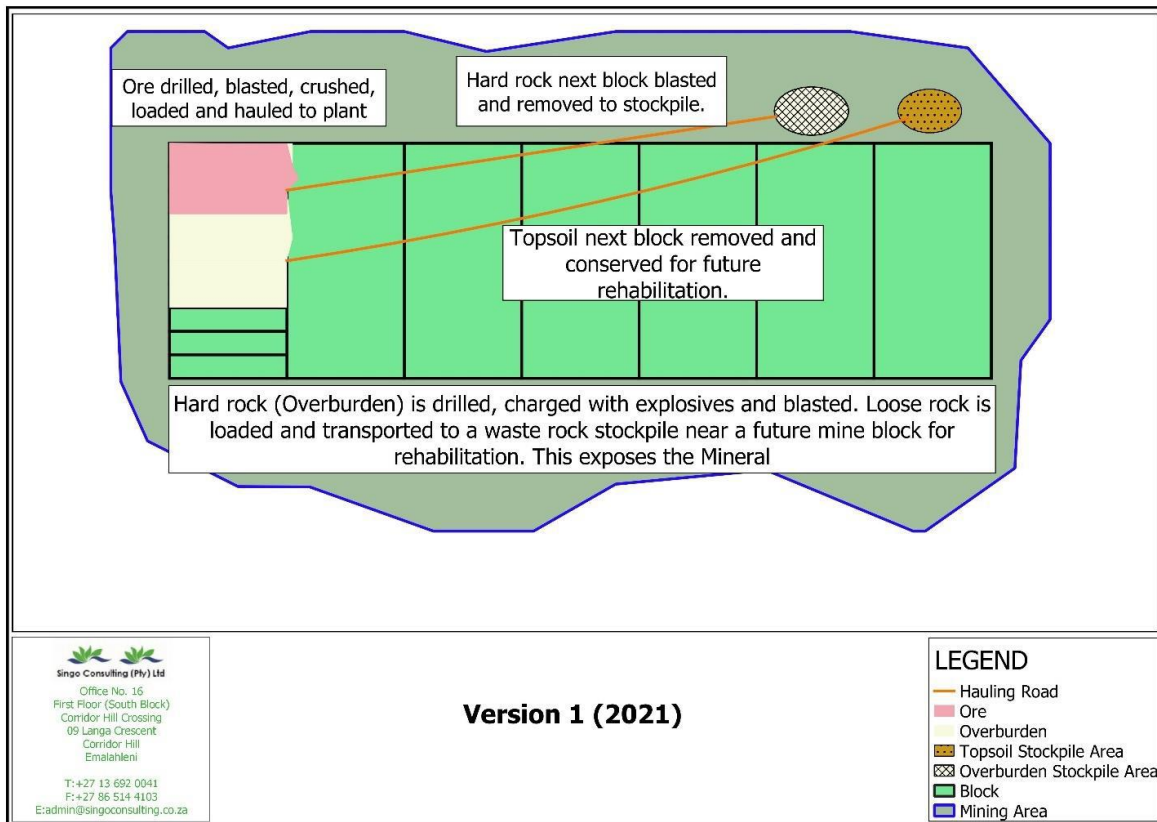


Figure 7: Overburden blasting and removal (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2021)

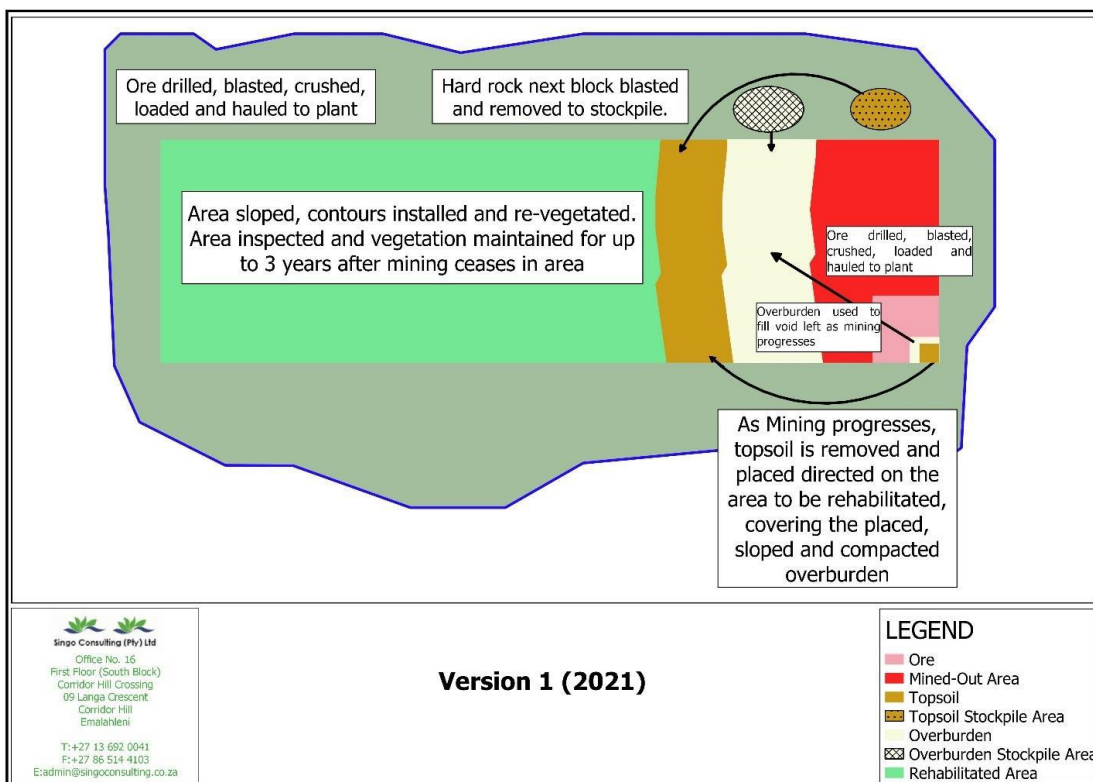


Figure 8: Backfilling and rehabilitation stage

Description of construction, operational, and decommissioning phases. The following section serves as a summary of the three phases which have been described in more detail in more details in section 2 of this document.

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	Free digging 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/free digging of hard overburden and stockpiling)
	6	Use and maintenance of haul roads.
	7	Extraction of Coal
	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)
Post-closure	16	Rehabilitation and post-closure monitoring

1.1 CONSTRUCTION PHASE

1. The mining activities will only take place during daylight hours. The following activities during the construction phase will be executed:
 - Refurbishing and Maintenance of existing access roads.
Temporarily fencing the site and fence signage.
 - Installing temporal site offices, security office, and ablution facilities.
 - Construction of stores yard, workshop, and maintenance area

- Construction and installation of bulk fuel storage
- Demarcating mine fleet hard park, staff, and visitors parking
- Construction of runoff settling dam
- Stripping and removal of existing topsoil and stockpiling
- Assembling and preparation of the screening plant

During the construction assessment phase, it is expected that, the main sources of impact will result due to the refurbishing of access road, construction of storage and maintenance area, assemblage and stripping of topsoil. The construction phase is commonly of a temporary nature with a definite beginning and end. Construction usually consists of a series of different operations, each with its own duration and potential for impacts.

1.2 OPERATIONAL PHASE

The operation phase will only take place during daylight hours. The proposed mining activity will involve/include the following activities:

- Assemblage and proper storage previously discarded topsoil
- Establishing the mining starting point
- Removing and stockpiling of topsoil;
- Construction of the runoff settling dam (water will also be used for dust suppression)
- Trenching around the mining footprint to ensure that stormwater is diverted into the runoff-settling dam.
- Excavation of the initial strip of the open cast mining (Contour strip mining)
- Excavation of coal commodity;
- Crushing, screening and stockpiling coal;
- Backfill rehabilitation concurrently as mine progress forward.

1.3 DECOMMISSIONING, REHABILITATION AND CLOSURE PHASE

The decommissioning and closure activities will only take place during daylight hours. The decommissioning phase is associated with activities related to the demolition of infrastructure and the rehabilitation of disturbed areas. The following activities are associated with the

decommissioning phase:

- Demolishing of stores yard, workshop, and maintenance area (rubble removed and safe disposal)
- Demolishing of bulk fuel storage (rubble removed and safe disposal)
- Remaining exposed excavated areas filled and levelled using overburden recovered from stockpiles;
- Levelling the area with waste coal and topping with topsoil.
- Top soiling replaced using topsoil recovered from stockpiles; and
- Removal of temporal site offices, security office and ablution facilities buildings and structures demolished, rubble removed and the area levelled;
- Disturbed land fertilized and prepared for re-vegetation.
- Seeding of land with indigenous species.
- Truck and shovel methods would be used during roll-over backfilling of cut/strips. Compaction and final top soiling will be conducted to bring the final desired topography. Finally seeding will be conducted in accordance with the seasonal precipitation to facilitate quick root establishment and therefore minimise erosion potential.

e.) Policy and Legislative Context

Table 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.
Constitution of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)	Everyone has the right to a safe environment	Social and environmental impact assessment were conducted, and potential measures are being outlined in the EMP.
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA)	The department of Mineral Resources is a custodian of minerals in South Africa. An Application for Prospecting has been logged and accepted.	A mining permit application was submitted to the DMRE, and due processes are followed.
National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA)	There are no aspects of heritage importance in the area.	This study has assessed the site, no evidence of heritage resources was observed.
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)	EIA regulations and guidelines are being followed throughout the application process.	This BA is being undertaken in terms of NEMA to determine any possible impacts on the environment and to undertake mitigation measures that reduce any potential harm to the environment. An application for an Environmental Authorisation is submitted to the DMRE with supporting documents. The EDTEA MP is consulted for comments.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA)	Waste generated from mining activities	Mitigation measure has been outlined to prevent, reduce, reuse or safe disposal of waste. The EDTEA MP is consulted for comments.
National Environmental Management Air Quality Act (act no. 39 of 2004)	Dust generated by mining activities.	Mitigation measure has been outlined to prevent, manage and mitigate dust from mining activities. The EDTEA MP is consulted for comments.

National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (act no. 10 of 2004) (NEMBA)	Biodiversity rich area	The area is located within the CBA, measures has been put in place in accordance with the act not to affect the agricultural resources. DAFF is consulted in this regard.
National Water Act (act no. 36 of 1998) (NWA)	There will be no abstraction of water from the watercourse or working within the water course.	This study has assessed the site, there is no evidence of water resources were observed. No need to apply for water use licence
The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (act no. 57 of 2003)	Biodiversity rich area	The area was scanned through the SANBI database of protected area. The area is not protected. DAFF & EDTEA is consulted in this regard.
National Forest Act (act no. 84 of 1998)	Biodiversity rich area	There area has been assessed, there are no protected trees. DAFF is consulted in this regard.
Municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)	Mining development within the area demarcated for fore	One of the key issues identified by the IDPs is to facilitate the landclaims. Municipal plans were used to identify relevant socio- economic information and spatial development information within which the area falls under. The District and Local municipality have been consulted.
Occupational Health and Safety Act: No 85 of 1993	Safety of workers and the community	Health and Safety are key components of any mining activity. Health and Safe measured are provided in this report. Measures included are in accordance with this Act. The DMRE is consulted in relation to health and safety.
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act: Act No 43 of 1983.	Biodiversity rich area	The area it is located within the CBA and Agricultural area, measures has been put in place in accordance with the act not to affect the biodiversity and agricultural resources. DAFF is consulted in this regard.
National Environmental Management: biodiversity Act 10 of 2004.	Biodiversity rich area	The area is located within the CBA, measures has been put in place in accordance with the act not to affect the agricultural resources. DAFF is consulted in this regard.
Environmental Conservation Act: No 73 of 1989.	Biodiversity rich area	Elements of this Act were used as a guideline for best practice. DAFF is consulted in this regard.

1.1 Environmental Authorization Process

1.1.1 Mineral and Petroleum Development Act

In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002), a Mining Permit must be issued prior to the commencement of any mining activities. As per Section 79(4)(a) and (b) of the MPRDA, the Applicant is required to conduct a Basic Assessment and submit an EMPR for approval as well as to notify in writing and consult with Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) within 90 days of acceptance of the application. The MPRDA also requires adherence with related legislation, chief amongst them is the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998, NEMA) and the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998, NWA).

Several amendments have been made to the MPRDA. These include, but are not limited to, the amendment of Section 102, concerning amendment of rights, permits, programmes and plans, to requiring the written permission of the Minister for any amendment or alteration; and the Section 5A(c) requirement that landowners or land occupiers receive twenty-one (21) days' written notice prior to any activities taking place on their properties. One of the most recent amendments requires all mining related activities to follow the full NEMA process as per the 2014 basic assessment Regulations (as amended), which came into effect on 8th of December 2014.

Section 27 of the MPRDA Amendment Act, Act 49 of 2008 indicates that a Mining Permit is exclusive, transferable, valid for two (2) years and may be renewed for three periods of which may not exceed one year. Any person who wishes to apply to the Minister for a mining permit must simultaneously apply for an environmental authorisation and must, subject to section 9, lodge the application.

1.1.2 National Environmental Management Act

82

The main aim of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA) is to provide for co-operative governance by establishing decision-making principles on matters affecting the environment. In terms of the NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations, the proponent is required to appoint an environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) to undertake the EIA as well as the public participation process. In South Africa, EIA became a legal requirement in 1997 with the promulgation of regulations under the Environmental Conservation Act (ECA). Subsequently, NEMA was passed in 1998. Section 24(2) of NEMA empowers the Minister and any MEC, with the concurrence of the Minister, to identify activities which must be considered, investigated, assessed, and reported on to the competent authority responsible for granting the relevant environmental authorization. On 21

April 2006 the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism promulgated regulations in terms of Chapter 5 of the NEMA.

The objective of the Regulations is to establish the procedures that must be followed in the consideration, investigation, assessment, and reporting of the activities that have been identified. The purpose of these procedures is to provide the competent authority with adequate information to make decisions which ensure that activities which may impact negatively on the environment to an unacceptable degree are not authorized, and that activities which are authorized are undertaken in such a manner that the environmental impacts are managed to acceptable levels.

The aim of the EIA process is to identify and assess the potential impacts associated with the proposed project and to develop measures through which potential negative biophysical and socio-economic impacts can be mitigated and positive benefits can be enhanced. The EIA will ensure that all issues are integrated into the lifecycle of the mining operation and its infrastructure. This will occur during the planning, construction, operation and decommissioning and site closure phases.

The EIA Report and the associated EMPR will indicate how the identified impacts will be avoided, mitigated and/or managed by setting environmental objectives and goals. The EMPR will further outline the implementation programme for the environmental objectives and goals. The EMPR is a legal requirement of the MPRDA and all mines, existing or new, are required to possess an approved EMPR prior to initiating any mining operations. The EMPR is legally binding, and the proponent is required to meet the requirements specified in the document.

The written decision called an Environmental Authorization, is a legal document setting out the conditions of the Authorization and the actions required to protect human health and the environment. Any affected party may appeal against the decision⁸³ contained in an Environmental Authorization. Appeals must be lodged with the Minister who considers appeals in terms of the relevant provisions of NEMA and the Environmental Regulations.

An important amendment to the NEMA (December 2014) Regulations is that the Department of Mineral Resources has been the responsible authority for approving and issuing of Environmental Authorizations under the NEMA for mining related activities. The Department of Environmental Affairs is the appeal authority for mining related Environmental Authorizations.

1.1.3 National Environmental Management: Waste Amendment Act

The Regulations pertaining to the NEMWA activities were published on 3rd of July 2009 in Government Gazette 32368 under GN 718. These were amended in August 2013 in Government Notice Regulation 921. Regulations regarding the planning and management of

residue stockpiles and residue deposits were published and commenced on 24 July 2015 in Government Notice Regulation 632 and the List of waste management activities that have or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the environment were amended on the same date by Government Notice Regulation 921. As per this list the following is of important to note:

- ❖ Category A: (15) The establishment or reclamation of a residue stockpile or residue deposit resulting from activities which require a mining permit or mining permit, in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).
- Category B: (11) The establishment or reclamation of a residue stockpile or residue deposit resulting from activities which require a mining right, exploration right or production right in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).

On the 2nd of June 2014 the National Environmental Management: Waste Amendment Act came into force. Of importance for mining activities is that according to this amendment, waste resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying, and physical and chemical treatment of minerals is classified as Hazardous Waste. Waste is accordingly no longer governed by the MPRDA but is subject to all the provisions of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (NEMWA). Section 16 of the NEMWA must also be considered which states as follows:

“A holder of waste must, within the holder’s power, take all reasonable measures to:

- ❖ Avoid the generation of waste and where such generation cannot be avoided, to minimize the toxicity and amounts of waste that are generated.
- ❖ Reduce, re-use, recycle and recover waste.
- ❖ Where waste must be disposed of, ensure that the waste is treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.
- ❖ Manage the waste in such a manner that it does not endanger health or the environment or cause a nuisance through noise, odours, or visual impacts.
- ❖ Prevent any employee or any person under his or her supervision from contravening the Act.
- ❖ Prevent the waste from being used for unauthorized purposes.

These general principles of responsible waste management are incorporated into the requirements in the EMPR to be implemented for this project.

Schedule 3: Defined Wastes have been broken down into two categories: Category A being hazardous wastes and category B being general wastes. Under Category A (hazardous wastes) the act makes allowance for “wastes resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying, and physical and chemical treatment of minerals”.

To understand the implications of this it is important to ensure that the definitions of all the relevant terminologies are defined:

- ❖ Hazardous waste: means “any waste that contains organic or inorganic elements or compounds that may, owing to the inherent physical, chemical, or toxicological characteristic of that waste, have a detrimental impact on health and the environment and includes hazardous substances, materials or objects within business waste, residue deposits and residue stockpiles.
- ❖ Residue deposits: means “any residue stockpile remaining at the termination, cancellation or expiry of a prospecting right, mining right, mining permit, exploration right or production right.
- ❖ Residue stockpile: means “any debris, discard, tailings, slimes, screening, slurry, waste rock, foundry sand, mineral processing plant waste, ash or any other product derived from or incidental to a mining operation and which is stockpiled, stored or accumulated within the mining area for potential re-use, or which is disposed of, by the holder of a mining right, mining permit or, production right or an old order right, including historic mines and dumps created before the implementation of this Act.

Various regulations have been drafted in support of the NEMWA, as discussed below:

- ❖ Proposed Regulations regarding the planning and management of waste from a prospecting, mining, exploration, or production operations (2014):
- ❖ Chapter 2, Section 3 states the identification and assessment of any environmental impacts, including those on groundwater, arising from waste must be done as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) conducted in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No.107 of 1998) (hereafter referred to as the NEMA). The pollution control barrier system shall be defined by the (a) Waste Classification and Management Regulations (2013); (b) National Norms and Standards for the Assessment of Wastes for Landfill Disposal (2013); and (c) National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill (2013).
- ❖ Waste Characterization must be done in terms of physical and chemical composition as well as content. The classification must be done in terms of the health and safety classification and the environmental classification.

Proposed Regulations to exclude a waste stream or a portion of a waste stream from the definition of a waste (2014):

This regulation will give the holder of the right the opportunity to exclude a waste stream, or a portion of a waste stream from the definition of a waste. Chapter 2, Section 4 of this Regulation, Sub-section (1) states that any portion of a waste generated from a source listed in Category A of Schedule 2 of the NEMWA, may be excluded from being defined as hazardous on demonstration that such portion of waste is non-hazardous in accordance with the Waste Management and Classification Regulations of 2013. The application process will be in the form of a prescribed process and application must be made to the Minister. This Regulation is however not yet in force. National Norms and Standards for the assessment of waste for landfill disposal (23 August 2013): These norms and standards prescribe the requirements for the assessment of waste prior to disposal to landfill. The aim of the waste classification tests is to characterize the material to be deposited or stored in terms of the above-mentioned waste classification guidelines set by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).

The outcomes of the tests provide the necessary information in terms of:

- ❖ Identification of chemical substances present in the waste.
- ❖ Determination of the total concentrations (TC) and leachable concentrations (LC) of the elements and chemical substances that have been identified in the waste and that are specified in Section 6 of the above-mentioned Regulations. The obtained TC and LC values of the waste material will be compared to the threshold limits for total concentrations (TCT limits) and leachable concentrations (LCT limits) specified in Section 6 of the above-mentioned Regulations. Based on the TC and LC values of the elements and chemical substances in the waste exceeding the corresponding TCT and LCT limits respectively, the specific type of waste for disposal to landfill will be determined in terms of Section 7 of the Regulations.

1.1.4 The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 86

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004, NEMBA), “provides for: the management and conservation of South Africa’s biodiversity within the framework of the NEMA; the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection; the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources; the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bio-prospecting involving indigenous biological resources; the establishment and functions of a South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI); and for matters conducted therewith”.

In terms of the Biodiversity Act, the applicant has a responsibility for: The conservation of endangered ecosystems and restriction of activities according to categorization of the area (not just by listed activity as specified in the EIA regulations): Promote the application of appropriate environmental management tools in order to ensure integrated environmental management of

activities thereby ensuring that all developments within the area are in line with ecological sustainable development and protection of biodiversity.

Limit further loss of biodiversity and conserve endangered ecosystems

Regulations published under the NEMBA also provide a list of protected species, according to the Act (GNR 151 dated 23 February 2007, as amended in GNR 1187 dated 14 December 2007). Section 57 of NEMBA identifies restricted activities involving threatened or protected species. Restricted activities include the gathering, collecting, cutting, uprooting, damaging or destroy a listed species.

1.1.5 The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act

The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003) (NEMPAA) serves to: “provide for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa’s biological biodiversity and its natural landscapes and seascape; for the establishment of a national register of all national, provincial and local protected areas; for the management of those areas in accordance with national norms and standards; for intergovernmental co-operation and public consultation in matters concerning protected areas; for the continued existence, governance and functions of South African National Parks; and for matters in connection therewith.

The objectives of this Act are –

- ❖ To provide, within the framework of the national legislation, including the National Environmental Management Act, for the declaration and management of protected areas.
- ❖ To provide for co-operation governance in the declaration and management of protected areas.
- ❖ To affect a national system of protected areas in South Africa as part of a strategy to manage and conserve its biodiversity.
- ❖ To provide for a diverse and representative network of protected areas on state land, private land, communal land, and marine water.
- ❖ To promote sustainable utilization of protected areas for the benefit of people, in a manner that would preserve the ecological character of such areas.
- ❖ To promote participation of local communities in the management of protected areas, when appropriate
- ❖ To provide for the continued existence of South African National Parks.

1.1.6 National Water Act

The National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) (NWA) makes provision for two types of application for water use licenses, namely individual applications, and compulsory applications. The NWA also provides that the responsible authority may require an assessment by the Applicant of the likely effect of the proposed license on the resource quality, and that such assessment be subject to the EIA regulations. A person may use water if the use is-

- ❖ Permissible as a continuation of an existing lawful water use (ELWU).
- ❖ Permissible in terms of a general Authorization (GA).
- ❖ Permissible under Schedule 1.
- ❖ Authorized by a licensed.

The NWA defines 11 water uses. A water use may only be undertaken if authorized. Water users are required to register certain water uses that took place on the date of registration, irrespective of whether the use was lawful or not.

Section 21 of the National Water Act 1998 lists the following 11 water uses which can only be legally undertaken through the water use Authorization issued by the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS):

- (a) Taking water from a water resource.
- (b) Storing water.
- (c) Impeding or diverting the flow of water in a watercourse.
- (d) Engaging in a stream flow reduction activity contemplated in Section 36.
- (e) Engaging in a controlled activity identified as such in Section 37(1) or declared under Section 38(1). 88
- (f) Discharging waste or water containing waste into a water resource through a pipe, canal, sewer, sea outfall or other conduits.
- (g) Disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource.
- (h) Disposing in any manner of water which contains waste from, or which has been heated in, any industrial or power generation process.
- (i) Altering the bed, banks, course or characteristics of a watercourse.
- (j) Removing, discharging or disposing of water found underground if it is necessary for the efficient continuation of an activity or for the safety of people.
- (k) Using water for recreational purposes.

In terms of the National Water Act, no Water Use License has been applied for this project. DWS was engaged about this project so they can direct us whether it is viable or not to apply for water use license.

1.1.7 Mine, Health and Safety Act

The Mine Health and Safety Act 29 of 1996 intends:

- to provide for protection of the health and safety of employees and other persons at mines and, for that purpose -
- to promote a culture of health and safety;
- to provide for the enforcement of health and safety measures;
- to provide for appropriate systems of employee, employer and State participation in health and safety matters;
- to establish representative tripartite institutions to review legislation, promote health and enhance properly targeted research;
- to provide for effective monitoring systems and inspections, investigations and inquiries to improve health and safety;
- to promote training and human resources development;
- to regulate employers' and employees' duties to identify hazards and eliminate, control and minimize the risk to health and safety;
- to entrench the right to refuse to work in dangerous conditions; and
- to give effect to the public international law obligations of the Republic relating to mining health and safety; and
- to provide for matters connected therewith.

89

1.1.8 National Heritage Resources Act

The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (NHRA) stipulates that cultural heritage resources may not be disturbed without authorization from the relevant heritage authority. Section 34(1) of the NHRA states that, "no person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority" The NHRA is utilized as the basis for the identification, evaluation, and management of heritage resources and in the case of CRM those resources specifically impacted on by development as stipulated in Section 38 of NHRA, and those developments administered through NEMA, MPRDA and the DFA legislation. In the latter cases the feedback from the relevant heritage resources authority is required by the State and Provincial Departments managing these Acts before any authorizations are granted for development.

The last few years have seen a significant change towards the inclusion of heritage assessments as a major component of Environmental Impacts processes required by NEMA and MPRDA. This change requires us to evaluate the Section of these Acts relevant to heritage (Fourie, 2008b).

The NEMA 23(2)(b) states that an integrated environmental management plan should, "...identify, predict, and evaluate the actual and potential impact on the environment, socio-economic conditions, and cultural heritage". A study of subsections (23)(2)(d), (29)(1)(d), (32)(2)(d) and (34)(b) and their requirements reveals the compulsory inclusion of the identification of cultural resources, the evaluation of the impacts of the proposed activity on these resources, the identification of alternatives and the management procedures for such cultural resources for each of the documents noted in the Environmental Regulations. A further important aspect to be taken account of in the Regulations under NEMA is the Specialist Report requirements laid down in Section 33 (Fourie, 2008b).

MPRDA defines 'environment' as it is in the NEMA and therefore acknowledges cultural resources as part of the environment. Section 39(3)(b) of this Act specifically refers to the evaluation, assessment, and identification of impacts on all heritage resources as identified in Section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act that are to be impacted on by activities governed by the MPRDA. Section 40 of the same Act requires the consultation with any State Department administering any law that has relevance on such an application through Section 39 of the MPRDA. This implies the evaluation of Heritage Assessment Reports in Environmental Management Plans or Programmes by the relevant heritage authorities (Fourie, 2008b).

The NHRA identifies 5 activities that require a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA). A HIA is the process to be followed to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources.

An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

1. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line, canal etc.) exceeding 300 m in length.
2. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length.
3. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000 m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof.
4. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m².
5. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority.

South African Heritage Resource Agency has been consulted for this project so they can have an input to the proposed application.

f.) Need and desirability of the proposed activities.

Sustainable development

South Africa is a signatory to the sustainable development (SD) resolutions. It is described by the Brundland report as the “development that meets the current needs of the present generations, without compromising the needs of the future generations. Furthermore, the concept of SD strives for the balance between society, economy, and environment. The diagram below illustrates how SD show be perceived. The “three overlapping cycles” model of sustainable development (see diagram below) where the economy, environment and society are equally considered for any development.

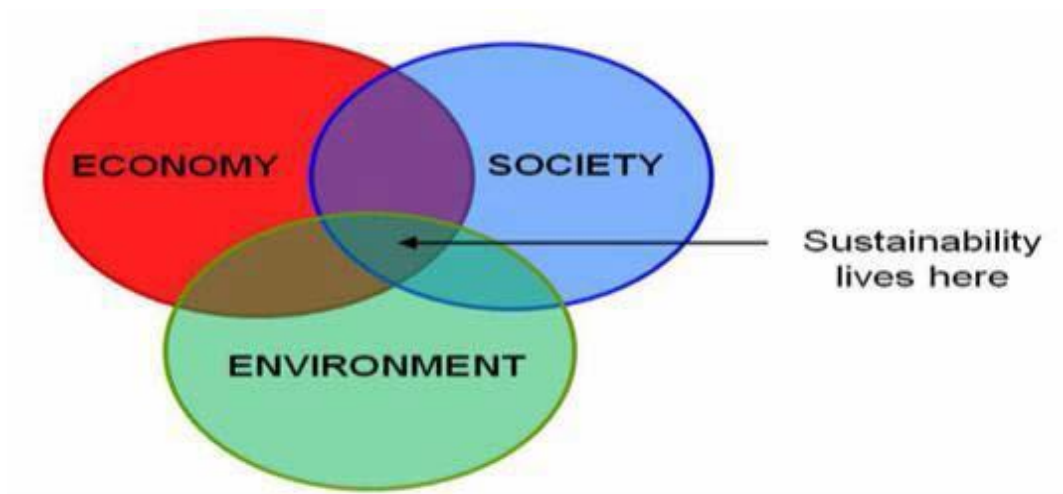


Diagram 1: The sustainability model that drives application

Moreover, SD goals are aimed at eradicating poverty, decent work, and economic growth as well as industrial and infrastructure development.

i.) Mining and Biodiversity Guidelines

The Mining and Biodiversity Guidelines (2013) 2 state that: “Sustainable development is enshrined in South Africa’s Constitution and laws. The need to sustain biodiversity is directly or indirectly referred to in several Acts, not least the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004) (here as the Biodiversity Act) and is fundamental to the notion

of sustainable development. International guidelines and commitments as well as national policies and strategies are important in creating a shared vision for sustainable development in South Africa”.

DMRE, as custodian of South Africa’s mineral resources, is tasked with enabling the sustainable development of these resources. This includes giving effect to the constitutional requirement to “prevent pollution and ecological degradation; promote conservation; and secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development”.

ii.) Environmental desirability

iii.) The proposed area is located within the proposed site is characterised by summer rainfall with very dry winters. Temperature fluctuations generally correspond with those of the rainfall patterns of the proposed area, which makes it convenient to effectively mine throughout the year. Overall desirability

Coal mining is an important mineral resource used to strengthen the community development. The mining operation will help to boost the economy of the Local Municipality. Many local people will be hired during the lifetime of the project. The services required can also be sourced locally depending on their availability thus growing the economy of the area.

The broader socio-economic benefits of the project include employment, skills development, local economic development, and increased business development for the area generally. While the project is small in operation, the production of high-quality coal will assist the construction sector in the area in terms of service delivery and local economic development.

iv.) Advantages

- SA has abundant coal reserves
- Coal-fired power stations are reliable
- SA coal resources are at shallow depth, hence the low mining cost
- South Africa's infrastructure to generate electricity from coal is well-established
- Burning coal is the most cost-effective and energy-efficient way of generating electricity

v.) Disadvantages

- Coal has the most waste problems of all energy sources. Waste includes sulphur and nitrogen oxides, organic compounds, greenhouse gases and a lot of ash
- South Africa's coal fields are concentrated in Mpumalanga, which limits the location options for power stations

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

a.) Open cast mining (preferred alternative) vs. underground mining

- The open cast mining method is used when deposits of commercially useful minerals or rock are found near the surface, where the overburden is relatively thin, or the material is structurally unsuitable for tunnelling.
- Underground mining is used where the mineral occurs deep below the surface and the overburden is thick.
- Open cast mining of the coal has been identified as the most cost-effective method to produce the desired coal as it is found near the surface, with only a narrow layer of overburden that needs to be removed.
- The geology of the area and depth of coal to be mined is structurally unsuitable for tunnelling.
- The open cast mining method will not produce any residual waste to be disposed of. Due to the location of the proposed coal proposed mines, the potential impact on the surrounding environment is expected to be insignificant. It is proposed that all mining-related infrastructure be contained in the boundary of the mining area.

b.) 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 in-proposed mine crusher plant, temporary weigh bridge and chemical toilet, with off-site vehicle and equipment servicing (at the applicant's existing workshop). 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 must 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.

- Permanent infrastructure will entail the construction of an office building with ablution facilities, installation of a septic tank to be connected to the ablution facilities, installation of a permanent weigh bridge and permanent crusher plant.
- 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 to establish this infrastructure, lengthen the period required for rehabilitation as well as increase the rehabilitation cost as the permanent infrastructure will either 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.

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

- Provincial roads (R544): The existing access road of the farm connects to the provincial road passing the property to the eastern side (R544) It is proposed that this road be used by trucks transporting material from the proposed mine to the clients as it will prevent trucks having to turn from a farm entrance onto the local road, thereby minimising the potential impact on traffic.
- National road (N4): The turning of trucks transporting material from the mining area to clients onto the N4 is not considered here, since the N4 is approximately 3.3 km south away from the project area. To minimise the impact the activity may have on traffic, it is proposed that this option is not implemented, and the alternative provincial road (as mentioned above) be used as access road to and from the proposed mining permit.

g.) Motivation for the overall preferred site, activities and technology alternative.

Mining is important for economic development, to construct durable, modern structures,

employment creation and revenue collection.

The preferred site was chosen, as it will result in minimal adverse socio-economic impacts and a level of environmental impacts that can be managed and rehabilitated through effective EMP and rehabilitation plan implementation. The technology to be used, involve mechanical removal of gravel using an excavator, on site screening and loading of materials with a front-end loader, was deemed the most feasible technology for the purpose of mining operation. Minimal infrastructure will result in cheaper and more effective rehabilitation upon mine closure.

The methods to be used have been determined in the design phase and have considered potential environmental impacts when identifying the preferred methods.

The proposed site earmarked for the mining of the coal will include the opencast. The proposed site was identified as the preferred alternative due to the following reasons:

- The site offers the sought-after resource.
- The mining impacts can be contained to one area.
- The mining area can be reached by an existing access road gravel road which extends from the unnamed tar road which joins the regional road R 544. No new road infrastructure needs to be constructed.
- The open cast mining of the coal has been identified as the most effective method to produce the desired coal. The potential impacts on the surrounding environment, associated with open cast mining, is deemed to be of low significance.
- The general waste produced on-site will be contained in sealed refuse bins to be transported to the local municipal landfill site.
- As equipment maintenance and servicing will be done at an off-site workshop, the amount of hazardous waste to be produced at the site will be minimal and mainly because of accidental oil or diesel spillages.
- Contaminated soil will be removed to the depth of the spillage and contained in sealed bins until removed from site by a hazardous waste-handling contractor to be disposed of at a registered hazardous waste handling site.

h.) Full description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred alternatives within the site

(NB!! – 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, and the consideration of alternatives to the initially proposed site layout.)

(i) Details of the development footprint alternatives considered

With reference to the site plan provided as Figure 2 and the location of the individual activities on site, 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; and
- (f) the option of not implementing the activity.

(a) The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity

The proposed coal mine will take place on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS. All infrastructures and activities will take place on the aforementioned site.

Quality coal is evenly distributed over the entire area. Hence, there is no alternative location of the proposed mining permit. This is also proven by the existing mines such as Inyathi Engineering and illegal mines.

b.) The type of activity to be undertaken

Other activity alternatives have therefore not been considered as the sole purpose of the proposed project is to mine from the section of the site. The only other activity required to be assessed in terms of NEMA is the “do-nothing” alternative.

The application is for mining permit and alternatives were considered. The proposed site is the only land that is within reasonable reach to the applicant.

c) The design or layout of the activity

The location of the infrastructure will be determined based on the location of the mining activities. All infrastructure will be temporary and/or mobile. The site layout will be determined by considering both spatial and practical mining operation aspects. The proposed layout and temporary nature of the mining activity and associated infrastructure will be implemented with the aim to reduce substantial impacts on the area.

d.) The technology to be used in the activity

The technology used in a mining project is determined by the shape, position, and orientation of the mineral resource, with the technology alternative for gravel mining being restricted to the use of excavator, bulldozer and tipper truck, water cart and hauling vehicles (trucks/ 4x4 bakkies

The topsoil will be removed and stockpiled for rehabilitation and the gravel material mined will be stockpiled and sold as building sand. No sand washing will be required thus no infrastructure (wash plant and associated infrastructure) will be required onsite.

The mining methods will include blasting with Nonex Cartridge to loosen the hard rock (overburden) when necessary. Nonex™ is not high explosives. It is a pyrotechnic composition (low explosives) that breaks rock by generating tensile force through rapid gas expansion in a sealed (steamed) drill hole

Nonex™ RBC's Compared to Conventional Explosives

Particulars	Conventional Explosives	Nonex Cartridge
Environmental effect	Adverse Effects – Landslides, crevasses in earth strata, tunnel collapse etc.	No adverse effect.
Fly Rock	High velocity, uncontrolled, fly rocks up to 500metres	Controllable low velocity fly rocks up to 50m
Shockwave	Supersonic shock wave with significant damage	No shock wave
Dust levels	High level of dust produced by crushing effect.	Minimal dust due to better fragmentation.
Vibrations	High level vibrations – unfit for use in built up areas	Low vibrations – ideal for built up areas/sensitive projects
UN Hazard Division	1.1	1.3C
Functions on	Detonation	Deflagrating
Reaction speed	3,000 -10,000 m/sec.	300 – 1000 m/sec.
Pressure	1200 GPa	450 MPa
Working principle	Produces SHOCK WAVE, resulting in Blast and Shattering effect	NO SHOCK WAVE- Produces gases only which split the rock.
Safety Distance	Minimum 500m	Average 100m
Noxious fumes	Underground mines – 3 hour re-entry time	30 minutes re-entry time

Figure 9: Different Blasting methods compared

e.) the operational aspects of the activity;

The timing of implementing mining programme will commence as soon as the permit is granted by the DMRE, the landowner, interested and affected parties will be notified about the mining programme to ensure a satisfactory working and adhering relationship.

f.) The option of not implementing the activity

The 'no-go' alternative is the option of not undertaking mining permit activities on the project site. The no-go option assumes the site remains in its current state. The no go alternative would result in no impacts on the social and biophysical environment.

The Project Manager and Safety Officers shall ensure that all "no go" areas are demarcated and that no unauthorised entry, litter, stockpiling, dumping or storage of equipment or materials shall be allowed within the demarcated "no go" areas. Once mining activities within an area has been completed and the area has been rehabilitated and re-vegetated, it shall be considered a "no go" area.

The option of not implementing the activity has been considered. It also assumes that the high possibility of this activity to lead to socio-economic gains will not be realised and, therefore the option of not implementing the activity will not be pursued at this stage.

The proposed area is characterised by subsidence, which is defined as the sinking of the ground because of underground material movement. Subsidence can be natural which is when cohesive soils such as clay and silt shrink and swell depending on their moisture content, and it is also caused by the removal of water, oil, natural gas, or mineral resources out of the ground by pumping, fracking, or mining activities (underground mining mainly).

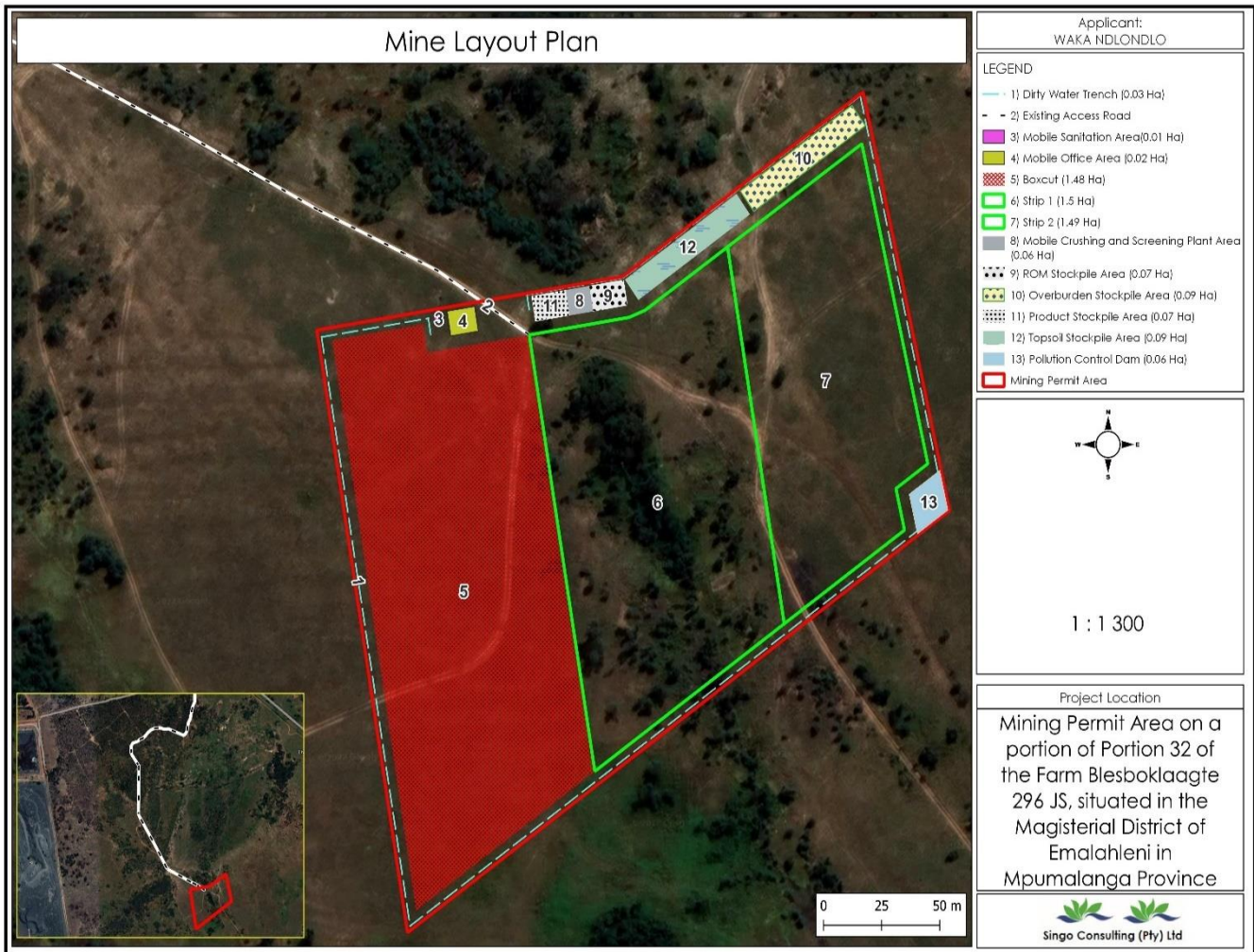


Figure 10: Mine layout plan for the proposed project area

(ii) Details of Details of the Public Participation Process Followed

The Public Participation Process (PPP) has been structured to provide I&APs with an opportunity to gain more knowledge about the proposed project, to provide input through the review of documents/reports, and to voice any issues or concern at various stages throughout the EIA process. This process includes all I&AP's (e.g. directly affected landowners, national-, provincial- and local authorities, and local communities etc.).

The Public Participation Process (PPP) was conducted in terms of Chapter 6 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998).

The Public Participation Process conducted to date is summarised below, please refer to Appendix C for a detailed Public Consultation Report

Table 6: Summary of the PPP undertaken to date

Task	Details	Date
I&AP notification		
I&AP identification	<p>An I&AP database was developed for the project by establishing the jurisdiction of organisations, individuals, and businesses in proximity to the project site or within an interest in the proposed development.</p> <p>The database of I&APs includes the landowner, the adjacent landowners, relevant district and local municipal officials, relevant national and provincial government officials, and organisations. This database is being augmented via chain referral during the BA process and will be continually updated as new I&APs are identified throughout the project lifecycle. The current list of potential I&APs is attached.</p>	Continuous process
Site notices	A3 Site notices were placed at strategic points to inform the general public, I&APs of the proposed project and the PPP. Photos of the site notices have been included in Photo 6	28 July 2022
Media Adverts	Newspaper advert on Witbank News	22 July 2022
Comments received	The comments received from the landowners, government officials and others	Continuous
Comment on DBAR	All the relevant stakeholders will be notified of the availability of the DBAR.	23 August 2022 to 21 September 2022
Public meeting	Meeting of all interested parties	To be confirmed

a. Notification of I&APs

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 I&APs, an opportunity to understand what the project is about, and affords them an opportunity to make valuable contributions towards the basic assessment process.

I&AP 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 during the basic assessment Process is to afford the I&APs with an opportunity to comment and provide valuable inputs during the planning phase of the project.

The project timelines have been developed on the section below.

- ❖ **Announcement of the project:** 22 July 2022
- ❖ **Review of Draft BAR & EMPr:** 31st of August 2022 to the 30th of September 2022

Stakeholders will be given 30 days to review the DBAR & BAR, from the first day they received it. Engagement of I&APs was done through publishing of newspaper, site notice, emails, one-on-one consultation, and phone calls. On-site notices were placed at the turn off from the roads onto the property, as well as on the fence of the property facing the residents of the adjacent community, to advertise the project. The notices were extended to the local public libraries namely, **Lynville Public Library (Vector Road, Lynville, eMalahleni, 1034, South Africa), Klarinet Public Library (Blesboklaagte 296-Js, eMalahleni, South Africa)** as well as **eMalahleni Local Municipality (Mandela Street eMalahleni 1034).**

A consultation meeting was held on the 15th of July 2022 with the Speaker of eMalahleni Local Municipality and his co-worker as well as the ward councilor of ward 15 via Microsoft teams (See Appendix 12). A consultation meeting was held on the 28th of July 2022 at the Klarinet Ext 6 in the eMalahleni Local Municipality with eMalahleni Local Municipality representatives to notify them about the new proposed mining project.

The proofs of the meetings attended are attached o


The landowner was identified through windeed search.

- ❖ The benefits of the online stakeholder engagement platform include:
- ❖ Ability to create a dedicated project-specific online platform to enable easy access to project-related information.
- ❖ Ability to reach a wider audience, allowing more widespread consultation for major infrastructure projects.

- ❖ Allowing stakeholders and I&APs the opportunity to engage on a project without leaving their office or home.
- ❖ Enabling stakeholders and I&APs to register their interest in a project (for inclusion on the project database), and automatically gaining access to comprehensive project documentation.
- ❖ Enabling the EAP to maintain a complete database of I&APs through maintaining a record of persons accessing the online stakeholder consultation platform.
- ❖ Enabling the EAP and stakeholders/I&APs to meet virtually.

Friday 22 July 2022, Witbank News • Nuus Community | Gemeenskap 11

"IF I HAD MY TIME OVER I WOULD DO THE SAME AGAIN. SO WOULD ANY MAN WHO DARES CALL HIMSELF A MAN."



Warm donasies op Mandeladag

Industrial Health Medical Screening Services (IHMISS) is 'n beroepsgeondheidsmaatskappy wat jaarliks reëlings tref om terug te gee aan die gemeenskap. Vanjaar het die organisasie se Mandeladag-projekte tensels gegroei.

Hul span het sowat vier maande gelede begin brei aan mummies, babaklere en klein sekkatte vir babas wat vroeg gebore is. Die sekkat-projek behels 'n klein sekkat wat uit hawelvol gebore is. "Die tensels van die sekkat stimuleer die gevoel van die naelating in die baarmoeder en dit is bewys dat van die vroeggebore babatjies wat een van die sekkatjies by hulle het, se hartklop verbeter," het Marcia Keen, kantoorbestuurder van die emalahleeni-tak, gesê.


Lede van IHMISS het na Witbank Hospitaal gegaan en van die sekkatte uitgedeel vir moeders van babas wat vroeg gebore is. Die atmosfeer was gevul met dankbaarheid. Die organisasie het ook mummies gegee aan bejaardes by die Suid-Afrikaanse Vrouefederasie Immergroen Tehuis vir Bejaardes. "Om dankie te sê aan 'n gemeenskap wat ons elke dag ondersteun en ook 'n verskil te maak ten goede, al is dit ook om net iemand te laat glimlag ook 'n lekker warm muisie vir winterdae wat nog bitter koud kan word. Dit is die motivering vir Industrial Health Medical Screening Services se 2022 Mandeladag-projekte. Dit is ons hoop dat Industrial Health se geskenkies hierdie Mandeladag

DID YOU KNOW

Mandela had a cameo role in Sipho Mokoena's 1992 biopic *Mandela X*. He played a teacher reading Malcolm X's famous speech to a room full of Soweto school kids. He refused to say the words "by any means necessary" so Lee cut back to footage of Mokoena X to close out the film.

Orphanage gets blessed

Thembeni Home of Hope outreach programme on Mandela day, and it turned out better than expected. The home received a special visit from Njabulo Mhlaka, one of the Emalahleeni Teens finalists and friends from the community to assist with the handing over of food parcels and clothes, cooking meals and doing dishes. Pick n Pay also donated everything from clothes and shoes to meat and maize meal amongst other groceries, feeding a total of 44 hungry mouths. "It was a great success, and we fed so many hungry children, the help of the community and the support of Pick n Pay, this day would certainly make Madiba proud," said one of the community members.



Mr Emalahleeni teen finalist Njabulo Mhlaka.

Industrial Health Medical Screening Services se span by die Suid-Afrikaanse Vrouefederasie Immergroen Tehuis vir Bejaardes, (van links, voor): Sr. Ria Keen, Kgomotso Lekalaka, Angetelwe van der Walt en Elma Meiring agter.

'Hope is here' en 'South African Community Crime Watch' (SACCW) 'Jabez Food Bank' het 150 mummies ontvang van IHMISS, 200 Bybels van 'Hope is here' en 200 brode van SACCW. Een ding is vir seker, die stad se ander het gestraal op Mandeladag met goedhartigheid deur organisasies van oratorat wat wys hoeveel hul gemeenskap vir hulle beteken.

'Hope is here' en 'South African Community Crime Watch' (SACCW) 'Jabez Food Bank' het 150 mummies ontvang van IHMISS, 200 Bybels van 'Hope is here' en 200 brode van SACCW. Een ding is vir seker, die stad se ander het gestraal op Mandeladag met goedhartigheid deur organisasies van oratorat wat wys hoeveel hul gemeenskap vir hulle beteken.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FOR MINING PERMIT AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION APPLICATION

ISIZULU

haciso xaizala solungelo ukuba amalaha: I **Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd** lida lida isicelo eMingweni Wezobuso Namakwa (DMRE Ref: MP 30/S/17/3/13284 MP) ngobuso yakuba amalaha kwiingame yensengayo ye-52 yePalasi **Bhebekele 296 JS**, ezandleni yeFunda **uMalahleeni eMalahleeni** eNtshona-ntshona.

haciso xaizala ngobuso ukuba amalaha kwiingame yensengayo ye-52 yePalasi **Bhebekele 296 JS**, ezandleni yeFunda **uMalahleeni eMalahleeni** eNtshona-ntshona.

haciso xaizala ngobuso ukuba amalaha kwiingame yensengayo ye-52 yePalasi **Bhebekele 296 JS**, ezandleni yeFunda **uMalahleeni eMalahleeni** eNtshona-ntshona.

haciso xaizala ngobuso ukuba amalaha kwiingame yensengayo ye-52 yePalasi **Bhebekele 296 JS**, ezandleni yeFunda **uMalahleeni eMalahleeni** eNtshona-ntshona.

INVITATION TO COMMENT

Registration as Interested & Affected Party: As part of the EIA process, more especially the Public Participation Process (PPP) for the proposed project, Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP) are invited to register and kindly submit any comments or concerns to reach **Misa Valentinus Mhlaka** using the contact details provided below. The public are also invited to review and comment on the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) and Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR). The draft BARR & EMPR will be available for review for 30 days calendar period from 21st of August 2022 to the 21st of September 2022. This report will be available at **Liyeville Public Library (Vector Road, Lyeville, eMalahleeni, 9334, South Africa), Wainet Public Library (Bhebekele 296 JS, eMalahleeni, South Africa) and eMalahleeni Local Municipality (Mandela Street, eMalahleeni 9334)** a soft copy upon request from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, using the EAP's contact details below.

Comments on the DBAR & EMPR should be submitted no later than the 21st of September 2022. For more information, to register as Interested or Affected Party, please contact:-

CONSULTANT

APPLICANT

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd

Office No. 307, 5 Bafalaka Street, Tsoelike Park Ext. 2, eMalahleeni (9334), 1040
Contact person: Misa Valentinus Mhlaka
Tel No: +27 13 6920 041
Fax No: +27 13 614 103
Cell No: +27 81 813 0654
Email: valentin@singoconsulting.co.za

40 Benjamin Berman, Dushu Park
eMalahleeni, 1034
Contact person: Misa Valentinus Mhlaka
Tel No: +27 13 6920 041
Fax No: +27 86 1144 103
Email: linda@wakeup.com

EMALAHLENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE: SIYANOBHA INTEGRATED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - UNOCCUPIED BDP HOUSES

Notice is hereby given to invite all the under-mentioned beneficiaries to visit the Human Settlements Department of the eMalahleeni Municipality, 3rd Floor, with regard to unoccupied houses at Siyanobha Township.

ID NUMBER	SURNAME	NAMES	PREVIOUS ADDRESS	SIYANOBA STRAND NO
9104650157801	MINGOZEMBU	PRINCESS NOMVULA	WITBANK XB	7627
8512101802084	SELABA	MARIEA O. MASABANE		2828
851220819086	NGONGO	MANGI A.	1562 MASABANE	2827
779164020087	MABABA	B. LEONIE	586 HILANDKAPLE X2	3901
700125274088	MONGELA	N. PHILEMON	P1428 CONDOMINIUM	3902
8807845490801	MHLANGU	S.L. MPELELI	P1428 CONDOMINIUM	3902
7304246215082	MHISO	SPHOKOLELA	P2708 CONDOMINIUM	3950
851220758086	MHAMBILE	T. JUDITH	P2708 CONDOMINIUM	3950
9012301214882	MALAZA	METHWE	P268 CONDOMINIUM	3924

The above listed beneficiaries are requested to urgently report to the eMalahleeni Offices within 21 working days from the date of publication of this notice. Failure to report to the above-mentioned offices will result in Submission of the listed beneficiaries being withdrawn from the Housing Subsidy System and the allocations revoked.

For further enquiries please contact:
Bhebekele
Work Contact: 013 690 6478
H.S. MAVISELA
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Civic Centre
Mandela Street
eMalahleeni
1035
www.emalahleeni.gov.za

P.O. Box 3
eMalahleeni
1035

Figure 11: Published newspaper advert, Witbank News, in red polygon (22 July 2022)

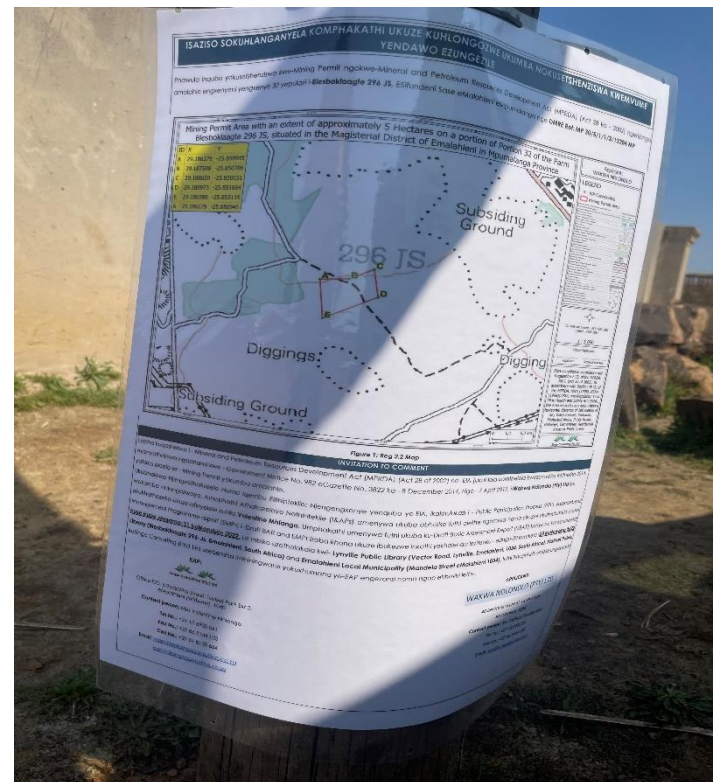
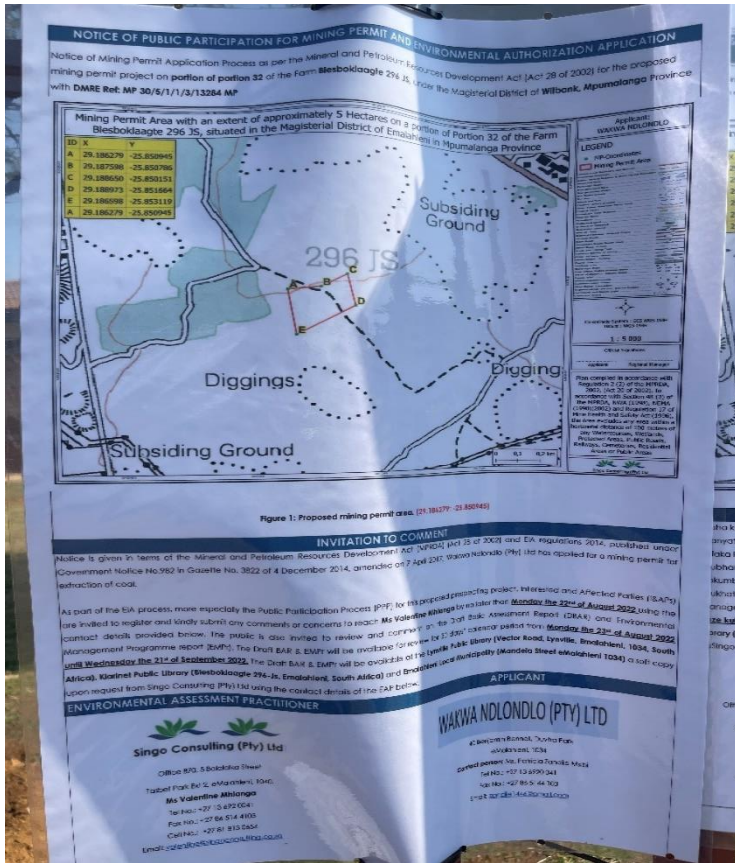


Photo 1: Placement of site notices

SAHRIS

MyDashboard Explore Create Calendar Maps Help

Heritage Cases DMRE Ref: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP has been created.

Heritage Cases

VIEW EDIT

DMRE Ref: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP

Add new comment Subscribe to: This post

CaseHeader LocationInfo Admin

Status: **DRAFT**

HeritageAuthority(s): SAHRA
MPHRA

Case Type: Section 38 (8) - Statutory Comment Required

ProposalDescription:
Mining Permit Application for Coal on portion of portion 32 the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS

Expanded_Motivation:
Mining Permit Application for Coal on portion of portion 32 the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS situated under the Magisterial District of Emalahleni in the Emalahleni Local Municipality

ApplicationDate: Thursday, July 21, 2022 - 13:57

CaseID: 19101

Applicants: Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd

Consultants/Experts: Ndinannyi Kenneth

OtherReferences:

ReferenceList:

AdditionalDocuments

1. Background Information Document-Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd.pdf

Back to Top

Figure 12: Online consultation (SAHRA)

b. List Authorities Identified and Notified

The following authorities have been identified and notified of the proposed Mining Permit project:

- eMalahleni Local Municipality
- Department of Water Affairs
- Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Department of Environmental Affairs
- Department of Fisheries, Forestry, and the Environment.
- Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency
- Department of Land Restitution Commission
- Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
- South African National Roads Agency Ltd (SANRAL).
- South African Heritage Resources Agency.

- Eskom SOC Limited.
- Transnet SOC Ltd.

i. List of Surface Rights/Landowners Identified and Notified

The land belongs to Anglo Operations (Pty) Ltd as per the title deed illustrated in Figure 39. It was discovered that the landowner according to WinDeed search results was no longer the surface owner and there are transferring of land processes underway and that we had to consult the new landowner who is now Eyethu Coal.

WinDeed Database D/O Property
JS, BLESBOKLAAGTE, 296, 32, MPUMALANGA

Lexis® WinDeed



Any personal information obtained from this search will only be used as per the Terms and Conditions agreed to and in accordance with applicable data protection laws including the Protection of Personal Information Act, 2013 (POPI), and shall not be used for marketing purposes.

SEARCH CRITERIA			
Search Date	2022/07/19 20:13	Farm Number	296
Reference	-	Registration Division	JS
Report Print Date	2022/07/19 20:15	Portion Number	32
Farm Name	-	Remaining Extent	NO
Deeds Office	Mpumalanga	Search Source	WinDeed Database

PROPERTY INFORMATION			
Property Type	FARM	Diagram Deed Number	T1393/1919
Farm Name	BLESBOKLAAGTE	Local Authority	EMALAHLENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
Farm Number	296	Province	MPUMALANGA
Registration Division	JS	Remaining Extent	NO
Portion Number	32	Extent	245.4342H
Previous Description	-	LPI Code	T0JS0000000029600032

OWNER INFORMATION (1)			
ANGLO OPERATIONS PTY LTD			Owner 1 of 1
Company Type	COMPANY	Document	T120750/1999
Registration Number	192100673007	Microfilm / Scanned Date	2005 0139 0714
Name	ANGLO OPERATIONS PTY LTD	Purchase Price (R)	-
Multiple Owners	NO	Purchase Date	-
Multiple Properties	NO	Registration Date	1999/10/13
Share (%)	-		

ENDORSEMENTS (32)				
#	Document	Institution	Amount (R)	Microfilm / Scanned Date
1	K1074/1965S	-	-	20200217 18:22:29

DISCLAIMER

This report contains information provided to LNRM by content providers and LNRM cannot control the accuracy of the data nor the timely accessibility. LNRM will not be held liable for any claims based on reliance of the search information provided. This report is subject to the terms and conditions of LexisNexis Risk Management Agreement. LexisNexis Risk Management (Pty) Ltd is a registered credit bureau (NCRCB26).



0861 946 333
windeed.support@lexisnexis.co.za
search.windeed.co.za | www.windeed.co.za

ENDORSEMENTS (32)				
#	Document	Institution	Amount (R)	Microfilm / Scanned Date
2	K112/1969S	-	-	-
3	K1191/1966S	-	-	1991 046 5 :26:70
4	K128/1965S	-	-	-
5	K1588/1967S	-	-	-
6	K1590/1967S	-	-	-
7	K1592/1967S	-	-	-
8	K1594/1967S	-	-	-
9	K1640/1965S	-	-	-
10	K204/1962S	-	-	-
11	K205/1962S	-	-	-
12	K2066/1989S	-	-	1989 1589 0446
13	K2067/1989S	-	-	1989 1589 0524
14	K2068/1989S	-	-	1989 1589 0553
15	K207/1962S	-	-	-
16	K425/1967S	-	-	-
17	K426/1967S	-	-	-
18	K620/1969S	-	-	-
19	K623/1969S	-	-	20020101 07:51:25
20	K625/1969S	-	-	2002 0521 3461
21	K663/1966S	-	-	-
22	K685/1969S	-	-	-
23	K715/1961S	-	-	-
24	K724/1962S	-	-	-
25	K827/1962S	-	-	-
26	K93/1966S	-	-	-
27	K725/1962S	-	-	-
28	K294/1962S	-	-	-
29	LG17/969-JS296/6-7-3	/1/969	-	-
30	CL-WITBANK CC	-	-	-
31	JS.296.32	-	-	-
32	INFO FROM PRETORIA DEEDS REGIS	/1/969	-	-

DISCLAIMER

This report contains information provided to LNRM by content providers and LNRM cannot control the accuracy of the data nor the timely accessibility. LNRM will not be held liable for any claims based on reliance of the search information provided. This report is subject to the terms and conditions of LexisNexis Risk Management Agreement. LexisNexis Risk Management (Pty) Ltd is a registered credit bureau (NCRCB26).



0861 946 333
 windeed.support@lexisnexis.co.za
 search.windeed.co.za | www.windeed.co.za

HISTORIC DOCUMENTS (2)				
#	Document	Institution	Amount (R)	Microfilm / Scanned Date
1	T112673/1992	GOLD FIELDS COAL LTD	200 000	19990101 13:52:18
2	T29938/1944	APEX MINES LTD	Unknown	1993 0039 3808

DISCLAIMER

This report contains information provided to LNRM by content providers and LNRM cannot control the accuracy of the data nor the timely accessibility. LNRM will not be held liable for any claims based on reliance of the search information provided. This report is subject to the terms and conditions of LexisNexis Risk Management Agreement. LexisNexis Risk Management (Pty) Ltd is a registered credit bureau (NCRCB26).



0861 946 333
 windeed.support@lexisnexis.co.za
 search.windeed.co.za | www.windeed.co.za


Page 3 of 3

Figure 13: Windeed results



ii. Summary of Issues Raised by I&APs



The stakeholders were informed about the project through publication of a newspaper, plugging of site notices and consulted through emails attached with BID, MP co-ordinates and Reg 2.2 map. The landowner was consulted via email attached with landowner notification letter, BID and Reg 2.2 map. It was discovered that the landowner according to windeed search results was no longer the surface owner and that we had to consult the new landowner.



Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted	Date Comments Received	Issues Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
		landowners to engage with.	continue consulting him about the proposed project as they are the registered landowners as per the Windeed Search unless provided with the relevant rightful landowner's contact details.	
Adjacent Landowners				
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 150px; width: 100%;"></div>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No issues raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BID together with a consultation email was sent on the 25th of July 2022. 	See Appendix 5


Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted	Date Comments Received	Issues Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
Lawful occupiers of the land				
Not Applicable				
Local Municipality				
 Department of Environment and Waste Management <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No issues were raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BID together with a consultation email was sent on the 22nd of July 2022. 	See Appendix 5


Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted	Date Comments Received	Issues Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
Local Library				
Klarinet Public Library <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	X 28/07/2022 (Face to face)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Librarian Signed for the BID. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EAP submitted the BID to the local Library on the 28th of July 2022. 	See Appendix 6
Community				
ELM Ward 14 <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	28/07/2022 (Face to face meeting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 15px; vertical-align: middle;"></div> raised concerns around the mining permit application and how it would benefit the community, requested for the community development plan and also another meeting. 	BID and reg 2.2 map were shared at the meeting held in Ext 6 in ELM on the 28 th of July 2022. Find the attached minutes of the meeting in Appendix 10.	See Appendix 10
Organs of state (Responsible for infrastructure that may be affected Roads Department, Eskom, Telkom, DWA				


<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>	
 <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>x</p>	<p>22/07/2022 (Email)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No issue raised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BID, Reg 2.2 Map PR co-ordinates together with a consultation email was sent on the 22nd of July 2022. 	<p>See Appendix 5</p>
 <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>x</p>	<p>20/08/2022 (Email)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We refer to your application dated 22 July 2022. Eskom Distribution services are not affected by this application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BID, Reg 2.2 Map and PR co-ordinates together with a consultation email was sent on the 22nd of July 2022. 	<p>See Appendix 5</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>
 <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No issues raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BID together with a consultation email was sent on the 22nd of July 2022. 	<p>See Appendix 5.</p>
 <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 150px; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>X</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No issues raised No issues raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BID together with a consultation email was sent on the 22nd of July 2022. BID together with a consultation email was sent on the 15th of July 2022. 	<p>See Appendix 5</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>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100%; width: 100%;"></div>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No issues raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BID together with a consultation email was sent on the 22nd of July 2022. 	
 <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100%; width: 100%;"></div>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No issue raised No issue raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BID together with a consultation email was sent on the 22nd of July 2022. BID together with a consultation email was sent on the 18th of August 2022. 	<p>See Appendix 5</p>
 <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100%; width: 100%;"></div>	<p>22/07/2022 (Email)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No issue raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BID together with a consultation email was sent on the 22nd of July 2022. 	<p>See Appendix 5</p>

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted	Date Comments Received	Issued Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>				
<div style="text-align: center;">  Mpumalanga <small>TOURISM AND PARKS AGENCY</small> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	X	<p>05/08/2022 (Email)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitivity maps were shared with the EAP and raised concerns requesting that an extensive Terrestrial Ecological Assessment specialist study is conducted. Different mining methods should be investigated due to the sensitivity of the area <p>25/07/2022 (Postnet)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No issues were raised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email requesting sensitivity of the area was sent on the 22nd of July 2022 with attached Reg 2.2 Map. <li>• Response letter was shared to MTPA regarding their comments on the 22nd of August 2022. 	See Appendix 5

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted	Date Comments Received	Issues Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BID was couriered via Postnet on the 25th of July 2022. 	
 	22/07/2022 (Email)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No issues were raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BID together with a consultation email was sent on the 22nd of July 2022. 	See Appendix 5
OTHER INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES				
	28/07/2022 (Face to Face)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested to have the BID shared with him to share 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BID was sent via WhatsApp on the 28th of 	See Appendix 5

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted	Date Comments Received	Issues Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 75px; width: 100%;"></div>			<p>sent on the 8th of August 2022.</p>	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 122px; width: 100%;"></div>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No issues raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BID together with a consultation email was sent on the 8th of August 2022. 	<p>See Appendix 5</p>
<p>Eco Elementum</p>  <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 72px; width: 100%; margin-top: 10px;"></div>	<p>22/07/2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could not share the contact details at this stage due to POPIA, however requested acceptance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested contact details for the rightful landowners of portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS on the 21st of July 2022. BID together with a consultation email was sent on the 22nd of July 2022. 	<p>See Appendix 5.</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>letter for the proposed mining project and any draft documents available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [] requested all the documents of the projects Singo Consulting was working on for portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS on the 1st of August 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The requested documents (newspaper tearsheet, BID, reg 2.2 map) were shared on the 22nd of July 2022. • [] contact details were shared with all the EAPs working on the projects on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS on the 3rd of August 2022. 	
<p>Inyathi Engineering</p> <p>[]</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No issues raised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BID was shared with the Mine Manager on the 28th of July 2022. 	<p>See Appendix 5</p>
<p>Africoal SA</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempted to consult Africoal SA mine on the 28th of July 2022, 	<p>See Appendix 5</p>

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted	Date Comments Received	Issues Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated	
				<p>however there was nobody available on site.</p>	
<p>Eyethu Coal</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempted to consult Eyethu Coal mine on the 28th of July 2022, however there was nobody available on site. • Called Eyethu Coal offices on the 22nd of August 2022 to request contact details of the relevant person to consult regarding the proposed mining permit application. The representative couldn't share the requested contact details and 		<p>See Appendix 5</p>

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted	Date Comments Received	Issued Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated	
				<p>requested a meeting at their office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the 23rd of August 2022, the offices were closed and there was nobody available to consult. The EAP asked for assistance from the security at the Traffic Department opposite the offices. The security confirmed that it was indeed the correct place and signed the register. 	

iv.) **The Environmental attributes associated with the alternatives.** (The environmental attributed described must include socio-economic, social, heritage, cultural, geographical, physical and biological aspects)

(1) Baseline Environment

- **Type of environment affected by the proposed activity.**

The proposed site is located approximately 1.65 km Northeast of Klarinet settlement area and about approximately 4.32 km Southwest of eMalahleni town. It is also approximately 1.3 km East of Truck Stripper, approximately 2 km Northwest of SAB eMalahleni and approximately 1.7 km Southwest of Samancor Ferrochrome industry. The site can be accessed via the gravel road joining in from the R554 National Road leading straight towards the proposed mining area.

Photo 2: Pictures of access roads





Figure 14: Access Roads Map tot the site

1.1) Biodiversity

The vegetation in this proposed site can be classified as heavily modified, CBA irreplaceable and CBA optimal and there are no ESAs close to the site. According to the SANBI (2013) biodiversity guide, CBA optimal areas are located as part of the most efficient solution to meet biodiversity targets. CBA irreplaceable refers to areas which are 80-100% irreplaceable for meeting biodiversity conservation targets, or critical linkages or critically endangered species. However, the ground truthing revealed that the vegetation is heavily modified. The biodiversity is of very high sensitivity. The site is located within the Eastern Highveld Grassland Bioregion of the Mesic Highveld Grassland Bioregion of the Grassland Biome. This area is dominated by a Highveld grassland vegetation. It is a critical biodiversity area with a vulnerable ecosystem, and it is listed under the Protected Areas Expansion Strategy.



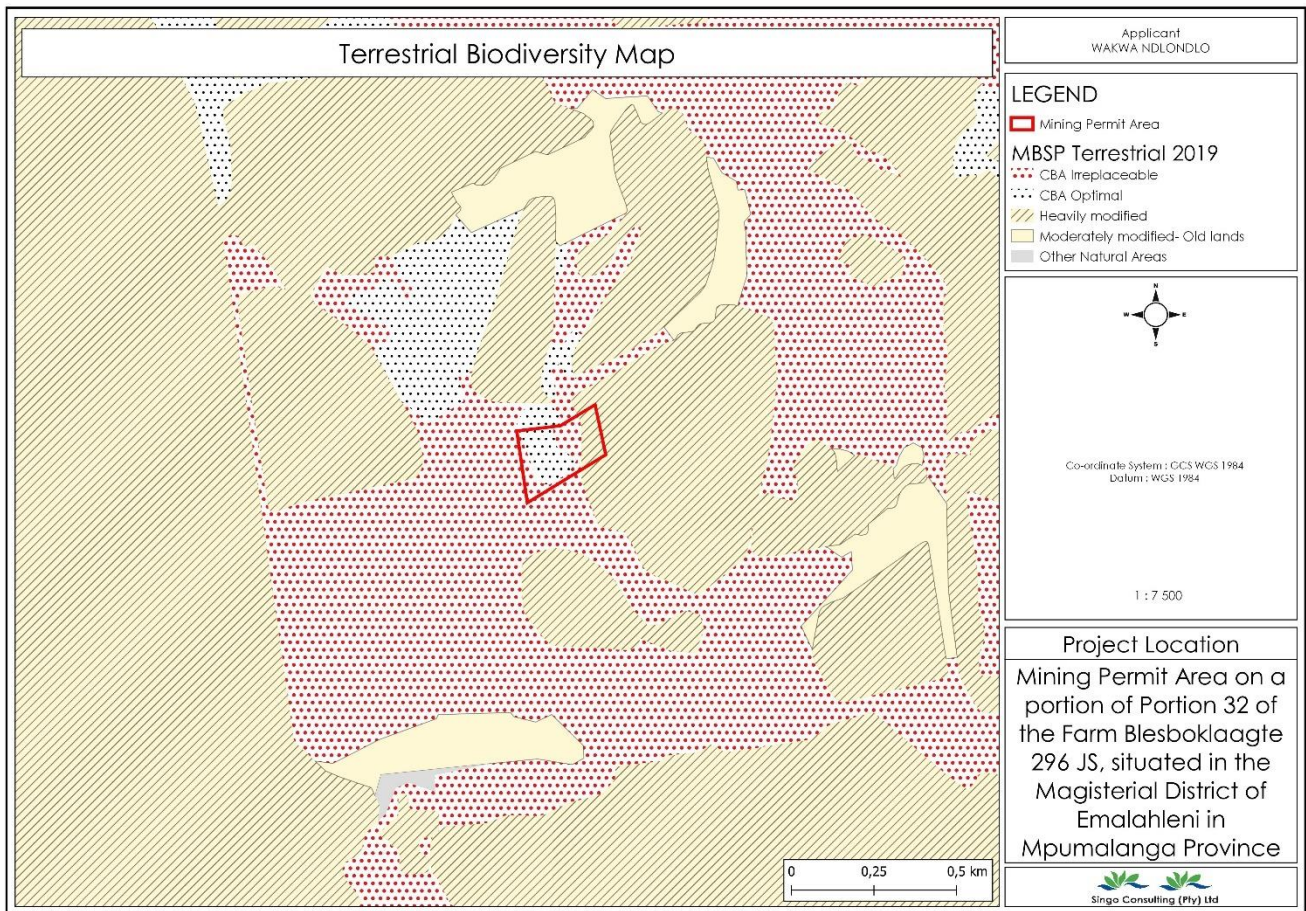
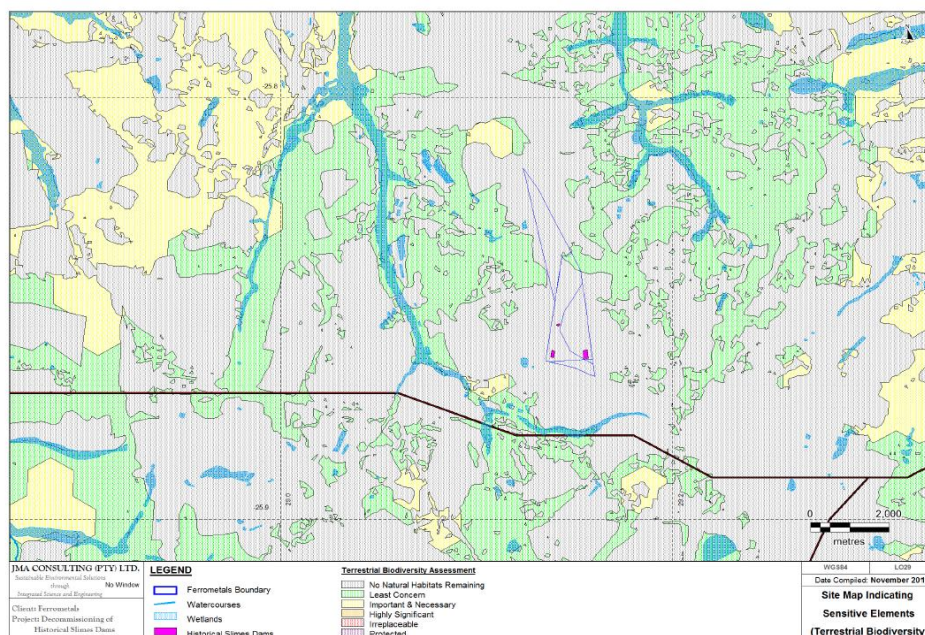


Figure 15: Biodiversity Map

Referencing from the BAR prepared for Samancor Chrome Ferrometals conducted by JMA Consulting (Pty) Ltd, the attached map from Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Plan (MBCP) Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment shows that the proposed area is within the “least concerned area” See map below.



MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Figure 16: Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity

1.2) Geology

The Geology of the proposed site is underlain by Vryheid formation which is characterized by fine-to coarse- grained sandstone, shale, and coal seams. The Permian Vryheid formation hosts most of Southern Africa's economic coal reserves. The Witbank coalfield has produced a large proportion of coal mined for export as well as for the local market. As such, it is one of the most important geographic as well as geological regions with respect to coal distribution and coal production (Cadie, 1987).

Karoo Supergroup

The proposed project area follows under the main Karoo supergroup, under Ecca group. The sedimentary part of the Karoo Supergroup is subdivided into four main lithostratigraphic units, which from the base up are the Dwyka, Ecca, Beaufort and Stormberg (Molteno, Elliot and Clarens formations) groups (Johnson et al., 1996; SACS, 1980;). These are capped by some 1.4-8 km of basaltic lavas of the Drakensberg Group (Johnson et al., 1996; Veevers et al., 1994), the extrusion of which is related to the break-up of Gondwana (Cox, 1992). The basement to the Karoo Supergroup varies in both the MKB and in the northern basins is heterogeneous (Bordy et al., 2004; Hancox, 1998; Rutherford, 2009) and this heterogeneity plays a significant control on the nature of the fill, particularly during the early phases of the deposition of the Karoo Supergroup.

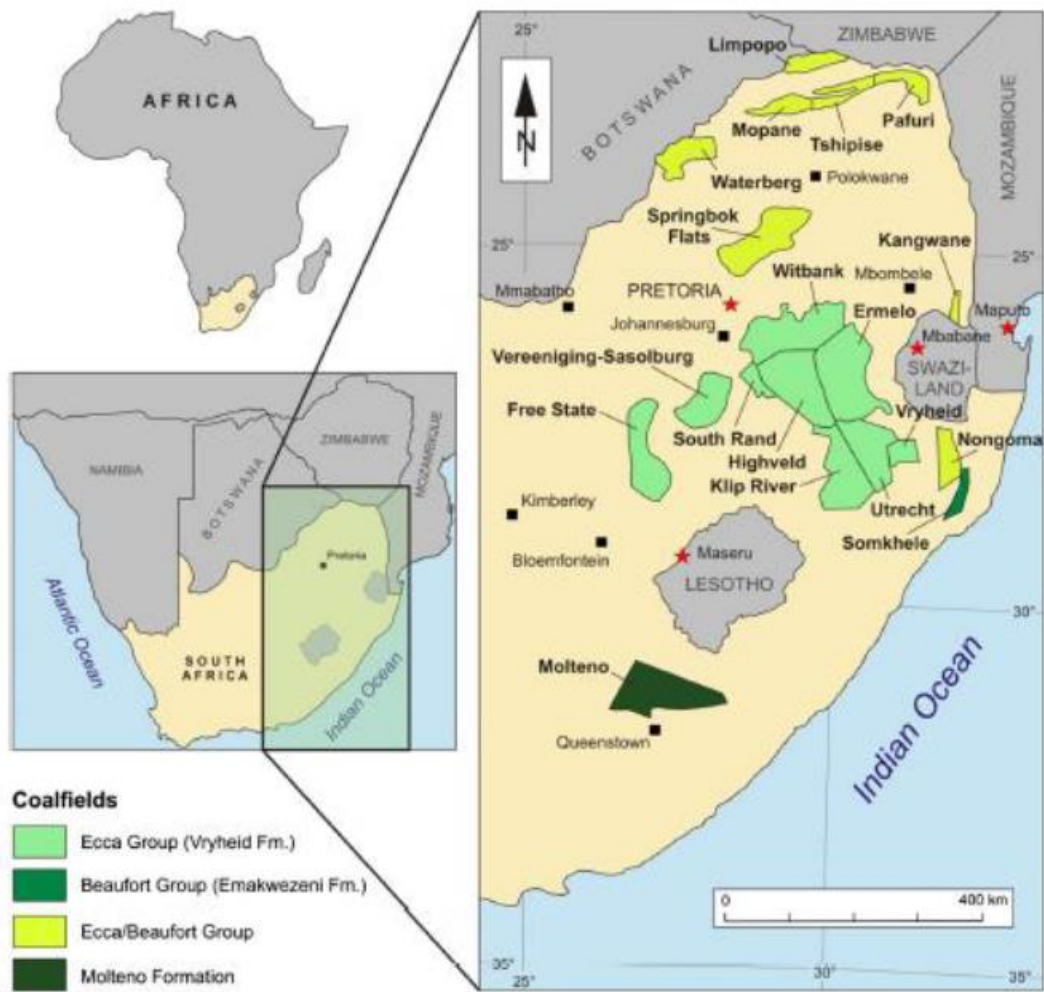


Figure 17: Coal field of South Africa (adopted from Hancox and Gotz, 2014).

Dwyka Group

The rocks of the Dwyka Group in South Africa are amongst the most important glaciogenic deposits from Gondwana. This Group is named for exposures along the Dwyka River east of Laingsburg and forms the basal succession of the Karoo Supergroup. Dwyka Group strata are mostly contained within bedrock valleys incised into Archean to lower Palaeozoic bedrock (Visser, 1990; Visser and Kingsley, 1982; Von Brunn, 1996). The lithologies in the areas underlying the coalfields of South Africa consist of a heterolithic arrangement of massive and stratified polymictic diamictites, conglomerates, sandstones and drop stone-bearing varved mudstones. The easily identifiable lithologies form a good marker below the coal bearing Ecca Group. In the distal sector of the MKB these sedimentary strata accumulated largely as ground moraine associated with continental ice sheets and is generally composed of basal lodgement and supraglacial tills. These deposits are generally massive, but crude horizontal bedding occurs in places towards the top (Tankard et al., 1982).

Ecca Group

In the 1970s several studies (Cadle, 1974; Hobday, 1973, 1978; Mathew, 1974; Van Vuuren and Cole, 1979) showed that the Ecca Group could be subdivided into several informal units based on the cyclic nature of the sedimentary fills. In 1980 the South African Committee for Stratigraphy (SACS, 1980) introduced a formal lithostratigraphic nomenclature for the Ecca Group in the northern, distal sector of the MKB, which replaced the previously used informal Lower, Middle, and Upper subdivisions with the Pietermaritzburg Shale Formation, the Vryheid Formation, and the Volksrust Shale Formation.

Witbank Coalfield

The Witbank Coalfield is elongated over 180 km in a west to east direction, it is not surprising that the basement to the Karoo Supergroup succession is varied. From west to east the basement rocks include metasedimentary, metavolcanic, and dolomitic rocks of the Neoproterozoic Transvaal Supergroup, metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Paleoproterozoic Waterberg Group and BIC age intrusive (felsites and granites). The changing nature of the basement plays a major role in the nature of the paleontology created. For example, in the far east of the Witbank Coalfield, where dolomites of the Transvaal Supergroup form the basement, abnormally thick coals filling karst topography are known. A similar but more extreme case is documented at the Syferfontein Colliery in the West Rand outlier (Stuart-Williams, 1986). In some areas close to the north-western basin margin, the stratigraphic column is reduced to only 80 m. It was also the focus of much of the academic research, including the works of Cairncross (1979) in the Van Dykes Drift area, Le Blanc Smith and Eriksson (1979) to the west of Witbank, and Holland et al. (1989) to the east of Witbank. Cadle and Cairncross (1993) described a sandy bedload dominated system with lateral accretion surfaces from the southern part of the central sector. More recently it has been covered in the regional geological model of Grodner (2002) and Grodner and Cairncross (2006) and various Competent Persons' Reports available on various companies' websites (Goldschmidt et al., 2010a).

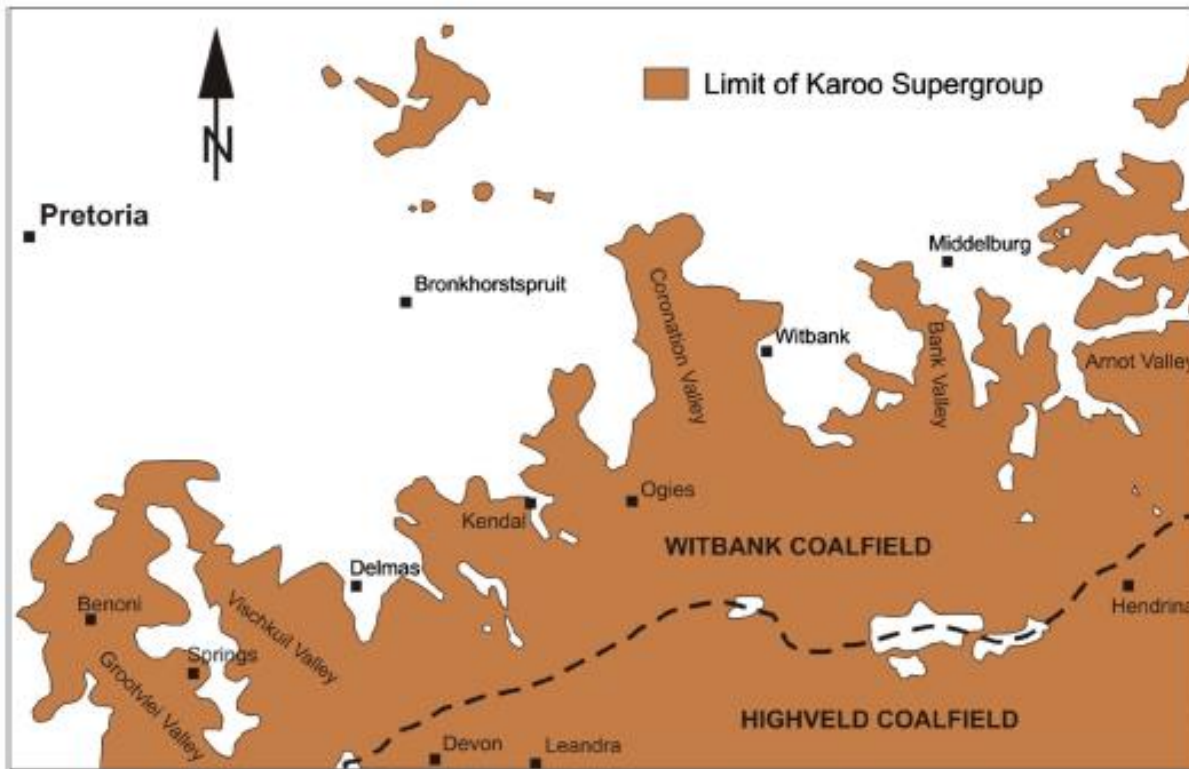


Figure 18: Geographic extent of Witbank Coalfield

Five coal seams occur in the Vryheid Formation, and these are associated predominantly with the coarser-grained fluvial facies at the top of each sequence. These coal seams can be traced laterally across the entire area of occurrence of the Vryheid Formation in the MKB; however, some disagreement exists as to the exact correlation in the various coalfields. Regional differences allow for the considerable diversity of coal types (organic content), mineral matter composition, and rank (maturity) that is found within the coalfields of South Africa (Falcon, 1986b). The majority of the economically extracted coal in South Africa occurs in rocks of the Vryheid Formation, which ranges in thickness in the MKB from less than 70.0 m to over 500.0 m. It is thickest to the south of the towns of Newcastle and Vryheid, where maximum subsidence took place (Du Toit, 1918; Cadle, 1975; Whateley, 1980a; Stavrakis, 1989; Cadle et al., 1982) and where the basin was the deepest.

The No. 2 Seam Sequence (Figure 4) includes the succession from the top of the basement to the top of the No. 2 Seam, which may be up to a maximum development of 60 m in places (Le Blanc Smith, 1980a). It incorporates the rocks of the Dwyka Group, as well as the overlying No. 1 and No. 2 coal seams. It should be noted that we accept that the Dwyka has separate Group status, but that it is described as the basal part of the No. 2 Seam Sequence. The thickness of the Dwyka Group in the Witbank Coalfield also varies considerably dependant on the nature of the underlying topography. It ranges from being thin or absent over the most prominent pre-Karoo topographic highs, to over 25 m thick in the central part of the Witbank Coalfield (Le Blanc Smith and Eriksson, 1979) to 30 m thick

(Glasspool, 2003) in the deeper palaeo valleys. Le Blanc Smith and Eriksson (1979) note that the fill consists of poorly sorted matrix rich diamictites, laminated sandstones and siltstones, stratified pebbly mudstones and cross-stratified conglomerates.

In the western Witbank Coalfield, the No. 2 Seam Sequence tends to be much more variable in nature than it is in the central part. This is mainly due to the irregular nature of the Transvaal Supergroup (Malmani Group) dolomite floor. The Dwyka Group outcrops in the area around Delmas and is also well known from borehole core, which show the succession to be between 0 and 10 m in thickness. The base of the No. 2 Seam Sequence is usually formed by poorly sorted matrix rich diamictites, with angular to rounded basement clasts, set in a matrix of fine- to medium-grained sandstone, which may be highly carbonaceous in places. Maximum clasts sizes documented by the authors are in the region of 30 cm. According to Le Blanc Smith (1980a) the Dwyka Group diamictites may in turn be overlain by a succession up to 36 m thick of mudstone and siltstone, which grades upwards to sandstone and conglomerate that form the floor of the No. 1 Seam or its carbonaceous mudstone equivalent.

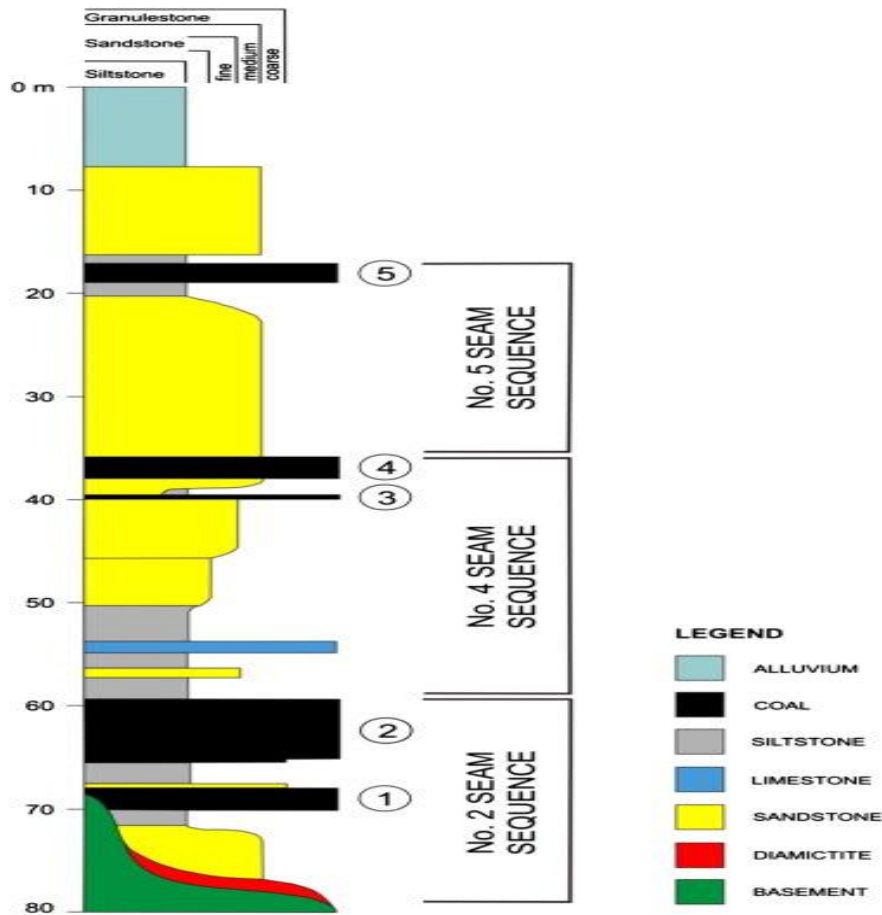


Figure 19: Typical Coal seam of the area (Singo Consulting, PWP, 2022).

1.2.2. Subsidence in the proposed project area

The proposed area is characterised by subsidence, which is defined as the sinking of the ground because of underground material movement. Subsidence can be natural which is when cohesive soils such as clay and silt shrink and swell depending on their moisture content, and it is also caused by the removal of water, oil, natural gas, or mineral resources out of the ground by pumping, fracking, or mining activities (underground mining mainly). The Karoo Supergroup of Late Carboniferous to Middle Jurassic age (320-180 Ma) hosts all the South African coal deposits and was formed in the great Gondwana basin. During the latter part of the Palaeozoic the geomagnetic pole position suggest that the climate in South Africa changed from glacial to periglacial. South African coal, in common with other Gondwana coal fields, was formed in a cold to cool climate (Snyman, 1998). The late Carboniferous to Early Permian glaciogene Dwyka Group occupies the base of the Karoo Supergroup. Coal seams in the Witbank Coalfield were formed in an epicontinental environment and occur within the Vryheid Formation. The Vryheid formation forms the midpart of the Ecca Group, which, in turn, is part of the Karoo Supergroup. This formation consists of sediments deposited in shallow marine and fluvio-deltaic environments in which coal developed from peat accumulated in swamps and marshes. The formation primarily consists of sandstones, siltstones, mudstones, and shales. As the northern margin of the coalfield is approached, the sediments thin out and the Vryheid Formation rests unconformably on the basement rocks, i.e., the Transvaal Supergroup, the Waterberg Group, and volcanic rocks associated with the Bushveld Igneous Complex (Snyman, 1998). Where bord and pillar mining method is used, pillars of coal are left in place to support the roof. The pillars thus have to sustain the redistributed load attributable to the overburden, which means that the strata immediately above and below the workings are subjected to added compressions (Bell, 1988). Stress concentrations tend to be located at the edges of pillars and intervening roof beds tend to sag (Wardell and Wood, 1965). Surface subsidence may be an expression of either multiple pillar failure or bord collapse with accompanying void migration towards the ground surface. Slow deterioration and failure of pillars may take place after mining operation has ended. This is common if pillars are robbed on retreat and consequently the stress on a pillar increase as the extraction ratio increases. The roof rock in the voids may collapse with time. This leads to void migration but the rocks that collapse bulk, so that void migration ultimately comes to an end. However, if seams are at shallow depth (e.g., less than about times the height of the workings), then void migration can give rise to the appearance of crown-holes at the surface (Bell et al.. 2001).

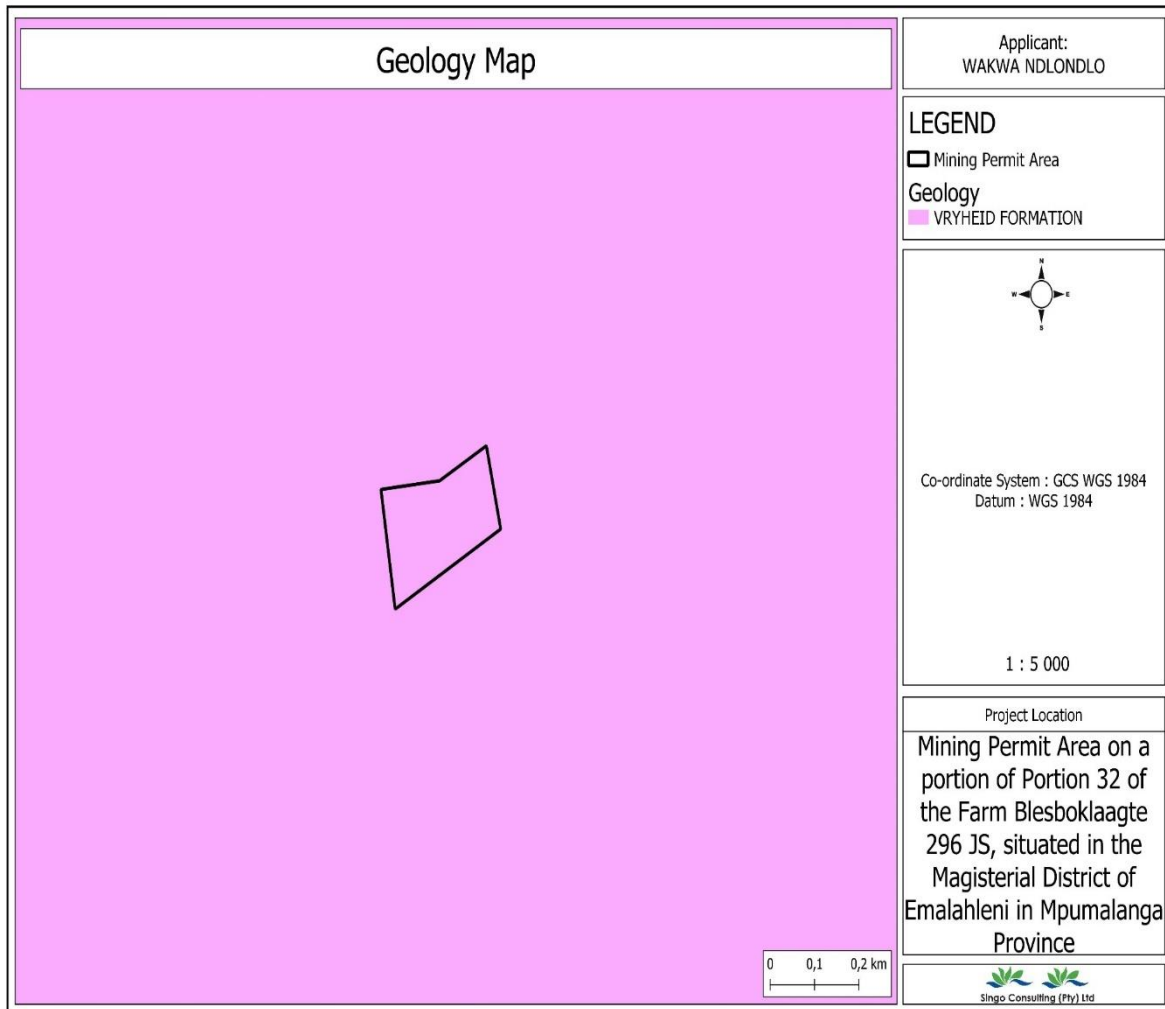


Figure 20: Geology of the proposed site (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022).

1.3.) Heritage

No heritage sites occur on the footprint. The study area was surveyed by foot yet no archaeological sites or artefacts were observed. Furthermore, the area is also not part of any known Cultural landscape. The study area does not form part of any known cultural landscape. Therefore, the proposed development may proceed as no heritagesite would be affected. Heritage is of low sensitivity in the proposed area. SAHRA was consulted on the 21st of July 2022.

✓ Heritage Cases *DMRE Ref. MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP* has been created.



Heritage Cases

[VIEW](#) [EDIT](#)

DMRE Ref: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP

[Add new comment](#) [Subscribe to: This post](#)

CaseHeader **LocationInfo** **Admin**

Status: DRAFT

HeritageAuthority(s): SAHRA
MPHRA

Case Type: Section 38 (8) - Statutory Comment Required

ProposalDescription:

Mining Permit Application for Coal on portion of portion 32 the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS

Expanded_Motivation:

Mining Permit Application for Coal on portion of portion 32 the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS situated under the Magisterial District of Emalahleni in the Emalahleni Local Municipality

ApplicationDate: Thursday, July 21, 2022 - 13:57

CaseID: 19101

Applicants: Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd

Consultants/Experts: Ndinannyi Kenneth

OtherReferences:

ReferenceList:

AdditionalDocuments

1. Background Information Document-Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd.pdf

Like 0

Tweet

in



[Back to Top](#)

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

1.4 .) Visual exposure

The proposed mining area will include the coal opencast on the farm. The mining area will not be visible from the N4 but will be noticeable from surrounding community and regional road R544.

The applicant should ensure that housekeeping is managed to standard, as this will mitigate the visual impact during the operational phase of the mine. Upon closure of the mine and decommissioning of the site, the area should be fully rehabilitated, and all exposed areas should be seeded to enhance vegetation recovery should natural vegetation not establish within six months of rehabilitation completion.

1.5 Railway line

There is no railway line that runs from or next to the proposed mining area. The railway is situated approximately 2.13 km southeast,



Photo 3: Railway line

1.6 Airblast

Airblast overpressure is the pressure produced by blasting over and above that of atmospheric pressure produced by explosives. The three main concerns associated with airblast overpressure are human discomfort, structural damage and window damage.

The Nonex™ method of breaking ensures that expansion gases are contained in the drill hole by effective stemming, which results in very low overpressure levels. Overpressure levels produced by Nonex™ are extremely low when compared to conventional explosives and are of a shorter duration and less damaging frequency. This gives Nonex™ a major advantage over explosives in environmentally sensitive areas.

1.7 Noise

The traffic on the public roads surrounding the property contributes to the ambient noise of the area. The noise to be generated at the proposed mine operation is expected to temporarily increase the noise levels of the area. Blasting noise will be instantaneous and of short duration. Crushing and transportation of the material will generate noise daily. The closest residence is approximately 1.65 km Northeast away, which makes the significance of noise on the surrounding settlement quite low

to medium. Mitigation measures should be implemented to ensure employees conduct them in an acceptable manner while on site to lessen the noise impact of the proposed activity on the surrounding environment.

1.8 Climate

Emalahleni is 1572m above sea level. Emalahleni's climate is classified as warm and temperate. In winter, there is much less rainfall in Emalahleni than in summer. According to Köppen and Geiger, this climate is classified as Cwb. In Emalahleni, the average annual temperature is 16.3 °C | 61.4 °F, the average annual minimum temperatures range between 0.1 to 2°C and the mean annual precipitation range between 601 to 800 mm or 29.9 inch of precipitation falls annually. t

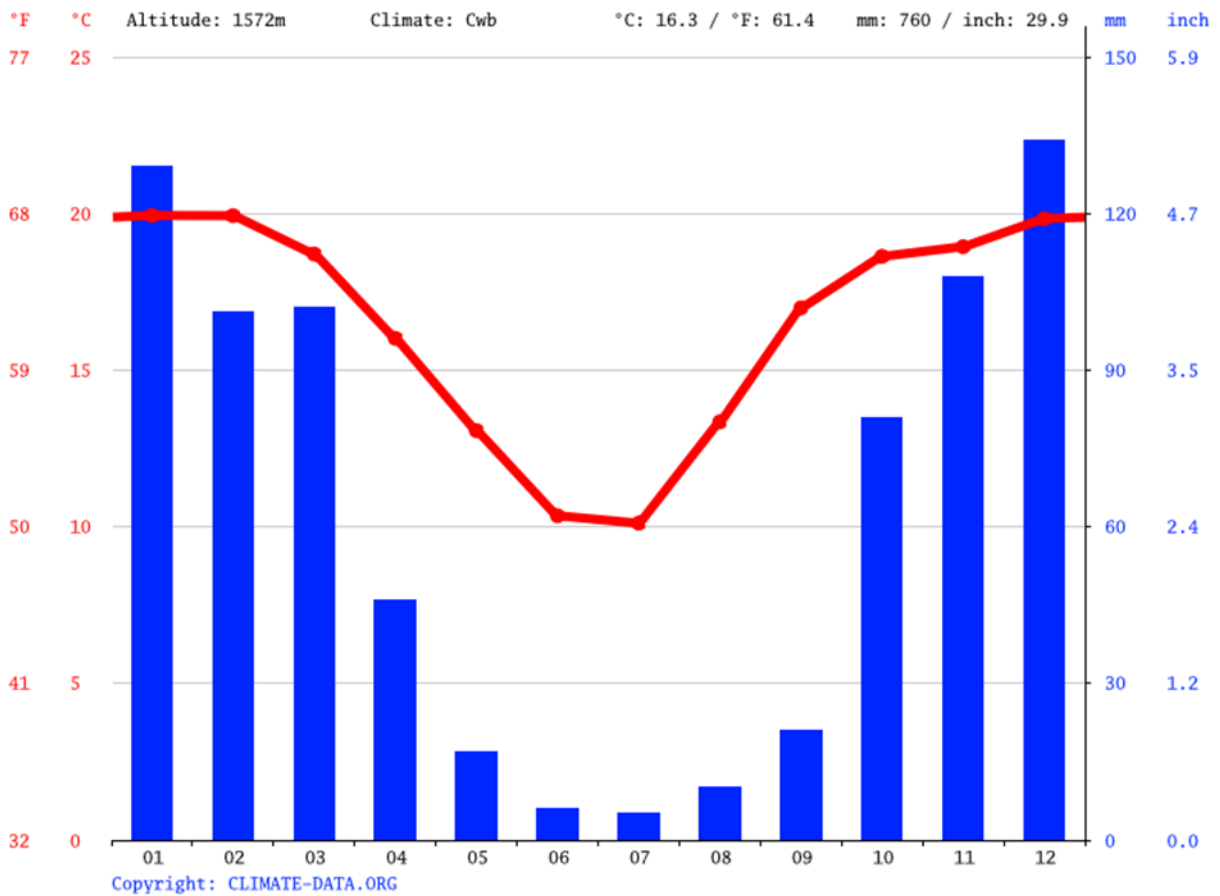


Figure 21: Climate graph

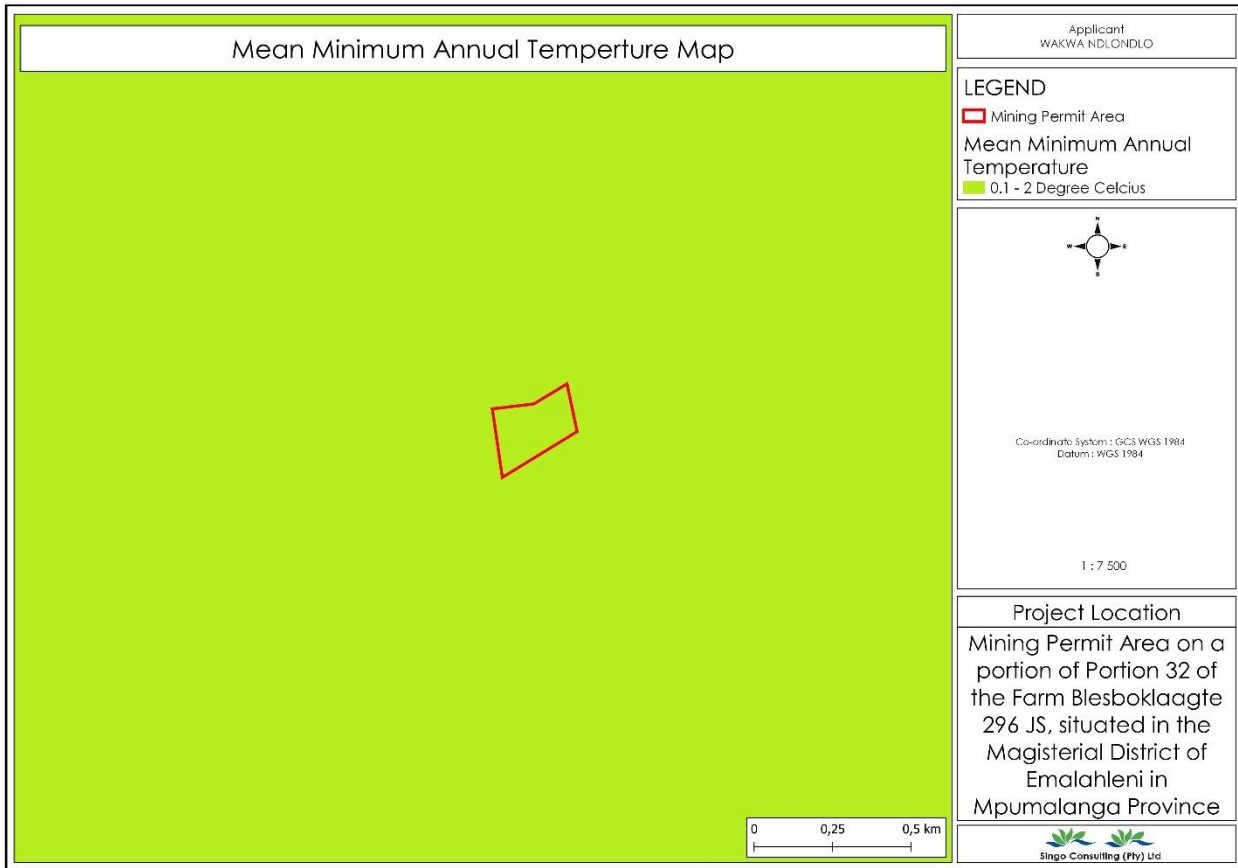


Figure 22: Annual minimum temperatures (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)

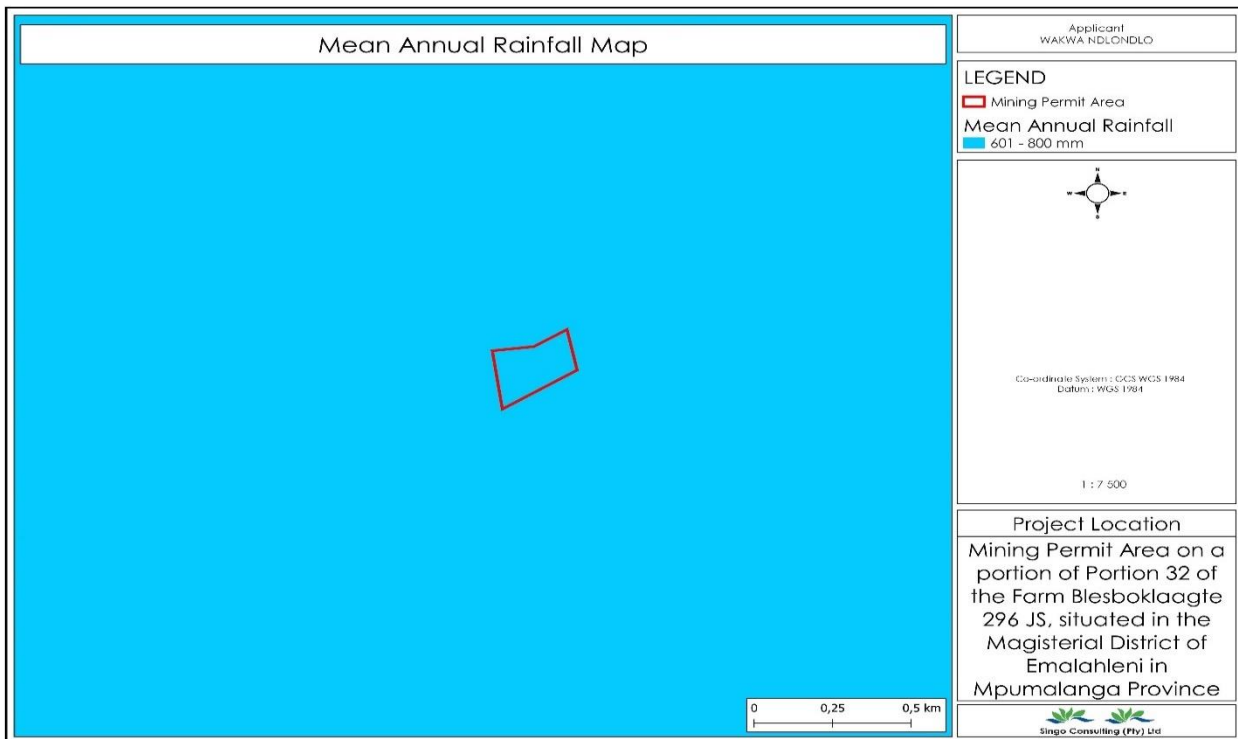


Figure 23: Mean annual rainfall (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)

1.9 Surface wind field

The average hourly wind speed in Witbank experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 3.9 months, from July 29 to November 26, with average wind speeds of more than 34 m/s. The windiest month of the year in Witbank is September, with an average hourly wind speed of 4 m/s. The calmer time of year lasts for 8.1 months, from November 26 to July 29. The calmest month of the year in Witbank is March, with an average hourly wind speed of 28 m/s.

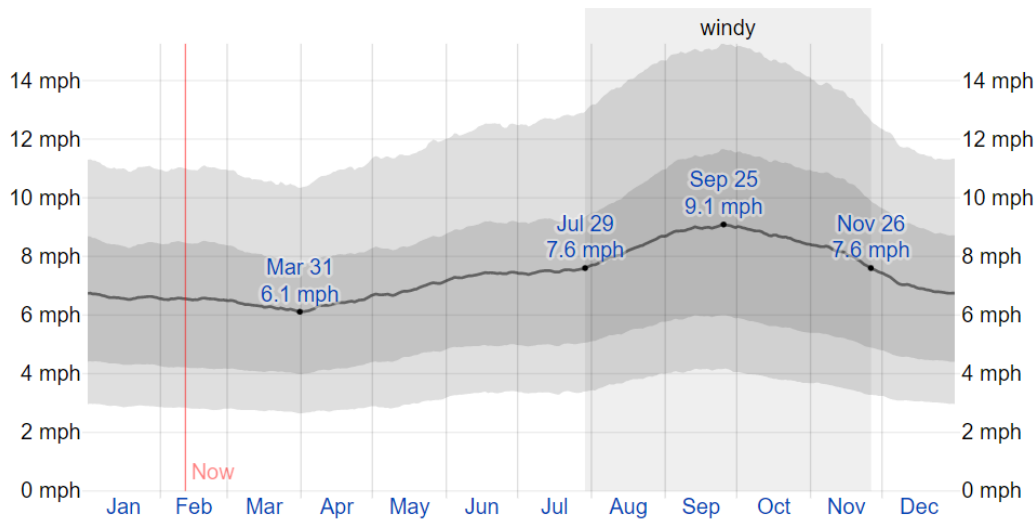


Figure 24: Average wind speed in Witbank.

1.10 Topography

The topology of the area is illustrated below by Figure 12. A topographical map shows the physical features of the land. Besides just showing landforms such as mountains and rivers, the map also shows the elevation changes of the land. The topographical map illustrates that the proposed project area is situated in a region generally characterized by a flat-lying topography as depicted on the topography map below.

Topography is used in this environmental project to determine how soil can be conserved and how water will flow over the land. Topographic data can aid in environmental conservation. Scientists can determine how water and wind cause erosion by understanding the contour of the land. They can aid in the establishment of conservation areas such as watersheds.

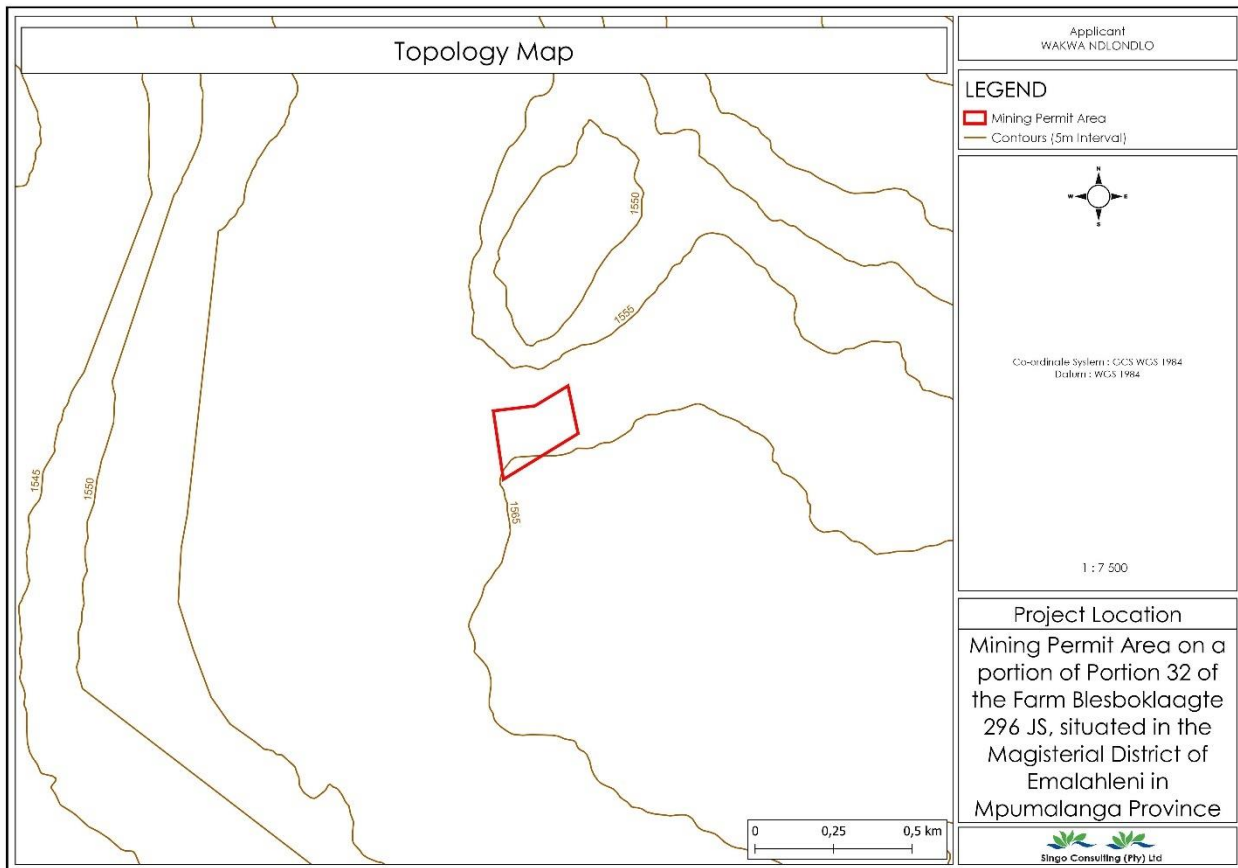


Figure 25: Topology Map of the study area (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)

1.11 Vegetation

The proposed area is located in the Eastern Highveld Grassland of the Mesic Highveld Grassland Bioregion of the Grassland Biome, which is a threatened species with a vulnerable status. This group of ecosystem climate is characterized by warm, wet summer and cool, dry winters; this, combined with the effects of altitude, results in; a long growing season (centered over summer) lasting about six to seven months, alternating with unproductive winter and early spring seasons; high primary productivity leading to rapid buildup of biomass, resulting in a high fuel load and potentially intense fires. Mesic Highveld grasslands are located in high rainfall regions and are vitally important for water production. The characteristically dense vegetation cover traps surface water, slowing run-off and allowing more time for water to drain vertically through the porous soil profile. The diverse geology underlying Mesic Highveld Grassland correlates closely with high levels of plant species richness and endemism. The soil derived from the diverse types of parent rock vary in texture from sandy to clayey and the sandier solid tend to support lower basal cover but higher plant species diversity than less sandy ones. The main concerns in this grassland arise from the expansion of activities such as coal mining, commercial agriculture and unplanned urban development (SANBI, 2018).

1.12 Natural vegetation

The vegetation cover in the proposed area is classified as moist sandy highveld grassland as indicated in the figure below, Grasslands are dominated by a single layer of grasses (Rutherford & Westfall, 1986). The amount of cover depends on rainfall and the degree of grazing. The vegetation type is endangered nationally with none conserved and 55% altered, primarily by cultivation. The conservation status of this vegetation type is very poor, with large parts that are either currently cultivated or have been previously ploughed, and the remaining untransformed vegetation that occurs as patchy remnants that are often heavily grazed.

The Moist Sandy Highveld Grassland is also found in the sandy plains west of the Belfast-Carolina-Ermelo area, and north of Volksrust in Mpumalanga, at an altitude of 1,600 to 1,800 m. Moist Sandy Highveld Grassland is dominated by the grasses *Eragrostis plana*, *Eragrostis curvula*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Trachypogon spicatus* and *Themeda triandra*.

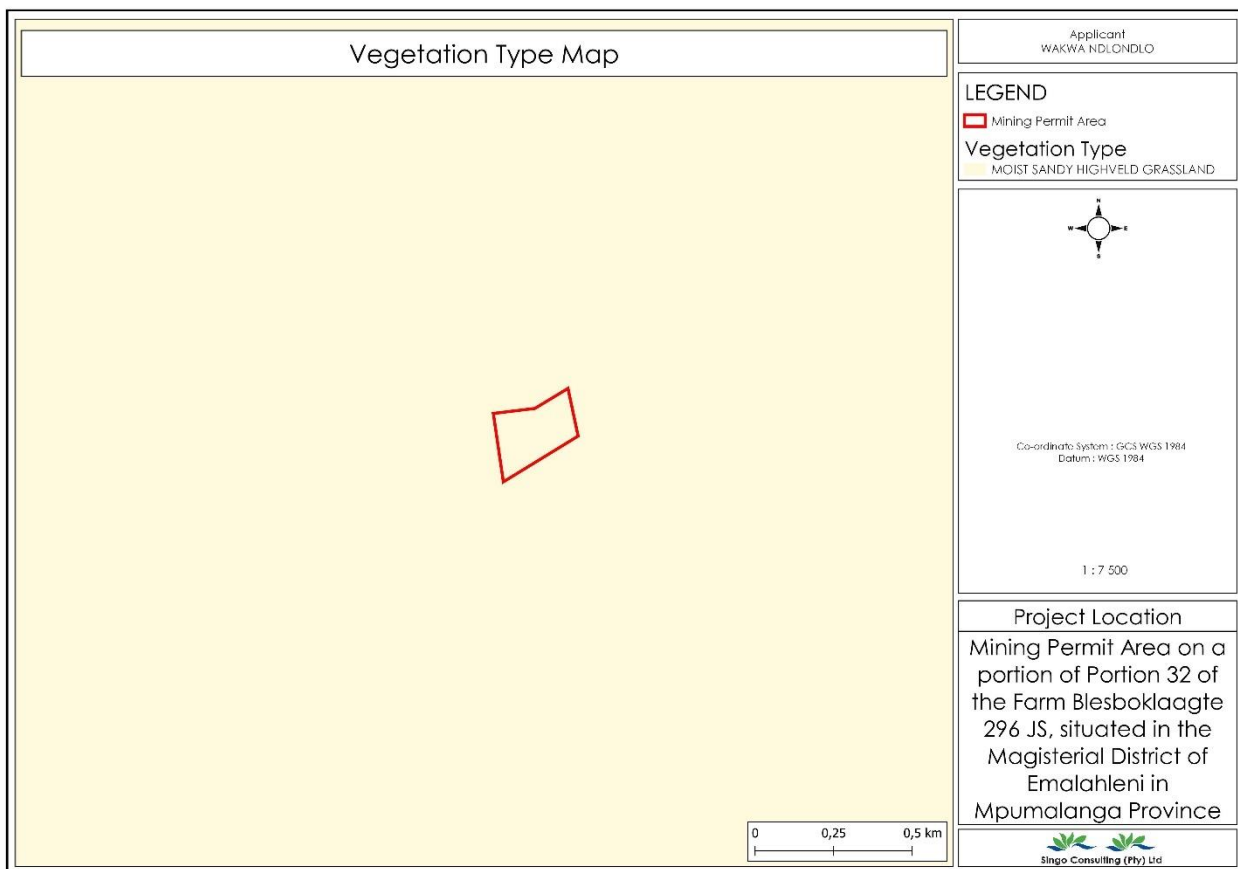


Figure 26: Vegetation map of the project area (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)

According to the screening report the area is characterised by medium sensitivity of plant species namely *Pachycarpus suaveolens* and *Brachycorythis conica* subsp. *Transvaalensis*.

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY

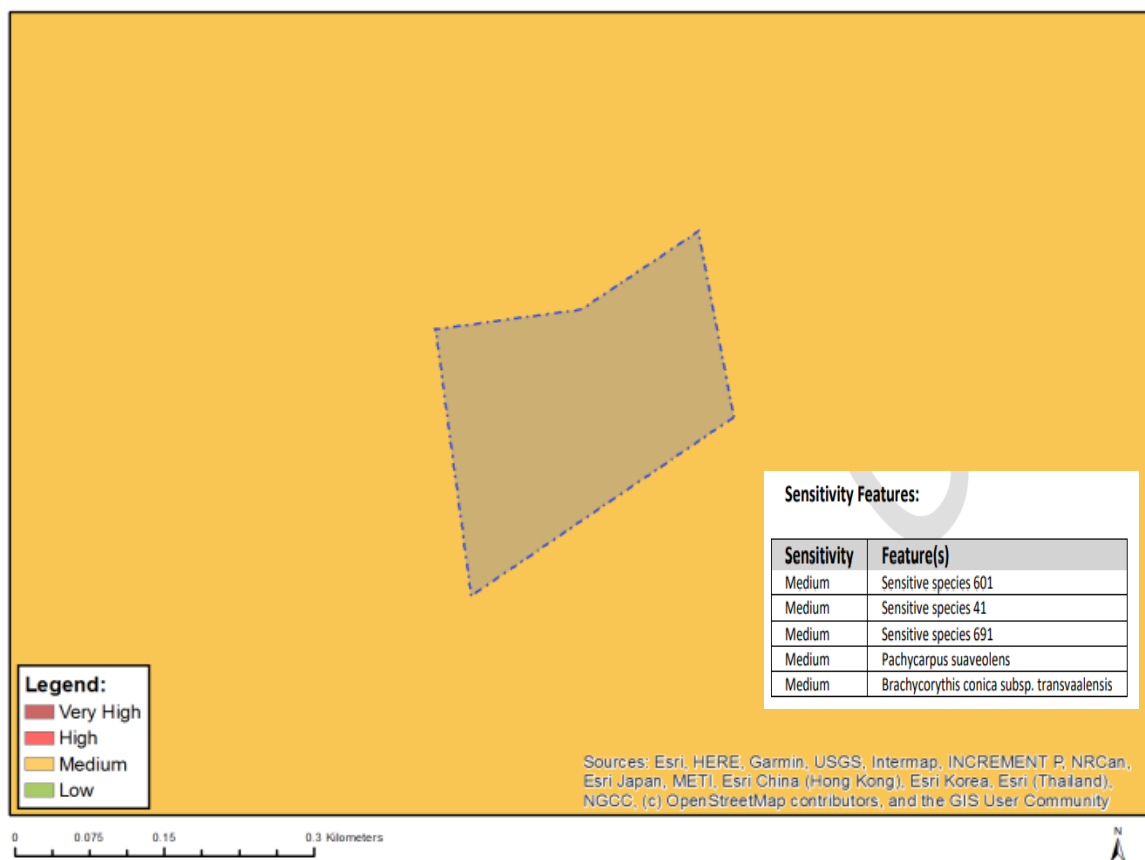


Figure 27: Relative plant species theme sensitivity (adopted from screening report).

Pachycarpus suaveolens is a showy plant with large, hanging, bell-shaped flowers of up to 5 per umbel and exuding milky latex, like most plants in the family Apocynaceae. In summer the flowers of cluster bells are found decorating the grasslands of southern Africa. Threatened by agriculture, mining, and aliens. Seventy-five percent of the known localities occur in heavily transformed areas, with about 45% of the habitat within its known range already transformed (M. Lötter, pers. comm.). Around the Witbank-Carolina-Ermelo area there is substantial coal mining already, as well as renewed interest in coal mining. Several mining applications are currently under consideration for that area (see *Khadia carolinensis*). Urban expansion may have led to the local extinction of this species in Gauteng (A. Nicholas pers. comm.).

According to Red List of South African plants, *ishongwe* is listed as Least Concern (LC). Desproposed minee the wide distribution of this species in the wild, plants are relatively rare and with low numbers within a population. Except for *Pachycarpus campanulatus* var. *sutherlandii*, the other closely related species to *P. campanulatus* var. *campanulatus*, species in the section *Trichocodon* and are all of conservation importance: *P. linearis*, *P. rostratus* (Critically Rare, possibly Extinct) and *P. suaveolens* (Vulnerable).



Figure 28: Typical example of *Pachycarpus suaveolens* (adopted from PlantZAfrica.com)

Brachycorythis conica subsp. *Transvaalensis* is an orchid which was previously classified as Vulnerable in the Red List of South African Plants (Raimondo et al. 2009) due to a large number of historical records. However, since 2007 extensive field surveys have taken place to establish the current situation of this species. Surveys of all historical localities within Gauteng have failed to locate any surviving subpopulations except for one subpopulation of 117 plants near Krugersdorp. Surveys indicate that many of the historical recorded subpopulations in Mpumalanga have also gone extinct, and only three small subpopulations remain in Mpumalanga, all numbering fewer than 10 plants and not considered viable in the long term. Eighty percent of the Krugersdorp population is under housing development application, and all three subpopulations in the Mpumalanga area occur either on the edges of urban settlements or within mining sites, and they are all likely to be lost to development over the next 50 years. As a terrestrial geophytic orchid with a generation length of 20 years, a population reduction of more than 80% is projected to occur within the next 60 years.

This species is severely threatened by ongoing habitat loss to urban expansion in Gauteng and Mpumalanga. In Gauteng, all known historical localities have been affected by extensive urban expansion in recent years, and it appears that this species is now locally extinct within Gauteng except for one remaining subpopulation near Krugersdorp. As Gauteng province is where this species has been recorded in most abundance, habitat loss within this province has caused a significant population reduction. The only known remaining subpopulation within Gauteng is currently threatened by development. Other confirmed subpopulations in Mpumalanga are in an area zoned for development (Middelburg subpopulation), on the outskirts of an informal settlement (Witbank subpopulation), and at a mining site near Ogies, all are in danger of extirpation within the near future.



Figure 29: Typical example of *Brachycorythis conica* subsp. *Transvaalensis* (adopted from PlantZAfrica.com).

During site assessment several plant species were observed as indicated in Figure 20 below. The area is dominated by different types of grasses and blue gum tree. The species status report by MTPA has indicated that the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS has plant species namely *Callilepis leptophylla* (see Figure 21). *Callilepis leptophylla* is an aromatic perennial herb with needle-like leaves and large flowers early in the season, and it mixes well with grasses. Its stem arises from a large woody rootstock, glabrous in the lower parts. Leaves and younger branches are often softly villose and closely arranged together at the apices. Its leaves are alternate, linear, and needle-like, up to 45 mm long, single-nerved. It has large flowerheads, with cream-white rays and a purplish black disc. It flowers in spring and early summer (September to January), starting early in the season when not many other perennials are in flower.



Figure 30: The observed vegetation.



Figure 31: Typical example of *Callilepis leptophylla* (adopted from PlantZAfrica.com)

1.13 Fauna

According to the screening report the proposed mining area has medium animal sensitivity. The identified animal species include *Crocidura maquassiensis* and *Dasymys robertsii*.

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY

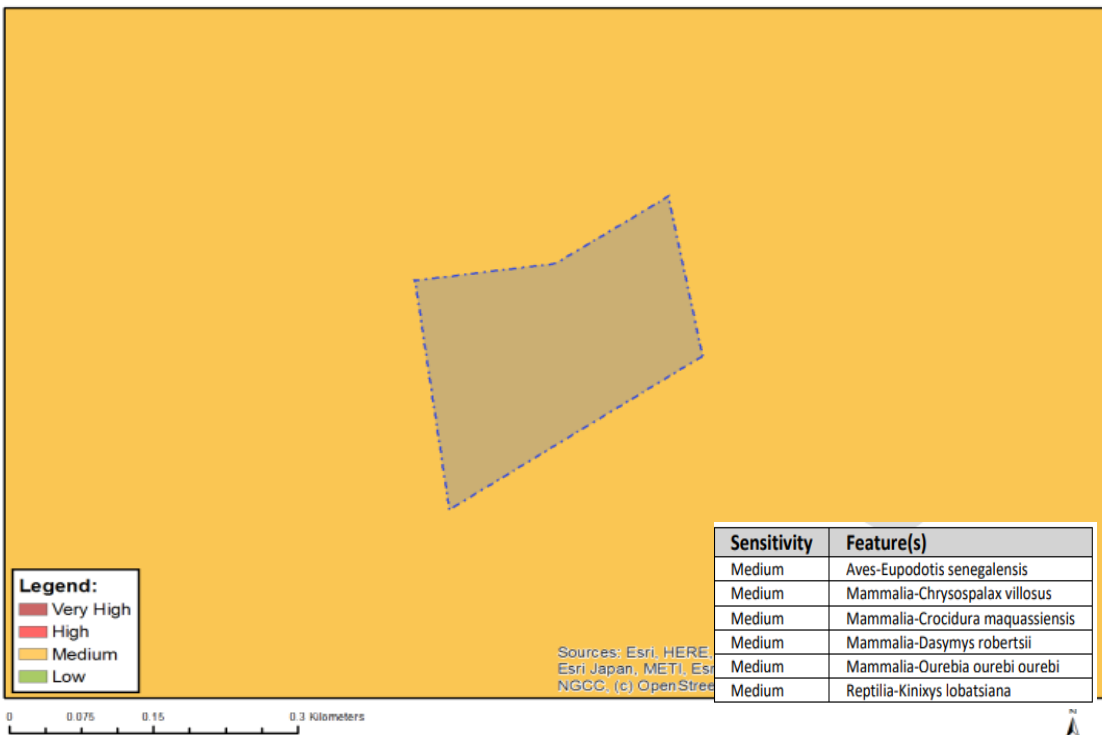


Figure 32: Relative animal species theme sensitivity (adopted from screening report).

The Makwassie musk shrew (*Mammalia-Crocidura maquassiensis*) is a species of mammal in the family Soricidae. This is a rare species endemic to South Africa, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe, existing in moist grassland habitats in the Savannah and Grassland biomes.

The main threats to shrews are the loss or degradation of moist, productive areas such as wetlands and rank grasslands within suitable habitat. The two main drivers behind this are abstraction of surface water and draining of wetlands through industrial and residential expansion, and overgrazing of moist grasslands, which leads to the loss of ground cover and decreases small mammal diversity and abundance (Bowland & Perrin 1989, 1993). Suppression of natural ecosystem processes, such as fire, can also lead to habitat degradation through bush encroachment or loss of plant diversity through alien invasive infestation, and is suspected to be increasing with human settlement expansion. There are also clear overlaps and synergistic effects between these threats. We infer a continuing population decline based on loss of natural habitat.



Figure 33: Typical example of *Mammalia-Crocidura maquassiensis* (adopted from mindat.org)

1.14 Soil

According to the in-house soil study conducted and the soil map (see Figure 25), the mining permit area is largely covered with Association of soil Classes 1 to 4: Undifferentiated structureless soils.

Association of Classes 1 to 4: Undifferentiated structureless soils.

The Freely drained, structureless soils can be defined based on their soil depth, Soil Drainage, erodibility, and natural fertility.

Soil depth

Depth of the soil profile is from the top to the parent material or bedrock. This type of soil can be classified as a restricted soil depth. A restricted soil depth is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties.

Soil Drainage

Soil drainage is a natural process by which water moves across, through, and out of the soil because of the force of gravity. The soils in the proposed area have an excessive drainage due to the soils having very coarse texture. Their typical water table is less than 150.

Erodibility

Erodibility is the inherent yielding or non-resistance of soils and rocks to erosion. The freely drained structureless soils have high erodibility. A high erodibility implies that the same amount of work exerted by the erosion processes lead to a larger removal of material.

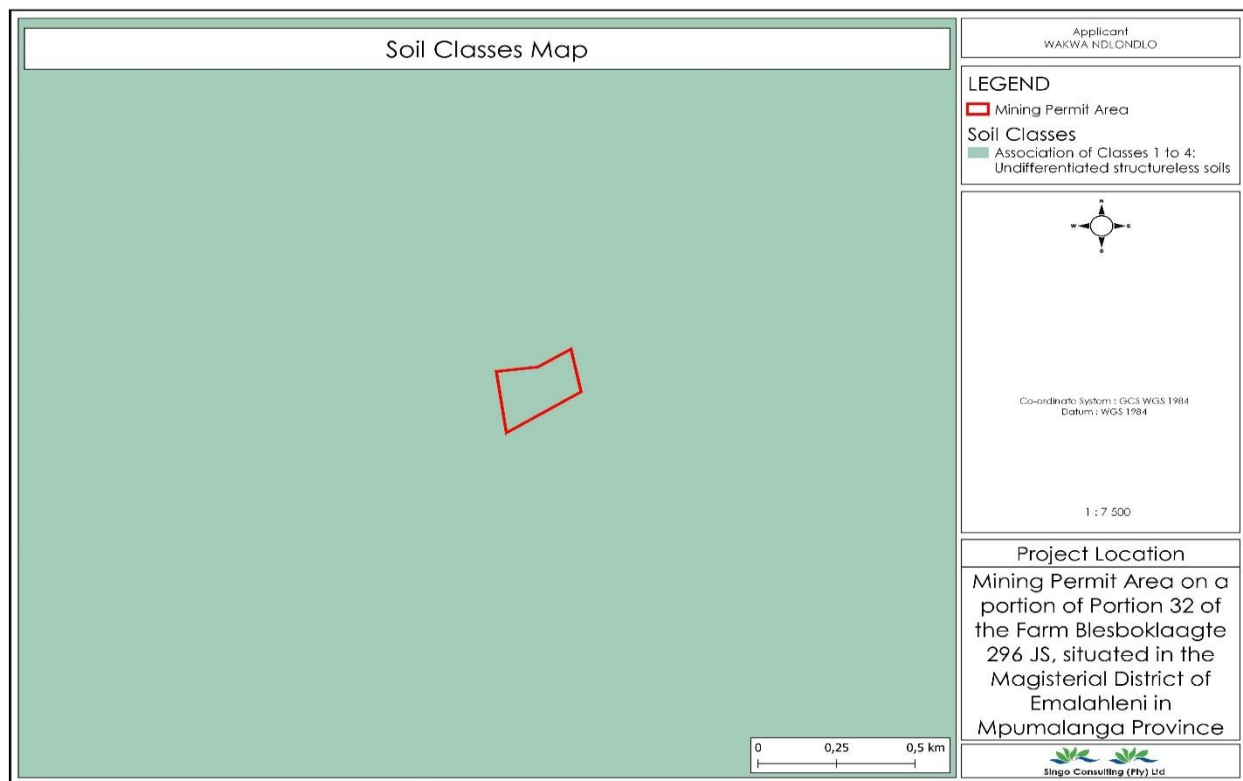


Figure 34: Soil map of the farm (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022).

1.15. Surface Water

According to the in-house baseline hydrology study, there are no water resources within 500m from the proposed area, this is further confirmed by the hydrology map, see Figure 22 below.

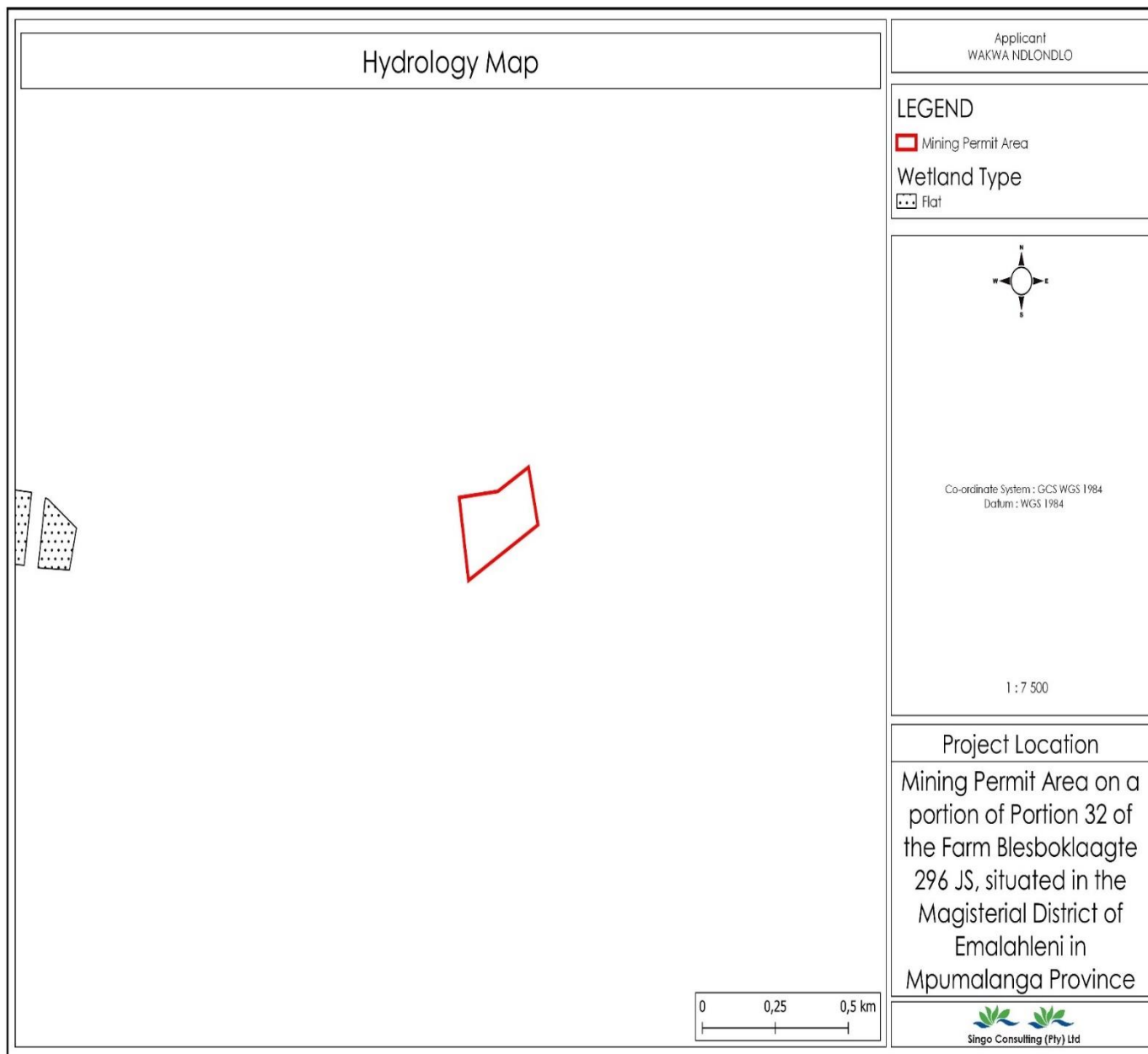
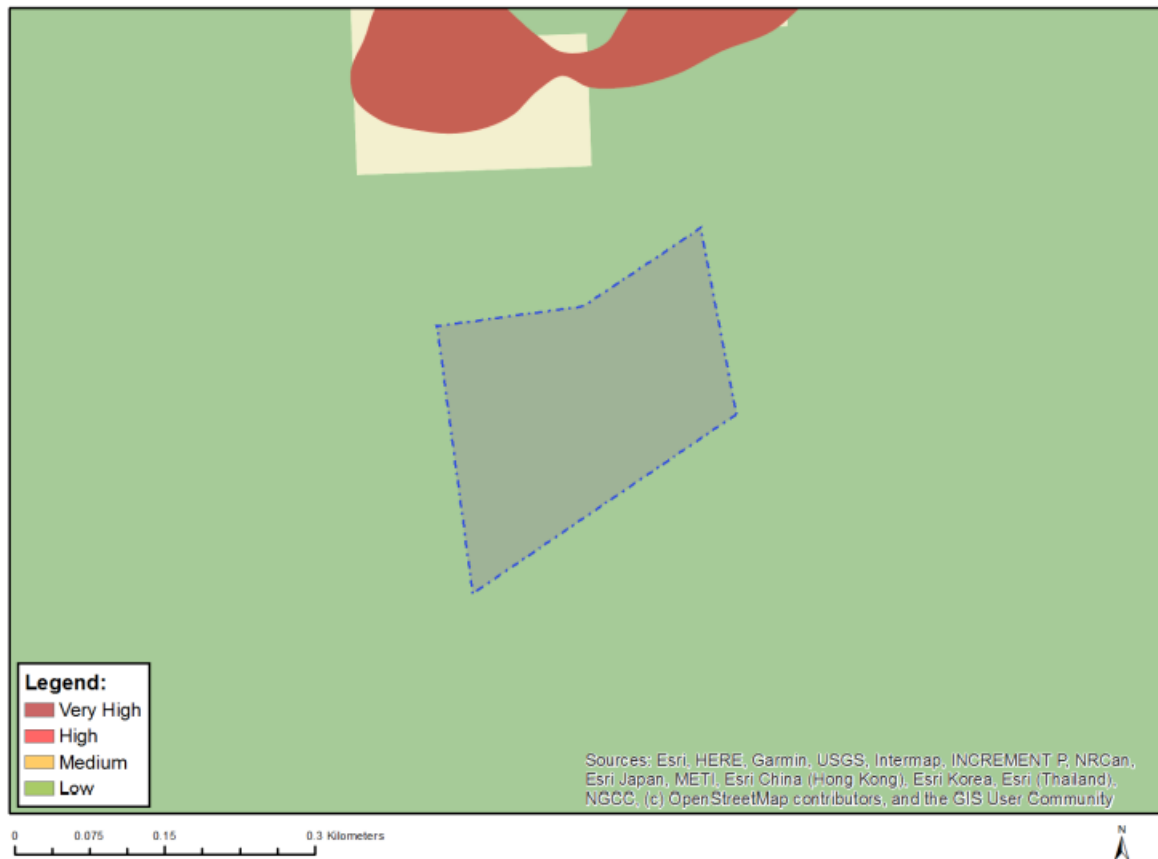


Figure 35: Hydrology of the proposed site (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Figure 36: Aquatic Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity

Furthermore, the baseline hydrological study revealed that the project area falls within the Olifants Water Management Area (WMA). The main quaternary catchment is B11K. The WR2012 study, presents hydrological parameters for each quaternary catchment including area, mean annual precipitation (MAP) and mean annual runoff (MAR). Based on the WRC2012 study, the project area falls within the quaternary catchment B11K. The total catchment area of B11K is 378 Km², with a net MAR of 23.19 million cubic meters (mcm) and a (MAP) of 684millimetre (mm).

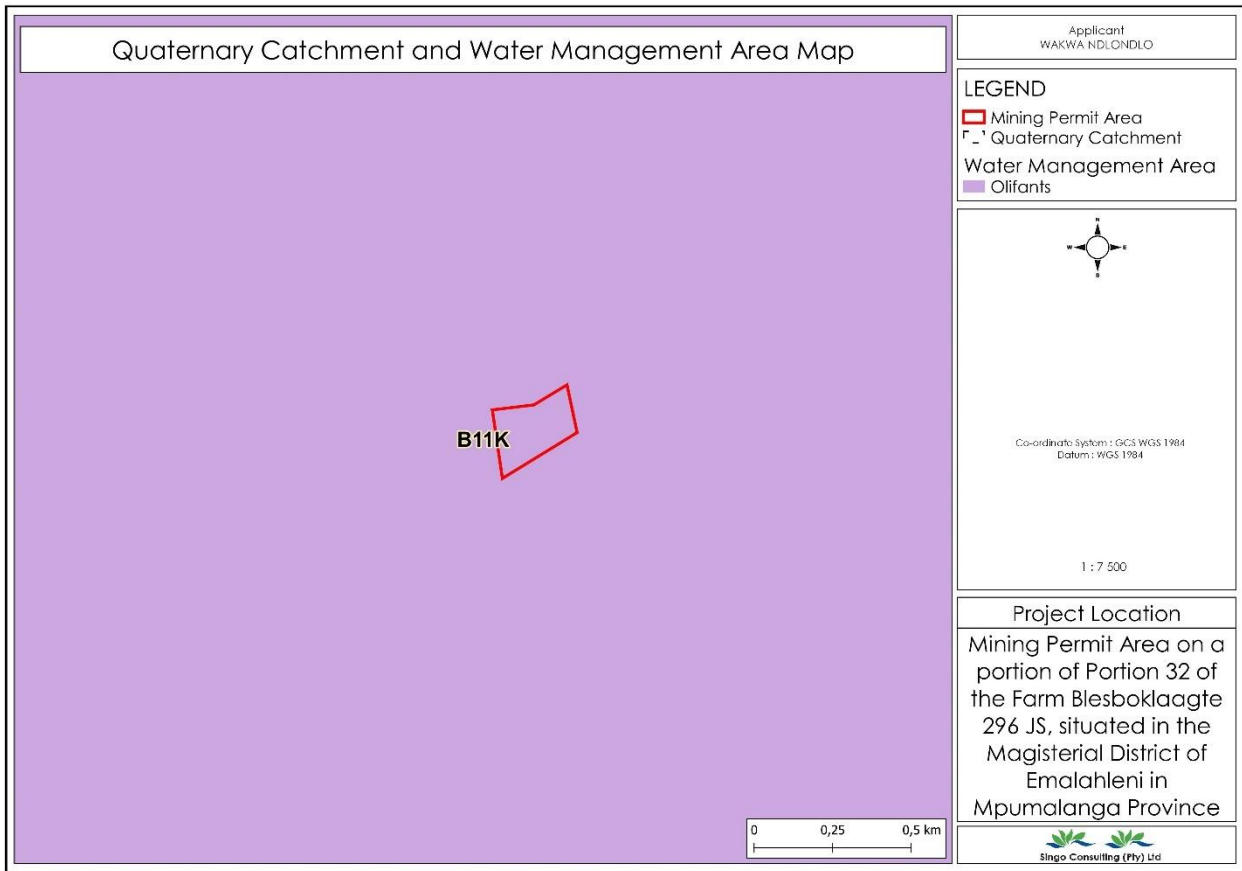


Figure 37: Quaternary catchment and water management (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022)

1.16. Public Road

There is a gravel road which extends from the unnamed tar road which joins the R544 provincial road which will be used to access the proposed site. Coal transportation trucks will use this road to enter and exit the mine premises. These roads will also be used by mine personnel to access the mine areas for their daily duties and the dump trucks will use the road for haulage of material.



Figure 12: Existing access roads to the site

2 Socio-economic settings

The area is composed of eMalahleni Local Municipality therefore it is both an urban and rural area which includes large farms, dispersed urban settlements, coal mines, and power stations. The nearest farmhouses about 180m from the proposed site. The larger proportion is characterized by open bushveld covered by shrubs and grasslands. As a typical rural settlement, a large number of the population is not employed in the vicinity. According to the Gross Value Added (GVA), the largest economic sector is community services with 48.6% study area while mining

activities are the least contributors to the economy of eMalahleni with a contribution of 0.12% of the total GVA. Residents of the area rely on the larger surrounding urban centers for employment opportunities and higher-order goods and services.

The rapid population growth in the municipality put a strain on the provision of basic services (e.g., water, sanitation, public road, and electricity). The rapid expansion of informal settlements presents huge challenges. According to an informal settlement survey conducted, the municipality has 71 Informal settlements with approximately 30000 households.

2.1 Population demographics

According to the 2011 Census by Stats SA, the population of eMalahleni is 395 466. The population grew by 43.1% between 2001 and 2011. The average annual population growth rate was measured at 3.6%. In terms of racial diversity, eMalahleni's population is predominantly black (81.3%) with the remaining portion consisting of 15.7% whites, 1.7% coloured, 0.9% Asians and other 0.3% (IDP, 2014/2015). The population consists of more males than females due to the nature of the local industries, which dictate the type of work available in the area. The sex ratio is 53% male to 47% female (IDP, 2014/2015). CHECK UPDATED IDP FROM NDIMU (2022-2027)

2.2 Education

The number of people over the age of 20 with no schooling totals 14 993, which is 5.8 % of the Municipality's population. The percentage of the population over the age of 20 with matric or higher was 45.3%. This was the third best in comparison with the other 18 municipal areas. The matric pass rate in 2012 was 72.0%, which places the Municipality 7th in the province. The University/degree admission rate was found to be low at only 19.0% in 2012 (IDP, 2014/2015).

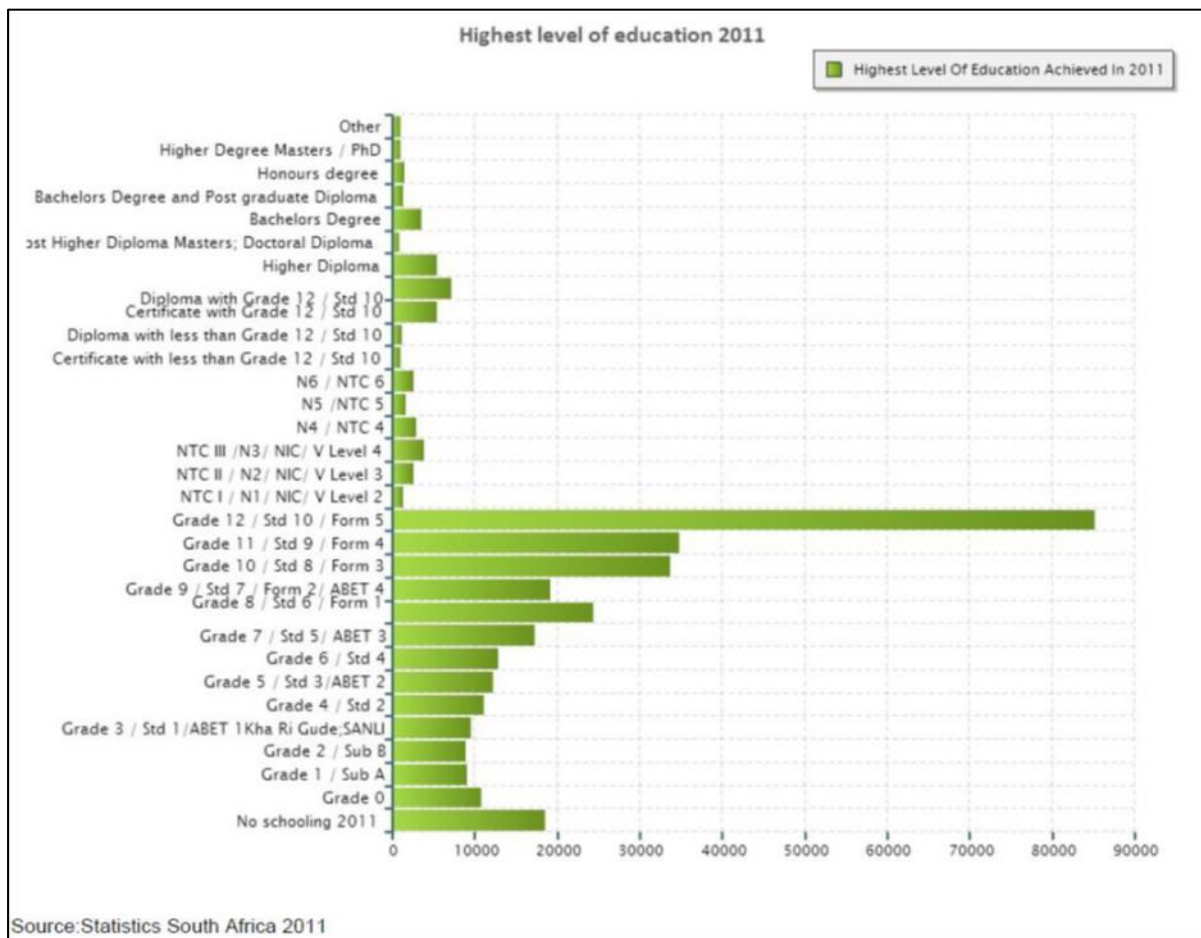


Figure 38: Statistics of South Africa with a reference of eMalahleni

2.3 Employment and income

The leading industry in terms of employment is trade at 21.1%, followed by mining 20.6% and manufacturing 14.2%. Since 2001, there has been an increase in employment in the mining, construction, community services and financial sectors and a decrease in the trade, manufacturing, transport, agriculture, private households, and utility sectors.

2.4 HIV, health, and wellbeing

HIV, AIDS, and Tuberculosis contribute significantly to the burden of disease faced by the South African Government. Huge amounts of resources are expended on serving the health needs of citizens. If the situation continues unabated, it creates a situation where other services are sacrificed to meet the high costs of providing health services to a disproportionately large section of the population. It is for this reason that the South African Government has placed HIV/AIDS at the top of its health priorities.

This goal is in line with the Millennium Development Goals of eradicating HIV/AIDS by 2015. The eMalahleni Metro is equally challenged by its vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. It can never be over-emphasised that the situation needs serious and urgent attention. For South Africa to achieve its

goal of eradicating HIV/AIDS by 2015, the responsibility lies with local municipalities, especially metropolitan municipalities, given their expanded functions which include the provision of health services and proximity to local residents. The applicant acknowledges that HIV/AIDS is a national problem and will encourage employees to get tested and know their status by participating in local HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns. Educating employees on the subject matter is important and therefore the project will support the local municipality in its programmes.

b.) Description of the current land uses.

The land within which the proposed site is nestled is a mixture of industrial, agricultural, and residential area. eMalahleni, as its name (place of coal) indicates, is known for its large coal mining industry and associated power stations (Kusile, Duvha, Kendal and Komati). There are also adjacent operating mines that were observed during site assessment namely Africoal SA, now known as Eyethu Coal (Leeuwpoort East Colliery), Rodium (Pty) Ltd and Inyathi Engineering Mine. Samancor Ferrochrome



industry is located approximately 1.7 km southwest of the proposed project area.

Figure 39: Current land uses



Figure 40: Inyathi Coal Mine



Figure 41: Leeuwpoot East Colliery

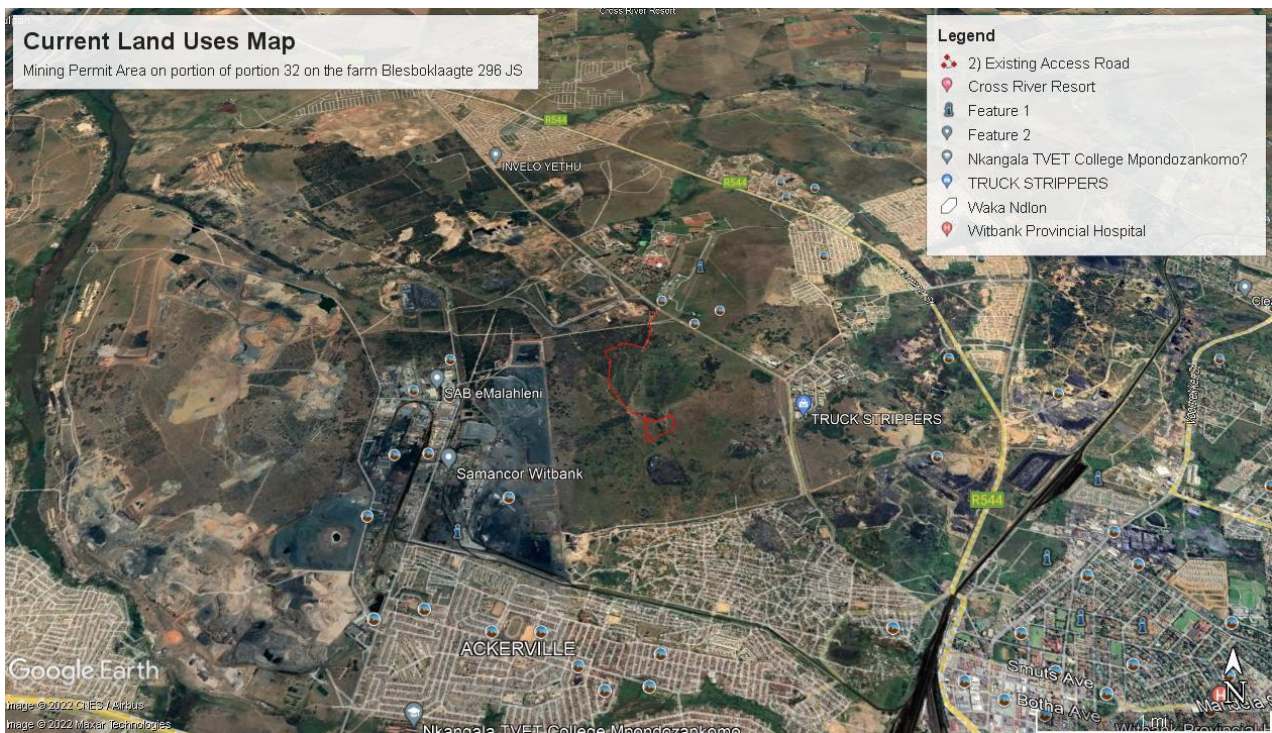


Figure 42: Current Land Uses Map

c.) Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on the site.

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.

Table 8: Land use character of the project area

Land use character	Yes	No	Description
Natural area	Yes		The area is heavily modified. There is plantation and natural vegetation.
Low-density residential		No	57
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	

Land use character	Yes	No	Description
Military or police base/ station/compound		No	
Soil heap or slimes dam		No	
Quarry, sand, mine or borrow proposed mine		No	
Dam or reservoir		No	
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		No	
Agriculture		No	
Nature conservation area		No	
Mountain, hill, or ridge		No	
Museum		No	
Historical building		No	58
Plantation		No	
Landfill/waste treatment site		No	
Archaeological sites		No	
Other land uses		No	

d.) Environmental and current land use map.

Land Use and Capability

Land cover

The proposed area is characterised by plantation and natural vegetation according to the desktop study (refer to figure 37), however during ground truthing no

plantations were observed. There is a residential settlement called Klarinet located 1.65 km Northeast from the proposed mining site. Apart from the settlement, the land is also used plantation as well as natural vegetation with a patch of bare land.

Broad Land Uses

The current land use pattern in the proposed site and surrounding areas is also largely covered by Highveld grassland vegetation.

Land use character of surrounding area

The following land uses and/or prominent features are currently occurring within a 1km radius of the site, therefore, a description of how these features may be influenced impacted upon by the project is summarized:

Table 9: Land Uses

Land use character	Description
Natural area	Some of the surrounding land can be classified as natural as it is undeveloped. No impact is envisaged for such areas.
Medium density residential	The residential area is around the site, impacts to these residential areas will be both positive and negative in nature.
Retail commercial & warehousing	The site is not surrounded by retail commercial & warehousing.
Industrial developments	There is industrial development near the proposed mining area. 59
Railway line	No Railway line closer to the site. The railway is situated approximately 2.13 km southeast
Plantation	There is no plantation that is visible on site.

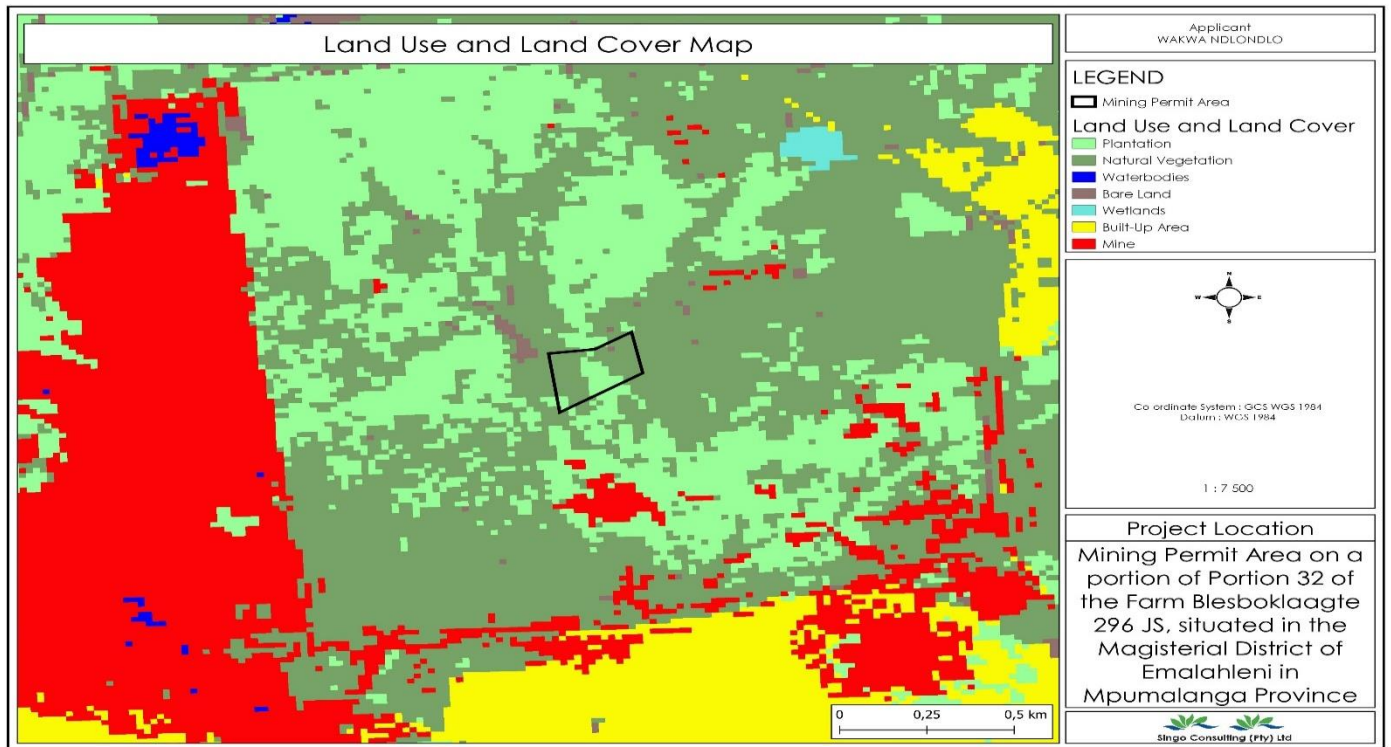


Figure 43: Land Use and Land Cover Map of the proposed area (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, 2022).

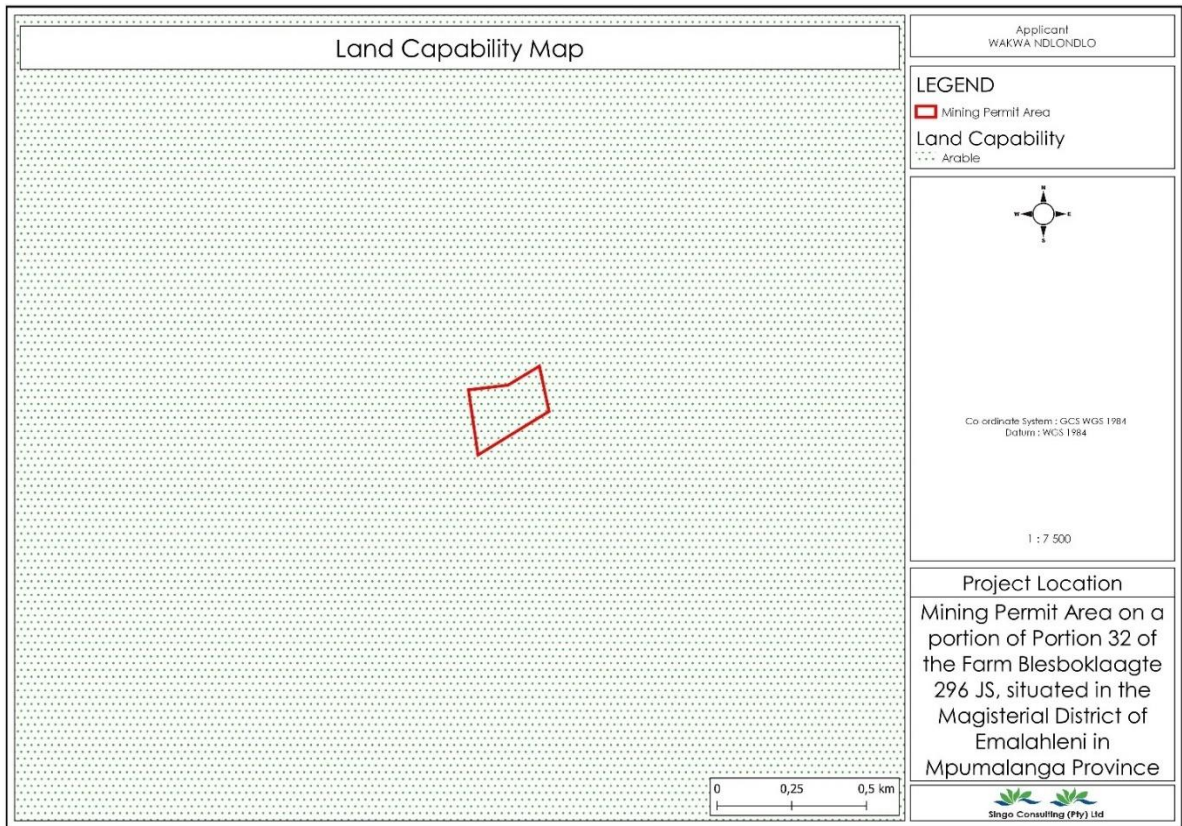


Figure 44: Land Capability Map

15.) Impacts and risks identified including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impacts, including the degree to which these impacts

The proposed coal mine will be established on a previously underground mined area with minimal natural vegetation cover. The adjacent land hosts the Samancor Ferrochrome industry, and some parts are being utilised for agricultural purposes. Upon closure of the mining area, the land will, once again, be used for agricultural purposes.

Due to the remote location of 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 several 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 Witbank area, which will indirectly contribute to the economy of the area.

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 described in. 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.

2.1 Stripping and stockpiling of topsoil

Significant impacts:

Visual intrusion associated with the establishment of the mining area

Dust nuisance caused by soil disturbance.

Noise nuisance caused by machinery stripping and stockpiling the topsoil.

Infestation of the topsoil heaps by weeds or invader plants.

Loss of topsoil due to incorrect storm water management.

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials.

2.2 Blasting

Significant impacts:

Health and safety risk posed by blasting activities.

62

Dust nuisance caused by blasting activities.

Noise nuisance caused by blasting activities.

2.3 Excavation

Significant impacts:

Visual intrusion associated with the excavation activities.

Dust nuisance due to excavation activities.

Noise nuisance generated by excavation equipment.

Unsafe working conditions for employees.

Negative impact of the fauna and flora of the area.

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials.

Weed and invader plant infestation of the area.

2.4 In-proposed mine crushing

Significant impacts:

Dust nuisance due to the crushing activities.

Noise nuisance generated by the crushing activities.

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials.

2.5 Stockpiling and transporting

Significant impacts:

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

Loss of material due to ineffective storm water handling Weed and invader plant infestation of the area due to the disturbance of the soil.

Dust nuisance from stockpiled material and vehicles transporting the material.

Degradation of access roads

Noise nuisance caused by vehicles

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials

2.6 Sloping and landscaping during rehabilitation

Significant impacts:

63

Soil erosion

Health and safety risk posed by un-sloped areas

Dust nuisance caused during sloping and landscaping activities

Noise nuisance caused by machinery

Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials

2.7 Replacing of topsoil and rehabilitation of disturbed area

Significant impacts:

Loss of reinstated topsoil due to the absence of vegetation

Infestation of the area by weed and invader plants

16.) Methodology used in determining and ranking the nature, significance, consequences, extent, duration and probability of potential environmental impacts and risks

The risk assessment was conducted using methodology outlined in DWS 2015 publication. This methodology has been utilised for the assessment of environmental impacts where the consequence (severity of impact, spatial scope of impact and duration of impact) and likelihood (frequency of activity and frequency of impact) have been considered in parallel to provide an impact rating and hence an interpretation in terms of the level of environmental management required for each impact. The risk ratings and significance are indicated in the table 13-21 below.

Table 10: Severity

How severe does the aspects impact on resource quality (flow regime, water quality, geomorphology, biota, habitat)?

Insignificant / non harmful	1
Small / potentially harmful	2
Significant / slightly harmful	3
Great/ harmful	4
Disastrous / extremely harmful and /or wetland(s) involved	5
Where "or wetland(s) are involved" it means that the activity is located within the delineated boundary of any wetland. The score of 5 is only compulsory for the significance rating.	

Table 11: Spatial Scale

How big is the area that the aspect is impacting on?

Area specific (at impact site)	1
Whole site (entire surface right)	2
Regional / neighbouring areas	3
National	4
Global (impacting beyond SA boundary)	5

Table 12: Duration

How long does the aspect impact on the environment and resource quality?

One day to one month, PES, EIS and /or REC not impacted	1
One month to one year, PES, EIS and /or REC impacted but no change in status	2
One year to 10 years, PES, EIS and /or REC impacted to a lower status but can be improved over this period through mitigation	3
Life of the activity, PES, EIS and /or REC permanently lowered	4
More than life of the organisation /facility, PES and EIS scores, a E or F	5
PES and EIS (sensitivity) must be considered.	

Table 13: Frequency of the activity

How often do you do the specific activity?

Annually or less	1
6 monthly	2
Monthly	3
Weekly	4
Daily	5

Table 14: Frequency of the incident/ impact

How often does the activity impact on the environment?

Almost never / almost impossible / >20%	1
Very seldom / highly unlikely / >40%	2
Infrequent / unlikely / seldom / >60%	3
Often / regularly/ likely / possible / >80%	4
Daily / highly likely / definitely / >100%	5

Table 15: Legal issues

How is the activity governed by legislation

No legislation	1
Fully covered by legislation	5
Located within the regulated areas	

Table 16: Detection

How quickly can the impacts/risks of the activity be observed on the resource quality, people, or property?

Immediately	1
Without much effort	2
Need some effort	3
Remote and difficult to observe	4
Covered	5

Table 17: Rating classes

Rating	Risk Class	Management Description
1-55	Low (L)	Acceptable as is or consider requirement for mitigation impact
56-169	Moderate (M)	Risk and impact on notably are required and mitigation measures on a higher level
170-300	High (H)	Impact on the environment has a long-term impact.

A low-risk class must be obtained for all activities to be considered for a GA

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.

Table 18: Calculation

Consequence = Severity + Spatial Scale + Duration
Likelihood = Frequency of Activity + Frequency of Incident + Legal Issues + Detection
Significance \Risk = Consequence X Likelihood

b) Full description of the process undertaken to identify, assess and rank the impacts and risks

(In respect of the final site layout plan) through the life of the activity).

To identify the potential impacts associated with the proposed excavation activities, the following steps were undertaken:

- i.) The stakeholder consultant process is currently being undertaken in a manner to be interactive, providing the landowners and identified stakeholders with an opportunity to provide input into the project. This is considered a key focus as the local residents have capabilities of providing site-specific information, which may not be available in desktop research material. Stakeholders were requested, as part of the notification letter, to provide their views on the project, and to state any potential concerns they may have. All comments and responses provided will be collated into the Comments and Responses Register, which will be attached to the final BAR, and will also be incorporated into the final impact assessment.
- ii.) A detailed desktop study was undertaken to determine the environmental setting in which the project is located. Based on the desktop investigations, various resources were used to determine the significance and sensitivity of the various environmental considerations. The desktop investigation involved the use of:
 - The South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) Biodiversity Geographic Database LUDS System;
 - The Department of Environmental Affairs 2015 Landcover and Land use Mapping Database;
 - Department of Water and Sanitation information documents such as the Internal Strategic Perspective (ISP) for the local rivers and Groundwater Vulnerability Reports
 - Municipal Integrated Development Plans of the Municipality
 - The Provincial Spatial Development Framework for the Mpumalanga Province. The rating of the identified impacts was undertaken in a quantitative manner as provided in Section V (impact rating). The ratings were undertaken in a manner to calculate the significance of each of the impacts. The identification of management and mitigation measures was done based on the significance of the impacts and measures included are considered sufficient,

appropriate, and practical to protect the environment.

17.) 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.

(This is in terms of the initial site layout), and alternatives will have on the environment and the community that may be affected).

The impacts of the proposed site layout will be the same as those of the alternative sites that may be identified during the excavation exercise.

The positive impacts of the activities are the creation of employment, which is required in the region. This will result in job creation and support to local businesses will be continued.

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 coal mine will be established on a previously underground mined area with minimal natural vegetation cover. The adjacent land hosts the Samancor Ferrochrome industry, and some parts are being utilised for agricultural purposes. Upon closure of the mining area, the land will, once again, be used for agricultural purposes.

Due to the remote location of 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 several 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 Witbank area, which will indirectly contribute to the economy of the area.

18.) The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk.

Regarding 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.

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

2.2 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 PCBs (e.g., DAS products), if dust is generated above acceptable limits.
- The in-proposed mine crusher plant must have operational water sprayers to alleviate dust generation from the conveyor belts.

125

2.3 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.

2.4 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 of 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.

2.5 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.
- 125
- 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.

2.6 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).

2.7 Waste management

125

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:

- Regular vehicle maintenance may only take place within the service bay area of the off-site workshop. If emergency repairs are needed on equipment unable to move to the workshop, drip trays must be present. All waste products must be disposed of in a 200L closed container/bin to be removed from the emergency service area to the workshop 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 always available 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 in the vicinity of the mine area.
- Biodegradable refuse generated should be handled as indicated above.

2.8 Management of access roads

The risk on the condition of the roads, because 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 because of the mining activities should be repaired by the applicant.

2.9 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.

2.10 Protection of fauna and flora

The risk on the fauna and flora of the footprint area, as well as the surrounding environment, because 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 ECO.

19.) Motivation where no alternatives sites were considered

The mining sector accounts for a quarter of all economic activity in the Mpumalanga province and is also the largest single sector, providing employment to 25 percent of the province's workforce. Mpumalanga contributes 83 percent of all coal produced in South Africa, making it the world's third largest coal- exporting region. Towns such as eMalahleni and Middleburg in the Nkangala District Municipality are the centre of the coal mining industry. Mpumalanga coal mining industry is developing as a significant attractor of both foreign and local direct investment in the province. This is particularly important for the development and economic growth of the communities in eMalahleni.

Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd identified the growing need for coal resources due to an increase in power demand. 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 in the PWP, which has proven that coal resources are available in the area. The establishment of a coal proposed mine 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 open cast mining of the coal has been identified as the most effective method to produce the desired coal product.
- The use of temporary infrastructure will reduce the impact on the environment and decrease closure objectives regarding infrastructure decommissioning.

- It is recommended that the existing farm road connected to the provincial road to the north-west of the property be used as an access road instead of trucks turning from the farm entrance onto the N4.

As discussed previously, the proposed site was selected because it contains good quality coal and it is located in a convenient position close to the R544 and N4. The site is therefore regarded as the preferred site and alternatives site. are not considered. There are no alternatives to be considered as the application has already been accepted. Only changes in the layout plan and access roads will be discussed and agreed on with the affected landowners.

The site layout was determined by considering both spatial and practical mining operation aspects. The location and extent of the mining activities will be based on the information derived from the desktop surveys as well as the specialist studies. Where practicable, the mining sites and location of infrastructure was selected on the basis to avoid sensitive environments such as wetlands, watercourses, biodiversity of conservation importance and heritage features.

The proposed site was selected because it is rich in coal and the coal is of good quality. The proposed site is located within a section of portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS which is located at a flat gradient providing a large surface area suitable for excavation, with no permanent surface water. There are no wetlands on site. The aesthetic characteristics of the surrounding areas will be minimal to none.

The proposed activities have medium to low significance impacts, which will be short term activities in nature. The probability of occurrence of an impact was determined and most of the activities can be controlled and impacts can be reduced or avoided. The probability was also determined based on other excavation activities of similar nature. It was found that generally excavation activities have low impact on the environment. ¹²⁵

20.) Statement motivating the alternative development location within the overall site.

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

The open cast mining of the coal has been identified as the most cost-effective method to produce the desired coal product. The proposed method will produce any residual (overburden) waste to be disposed of. Due to the remote location of the coal proposed mine, the potential impacts on the surrounding environment, associated with open cast 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 mining area.

- i.) 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.**

Table 19: Impact assessment table for the construction phase

Unit Number	Activity	Aspect	Impact	Significance Rating Before Mitigation Measures									Mitigation Measures
				I	F	D	E	P	S	C	IS	SIGNIFICANCE	
1,0	Employment of workers and procurement of materials	Social	Creation of employment	3	3	5	1	1,0	3,7	2,3	2,3	Moderate	<p>Emphasis to employ local individuals must be maximised, reducing the need for migrant labour;</p> <p>the mine should prioritise employment of the local community members and contracts must include employment targets as part of their contractual agreements;</p> <p>Employment requirements should be broadly publicised to ensure that job-seekers do not have unrealistic job expectations;</p> <p>Liaison structures with the local police and community policing forums must be established and development of informal settlements within the proposed mining areas to be communicated to the forums for potential monitoring and addressing</p>

2,0	Site clearance and topsoil removal because of the proposed Project.	Air Quality	Dust generation emanating from the activities associated with the Mining Project areas	4	4	4	2	1,0	4,0	3,0	3,0	Moderate	<p>The area of disturbance must be restricted to the required footprint size;</p> <p>Ensure that only vegetation within the designated areas is removed;</p> <p>The drop heights used during the loading of the cleared soils into trucks should be minimised as far as possible; and</p> <p>Dirt roads to be wetted by a water browser and/or any applicable dust suppressant so as to reduce dust plumes.</p>
-----	---	-------------	--	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------	---

Unite Number	Activity	Aspect	Impact	Significance Rating Before Mitigation Measures									Mitigation Measures
				I	F	D	E	P	S	C	IS	SIGNIFICAN CE	
		Topography and Visual Environment	<p>Topography changes and the disruption of surface water flow.</p> <p>Soil erosion and topsoil loss.</p> <p>Visual impact caused by vegetation and topsoil removal.</p>	3	3	4	1	0,8	3,3	2,2	1,7	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure vegetation and topsoil is only be cleared when necessary and within the demarcated areas; • Ensure topsoil stockpiles are vegetated as soon as possible; and • Ensure topsoil stockpiles are contoured and have a steepness of less than 18° to prevent slope failure and erosion and aid in vegetation establishment. • Topsoil stockpiles that will be kept for more than a year are to be vegetated to sustain ecological components and further prevent dust emissions and growth of alien vegetation.
		Soil	Soil contamination and degradation during soil stripping and management	3	4	4	1	0,8	3,7	2,3	1,9	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation and long-term stockpiling of soil should be limited within the demarcated areas as far as practically possible; • Ensure all stockpiles (especially topsoil) are clearly and permanently

Soil erosion and generation of dust.

demarcated and located in defined no-go areas;

- Restrict the amount of mechanical handling, as each handling event increases that compaction level and the changes to the soil structure;

Soil stripping should be done in line with a topsoil stripping plan;

Where possible, separate stockpiling of different soil to obtain the highest post-mining land capability;

Stockpiles should be revegetated to establish a vegetation cover as an erosion control measure. These stockpiles should also be always kept alien vegetation free to prevent loss of soil quality;

and Temporary berms can be constructed, around stockpile areas whilst vegetation cover has not established to avoid soil loss through erosion.

			Soil compaction.	4	5	4	1	1,0	4,3	2,7	2,7	Moderate	<p>If possible, vegetation clearance and commencement of mining related activities (construction of haul road), can be scheduled to coincide with low rainfall conditions when soil moisture is anticipated to be relatively low such that the soils are less prone to compaction;</p> <p>The movement of heavy vehicle should be limited to existing roads and be limited to areas where construction of haul road is to take place.</p>
--	--	--	------------------	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------	---

ingress of hydrocarbons

- Active rehabilitation, re-sloping, and re-vegetation of disturbed areas immediately after construction;
- Implement and maintain alien vegetation management programme;
- Limit the footprint area of the construction activities to what is absolutely essential in order to minimise impacts as a result of vegetation clearing and compaction of soils;
- All erosion noted within the construction footprint should be remedied immediately and included as part of an ongoing rehabilitation plan;
- All delineated watercourses and their associated 100 m zones of regulation in terms of GN704 should be designated as “No-Go” areas and be off limits to all unauthorised vehicles and personnel, with the exception of approved construction and operational areas unless authorised as part of the IWUL;
- No unnecessary crossing of the watercourses should take place and wherever possible, existing

															<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vehicles must be regularly inspected for leaks; • Re-fuelling must take place on a sealed surface area away from wetlands to prevent ingress of hydrocarbons into topsoil; • All spills should be immediately cleaned up and treated accordingly; and.
			Loss of catchment yields and surface water recharge, potential loss of biodiversity, impaired water quality, potential loss of instream integrity, potential impacts to freshwater resources further	3	5	4	3	0,6	4,0	3,5	2,1	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that as far as possible all infrastructures are placed outside of delineated watercourse areas and their associated zones of regulation; • Ensure that sound environmental management is in place during the planning phase; • Design of infrastructure should be environmentally and structurally sound and all possible precautions taken to prevent spillage and/or seepage to the surface and groundwater resources present; • It must be ensured that the design and construction of all infrastructures prevents failure. 		

			downstream of this point.											
--	--	--	------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Unite Number	Activity	Aspect	Impact	Significance Rating Before Mitigation Measures									Mitigation Measures
				I	F	D	E	P	S	C	IS	SIGNIFICANCE	
			Destruction of natural habitat and animal life within the development area and to maintain ecological connectivity to neighbouring sites and, where possible, to regional ecological corridors.	4	5	4	1	1,0	4,3	2,7	2,7	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental awareness training must include the prohibition of any harm or hindrance to any indigenous fauna species and the consequences of such actions • Allow unhindered movement of fauna to allow them the opportunity to freely leave activity areas. • Ensure safe speed limits in the development area and no open fires. • Do not feed wild life and ensure that all food and food waste, including domestic waste, is placed in sealed containers and not exposed on site. • Ensure that the outside areas are kept clean and tidy and provide adequate waste removal services to prevent the attraction of rats and other alien scavenging species to the site. • Regularly (daily) inspect the haul road and clear coal spills and clear coal fines

													<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict speed control measures must be implemented for any vehicles driving within the mining rights area to reduce dust. Refer to existing mine control measures. • There is zero tolerance of the destruction or collecting of any indigenous biodiversity or part thereof by anybody working for or on behalf of the mine. • Monitor the establishment of invasive species and remove as soon as detected, whenever possible before regenerative material can be formed • Monitor all sites disturbed by localised activities for colonisation by exotics or invasive plants and control these as they emerge. Monitoring should continue for at least two years after such activities cease.
			The destruction or degradation of watercourse vegetation.	1	1	4	2	0,6	2,0	2,0	1,2	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the flow of water through the moist grassland areas remain unchanged. • Monitor the presence of hydrophytes and species with an affinity for moist soils within the moist grasslands. Should such species decrease of be

													<p>petrol would need to be channelled towards a sump which will separate these chemicals and oils;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No uncontrolled discharges of water from the mine to any surface water resources shall be permitted. Any discharge points need to be approved by the relevant authority.
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

														<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalise access roads and make use of existing roads and tracks where feasible, rather than creating new routes through naturally vegetated areas. • Implement a vegetation rehabilitation plan to ensure areas that can be rehabilitated post construction are adequately vegetated with indigenous grass species. • After construction, the land must be cleared of rubbish, surplus materials, and equipment, and all parts of the land must be left in a condition as close as possible to that prior to construction.
			Erosion and subsequent sedimentation or pollution of proximate moist grassland (watercourse).	4	5	4	1	0,8	4,3	2,7	2,1	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of existing roads and tracks where feasible, rather than creating new routes through grassland areas. • Retain vegetation and soil in position for as long as possible, removing it immediately ahead of construction / earthworks in that area (DWAF, 2005). • Runoff from access roads must be managed to avoid erosion and pollution problems. • Ensure that runoff from compacted or sealed surfaces is slowed down and 	
										96				

Unite Number	Activity	Aspect	Impact	Significance Rating Before Mitigation Measures									Mitigation Measures
				I	F	D	E	P	S	C	IS	SIGNIFICANCE	
		water courses	Siltation of surface water resources.	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure site clearing is limited to the designated areas, and • Implement Stormwater Management designs to prevent erosion and divert dirty water to the appropriate storage dams (PCDs).
			Contamination of groundwater resources	4	5	5	3	1,0	4,7	3,8	3,8	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that a stormwater management plan is in place to separate clean and dirty water; and • Groundwater monitoring of the water quality and levels must take place quarterly, especially for the water supply boreholes to ensure a sustainable resource and identify impacts on local users.
		Noise	Noise emanating from the construction machinery and vehicles impacting on surrounding	4	5	4	2	1,0	4,3	3,2	3,2	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure site clearing activities are only undertaken during daylight hours; • Mining related machines and vehicles should be serviced on a regular basis to ensure noise suppression mechanisms are effective (e.g. installed exhaust mufflers); and

			sensitive receptors.												• Ensure equipment and machinery is switched off when not in use.
3,0	Stripping and stockpiling of topsoil	Air Quality	Dust generation emanating from the disturbance of soil.	4	1	1	1	1,0	2,0	1,5	1,5	Low	Ensure that dust suppressants are applied regularly Ensure that dust suppressants are applied to gravel or unpaved roads that are in use; Vehicles should obey speed limits		
		Topography and Visual Environment	Topographical change Negative visual impact caused by vehicular activity.	4	4	4	1	0,8	4,0	2,5	2,0	Low	Ensure liaison with the local authorities for the maintenance and upkeep of roads; Ensure that dust suppressants are applied to gravel or unpaved roads that are in use; and Vehicles will obey speed limits.		
		Noise pollution	Noise nuisance caused by machinery	3	5	4	1	1,0	4,0	2,5	2,5	Moderate	Avoid through preventative measures (e.g. communication with landowners and timing of activities). Control through implementation of EMPR mitigation measures (e.g. noise abatement measures).		

		Traffic	The degradation of the road structures	5	5	4	1	1,0	4,7	2,8	2,8	Moderate	Adhere to the Mine's Traffic Management Plan; and Gravel roads used must be graded and compacted regularly, should the roads remain unpaved.
4,0	development and operation of the mine	Soil	Soil contamination and degradation.	4	5	5	2	0,8	4,7	3,3	2,7	Moderate	In case whereby contractors bring on site mobile bowsers and lubricants, these are to be stored in a bunded area when parked at the construction areas; All potential hydrocarbon spillages and leaks must be cleaned up immediately and the soils remediated; Spillage control kits will be readily available on site to contain the mobilisation of contaminants and clean up spills; All vehicles and machinery to be serviced in a hard park area or at an off-site location; Storage of hydrocarbons must be managed according to the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of
										101			

													1973); and
													Vehicles with leaks must have drip trays in place.
		Surface Water	Impacts on surface water resources because of hydrocarbon spills.	3	3	4	2	0,8	3,3	2,7	2,1	Moderate	<p>In case whereby contractors bring on site mobile bowsers and lubricants, these are to be stored in a bunded area when parked at the construction areas;</p> <p>All potential hydrocarbon spillages and leaks must be cleaned up immediately and the soils remediated;</p> <p>Spillage control kits will be readily available on site to contain the mobilisation of contaminants and clean up spills;</p> <p>All vehicles and machinery to be serviced in a hard park area or at an off-site location;</p> <p>Storage of hydrocarbons must be managed according to the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973); and</p>
										102			

														Vehicles with leaks must have drip trays in place.
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Unite Number	Activity	Aspect	Impact	Significance Rating Before Mitigation Measures									Mitigation Measures
				I	F	D	E	P	S	C	IS	SIGNIFICANCE	
5,0	Mining operations	Social	safety and security risks to landowners and lawful occupiers	3	5	4	1	0,8	4,0	2,5	2,0	Low	<p>The area of disturbance must be restricted to the required footprint size;</p> <p>Ensure that only vegetation within the designated areas is removed;</p> <p>The drop heights used during the loading of the cleared soils into trucks should be minimised as far as possible; and</p> <p>Dirt roads to be wetted by a water browser and/or any applicable dust suppressant so as to reduce dust plumes.</p>
			interference with existing landuses Crime and violence	3	4	4	1	0,6	3,7	2,3	1,4	Low	<p>Ensure vegetation and topsoil is only be cleared when necessary and within the demarcated areas;</p> <p>Ensure topsoil stockpiles are vegetated as soon as possible; and</p> <p>Ensure topsoil stockpiles are contoured and have a steepness of less than 18° to prevent slope failure</p>

														and down lighting must be used to minimise light pollution.
		Soils	Soil contamination and degradation.	2	5	4	1	0,8	3,7	2,3	1,9	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure soils are stripped and stockpiled prior to the excavation of infrastructure areas; and • Implement Stormwater Management designs to prevent erosion. 	
		Fauna and Flora	Loss of vegetation communities.	2	5	5	2	0,8	4,0	3,0	2,4	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetate open and exposed areas to prevent soil erosion and the establishment of alien invasive vegetation; 	
			Influx and establishment of alien invasive vegetation.	2	5	5	2	0,6	4,0	3,0	1,8	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a Storm Water Management Plan is implemented; and Alien invasive vegetation to be identified and removed throughout the LoM. 	
		Fauna	Destruction of natural habitat and animal life within the development area and to maintain ecological connectivity to	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental awareness training must include the prohibition of any harm or hindrance to any indigenous fauna species and the consequences of such actions. • Allow unhindered movement of fauna to allow them the opportunity to freely leave activity areas. • Ensure safe speed limits in the development area and no open fires. 	
										107				

			neighbouring sites and, where possible, to regional ecological corridors.												
		Flora	Alien invasive plant species.	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not feed wild life and ensure that all food and food waste, including domestic waste, is placed in sealed containers and not exposed on site. Ensure that the outside areas are kept clean and tidy and provide adequate waste removal services to prevent the attraction of rats and other alien scavenging species to the site. Regularly (daily) inspect the haul road and clear coal spills and clear coal fines to reduce coal dust contamination to the neighbouring wetland areas. 		
										108			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas cleared of invasive to be monitored in the growing season (summer). If re-sprouting or reseeding is noted, follow-up control to be initialised. Cleared and denuded areas to be rehabilitated as soon as possible with indigenous grass species. Monitor the establishment of invasive species and remove as soon as detected, whenever possible before regenerative material can be formed. Monitor all sites disturbed by localised activities for colonisation by exotics or 		

															invasive plants and control these as they emerge. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring should continue for at least two years after such activities cease.
		Wetlands and Aquatic Ecology	Contamination and sedimentation of the wetland systems and aquatic ecosystems.	2	5	4	1	0,8	3,7	2,3	1,9	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure soil management programme is implemented and maintained to minimise erosion and sedimentation; • Active rehabilitation, re-sloping, and re-vegetation of disturbed areas immediately after construction; • Implement and maintain alien vegetation management programme; • Appropriate sanitary facilities must be provided for the duration of the construction activities and all waste must be removed to an appropriate waste facility. 		
		Surface Water	Siltation of surface water resources.	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure soil management programme is implemented and maintained to minimise erosion and sedimentation; • Active rehabilitation, re-sloping, and re-vegetation of disturbed areas immediately after construction; • Implement and maintain alien vegetation management programme; • Limit the footprint area of the construction activities to what is 		

														inundation, erosion and incision, and alterations to the natural channel; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crossings to make use of existing roads wherever possible and should either utilise or be constructed downgradient of barriers associated with impoundments on the affected systems; • No material may be dumped or stockpiled within delineated watercourses;
Unite Number	Activity	Aspect	Impact	Significance Rating Before Mitigation Measures									SIGNIFICANCE	Mitigation Measures
				I	F	D	E	P	S	C	IS			
		Noise	Increased noise levels.	4	2	3	1	0,8	3,0	2,0	1,6	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that all construction equipment operators receive proper training in the use of the equipment and that the equipment is serviced regularly. • All blasting and piling driving, if required, should only occur during the day. • An environmental noise monitoring survey should be conducted during the construction phase to assess the 	

													<p>measurement monitoring continues during construction and operation phases. This will assist in formulating mitigation measures should noise complaints be received from surrounding residents or communities. Additional monitoring points should be included in the vicinity if required/requested.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular maintenance schedules should include a check for noise emissions, e.g., the functional state of all intake and exhaust noise attenuators and effectiveness of enclosures in accordance with standard operating procedures; and • Construction related machines and vehicles should be serviced on a regular basis to ensure noise suppression mechanisms are effective (e.g., installed exhaust mufflers). 	
7,0	Construction of RoM Stockpile and associated Water	Air Quality	Fugitive dust generation emanating the RoM Stockpile construction activities.	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	113	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the areas of disturbance are minimised and restricted to the required footprint areas; • Public complaints and actions registry should be established to capture public perceptions and complaints regarding

	Management Infrastructure.													increased air quality impacts;• Dust fallout monitoring must be conducted throughout the life of operation of the mine to confirm model predictions.• Reduce, control and manage the height of material drops (e.g., Transfer chute to RoM Stockpile); and• Increase moisture content of material by using water sprays prior to or during conveying, crushing, and screening material.
		Topography and Visual Environment	Topography change and disruption of surface water flow. Soil erosion and topsoil loss. visual impact caused by stockpiling of coal.	2	5	5	2	0,6	4,0	3,0	1,8	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the stockpile is constructed with the planned disturbed areas; • Operate, manage and maintain the stockpile in line with the design plans, as-built plans and operating and maintenance manual. 	

		Soils	Soil degradation.	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise topsoil stockpile heights as far as possible; • Ensure soils are stripped and stockpiled prior to the excavation of infrastructure foundations; • Ensure stockpiles are maintained in a fertile and erosion free state by sampling and analysing for macro nutrients and pH on an annual basis; • Traffic and access to the stockpiles will be restricted; • Ensure that the topsoil stockpiles are vegetated to prevent soil erosion and to reinstitute the ecological processes within the soil; and • Implement Stormwater Management designs to prevent erosion.
		Fauna and Flora	Loss of vegetation communities	2	5	5	2	0,6	4,0	3,0	1,8	Low	<p>Vegetate open and exposed areas to prevent soil erosion and the establishment of alien invasive vegetation;</p> <p>Ensure a Storm Water Management Plan is implemented; and Alien invasive vegetation to be identified and removed throughout the LoM.</p>
										115			

		Wetlands and Aquatic Ecology	Contamination and sedimentation of the wetland systems and aquatic ecosystems.	2	5	4	1	0,8	3,7	2,3	1,9	Low	<p>Ensure the statutory buffers are implemented from the wetlands systems and watercourses, unless otherwise stated in the IWUL;</p> <p>Ensure a Storm Water Management Plan is implemented; and</p> <p>Implement a biannual Aquatic Monitoring Programme to monitor potential impacts and implement corrective actions, should it be required.</p>
		Surface Water	Siltation of surface water resources.	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<p>Ensure that the topsoil stockpiles are vegetated to prevent soil erosion; Implement Stormwater Management designs to prevent erosion and divert dirty water to the appropriate storage dams (PCDs); andThe design, construction, operation and maintenance of water management facilities must be in accordance with GN R 704 capacity requirements.</p>
		Noise	Increase Noise Levels	2	2	2	2	0,8	2,0	2,0	1,6	Low	<p>Noise levels in the area are already well within 70dBA for the industrial areas during the day and 60 dBA at night as may be associated with mining.</p>

														Therefore, it is expected that additional noise levels contributed by Wakwa Ndlondlo Mine will be insignificant. Trucks, machinery, and equipment will be regularly serviced to ensure acceptable noise levels are not exceeded. Silencers will be utilised where possible.
		Groundwater	Contamination of groundwater resources Seepage through and runoff from the coal stockpile.	4	4	5	2	1,0	4,3	3,2	3,2	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A groundwater monitoring system must be implemented and test the water on a quarterly basis for changes in water quality and water levels. Should impacts be identified, management measures must be implemented based on the contaminant or water level change; • Implement a Surface Water Management Plan to minimise the volume of dirty water produced, as well as the effectiveness of the containment of dirty water, thereby reducing the probability of contamination of groundwater from infiltration of dirty surface water; • Refine and update the conceptual and numerical models annually for the first 	

													four years and thereafter every five years based on groundwater monitoring results. This will help to better quantify impacts to water quantity and quality; and
10,0	Storage, use and control of fuel and lubricants to be used for the mining activities.	Soil	Soil contamination and degradation	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All potential hydrocarbon spillages and leaks must be cleaned up immediately and the soils remediated; • Spillage control kits will be readily available on site to contain the mobilisation of contaminants and clean up spills; • All vehicles and machinery to be serviced in a hard park area or at an off-site location; • Storage of hydrocarbons and explosives must be managed according to the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973); • Hydrocarbons and explosives storage

															facilities must be in a hard park banded facility; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles with leaks must have drip trays in place.
		Groundwater	Groundwater contamination	5	5	5	3	1,0	5,0	4,0	4,0	High			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All potential hydrocarbon leaks must be repaired immediately and spillages be cleaned up immediately and the soils remediated; • Spillage control kits will be readily available on site to contain the mobilisation of contaminants and clean up spills; • All vehicles and machinery to be serviced in a hard park area or at an off-site location; • Storage of hydrocarbons and explosives must be managed according to the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973); • Hydrocarbons and explosives storage facilities must be in a hard park banded facility; and • Vehicles with leaks must have drip trays in place; and • Groundwater monitoring of the water quality and levels must take place

													quarterly especially for the water supply boreholes to ensure a sustainable resource and identify impacts on local users.
11,0	Operation of the RoM Stockpile and associated Water Management Infrastructure.	Air Quality	Fugitive dust generation emanating the RoM Stockpile operational activities.	2	3	4	1	0,8	3,0	2,0	1,6	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the areas of disturbance are minimised and restricted to the required footprint areas; • Public complaints and actions registry should be established to capture public perceptions and complaints regarding increased air quality impacts; • Dust fallout monitoring must be conducted throughout the life of operation of the mine to confirm model predictions; • control and manage the height of material drops (e.g., Transfer chute to RoM Stockpile); and • Increase moisture content of material by using water sprays prior to or during conveying, crushing, and screening material.
		Topography and Visual	Topography change and disruption of surface water flow;To	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the stockpile is constructed within the proposed planned disturbed areas; • Operate, manage and maintain the stockpile in line with the design plans, as-built

			minimise soil erosion and topsoil loss;											plans and operating and maintenance manual.
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

Unit Number	Activity	Aspect	Impact	Significance Rating Before Mitigation Measures									Mitigation Measures
				I	F	D	E	P	S	C	IS	SIGNIFICANCE	
			Soil degradation.	3	3	3	1	1,0	3,0	2,0	2,0	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise topsoil stockpile heights as far as possible; • Ensure soils are stripped and stockpiled prior to the excavation of infrastructure foundations; • Ensure stockpiles are maintained in a fertile and erosion free state by sampling and analysing for macro nutrients and pH on an annual basis; • Traffic and access to the stockpiles will be restricted; • Ensure that the topsoil stockpiles are vegetated to prevent soil erosion and to reinstitute the ecological processes within the soil; and • Implement Stormwater Management designs to prevent erosion.
		Fauna and Flora	Loss of vegetation communities. Influx and	2	3	3	2	0,6	2,7	2,3	1,4	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetate open and exposed areas to prevent soil erosion and the establishment of alien invasive vegetation; • Ensure a Storm Water Management

			establishment of alien invasive vegetation.											Plan is implemented; and Alien invasive vegetation to be identified and removed throughout the LoM.
		Wetlands and Aquatic Ecology	Contamination and sedimentation of the downstream wetland systems and aquatic ecosystems.	3	3	4	1	1,0	3,3	2,2	2,2	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the statutory buffers are implemented from the wetlands systems and watercourses, unless otherwise stated in the IWUL; • Ensure a Storm Water Management Plan is implemented; and • Implement a biannual Aquatic Monitoring Programme to monitor potential impacts and implement corrective actions, should it be required. 	
		Surface Water	Siltation of downstream surface water resources.	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the topsoil stockpiles are vegetated to prevent soil erosion; • Implement Stormwater Management designs to prevent erosion and divert dirty water to the appropriate storage dams (PCDs); and • The design, construction, operation and maintenance of water management facilities must be in accordance with GN R 704 capacity requirements. 	

		Groundwater	Contamination of groundwater resources	3	3	3	3	0,8	3,0	3,0	2,4	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A groundwater monitoring system must be implemented and test the water on a quarterly basis for changes in water quality and water levels. Should impacts be identified, management measures must be implemented based on the contaminant or water level change; • Implement a Surface Water Management Plan to minimise the volume of dirty water produced, as well as the effectiveness of the containment of dirty water, thereby reducing the probability of contamination of groundwater from infiltration of dirty surface water; • Refine and update the conceptual and numerical models annually for the first four years and thereafter every five years based on groundwater monitoring results. This will help to better quantify impacts to water quantity and quality; and • All contaminant, waste and hazardous waste storage facilities and other contaminated water storage areas (PCD) must be lined to pro-actively
--	--	-------------	--	---	---	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------	---

															prevent infiltration of contaminated seepage water.
12,0	Transportation of coal via R42 road	Soil and aquatic environment	Soil contamination and degradation due to potential hydrocarbon spillages.	3	5	4	1	0,8	4,0	2,5	2,0	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All potential hydrocarbon spillages and leaks must be cleaned up immediately and the soils remediated; • Spillage control kits will be readily available on site to contain the mobilisation of contaminants and clean up spills; • All vehicles and machinery to be serviced in a hard park area or at an off-site location; • Storage of hydrocarbons must be managed according to the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973); and • Vehicles with leaks must have drip trays in place. 		
		Wetland and aquatic environment	Increased movement of heavy vehicles	2	5	4	1	0,8	3,7	2,3	1,9	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean and dirty water separation systems to be implemented prior to the commencement of activities and to be maintained throughout the life of the proposed project; • Ensure that as far as possible all operational infrastructures are placed 		

13,0

Vehicular activity.	Air Quality	Fugitive dust generation emanating.	4	5	4	3	1,0	4,3	3,7	3,7	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the area of disturbance during the mining activities is restricted to the to the identified mining strips; • Ensure that dust suppressants are applied to gravel or unpaved roads that are in use; • Cover the road going trucks from the tip to KPS with a tarpaulin to prevent coal dust generation; and • Vehicles will obey speed limits. Maintenance equipment and heavy vehicle speeds should be reduced, where possible, to prevent dust emissions.
	Topography and Environment	Topography change and disruption of surface water flow	2	5	5	2	0,6	4,0	3,0	1,8	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that access and haul roads are contoured to limit erosion from surface runoff, preventing further alteration to the topography; • Ensure that dust suppressants are applied to gravel or unpaved roads that are in use; and • Vehicles will obey speed limits.
	Soil	Soil contamination and degradation.	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All potential hydrocarbon spillages and leaks must be cleaned up immediately and the soils remediated; • Spillage control kits will be readily available on site to contain the

												<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mobilisation of contaminants and clean up spills; All vehicles and machinery to be serviced in a hard park area or at an off-site location; Storage of hydrocarbons and explosives must be managed according to the Hazardous Substances Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973); Hydrocarbons and explosives storage facilities must be in a hard park bunded facility; and Vehicles with leaks must have drip trays in place.
	Fauna and Flora	Loss of biodiversity and minimise impacts on floral species	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that dust suppressants are applied to gravel or unpaved roads that are in use; Cover the road going trucks from the tip to KPS with a tarpaulin to prevent coal dust generation; and Vehicles will obey speed limits.
	Wetlands and Aquatic Ecology	Contamination and sedimentation of the wetland systems and	2	2	4	3	1,0	2,7	2,8 13C	2,8	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure a Storm Water Management Plan is implemented; Ensure that dust suppressants are applied to gravel or unpaved roads that are in use and exposed surfaces;

		aquatic ecosystems											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover the road going trucks from the tip to KPS with a tarpaulin to prevent coal dust generation; • Vehicles will obey speed limits; and • Implement a biannual Aquatic Monitoring Programme to monitor potential impacts and implement corrective actions, should it be required.
	Surface Water	Contamination and sedimentation of clean water resources.	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that dust suppressants are applied to gravel or unpaved roads that are in use and exposed surfaces; • Cover the road going trucks from the tip to KPS with a tarpaulin to prevent coal dust generation; • Vehicles will obey speed limits; and • Monitor surface water resources up and downstream of the Project area to identify potential contamination. 	

Unit Number	Activity	Aspect	Impact	Significance Rating Before Mitigation Measures									Mitigation Measures
				I	F	D	E	P	S	C	IS	SIGNIFICANCE	
		Noise	noise emanating from mining and vehicular activities impacting on surrounding sensitive receptors.	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining related machines and vehicles should be serviced on a regular basis to ensure noise suppression mechanisms are effective (e.g., installed exhaust mufflers); and • Ensure equipment and machinery is switched off when not in use. • The gravel roads must be graded and compacted on a regular basis and as when required, should the roads remain unpaved; and • Adhere to the set speed limit in accordance to the Traffic Management Plan.
		Traffic	Degradation of the road structures resulting in potential health and safety risks and soil erosion.	3	4	5	2	0,8	4,0	3,0	2,4	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The gravel roads must be graded and compacted on a regular basis and as when required, should the roads remain unpaved; and • Adhere to the set speed limit in accordance to the Traffic Management Plan.

14,0	Dirty water management.	Wetlands and Aquatic Ecology	Contamination of the wetland systems and aquatic ecosystems	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a Stormwater Management Plan is implemented; • Ensure that no incision and canalisation of the watercourses; • Dirty water from the infrastructure areas must be diverted by channels and berms and separated from clean water. The dirty water must be stored in the existing PCDs; • No waste and/or contaminated material may be dumped or stockpiled within any watercourses; • The operation and maintenance of the PCD must be in accordance with the NWA Regulations set out in GN R704 and must have a minimum freeboard of 0.8 m and be able to contain a 1:50 year, 24-hour storm event; and • Implement a biannual Aquatic Monitoring Programme to monitor potential impacts and implement corrective actions, should it be required.
			Contamination of clean water resources.	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with water quality monitoring at the existing sample at the current monitoring locations and frequency. Increase monitoring frequency for those monitoring points that show constant non-compliances;

		Groundwater	Groundwater contamination.	4	4	5	2	0,8	4,3	3,2	2,5	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that pipelines and diversion channels and berms are monitored for potential leaks and structure failures; • Potential leaks and spills must be contained and cleaned up immediately, as well as the leakage location repaired; • The mine should supply the users with an alternative source of water in case the boreholes are dewatered; Specifically, the Prinsloo Farmstead (Located on Portion 6 of the farm Zondagsvlei 9 IS); • Monitor and control the potential decant of dirty water from the workings; • Ongoing monitoring to measure the water level in the proposed 5 Seam Mining area. The water level should be managed to stay well below the decant level of 1594 mams!; • Monitor the borehole water quality and if the quality deteriorates, it is recommended to start pumping to contain the plume; • Ensure that a stormwater management plan is in place to separate clean and dirty water; and
											135		

i.) Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk

a. 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 interested and affected parties).

Table 20: Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk

Name Of Activity	Potential Impact	Aspects Affected	Phase	Significance	Mitigation Type	Significance When mitigated are implemented
Site establishment						
General	Disturbance of surrounding areas	All	Site establishment phase	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fence the site indicated on the mine plan, prior to undertaking any activity on the site. • Treat all areas outside the fence as no-go areas. • Should any heritage features (e.g., artefacts, structures or human remains) be identified on site, all work should be ceased, and a heritage specialist should be contacted to investigate the findings. 	Very Low

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The heritage specialist will provide further management measures and recommendations in terms of notifying relevant heritage authorities, etc. • Failing implementation of the requirements listed in this table, a fine may be issued at the discretion of the ECO 	
Vegetation clearance	Loss of ecological processes	Indigenous vegetation	Site establishment phase	Very Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal and disposal of alien vegetation • Stripping, mulching, and stockpiling indigenous vegetation • Re-vegetation during rehabilitation 	Very Low
Topsoil stripping	Dust Soil erosion Loss of topsoil	Natural vegetation and soil	Site establishment phase	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control dust by wetting during dry, dusty conditions. • Prevent erosion by placing of berms • Follow correct topsoil stripping and stockpiling methods 	Low

Subsoil and topsoil stockpiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Loss of topsoil and subsoil through inadequate management or erosion • Contamination of topsoil • Alien vegetation proliferation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural vegetation • Topsoil • Sub soil 	Site establishment phase	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control dust by wetting during dry, dusty conditions. • Prevent erosion by placing of berms • Implement adequate subsoil and topsoil stockpiling methods And management • Prevent access of contaminants near topsoil stockpiles • Alien vegetation monitoring and management on topsoil stockpiles 	Low
Site camp including ablution facilities, waste management facilities, material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion • Visual impacts for the landowners, surrounding land and road users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation • Soil • Visual 	Site establishment phase	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective solid waste management • Sufficient housekeeping • Appropriate materials management • Locate site camp in disturbed area as far as possible 	Very Low

And equipment storage						
Construction and Operational phase						
Vegetation clearance	Loss of ecological processes	Indigenous vegetation	Constructional phase	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal and disposal of alien vegetation • Stripping, mulching, and stockpiling indigenous vegetation • Re-vegetation during rehabilitation 	Low
Soil stockpiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust • Loss of topsoil and subsoil through inadequate management or erosion • Contamination of topsoil • Alien vegetation proliferation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural vegetation • Topsoil Sub soil	Constructional and operational phase	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement adequate subsoil and topsoil stockpiling methods and management • Prevent access of contaminants near topsoil stockpiles • Alien vegetation monitoring and management on topsoil stockpiles 	Low

<p>Site camp including ablution facilities, waste management facilities, material, and equipment storage, etc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion • Visual impacts for the landowners, surrounding land and road users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation • Soil • Visual 	<p>Constructional phase</p>	<p>Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective solid waste management • Sufficient housekeeping • Appropriate materials management • Locate site camp in disturbed area as far as possible 	<p>Very Low</p>
<p>Material stockpiles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust generation • Visual impacts on surrounding land and road users • Erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual • Topsoil 	<p>Constructional and operational phase</p>	<p>Very Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust suppression measures • Erosion control measures • Screening of stockpiles behind existing vegetation • Stripping of topsoil before stockpiling materials 	<p>Very low</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil sterilisation if topsoil is not stripped from affected area 					
<p>Blasting, Excavation, stockpiling of gravel, loading & haulage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise • Dust • Traffic 	<p>Adjacent area to mining footprint</p>	<p>Operational phase</p>	<p>Very low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise adjacent land users of expected blast at least 5 days prior. • Blasting should be according to the approved blasting plan to control vibration and fly-rock. • Control impact on roads by properly servicing the operating trucks • Speed limit should be 40 km per hr on gravel roads. • Control dust by wetting the ground during dry, dusty conditions. • Loads must be covered with tarpaulin. 	<p>Very low</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flag personnel to be on duty when trucks are running. 	
Re-fuelling of plant	Contamination of the environment	Soil environment	Operational phase	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent by not storing fuel on site and re-fuelling to be done from a mobile bowser with Dpc laid down to contain dripping 	Low
Storm water control	Erosion	Soil environment	Operational phase	Low	Prevent erosion by placing of berms and temporary drains to reduce velocity of run-off water	Low
Site camp including ablution facilities, waste management facilities, material and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil erosion Visual impacts for the landowners, surrounding land and road users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation Soil Visual 	Construction and Operational phase	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective solid waste management Sufficient housekeeping Appropriate materials management Locate site camp in disturbed area as far as possible 	Very Low

storage, etc.						
Job creation	Job creation leading to improved socioeconomic conditions for community members and contractors	Community members	Construction and Operational phase	Medium positive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that local community members and contractors are employed as part of the contract 	Medium positive
Decommissioning Phase						
Decommissioning and rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinstatement of land use potential 	Land Use	Decommissioning phase	Low positive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of the landform and removal of infrastructure to reinstate land use potential 	Low positive
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorrect replacement of topsoil and subsoil leading to poor reinstatement of the area 	Sub-soil and Top-soil	Decommissioning phase	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure rehabilitation plan is followed Implement erosion control measures Monitor erosion and remediate where necessary 	Very low

	• Erosion					
	• Re-establishment of natural vegetation	Vegetation	Decommissioning phase	Low to very low positive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate reseeding • Monitor reestablishment for two (2) years and remediate where necessary 	Low positive
	• Alien vegetation proliferation	Alien Vegetation	Decommissioning phase	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and removal of alien vegetation for at least three (3) years after rehabilitation 	Low to very low
	• Reinstatement of natural area (removing visual Impacts)	Visual	Decommissioning phase	Low positive	None	Low positive

j.) 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 THAT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE EIA REPORT	REFERENCE TO APPLICABLE SECTION OF REPORT WHERE SPECIALIST
----------------------------	---------------------------------------	--	--

		(Mark with an X where applicable)	RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED.
Hydrogeological study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study area falls on a fractured aquifer system, the mine planning should take into consideration the fracture zones in the Vryheid formation, drilling activities should not contact the fractures as that is where most groundwater in the area is found and to prevent possible groundwater pollution from residual explosive material used. • It is recommended that there should be regular testing or monitoring of surrounding soil, water resources to detect any change in chemistry so that remedial measures are implemented in time. • The monitoring process throughout the existence of the project, the chemical and physical parameters of the water samples should be tested and compared with the SANS 241: 2015. • There should be soil, water resources and land pollution mitigation measures on site. • Wastewater source should be identified, and mitigation measures put in place to prevent groundwater contamination. • The stockpile, there should be regular monitoring of any heavy metal which could be exposed, as such could result in leaching during rainfall. 	X	Section 6.1.6 of this report

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper and competent structure of the tailings dam should be built, to contain liquid, or solid waste and to prevent such waste from entering the outside environment. • According to section 21(S21) of the National Water Act 36 of 1998, if a proposed project triggers any of the listed S21 activities, a water use license must be applied for. For this project, there will be no activities which includes abstraction of water from groundwater, mining activities from the water courses dust suppression, dewatering, and ROM stockpiles. Hence a water use license will not be applied. • It is recommended that compliance of relevant legislations be ensured, NEMA Act 107 of 1998, NWA Act 36 of 1998, NEM: waste Management Act 59 of 2008. • it is recommended that during the existence of the project there should also be regular maintenance of the mobile ablutions, to avoid leakage of waste into the ground. • There should be boreholes in and around the mining permit area, to monitor the groundwater quality and quantity. 		
Hydrological study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area falls on weathered aquifer, wastewater should be properly diverted from seepage, as the aquifer is weathered, and contamination is highly likely. • Proper stormwater management is recommended to prevent the risk of water resources contamination. • The study area falls on a fractured aquifer system, the mine planning should take into consideration the fracture zones in the 	X	Section 6.1.6 of this report

	<p>Vryheid formation, drilling activities should not contact the fractures as that is where most groundwater in the area is found and to prevent possible groundwater pollution from residual explosive material used.</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.• It is recommended that there should be regular testing or monitoring of surrounding soil, water resources to detect any change in chemistry so that remedial measures are implemented in time.• The monitoring process throughout the existence of the project, the chemical and physical parameters of the water samples should be tested and compared with the SANS241: 2015• There should be soil, water resources and land pollution mitigation measures on site.• Wastewater source should be identified, and mitigation measures put in place to prevent groundwater contamination.• The stockpile, there should be regular monitoring of any heavy metal which could be exposed, as such could result in leaching during rainfall.• Proper and competent structure of the tailings dam should be built, to contain liquid, or solid waste and to prevent such waste from entering the outside environment.• According to section 21(S21) of the National Water Act 36 of 1998, if a proposed project triggers any of the listed S21		
--	--	--	--

	<p>activities, a water use license must be applied for. For this project, there will be no activities which includes abstraction of water from groundwater, mining activities within 100 m from the water courses dust suppression, dewatering, and ROM stockpiles. Hence a water use license will not be applied for.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stormwater control should be undertaken to prevent soil from entering nearby streams. • Drainage channels should be maintained to ensure that erosion does not occur. 		
<p>Soil study</p>	<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 progressively (annually) during the operational phase by a soil specialist. • Final surface rehabilitation of all disturbed areas during mining activities. Rehabilitation of unnecessary water management facilities once appropriate to do so. • Specialists should be used to evaluate the erosion and other possible impacts during the entire mining process. • Limit impacts to the footprints to keep physical impacts as small as possible. Areas for road, site lay-out should be minimized, dust generation. • Stockpiles can be used as a barrier to screen operational activities. If stockpiles are used as screens, the same preventative measures described above should be implemented to prevent loss or contamination of soil. 	<p>X</p>	<p>Section 6.1.6 of this report</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The stockpiles should not exceed a maximum height of 6m and it is recommended that the side slopes and surface areas be vegetated in order to prevent water and wind erosion and to keep the soils biologically active.• If used to screen operations, the surface of the stockpile should not be used as roadway as this will result in excessive soil compaction.		
--	--	--	--

k.) Environmental impact statement

(i) Summary of the key findings of the environmental impact assessment.

During the proposed excavation operation impacts may occur on soils, natural vegetation, surface water, groundwater, sensitive landscapes, air quality, noise, visual aspects, and sites of archaeological and cultural importance should the EMP not be adhered to.

Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd will undertake measures to ensure that the identified impacts are minimised. Assessment of the impacts with the proposed mitigation measures has shown the significance of the impacts on all affected environmental aspects to be reduced from medium and low to low and negligible significance.

Land use will not change. Several landowners and land occupiers within the proposed project area may be affected although on a temporary basis due to the need to access the sites and the establishment and use of the campsite. Measures such as safety along the roads and dust suppression will be undertaken to ensure that the impacts on the landowners and land occupiers are minimised.

Storm water runoff from the dirty water areas of the excavation sites, its associated surface infrastructure (campsite) may have a detrimental impact on the surrounding water environment should this water be released to the environment. To prevent the occurrence of the above-mentioned impacts, dirty water collection sump will be used to collect all dirty water from the excavation site. The water collected from the sump will be re-used, evaporated and the sump will be rehabilitated once the excavation is finished. Sediments will be created from the site during the construction, operational and decommissioning phase, which may impact negatively on the surrounding water environment. The sediments will be treated should they contain hydrocarbon waste.

The employees will undergo training and will be given strict instruction not to undertake activities that will affect the environment and that may have an impact on the landowners. Waste generated from the site will be collected in proper receptacles and disposed of in registered waste disposal sites.

Impacts during the Construction phase

The construction phase of the project will entail the site establishment for the access roads as well as surveying and pegging sites. Environmental impacts on the biophysical and socioeconomic environment which are anticipated to occur throughout the construction phase were identified as follows:

Socio-Economic

The main positive impacts of the excavation activities will be the temporary creation of jobs during the construction phase of the project. The project may also result in a temporary boost in small local businesses in the area.

It is expected that the final site layout will consider all the sensitive environment in the area and will avoid graves and other heritage and cultural resources in the area (if any). Movement of construction vehicles on the roads and other farm roads may increase the risks accidents on the roads. Other health and safety risks may be as a result on construction workers lighting fires on site and littering.

The risk will be low to medium

Groundwater

The use of earth moving machinery and construction vehicles on site poses the risk of chemical spillages including fuel and oils, which may leach into the groundwater. The removal of vegetation could furthermore lower the evapo-transpiration rates, thereby allowing a greater volume of potentially contaminated water to percolate to the underlying aquifer in the event of an accidental spill from the machinery. It must however be noted that the removal of vegetation will be limited to the required footprints for the access roads, the boreholes, and sumps as well as the camp sites. The impact on evapotranspiration is therefore expected to be negligible. Site clearing and grubbing is unlikely to materially affect the groundwater within the project area. However, care should be taken during the utilisation and storage of hydrocarbons and chemicals, which may have an impact on groundwater quality because of spillages and uncontrolled release.

Risk will be low to medium

Surface water

Various substances may result in the pollution of groundwater sources. Pollution from litter and general wastes may occur due to improper site management. Washing down of vehicles and equipment may result in the pollution of surface and groundwater, and pollution may occur from poor vehicle maintenance and improper storage of hazardous materials such as fuel, sludge etc.

The potential impacts on surface water during the construction phase of the proposed project are as follows:

- Accidental spillages of hazardous substances from construction vehicles used
- Contamination of runoff by poor materials/waste handling practices;
- Debris from poor handling of materials and/or waste blocking watercourses;
- Contaminated dirty water runoff to surrounding areas resulting in the impact on local surface water quality;
- Increase in turbidity of the local water streams because of runoff of cleared areas; and
- Increase of surface runoff and potentially contaminated water that needs to be controlled in the areas where site clearing occurred.

Some level of sedimentation is expected to occur in the watercourses that traverse the project area as runoff is naturally anticipated to pick up environmental debris as it crosses natural areas. Increased turbidity is reversible and surface water should return to pre-impact turbidity levels once sediment levels entering the watercourse are reduced. Settled sediments should naturally move downstream during periods of high flow flowing storm events.

Wetlands and Aquatic Ecosystems

There is no watercourse around the proposed project.

Heritage and Archaeological Resources

There has been no heritage or archaeological resources which have been identified on site and it is also highly unlikely that sites will consist of such phenomenon, since approximately 90% of the site has been transformed from its natural state that artifacts of heritage value will be found on site. If any heritage artifacts including graves and human remains are uncovered during excavation, this will immediately be reported to SAHRA as per National Legislation.

Flora

The project may result in the following impacts on the floral environment during the construction phase:

- Destruction of potential floral habitats for species because of site clearing, alien species, improper waste management and soil compaction;
- Vegetation clearance may lead to floral habitat loss of potential species of conservational concern; removal of vegetation involves cutting down of trees, removing stumps and roots of the trees but only after authorization/permit has been provided. However, there is no trees in the proposed area.

Fauna

The project may result in the following impacts on the faunal environment during the construction phase:

- Loss of faunal habitat and ecological structure because of site clearing, alien invasive species, erosion, and general construction activities;
- Loss of faunal species due to collisions with construction vehicles and machinery;
- Loss of faunal diversity and ecological integrity because of construction activities, erosion, poaching and faunal specie trapping;
- Impact on faunal species of conservational concern due to habitat loss and collision with construction vehicles, Failure to initiate a rehabilitation plan and alien control plan during the construction phase may lead to further impacts on faunal habitat during the operation phase.

Minimal vegetation disturbance is expected due to the transformed nature of the sites and the small size of the borehole diameter. The loss of biodiversity is expected be insignificant as it will be limited to the footprints of the required infrastructure. However, mitigation and management of species of conservational concern, if any, needs to be adhered to. The infrastructure that will have the significant impact on biodiversity is expected to the access roads.

As the vegetation within the excavation region has been identified as least concern in terms of their conservation status, the relatively small loss of vegetation within already degraded agricultural areas is regarded as negligible.

Environmental Impacts

Impacts of excavation activities: Increased dust and noise generation, noise impact on fauna in the immediate surrounds, increase in veld fire risk and loss of vegetation and stock/wildlife, decrease visual quality and impact on land uses are potential impacts.

Noise

Noise is unlikely to be an impact during excavation, due to most of the activities occurring during the day, and far away from public roads or community nodes.

Soil

Impacts of topsoil removal for pitting: Topsoil removal could lead to short term dust creation (air pollution). These exposed surfaces will increase the chances of soil erosion and potential soil loss.

Impacts on soil are likely to be low negative impact, as excavation and coring may be required in the later phases of the excavation. Soil erosion and disturbance impacts should be incorporated into the landowner agreements prior to excavation.

Air Quality

The movement of construction vehicles and earth moving machinery as well as the stripping of vegetation will likely result in an increase in nuisance dust, PM10 and PM2.5. There is also potential for increase in carbon emissions and ambient air pollution due to the movement of vehicles and construction machinery. It is expected that the implementation of dust suppressing mitigation measures will result in the reduction in nuisance dust.

Visual

The following impacts on the visual character because of the proposed project are envisaged during the construction phase:

- Scaring of the landscape because of the clearance of vegetation;

- Visual intrusion because of the movement of machinery and the erection of contractor camps; and Indirect visual impact due to dust generation because of the movement of vehicles and materials, to and from the site

Key findings of the environmental impact assessment include:

- All the identified impacts will be localized, short term and will have a medium and low significance. The significance of potential environmental impacts can be reduced to low and very low significance with implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring.
- Cumulative noise, visual and air quality (dust) impacts are deemed to not be significant when proper mitigation measures are implemented.

Vegetation loss is unavoidable during the construction phase of the project. This will however be limited to the footprint of the infrastructure. Care must be taken to manage any species of special concern as well as the proliferation of alien invasive plant species.

ii.) Final Site Map

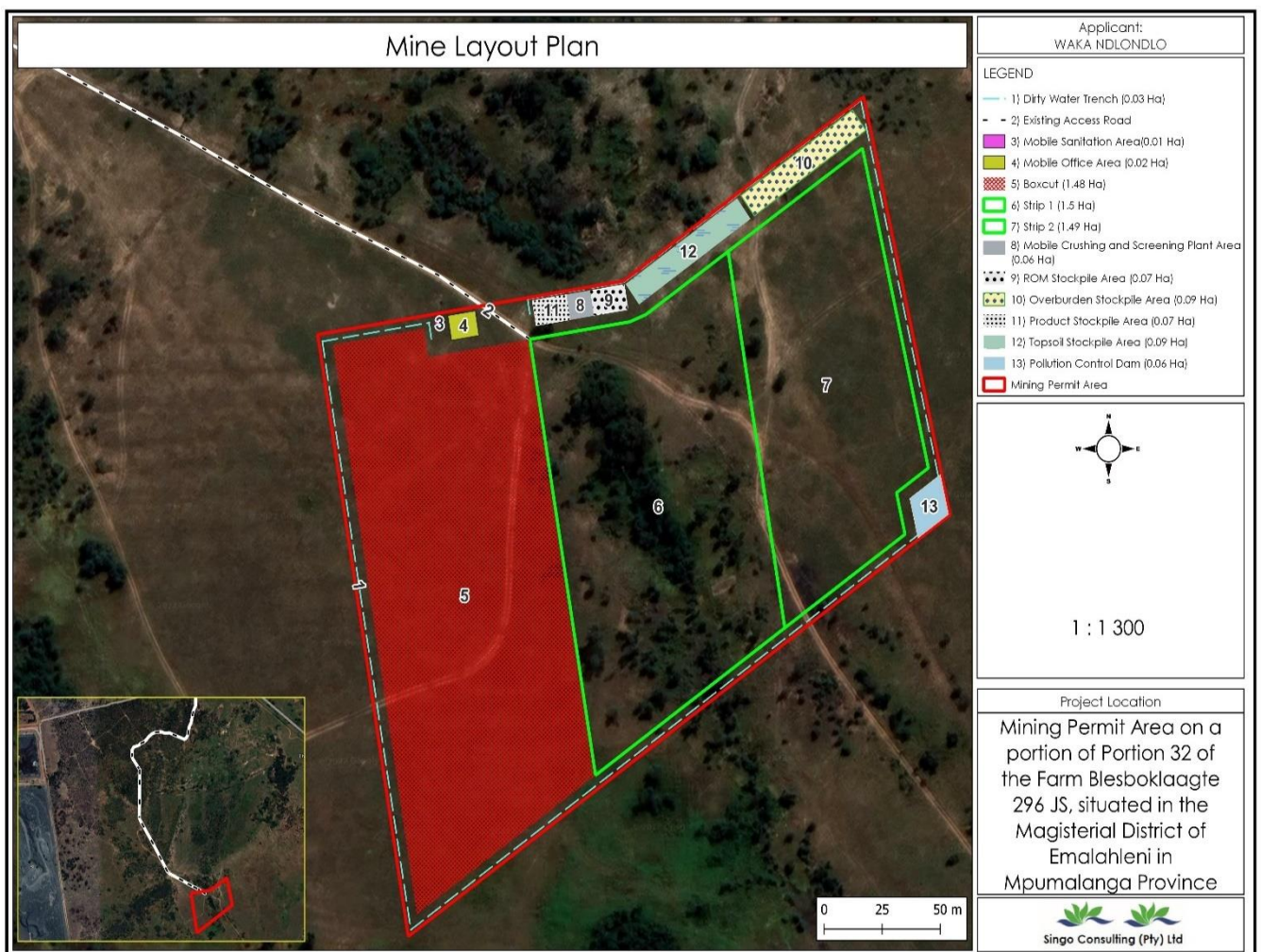


Figure 45: Mine layout map

iii.) Summary of the positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives

- 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 Witbank area.
- The coal to be mined will be supplied to Eskom, hence it will enhance Eskom's coal resources security to generate electricity without re-occurrence of load shedding.

The negative impacts associated with the project and that was 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

I.) Proposed impact management objectives and the impact management outcomes for inclusion in the EMPr

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

Management objectives	Role	Management outcomes
		<p>sprayer to alleviate dust generation from the conveyor belts.</p>
Noise handling	<p>Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMP guidelines. Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.</p>	<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 landowners in writing prior to blasting.
Management of weed/ invader plants	<p>Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMP guidelines. Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.</p>	<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	<p>Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMP guidelines. Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.</p>	<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, 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	<p>Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMP guidelines.</p>	<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.

Management objectives	Role	Management outcomes
	<p>Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.</p> <p>Blasting contractor to comply with national blasting requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Waste management</p>	<p>Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMP guidelines.</p> <p>Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.</p>	<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 workshop. If emergency repairs are needed on site, ensure drip trays is present. Ensure all waste products are disposed of in a 200L 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 always 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

Management objectives	Role	Management outcomes
		<p>at the recognised landfill site at Witbank. Prevent refuse from being dumped on or in the vicinity of the mine area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 to be monitored by the Environmental Control Officer.	<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. • 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 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.

m.)Aspects for inclusion as conditions of Authorisation

The following conditions should be included in the Environmental Authorisation:

- (a) The holder shall be responsible for ensuring compliance with the conditions contained in the EA. This includes any person acting on the holders' behalf, including but not limited to an agent, servant, contractor, subcontractor, employee, consultant or any person rendering a service to the holder of the EA.
- (b) Any changes to, or deviation from the project description set out in the BAR must be approved in writing by this Department before such changes or deviation may be effected. In assessing whether to grant such approval or not, the Department may request such information as is deemed necessary to evaluate the significance and impacts of such changes or deviations. It may be necessary for the holder of the EA to apply for further authorisations in terms of the EIA Regulations applicable at the time of the amendment.
- (c) The activities, which are authorised, may only be carried out at the property indicated in the Reg 2.2 map.
- (d) The holder of the EA must note that in terms of the National Forest Act (Act no.84 of 1998) protected plant species must not cut, disturbed, damaged, destroyed and their products must not be possessed, collected, removed, transported, exported, donated, purchased or sold unless permission is granted by the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries.
- (e) A minimum distance of 100m from any dwellings or infrastructure must be kept;
- (f) No activities may be undertaken within 100m of watercourses.
- (g) No activity should be taken within 100m from the important biodiversity area (threatened vegetation and animal species e.g. game farm).
- (h) Landowners as well as land occupiers must be re-consulted at least 30 days prior to any prospecting activities undertaken on their properties; A map detailing the Mining locations should be submitted to the relevant landowners, prior to the commencement of the prospecting activities;
- (i) Wakwa Ndlondlo must ensure concurrent rehabilitation.

- (j) The EA is only applicable to Mining permit application and associated activities only.
- (k) Where any contacts details of the holder of the EA Changes, including the name of the responsible person, physical address/or telephonic details, the holder of the EA must notify the Department within 14 calendar days.
- (l) The EA does not negate the responsibility of the holder to comply with any other statutory requirements that may be applicable to the undertaking of such activities.
- (m) The holder of the EA must ensure that any water uses listed in terms of the National Water Act be authorised by the Department of Human Settlement, Water and Sanitation prior to the commencement of such activities.
- (n) The EA does not purport to absolve the holder of the EA from its common law obligations towards the owner of the surface land affected.
- (o) The EA may be amended or withdrawn at any stage for non-compliance and provides no relief from the provisions of any other relevant statutory or contractual obligation.
- (p) The holder of the EA must not that in terms of Section 30 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act no 59 of 2008), no person may commence, undertake or conduct waste management activity, except in accordance, with the requirements of the norms and standards determined in terms of Section 19(3).
- (q) The Department serves the right to Audit and/or inspect the activities without prior notification at any reasonable time and any frequency.
- (r) The EA will only be effected in the event that a corresponding prospecting right is issued in terms of the MPRDA (as amended) and none of the activities listed in this EA may commence without the corresponding Mining permit.
- (s) Should there be any conflicting conditions between this EA and approved granted by others authorities, the responsibility rests with the holder of EA to bring it to the attention of the Department for resolution.
- (t) Non-compliance with any condition of this EA and approved EMP may result in the issuing of a directive in terms of section 28 and or a compliance notice in terms of section 31L of NEMA.

- (u) The holder is reminded in terms of section 49(A)(1)(c) of NEMA, 1998, as amended, a person is guilty of an offence if that person fails to comply with or contravenes a condition of an EA.
- (v) A person convicted of an offence is liable to a fine not exceeding 10 million or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 (ten) years, or to either such fine or such imprisonment.

n.) Description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge.

(Which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed)

o.) Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should or should not be authorised

i.) Reasons why the activity should be authorized or not.

Mining is important for economic development, to construct durable, modern structures, employment creation and revenue collection.

According to the impact assessment undertaken for the proposed project, the impacts of the project are of medium and low significance. The significance of the impacts can be reduced to low and very low when the mitigation measures are implemented.

The project will also have positive impacts due to the employment to be created although for a short term, as well as a short boost to local businesses.

The stakeholders were also requested for their comments. All ¹²⁵ comments received during Public Participation Process will be included in the draft and final BAR and EMPr. These comments are addressed as far as possible to the satisfaction of the interested and affected parties.

The management of the impacts identified in the impact assessment for all phases of the proposed project will be undertaken through a range of programmes and plans contained in the EMPr. In consideration of the layout plan and the management and mitigation measures contained within the EMPr compiled for the project, which are expected to be effectively implemented, there will be significant reduction in the significance of potential impacts.

The proposed site was selected because it is rich in coal and the coal is of good quality. The proposed site is located within a section of portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS which is located at a flat gradient providing a large surface area suitable for excavation, with no permanent surface water. There are no wetlands on site. The aesthetic characteristics of the surrounding areas will be minimal to none.

The proposed activities have medium to low significance impacts, which will be short term activities in nature. The probability of occurrence of an impact was determined and most of the activities can be controlled and impacts can be reduced or avoided. The probability was also determined based on other excavation activities of similar nature. It was found that generally excavation activities have low impact on the environment.

ii.) Conditions that must be included in the authorisation

- The procedure that has been followed is in compliance with the provisions of the NEMA and the associated EIA Regulations as amended in 2017.
- The environmental Impacts associated with the proposed activity will be addressed by the proposed mitigation measures outlined in the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management programme.
- The baseline information contained in the BAR provided an adequate description of the site and impacts of the prospecting operation on the environment.
- An adequate Public Participation Process (PPP) was undertaken and the applicant satisfied the minimum requirements as prescribed in the NEMA: EIA Regulation 326 as amended in 2017 for public involvement.
- Comments, issues and objections raised have been adequately responded to.
- The national wide need to create economic and employment opportunities for previously disadvantaged individuals.

p.) Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required.

The mining permit has been applied for a period of five (5) years. Thereafter an extension will be applied when deemed necessary.

q.) 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 both 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.

r.) Financial Provision

State the amount that is required to both manage and rehabilitate the environment in respect of rehabilitation.

Applicant: WAKWA NDLONDLO (PTY) LTD		CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM						
Evaluator: Valentine Mhlanga		DMRE Ref No.: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP Date: August-2022						
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	19	1	1	0	
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	m2	0	271	1	1	0	
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	m2	0	400	1	1	0	
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m2	0	49	1	1	0	
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0	471	1	1	0	
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	m	0	257	1	1	0	
5	Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	m2	0	542	1	1	0	
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	ha	4.47	284292	0.01	1	12707.8524	
7	Sealing of shafts adits and inclines	m3	0	146	1	1	0	
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	ha	0.32	189528	1	1	60648.96	
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	ha	0	236054	1	1	0	
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	ha	0	685612	1	1	0	
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha		158701	1	1	0	
10	General surface rehabilitation	ha	5	150138	0.75	1	563017.5	
11	River diversions	ha	0	150138	1	1	0	
12	Fencing	m	0	171	1	1	0	
13	Water management	ha	0.01	57087	1	1	570.87	
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	ha	5	19980	1	1	99900	
15 (A)	Specialist study	Sum	0			1	0	
15 (B)	Specialist study	Sum				1	0	
Sub Total 1							736845.1824	
1	Preliminary and General		88421.42189		weighting factor 2		88421.42189	
						1		
2	Contingencies				73684.51824		73684.51824	
Subtotal 2							898951.12	
Sign Date							VAT (15%)	134842.67
Grand Total							1033794	

i) Explain how the aforesaid amount was derived.

The financial provision for the environmental rehabilitation and closure of any mine/excavation and its associated operations forms an integral part of the MPRDA. Sections 41 (1) and, 41 (2), 41 (3) and 45 of the MPRDA deal with the financial provision for rehabilitation and closure. During 2012, the DMRE made updated rate available for the calculation of the closure costs, where contractor's costs are not available, these apply.

The "Guideline Document for the Evaluation of Financial Provision made by the Mining Industry" was developed by the DMRE in January 2005 in order to empower the personnel at Regional DMRE offices to review the quantum determination for the rehabilitation and closure of mining sites. With the determination of the quantum for closure, it must be assumed that the infrastructure had no salvage value (clean closure). The closure cost estimate (clean closure) was determined in accordance with the DMRE guidelines.

ii.) Confirm that this amount can be provided for from operating expenditure.

The rehabilitation and closure financial provision is estimated to be R 1 033 794.00 at this stage. Wakwa Ndondlo (Pty) Ltd will fund the operation and rehabilitation costs. The applicant hereby confirms that the amount is anticipated to be an operating cost and is provided for as such in the Mining Work Programme.

s.) Specific Information required by the competent Authority

i) Compliance with the provisions of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) read with section 24 (3) (a) and (7) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). the EIA report must include the:-

No specific information was required.

(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.)

The proposed coal proposed mine will be established on a natural vegetation cover. Upon closure, the land will be rehabilitated to its original state.

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 (approximately 1.65 km Northeast) these impacts are considered to be of low-medium significance.

The operation of the mine will have several positive impacts, such as job creation for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled permanent workers. The proposed coal mine 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.

(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 that Act.)

Due to the already disturbed nature of the proposed project areas, no area of archaeological or cultural importance could be identified.

t.) Other matters required in terms of sections 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 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 coal mine 1.65 km away from the residential area or any form of development vs. establishment of a coal mine in an un-utilised area (preferred alternative)
- Open cast mining (preferred alternative) vs. underground mining
- Temporary Infrastructure (preferred alternative) vs. permanent Infrastructure
- Access onto provincial road (preferred alternative) vs. access onto national road

d.) Mining timeframe

Timeframes or scheduling on construction phase, operational phase, decommissioning, and rehabilitation phase will be as follows. The open-cast mine will be allowed to operate within the permitted area for a period of 2 years and may be renewed for three periods of which each may not exceed one year. This would add up to a maximum of 5 years. The mining area

including all stockpile areas, offices, parking area etc. will ultimately measure 5 ha in total, although mining will be carried out in three box cuts, the boundary of mining within 5 ha will still be maintained.

2. Legal appointment

Details of the list of all the job categories that will be employed on the mine, from the mine manager to the unskilled labours, including those of subcontractors and service providers will be provided in the technical ability report document that which will also be submitted to the competent authority. In this section, we highlight that the following are some of the essential and legally required skills will be employed on all phases of the mine.

i) Mine manager: A mine manager with at least 5 years of experience must be responsible to ensure that mining and rehabilitation program is implemented as outlined. The mine manager must also enforce the following:

- confirming that workers are trained and competent for the task undertaken
- providing clear work instructions
- inspecting and monitoring workplace conditions
- continuously evaluating worker performance and correcting unsafe acts
- reporting and rectifying hazards
- assuring implementation of the company's safety systems
- demanding compliance with safety rules and procedures

- conducting meaningful observations, consultation, and interventions

ii) Environmental, Health and safety personnel: with at least 5 years' experience in relevant fields of environmental assessment, monitoring, and rehabilitation.

- Monitor and report the potential environmental, health and safety risk
- Identify priorities for replacing or modifying the rehabilitation plan.
- Develop an action plan with due dates and responsibilities for the rehabilitation process
- Conduct an audit of rehabilitation to ensure that all practical measures have been taken to control risk associated
- Produce an environmental, health and safety report monthly and quarterly

iii) Geologist with at least 5 years' experience on exploration of coal or relevant work.

- Will be responsible for identifying and assessing the location, quantity, and quality of mineral deposits.
- Planning programmes for Mining and taking samples
- Collecting and recording samples and data from test sites
- Analysing geological data using specialist computer applications
- Produce a report on quantity, quality, and depth of coal reserves

iv) Ecologist with at least 5 years minimum experience.

- Responsible for assessing the site specific ecological risk by inspecting the area to be mined and ensure that plants and animals are not harmed or affected by the activities.
- Ensure enough time is given for animal species to move away from the area to be mined.
- Keep a register of identified species.
- Recommend alternatives and mitigation measures

PART B

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

1.) Draft Environmental management programme

a.) 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).

Refer to section 1 of Part A and Appendix 2.

b.) 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, **Error! Reference source not found.**, herein, as required.

The aspects of the activity that are covered by the environmental management programme has been described and included in Part A, **Error! Reference source not found.**

a. 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, section 2.2 (**Error! Reference source not found.**) this map has been compiled and is attached as **Error! Reference source not found.**

b. Description of impact management objectives, including management statements

i. Determination of closure objectives

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

In terms of Section 38(1)(d) of the MPRDA, Integrated Environmental Management and Responsibility to Remedy: "The holder of a mining permit must as far as it is reasonably practicable, rehabilitate the environment affected by the mining operation to its natural or predetermined state or to a land use which conforms to the generally accepted principle of sustainable development".

In line with the above, it was agreed with the landowners that the land use would be restored to the pre-mining conditions.

The rehabilitation plan compiled by Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd was developed on the basis that the rehabilitated area will be made safe, stable as well as non-polluting and will be able to support self-sustaining ecosystems, similar to the surrounding natural ecosystems. To ensure that the rehabilitation plan is aligned with the closure objective, high-level risk assessment of the mining components was undertaken to establish the potential risks associated with the disturbed areas.

Closure of the mining site will entail rehabilitation of the disturbed areas to as close to the pre-mining condition or enhanced end-land use.

The closure objectives are to:

- To ensure that all areas that were impacted by the mining activities are physically stable and non-eroding after closure;
- Remove and/or rehabilitate all pollution and pollution sources such as waste materials and spills;
- To leave behind a rehabilitated site that is neat and tidy, giving an acceptable overall aesthetic appearance.
- To limit the possible adverse environmental consequences arising from the mining after closure and ensure that environmental functionality, where relevant, is reinstated;
- Restore disturbed areas and re-vegetate these areas with plant species naturally occurring in the area to restore the ecological function of the affected areas as far as practicable; and
- Eliminate all alien invasive plant species

Rehabilitation can be divided into two different streams, namely concurrent rehabilitation and final rehabilitation. Concurrent rehabilitation must be carried out along with the operations and will decrease the final liability that the operation will carry at the time of closure. This concurrent rehabilitation will be carried out within the context of the EMP. Final rehabilitation will be carried out once the operation goes into its closure phase. This final rehabilitation will be carried out within the context of the closure plan. The closure and rehabilitation plan should be modified and adapted as the project continues and more knowledge is generated about the environment and the impacts project.

i) Volumes and rate of water use required for the operation.

It is estimated that the mining activities will require approximately 18000L of water per day for dust suppression purposes.

ii) Has a water use licence has been applied for?

No, water to be used in the mine will be trucked in, there are no activities triggering section 21 of the National Water use Act.

iii) Impacts to be mitigated in their respective phases

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

Table 21: Mitigation measures

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
Mining Permit excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps/dams, loading,	Of operation in which activity will take place. State: Planning and	Volumes, tonnages and hectares or m ²	Describe how recommendations herein will remedy the cause of pollution or degradation	Description of how each recommendation herein will comply	Describe the time period when the measures in the environmental

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
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.	design, pre-construction, construction operational, rehabilitation, closure, post-closure			with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices that have been identified by Competent Authorities	management programme must be implemented. Measures must be implemented when required. With regard to rehabilitation specifically this must take place at the earliest opportunity. Regarding rehabilitation, therefore state either: Upon cessation of the individual activity or, upon cessation of mining, bulk sampling, or alluvial diamond prospecting.
Stripping and stockpiling of topsoil	Site establishment/ construction phase	4.84ha	Visual mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site must be neat and kept in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust and Noise: NEMAQA, 2004 	Throughout the site establishment phase.

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>good condition at all times.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation 6(1) • Weeds: CARA, 1983 • Storm Water: NWA, 1998 • Waste: NEM:WA, 2008 	

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>no PCBs (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 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 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>plants in terms of CORA (Act No 43 1983).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 must be kept free of weeds. <p>Storm water handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm water must be diverted 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>around the topsoil heaps, stockpile areas and access roads to prevent erosion and material loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 workshop. If emergency repairs are needed on equipment not able to move to the workshop, drip trays must be present. All waste products must be disposed of in a 200L closed container/bin to be removed from 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>the emergency service area to the workshop 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 always available and conveniently placed for waste disposal. • Non-biodegradable refuse, such 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Regulation 6(1)</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 using, inter alia, water spraying and/or other dust-allaying 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>agents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 worthy condition in terms of the Road Transport Act. • The type, duration and timing of the blasting procedures must be planned with due cognizance of other land users and structures in 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			the vicinity. Surrounding land owners must be notified in writing prior to blasting.		
Excavation	Operational phase	4.47 ha	<p>Visual mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site needs to have a neat appearance and be always kept in good condition. • 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 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 	<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 NEM:WA, 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>its effectiveness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (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 maintained in a road worthy 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>condition in terms of the Road Transport Act.</p> <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>		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<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 within the service bay area of the off-site workshop. If emergency repairs are needed on equipment not able to move to the workshop, 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 the workshop 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 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>a recognised facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 always available 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. Specific precautions should be taken to prevent refuse from being dumped 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>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 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The plants can be uprooted, felled or cut off and can be destroyed completely. 		

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 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	0.05 ha	<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. ● 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 	<p>Dust and noise NEM:AQA 2004</p> <p>Waste NEM:WA 2008</p>	Throughout the operational phase

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>excess dust generation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular vehicle maintenance may only take place in the service bay of the off-site workshop. If emergency repairs are needed on equipment not able to move to the workshop, drip trays must be present. All waste products must be disposed of in a 200L closed container/bin to be removed from the emergency service area to the workshop for proper disposal. • 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 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>and by disposing it at a recognised facility. Proof must be filed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable covered receptacles must be always available 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	Operational phase	0.36 ha	Visual mitigation	Storm water	Throughout

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
transporting			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site must be neat and be always kept in good condition. • Upon closure, the site must be rehabilitated and sloped to ensure that the visual impact on the aesthetic value of the area is minimal. <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 	<p>NWA, 1998</p> <p>Weeds CARA, 1983</p> <p>Dust and noise NEM:AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1)</p> <p>Waste NEM:WA, 2008</p>	operational phase

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>sediment control and waste management, developed by the DWS, and any other conditions that the DWS may impose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the mine and over different hydrological cycles (rainfall 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>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/invader 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 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The plants can be uprooted, 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>felled, or cut off and can be destroyed completely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 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. ● Speed on the access roads must 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>be limited to 40km/h to prevent excess dust generation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 because of the mining activities must be repaired by the applicant. <p>Noise handling</p>		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<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"> • 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 workshop. If emergency repairs are needed on equipment not able to move to the 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>workshop, drip trays must be present. All waste products must be disposed of in a 200L closed container/bin to be removed from the emergency service area to the workshop 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, 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 always available and 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>conveniently placed for waste disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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. 		
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>Storm water NWA, 1998</p> <p>Health and safety MHSA, 1996</p>	Upon cessation of mining

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>Management of health and safety risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavations must 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 OHSWA. <p>Dust handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Speed on the access roads must 	<p>OHSWA, 1993 OHSAS 18001</p> <p>Dust and noise NEM:AQA 2004, Regulation 6(1)</p> <p>Waste NEM:WA 2008</p>	

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>be limited to 40km/h to prevent excess dust generation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<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 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. • Suitable covered receptacles must 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>be always available and conveniently placed for waste disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Rehabilitation MPRDA, 2008</p> <p>Health and safety</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"> • 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. • The area will be fertilized if necessary to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site will be seeded with a local or adapted indigenous seed mix 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 	<p>MHSA, 1996 OHSA, 1993 OHSAS 18001 Dust and noise NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) Weeds CARA, 1983 Waste NEMWA, 2008</p>	

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>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> <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. 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 devoid of vegetation/grass or soils have been compacted by 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 site closure. ○ Photographs of the mining area and office sites, before and during the mining operation and after 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>rehabilitation, will be taken at selected fixed points and kept on record for the information of the Regional Manager.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 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. <p>Final rehabilitation</p>		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<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 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 		

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Time period for implementation
			<p>regarded as Category 1 weeds according to CORA, 1983 – Act 43; Regulations 15 & 16 (as amended in March 2001) must be eradicated from the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final rehabilitation will be completed within a period specified by the Regional Manager. 		

e.) 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,	E.g., dust, noise, drainage, surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air		In which impact is anticipated. E.g., construction, commissioning, operational decommissioning, closure and post-	Modify, remedy, control or stop through, e.g., noise control measures, storm water control, dust control,	Impact avoided, noise levels, dust levels, rehabilitation standards, end-use objectives, etc.

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc.	pollution, etc.		closure.	rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity, etc.	
Topsoil stripping and stockpiling	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 must 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 must comply with the standard published

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
					in the NIOSH guidelines – particulates >1/10 th of the occupational exposure limit. NEMAQA 2004, Regulation 6(1)
	Noise nuisance caused by machinery stripping and stockpiling the topsoil.	The noise impact should be contained within property boundaries but might have a periodic impact on the closest residents of the Witbank community.		Control: Noise control measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise levels on the site must be managed and needs to comply with the standards stipulated in NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the <i>noise standards of SANS 10103:2008</i> • 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	Loss of topsoil will affect the		Control: Storm water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact must be avoided through the implementation of

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
	water management.	rehabilitation of the mining area.		management	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 – $600 < \text{Dust Fall} < 1\ 200 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$.
	Dust nuisance caused by blasting activities	Dependent on the blast, the impact might affect the surrounding		Control: Dust suppression	Gravimetric dust levels has to comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines particulates $>1/10^{\text{th}}$ of the occupational exposure limit.

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		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		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.

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		affect only the landowner.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravimetric dust levels must 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	The noise impact must be contained within the boundaries of the property but might have a periodic impact on the closest residents of the Witbank community.		Control: Noise control measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise levels on the site must 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 issued 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact must be avoided through implementation of the mitigation measures stipulated in

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				through operational phase	this document. • NEM:BA, 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	Operational phase	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 in the National Dust Control Regulations 2013 – 600 < Dust Fall < 1 200 mg/m²/day.

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		landowner.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 of the Witbank community.		Control: Noise control measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise levels on the site must be managed and need to comply with the standards stipulated in NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the <i>noise standards of SANS 10103:2008</i>. • 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

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
					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 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 – $600 < \text{Dust Fall} < 1\,200 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$. Gravimetric dust levels must comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines – Particulates $>1/10^{\text{th}}$ of the occupational exposure limit.

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 measures proposed in this document.
	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 of the Witbank community.		Control: Noise management monitoring and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise levels on the site must be managed and need to comply with the standards stipulated in NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the <i>noise standards of SANS 10103:2008</i>. • 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

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
					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 must 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 must comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines – Particulates $>1/10$ of the occupational exposure limit. NEM: AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1).
	Noise nuisance	The noise impact		Control: Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise levels on the site has to be

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
	caused by machinery.	should be contained within the boundaries of the property but might have a periodic impact on the closest residents of the Witbank community.		monitoring	<p>managed and need to comply with the standards stipulated in NEM: AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1) as well as the <i>noise standards of SANS 10103:2008</i>.</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.
	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

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
	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.

f.) Impact management actions

A description of impact management actions, identifying the manner in which the impact management objectives and outcomes in paragraph (c) and (d) 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. Regarding rehabilitation specifically this must take place at the earliest opportunity. Regarding 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

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
Topsoil stripping and stockpiling	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 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. • Gravimetric dust levels must comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines – Particulates >1/10th of the occupational exposure limit NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
				6(1)
	Noise nuisance caused by machinery stripping and stockpiling the topsoil.	Control: Noise control measures	<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 <i>noise standards of SANS 10103:2008</i>. • 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	Control and remedy: Implementation of weed control	<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.

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
	Loss of topsoil due to incorrect storm water management.	Control: Storm water 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 storm water management.
	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"> • The impact should be avoided through compliance with the standards of the MHSA, 1996,

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	OHSA, 1993 and OHSAS 18001
	Dust nuisance caused by blasting 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. • NEMAQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1)

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
	Noise nuisance caused by blasting activities	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 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.

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
	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 – $600 < \text{Dust Fall} < 1\ 200 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$ • Gravimetric dust levels must 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 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 	<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 <i>noise standards of SANS 10103:2008</i>.

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Control Officer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees working in areas with noise levels of more than 82dBA need to be issue with hearing protection.
	<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.

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials.	Control: Implementation of waste management	<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.
	Weed and invader plant infestation of the area.	Control: 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.
Crushing	Dust nuisance due to the crushing activities	Control: Dust suppression	<p>To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring 	<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

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
			<p>by site management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an • Environmental Control Officer. 	<p>Dust Control Regulations 2013 – 600 < Dust Fall < 1 200 mg/m²/day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).
	<p>Noise nuisance generated by the crushing activities.</p>	<p>Control: Noise control measures</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"> • 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 <i>noise standards of SANS 10103:2008</i>. • Employees working in areas with noise levels of more than 82dBA need to be issue with hearing protection.

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
	Contamination of area with hydrocarbons or hazardous waste materials.	Control: Implementation of waste management	<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.
Stockpiling and transporting	Visual intrusion associated with the stockpiled material and vehicles transporting the material.	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.
	Loss of material due to ineffective storm water handling.	Control: Storm water control measures	<p>To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring 	<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
			by site management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly compliance monitoring of site by an Environmental Control Officer. 	
	Weed and invader plant infestation of the area due to the disturbance of the soil	Control and remedy: Implementation of weed control	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 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	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 	<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

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
			Officer.	<p>comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines – Particulates >1/10th of the occupational exposure limit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEM:AQA, 2004 Regulation 6(1).
	Degradation of access roads	Control and remedy: Road management	<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 implementation of the mitigation measures proposed in this document.
	Noise nuisance caused by vehicles.	Control: Noise management and management	<p>To be implemented daily throughout the operational phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily compliance monitoring by site management. • Quarterly compliance 	<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 <i>noise standards of SANS</i>

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
			monitoring of site by an <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Control Officer. 	<i>10103:2008.</i> <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.	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 – $600 < \text{Dust Fall} < 1\ 200 \text{ mg/m}^2/\text{day}$. • Gravimetric dust levels have to comply with the standard published in the NIOSH guidelines – Particulates $>1/10^{\text{th}}$ of the occupational exposure limit. • NEM:AQA, 2004 Regulation

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
	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. 	6(1). <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 <i>noise standards of SANS 10103:2008</i>. • 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.	Controls: Waste 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 must be avoided through implementation of 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.

Activity	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Time period for implementation	Compliance with standards
Replacing of topsoil and rehabilitation of disturbed area	Loss of reinstated topsoil due to the absence of vegetation	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
	Infestation of the area by weed and invader plants.	Control and remedy: Implementation of weed control	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 eradication of Category 1 weeds/invader plants in terms of CARA, 1993 as well as the implementation of the mitigation measures in this document.

i) Financial Provision

(1) Determination of the amount of Financial Provision.

a.) Describe the closure objectives and the extent to which they have been aligned to the baseline environment described under the Regulation.

In terms of Section 38(1)(d) of the MPRDA, Integrated Environmental Management and Responsibility to Remedy: "The holder of a mining permit must as far as it is reasonably practicable, rehabilitate the environment affected by the mining operation to its natural or predetermined state or to a land use which conforms to the generally accepted principle of sustainable development".

In line with the above, it was agreed with the landowners that the land use would be restored to the pre-mining conditions.

The rehabilitation plan compiled by Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd was developed on the basis that the rehabilitated area will be made safe, stable as well as non-polluting and will be able to support self-sustaining ecosystems, similar to the surrounding natural ecosystems. To ensure that the rehabilitation plan is aligned with the closure objective, high-level risk assessment of the mining components was undertaken to establish the potential risks associated with the disturbed areas.

Closure of the mining site will entail rehabilitation of the disturbed areas to as close to the pre-mining condition or enhanced end-land use.

The closure objectives are to:

- To ensure that all areas that were impacted by the mining activities are physically stable and non-eroding after closure;
- Remove and/or rehabilitate all pollution and pollution sources such as waste materials and spills;
- To leave behind a rehabilitated site that is neat and tidy, giving an acceptable overall aesthetic appearance.
- To limit the possible adverse environmental consequences arising from the mining after closure and ensure that environmental functionality, where relevant, is reinstated;
- Restore disturbed areas and re-vegetate these areas with plant species naturally occurring in the area to restore the ecological function of the affected areas as far as practicable; and

- Eliminate all alien invasive plant species

Rehabilitation can be divided into two different streams, namely concurrent rehabilitation, and final rehabilitation. Concurrent rehabilitation must be carried out along with the operations and will decrease the final liability that the operation will carry at the time of closure. This concurrent rehabilitation will be carried out within the context of the EMP. Final rehabilitation will be carried out once the operation goes into its closure phase. This final rehabilitation will be carried out within the context of the closure plan. The closure and rehabilitation plan should be modified and adapted as the project continues and more knowledge is generated about the environment and the impacts project.

a.) Confirm specifically that the environmental objectives in relation to closure have been consulted with landowner and interested and affected parties.

The following have been highlighted as closure objectives:

- Minimising the area to be disturbed and to ensure that the areas disturbed during the mining activities are rehabilitated and stable, as per the commitments made in the EMP.
- Sustaining the pre-mining land use and return the site to its near natural state as far as possible.
- This EMP will be made available to and discussed with each landowner before any mining activity commences on his/her property.
- Access to each property and placement of infrastructure will be done in consultation with the relevant landowner.

Proof of consultation is attached. Comments on the closure and rehabilitation will be expected from landowners and I&As after the review of the DBAR. All the issues raised by the I&As will be incorporated in the final BAR

b.) 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.

After mining has been completed in one area, the site must be restored to its original state by implementing the measures listed in the table

below.

Aspects/ Impact	Rehabilitation Measure	Monitoring Frequency and Responsibility
Removal of Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and completely remove from site all construction plant equipment, storage containers, signage, temporary fencing, temporary services, fixtures and any other temporary works; and • Ensure that all access roads utilised during construction (which are not earmarked for closure and rehabilitation) are returned (as far as possible) to their state prior to construction. 	Once-off; Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd (Applicant)
Vegetation clearing/ Replanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove any emerging alien and invasive vegetation to prevent further establishment; • All work is to be undertaken by suitably qualified personnel making use of the appropriate equipment; • Transplant will be done during the winter period (between April and September); and • Plant indigenous plants to minimise the spread of alien and invasive vegetation. 	When revegetation is done and in blooming season

Aspects/ Impact	Rehabilitation Measure	Monitoring Frequency and Responsibility
Topsoil replacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace and redistribute stockpiled topsoil together with herbaceous vegetation, overlying grass and other fine organic matter in all disturbed areas of the mining site, including temporary access routes and roads. Replace topsoil to the original depth (i.e. as much as was removed prior to construction). • Prohibiting the use of topsoil suspected to be contaminated with the seed of alien vegetation. Alternatively, the soil is to be sprayed with specified herbicides. • Backfill planting holes with excavated material / approved topsoil, thoroughly mixed with weed free manure or compost (per volume about one quarter of the plant hole), one cup of 2:3:2 fertiliser and an approved ant and termite poison. • Where local soil has poor drainage, broken rock (Approx. 75 mm in diameter) must be placed to a depth of 150mm at the bottom of the planting hole prior to planting and backfilling with approved plant medium mixture. 	Once-Off, Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd (applicant)
Waste and Rubble Removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear the site of all inert waste and rubble, including surplus rock, foundations and batching plant aggregates. 	Once-Off; Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd

Aspects/ Impact	Rehabilitation Measure	Monitoring Frequency and Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove from site all domestic waste and dispose of in the approved manner at a registered waste disposal site 	
Solid & Hazardous Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store hazardous waste as indicated on the approved Environmental Management Programme (EMPR). Dispose of all hazardous waste not earmarked for reuse, recycling, or resale at a registered hazardous waste disposal site. Remove from site all temporary fuel stores, hazardous substance stores, hazardous waste stores and pollution control sumps. Dispose of hazardous waste in the approved manner. Do not hose oil or fuel spills into a storm water drain or sewer, Dispose of all visible remains of excess cement and concrete after the completion of tasks. Dispose of in the approved manner (solid waste concrete may be treated as inert construction rubble, but wet cement and liquid slurry, as well as cement powder must be treated as hazardous waste). 	Once-Off, Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd (applicant)
Erosion protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect all areas susceptible to erosion and ensure that there is no undue soil erosion resultant from activities within and adjacent to the construction site. Retain shrubbery and grass species wherever possible. 	After rainfall events

Aspects/ Impact	Rehabilitation Measure	Monitoring Frequency and Responsibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perform regular monitoring and maintenance of erosion control measures.	

c.) Explain why it can be confirmed that the rehabilitation plan is compatible with the closure objectives.

Closure of the mining site will entail rehabilitation of the disturbed areas to as close to the pre-mining condition after removal of infrastructure and supporting vehicles.

The closure-related objectives are as follows:

- To ensure that all areas that were impacted by mining activities are physically stable and non-eroding after closure;
- Ripping, shaping, and vegetating of the remaining disturbed areas and integrating these into the surrounding surface topography.
- To limit the possible adverse environmental consequences arising from mining after closure and ensure that environmental functionality, is reinstated where relevant;
- Ensuring that the rehabilitated site is free-draining and run-off is routed to local/natural catchments, to sustain catchment yield;
- To eliminate potential latent safety threats to humans and animals through proper closure;
- To remove and properly dispose of all mining-related waste; and
- To re-instate pre-existing land uses/capabilities over the affected portions of the mining site.

If the Applicant fails to rehabilitate or manage any negative impact on the environment, the DMRE may, upon written notice to the Applicant use all or part of the financial provision to rehabilitate or manage the negative environmental impact in question. The financial provision provides for the final checking of all sites before site clearance.

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

The financial provision for the environmental rehabilitation and closure of any mine/prospecting and its associated operations forms an integral part of the MPRDA. Section 41 (1) and 41(3) and 45 of the MPRDA deals with the financial provision for rehabilitation and closure. During 2012, the DMRE made updated rate available for the calculation of the closure costs, where contractor's costs are not available these apply

e.) Confirm that the financial provision will be provided as determined.

Please refer to Appendix 7 for more details on the financial provision for the proposed activity.

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

- b) Monitoring of Impact Management Actions
- c) Monitoring and reporting frequency
- d) Responsible persons
- e) Time period for implementing impact management actions
- f) Mechanism 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"> • Topsoil stripping and stockpiling • Blasting • Excavation • Crushing • Stockpiling and transporting • Sloping and landscaping during 	<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 	<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
rehabilitation			<p>products) if dust is generated above acceptable limits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil stripping and stockpiling • Blasting • Excavation • Crushing • Sloping and landscaping during rehabilitation 	<p>Noise monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The noise generated by the mining activities should be continuously monitored, and any excessive noise should be addressed. 	<p>Noise handling and monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site manager to ensure that the vehicles are equipped with silencers and kept roadworthy. • Compliance with the appropriate legislation with respect to noise will be mandatory. 	<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 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 	<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
			<p>procedures with due cognizance of other land users and structures in the vicinity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify surrounding land owners in writing prior blasting occasions. • Use noise mufflers and/or soft explosives during blasting. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil stripping and stockpiling • Excavation Stockpiling and transporting 	<p>Management of weed or invader plants</p> <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. 	<p>Management of weed or invader plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of weeds should be manually or by the use of an approved herbicide 	<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"> • 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. 	<p>Throughout 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"> • Stockpiling and transporting • Sloping and 	<p>Surface and storm water monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effectiveness of the storm water 	<p>Surface and storm water handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trenches and contours to be 	<p>Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMPr guidelines. • Compliance to be monitored by the Environmental 	

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	infrastructure needs to be continuously monitored.	made to direct storm- and runoff water around the stockpile areas.	<p>Control Officer.</p> <p>Responsibility</p> <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 work areas. • 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 	<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 R392 to the Department of Roads and Public 	<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

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>while operating on site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The necessary warning signs must be present at the site to inform the public and workers of mining activities. 	<p>Works prior to the commencement of work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Environmental Control Officer</p>

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 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 	<p>Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Manager to ensure compliance with EMP 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 	<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
		<p>have a break down, it should be serviced immediately.</p>	<p>therein and remove receptacles from site regularly for disposal at a registered/licensed hazardous disposal facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 at Witbank. Prevent refuse from being dumped on or in the vicinity of the mine area. • Biodegradable refuse to be handled as indicated above. 	

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 	<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
			National Road Traffic Act (Act No 93 of 1996).	
Topsoil stripping and stockpiling	<p>Topsoil handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When topsoil has been removed from any area the topsoil heaps need to be continuously protected against loss of soil due to wind and water 	<p>Topsoil handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavating equipment to remove the first 300mm of topsoil from the proposed work areas. The applicant already has this 	<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"> • Remove the first 300mm of topsoil in strips and store at the stockpile area. • Keep the temporary topsoil stockpiles free of 	<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

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
	erosion.	<p>equipment available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trenches and contours to be made to direct storm and runoff water around stockpiled topsoil area. 	<p>weeds.</p> <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 2 m in order to preserve micro-organisms within the topsoil, which can be lost due to compaction and lack of oxygen. • Divert storm- and runoff water around the stockpile area and access roads to prevent erosion. 	Officer.

l.) Indicate the frequency of the submission of the performance assessment/ environmental audit report.

Environmental Performance Assessment (EPA) audits or reviews are a requirement of all MP holders, as stipulated in the MPRDA Regulations 54 and 55 (MPRDA Regulations, Government Notice (GN) 527, 2004, as amended). In compliance with these Regulations, the audit process is to be conducted on a biennial basis (i.e., every two years).

Environmental audits to ensure compliance with the EMPr and EA. The environmental audit reports must also include the provision. The reports must be submitted to the DMRE.

m.) Environmental Awareness Plan

(1) Manner in which the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work.

It is a standard practice for Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd to ensure that employees and the employees of contractors that will be working on a new project or at a new site attend an induction course where the nature and characteristics of the project and the site is explained. The course includes key information abstracted from the EMPr pertaining to the potential environmental impacts, the mitigation measures that will be applied, the monitoring activities that will be undertaken and the roles and responsibilities of contractors' and Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd personnel. The full EMPr document is also made available to attendees.

The environmental training courses will include, amongst others, aspects such as:

- a.) Awareness training for contractors and employees
- b.) Job specific training – training for personnel performing tasks which could cause potentially significant environmental impacts;
- c.) Comprehensive training – on emergency response, spill management, etc;
- d.) Specialised skills; and
- e.) Training verification and record keeping.
- f.) Environmental issues on site;
- g.) Roles and responsibilities;
- h.) The construction environmental management measures;
- i.) Cultural awareness; and
- j.) Heritage discovery procedures.

All attendees shall remain for the duration of the course and, on completion, sign an attendance register that clearly indicates participants' names. A copy of the register shall be kept on record by Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd.

(2) Manner in which risks will be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment.

The following documents will be used as reference for identifying and managing impacts:

- Approved Empr;
- Approved EA; And

All employees must be provided with environmental awareness training to inform them of any environmental risks which may result from their work and the way the risks must be dealt with to avoid pollution or the degradation of the environment. This should be in conjunction with the implementation of the EMPr.

Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd and contractors will be always responsible for the implementation of section 28 of NEMA "duty of care" to mitigate any impacts to avoid pollution or degradation of the environment. Appropriate implementation of the recommended mitigation measures specified in the EMPr will be monitored through monthly site audits by an EAP and annual EMP audits undertaken by a third party.

n.) Specific information required by the Competent Authority

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

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd will update and review the quantum of the financial provision on an annual basis (as per Regulation 54(2) of the MPRDA). In addition, formal monitoring and performance assessment reviews of compliance will be undertaken annually.

2.) 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) Ltd


Name of company

23/08/2022

Date

-END-

Appendix 1: DMRE Letter



**mineral resources
& energy**
Department
Minerals Resources and Energy
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X7279, Emalahleni, 1035, Tel: 013 653 0500, Fax 013 690 3288, Saveways Centre, First Floor, Mandela Drive, Emalahleni, 1035, Directorate: Mineral Regulation: Mpumalanga Region, Enquiries: P. Maluleka Email Address: P_Maluleka@dmre.gov.za Sub-directorate: Mineral Laws, Ref: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP.

BY: Email/Fax

The Director/s
Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd
P/Bag X7297
Highveld Mall
1035

Fax: 086 514 4103

Email: kenneth@signoconsulting.co.za

ACCEPTANCE OF AN APPLICATION FOR MINING PERMIT IN TERMS OF SECTION 27 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT 28 OF 2002) [HEREIN AFTER REFERRED TO AS THE ACT] AS AMENDED BY SECTION 23 OF THE MINERALS AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENT ACT, 2008 (ACT 49 OF 2008) [HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS THE AMENDMENT ACT].

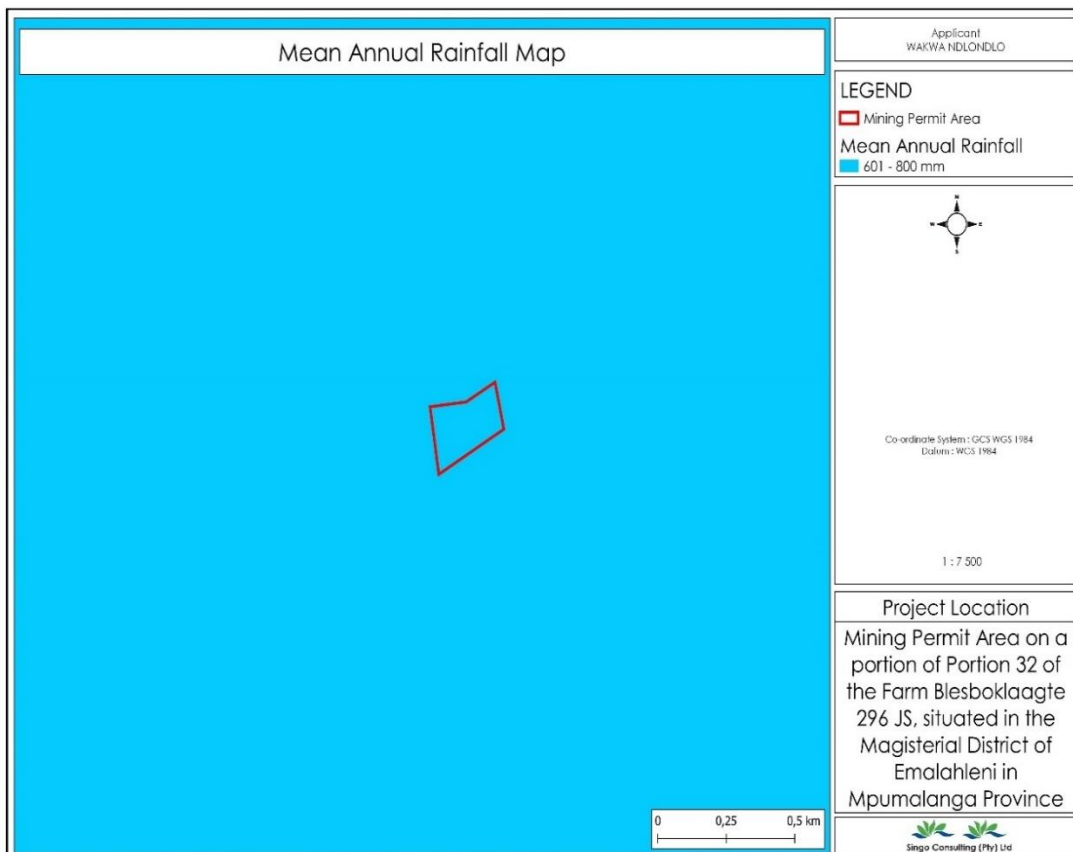
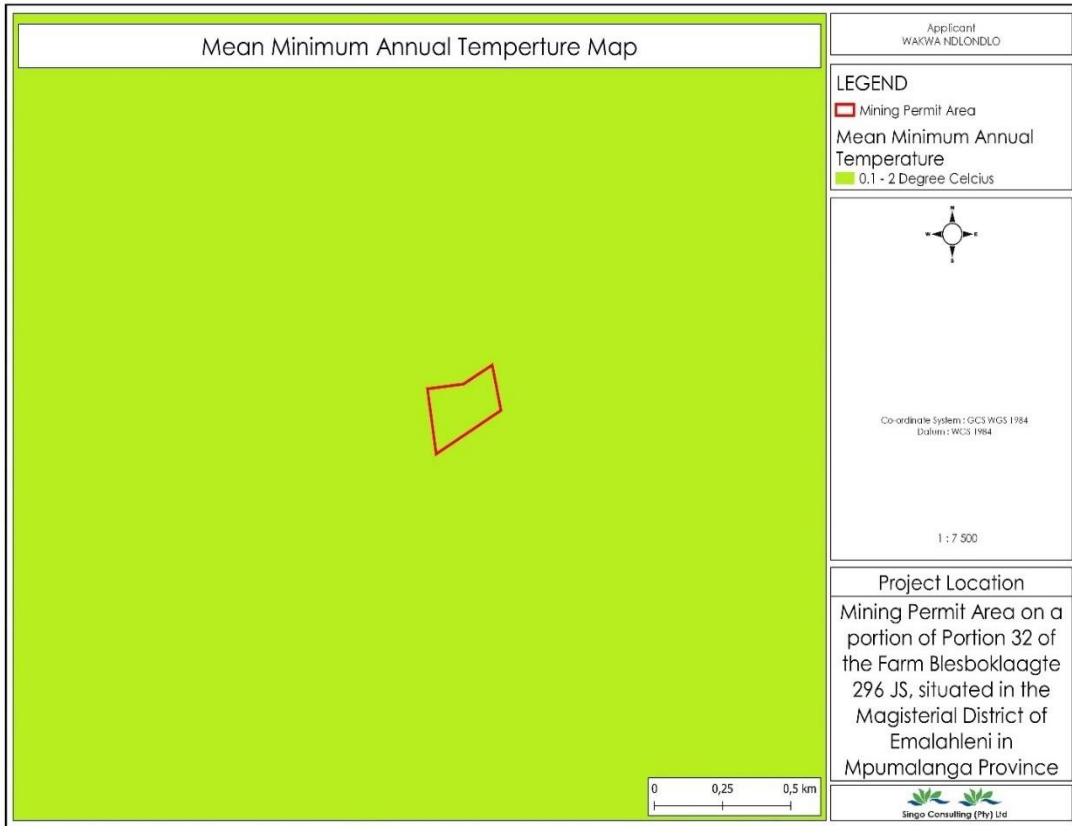
1. Please be informed that your application for a mining permit to mine **Coal on Portion of Portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, Magisterial District of Nkangala**, is hereby accepted in terms of Section 27 and 9(1) (b) of the Act.
2. Further be informed that there is a prior accepted application by **Lehlabile 2017 Trading and Projects (Pty) limited** under file reference number **17007PR** and received applications by **Popup Investment 15 (Pty) limited** under file reference numbers **17130PR**, **Eyethu Coal (Pty) limited** under file reference number **17140PR** which remains a decision to either grant or refuse and should it become successful yours will automatically falls away.
3. Furthermore, note that acceptance of your application does not grant you the right to commence with mining operations. Your application will be evaluated/ processed and a recommendation will be made on either to issue

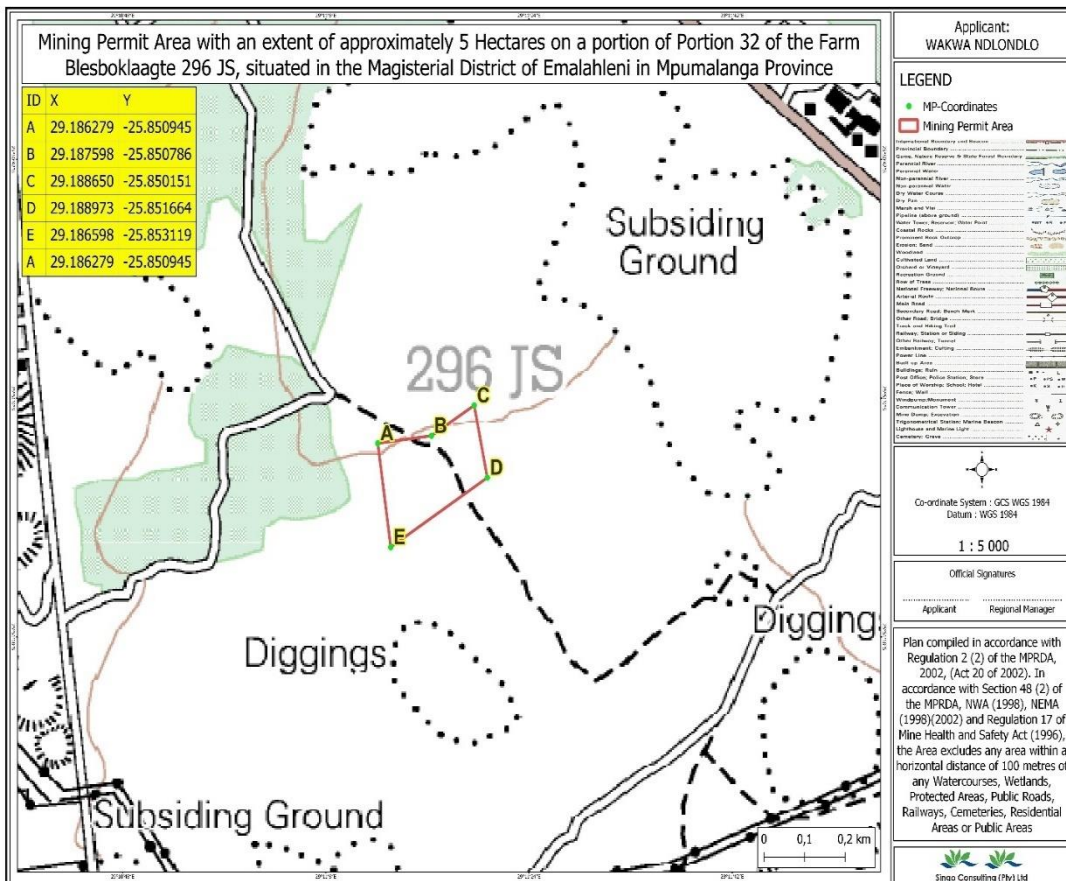
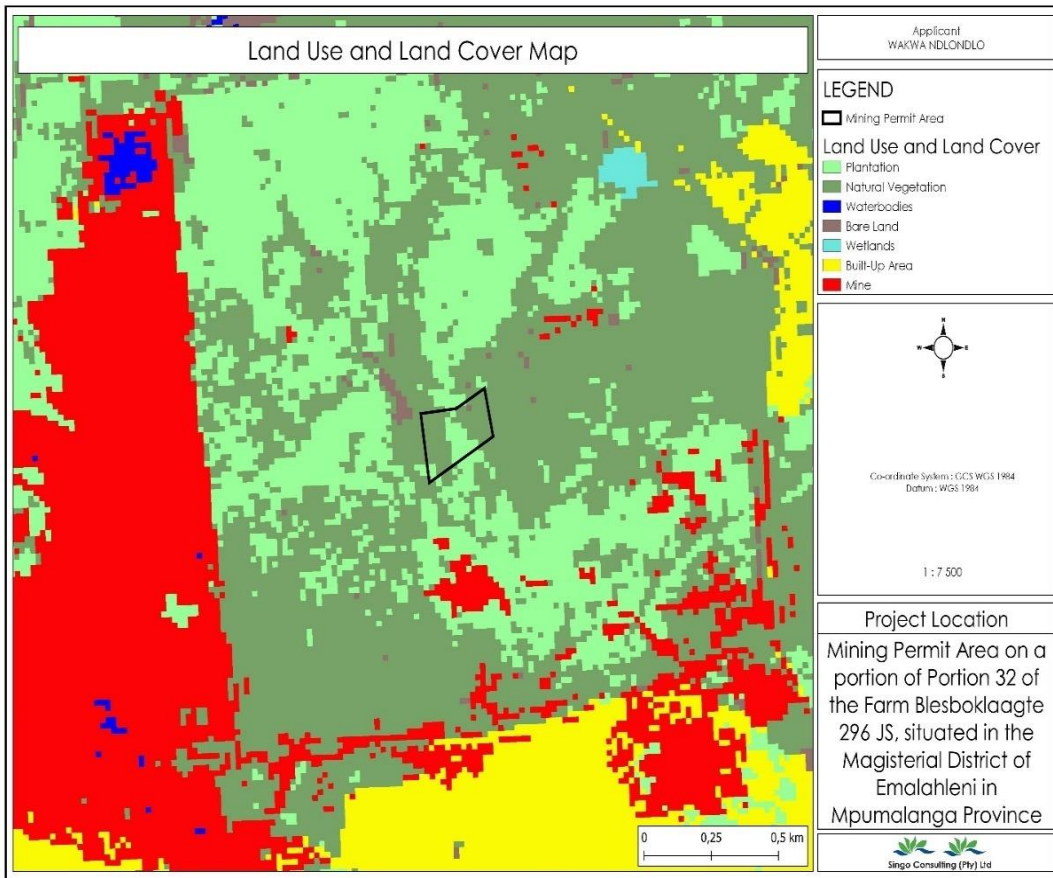
13284 MP- Acceptance

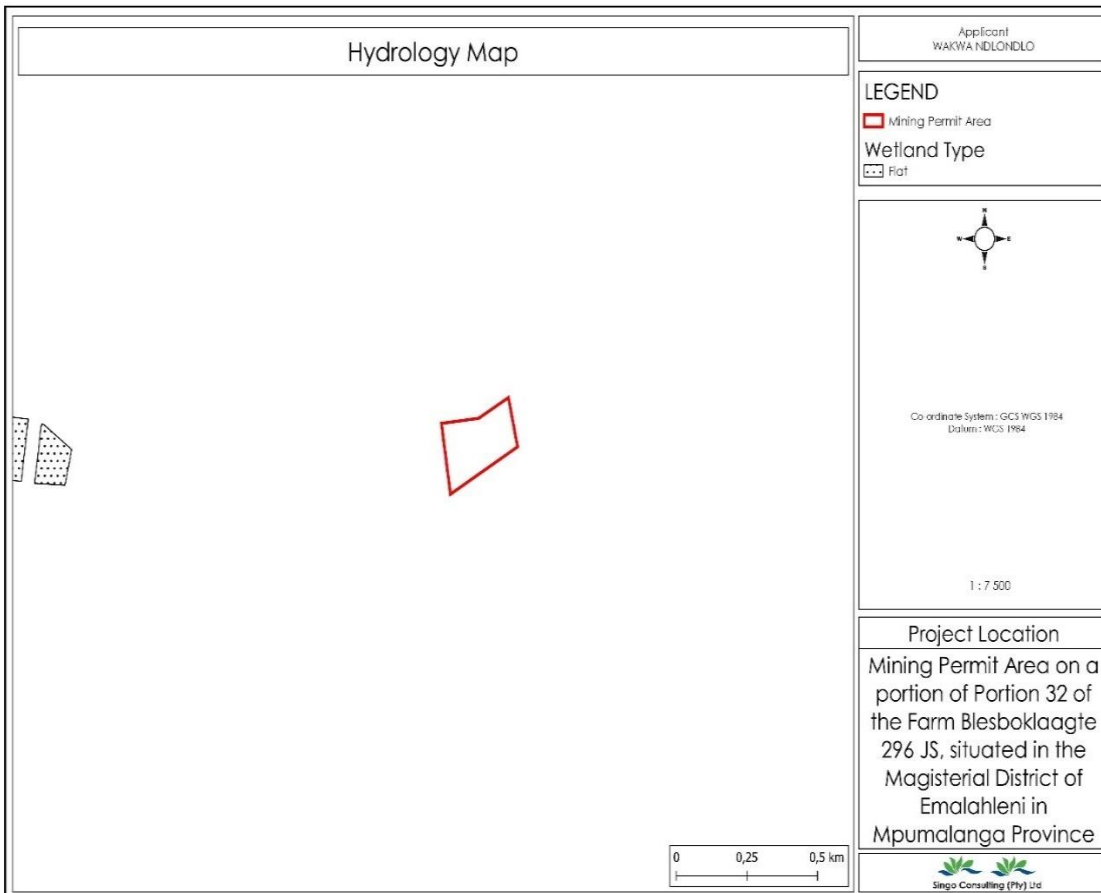
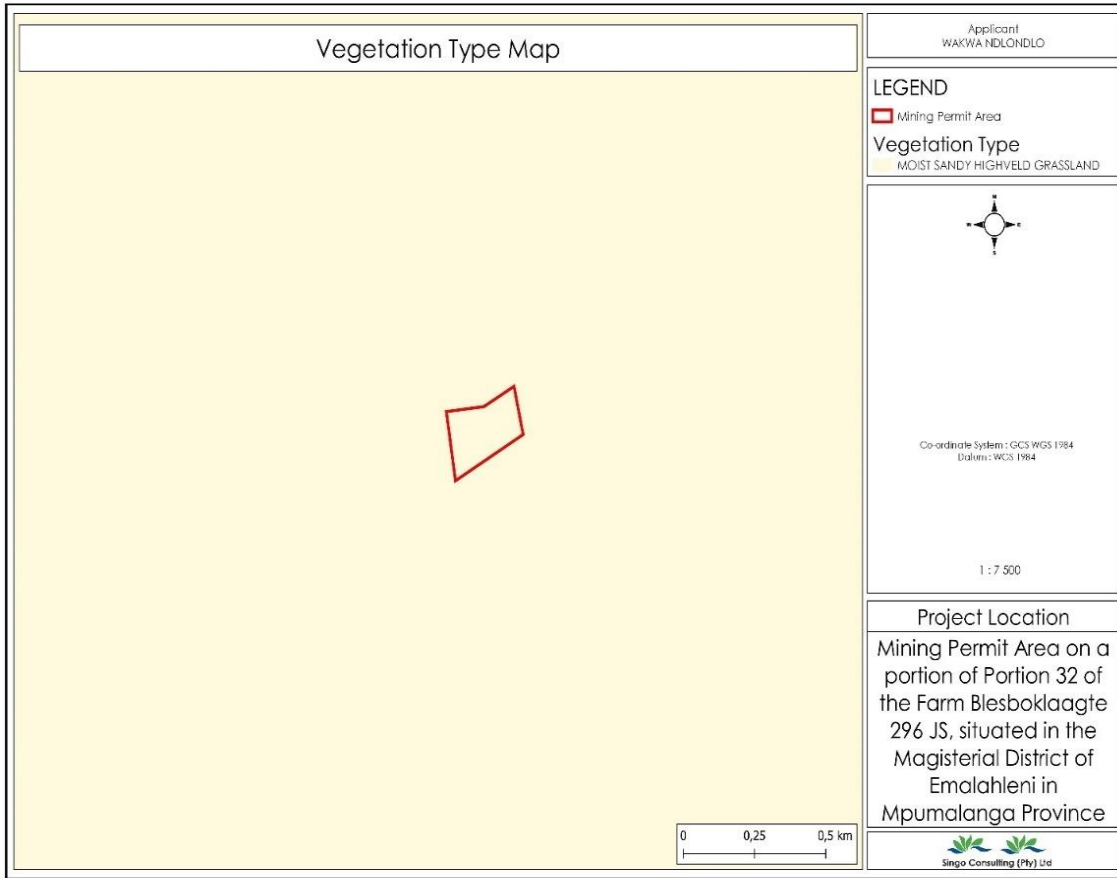
Curriculum Vitae of the EAP

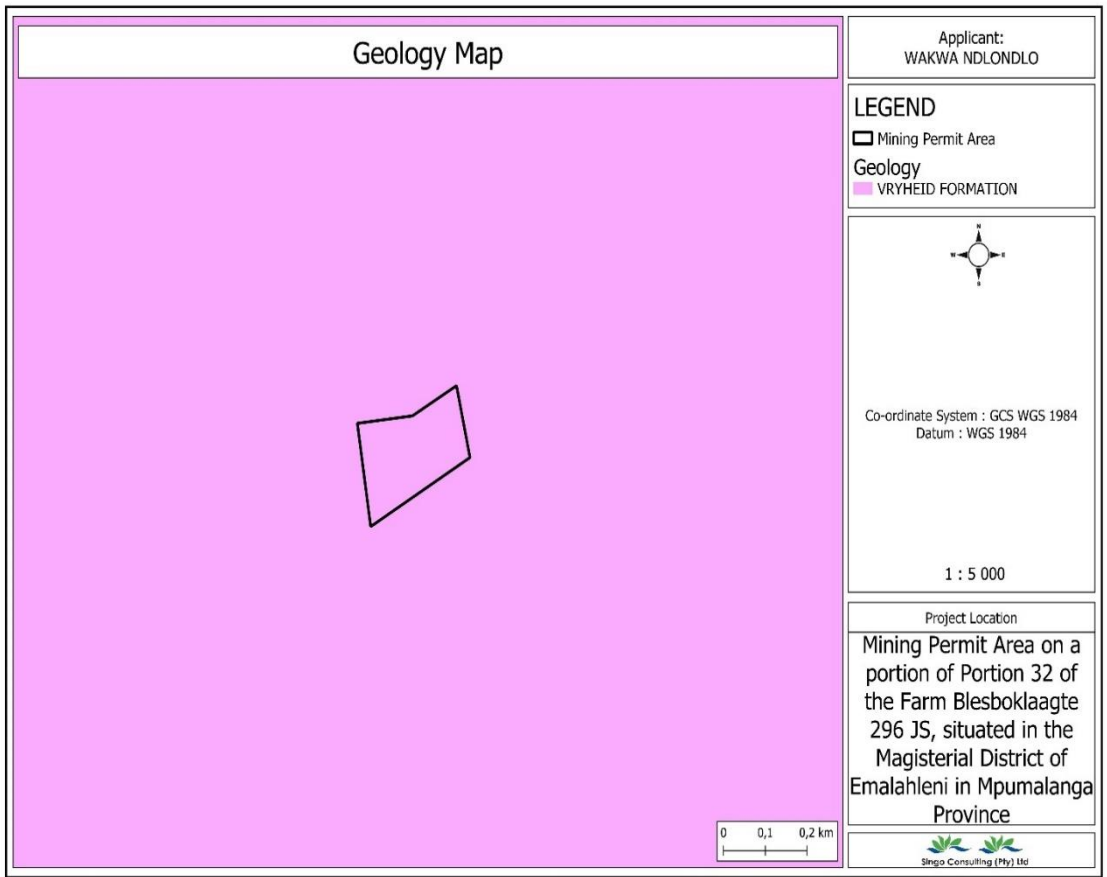
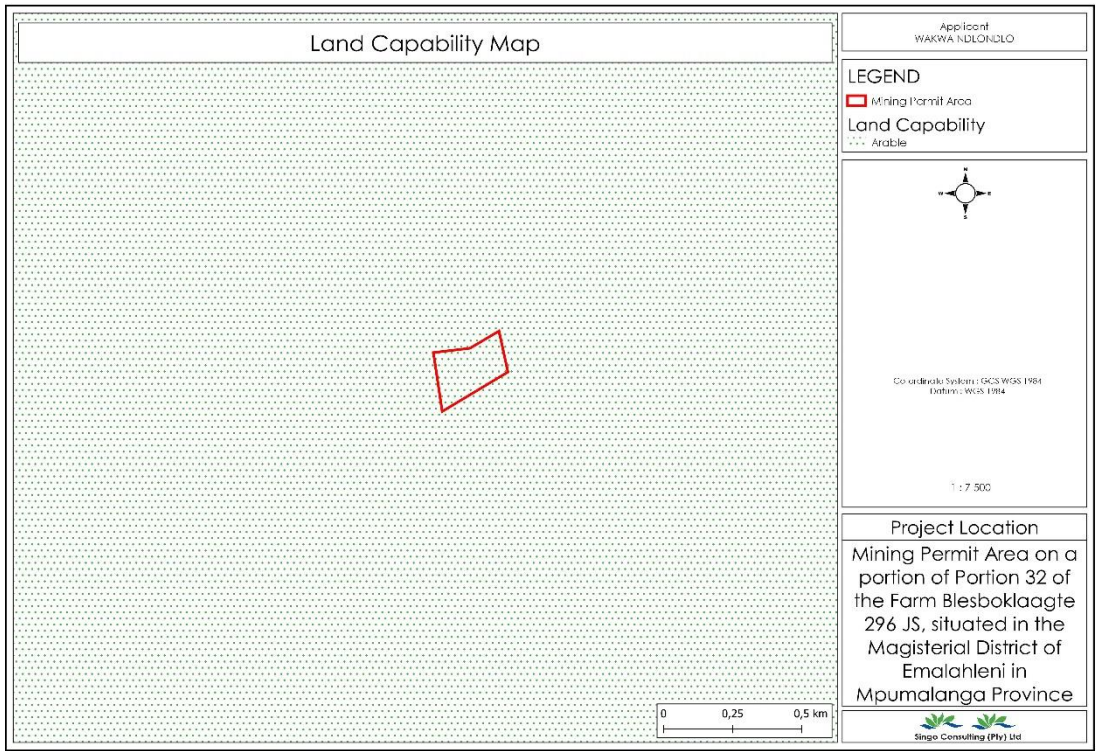
Due to the POPIA ACT the Curriculum Vitae will be made available to DMREE only.

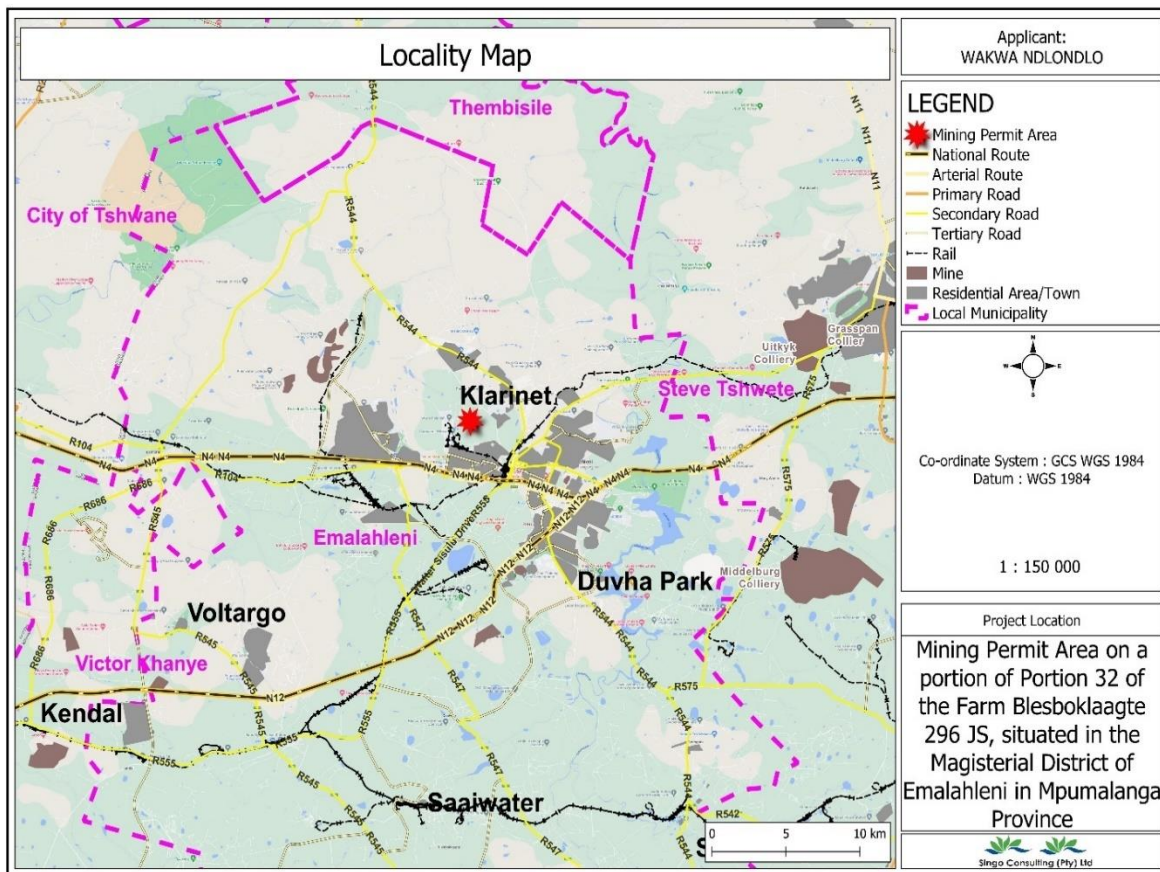
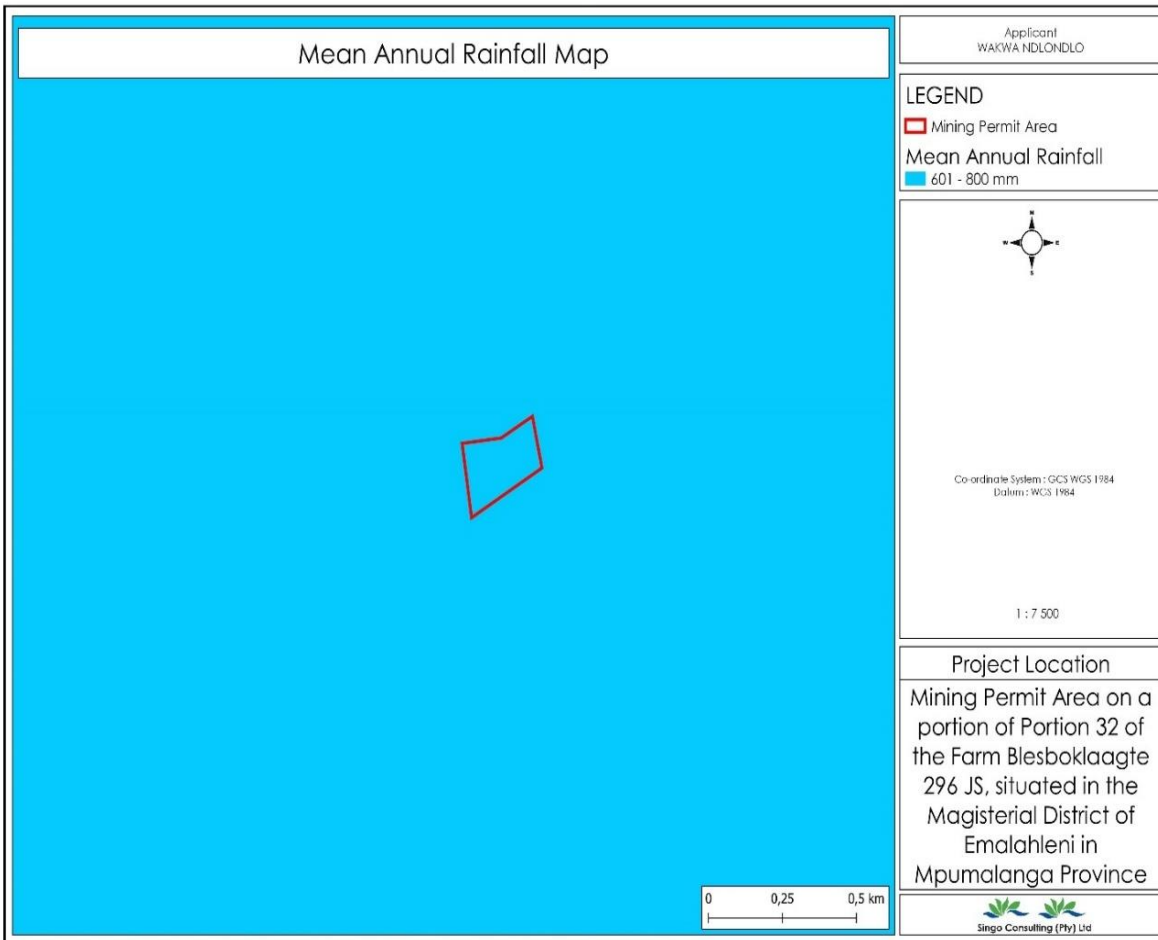
Appendix 2: Project Maps

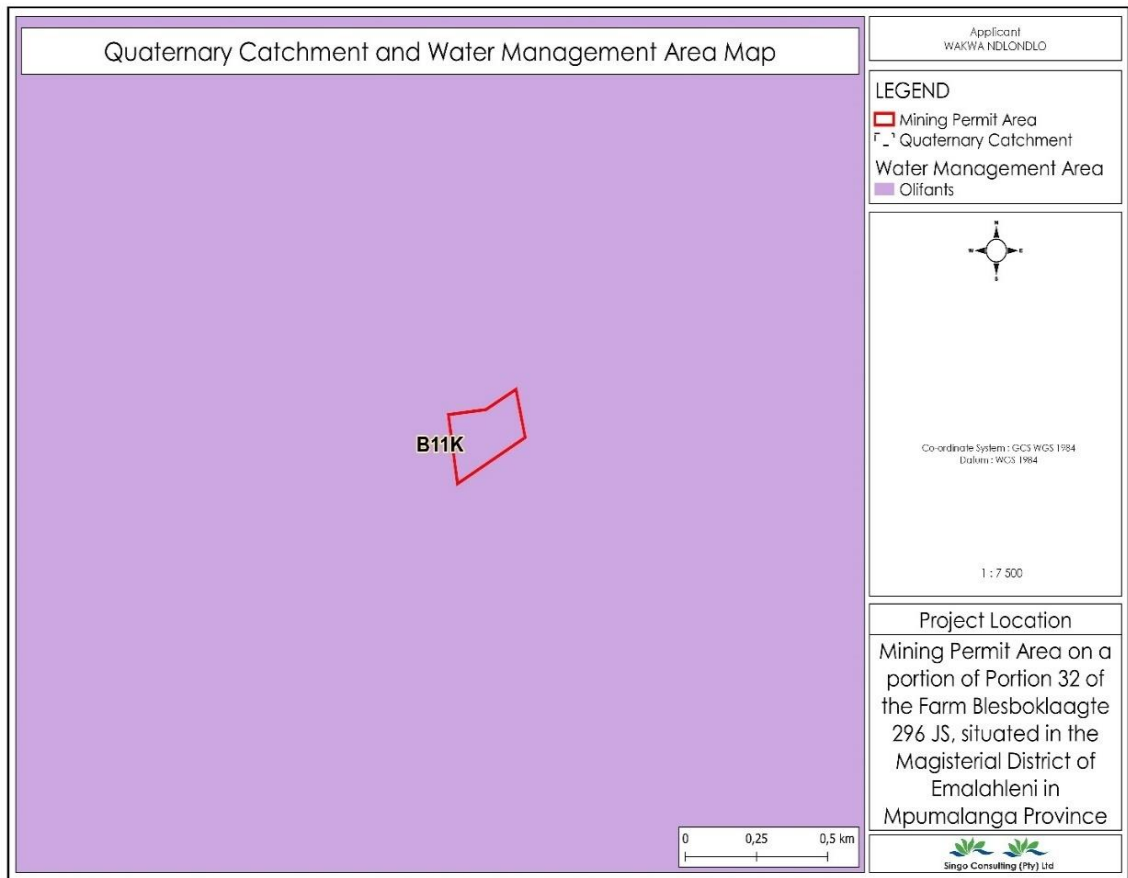


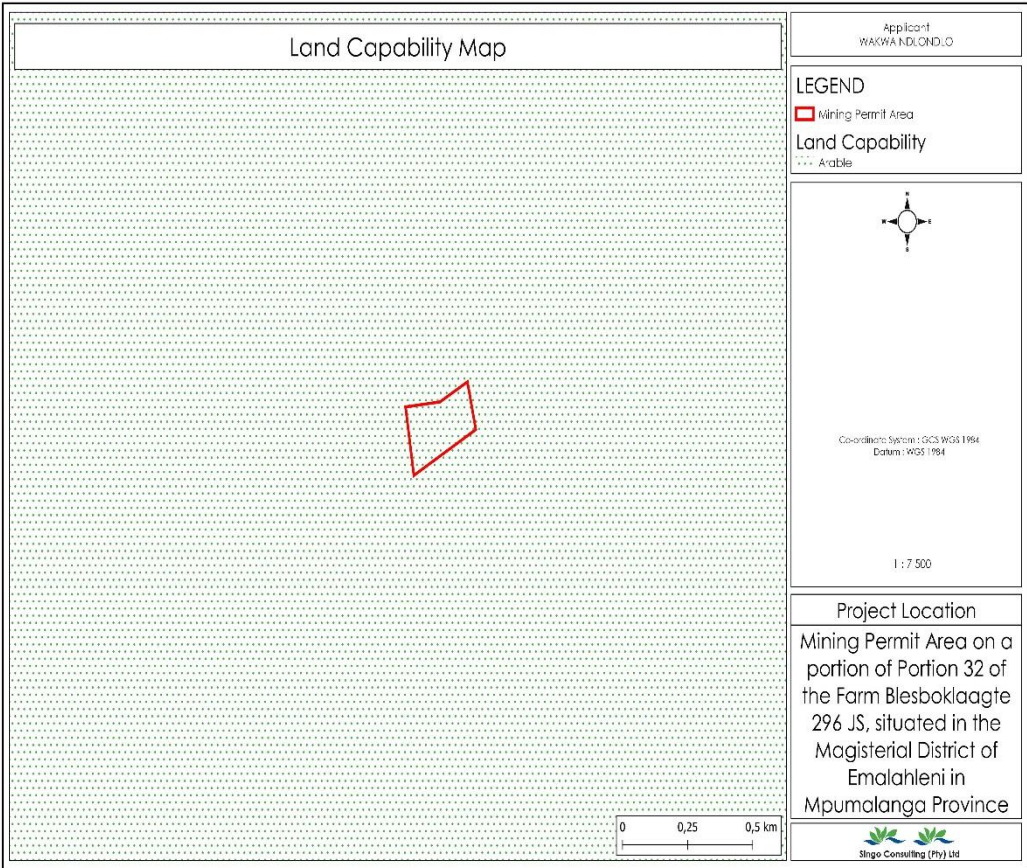












Appendix 3: Public Participation Process

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT	
<p>Application:</p> <p>Mining Permit on Portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS.</p> <p>Magisterial District: Witbank</p>	<p>Prepared by:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd</p> </div> <p>Prepared for:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> WAKWA NDLONDLO (PTY) LTD </div>
<p>INTRODUCTION AND THE PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT</p> <p>Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as an independent Environmental Consultant by Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd to conduct Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Compile an Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr) and undertake Public Participation Process (PPP). This is done for processes of acquiring Environmental Authorization for the proposed Mining Permit Application on Portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS in the Magisterial District of Witbank in Mpumalanga Province with DMRE Ref: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP.</p> <p>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 (I&APs) on the issues related to the project in question, allowing comments and concerns to be raised.</p> <p>Results (both negative and positive) of the EIA process, will be submitted and made available to relevant Departments such as the Department of Mineral Resources & Energy, and if requested, Environmental Affairs, Water and Sanitation, Landowners, and other interested stakeholders through the Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPr).</p> <p>This Background Information Document therefore requests and invites I&APs 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 Ms Valentine Mhlanga through given means of communication also attached there.</p>	<p>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Mining Permit Application has been submitted for the extraction of Coal resource on the property mentioned above. This Mining Permit Area is situated approximately 1.65 km Northeast of Klarinet and approximately 4.32 km Southwest of eMalahieni Town. Figure 1 shows the locality map of the proposed project area.</p> <p>Mining activities will be undertaken over a period of two (2) years. This project will entail an open cast method of excavation. The mine design will be developed according to the dimension of the applied mineral deposit within the project area, but overall mining activities will be limited to an area of 5 Ha as per mining permit requirements. The topsoil will be stockpiled elsewhere on site preferably next to the farm 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. Waste rock will be piled up at the surface, near the edge of the open pit (waste dump). The waste dump will be tiered and stepped, to minimize degradation. All the activities will be guided by the project's EMPr such that the project does not impact the environment negatively.</p> <p>REGULATORY FRAMEWORK</p> <p>Therefore, EIA process to be undertaken will be conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) and Environmental Impact Assessment regulations as amended (April 2017).</p> <p>The activity is to extract the existence and occurrence of the applied mineral; therefore, this will be conducted in accordance with Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, (Act 28 of 2002). Other regulatory guidelines to be followed includes National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998), National Air Quality Standards (GN 1210: 2009) and National Dust Control Regulations (GN 827 of GG NO. 36974).</p> <p>These all will accurately be followed to ensure that identified impacts are assessed and mitigated according to their significance so that the protection of the receiving environment and populations is met.</p>

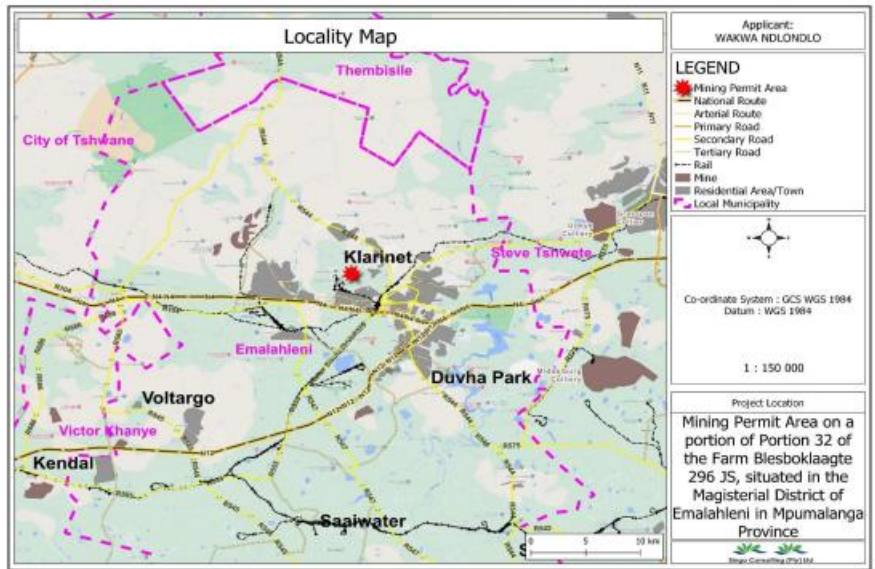


Figure 1: Locality Map of the proposed project area

2

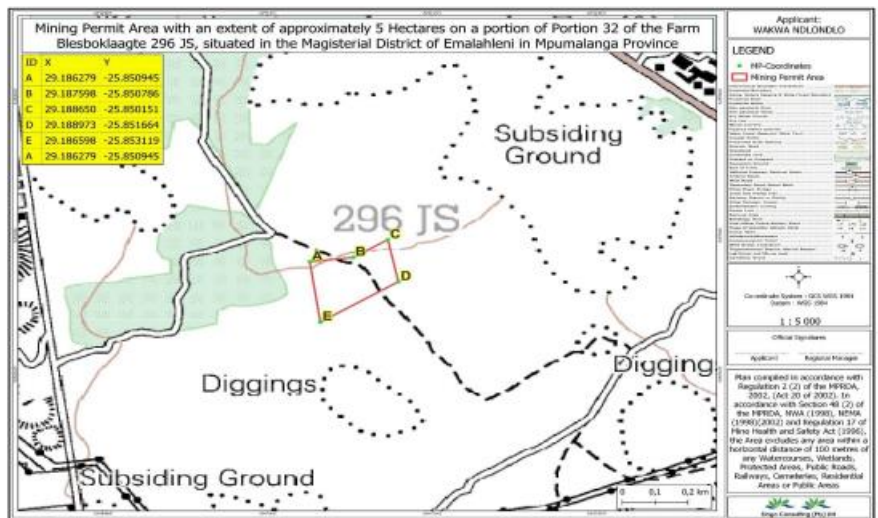


Figure 2: Reg2(2) of the proposed project area

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.

These tools are regarded crucial because they are utilized to demonstrate to the relevant stakeholders about the potential impacts, which in turn leads to the Mining Permit 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.

The key objectives of the Public Participation Process (PPP) during the EIA Process is to afford I&APs an opportunity to understand the proposed project and provide valuable contributions during the planning phase.

I&AP 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.

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

Kindly keep the following dates:

❖ Stakeholder engagement and consultation:

Ongoing throughout the process of compiling the BAR & EMPr

❖ Review of draft BAR & EMPr:

23rd of August 2022 – 21st of September 2022.

The report will be made available at **the Lynville Public Library (Vector Road, Lynville, Emalaheni, 1034, South Africa), Klarinet Public Library (Blesboklaagte 296-Js, Emalaheni, South Africa) and Emalaheni Local Municipality (Mandela Street EMalaheni, 1034)**. Furthermore, the report will be available upon request, via email from the respective EAP.

For comments or concerns about the proposed project, please contact Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd, using the contact details of the EAP below.

Comments on the draft BAR and EMPr must be submitted before or on the 21st of September 2022.



Office 870, 5 Balalaika Street
 Tasbet Park Ext 2, Witbank, 1040
Cell: +27 81 813 0654
Tel: +27 13 692 0041
Fax: +27 86 5144 103
Email: valentine@singoconsulting.co.za
gadmin@singoconsulting.co.za

REGISTRATION & COMMENT SHEET

**Mining Permit Application on portion of Portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS,
 situated under the Magisterial Districts of Witbank, Mpumalanga Province.**

DMRE Ref: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP

Attention: **Valentine Mhlanga**

Email: valentine@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 4: Landowner Consultation

Landowner Notification Letter



Dear Landowner (Anglo Operations (Pty) Ltd)

SUBJECT: PROPOSED MINING PERMIT APPLICATION FOR COAL ON PORTION OF PORTION 32 OF THE FARM BLESBOKLAAGTE 296 JS, SITUATED UNDER THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF EMALAHLENI, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE WITH DMR REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd wishes to inform you as a Landowner(s) about the Mining Permit Application for the above-mentioned resource on **portion of Portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS**. Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd has applied for Mining Permit together with the Environmental Authorization (EA) in terms of Section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 [Act No. 28 of 2002] (MPRDA), on portion of Portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, situated under the eMalahleni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as an independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP). We are conducting a Basic Assessment process, if you have any comment(s) concerning the proposed project or terms and conditions you want to lay down, kindly fill the comment form below and register your comments.

As a landowner(s) of portion of Portion 32 of the farm **Blesboklaagte 296 JS**, kindly note that your comments are key to decision making at the DMRE regarding the proposed project. Should you have any queries regarding the proposed project, please do not hesitate to contact me (appointed EAP) on the details provided below.

Kind Regards,

EAP's contact details



Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Office 870, 5 Balalaika Street, Tasbet park, Ext 2,
eMalahleni (Witbank), 1040

Contact person: Valentine Mhlanga

Tel No.: +27 13 6920 041

Fax No.: +27 86 5144 103

Cell No.: +27 81 8130 654

Email: valentine@singoconsulting.co.za

Client's contact details

WAKWA NDLONDLO (PTY) LTD

40 Benjamin Bennet, Duvha Park
eMalahleni, 1034

Contact person: Ms. Patricia Zandile Msibi

Tel No.: +27 13 6920 041

Fax No.: +27 86 5144 103

Email: zandile1446@gmail.com



I, _____ herewith acknowledge receipt of:

One (1) copy of the letter entitled: Mining Permit Application on Portion of Portion 32 of the Farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, situated under the eMalaheni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province with **DMRE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP**

Please comment and return to:

Physical address:	Office 870 5 Balalaika Street Tasbet Park Ext 2 Witbank 1040
Postal address	P/Bag X7297 Postnet Suite 87 Highveld Mall Witbank 1035
Tell No:	+27 13 6920 041
Cell No:	+27 81 8130 654
Fax No:	+27 86 5144 103
Email:	admin@singoconsulting.co.za kenneth@singoconsulting.co.za valentine@singoconsulting.co.za

Personal Details:

Full Names and Surname:					
Contact Details:					
Tel(w):		Tel(h):		Fax No:	
Email:					
Physical Address:					

Postal Address:	
Preferred method of communication: fax <input type="checkbox"/> e-mail <input type="checkbox"/> post <input type="checkbox"/>	
Preferred telephonic communication: cell <input type="checkbox"/> home <input type="checkbox"/> work <input type="checkbox"/>	
Organisation/Representative:	
Farm name, number and subdivision or Street Address (if applicable):	

1. What is your interest in the proposed project? E.g. Property Owner/ Lessee/ Tenant?
Please provide details of the property.

2. Do you have grounds for concerns in respect to this application? **Please tick the appropriate box and substantiate.**

 YES

 NO

3. Categorized issues of concerns: **Please "X" the appropriate box**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Air quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Noise
<input type="checkbox"/>	Archaeology	<input type="checkbox"/>	Soil

Surface water	Employment
Groundwater	Security
Ecology	Visual
Land use and Planning Waste management	Quality of life Property value
Economy	Nuisance

4. If yes, please list elaborate further.

5. Are there, in your opinion, any other interested/ or affected parties that should be contacted in relation to this application? Please "X" appropriate box.

YES

NO

6. If yes, please provide their contact details:

Name:		Organization:
Contact details		
Address:		
Tel No:	Fax No:	Cell No:
Email address:		

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

THANK YOU

LANDOWNER CONSULTATION AND INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION F...



Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za>

To 'leonore.vanwyk@thungela.com'

Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'



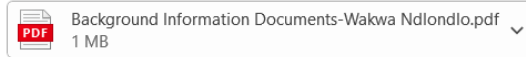
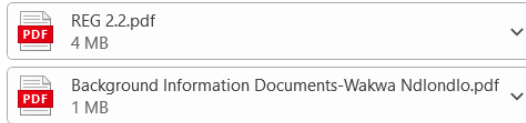
Reply

Reply All

Forward



Fri 7/22/2022 1:58 PM



Good day, Mr Leonare Van Wyk

I Hope this email finds you well

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakdlo Ndondlo (Pty) Ltd**, hereby wish to inform you that it has submitted an **application for a Mining Permit together with an Environmental Authorization (EA)** to the **Mpumalanga Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMREE)** for the purpose of **Prospecting for Coal** on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, which is situated under Magisterial District of eMalahleni, **Mpumalanga Province with DMREE REF.: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP**

According to the law we must consult everyone (including the Landowners and Lawful occupiers) who is within and around the project area to notify about the proposed project. As per our telephone conversation you requested document that give a description of the project, then we can be able to discuss a way forward on the proposed projects and regard the access to farm.

Kindly see the attached **landowner Notification Letter**, **Background Information Document (BID)** and **Reg2(2)** for the proposed Mining Permit Application.

Valentine, Mhlanga EAP Intern
BSc. Hons Environmental Sciences with Geography & Environmental Management
Operation Hi Teka Hinkwaswo
Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd
+27 81 813 0654 +27 13 692 0041
valentine@singoconsulting.co.za
+27 86 514 4103
www.singoconsulting.co.za
Office 870, 5 Balalaka Street, Tasbet Park Ext 2, Witbank, 1040
Protect & manage the best remaining environment

RE: LANDOWNER CONSULTATION AND INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION FOR COAL ON PORTION OF...



van Wyk, Leonore (Thungela) <leonore.vanwyk@thungela.com>
To: Valentine, Mhlanga
Cc: 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za

👍 Reply Reply All Forward ...

Mon 2022/07/25 06:32

You forwarded this message on 2022/07/25 11:21.

[OFFICIAL]

Good day,

Please take note we are no longer the surface owners and we have forwarded this notification to the relevant representatives for their action.

Regards

Leonore van Wyk
Head of Mineral, Property Rights and Permitting



C +27 (0)76 822 0399
leonore.vanwyk@thungela.com

www.thungela.com

FW: LANDOWNER CONSULTATION AND INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION FOR COAL ON PORTION O...



Luyolo, Homoyi <luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za>
To: 'leonore.vanwyk@thungela.com'
Cc: 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'nokuthula@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'lesego@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'phanuel@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'daniyel@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'valentine@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'ndimuhulu@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'dineo@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'Sinazo, Bhengu'; +4 others

👍 Reply Reply All Forward ...

Mon 2022/07/25 11:21

Good morning, Van Wyk Leonore

Your Email is hereby acknowledged. Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of the applicants is forced to continue consulting Anglo Operations (Pty) Ltd as they are the registered landowners of portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesbokaagte 296 JS as per the title deed from WinDeed search until provided with the relevant details of the relevant landowner and proof that Anglo Operations (Pty) Ltd are no longer the surface owners of the said property.

I hope that the above reaches you in order.



RE: LANDOWNER CONSULTATION AND INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION FOR COAL ON PORTION OF...



van Wyk, Leonore (Thungela) <leonore.vanwyk@thungela.com>
To: Luyolo, Homoyi
Cc: 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'nokuthula@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'lesego@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'phanuel@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'daniyel@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'valentine@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'ndimuhulu@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'dineo@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'Sinazo, Bhengu'; 'masindi@singoconsulting.co.za'; +3 others

👍 Reply Reply All Forward ...

Thu 2022/07/28 09:35

You replied to this message on 2022/07/29 09:16.

[OFFICIAL]

Good day,

Please take note the property is in the process of being transferred and therefore we are not able to grant you access to the properties. We have forwarded this notification to the relevant representatives for their action.

You can contact:

1) Mpho@berylholdings.com

2) Fortunate@berylholdings.com

And cc Rea on reak@berylholdings.com

Regards

Leonore van Wyk
Head of Mineral, Property Rights and Permitting



C +27 (0)76 822 0399
leonore.vanwyk@thungela.com

RE: LANDOWNER CONSULTATION AND INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION FOR COAL ON PORTION OF...



Luyolo, Homoyi <luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za>
To 'van Wyk, Leonore (Thungela)'
Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'nokuthula@singoconsulting.co.za'

👍 Reply Reply All → Forward ⋮

Fri 2022/07/29 09:16

Good morning, Van Wyk Leonore

Your below email is hereby acknowledged by Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of the clients.



Appendix 5: Stakeholder Consultation

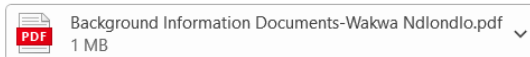
STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF PORTI...



Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za>
To 'Ribamo@emalaheni.gov.za'
Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; 'ayanda@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'

👍 Reply Reply All → Forward ⋮

Fri 7/22/2022 1:58 PM



Good day,

Receive warm greetings from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd** hereby wishes to inform you about coal mining permit and environmental authorization applications that were lodged **on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under Emalaheni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP).**

This invitation is extended to you as the department you serve may somehow enforce any of the laws of the Republic of South Africa that ensure; pollution prevention & environmental degradation, encourage sustainable development & socio-economic development, or might be affected by activities to be taking place instead. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- ✓ Register as an Interested and Affected Party (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 Scoping Phase Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr)

A scoping phase process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the registration and comment form at the end of the Background Information Document attached and register your comments, issues, and/or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you

need any clarity on the attached document 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 Document (BID) for brief description of the proposed project and timelines.

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



STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF PORTI...

VM Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za> 👍 ↩ Reply ↩ Reply All ➔ Forward ⋮
To 'tshilidzi.mavulwana@transnet.net'
Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'
Fri 7/22/2022 1:59 PM

📄 You replied to this message on 7/25/2022 9:08 AM.

📄 MP-Coordinates.csv 6 KB 📄 Background Information Documents-Wakwa Ndlondlo.pdf 1 MB

📄 REG 2.2.pdf 4 MB

Good day,

Receive warm greetings from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd** hereby wishes to inform you about coal mining permit and environmental authorization applications that were lodged **on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under Emalahleni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP).**

This invitation is extended to you as the department you serve may somehow enforce any of the laws of the Republic of South Africa that ensure; pollution prevention & environmental degradation, encourage sustainable development & socio-economic

development, or might be affected by activities to be taking place instead. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- ✓ Register as an Interested and Affected Party (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 Scoping Phase Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr)

A scoping phase process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the registration and comment form at the end of the Background Information Document attached and register your comments, issues, and/or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached document 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 Document (BID) for brief description of the proposed project and timelines as well as MP co-ordinates.

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



STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF PORTI...

VM Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za> 👍 ↩ Reply ↩ Reply All ➔ Forward ⋮
To 'EllyT@Dalrrd.gov.za' Fri 7/22/2022 1:59 PM
Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'

Background Information Documents-Wakwa Ndondlo.pdf
1 MB

Good day,

Receive warm greetings from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakwa Ndondlo (Pty) Ltd** hereby wishes to inform you about coal mining permit and environmental authorization applications that were lodged **on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under Emalaheni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP).**

This invitation is extended to you as the department you serve may somehow enforce any of the laws of the Republic of South Africa that ensure; pollution prevention & environmental degradation, encourage sustainable development & socio-economic development, or might be affected by activities to be taking place instead. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- ✓ Register as an Interested and Affected Party (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 Scoping Phase Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr)

A scoping phase process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the registration and comment form at the end of the Background Information Document attached and register your comments, issues, and/or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached document 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 Document (BID) for brief description of the proposed project and timelines.

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

Valentine, Mhlanga EAP Intern
BSc. Hons Environmental Sciences with Geography & Environmental Management
Operation Hi Teka Hinkwaswo

+27 81 813 0654 +27 13 692 0041
valentine@singoconsulting.co.za
+27 86 514 4103
www.singoconsulting.co.za

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Office 870, 5 Balalalka Street,
Tasbet Park Ext 2,
Witbank, 1040

Protect & manage the best remaining environment

REQUEST FOR SENSITIVITY MAP ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF PORTION 32 OF ...



Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za>

To 'Mervyn.Lotter@mtpa.co.za'

Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'



Reply

Reply All

Forward



Fri 7/22/2022 1:59 PM



Good day Mervyn,

Receive warm greeting from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

I'm hereby to request sensitivity maps of portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under eMalaheni Magisterial district, Mpumalanga Province.

Kindly find the attached regulation map above.

Your assistance will be highly appreciated.

Valentine, Mhlanga EAP Intern
BSc. Hons Environmental Sciences with Geography & Environmental Management
Operation Hi Teka Hinkwaswo
Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd
+27 81 813 0654 | +27 13 692 0041
valentine@singoconsulting.co.za
+27 86 514 4103
www.singoconsulting.co.za
Office 870, 5 Balalaka Street, Tasbet Park Ext 2, Witbank, 1040
Protect & manage the best remaining environment

LAND CLAIM ENQUIRY ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF PORTION 32 OF FARM BL...



Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za>

To 'Thomas.sambo@dalrrd.gov.za'

Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'



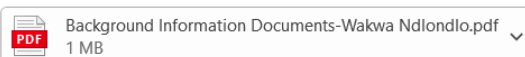
Reply

Reply All

Forward



Fri 7/22/2022 1:59 PM



Good day,

I hope this email finds you well.

You are kindly receiving this email as an enquiry for any possible land claim on **portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 235 IR** where Mining Permit and Environmental Authorization Applications have been lodged in the above-mentioned property **under Emalaheni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP)**.

Kindly review attached BID and Regulation map 2.2 for detailed description of proposed project. This is to ensure that all claimants are properly consulted and are given opportunity to:

- Register as an I&APs 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 Basic Assessment Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr); 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 Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).

Valentine, Mhlanga EAP Intern
BSc. Hons Environmental Sciences with Geography & Environmental Management
Operation Hi Teka Hinkwasibo

+27 81 813 0654 +27 13 692 0041
valentine@singoconsulting.co.za
+27 86 514 4103
www.singoconsulting.co.za

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Office 870, 5 Balalaika Street, Tasbet Park Ext 2, Witbank, 1040

Protect & manage the best remaining environment

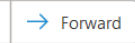
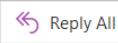
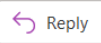
STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF PORTI...



Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za>

To 'MolotoM@dws.gov.za'

Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'



Fri 7/22/2022 2:00 PM



Background Information Documents-Wakwa Ndlondlo.pdf
1 MB

Good day,

Receive warm greetings from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd** hereby wishes to inform you about coal mining permit and environmental authorization applications that were lodged **on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under Emalahleni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP).**

This invitation is extended to you as the department you serve may somehow enforce any of the laws of the Republic of South Africa that ensure; pollution prevention & environmental degradation, encourage sustainable development & socio-economic development, or might be affected by activities to be taking place instead. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- ✓ Register as an Interested and Affected Party (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 Scoping Phase Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr)

A scoping phase process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the registration and comment form at the end of the Background Information Document attached and register your comments, issues, and/or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached document 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 Document (BID) for brief description of the proposed project and timelines.



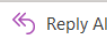
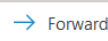

Should you know anyone who might be interested in this project, kindly forward this email to that person.






STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF PORTI...


 Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za>
 To: 'DoreenS@Dalrrd.gov.za'
 Cc: 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'


 Reply
  Reply All
  Forward
 

Fri 7/22/2022 2:00 PM


 Background Information Documents-Wakwa Ndlondlo.pdf
 1 MB

Good day,

Receive warm greetings from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd** hereby wishes to inform you about coal mining permit and environmental authorization applications that were lodged **on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under Emalaheni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP).**

This invitation is extended to you as the department you serve may somehow enforce any of the laws of the Republic of South Africa that ensure; pollution prevention & environmental degradation, encourage sustainable development & socio-economic development, or might be affected by activities to be taking place instead. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- ✓ Register as an Interested and Affected Party (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 Scoping Phase Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr)


A scoping phase process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the registration and comment form at the end of the Background Information Document attached and register your comments, issues, and/or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached document 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 Document (BID) for brief description of the proposed project and timelines.


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





STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF PORTI...

 Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za> 👍 ↩ Reply ↩ Reply All ➔ Forward ⋮
To 'wayleavesmou@eskom.co.za'
Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'
Fri 7/22/2022 2:00 PM

 You replied to this message on 7/25/2022 9:07 AM.

 MP-Coordinates.csv
6 KB

 Background Information Documents-Wakwa Ndlondlo.pdf
1 MB

 REG 2.2.pdf
4 MB

Good day,

Receive warm greetings from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd** hereby wishes to inform you about coal mining permit and environmental authorization applications that were lodged **on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under Emalahleni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP).**

This invitation is extended to you as the department you serve may somehow enforce any of the laws of the Republic of South Africa that ensure; pollution prevention & environmental degradation, encourage sustainable development & socio-economic development, or might be affected by activities to be taking place instead. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- ✓ Register as an Interested and Affected Party (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 Scoping Phase Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr)


A scoping phase process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the registration and comment form at the end of the Background Information Document attached and register your comments, issues, and/or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached document 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 Document (BID) for brief description of the proposed project and timelines as well as MP co-ordinates.


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




RE: [CAUTION:EXTERNAL EMAIL] - STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT A...

 Tshifhiwa Nekhavhambe <NekhahTT@eskom.co.za> on behalf of Wayl
To Valentine, Mhlanga
Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za
Sat 8/20/2022 2:32 PM

  Reply  Reply All  Forward 

 You replied to this message on 8/22/2022 9:12 AM.

 LC_LD_INV_E_NM_142_2022.pdf
126 KB

Good day

We refer to your application dated 22 July 2022. Eskom Distribution services are not affected by this application.



Valentine Mhlanga
EAP Intern
Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Office 870, 5 Balalaika Street
Tasbet Park Ext.2 Witbank, 1040
Tel: 013 692 0041
Email: valentine@singoconsulting.co.za

Date:
20 August 2022



Our ref: LD-INV/E/NM/142/2022
Your ref: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP

Dear Valentine,

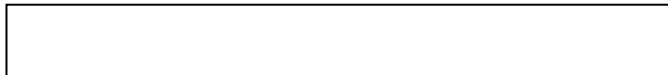
MINING PERMIT AREA WITH AN EXTENT OF APPROXIMATELY 5 HECTORS ON PORTION 32 OF THE FARM BLESBOKLAAGTE 296 JS, SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF EMALAHLENI IN MPUMALANGA PROVINCE.

We refer to your application dated 22 July 2022.

Eskom Distribution services are not affected by this application.

We thank you and hope that you find the above in order, and please don't hesitate to contact us should you've any queries or seek clarity.

Yours sincerely



STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF PORTI...



Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za>

To 'nrstat@nra.co.za'

Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'



Reply

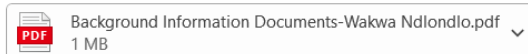
Reply All

Forward



Fri 7/22/2022 2:00 PM

You replied to this message on 7/25/2022 9:08 AM.



Good day,

Receive warm greetings from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd** hereby wishes to inform you about coal mining permit and environmental authorization applications that were lodged **on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under Emalaheni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP).**

This invitation is extended to you as the department you serve may somehow enforce any of the laws of the Republic of South Africa that ensure; pollution prevention & environmental degradation, encourage sustainable development & socio-economic development, or might be affected by activities to be taking place instead. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- ✓ Register as an Interested and Affected Party (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 Scoping Phase Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr)

A scoping phase process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the registration and comment form at the end of the Background Information Document attached and register your comments, issues, and/or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached document 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 Document (BID) for brief description of the proposed project and timelines.

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

Valentine, Mhlanga EAP Intern
BSc. Hons Environmental Sciences with Geography & Environmental Management
Operation Hi Teka Hinkwaswo
Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

+27 81 813 0654 +27 13 692 0041
valentine@singoconsulting.co.za
+27 86 514 4103
www.singoconsulting.co.za

Office 870, 5 Balalaka Street,
Tasbet Park Ext 2,
Witbank, 1040

Protect & manage the best remaining environment

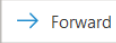
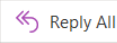
STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF PORTI...



Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za>

To 'PMakitla@dfre.gov.za'

Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'



Fri 7/22/2022 2:01 PM



Background Information Documents-Wakwa Ndlondlo.pdf
1 MB

Good day,

Receive warm greetings from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd** hereby wishes to inform you about coal mining permit and environmental authorization applications that were lodged **on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under Emalahleni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP).**

This invitation is extended to you as the department you serve may somehow enforce any of the laws of the Republic of South Africa that ensure; pollution prevention & environmental degradation, encourage sustainable development & socio-economic development, or might be affected by activities to be taking place instead. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- ✓ Register as an Interested and Affected Party (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 Scoping Phase Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr)

A scoping phase process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the registration and comment form at the end of the Background Information Document attached and register your comments, issues, and/or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached document 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 Document (BID) for brief description of the proposed project and timelines.

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





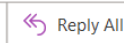
STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF PORTI...



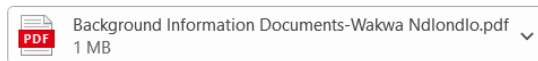
Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za>

To 'RhulaniC@daff.gov.za'

Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'



Fri 7/22/2022 2:01 PM



Good day,

Receive warm greetings from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd** hereby wishes to inform you about coal mining permit and environmental authorization applications that were lodged **on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under Emalaheni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP).**

This invitation is extended to you as the department you serve may somehow enforce any of the laws of the Republic of South Africa that ensure; pollution prevention & environmental degradation, encourage sustainable development & socio-economic development, or might be affected by activities to be taking place instead. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- ✓ Register as an Interested and Affected Party (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 Scoping Phase Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr)

A scoping phase process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the registration and comment form at the end of the Background Information Document attached and register your comments, issues, and/or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached document 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 Document (BID) for brief description of the proposed project and timelines.

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



STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF PORTI...



Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za>

To 'maru@ecoe.co.za'

Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'



Reply

Reply All

Forward



Fri 7/22/2022 2:02 PM

Good day,

Receive warm greetings from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakwa Ndondlo (Pty) Ltd** hereby wishes to inform you about coal mining permit and environmental authorization applications that were lodged **on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under Emalaheni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP).**

This invitation is extended to you as the department you serve may somehow enforce any of the laws of the Republic of South Africa that ensure; pollution prevention & environmental degradation, encourage sustainable development & socio-economic development, or might be affected by activities to be taking place instead. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- ✓ Register as an Interested and Affected Party (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 Scoping Phase Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr)

A scoping phase process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the registration and comment form at the end of the Background Information Document attached and register your

comments, issues, and/or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached document 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 Document (BID) for brief description of the proposed project and timelines.

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



REQUEST FOR PORTION OF PORTION 32 OF THE FARM BLESBOKLAAGTE 296 JS LANDOWNER (EYETHU COAL PTY LTD) DETAILS

LH Luyolo, Homoyi <luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za>
To: 'Maru Ramashapa'
Cc: 'Rudzani, Shonisani'

Thu 2022/07/21 14:03

Good day Maru,

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf on the clients, lodged mining permit applications on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS. The title deed found in windeed search indicates that portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS is owned by Anglo Operations (Pty) Ltd, but when we consulted them, they said that they sold the farm portion to Eyethu Coal (Pty) Ltd. We requested contact details of the relevant person from Eyethu Coal (Pty) Ltd that we can communicate with regarding the proposed mining permit applications on the said property, but such information was never shared with us until today.

Can you please kindly assist with the name(s) and contact details of the relevant people/ person, so that we consult the rightful landowners of the proposed application area.

Your swift response on the above matter will be highly appreciated.



RE: REQUEST FOR PORTION OF PORTION 32 OF THE FARM BLESBOKLAAGTE 296 JS LANDOWNER (EYETHU COAL PTY LTD) DETAILS

MR Maru Ramashapa <maru@ecoe.co.za>
To: Luyolo, Homoyi
Cc: 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; Vernon Siemelink; Riana Panaino

👍 Reply Reply All Forward ...
Fri 2022/07/22 11:36

📧 You forwarded this message on 2022/07/22 13:47.

Good day Luyolo,

Thank you for the email.

I have escalated your request to ensure that we comply with POPIA. In the meanwhile, we would like you to know where you are in the authorisation process. Could you please provide us with the acceptance letter for the mining permit applications on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS. If there are any draft documents available, could we please be provided with those as well.

Regards,
Maru

RE: REQUEST FOR PORTION OF PORTION 32 OF THE FARM BLESBOKLAAGTE 296 JS LANDOWNER (EYETHU COAL PTY LTD) DETAILS

LH Luyolo, Homoyi <luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za>
To: 'Maru Ramashapa'
Cc: 'Rudzani, Shonisani'

👍 Reply Reply All Forward ...
Fri 2022/07/22 12:19

Good day Maru

As per your request below. The proposed mining permit applications on portion of portion 32 of the Blesboklaagte 296 JS were published on 22 July 2022 (today) at Witbank News. The 30-day review period commences today, and landowner notification letter will be shared with the identified landowner. BID's, regulation 2.2 maps and site notices will also be shared with stakeholders, identified I&APs as part of public participation process (PPP).



Project Information Request: Farm Blesboklaagte Portion 32

MR Maru Ramashapa <maru@ecoe.co.za>
To: Dr Singo, Kenneth; Luyolo, Homoyi; Rudzani, Shonisani
Cc: Vernon Siemelink; Riana Panaino; Ayanda, Vilakazi

👍 Reply Reply All Forward ...
Mon 2022/08/01 13:18

📧 You replied to this message on 2022/08/03 08:49.

Good day,

Hope your day is going well.

Eco Elementum (Pty) Ltd, on behalf of their clients, would like to request details of **all the MP applications** which Singo Consulting is currently working on **related to Portion 32 of Farm Blesboklaagte**. Our client has Mining Rights in the area and would like to assess the implications of your projects on their interests.

Could you please provide us with all details of projects, Reg 2(2) maps associated with each project and project status relating to how far along Singo Consulting is in the application process.

Thank you.

Kind Regards,
MARUNGWANE RAMASHAPA
Environmental Consultant
MSc Geography
Office number: 012 807 0383
Maru@ecoe.co.za
www.ecoe.co.za | Follow us:   





RE: Project Information Request: Farm Blesboklaagte Portion 32

LH Luyolo, Homoyi <luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za>
 To: 'Maru Ramashapa'
 Cc: 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'vernon@ecoe.co.za'; 'Riana@ecoe.co.za'

👍 Reply Reply All Forward ...
 Wed 2022/08/03 08:49

Good morning,

Have shared your details with the EAPs working on the proposed mining permit applications on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS and you will be consulted throughout.



RE: Project Information Request: Farm Blesboklaagte Portion 32

MR Maru Ramashapa <maru@ecoe.co.za>
 To: Luyolo, Homoyi

👍 Reply Reply All Forward ...
 Wed 2022/08/03 08:53

Thank you.

STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF PORTI...

VM Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za>
 To: 'CHoon@malanscholes.co.za'
 Cc: 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'

👍 Reply Reply All Forward ...
 Mon 7/25/2022 10:16 AM

📄 Background Information Documents-Wakwa Ndlondlo.pdf
 1 MB

Good day,

Receive warm greetings from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd** hereby wishes to inform you about coal mining permit and environmental authorization applications that were lodged **on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under Emalahleni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP).**

This invitation is extended to you as the department you serve may somehow enforce any of the laws of the Republic of South Africa that ensure; pollution prevention & environmental degradation, encourage sustainable development & socio-economic

development, or might be affected by activities to be taking place instead. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- ✓ Register as an Interested and Affected Party (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 Scoping Phase Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr)

A scoping phase process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the registration and comment form at the end of the Background Information Document attached and register your comments, issues, and/or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached document 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 Document (BID) for brief description of the proposed project and timelines.

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



STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF PORTI...

VM Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za> 👍 ↩️ Reply ↩️ Reply All ➡️ Forward ⋮
To: 'Fortunate@berylholdings.com'
Cc: 'reak@berylholdings.com'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'lesego@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'Makhanthisa P.Phanuel'; 'daniel@singoconsulting.co.za'
Mon 8/8/2022 9:50 AM

PDF Background Information Documents-Wakwa Ndlondlo.pdf 1 MB ▼ PDF REG 2.2.pdf 4 MB ▼

Good day,

Receive warm greetings from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakwa Ndondlo (Pty) Ltd** hereby wishes to inform you about coal mining permit and environmental authorization applications that were lodged **on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under Emalaheni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP).**

This invitation is extended to you as the department you serve may somehow enforce any of the laws of the Republic of South Africa that ensure; pollution prevention & environmental degradation, encourage sustainable development & socio-economic development, or might be affected by activities to be taking place instead. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- ✓ Register as an Interested and Affected Party (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 Scoping Phase Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr)

A scoping phase process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the registration and comment form at the end of the Background Information Document attached and register your comments, issues, and/or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached document 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 Document (BID) for brief description of the proposed project and timelines as well as the Reg 2.2 map.

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

Valentine, Mhlanga EAP Intern
BSc. Hons Environmental Sciences with Geography & Environmental Management
Operation Hi Teka Hinkwaswo
Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

+27 81 813 0654 +27 13 692 0041
valentine@singoconsulting.co.za
+27 86 514 4103
www.singoconsulting.co.za

Office 870, 5 Balalalka Street,
Tasbet Park Ext 2,
Witbank, 1040

Protect & manage the best remaining environment

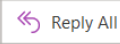
STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF PORTI...



Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za>

To 'Mpho@berylholdings.com'

Cc 'reak@berylholdings.com'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'Makhanthisa P.Phanuel'; 'daniel@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'lesego@singoconsulting.co.za'



Mon 8/8/2022 9:49 AM



Background Information Documents-Wakwa Ndlondlo.pdf
1 MB



REG 2.2.pdf
4 MB

Good day,

Receive warm greetings from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd** hereby wishes to inform you about coal mining permit and environmental authorization applications that were lodged **on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under Emalaheni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP).**

This invitation is extended to you as the department you serve may somehow enforce any of the laws of the Republic of South Africa that ensure; pollution prevention & environmental degradation, encourage sustainable development & socio-economic development, or might be affected by activities to be taking place instead. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- ✓ Register as an Interested and Affected Party (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 Scoping Phase Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr)

A scoping phase process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the registration and comment form at the end of the Background Information Document attached and register your comments, issues, and/or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached document 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 Document (BID) for brief description of the proposed project and timelines as well as the Reg 2.2 map.

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





STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON

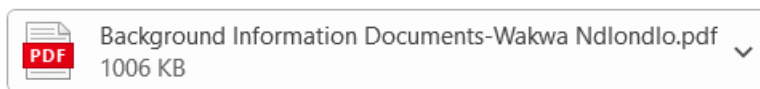


Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za>
 To 'mayikhule.drive@gmail.com'
 Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'rudzani@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'



Reply

Reply



Good day,

Receive warm greetings from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd** hereby wishes to inform you about coal mining permit and environmental authorization applications that were lodged **on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under Emalahleni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP).**

This invitation is extended to you as the department you serve may somehow enforce any of the laws of the Republic of South Africa that ensure; pollution prevention & environmental degradation, encourage sustainable development & socio-economic development, or might be affected by activities to be taking place instead. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- ✓ Register as an Interested and Affected Party (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 Scoping Phase Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr)

A scoping phase process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the registration and comment form at the end of the Background Information Document attached and register your comments, issues, and/or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached document 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 Document (BID) for brief description of the proposed project and timelines.

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



STAKEHOLDER INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE MINING PERMIT APPLICATION ON PORTION OF POR...



Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za>

To 'Mbulaheni Lindelani (MBA)'

Cc 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'rudzani@singoconsulting.co.za'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'



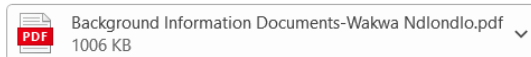
Reply

Reply All

Forward



Thu 8/18/2022 11:12 AM



Good day,

Receive warm greetings from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd** hereby wishes to inform you about coal mining permit and environmental authorization applications that were lodged **on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS, under Emalaheni Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province (DMREE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP).**

This invitation is extended to you as the department you serve may somehow enforce any of the laws of the Republic of South Africa that ensure; pollution prevention & environmental degradation, encourage sustainable development & socio-economic development, or might be affected by activities to be taking place instead. Hence you are being offered an opportunity to:

- ✓ Register as an Interested and Affected Party (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 Scoping Phase Report & Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr)

A scoping phase process has commenced, for your participation kindly fill the registration and comment form at the end of the Background Information Document attached and register your comments, issues, and/or questions that you may have about the proposed project. Should you need any clarity on the attached document 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 Document (BID) for brief description of the proposed project and timelines.

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

Valentine, Mhlanga EAP Intern
BSc. Hons Environmental Sciences with Geography & Environmental Management
Operation Hi Teka Hinkwaswo

+27 81 813 0654 +27 13 692 0041
valentine@singoconsulting.co.za
+27 86 514 4103
www.singoconsulting.co.za

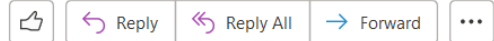
Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Office 870, 5 Balalalka Street, Tasbet Park Ext 2, Witbank, 1040

Protect & manage the best remaining environment

MTPA'S COMMENTS REGARDING THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ...



Lorraine Oosthuizen <Lorraine.Oosthuizen@mtpa.co.za>
To valentine@singoconsulting.co.za
Cc khumbelomalele@gmail.com; Johan Eksteen; Phumla Nkosi



Fri 8/5/2022 1:29 PM

You replied to this message on 8/22/2022 1:55 PM.
Click here to download pictures. To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.



Good day,

Please find attached MTPA's comments.

Kind Regards,

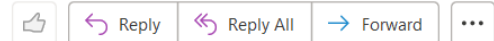


Lorraine Oosthuizen
Executive Secretary - CEO's Office
Mpumalanga Tourism & Parks Agency
Tel: +27 13 759 5300/5304
Fax: +27 13 752 4186 / 086 646 9905
Lorraine@mtpa.co.za | www.mpumalanga.com

RE: MTPA'S COMMENTS REGARDING THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT FOR THE PROPOSE...



Valentine, Mhlanga <valentine@singoconsulting.co.za>
To 'Lorraine Oosthuizen'
Cc 'phumla.nkosi@mtpa.co.za'; 'eksteen@mtpa.co.za'; 'khumbelomalele@gmail.com'; 'Dr Singo, Kenneth'; 'Rudzani, Shonisani'; 'Nokuthula Nkosi'; 'luyolo@singoconsulting.co.za'



Mon 8/22/2022 1:55 PM

Click here to download pictures. To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.

Good day

Kindly note that your comments have been received and acknowledge. Your comments/ suggestions will be incorporated into the final Basic Assessment Report.

Kind Regards!

Valentine, Mhlanga EAP Intern

BSc. Hons Environmental Sciences with Geography & Environmental Management

Operation Hi Teku Hinkwaswo

+27 81 813 0654 +27 13 692 0041

valentine@singoconsulting.co.za

+27 86 514 4103

www.singoconsulting.co.za

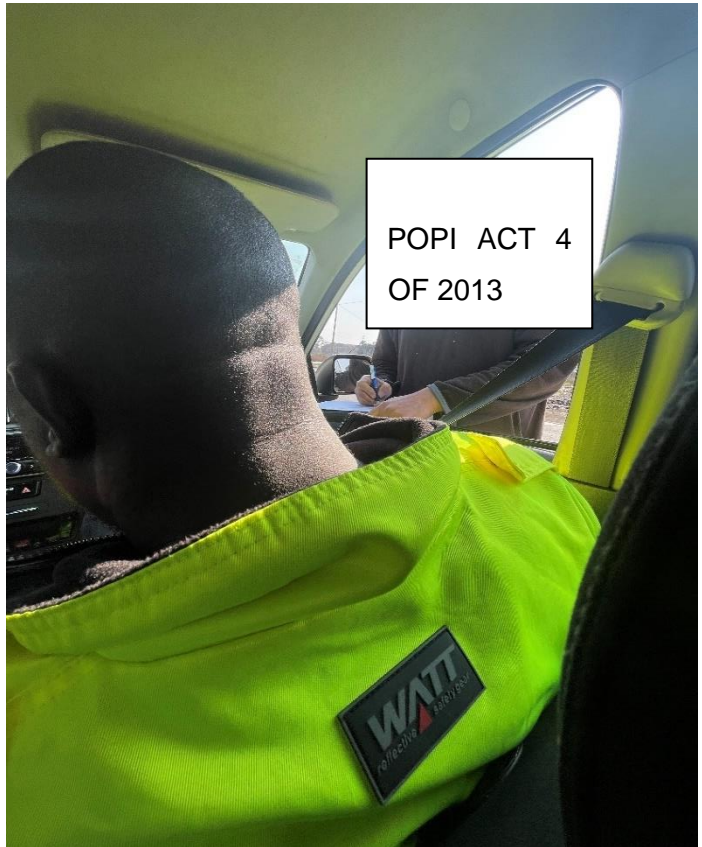
Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Office 870, 5 Balalaika Street, Tasbet Park Ext 2, Witbank, 1040

Protect & manage the best remaining environment

LinkedIn, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp icons

Appendix 6: Consultation process



Appendix 7: Financial Provision

Applicant: WAKWA NDLONDLO (PTY) LTD		CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM					
Evaluator: Valentine Mhlanga		DMRE Ref No.: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP Date: August-2022					
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	19	1	1	0
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	m2	0	271	1	1	0
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	m2	0	400	1	1	0
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m2	0	49	1	1	0
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0	471	1	1	0
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	m	0	257	1	1	0
5	Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	m2	0	542	1	1	0
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	ha	4.47	284292	0.01	1	12707.8524
7	Sealing of shafts adits and inclines	m3	0	146	1	1	0
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	ha	0.32	189528	1	1	60648.96
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	ha	0	236054	1	1	0
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	ha	0	685612	1	1	0
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha		158701	1	1	0
10	General surface rehabilitation	ha	5	150138	0.75	1	563017.5
11	River diversions	ha	0	150138	1	1	0
12	Fencing	m	0	171	1	1	0
13	Water management	ha	0.01	57087	1	1	570.87
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	ha	5	19980	1	1	99900
15 (A)	Specialist study	Sum	0			1	0
15 (B)	Specialist study	Sum				1	0
Sub Total 1							736845.1824
1	Preliminary and General		88421.42189		weighting factor 2 1		88421.42189
2	Contingencies			73684.51824			73684.51824
Subtotal 2							898951.12
Sign	Valentine Mhlanga					VAT (15%)	134842.67
Date	11/8/2022					Grand Total	1033794

Appendix 8: Site Conditions







Appendix 9: Screening Report

SCREENING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION AS REQUIRED BY THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS – PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY

EIA Reference number: DMRE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/3/13284 MP

Project name: Mining Permit Application on portion of portion 32 on the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS

Project title: Mining Permit Application on portion of portion 32 on the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS

Date screening report generated: 19/07/2022 20:42:11

Applicant: Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd

Compiler: Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Compiler signature:
.....

Application Category: Mining | Mining Permit

Appendix 10: Minutes of the Meeting



MEETING WITH THE COUNCILLOR & FIRM (SINGO CONSULTING)

Date: 28 July 2022

Time: 11:30 am

Venue: Ext 6 ELM

Attendee: (Refer to Attendance Register)

NB: The councillor could not attend the meeting. [redacted] (Economic Development Secretary) and [redacted] (Secretary of the councillor) were present on his behalf.

Agenda:

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of **Emet Mining and Engineering (Pty) Ltd, Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd, Luphumo Colliery (Pty) Ltd** and **Italo Clothings (Pty) Ltd** were informing [redacted] and [redacted] about the mining permit applications that have been lodged by the above-mentioned companies on portion of Portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS situated under the local municipality of eMalahleni, Mpumalanga Province.

Meeting Objective

Daniel introduced Singo Consulting on behalf of **Emet Mining and Engineering (Pty) Ltd, Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd, Luphumo Colliery (Pty) Ltd** and **Italo Clothing (Pty) Ltd** and explained that these companies have applied for Mining permits for the extraction of coal on portion of Portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS. He also emphasized that this meeting also contributes to the public participation process. To top up the PPP, [redacted] were asked to assist in arranging the meeting with the community so that they are aware of this proposed mining permits. BIDs were provided to both.

Questions and Answers

Issue raised by [redacted]

- What's in it for the community?
- What will they benefit?
- Where is the Community Development Plan/ Programme?

Response by Singo Consulting

It was explained to them that they are being notified as this is the initial stage of the project for the purpose of public participation process. With regards to the CDP and what will the community benefit, upon commencement of the mining activities a specific number of

people will be employed, and the CDP will be developed which will be in favour of the community.

Furthermore, all other discussions will be addressed upon the second meeting where all relevant Singo personnel will be there.

Issue raised by

With regards to the arrangement of the meeting, transport will have to be arranged so that community members can attend because Klarinet has a lot of extensions

Response by Singo Consulting

The applicants will be made aware of this matter, and we shall come back with a response once all the applicants have reached a common ground regarding the matter.

Issue raised by

We are aware that Singo Consulting is representing a lot of companies who have lodged mining permits on the Blesboklaagte farm, we suggest that instead of Singo Consulting on behalf of all the applicants always coming and consult individually, how about everyone who's involved in any project that's situated in Blesboklaagte 296 JS farm come all at once in one sitting instead of doing the same thing all over again when we can always do it once.

Response by Singo Consulting

We are open to the suggestion, we will let everyone know who's involved and we will take it from there.

Issue raised by Singo Consulting

Should you have any other comments regarding the proposed mining permit projects, please don't hesitate to contact us. Your comments will be incorporated in our Draft BAR, response by

We will write down our concerns and when the DBAR is available. please share with us.

Issue raised by

The one sitting meeting with all the Singo personnel will actually work to your advantage as we will prepare you for the community meeting because we would have drafted our needs analysis and all our assessments as we know exactly what our people want.

Response raised by Singo Consulting

Yes, that would be appreciated and thank you

Issue raised by

Please note that I'm not the one who came up with the transportation idea, I was given clear instructions by the speaker to deliver the idea to you.

Response raised by Singo Consulting

We are aware that you are doing your job, everything is noted down. Further communication will be done.

Way forward

Comments received. The councillor's representatives will be notified on when the meeting with Singo personnel shall be held in order to prepare for the meeting with the community.

End-of-Minutes

1. Attendance Register:

No.	Name & Surname	Designation	Company/Institution (if any)	Contact Number	E-mail Address	Signature
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						

SINGO CONSULTING (PTY) LTD
 Meeting Venue: **ST 76, ELM.**
 Date: **07/28/2021.**
 Time: **11:30**

Meeting Postpone until Further Notice

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

-----THE END-----

Appendix 11: Communicati [redacted] car



Appendix 12: Proof of meeting held on the 15th of July 2022



**MEETING WITH SINGO CONSULTING (PTY) LTD, [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] (WARD 15 COUNCILLOR), EMALAHLENI LOCAL
 MUNICIPALITY SPEAKER ([REDACTED]) AND MR.
 [REDACTED]**

Date: 15 July 2022

Time: 10:00 am-11:00 am

Venue: teams.live.com

Attendee: (Refer to Attendance Register)

Agenda: Singo Consulting addressing proposed mining permit application at Klarinet Community on behalf of, Wakwa Ndlondlo (Pty) Ltd

<p>SINGO CONSULTING (PTY) LTD, [REDACTED] (WARD 15 COUNCILLOR), EMALAHLENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SPEAKER ([REDACTED]) AND MR. [REDACTED]</p>
<p>➤ Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd members who attended a meeting introduced themselves, the Emalahleni Local Municipality Speaker introduced himself as [REDACTED] ward 15 Councillor introduced herself as Miss N [REDACTED] u and M [REDACTED] also introduced him [REDACTED]</p>
<p>MEETING OBJECTIVE.</p>
<p>To address public participation process conducted by Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd with regards to the proposed mining permit application on portion of portion 32 of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS.</p>
<p>MATTERS RAISED IN THE MEETING BY MR. [REDACTED] AND MR. [REDACTED]</p>
<p>➤ Mr. [REDACTED] a do not object the proposed mining permit applications.</p>
<p>➤ They are willing to understand how Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd conducted public participation process with interested and affected parties (I&APs).</p>
<p>ISSUE RAISED BY [REDACTED]</p>

- On behalf of the community, no proper public participation was conducted with regards to the councillors of the affected wards and the affected communities and that there are also mining operations that did not conduct proper public participation process in the area of interest that were stopped by the community since there was no proper communication between the mines and the affected community.
- Where was the community meeting held? Were the ward councillors invited? Who attended the meeting?
- Can I have the names of the two people who attended a meeting and also the attendance register to be directed to [redacted] and a meeting with two community members attending a meeting is no public participation.
- The proposed meeting was in ward 12 whereas the proposed permit fall under ward 14.
- As the community we are looking at being employed and the SMME' s benefiting from the project when in operation and that a community meeting must include Social Labour Plan and DMRE officials are expected in such meetings.
- Arrange another community meeting so that the comments and issues raised by the community members are adequately addressed. Liaise with the ward councillors of the affected wards for them to have a common understanding of the proposed projects and I do not want to see you being chased away by the affected community upon commencement of mining activities.

RESPONSE BY [redacted]

- Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd lodged mining permit application to the DMRE on portion of portion 32, of the farm Blesboklaagte 296 JS and BID was shared with landowners, interested and affected parties, site notices were placed around the proposed application areas, newspaper publication was done and the Draft BAR and EMPr was also shared with stakeholders.

RES [REDACTED]

- On commencement of mining activities, various job opportunities will be available for skilled and unskilled labours and the local SMME's will benefit from the proposed project.
- Arrangements of another community meeting will further proceed through Miss [REDACTED]so Bhengu as advised by the Municipality Speaker.

ISSUE R [REDACTED]

- You must further communicate with me and I am the one who will engage with other ward councillors for preparing a community meeting.

RES [REDACTED]

OYI

- According to the information within the office, the farm portion of the proposed project falls under ward 14.

ISSUE RAISE [REDACTED]

- I would advise you to have a transparent communication with Miss Nombuso Bhengu.

RES [REDACTED]

NISANI

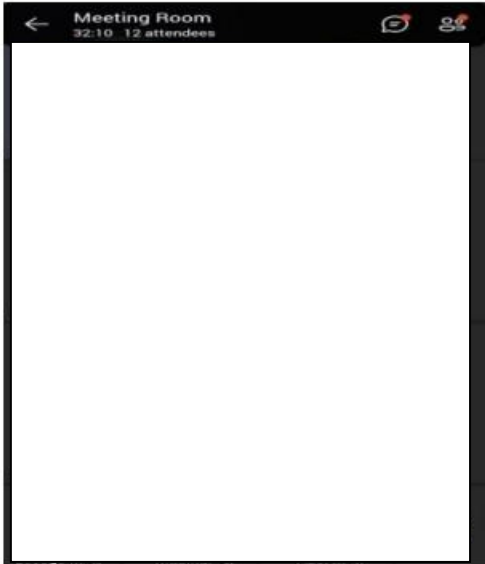
- For further communication we will liaise with Miss Nombuso Bhengu and thank you for the advice.

WAY FORWARD

- The way forward from the meeting was that we as Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd liaise with [REDACTED]so Bhengu and propose a suitable date for a community meeting.

END OF MINUTES

Attendance Register:



-----THE END-----

Appendix 13: Specialist Studies

