

INVEST IN PROPERTY 84 (PTY) LTD
WHOLE FARM OF VAN ASWEGENS HOEK 493 AND
WHOLE FARM OF GREYLINGSLYN 355, MAGISTERIAL
DISTRICT OF BOSHOF FREE STATE PROVINCE



REHABILITATION AND CLOSURE PLAN

(IN ACCORDANCE TO GOVERNMENT NOTICE 940 OF THE NEMA, ACT NO 107 OF 1998 &
REGULATION 62 OF THE MPRDA, ACT NO 28 OF 2002)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Greenmined Environmental (Pty) Ltd is the consultants responsible for the mining right application, and in light of this, an Annual- and Final Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Mine Closure Plan (*in aliis verbis* Closure Plan) was accordingly drafted for the proposed mine.

The purpose of this document is to provide site management with an Annual Rehabilitation Plan as well as the Final Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Closure Plan, compiled in terms of the NEMA Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No. 25 of 2014) read with the Regulations pertaining to the Financial Provision for Prospecting, Exploration, Mining or Production Operations, November 2017 (GN 1228, Financial Provision Regulations 2017). The amendment of the closure plan entails a review of the following aspects:

1. Annual rehabilitation as reflected in the annual rehabilitation plan;
2. Final rehabilitation, decommissioning and closure of the mining operations at the end of the life of operations as reflected in the final rehabilitation, decommissioning and mine closure plan;
3. Remediation of latent or residual environmental impacts, which may become known in the future, as, reflected in the environmental risk assessment report.

Annual Rehabilitation Plan:

Upon approval of the mining right application and receipt of the EA, the mining right holder will annually report on the planned rehabilitation actions.

Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Mine Closure Plan:

The decommissioning phase will entail the reinstatement of the processing area by removing the stockpiled material, and site infrastructure/equipment and landscaping the disturbed footprints. Due to the impracticality of importing large volumes of fill to restore the quarry area to its original topography, the rehabilitation option is to develop the quarry into a minor landscape feature. This will entail creating a series of irregular benches along the quarry faces, the top edges of each face being blasted away to form scree slopes on the benches below, thereby reducing the overall face angle. The benches will be top-dressed with topsoil and vegetated with an appropriate grass mix if vegetation does not naturally establish in the area within six months of the replacement of the topsoil.

Environmental Risk Assessment Report:

At this stage, no latent risks that will potentially arise during closure phase of the mining area were identified. By reason of the fact that no latent risks with regard to the management of the mining

area were identified no additional monitoring, auditing or reporting requirements are required at this stage.

LIST OF DEFINITIONS

Abandonment: The act of abandoning and relinquishment of a mining claim or intention to mine, a voluntary surrender of the claim or mine to the next party.

Appropriately qualified: A person who has training in the skills appropriate to the type of work to be done, and experience of the type of mine and of the size, complexity and safety classification of the deposit or the environmental conditions (or both) pertaining to the specific project.

Closure Plan: Annual Rehabilitation and Final Rehabilitation, Decommission and Closure Plan.

Biodiversity: Biodiversity is an abbreviation of “biological diversity”. It means the variety of living things – the different plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems of which they are a part.

Closure: The act of reinstating a redundant mine which is acceptable for final mine closure.

Context of an environmental impact: The overall environmental setting in which an environmental impact occurs. It includes all "natural" components and characteristics (or both) and all "human and social" components and characteristics (or both). It has both spatial and time dimensions.

Design: The documented result of a systematic process during which all relevant factors and criteria are taken into account. The design includes the design report, the working drawings and the operations manual.

Environmental impact: Any change in the state of a component of the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, that wholly or partially results from activities, projects or developments.

Environmental integrity: The reliability of performance of the environmental impact management measures associated with the facility, with respect to the environmental performance objectives.

Environmental management programme: A programme contemplated in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 submitted to and approved by the Director: Mineral Development, and detailing the plan to be adopted and implemented by a mine for managing the environmental effects of the operations of the mine.

Environmental objectives: Those objectives that represent the desired state of environmental components that have been adopted for the mine.

Intensity of an environmental impact: The severity of the consequences of an environmental impact, as judged by suitably qualified persons.

Manager of a mine (general manager): Any competent person appointed in terms of the Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act 29 of 1996), to be responsible for the control, management and direction of a mine.

Rehabilitated land: Is defined as land that has previously been mined through or areas, which have been disturbed by the mining process. These areas have been levelled, covered with topsoil, fertilized, seeded and are capable of supporting a sustained long-term vegetation cover.

Redundant: No longer required for mining operation.

Reliability: The probability that a specified event will not occur in a specified time (usually expressed as a ratio, when measured in quantitative terms).

Risk: The probability that a specified event, such as failure, will occur in a specified time.

Scheduled closure: Planned closure of the mine

Significant environmental impact: An impact in respect of which consultation (with the relevant authorities and other interested and affected parties) on the context and intensity of its effects provides reasonable grounds for mitigating measures to be included in the environmental management programme. Significance is determined by the integration of the context and intensity of the effects of the impact, and the likelihood that the impact will occur.

Topsoil: means the layer of soil covering the earth which –

(a) provides a suitable environment for the germination of seed;

(b) allows for penetration of water; and

(c) Is a source of microorganisms, plant nutrients and in some cases seed.

Unscheduled closure: The closure cost associated with immediate closure and provision.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BAR	Basic Assessment Report
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Performance Assessment
EMPR	Environmental Management Program
I&AP's	Interested and Affected Parties
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Act, 2002 (Act No 28 of 2002)
NWA	National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998)
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NEM:WA	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)
WCMR	Waste Classification and Management Regulations
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

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1. INTRODUCTION

Invest in Property 84 (Pty) Ltd applied for environmental authorisation to mine alluvial diamonds and gold from a 3 955.7022 ha area that extends over eight properties in the Lejweleputswa magisterial district of the Free State Province. Even though the project application extends over a vast area, the Applicant proposes to divide the mining right footprint (hereinafter referred to as the “major area”) into smaller mining areas of ± 2 ha each (hereinafter referred to as the “minor areas”) that will be positioned in between areas of agricultural importance. It is proposed that a maximum of three (3) minor areas will be mined at any given time. In other words, the total footprint to be disturbed by mining activities at any given time calculates to ± 6 ha of the 3 955.7022 ha mining right area, upon which a mined-out minor area has to be rehabilitated prior to the opening of a subsequent minor area. The current project proposal will entail the disturbance of $\pm 0.15\%$ of the mining right area (major area) at any given time, as concurrent rehabilitation (strip-mining) is proposed.

Greenmined Environmental (Pty) Ltd (“Greenmined”) is the consultants responsible for the mining right application, and in light of this, an Annual- and Final Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Mine Closure Plan (*in alius verbis* Closure Plan) was accordingly drafted for the proposed dimension stone mine. This report (the Closure Plan) stipulates the rehabilitation methods to be followed in the restoration of the earmarked mining footprint. The report was compiled in line with Government Notice 940 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 [NEMA] (Act No. 107 of 1998) together with Regulation 62 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 [MPRDA] (Act No. 28 of 2002). The information used in this report was sourced during the EIA process.

The purpose of this document is to provide site management with an Annual Rehabilitation Plan as well as the Final Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Closure Plan, compiled in terms of the NEMA Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No. 25 of 2014) read with the Regulations pertaining to the Financial Provision for Prospecting, Exploration, Mining or Production Operations, November 2017 (GN 1228, Financial Provision Regulations 2017).

1.1 PROJECT PROPOSAL

In light of the above, the Applicant, Invest in Property 84 (Pty) Ltd, applied for environmental authorisation to mine alluvial diamonds and gold from a 3 955.7022 ha area that extends over the properties as listed above within the Lejweleputswa magisterial district of the Free State Province.

Even though the project application extends over a vast area, the Applicant proposes to divide the mining right footprint (hereinafter referred to as the “major area”) into smaller mining areas of ± 2 ha each (hereinafter referred to as the “minor areas”) that will be positioned in between areas of agricultural importance. It is proposed that a maximum of three (3) minor areas will be mined at any given time. In other words the total footprint to be disturbed by mining activities at any given time calculates to ± 6 ha of the 3 955.7022 ha mining right area, upon which a mined-out minor area has to be rehabilitated prior to the opening of a subsequent minor area. The current project proposal will entail the disturbance of only 0.15% of the mining right area (major area) at any given time, as concurrent rehabilitation (strip-mining) is proposed.

Should the Applicant be issued with a mining right (MR) and the project commence, the principal mining activities is expected to include the following at each operational site (minor area):

- Site establishment;
- Stripping and stockpiling of topsoil of the mining area;
- Excavation and loading;
- Processing of gravel;
- Transport of concentrate to recovery plant;
- Backfilling of excavation;
- Rehabilitation of processing area;
- Sloping and landscaping upon closure of the site; and
- Replacing the topsoil and vegetating the disturbed areas.

Presently the preliminary layout of each operational site (minor area) is expected to include the following:

- Opencast excavation;
- Overburden stockpiles;
- Excavation and earthmoving equipment;
- Screens, conveyors and pans of the processing plant;
- Containers for administration, storage and workshop purposes;
- Mobile ablution facilities;
- Generators;
- Diesel depot (<80 m³);
- Water winning and storage equipment;
- Settling pond; and

- Internal roads.

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE CLOSURE PLAN

The purpose of the Closure Plan is to describe the rehabilitation processes that need to take place to ensure that the mine reaches its full environmental potential upon closure.

The primary objective, at the end of the mine's life, is to obtain a closure certificate at minimum cost and in as short a period as possible whilst still complying with the requirements of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002) [MPRDA]. To realise this, the following main objectives must be achieved:

- Remove all temporary infrastructure and waste from the site as per the requirements of the EMPR and of the Provincial Department Mineral Resources and Energy.
- Shape and contour all disturbed areas in compliance with the EMPR.
- Ensure that permanent changes in topography (due to mining) are sustainable and do not cause erosion or the damming of surface water.
- Make all excavations safe.
- Use the topsoil effectively to promote the re-establishment of vegetation.
- Ensure that all rehabilitated areas are stable and self-sustaining in terms of vegetation cover.
- Eradicate all weeds/invaser plant species by intensive management of the mine site.

2. DETAILS OF THE AUTHOR

The Applicant, Invest in Property 84 (Pty) Ltd appointed Greenmined Environmental to prepare the final rehabilitation, decommissioning and mine closure plan. Mrs. S Smit is the responsible consultant for the project and has fourteen years of experience in environmental legal compliance audits, (GIS) geographic information system, mining right and permit applications and applications for environmental authorisations & Water use applications. Please find full CV attached in Appendix L.

Name of the Practitioner:	Mrs Sonette Smit (Senior Environmental Specialist)
Telephone Number:	021 851 2673
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Declaration of Independence:

I, Sonette Smit, in my capacity as environmental control officer declare that–

- I act as independent environmental control officer in this compliance audit;

- I will perform the work relating to the audit in an objective manner, even if the results and findings are not favourable to the holder of the authorisation;
- I have expertise in conducting environmental compliance audits, including knowledge of the Act and regulations that have relevance to the activity;
- I will adhere to and comply with all responsibilities as indicated in the National Environmental Management Act and Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.
- I do not have and will not have any vested interest in the activity other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.



Sonette Smit

Date: 6 December 2021

3. LEGAL BACKGROUND AND BEST PRACTICES

This section provides an overview of the legislative requirements applicable to the project, including the acts, guidelines and policies considered in the compilation of the Closure Plan.

3.1 THE CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1996 (ACT NO. 108 OF 1996)

The legislative motivation for this project is underpinned by The Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), which states that:

The State must, in compliance with Section 7(2) of the Constitution, respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights enshrined in the Bill of Rights, which is the cornerstone of democracy in South Africa. Section 24 of the Constitution:

24. Environment

-Everyone has the right-

- (a) To an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and*
- (b) To have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that-*
 - (i) Prevent pollution and ecological degradation;*
 - (ii) Promote conservation; and*
 - (iii) Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting a justifiable economic and social development.*

Section 24 of the Constitution of South Africa requires that all activities that may significantly affect the environment and require authorisation by law must be assessed prior to approval. In addition, it provides for the Minister of Environmental Affairs or the relevant provincial Ministers to identify:

- New activities that require approval;
- Areas within which activities require approval; and
- Existing activities that should be assessed and reported on.

Section 28(1) of the Constitution of South Africa states that:

“Every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment must take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring”.

If such pollution or degradation cannot be prevented, then appropriate measures must be taken to minimise or rectify such pollution or degradation. These measures may include:

- Assessing the impact on the environment.
- Informing and educating employees about the environmental risks of their work and ways of minimising these risks;
- Ceasing, modifying or controlling actions which cause pollution/degradation;
- Containing pollutants or preventing movement of pollutants;
- Eliminating the source of pollution or degradation; and
- Remedying the effects of the pollution or degradation.

3.2 THE MINERALS AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES ACT, 2002 (ACT NO. 28 OF 2002) [MPRDA]

The table below summarises the relevant sections in terms of the MPRDA, 2002.

Table 1: Summary of the relevant rehabilitation sections of the MPRDA, 2002

AREA OF CONCERN	SECTION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
Environmental Management	Section 37	<i>Requires that the principles set out in section 2 of NEMA must apply to all prospecting and mining operations, and that the generally accepted principles of sustainable development must be applied by integrating social, economic and environmental factors during the planning and implementation phases of mining projects.</i>
	Section 38	<i>Requires the applicant to manage all environmental impacts in accordance with his or her environmental management plan (EMP) or the approved EMPR.</i>
	Section 39	<i>Deals with the requirements of an EMP/EMPR, whichever is applicable.</i>
Financial Provision	Section 41	<i>Financial provision needs to be provided and annually assess the environmental liability.</i>
Closure Certificate	Section 43	<i>Holder of a mining right is responsible for all environmental liabilities as may be identified in the EMP, application needs to be made to the regional manager for the closure certificate.</i>
Removal of Infrastructure	Section 44	<i>When the mining operation comes to an end the mine may not remove buildings, structures or objects which may not be demolished or removed in terms of any other law.</i>

3.2.1 Regulation 527 of the MPRDA, 2002

Government Notice No. R.527, as published in the Government Gazette, 23 April 2004 (GG No. 26275, Volume 466) of MPRDA stipulate that the following closure objectives must form part of the EMPR:

- Identify the key objectives for closure of the operation to guide the project design;
- Development and management of environmental impacts;
- Provide future land use objectives for the site; and
- Provide proposed closure costs.

Table 2: Requirements of Government Notice 527

AREA OF CONCERN	REGULATION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
The need to prevent and alleviate pollution arising from mining activities.	Regulation 42(1)	<i>Section 42(1) of the MPRDA stipulates that the closure process must start at the commencement of a mining operation and continue throughout the entire life of the mine. Furthermore, future closure and land use objectives must be included in the EMP. Section 42(1) d stipulates that any environmental damage or residual impacts that are identified during the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) phase must be acceptable to all Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP's) in line with Section 24(a) of the National Constitution.</i>
Mine Closure	Regulation 43	<i>A closure plan contemplated in Section 43(3)(d) of the Act, forms part of the EMPR or EMP, as the case may be, and must include – a summary of the results of progressive rehabilitation undertaken.</i>
Part III of R 527 deals with environmental regulations for mineral development, petroleum exploration and production.	Regulation 56	<i>In accordance with applicable legislative requirements for mine closure, the holder of a prospecting right, mining right, retention permit or mining permit must ensure that – The land is rehabilitated, as far as is practicable, to its natural state, or to a predetermined and agreed standard or land use which conforms with the concepts of suitable development.</i>

3.3 THE NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998 (ACT NO. 36 OF 1998) [NWA]

The National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) aims to provide management of the national water resources to achieve sustainable use of water for the benefit of all water users. This requires that the quality of water resources is protected as well as integrated management of water resources with the delegation of powers to institutions at the regional or catchment level. The purpose of the NWA is to ensure that the nation's water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled in ways, which take into account:

- Meeting the basic human needs of present and future generations;
- Promoting equitable access to water;
- Redressing the results of past racial discrimination;
- Promoting the efficient, sustainable and beneficial use of water in the public interest;
- Facilitating social and economic development;

- Providing for growing demand for water use;
- Protecting aquatic and associated ecosystems and their biological diversity;
- Reducing and preventing pollution and degradation of water resources;
- Meeting international obligations; and
- Managing floods and droughts.

The following sections of the NWA, 1998 are relevant.

Table 3: NWA, 1998 applicable sections

AREA OF CONCERN	SECTION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
Prevention and remedying effects of pollution.	Section 19	<i>Any situation exist or which may cause or is likely to cause pollution of a water resource, must take all reasonable measures to prevent any such pollution from occurring, continuing or recurring.</i>
Control of emergency incidents.	Section 20	<i>Incidences of pollution needs to be reported the Department and the relevant catchment agency</i>
General principles: Water uses	Section 21	<i>The MR Holder has a valid General Authorisation issued by DWS in 2017.</i>

3.4 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (ACT NO 107 OF 1998) [NEMA]

The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) strives to regulate national environmental management policy and is focussed primarily on co-operative governance, public participation and sustainable development. NEMA makes provisions for co-operative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision making on matters affecting the environment, institutions that will promote co-operative governance and procedures for co-ordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state and to provide for matters connected therewith.

The following sections are relevant.

Table 4: NEMA, 1998 applicable sections

AREA OF CONCERN	SECTION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
Principles that may significantly affect the environment.	Section 28	<i>General duty of care on every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment to take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring, or, in so far as such harm to the environment is authorised by law or cannot reasonably be avoided or stopped, to minimise and rectify such pollution or degradation of the environment.</i>

AREA OF CONCERN	SECTION	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
Control of emergency incidents.	Section 30	<i>Incidences of pollution needs to be reported the Department.</i>
Environmental Management Plan.	Section 34	<p><i>A draft EMP must include –</i></p> <p><i>information on any proposed management or mitigation measures that will be taken to address the environmental impacts that have been identified in a report contemplated by these Regulations, including environmental impacts or objectives in respect of –</i></p> <p><i>(iv) rehabilitation of the environment;</i></p> <p><i>as far as reasonably practicable, measures to rehabilitate the environment affected by the undertaking of any listed activity or specified activity to its natural or predetermined state or to a land use which conforms to the generally acceptable principle of sustainable development, including where appropriate, concurrent or progressive rehabilitation measures.</i></p>

3.4.1 Regulation 1228 of NEMA, 1998

NEMA, GNR 1228 GG 41236, known as the NEMA Financial Provision Regulations, 2015 (amended 2017), was promulgated in November 2015, and in terms of these regulations holders of a mining permit are allowed a transitional period of 39 months (19 February 2019) from the date of promulgation to comply. The compliance date was extended to June 2021.

As mentioned earlier the mining right holder must annually update the annual rehabilitation, final rehabilitation and remediation of latent environmental impacts and ensure it is compliant with the Financial Provision Regulations of 2015. The reports need to be conducted in the format that was supplied in the regulations as per Appendix 5 and Appendix 6.

3.5 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: WASTE ACT, 2008 (ACT NO 57 OF 2008) [NEM:WA]

The rehabilitation measures must be aligned with the objections of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA) which includes:

- (a) To protect health, well-being and the environment by providing reasonable measures for—

- (i) Minimising the consumption of natural resources;
 - (ii) Avoiding and minimising the generation of waste;
 - (iii) Reducing, re-using, recycling and recovering waste;
 - (iv) Treating and safely disposing of waste as a last resort;
 - (v) Preventing pollution and ecological degradation;
 - (vi) Securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development;
 - (vii) Promoting and ensuring the effective delivery of waste services;
 - (viii) Remediating land where contamination presents, or may present, a significant risk of harm to health or the environment; and
 - (ix) Achieving integrated waste management reporting and planning;
- (b) To ensure that people are aware of the impact of waste on their health, well-being and the environment;
- (c) To provide for compliance with the measures; and
- (d) Generally, to give effect to Section 24 of the Constitution in order to secure an environment that is not harmful to health and well-being

3.5.1 Waste Classification and Management Regulations, 2013 (GNR 634)

Waste Classification and Management Regulations (WCMR) promulgated under the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (NEM:WA) (effective 2013) provides mechanisms to:

- Facilitate the implementation of the waste hierarchy to move away from landfill;
- Reuse, recovery and treatment;
- Separate waste classification from the management of waste;
- Divert waste from landfill and into utilisation where possible; and
- Provide measures to monitor the progress

The Waste Classification and Management Regulations ultimately enables the improved and more efficient classification and management of waste; provide for safe and appropriate handling, storage, recovery, reuse, recycling, treatment and disposal of waste and will also enable accurate and relevant reporting on waste generation and management. All waste generators, excluding domestic generators, must ensure that the waste they generate is classified within 180 days of its generation.

All wastes that were classified in terms of the “Minimum Requirements for the Handling, Classification and Disposal of Hazardous Waste in terms of the Department of Water Affairs” (2nd Edition, 1998; Department of Water Affairs and Forestry) or alternative classifications that were approved prior to the WCMR taking effect, must be re-classified and assessed within three years from the commencement of these Regulations.

Reference is made to the NEM:WA, part 8 of Chapter 4 regarding contaminated land:

All owners of land that is significantly contaminated become obliged to report that contamination is occurring. Part 8 of Chapter 4 is concerned with the remediation of contaminated land. This new legal regime for identifying contaminated land, determining its status and the risk that it poses, and regulating the remediation process is introduced. This law imposes significant legal obligation on the owners of land and on those who cause contamination, with potentially serious financial consequences. Part 8 applies where the pollution only manifest sometime after the contamination occurred and also where the action of a person (for example, the excavation of land pursuant to a development) results in a change to pre-existing contamination. Along with the notice bringing Part 8 into effect, norms and standards for the remediation of contaminated land and soil quality (list certain contaminants and specify soil screening values for human health and environmental protection). This act also has several important implications for the sale of and, sellers who know that their lands is contaminated can no longer keep silent and this is classified as an offence.

3.6 FURTHER ACTS RELEVANT TO MINE REHABILITATION

- The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983).
- The South African Mineral Resource Committee (SAMREC) Code. Of particular importance in this regard is the determination of whether the mine has made an adequate provision for environmental rehabilitation in terms of Section 41 of the MPRDA.

3.7 BEST PRACTICE AND INTERNATIONAL GUIDELINES

Mine closure is an international challenge. South Africa has produced various well-known and reputable guidelines on matters directly linked and or associated with mine closure.

Such was the need for guidelines to manage mine closure provisions in a consistent manner provided for by the DMRE (2005).

These guidelines are the only official mine closure guideline as contemplated in Regulation 54(1) in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002). Of particular importance is that this guideline document governs the closure cost assessment process in South Africa and is applied by the DMRE through its respective regional managers in each province.

The Chamber of Mines (CoM) (2007) issued a guideline for the rehabilitation of mined land. This document is a result of scientific knowledge experts. It is an on the ground reference document which provides written guidelines on the best rehabilitation techniques. Of value is how the document distinguishes between the financing, the planning and the licensing components of a typical mining program.

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in 2012 published a discussion document named the “Financial provision for the rehabilitation and closure in South African Mining: Discussion Document on Challenges and recommended improvements”. The document focuses on the adequacy of financial provisions and pulls a very strong link between insufficient financial allocations and that of derelict and abandoned mines in South Africa. The document further emphasizes the importance of establishing a dependency between the EMPR/EMP and financial provision which is updated and adequate

Recently a released guideline from the Government of Western Australia (GWA 2011) provides insight to the importance of mine closure. The guidelines (GWA 2011) in particular state that planning for mine closure is a critical component of environmental management in the mining industry. Notably is that this industry leading practice also requires that planning for mine closure should start before mining commence and should continue throughout the life of the mine until final closure and relinquishment. This approach enables better environmental outcomes. It is also good business practice, as it should avoid the need for costly remedial earthworks late in the project lifecycle.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND PROJECT CONTEXT

4.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The mining right application was lodged over 3 955.7022 ha over eight properties in the Lejweleputswa magisterial district of the Free State Province. The table below lists the GPS coordinates of the proposed mining footprint.

Table 5: GPS coordinates of the proposed mining footprint.

Name	DECIMAL DEGREES	
	LONG (E)	LAT (S)
0	-27.974510°S	25.101330°E
1	-27.968740°S	25.112781°E
2	-27.960110°S	25.117810°E
3	-27.954260°S	25.124340°E
4	-27.948750°S	25.132000°E
5	-27.934920°S	25.132380°E
6	-27.930180°S	25.131050°E
7	-27.927300°S	25.132010°E
8	-27.984210°S	25.207300°E
9	-28.003460°S	25.189450°E
10	-28.009990°S	25.190430°E

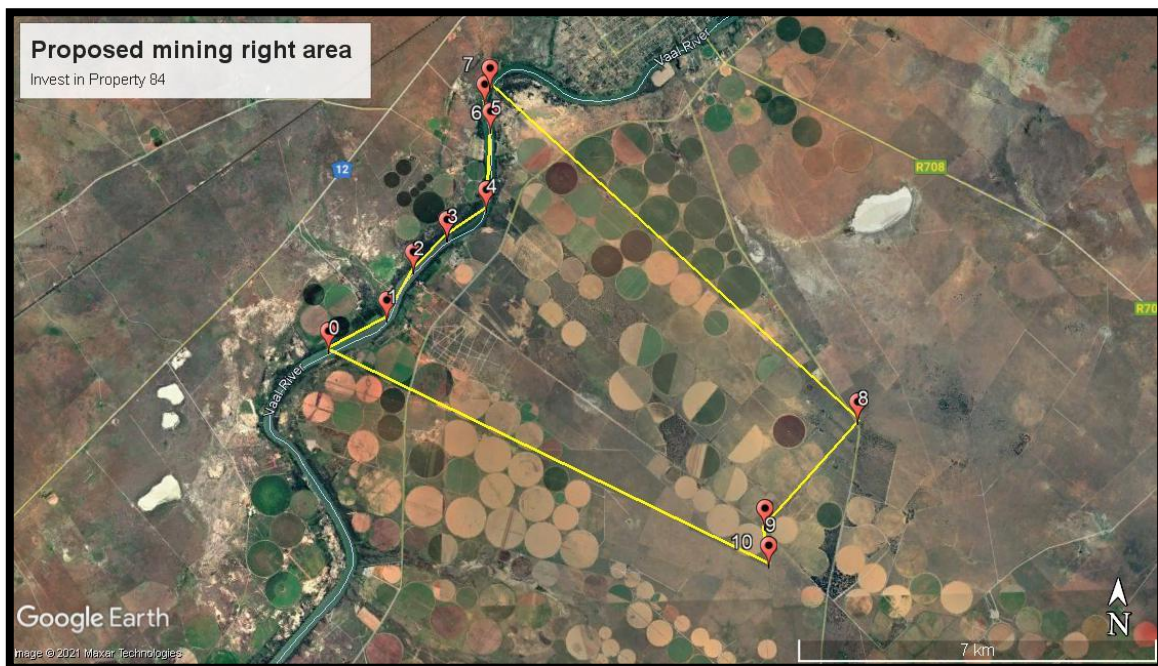


Figure 1: Satellite view showing the location of the mining right application area (yellow polygon) in relation to the surrounding area (image obtained from Google Earth).

4.2 PROPOSED MINING OPERATION

4.2.1 Site Establishment Phase

Site establishment entails the demarcation of the mining boundaries, clearance of vegetation, and stripping and stockpiling of topsoil to access the mineral.

4.2.1.1 Demarcation of Mining Boundaries

Pursuant to receipt of the Environmental Authorisation (EA) and Mining Right (MP), and prior to site establishment, the boundaries of the mining area will be demarcated with visible beacons.

4.2.1.2 Access Road

Presently it is proposed that access to the properties will be from the existing R708 and associated public roads branching from it. Within the mining boundary (major area), the Applicant will strive to make use of the existing farm roads as far as possible, however some new roads, or upgrading of existing roads will be required. Haul roads will be extended between the excavations and processing area within each minor area, and will be rehabilitated as part of the reinstatement of the footprint area (minor area).

4.2.1.3 Vegetation Clearing

Upon receipt of the EA and prior to site establishment/bush clearance, a qualified botanist will conduct a plant identification walkthrough with site management to identify any plants in need of a plant removal permit. The botanist will also advise the mining right holder on the need for a license in terms of the National Forest Act, 1998 to allow the clearance of trees in areas that may be deemed "Natural Forest". Bush clearance will only commence upon receipt of the applicable plant permits. The environmental control officer (ECO) will assess the compliance of the mining right holder with the conditions of said permits.

4.2.1.4 Topsoil Stripping

It is proposed that topsoil removal will be restricted to the exact footprint of the 6ha areas required during the operational phase of the activity.

The topsoil will be stockpiled at a designated signposted area within the mining boundary to be replaced during the rehabilitation of the area. It will be part of the obligations of site management to prevent the mixing of topsoil heaps with overburden/other soil heaps. The complete A-horizon (the top 100 – 200 mm of soil which is generally darker coloured due to high organic matter content) will be removed. If it is unclear where the topsoil layer ends the top 300 mm of soil will be stripped. The topsoil berm will measure a maximum of 1.5 m in height in order to preserve micro-organisms within the topsoil, which can be lost due to compaction and lack of oxygen.

4.2.1.5 Introduction of Mining Machinery and Site Equipment

The proposed site infrastructure to be established within the footprint of each minor area is expected to consist of:

- Screens, conveyors and pans of the processing plant;
- Containers for administration, storage and workshop purposes;
- Mobile ablution facilities;
- Generators;
- Diesel depot (<80 m³);
- Water winning and storage equipment;
- Settling pond; and
- Internal roads.:

4.3 OPERATIONAL PHASE

The mining method to be used, will resemble the prospecting invasive activities implemented by the Applicant, as part of the approved prospecting right. Upon the prospecting and exploration of allowable (as agreed to in terms of the surface use agreement with landowners) farm portions to determine the precise location and direction of the channels to be mined, the opencast and strip-mining method will be implemented to recover the alluvial diamond bearing gravel of the footprint area (minor area). After the removal of topsoil, excavators will open pits of $\pm 350 \text{ m}^2$ that will vary in depth from 300 mm – 1.2 m depending on the presence of the diamondiferous gravel. The diamondiferous gravel will then be excavated and transported to the processing area where it will be fed into a scrubber and sizing screen. Excess sand will be removed, and the product will continue from the material conveyor to a stockpile, from where it will be fed into the washing pans. The concentrated product from the pans will be extracted into steel containers that will be loaded onto a truck and transported to an off-site recovery plant. The paddle from the washing pans will be pumped into the settling pond where excess water is allowed to evaporate. Oversized rock, sand and tailings will be used to refill the excavation and landscape the disturbed area (minor area) prior to the replacement of the previously stockpiled topsoil.

Should gold fines (placer deposits) be found at the recovery plant during the sorting process of the diamond concentrated, the Applicant will sell the mineral in accordance with relevant legislation. No additional activities/process will be required to win/extract gold from the proposed mining right area.

As mentioned earlier, it is proposed that three (3) minor areas will be operated simultaneously within the footprint of the mining right area (major area). The estimated footprint of a minor area will be $\pm 2 \text{ ha}$, meaning that the unrehabilitated mining areas will calculate to $\pm 6 \text{ ha}$ (0.15% of the mining right area) at any given time.

The Applicant requested the mining right to be valid for a period of 30 years based on the vast size of the application area and the nature of the proposed activity being dependant on the presence and detection of diamondiferous gravel. The variability of alluvial diamond deposits in turn necessitate prospecting to precede mining activities, adding to the timeframe required to successfully exploit the resource present within the study area. In light of these technicalities, and the fact that diamondiferous gravel requires constant pursuing, the Applicant expects the proposed project to extend over a 30-year period.

As mentioned earlier, currently the mining activities at each minor area are expected to entail the following:

- Site establishment;
- Stripping and stockpiling of topsoil of the mining area;
- Excavation and loading;
- Processing of gravel;
- Transport of concentrate to recovery plant;
- Backfilling of excavation;
- Rehabilitation of processing area;
- Sloping and landscaping upon closure of the site; and
- Replacing the topsoil and vegetating the disturbed areas.

4.4 TOPOGRAPHY

The proposed mining area is situated along the south-eastern bank of the Vaal River within the Free State Province at an altitude that range between 1 197 – 1 228 mamsl. As mentioned earlier the topography of the study area is flat, with the elevation rising gradually in a south-easterly direction away from the riverbed. The figure below shows the elevation profile of the footprint area from the highest point in the south-east (1 228 mamsl) to the lower reaches of the Vaal River (1 197 mamsl).

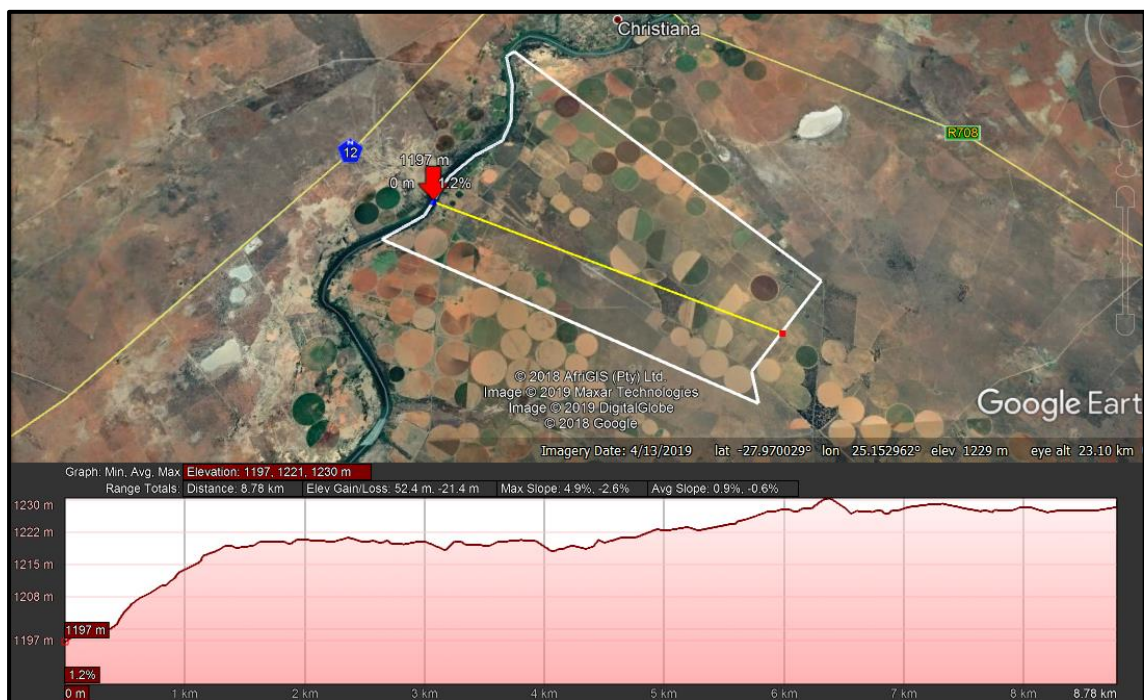


Figure 2 Elevation profile of the proposed mining area from the highest point in the south (1 228 mamsl) to the lower reaches of the Vaal River (1 197 mamsl).

4.5 AIR AND NOISE QUALITY

The air and noise ambiance of the study area was historically representative of an agricultural environment in which farming equipment operates with occasional dust emissions from denuded areas. The agricultural use of the study area intensified over years, and current land uses include crop production supported by centre-pivot irrigation, orchards, dryland farming, game and livestock farming, diamond mining, and tourism, all of which contribute to the atmospheric quality and noise ambiance of the study area. A surfaced public road, turning from the R708, cross the proposed mining area, and will be used as main access road. This road follows the Vaal River in a south-western direction

Emission into the atmosphere is controlled by the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004. The proposed mining activity does not trigger an application in terms of the said act, and emissions to be generated is expected to mainly entail dust due to the displacement of soil, processing of ROM, and transport of material on gravel roads. Noise will be generated as a result of the processing activities, as well as loading, stockpiling and transporting of material. Therefore, the applicant must implement a dust management plan and conduct fall-out dust monitoring (if deemed necessary) on site to accurately determine the site specific dust levels. In addition, best practice measures shall be implemented in order to minimize potential noise impacts.

4.6 GEOLOGY

The site specific geology and soils of the proposed mining area resembles that of the wider study area as discussed earlier.

The feasibility study done by Anmic diamonds, in 2016, on a portion of the farm Smithskraal 1519 determined that the thickness of the gravels ranges from 200 mm to 450/500 mm (averaging out at ± 300 mm). The gravels consist of various varieties of quartz, jasper, agate and silicified wood etc. all good indicators. The geologist dated the gravel bed at roughly 1 million years, with the silicified wood in the gravels dating back 280 million years.

ARS Geology Consulting and Mineralogical Services confirmed the presence of accessory gold particles in the diamondiferous gravels between Christiana and Warrenton in 2018.

4.7 HYDROLOGY

The hydrology of the proposed mining footprint is representative of the regional hydrology described for the study area earlier in this report. The Vaal River forms the north-western boundary of the proposed mining area. Further to this, the earmarked footprint harbors some drainage lines with associated floodplains and potential wetlands of importance.

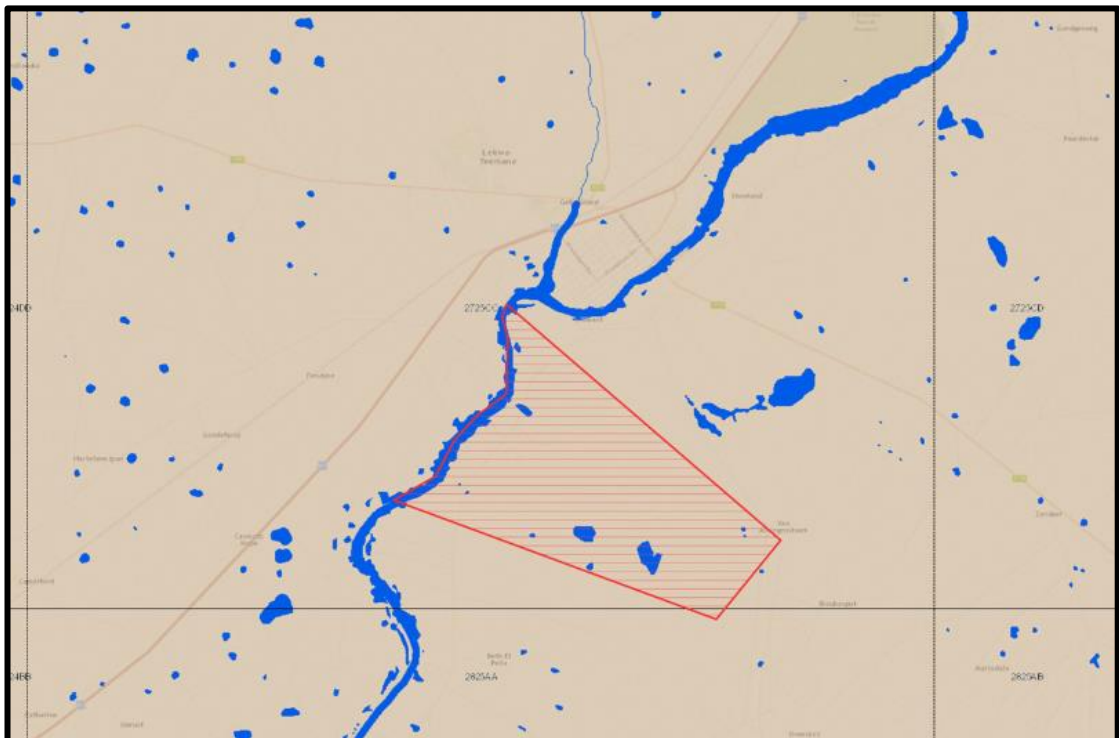


Figure 3: Map showing the location of wetland pockets (blue) within the proposed mining area (red polygon) (Image obtained from BGIS Land Use Decision Support (LUDS) Tool.

According to the Ecological and Wetland Assessment conducted by DPR Ecologist and Environmental Services dated November 2021 (attached as appendix H), mining in close proximity to the Vaal River or within the floodplain and riparian zone will still result in significant impacts. This is also applicable to the lateral drainage lines and small depressions or pans occurring in the study area. Mining operations in close proximity to any of these systems are anticipated to have a moderate risk and will likely still have significant impacts though unlikely to be permanent and will mostly influence sediment load and runoff values. Furthermore, through adequate mitigation these impacts can be minimised and provided adequate rehabilitation is undertaken no additional and other permanent modification to the functioning of these systems.

The following should be avoided at all times:

- The Vaal River, including the main channel and banks as well as the riparian zone or floodplain.
- All of the lateral drainage lines which flow into the Vaal River.
- The pan systems occurring on the site, including small and degraded pans.

The watercourses and wetlands should constantly be monitored for erosion, especially where mining has occurred in close proximity. Where erosion is evident this must be remedied.

Therefore, the mining right requires a Water Use Licence in terms of Section 39 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) for water uses as defined in section 21 of the act since the proposed mining area is within 500 m of wetlands.

4.8 TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AREAS AND GROUNDCOVER

The vegetation cover of the proposed mining footprint is representative of the regional groundcover. Undisturbed/natural areas have vegetation representative of the Kimberley Thornveld, and the Highveld Alluvial Vegetation type.

According to the Ecological and Wetland Assessment conducted by DPR Ecologist and Environmental Services dated November 2021 (attached as appendix H) it is evident that the majority of the site has been transformed by agricultural and mining operations. This would therefore increase the conservation value of those portions of remaining natural vegetation, i.e. the less habitat remains, the rarer it will be, the higher the conservation value will become. However, when looking at available resources it is evident that the

vegetation types on the site, Kimberley Thornveld and Highveld Alluvial Vegetation is not currently regarded as rare or endangered and still covers large areas of the region.

The Free State Province Biodiversity Management Plan (2015) regards the site as being of Ecological Support Area (ESA) 1 and 2 as well as Degraded and Other categories and do not contain Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA) which would be of high conservation value (Appendix A: Map 2 of Appendix H). Despite this, natural areas do still contain some elements of conservation value such as a range of protected succulent and geophytic species and large and old specimens of the protected *Vachellia erioloba* (Camel Thorn).

Given the fairly low conservation value of remaining natural areas on the site, this will decrease the impact that mining operations will have on the loss of habitat and species diversity. However, from previous mining operations it is also clear that mining operations cause significant impacts and result in the transformation of natural areas. By the nature of alluvial diamond mining, i.e. removal of the vegetation and modification of the soils profile, it results in the irreversible transformation of the ecosystem. However, given the fairly uniform soil conditions and habitats on the site and provided that comprehensive rehabilitation is undertaken, it may be possible to re-instate a somewhat similar vegetation composition after mining has ceased. This will also entail the re-instatement of the natural topography as far as possible as well as the correct management of topsoil. Mining also results in high levels of disturbance and consequently, the establishment of exotic weeds and invasive species and the eradication and monitoring of these should also form an important part of the management of mining and rehabilitation operations.

Since it is clear that the impact of mining operations on natural areas will be high and will lead to irreversible transformation, mining should be confined to selected and limited areas and should not be implemented indiscriminately over the entire area. Furthermore, numerous protected plant species has been identified in remaining natural areas. These include the protected succulent and geophytic species, *Boophone distichia*, *Orbea lutea* subsp. *lutea*, *Aloe grandidentata*, *Raphionacme hirsuta* and *Ammocharis coranica*. It is recommended that walkthrough survey be conducted prior to mining and where mining will affect these species, the necessary permits should be obtained and a significant proportion of these transplanted to adjacent areas where they will remain unaffected. In addition, there is a high abundance of the protected *Vachellia erioloba* (Camel Thorn) in most of the remaining natural areas and these should be retained and excluded from mining as far as possible. Where any of these will require removal, the necessary permits should be obtained and replaced during the rehabilitation phase by means of saplings.



Figure 4: Aerial view of the recent condition of the study area (Google Earth 2021) which clearly indicates the large scale transformation of the area. The approximate extent of natural areas is indicated: Yellow – southern plains, Blue – western rocky areas, information obtained from Ecological and Wetland Assessment conducted by DPR Ecologist and Environmental Services dated November 2021 (attached as appendix H)

CULTURAL AND HERITAGE ENVIRONMENT

Heritage Western Cape were contacted for their perusal and commenting. Archaeological resources (Including archaeological sites and material, rock art, battlefields & wrecks

According to the Heritage Desktop Assessment conducted by Jaco van der Walt (HCAC) (Refer to Appendix I1) The scope of work comprises a heritage desktop report for a large area comprising approximately 3 955.70 ha. Due to the geographical size of the current prospecting right and the fact that the relatively small impact areas of the proposed mining right have not been confirmed as yet, it was deemed not feasible to conduct fieldwork at this point. Some heritage surveys (Rossouw 2006; Dreyer 2008; Tomose 2016; Van Vollenhoven 2018) were conducted in the greater area and this desktop study is informed by available data for the area. Based on these studies, resources such as archaeological resources, historical finds, cultural landscapes, burials and cemeteries can be expected in the study area. According to the Palaeontological Impact Assessment (Appendix I2) based on experience and the lack of any previously recorded fossils from the area, it is extremely unlikely that any fossils would be preserved in the loose sands of the Quaternary.

However, should artefacts archaeological items be observed during the mining activities, then all activity should cease immediately, the area marked off activity and a specialists consulted prior to any further activity. This also includes if any graves are observed on

site during activity progress then all activity should have ceased and the area demarcated as a no-go zone.

4.9 EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

The infrastructure within the mining footprint include, but isn't limited to, the following:

- Fencing;
- Housing and supporting structures;
- Pivots;
- Power lines.
- Roads (public as well as private); and
- Water abstraction and storage infrastructure.

The proposed mining method is such that it can be moved away from build structures and existing infrastructure, thereby rendering the impact in this regard insignificant.

As mentioned earlier, approximately $\pm 34\%$ of the mining right footprint remains to be prospected and/or mined by the Applicant when the already developed areas are excluded from the application footprint.

Should the Applicant implement the mitigation measures proposed in the EMP the existing infrastructure in the footprint area should be protected against mining related impacts of the proposed activity.

4.10 LAND CAPABILITY AND SURROUNDING LAND USE

The area earmarked for the proposed mining activity extends over eight (8) properties as listed earlier, within the magisterial district of Lejweleputswa, situated on the south-eastern bank of the Vaal River. The primary land use of the earmarked properties is agriculture including livestock- and/or game farming, crop production (centre-pivot irrigation), orchards, and dryland farming. The land use of some of the properties was also extended to include diamond mining.

The Applicant entered into a surface use agreement with the property owners when the prospecting right (FS30/5/1/1/2/449PR) was issued that bar mining in the cultivated areas (pivots and/or orchards) of the earmarked properties. As shown in the figure below, large portions of the earmarked properties were already developed for agricultural use. When these areas (developed agricultural areas) are excluded from the allowable mining footprint (in accordance with the surface use agreement) approximately $\pm 34\%$ of the

mining right footprint remains to be prospected and/or mined by the Applicant should a mining right be issued:

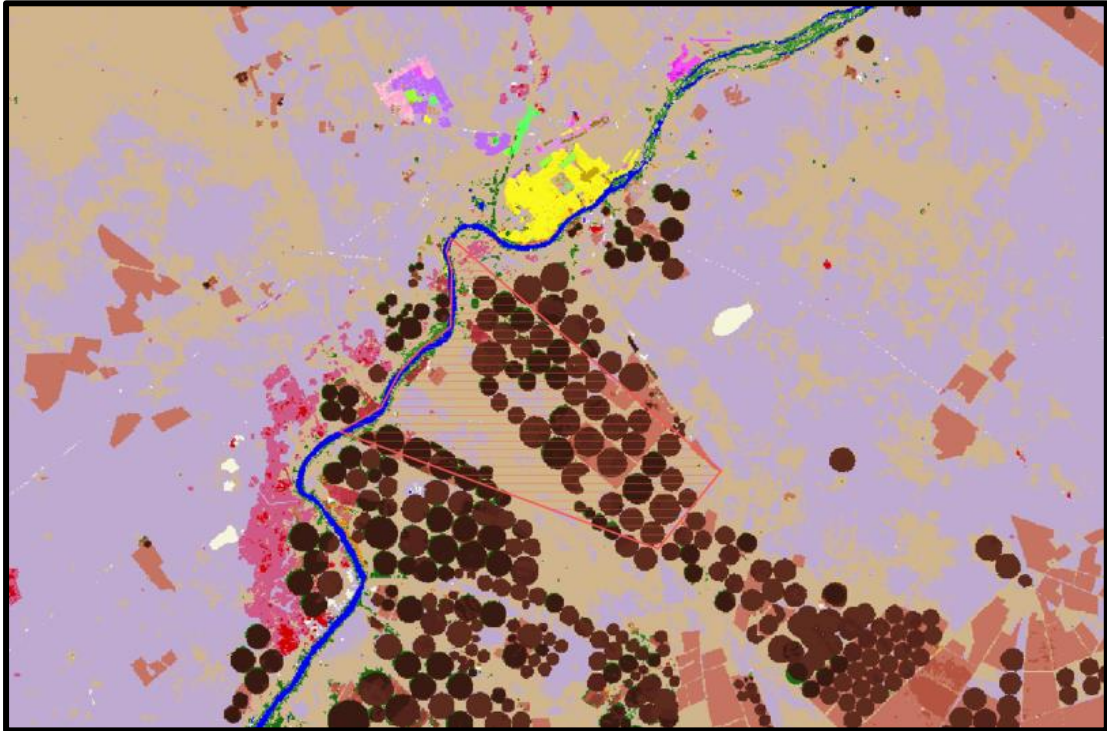


Figure 5: Land use of the study area where the mining footprint is shown by the red polygon.

5. ANNUAL REHABILITATION PLAN

Appendix 3 to the Financial Provision Regulations, 2015 states that the objectives of the annual rehabilitation plan are to:

- a) Review concurrent rehabilitation and remediation activities already implemented;
- b) Establish rehabilitation and remediation goals and outcomes for the forthcoming 12 months, which contribute to the gradual achievement of the post-mining land use, closure vision and objectives identified the holder's final rehabilitation, decommissioning and mine closure plan;
- c) Establish a plan, schedule and budget for rehabilitation for the forthcoming 12 months;
- d) Identify and address shortcomings experienced in the preceding 12 months of rehabilitation; and
- e) Evaluate and update the cost of rehabilitation for the 12-month period and for closure, for purposes of supplementing the financial provision guarantee or other financial provision instrument

5.1 IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW OF TIMEFRAMES

The annual rehabilitation plan will be applicable for a 12-month period commencing from the date of approval thereof by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy. The document will be reviewed during the 11th month of the operative period to ensure the timeous submission of the subsequent annual review.

5.2 MONITORING RESULTS

5.2.1 Control of Invasive Alien Vegetation

The mining right holder will continuously monitor the mining footprint for the invasion of alien vegetation in accordance with the Invader Plant Species Management Plan of the site (Appendix I of the BAR & EMPR). This practice will continue through-out the site establishment-, operational-, and decommissioning phases of the project.

5.2.2 Noise Monitoring

It is recommended that a qualified occupational hygienist should quarterly monitor and report on the personal noise exposure of the employees working at the mine or as per required by DMRE. Monitoring will be in accordance with SANS 10083:2004 (Edition 5) sampling method as well as NEM:AQA 2004, SANS 10103:2008.

Silencers will be fitted to all project related vehicles, and vehicles will be in a road worthy condition as stipulated in terms of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996. Noise mufflers will be fitted to generators, and the type, duration and timing of each blast will be planned with due cognizance of other land users and structures in the vicinity.

5.2.3 Dust Monitoring

The above mentioned occupational hygienist will also report on the gravimetric dust levels of the site. Site management must ensure that the dust generating activities at the site comply with the National Dust Control Regulations, GN No R827 promulgated in terms of NEM:AQA, 2004 and ASTM D1739 (SANS 1137:2012). Dust levels will be controlled through the management processes stipulated in the BAR & EMPR.

5.2.4 Waste Monitoring

Site management will be responsible to monitor the generation of all types of waste at the mining area, including general-, hazardous- and liquid waste. Solid (general) waste, generated during the operational phase, will be contained in sealable refuse bins that will be placed at the office area until the waste is transported to a recognised general waste landfill site. A recognized contractor will service the chemical toilets that will serve as ablution facilities to the employees.

Hazardous waste (such as spills) will be cleaned up immediately (within two hours of the occurrence) and the contaminated soil will be contained in designated hazardous waste containers that will be kept in a bunded area with impermeable surface until it is removed from site by a registered hazardous waste handling contractor to an approved facility.

5.3 SHORTCOMINGS IDENTIFIED

This report is the first Annual Rehabilitation Plan in terms of the Financial Provision Regulations, 2015 that was compiled for the proposed mine. No shortcomings have therefore been identified.

5.4 REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES FOR THE FORTHCOMING 12 MONTHS

Not yet applicable as mining has not yet commenced. Upon approval of the mining right application and receipt of the EA, the right holder will annually report on the planned rehabilitation actions.

5.5 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR'S REHABILITATION ACTIONS

This report is the first Annual Rehabilitation Plan in terms of the Financial Provision Regulations, 2015 that was compiled for the proposed mine. In this circumstance no annual rehabilitation activities have been identified that can be reviewed.

5.6 COSTING

To be determined once the annual rehabilitation objectives were established.

6. REHABILITATION, DECOMMISSIONING AND MINE CLOSURE PLAN

The objective of the final rehabilitation, decommissioning and mine closure plan (According to MPRDA) is to identify a post-mining land use that is feasible through;

- a) Providing the vision, objectives, targets and criteria for final rehabilitation, decommissioning and closure of the project (as described above);
- b) Outlining the design principles for closure;
- c) Explaining the risk assessment approach and outcomes and link closure activities to risk rehabilitation;
- d) Detailing the closure actions that clearly indicate the measures that will be taken to mitigate and/or manage identified risks and describes the nature of residual risks that will need to be monitored and managed post closure;
- e) Committing to a schedule, budget, roles and responsibilities for final rehabilitation, decommissioning and closure of each relevant activity or item of infrastructure;
- f) Identifying knowledge gaps and how these will be addressed and filled;
- g) Detailing the full closure costs for the life of project at increasing levels of accuracy as the project develops and approaches closure in line with the final land use; and
- h) Outlining monitoring, auditing and reporting requirements.

(Financial provision regulations, 2015 appendix 4)

The following objectives are leading closure indicators, which need to be applied across all the domains, and read in conjunction with the principles, which embody the strategic objectives. The closure plan must address all the areas associated with closing the operations, of which rehabilitation and re-vegetation forms part of a component. The first step in developing the overall mine closure strategy is to identify potential post mining land use options and establish key objectives for closure to be incorporated in the project design.

The preferred post mining land use for the proposed mine is to restore the natural vegetation (where possible) and return the area to agricultural use (grazing). In this context, the primary objectives for the closure of the mining operations are:

- Remove all temporary infrastructure and waste from the mine as per the requirements of this EMPR and of the Provincial Department of Minerals and Resources and Energy.
- Shape and contour disturbed areas in compliance with the EMPR.
- Ensure that permanent changes in topography (due to mining) are sustainable and do not cause erosion or the damming of surface water.
- Make all excavations safe.
- Use the topsoil effectively to promote the re-establishment of vegetation.

- Ensure that all rehabilitated areas are stable and self-sustaining in terms of vegetation cover.
- Eradicate all weeds/invaser plant species by intensive management of the mine site.

6.1 CLOSURE STRATEGY GUIDED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

The overall objective of the closure plan is to minimize adverse environmental impacts associated with the mining activity whilst maximising the future utilisation of the property. The idea therefore, is to leave the mined out areas in a condition that reduces all negative impacts associated with the activity. Significant aspects to be borne in mind in this regard is visibility of the mining scar, re-vegetation of the mining footprint, stability and environmental risk in an old mine environment. The rehabilitated and immediate surroundings must also be free of weeds and alien vegetation.

The closure objectives entail progressive rehabilitation of each strip as mining progresses. The applicant proposes the following with regard to rehabilitation of the mined-out areas:

- The mining plan will be such that topsoil is stockpiled on an annual basis through rehabilitating the three 2ha mining blocks progressively as mining continues.
- To ensure minimum impact on drainage, through adequate mitigation these impacts can be minimized and provided adequate rehabilitation is undertaken no additional and other permanent modification to the functioning of these systems.
- After mining, any steep slopes at the edges of excavations will be reduced to a minimum and profiled to blend with the surrounding topography.

Final rehabilitation will entail the removal of all infrastructure and equipment from the site according to the closure objectives stipulated in the attached closure plan (Appendix U). Final landscaping, levelling and top dressing will be done on all areas not yet rehabilitated including the processing and stockpile areas. Control of weeds and invasive plant species is an important aspect after topsoil replacement and seeding has been done in an area. Site management will implement an alien invasive plant species management plan during a 24 months' aftercare period to address germination of problem plants in the area.

The Applicant will also comply with the minimum closure objectives as prescribed by DMR and detailed below:

- Final rehabilitation shall entail landscaping, levelling, top dressing, land preparation, seeding (if required), and weed / alien clearing of the last strip as well as those areas in the remaining area that require additional attention;

- All infrastructures, equipment, and other items used during the mining period will be removed from the site (section 44 of the MPRDA);
- General waste material of any description will be removed from the mining area and disposed of at Malmesbury landfill facility. It will not be permitted to be buried or burned on the site;
- Weed / Alien clearing will be done in a sporadic manner during the life of the mining activities. Species regarded as Category 1a and 1b invasive species in terms of NEM:BA (National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 and regulations applicable thereto) must be managed and controlled on site on an ongoing basis;
- Final rehabilitation shall be completed within a period specified by the Regional Manager;
- Upon final rehabilitation and closure the mining site will revert back to agricultural use.

6.2 DESIGN PRINCIPLES

6.2.1 Excavation

The excavated area must serve as a final depositing area for the placement of overburden. Rocks and coarse material removed from the excavation must be dumped into the excavation.

No waste may be permitted to be deposited in the excavations.

Once overburden, rocks and coarse natural materials has been added to the excavation and it was profiled with acceptable contours and erosion control measures, the topsoil previously stored must be returned to its original depth over the area.

The area must be fertilized if necessary to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site shall be seeded with a local or adapted indigenous seed mix in order to propagate the locally or regionally occurring flora, should natural vegetation not re-establish within 6 months from closure of the site.

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

6.2.2 Plant, Office and Service Areas

The office/processing area (including offices, workshop, store rooms, wash bay, ablution, parking area and crushing infrastructure) will be reinstated and the footprint landscaped as listed below.

- Coarse natural material used for the construction of ramps must be removed and dumped into the excavations.
- Stockpiles must be removed during the decommissioning phase, the area ripped and the topsoil returned to its original depth to provide a growth medium.
- On completion of operations, all structures or objects shall be dealt with in accordance with section 44 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002):
 - Where sites have been rendered devoid of vegetation/grass or where soils have been compacted owing to traffic, the surface shall be scarified or ripped.
 - The site shall be seeded with a vegetation seed mix adapted to reflect the local indigenous flora.
- Photographs of the camp and office sites, before and during the mining operation and after rehabilitation, shall be taken at selected fixed points and kept on record for the information of the DMRE Regional Manager.
- On completion of mining operations, the surface of these areas, if compacted due to hauling and dumping operations, shall be scarified to a depth of at least 200 mm and graded to an even surface condition. Where applicable/possible topsoil needs to be returned to its original depth over the area.
- The area shall then be fertilized if necessary to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site shall be seeded with a local, adapted indigenous seed mix.

6.3 POST-MINING LAND USE

As mentioned earlier, the preferred post mining land use for the proposed mine is to restore the natural vegetation (where possible) and return the area to agricultural use (grazing).

6.4 CLOSURE ACTIONS

The closure goals and objectives are to ensure that post-use rehabilitation achieves a stable and functioning landform consistent with the surrounding landscape, other environmental values and agreed land use.

The applicant will comply with the minimum closure objectives as prescribed by the DMRE and detailed below:

6.4.1 Rehabilitation of the Excavated Area

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

6.4.2 Rehabilitation of Plant, Office and Service Areas

- Coarse natural material used for the construction of ramps must be removed and dumped into the excavations.

- Stockpiles must be removed during the decommissioning phase, the area ripped and the topsoil returned to its original depth to provide a growth medium.
- On completion of operations, all structures or objects shall be dealt with in accordance with section 44 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002):
 - Where sites have been rendered devoid of vegetation/grass or where soils have been compacted owing to traffic, the surface shall be scarified or ripped.
 - Areas containing French drains shall be compacted and covered with a final layer of topsoil to a height of 10 cm above the surrounding ground surface.
 - The site shall be seeded with a vegetation seed mix adapted to reflect the local indigenous flora.
- Photographs of the camp and office sites, before and during the mining operation and after rehabilitation, shall be taken at selected fixed points and kept on record for the information of the DMRE Regional Manager.
- On completion of mining operations, the surface of these areas, if compacted due to hauling and dumping operations, shall be scarified to a depth of at least 200 mm and graded to an even surface condition. Where applicable/possible topsoil needs to be returned to its original depth over the area.
- The area shall then be fertilized if necessary to allow vegetation to establish rapidly. The site shall be seeded with a local, adapted indigenous seed mix.
- If a reasonable assessment indicates that the re-establishment of vegetation is unacceptably slow, the DMRE 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 his or her specification.

6.4.3 Final rehabilitation:

- Rehabilitation of the surface area shall entail landscaping, levelling, top dressing, land preparation, seeding (if required), maintenance, and clearing of invasive plant species.
- All equipment, plant, and other items used during the mining period must be removed from the site (section 44 of the MPRDA).

- Waste material of any description, including receptacles, scrap, rubble and tyres, must be removed entirely from the mining area and disposed of at a recognized landfill facility. It will not be permitted to be buried or burned on the site.
- The management of invasive plant species must be done in a sporadic manner during the life of the mining activities. Species regarded as Category 1a and 1b invasive species in terms of NEM:BA (National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 and regulations applicable thereto) need to be eradicated from the site.
- Final rehabilitation must be completed within a period specified by the Regional Manager (DMRE).

6.4.4 Revegetation of Rehabilitated Areas

All reinstated areas must be revegetated to established a stable grass layer that will tie-in with the end-use of the site. The use of a commercial seed mix is recommended, and for dryland areas, the seed mix should be less than half the standard sowing rate and include annuals (e.g. wheat or rye) and perennials e.g. Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*).

6.4.5 Maintenance and Monitoring

Rehabilitated areas need to be monitored and managed after the initial rehabilitation. The proposed mine's primary tool for maintenance of the rehabilitated area will be monitoring of the reinstated areas until the closure certificate is issued. If areas are identified that are considered unsatisfactory then maintenance may include, but not be limited to:

- Replanting failed or unsatisfactory areas;
- Repairing any erosion problems; and
- Pest and weed control.

6.4.6 Success Criteria and Monitoring

To assess when the rehabilitation and re-vegetation process is complete, the mine will develop a set of completion criteria. These criteria will be reviewed by senior management before being submitted to the regulatory authorities (DMRE) for approval and sign off.

The approved set of completion criteria will be used as a basis for assessing the closure of the mining operations, with the mine required to comply with the specified criteria before the land management can be relinquished. The completion criteria will be reviewed every two years with the closure plan and updated to include findings of the mine rehabilitation research and development program as well as additional requirements of the regulatory authorities.

When selecting completion criteria, consideration must be given to the climatic conditions in the area. Using simple percentage species and percentage cover may not be appropriate, as this is dependent on when the samples are taken. If the baseline was established during a wet year and the assessment undertaken during drought, the criteria will not be met. The rehabilitated and re-vegetated areas will be monitored to determine the progress of the programme. Monitoring is likely to be a combination of methods and may include photographic monitoring, transects and standard plot areas.

6.4.7 Impact Specific Procedures

The table below provides a summary of the impact specific procedures associated with the closure of the mine.

Table 6: Summary of the impact specific procedures

CLOSURE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACTION REQUIRED
SOCIO-ECONOMIC		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The retrenchment process will be followed as per requirements of the applicable legal process; and ■ All existing social investments will be phased out over an agreed period with beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Progressive rehabilitation must be implemented if possible as mining progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Any commitments made to I&AP'S will be attended to the relevant I&AP's satisfaction as agreed upon between the I&AP'S and the mine.
TOPOGRAPHY AND EROSION CONTROL		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The area will have contours constructed to prevent soil erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All slopes which may incur erosion will be profiled in such a way that a preferential down drain can be installed; ■ Erosion control measures such as contour banks and cut off berms should be constructed and soil vegetated in rehabilitated areas. On gentle slopes, water will be encouraged to flow off the rehabilitated surface as surface flow, as quickly as possible without causing erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Should it be noted that designs are not being followed, rehabilitation activities will cease and corrective measures will be taken to ensure design specifications are achieved. Specialists will be consulted if necessary; ■ Any pooling will be addressed by filling depression and / or grading areas and re-vegetating such sites; ■ Any erosion will also be addressed utilising contour berms, gabion structures if necessary or a specialist will be consulted if necessary. Any eroded soils will be lifted and returned to the affected area; ■ Any deficiencies will be corrected by placing material in these areas as per the closure plan; ■ Any compacted soils will be ripped or disked and re-vegetated with indigenous flora. Vegetation will then be monitored in these areas; ■ All recommendations made by the specialists will be implemented where deemed appropriate; ■ An alien invasive management program will be implemented for the control and eradication of alien invasive species on site. This plan will give preference to mechanical control methods. Any chemicals utilised will be used responsibly. Where required DWS will be consulted with regards to the use of certain chemicals

CLOSURE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	ACTION REQUIRED
ECOLOGY		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The rehabilitated area will be protected from surface disturbance to allow vegetation to establish and stabilise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vegetation in rehabilitated areas will have equivalent values as surrounding natural ecosystems; ■ The rehabilitated ecosystem will have equivalent functions and resilience as the target ecosystem; ■ Soil properties will be appropriate to support the target ecosystem; ■ The rehabilitated areas will provide appropriate habitat for fauna. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Should it be noted that designs are not being followed, rehabilitation activities will be amended to ensure corrective measures will be taken to ensure design specifications are achieved. Specialists will be consulted if necessary; ■ An alien invasive management programme will be implemented for the control and eradication of alien invasive species on site. This plan will give preference to mechanical control methods. Any chemicals utilised must be used responsibly.
LAND USE		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To ensure that rehabilitation is done to such an extent that land use potential is regained for agricultural use and associated zoning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Only after the levelled areas have been inspected and approved by the Mine Manager/Site Manager will topsoil be placed to a depth of 0.3 m. The topsoil layer must be as even as possible, i.e. it must be smooth and the depth must remain consistent throughout; ■ Once the topsoil has been replaced, vehicle movement will be restricted to prevent compaction of the topsoil; ■ Rehabilitated areas will be vegetated within the same growing season (at the end of the rainy season). A suitable seedbed will be prepared to enhance the penetration and absorption of water, thereby giving the seed the best possible chance to germinate. The seeding depth should be very shallow to provide better germination. For most grass species seeding depth is approximately 5-15 mm; ■ Rehabilitated areas will be re-vegetated with local indigenous flora as far as possible; and ■ Once the seed mixture has been sown, the land must be rolled to ensure consolidation around the seeds and effective moisture retention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ N/A

6.5 CLOSURE SCHEDULE

As mentioned earlier, the applicant will implement strip-mining method which requires the rehabilitation of an excavated area, prior to the opening of a consecutive site. Accordingly, each site of ±2 ha will be rehabilitated before the team will move to the next mining area. As the Applicant proposes to work a maximum of 3 sites at a time, the combined footprint of disturbance computes to ±6 ha at any given time. Rehabilitation will, however, not be considered complete until the first cover crop is well established and therefore the rehabilitation phase will extend over at least a six-month period.

Control of invasive plant species is an important aspect after topsoil replacement and seeding has been completed in an area. Site management will implement an invasive plant species management plan during the 12-month aftercare period to address germination of problem plants in the area. Final rehabilitation shall be completed within a period specified by the Regional Manager.

According to the MPRDA Section 43 (4) refers to the issues of a closure certificate and stipulates the following:

“Section 43(4) Issuing of a closure certificate -

(4) An application for a closure certificate must be made to the Regional Manager in whose region the land in question is situated within 180 days of the occurrence of the lapsing, abandonment, cancellation, cessation, relinquishment or completion contemplated in subsection (3) and must be accompanied by the prescribed environmental risk report.

Table 7: Closure schedule

CLOSURE SCHEDULE	
DECOMMISSIONING / CLOSURE ACTION	TIMEFRAME
EACH MINED-OUT BLOCK (OPERATIONAL PHASE)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Replace the stockpiled topsoil over the mined-out area; ■ Landscape and level the area to prevent any depressions and allow for agricultural activities; ■ Haul roads must be rehabilitated to its previous state ■ Seed reinstated area or arrange for planting of relevant cover crop. 	Within a year subsequent to area being mined-out

CLOSURE SCHEDULE	
DECOMMISSIONING / CLOSURE ACTION	TIMEFRAME
FINAL MINED BLOCK (DECOMMISSIONING PHASE)	
Reinstatement of final strip and any other area still in need of rehabilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Replace the stockpiled topsoil over the mined-out area; ■ Landscape and level the areas in order to allow for agricultural activities; ■ Seed reinstated area, or arrange for planting of relevant cover crop. 	Within 3 weeks subsequent to area being mined-out
PROCESSING AREA (DECOMMISSIONING PHASE)	
Screen, conveyers and processing plant pans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dismantle screen and conveyer belt 	Within 3 months after final closure of the mining area
Supporting Infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Remove the generator; ■ Remove the chemical toilet. ■ Remove containers ■ Diesel depot ■ Water winning and storage equipment 	Within 3 months after final closure of the mining area
Stockpile Area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Remove all remaining stockpiled material. 	Within 3 months duration after final closure of the mining area
General Surface: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rip all compacted areas; ■ Level and landscape entire footprint area; ■ Cover with topsoil; ■ Seed the reinstated area, or arrange for planting of relevant cover crop. 	Within 3 months duration after final closure of the mining area
MAINTENANCE AND AFTER CARE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Erosion Monitoring ■ Weeds and Invader Plant Control 	12 months duration after final closure of the mining area

6.6 IMPLEMENTATION AND RESPONSIBILITY OF CLOSURE PLAN

Implementation of the closure plan is ultimately the responsibility of Invest in Property 84 (Pty) Ltd. Upon commencement of the closure phase daily compliance monitoring will be the responsibility of the site manager. The site manager will be responsible for ensuring compliance with the guidelines as stipulated in the EMPR as well as the prevention and/or rectification of environmental incidents. The mining right holder will appoint an Environmental Control Officer to oversee compliance of the rehabilitation/closure activities.

6.6.1 Site Management Responsibility List

- ✦ Inspect area for erosion, pooling and/or compaction;
- ✦ Floral surveys need to be conducted to monitor cover abundance, plant succession and community structure;
- ✦ Monitor any ecologically sensitive species should it be observed on site.

6.6.2 Management of Information and Data

The Closure Plan must include a description of the management strategies, and all information and data relevant to mine closures. These records are valuable during the all phases of mining to provide:

- ✦ A history of closure and implementation at the site;
- ✦ A history of past developments;
- ✦ Information for incorporation into state and national natural resource databases; and
- ✦ The potential for improved future land use planning and/or site development.

6.7 IDENTIFIED GAPS IN THE PLAN

The assumptions made in this plan, which relate to the closure objectives and associated impact on the receiving environment, stem from site-specific information gathered by the project team. No gaps in the Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Mine Closure Plan could be identified.

6.8 RELINQUISHMENT CRITERIA FOR CLOSURE ACTIVITIES

The specific rehabilitation outcomes against which the effectiveness of completed rehabilitation must be measured are:

1. that the topography has been sufficiently rehabilitated without unsafe excavation edges;
2. that topsoil has been spread on the surface;
3. that there is a potential rooting depth of at least 30 cm, of non-compacted soil material, which is suitable for root growth, across the mining area;
4. that there is no visible erosion across the area, or down-slope of it as a result of mining, and that no part of the area has been left unacceptably vulnerable to erosion;
5. that a successful cover crop has been established across the area.

In addition to the above, the following relinquishment criteria is proposed for the closure activities of the mining area:

Table 8: Relinquishment criteria

RELINQUISHMENT CRITERIA FOR CLOSURE ACTIVITIES			
CATEGORY	RELINQUISHMENT CRITERIA	INDICATORS	REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
Removal of all equipment.	No visible man-made structures should remain.	Closeout inspection by site management upon end of decommissioning phase.	Photographic evidence that infrastructure has been removed.
Soil erosion	Implementation of erosion control measures or the establishment of vegetation in denuded areas.	Engineered structures to control water flow	Proof in final closure report that required structures are in place and functional.
Vegetation	Seeding of a cover crop after topsoiling.	Biodiversity monitoring	Monitoring report
Invader plant management	Continuous management of invader plants until the establishment of the first cover crop.	Biodiversity monitoring	Monitoring report
Land Use	Land capability and productivity similar to that, which existed prior to mining.	Land capability and productivity	Comparison to equivalent areas.

6.9 CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE

Financial provision (Regulation 54 of the MPRDA, 2002) is the amount needed for the rehabilitation of damage caused by the operation, both at sudden closure during the normal operation of the project and at final, planned closure. This amount reflects what it will cost the Department to rehabilitate the area disturbed in case of liquidation or abscondance. Financial provision for environmental rehabilitation and closure requirements of mining operations forms an integral part of the MPRDA. Section 41 of the MPRDA and Regulations 53 and 54 promulgated in terms of the MPRDA deal with financial provision for mine rehabilitation and closure.

Based on the extent of the current disturbance and by utilising the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy guideline document for calculating financial provision the proposed mine needs to provide a financial provision value of R 1 312 107.97 (calculated November 2021). Refer to *Part B(1)(f)(i)(e) Calculate and state the quantum of the financial provision required to manage and rehabilitate the environment in accordance with the applicable guideline* of the 2021 EIA & EMPR for an explanation as to how the financial provision amount was calculated.

6.10 MOTIVATION FOR AMENDMENTS MADE TO THE FINAL REHABILITATION, DECOMMISSIONING AND MINE CLOSURE PLAN.

Not applicable as no amendments were made to the Final Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Mine Closure Plan.

7. MONITORING, AUDITING AND REPORTING

In compliance with applicable legislation, the mining right holder will conduct monitoring of the mining activities for the duration of the decommissioning and closure phase. The compliance of the site will be audited and reporting will be done to the relevant authorities. The table below stipulates the actions to be followed in this regard. Monitoring, auditing and reporting needs to be conducted until mine closure has been approved by the DMRE and the closing certificate obtained.

Table 9: Monitoring, auditing and reporting requirements

MONITORING, AUDITING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS			
AUDIT	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	FREQUENCY OF AUDIT	CLOSE OUT APPROACH
LEGISLATED AUDITING AND REPORTING			
Environmental Auditing	<u>Internal Review</u>		
	Site manager to ensure compliance with Environmental Management Programme and Closure Plan.	Daily compliance monitoring.	Any non-conformance must immediately be addressed by site management and weekly reported on.
	<u>External Auditing</u>		
	External Environmental Consultant	Annual auditing and reporting to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy.	Depending on the significance of the findings, site management has a maximum of four weeks to address and close out auditing results.
Financial Provision Review	Financial Provision Review	Annual review of the financial provision, and reporting of the findings to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy.	Should the review of the financial provision indicate a shortfall the holder of the right would increase the financial provision to meet the audited financial provision within 90 days from the date of the signature.
MONITORING			
Dust Monitoring	Site Management	Daily Dust Monitoring	Site management has a maximum of two weeks to develop and implement a dust management plan should the dust levels increase and such a plan is required by DMRE or the municipality.
Invader Plant Monitoring	Site Management	Annual Monitoring	Site management has a maximum of two weeks to review and implement the invader plant control plan should Category 1a & b plants in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 15 of 1973) and the Alien and Invasive Species Regulations, 2014 (amended 2016) germinate on-site.
Noise Monitoring	Noise Monitoring Specialist	Quarterly Noise Monitoring	Site management has a maximum of one week to designate additional noise

MONITORING, AUDITING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS			
AUDIT	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	FREQUENCY OF AUDIT	CLOSE OUT APPROACH
			zone where applicable. Hearing protection equipment must be available to employees at all times.
Aquatic Biomonitoring	ECO/Aquatic Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Habitat: Once-off ❖ Surface Water Quality (if water is available): Quarterly intervals for 3 years after decommissioning. ❖ Diatoms: Once-off ❖ Vegetation: Once-off 	Site management should obtain the opinion of an aquatic specialist before final site closure and relinquishment of the environmental liability.

7.1 SCHEDULE FOR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following table stipulates the reporting requirements and how document updating will be handled:

Table 10: Reporting requirements

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS			
AUDIT	LEGISLATION	REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	UPDATE DISCLOSURE
Environmental Auditing	NEMA; EIA Regulations, 2014	Reporting on the environmental compliance of the mining area will be in accordance with Regulation 34 of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014. The environmental audit report will contain the information set out in Appendix 7 of the said Regulation.	The environmental audit report will indicate the ability of the EMPR and Closure Plan to adequately manage the activity. Should the reports not be sufficient, amendment will be proposed.
Financial Provision Review	NEMA Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No 25 of 2014) Financial Provision Regulations, 2015	Reporting on the financial provision for closure of the mining area will be in accordance with Section 24P of the NEMA Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No 25 of 2014) read with the Financial Provision Regulations 2015.	The auditor will report on the adequacy of the financial provision and any adjustments that need to be made to the financial provision.
Health and Safety	Occupational Health and	Reporting on the health and safety compliance of the mining area	The safety manager will annually updates the Code of

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS			
AUDIT	LEGISLATION	REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	UPDATE DISCLOSURE
Auditing	Safety Act, 1993 Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996	will be in accordance with the Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996.	Practices applicable to the site.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

The objective of the environmental risk assessment report is to:

- a) ensure timeous risk reduction through appropriate interventions;
- b) identify and quantify the potential latent environmental risks related to post closure;
- c) detail the approach to managing the risks;
- d) quantify the potential liabilities associated with the management of the risks; and
- e) outline monitoring, auditing and reporting requirements.

(Financial Provision Regulations, 2015 Appendix 4)

8.1 ASSESSMENT PROCESS USED TO IDENTIFY AND QUANTIFY LATENT RISKS

8.1.1 Methodology

The methodology for the assessment of the potential latent risks entailed the use of the following:

DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

Environmental significance:

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

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

Significance can be differentiated into risk magnitude and risk significance. Risk magnitude is the measurable change (i.e. intensity, duration and likelihood). Risk significance is the value placed on the change by different affected parties (i.e. level of acceptability)

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

Impact:

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

Consequence:

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

Likelihood:

A qualitative term covering both probability and frequency.

Frequency:

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

Probability:

The likelihood of a specific outcome measured by the ratio of a specific outcome to the total number of possible outcomes.

Environment:

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

Methodology to be used:

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

Environmental Significance = Overall Consequence x Overall Likelihood

Determination of Overall Consequence:

Consequence analysis is a mixture of quantitative and qualitative information and the outcome can be positive or negative. Several factors can be used to determine consequence. For determining the environmental significance in terms of consequence, the following factors were chosen: Severity/Intensity, Duration and Extent/Spatial Scale. Each factor is assigned a rating of 1 to 5, as described in the tables below.

Determination of Severity / Intensity:

Severity relates to the nature of the event, aspect or impact to the environment and describes how severe the aspects affects the biophysical and socio-economic environment.

The following table will be used to obtain an overall rating for severity, taking into consideration the various criteria.

Table 11: Monitoring Programmes

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

Determination of Duration

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

Table 12: Rating of duration used in the assessment of potential latent risks

Rating	Description
1	Up to ONE MONTH
2	ONE MONTH to THREE MONTHS (QUARTER)
3	THREE MONTHS to ONE YEAR
4	ONE to TEN YEARS
5	Beyond TEN YEARS

Determination of Extent/Spatial Scale

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

Table 13: Rating of extent / spatial scale used in the assessment of potential latent risks

Rating	Description
1	Immediate, fully contained area
2	Surrounding area
3	Within Business Unit area of responsibility
4	Within the farm/neighboring farm area
5	Regional, National, International

Determination of Overall Consequence

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

Table 14: Example of calculating overall consequence in the assessment of potential latent risks

Consequence	Rating
Severity	Example 4
Duration	Example 2

Consequence	Rating
Extent	Example 4
SUBTOTAL	10
TOTAL CONSEQUENCE: (Subtotal divided by 3)	3.3

Determination of Likelihood:

The determination of likelihood is a combination of Frequency and Probability. Each factor is assigned a rating of 1 to 5, as described below and in tables 6 and 7.

Determination of Frequency

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

Table 15: Rating of frequency used in the assessment of potential latent risks

Rating	Description
1	Once a year or once/more during operation
2	Once/more in 6 Months
3	Once/more a Month
4	Once/more a Week
5	Daily

Determination of Probability

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

Table 16: Rating of probability used in the assessment of potential latent risks

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

Rating	Description
5	Daily / highly likely / definitely

Overall Likelihood

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

Table 17: Example of calculating overall likelihood in the assessment of potential latent risks

Consequence	Rating
Frequency	Example 4
Probability	Example 2
SUBTOTAL	6
TOTAL LIKELIHOOD (Subtotal divided by 2)	3

Determination of Overall Environmental Significance:

The multiplication of overall consequence with overall likelihood will provide the significance of the risk, which is a number that will then fall into a range of **insignificant risk**, **uncertain risk** or **Significant Risk**, as shown in the table below.

Table 18: Determination of overall significance in the assessment of potential latent risks

Significance or Risk	Insignificant risk (cc)	Uncertain risk (bb)	Potential significant risk (aa)
Overall Consequence X Overall Likelihood	1 - 4.9	5 - 9.9	10 – 19.9

Qualitative description or magnitude of Environmental Significance

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

Table 19: Description of environmental significance and related action required in the assessment of potential latent risks

Significance	An insignificant risk (cc)	A uncertain risk (bb)	A potential significant risk (aa)
Impact Magnitude	Impact is of very low order and therefore likely to have very little real effect. Acceptable.	Impact is of low order and therefore likely to have little real effect. Acceptable.	Impact is real and substantial in relation to other impacts. Pose a risk to the company. Unacceptable
Action Required	Maintain current management measures. Where possible improve.	Maintain current management measures. Implement monitoring and evaluate to determine potential increase in risk. Where possible improve	Improve management measures to reduce risk.

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

A potential Risk (aa) Risks of a substantial order. Mitigation and / or remedial activity would be feasible but difficult, expensive, time-consuming or some combination of these.

An uncertain risk (bb) Risk would be negligible. Almost no mitigation and or remedial activity would be needed, and any minor steps, which might be needed, would be easy, cheap and simple.

An insignificant risk (cc) There would be very small to no risk.

8.1.2 Description of Latent Risks

At this stage, no latent risks that will potentially arise during closure phase of the mining area were identified.

8.1.3 Results and Finding of Risk Assessment

Not applicable as no latent risks were identified.

8.1.4 Changes to the Risk Assessment Results

N/A

8.2 MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

No additional management activities are necessary as no latent risks were identified.

8.3 COST ESTIMATE

Not applicable as no latent risks were identified.

8.4 MONITORING, AUDITING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

By reason of the fact that no latent risks with regard to the management of the mine were identified, no additional monitoring, auditing or reporting requirements are required at this stage.

9. CONCLUSION

This Closure Plan needs to be followed together with the EMPR and its amendments when it is decided that the end of mining has been reached. This document gives the necessary information when planning the rehabilitation of the mine together with the cost associated with the rehabilitation.

Invest in Property (Pty) Ltd commits itself to providing all the necessary resources to ensure that the rehabilitation of the mine is done in such a way that will be acceptable to all parties involved.

10. SIGNATURE OF AUTHOR

NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
Sonette Smit		20 November 2021

11. UNDERTAKING BY MINING RIGHT HOLDER

I,, the undersigned and duly authorised thereto by that Invest in Property (Pty) Ltd will comply with the provisions of the MPRDA and its Regulations as set out in Government Gazette no. 26275 (23 April 2004), as well as NEMA.

I have studied and understand the contents of this document and duly undertake to adhere to the conditions as set out therein, unless specifically or otherwise agreed to in writing.

Signed at on thisday of20.....

Name:

Designation:

12. REFERENCES

- Chamber of Mines of South Africa, 1981. Guidelines for the rehabilitation of land disturbed by surface product mining in South Africa, Johannesburg
- Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, 2003. Draft: A practical procedure for the identification and delineation of wetlands and arian areas, Pretoria
- Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism: Integrated Environmental Management Information Series: Impacts Significance
- Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) (2007b) Best Practice Guideline A4: Pollution control dams. The Government Printer, Pretoria