BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT
&
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION BY SOTHABA CAPITAL (PTY) LTD FOR COAL ON PORTION 10 OF THE FARM WONDERFONTEIN 428 JS IS SITUATED UNDER EMAKHAZENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN THE MAGESTRIAL DISTRICT OF BELFAST.

DMRE REF : MP 30/5/1/1/2 (14779) PR

PREPARED BY:

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd

Office No.: 870, 5 Balalaika Street
Tasbet Park Ext 2, eMalahleni (Witbank)
1040.
Tel: +27 13 6920 041
Fax: +27 86 5144 103
E-mail: admin@singoconsulting.co.za

PREPARED ON BEHALF OF:

SOTHABA CAPITAL (PTY) LTD
P. O. Box 17603 Witbank 1035
Contact person: Mr Lucky Sambo
Cel No: +27 71 448 9424
Tel No: +27 13 590 0358
Fax No: +27 86 514 4103
Email:lucky@sothabacapital.co.za

PREPARED FOR:

Department of Mineral Resources & Energy
Regional office
Saveways Crescent Centre,
Mandela Drive,
EMalahleni, 1035
Mpumalanga

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Draft Report

mineral resources & energy

Department:
Mineral Resources and Energy
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

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

NAME OF APPLICANT: Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd

TEL NO: +27 71 448 9424

FAX NO: +27 86 218 9658

POSTAL ADDRESS: Office D1Groundfloor, President Park, Jeneatte Street, DelJudor, 1034

PHYSICAL ADDRESS: Office D1Groundfloor, President Park, Jeneatte Street, DelJudor, 1034

FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: MP 30/5/1/1/2 (14779) PR

DOCUMENT CONTROL	
Project Title:	Prospecting Right Application on Portion of the farm Wonderfontein 428 JS
Mineral	Coal
Site Location	Belfast Magisterial District, Mpumalanga Province.
Compiled on behalf of	Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd
Compiled By	Ms Takalani Rakuambo
Reviewed By	Dr Kenneth Singo
Submitted to	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
Version	
Date	2022

Disclaimer

The opinion expressed in this, and associated reports are based on the information provided by Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd to Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd ("Singo Consulting") and is specific to the scope of work agreed with Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd.

Singo Consulting acts as an advisor to the Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd and exercises all reasonable skill and care in the provision of its professional services in a manner consistent with the level of care and expertise exercised by members of the environmental profession.

Except where expressly stated, Singo Consulting has not verified the validity, accuracy or comprehensiveness of any information supplied for its reports. Singo Consulting shall not be held liable for any errors or omissions in the information given or any consequential loss resulting from commercial decisions or acts arising from them.

Where site inspections, testing or fieldwork have taken place, the report is based on the information made available by the Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd or their nominees during the visit, visual observations and any subsequent discussions with regulatory authorities. The validity and comprehensiveness of supplied information has not been independently verified and, for the purposes of this report, it is assumed that the information provided to Singo Consulting is both complete and accurate. It is further assumed that normal activities were being undertaken at the site on the day of the site visit(s), unless explicitly stated otherwise.

These views do not generally refer to circumstances and features that may occur after the date of this study, which were not previously known to Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd or had the opportunity to assess.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd (the Applicant) has applied for a Prospecting Right in terms of Section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) and an Application for Environmental Authorization in terms of Chapter 6 of GNR 326 promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA) to prospect for coal resource.

The proposed project will aim to ascertain if economically viable mineral deposit exists within the applied area. To undertake prospecting activities, Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd will require a Prospecting Right in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA, Act No.28 of 2002). The Applicant is also required to obtain an Environmental Authorisation (EA) in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, Act No. 107 of 1998) which involves the submission of a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Programme Report. Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd to compile the BAR (this report) in support of the Prospecting Right application submitted by Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd, which in turn will be submitted to the DMRE for adjudication.

This BAR has been designed to meet the requirements for a BAR and Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr) as stipulated in the 2014 EIA Regulations promulgated under the NEMA. The adjudicating authority for this Application will be the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), and this report has been compiled in accordance with the applicable DMRE guidelines and reporting template.

The proposed area is currently used for cultivation purposes, grazing, mining and natural area.

Project area is located next to Wonderfontein Colliery. The proposed Prospecting Right Area is situated over the farm Wonderfontein 428 JS and is located at approximately 3.08 km South-East of Wonderfontein Colliery, approximately 36.1 km North-East of Arnot and approximately 51.2 km East of Middelburg within the eMakhazeni Local Municipality under the Belfast Magisterial District. DMRE Ref: MP 30/5/1/1/2 (14779) PR.

A Prospecting Work Programme (PWP) has been developed to include both non-invasive and invasive prospecting activities. The target geological formation of the PWP is the Karoo Supergroup Vryheid formation and Dullstroom formation.

The Prospecting Right Application and Application for EA was submitted to the DMRE. The DMRE accepted the proposed application 2018. The BAR (this report) will be made available to Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP's) for comment for 30 days period.

All comments received during this period will be included in the final BAR & EMPr to be submitted to the DMRE for adjudication.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVE OF THE BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS

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

a) determine the policy and legislative context within which the proposed activity is located and how the activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;

b) identify the alternatives considered, including the activity, location, and technology alternatives;

c) describe the need and desirability of the proposed alternatives,

d) through the undertaking of an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts which focused on determining the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage, and cultural sensitivity of the sites and locations within sites and the risk of impact of the proposed activity and technology alternatives on these aspects to determine:

e) the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration, and probability of the impacts occurring to; and

f) the degree to which these impacts—

- can be reversed;
- may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
- can be managed, avoided or mitigated;

g) through a ranking of the site sensitivities and possible impacts the activity and technology alternatives will impose on the sites and location identified through the life of the activity to

- identify and motivate a preferred site, activity and technology alternative;
- identify suitable measures to manage, avoid or mitigate identified impacts; and
- Identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

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PART A

SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT AND BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

1. Contact person and correspondence address

a) Details of the Project EAP

Item	Details
Name of EAP	Takalani Rakuambo
Name of Company	Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Tel no	082 767 4011
Fax no	086 514 4103
Email Address	takalani@singoconsulting.co.za

b) Details of Principal Reviewer

DR NDINANNYI KENNETH SINGO

MANAGING DIRECTOR

QUALIFICATIONS

- Ph.D.Geology, Applied Environmental Mineralogy and Geochemistry (UJ)
- MSc Environmental Management (University of South Africa (UNISA)
- BSc (Hons) in Mining and Environmental Geology (UNIVEN).

AFFILIATIONS

- South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP: Earth Science)
- Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA) [Geologist and Hydrogeologist]
- Land Rehabilitation Society of Southern Africa (LaRSSA)
- South African Affiliates of the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIAsa)
- WESSA (People Caring for the Earth)
- Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA)

EXPERIENCE

Dr. Singo is a Principal Consultant (Earth Science), and REAP (EAPASA) in the Mining, Agricultural and Construction sector and currently works for Singo Consulting, an advisory firm based in eMalahleni. He has over 11 years' experience in diverse areas of natural resources including Geology, Geochemistry and Environmental Geochemistry. He is a coal expect with extensive experience of the Waterberg, Soutpansberg, Witbank, Highveld, and Springbok flats, as well as the Tete (Moatize) coalfield in Mozambique.

Kenneth holds an MSc in Environmental Geochemistry (University of South Africa (UNISA)), BSc (Hons) in Mining and Environmental Geology (the University of Venda), and Ph.D. (Geology, Applied Environmental Mineralogy and Geochemistry) at the University of Johannesburg. Dr. Singo has knowledge of Mine Water and Mine Environmental Management (acid mine drainage, heavy metal assessments and tailings management) in various commodities including coal, gold, magnesite and base metals (Cu, Pb, Zn). He has extensive knowledge of defunct mining waste and waste water impact assessments in communities residing in the vicinity of those mines. This knowledge was gained through MSc. Kenneth has sound knowledge of risk assessment, both in terms of human health and the environment. He is experienced in the appraisal of potential constraints, as well as devising means of mitigation through remedial strategy development, feasibility and validation.

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

Expertise of the EAP

In the year 2008, Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd was established as an Independent Consulting Company focused to create opportunities within the Mining and Environmental Industry. With time, Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd has diversified its services, it provides high value Geological, Hydrological, Environmental, Cleaning and Rehabilitation specialized services to clients across a range of industries that are primarily natural resource based.

The company aims to be a consulting firm that communicates sound environmental services solutions. Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd takes pride in the fact that it holds no equity in any project and is owned by the staff, enabling it to offer clients objective support on crucial issues.

2. Location of the overall activity

Farm name	Prospecting Right Application on Portion 10 of the farm Wonderfontein 428 JS
Application area (ha)	Approximately 169.900ha
Magisterial district	Magisterial district of Belfast
Distance and direction from nearest town	• Approximately 3.08 km South-East of Wonderfontein Colliery. • Approximately 36.1 km North-East of Arnot. • Approximately 51.2 km East of Middelburg.
21-digit Surveyor General codes for each farm portion	T0JS00000000042800010 T0JS00000000042800049

2.1 General description of the project location

The farm Wonderfontein 428 JS is situated in the Belfast Magisterial district in Mpumalanga province, South Africa. The Prospecting Area, as seen in figure 1 below, is situated approximately 3.08 km South-East of Wonderfontein Colliery, approximately 36.1 km North-East of Arnot and approximately 51.2 km East of Middelburg within the eMakhazeni Local Municipality under the Belfast Magisterial District. The proposed area can be accessed using N4 and R33 road.

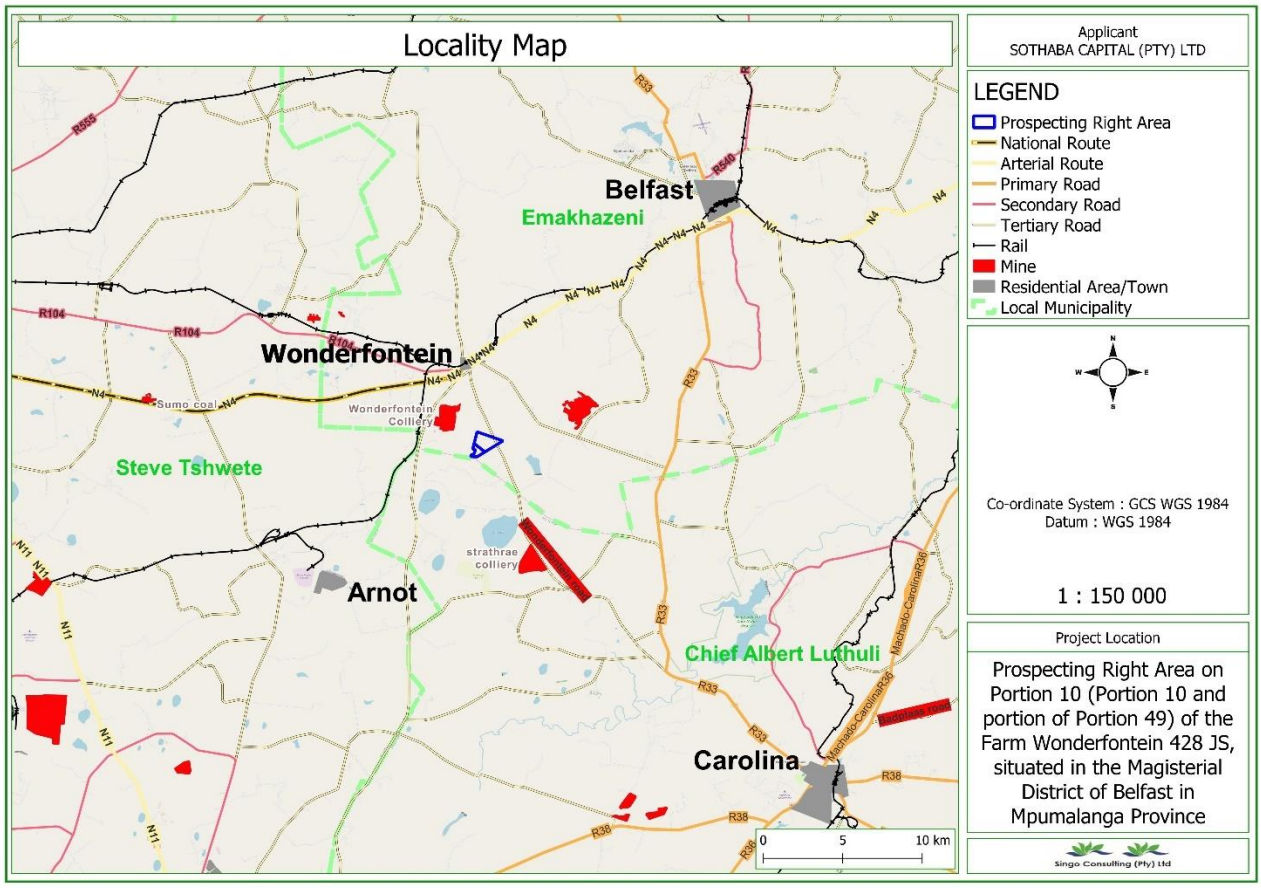

Figure 1: Locality map of the proposed project area.

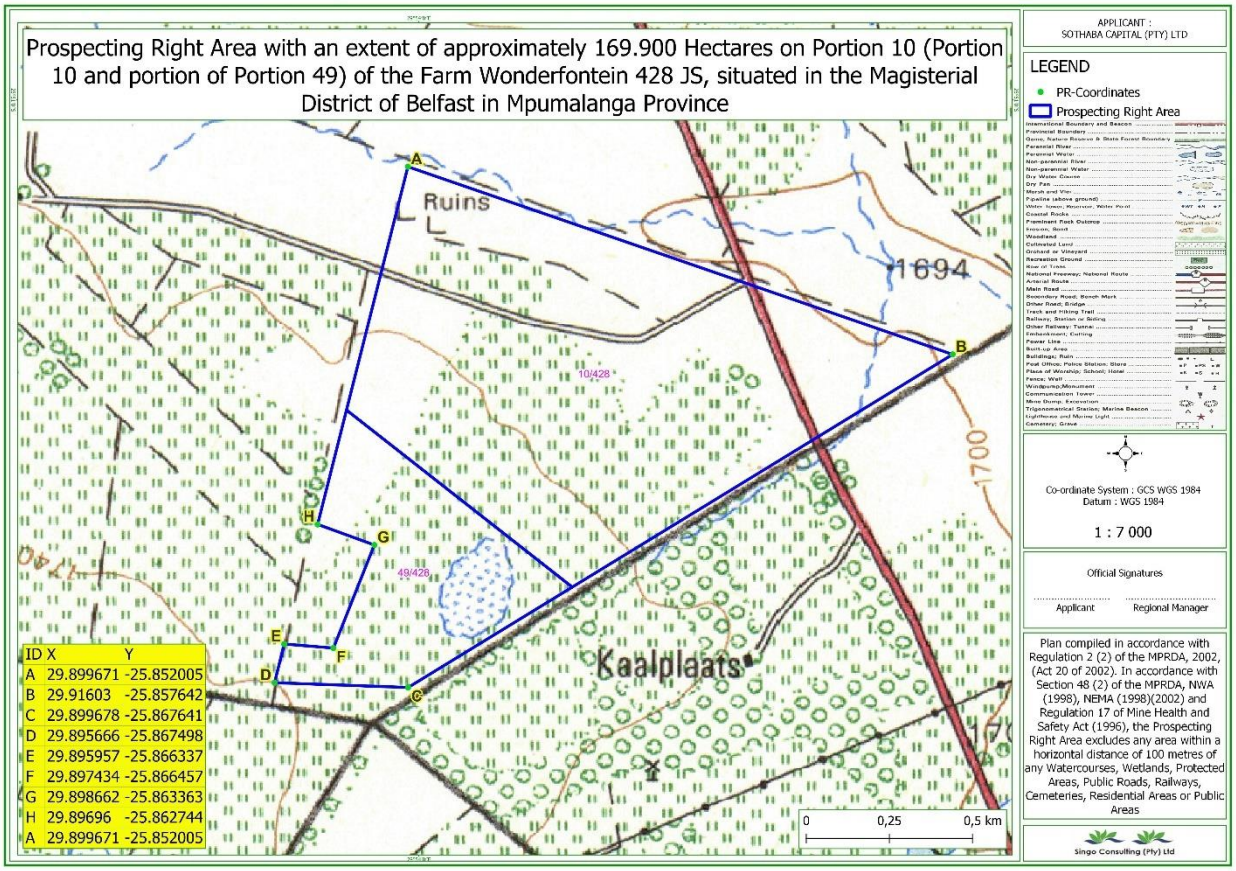

Figure 2: Map showing the exact location of project area in farm Wonderfontein 428 JS .

2.2 Description of the scope of the proposed overall activity

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

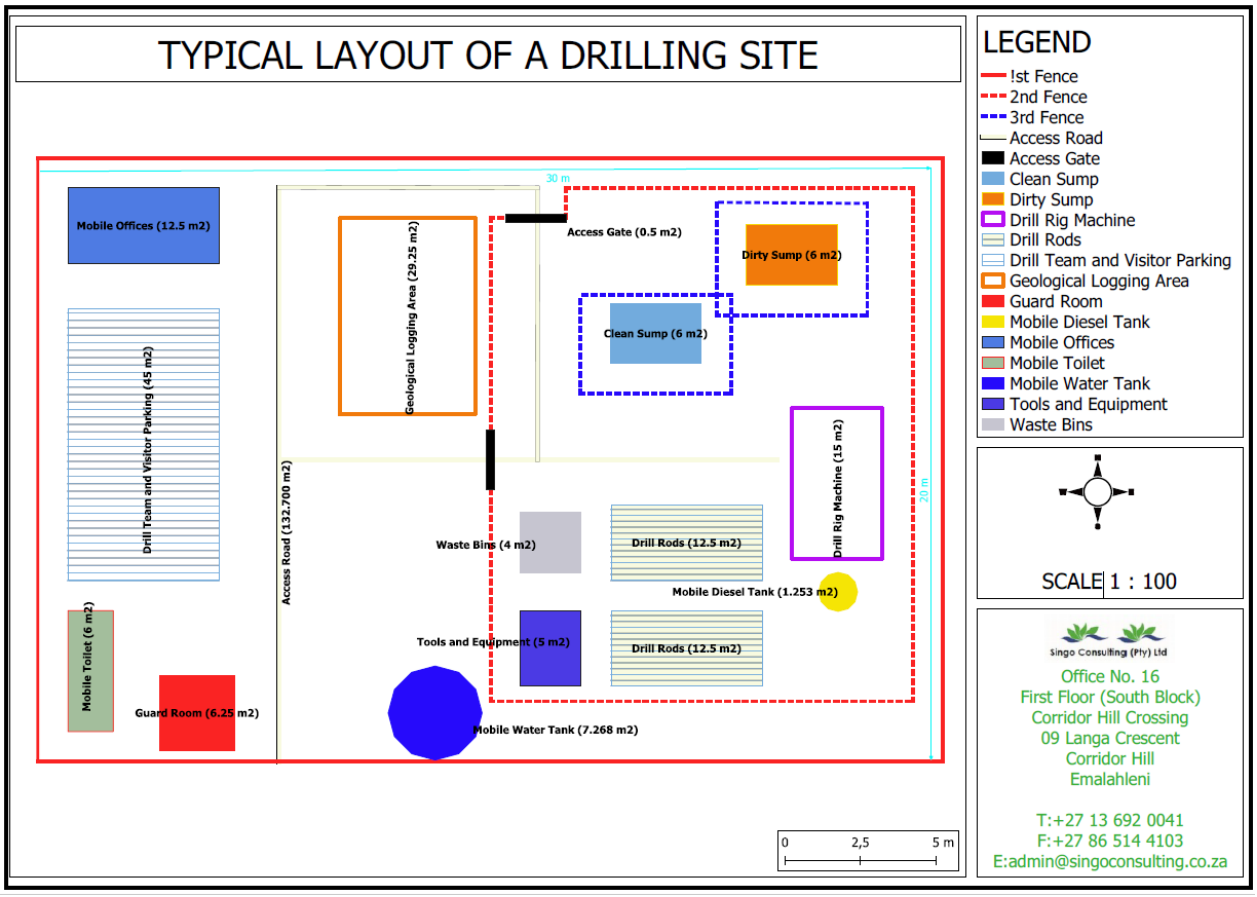

Figure 3: The drill site layout plan showing areas where specific activities will take place in the project area.

2.3 Listed and specified activities

Table 1: Listed and specified activities.

NAME OF ACTIVITY **(E.g. For prospecting -** drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route **etc…etc…etc. E.g. for mining**, - excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc…etc…etc.)	**Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m²**	**LISTED ACTIVITY** (Mark with an **X** where applicable or affected).	**APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE** **GNR 327, 325 & 324**	**WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION** (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act). **(Mark with an X)**

Prospecting Area	169.900 ha	**X**	GN 517 Listing Notice 1, Activity 20.	Not required
Vegetation clearing	1.5 ha		Not Listed	
Drilling	1.5 ha		Not Listed	
Access Road	0.02 ha		Not Listed	

Total area to be disturbed

15000 m²÷10000=1.5ha
30*20=600m²
25 boreholes* 600m²=15000 m²

Table 2: Summary of drilling activities.

Drilling method	Diamond drilling
Number of boreholes	25
Depth of boreholes	100m
Duration of drilling	A borehole takes about 4 days to complete a borehole; 25 will take at least 100 days.
Demarcated working area	1.5 ha for all 25 drilling sites

2.4 Description of the activities to be undertaken

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

Background

Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd is requesting a Prospecting Right without bulk sampling in order to prospect for coal mineral on the aforementioned properties. The prospecting area is approximately 169.900 ha in size (refer to Figure 2).

Prospecting work will begin with a high-level desktop study and potential desktop resource evaluation. This will include a data search for any previous drilling, trenching, sampling, exploration, existing maps, and relevant historical data. Following the successful completion of this desktop study, additional drilling, trenching, and resource estimations may be performed if the results warrant it.

Coal prospecting activities will be conducted over a period of five years in the following phases:

Phase 1A: Data collection and review

This phase includes data collection and review of all available information relating to the project, such as property description, tenure and prospecting, accessibility, climate, environmentally sensitive areas, historical work and geology. A site visit will be conducted during this phase.

Phase 1B: Data review report and gap analysis

This phase involves confirming adequacy of baseline project data available to support preparation of a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS). Upon gap analysis completion, recommendations will be made to fill the shortfall in any technical or study area that may directly impact the quality of the Bankable Feasibility study. Phase 1A and 1B (combined) will be conducted for about 1- 2 months.

Phase 2: Geology and resources

This phase includes drilling, geochemical sample analysis, data verification and mineral resource estimation according to international reporting codes, such as the South African Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (SAMREC). Data acquisition and test work in the form of diamond, percussion or directional drilling (for geochemical assay and metallurgical test work) is required to support the study. Once the geochemical analytical results have been obtained, the generation of a geological and resource model and resulting SAMREC-compliant (or similar) mineral resource estimate may be completed. The drilling programme will include at least sixteen (25) boreholes mainly aimed at verifying the acquired historical data by obtaining reliable samples from different depths below surface. The three potential drilling methods are described in the following.

2.4.1.1 Diamond drilling

Diamond core drilling uses a diamond-studded drill bit that is mounted on a cylindrical rotating shaft. A hydraulic or mechanical chuck securely holds the drill shaft and mounted drill bit, allowing it to rotate at the desired speed. The feed frame provides the necessary force to apply to the bit in order for it to cut effectively. The flush pump pushes water or other flushing fluids down the rod string, past the core barrel and core bit. This cools the bit and moves the cutting up to the surface outside the drill rod, reducing friction between the drill string and the borehole wall. The bit removes a core of rock, which moves up into the core barrel until the barrel is full. When the rod string is full, it is hoisted until the core barrel reaches the surface, where it can be emptied.

Figure 4: A typical example of diamond core drilling rig.

2.4.1.2 Directional drilling

Directional drilling directs the borehole's direction and deviation to a predetermined underground target, in this case the coal seam. A mud motor, specialized bit, and a bend near the bit are among the tools used to drill directional wells. When the entire string is not rotating, the bend directs the bit in different directions from the well bore axis; this is accomplished by pumping drilling fluid through the mud motor, which rotates the bit. Once the desired angle is reached, the entire drill string is rotated. Horizontal drilling is employed in coal prospecting. The well is drilled horizontally across the coal bed at an angle greater than 800 degrees. Core samples and strata thickness information can be obtained with this type of drilling.

Figure 5: Schematic illustration of directional drilling.

2.4.1.3 Reverse circulation drilling

A pneumatic reciprocating piston (known as a "hammer") drives a tungsten-steel drill bit in the Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling mechanism. RC drilling employs much larger rigs and machinery, and depths of up to 500 meters are routinely attained. Dry rock chips are ideal for RC drilling because large air compressors dry the rock out ahead of the advancing drill bit. By blowing air down the rods, the differential pressure creates air lift of the water and cuttings in the inner tube of each rod, resulting in RC. It travels through a sample hose attached to the top of the cyclone until it reaches the bell at the top of the hole. Drill cuttings travel around the inside of the cyclone until they fall through a bottom opening and are collected in a sample bag. Although RC drilling is powered by air, water is used to reduce dust and keep the drill bit sharp.

Figure 6: An example of a truck mounted RC drill rig.

Phase 3: Topographic survey

This phase includes a topographic survey. A detailed Digital Elevation Model (DEM) with 2m accuracy contour levels is required (existing LIDAr survey results to 5cm in the xyz space with a 1cm orthoimage is available).

Phase 4: Geophysical investigations

This phase involves collection of sub-surface information relative to Witbank coalfield stratigraphy; this will affirm the exact location of the coal seams and its depth; the nature and effects of dolerite intrusions; and the characteristics of the bed rock and overburden. Geophysical survey results will be interpreted with geological and drilling data to provide a firm basis for analysis of the coal seam characteristics and its potential of being converted from resource to reserves.

Phase 5: Mineral processing and metallurgical testing

This phase involves following standard procedures for Feasibility studies to obtain test work results to determine the Run of Mine (RoM) ore quality. RoM ore quality is needed to establish basic beneficiation plant design criteria and start with basic engineering, layout planning, preliminary tendering and cost

estimates of initial capital costs for each of the main components, production planning and operating cost estimates.

Phase 6: Reporting

This phase includes review, interpretation, peer review, conclusions and recommendations, and the compilation of the final BFS report signed off by the Competent Person. The Mineral and Ore Reserve Report produced during this phase, will be SAMREC-compliant.

2.5 Ancillary activities

2.5.1 Access roads

The R33 will allow access to the proposed site, allowing all project staff easy access to the project area. There will be no new access roads built for this proposed project. Following the grant of the prospecting right, the applicant will negotiate access with land / surface rights holders in order to conduct a thorough technical assessment of the prospecting region. There shall be an agreement with the landowner concerning the access and the appropriateness and time of year preferred to be executed and negotiated with him.

Figure 7: R33, Access Road to the proposed project area.

2.5.2 Water supply

Drilling mechanisms to be employed using compressed air instead of water, and therefore water will only be required by personnel on site for drinking purposes. A temporary storage tank of portable water for drinking and general usage will be provided on site. This water will be bought in water containers from water distributors such as Oasis. During the prospecting operations, best practice guidelines will be implemented so as to prevent future pollution in waterbodies.

Figure 8: Typical example of a temporary storage tank on site.

2.5.3 Ablution facilities

Portable toilets for ablution purposes will be put in place, minimizing potential contamination associated with underground waste pipe system. portable toilets are strong, they can be moved around during prospecting and also be removed from site after prospecting activities have been completed.

Figure 9: Shows an example of portable toilets on site.

2.5.4 Temporary office area

Temporary office shades will be erected on site. No electricity will be generated on site. Meals will be provided to staff and staff as no heating and / or cold facilities will be available. A shady restaurant will be provided.

Figure 10: An example of a temporary office shades.

2.5.5 Accommodation

Accommodation will note be provided on site, but on nearby towns (Belfast) and areas near the proposed area. Night security will be employed will once the drilling equipment has been established on site.

2.5.6 Blasting

Blasting is the process of using explosives to break or disintegrate rocks so that they can be excavated. Blasting is out of the scope of this prospecting project as the Prospecting Works Programme (PWP) does not allow for bulk sampling, no blasting will take place. Instead, the project will entail geological mapping, exploration drilling (i.e Percussion, Diamond core, and Directional), sampling, resource modelling and resource reporting.

2.5.7 Storage of dangerous goods

During prospecting / drilling activities, a limited amount of diesel, oil and lubricants will be stored in the area. The only hazardous materials will be stored in any appropriate metal containers with concrete slabs next to them to prevent soil contamination. Less than 30m3 will be stored in above ground diesel storage tanks.

Figure 11: Diesel storage.

2.6 Policy and legislative context

Table 3: Applicable legislation to this application.

Applicable Legislation and Guidelines	Reference Where Applied (i.e. where in this document has it been explained how the development complies with and responds to the legislation and policy context)	How does this Development Comply with and Respond to the Legislation and Policy Context
National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)(NEMA):	This entire report is prepared as part of the prospecting right application under the NEMA, section 24	In terms of the National Environmental Management Act an Application for Environmental Authorisation subject to a Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme Report. The application was lodged at the DMRE
Minerals and Petroleum resources Development Act (No.28 of 2002) (MPRDA): In support of the Prospecting Right Application submitted by Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd, the applicant is required to conduct a NEMA BAR process in terms of Section 5A and Chapter 16 of the MPRDA.	This entire report is prepared as part of the Prospecting Right Application under the MPRDA, section 16.	In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act a Prospecting Right Application has been applied for coal resource. The application was accepted **2018.** DMRE Ref : MP 30/5/1/1/2 (14779) PR

National Water Act (No. 36 of 1998) (NWA): Water may not be used without prior authorisation by the DWS. Section 21 of the National Water Act (No.36 of 1996) the NWA water uses for which authorisation is required.	No Water Use Licence has been applied for this prospecting project.	No water use license is required for this Application. Any water required for drilling activities will be obtained from a legal source within the area or brought in via mobile water tanker. Appropriate dust extractions /suppression equipment will be a condition imposed on the drill contractor for their drill rigs.
The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004 – NEMBA) Section 57 and 87	Regulations published under NEMBA provides a list of protected species (flora and fauna), according to the Act (GN R. 151 dated 23 February 2007, as amended in GN R. 1187 dated 14 December 2007) which require a permit in order to be disturbed or destroyed	No applications have been submitted in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act.
EMakhazeni Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) **Strategic Development Framework (SDF)**	Land Claims Alternatives	This department was consulted February 2018 to ensure that the project does not take place where there is a land claim the claimants not knowing about the project. In addition to acquire the claimant's information to consult them before the project commence. No correspondence has been received. In terms with the SDF of the EMakhazeni Local Municipality, various strategies and associated policies should be adopted to ensure effective spatial development. The municipality must provide alternative means of support for rural/informal population in order to decrease dependence on the environment and subsistence agriculture. For this purpose, the following policies are adopted: Maximise economic benefit from mining industrial, business, agricultural and tourism development within the area. Promote a climate for economic development. Improve public and investor confidence in the region through crime reduction and infrastructure development.

Constitution of South Africa, **Specifically, everyone has the right:** **a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing; 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 justifiable economic and social development.**	BAR & EMPr	Prospecting activities will only proceed after effective consultation. All activities will be conducted in a manner that does not violate the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.
National Heritage Resources Act, 1999	Management measures	Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should be stopped, and SAHRA should be notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place.

2.7 Need for and desirability of the proposed activities

Motivate the need for and desirability of the proposed development including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location.

NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT		
PART I: NEED		
Questions (Notice 792, NEMA, 2012)		Answers
1.	Is the land use associated with the activity being applied for considered within the timeframe intended by the existing approved SDF agreed to be the relevant environmental authority?	Yes. prospecting is an integral part of its rationale to make use of the abundant natural resources in the area to create strong, resilient, and prosperous district. However, the objectives of the EMakhazeni 's integrated development plan for 2020/2021 section: re-generate – to achieve environmental well-being Fights with: • High carbon emissions from electricity generation.

		• Unsustainable natural resource usage; and • Uncontrolled pollution
2.	Should the development, or if applicable, expansion of the town/area concerned in terms of this land use occurs here at this point in time?	The planned activities would allow Kamoma Investment 2020 (Pty) Ltd to extend mine life (LOM) for a large number of years and thus the benefits to local communities and South Africa as a whole for e.g., work provision and social upliftment would continue for a longer period.
3.	Does the community/area need the activity and the associated land use concerned? This refers to the strategic as well as local level.	According to the STATSA unemployment figure has drastically increased with 8600 jobs in the municipality between 2001 and 2011. The Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd prospecting will have a positive impact on the socio-economic conditions of the local communities involved once operations commence. The prospecting will sustain the proposed areas and once the stage of mining has been reached, it will contribute to the socio-economic development of the region as a whole through social upliftment and the creation of jobs as key agents.
4.	Are the necessary services with adequate capacity currently available (at the time of application) or must additional capacity be created to cater for the development?	Yes. All infrastructure for services and capacity is sufficient for the existing and proposed prospecting/drilling activities.
5.	Is this development provided for in the infrastructure planning of the municipality, and if not what will the implication be on the infrastructure planning of the municipality (priority and placement of the services and opportunity cost)?	The development is not provided for in the infrastructure planning of the municipality as it is a small development of local importance. Thus, the proposed project will not have any implications for the infrastructure planning, as no services and/or infrastructure needs to be upgraded or created to cater for this project. The proposed project will be making use of mobile structures.
6.	Is the project part of a national programme to address an issue of national concern or importance?	The cited IDP indicates that the community sector contributed 37.1 % of all the sectors' contribution to the GDP of EMakhazeni Local Municipality. Mining contributed 7.9% , Agriculture contributed 11.2 % trade/retail figure was at 13.6 % and construction contributed 2.9 %.
PART II: DESIRABILITY		
7.	Is the development the best practicable environmental option for this land/site?	Yes. Much of the region under review is undergoing transformed cultivation activities which have already had an impact on environmental management.
8.	Would the approval of this application compromise the	Partially. The project is not completed in accordance with the Local Spatial Development

	integrity of the existing approved and credible IDP and SDF as agreed to by the relevant authorities?	System (SDF) and Integrated Development Plan (IDP) goals in terms of land use but does not compromise the credibility of these respective forward planning documents. In South Africa, as in EMakhazeni Local Municipality, unemployment is a big problem and prospecting should be able to provide continuity of existing employment in the prospecting area for a substantial period of time.
9.	Would the approval of this application compromise the integrity of the existing environmental management priorities for the area (e.g. as defined in EMFs), and if so, can it be justified in terms of sustainability considerations?	No, the integrity of the existing environmental management priorities for the area will not be compromised by this development.
10.	Do location factors favour this land use at this place? (this relates to the contextualization of the proposed land use on this site within its broader context).	Yes. The study area proposed for prospecting is adjacent to the current Wonderfontein Colliery coal mine. The current infrastructure suffices for the process of prospecting. The planned mine doesn't need any new infrastructure.
12.	How will the development impact on people's health and well-being? (E.g. In terms of noise, odours, visual character and sense of place, etc.)?	In summary, due to the fact that this area has a high density of residents and also the military base, which is closer to the proposed area, the impacts on well-being, following mitigation, will be as follows: • Visual: Low • Dust: Low-Medium • Noise: Medium • Sense of place: Medium However, environmental good practice compliance policies would have limited effects.
13.	Will the proposed activity or the land use associated with the activity being applied for, result in unacceptable opportunity costs?	No. The mining industry in South Africa has been a cornerstone of the economy for a long period of history. South Africa offers ongoing proof that mineral revenues can create sizeable benefits to the economy in countries where they are sourced. In South Africa coal has contributed to funding impressive economic growth and stability.
14.	Will the proposed land use result in unacceptable cumulative impacts?	No. The proposed project has only been identified to have minimal cumulative impacts that can be mitigated to an acceptable level. The measures outlined in the EMPr attached will serve as a method to keep the proposed project from having any serious ling term cumulative impacts on the receiving environment.

2.8 Process followed to reach the proposed preferred alternatives within the site

This section is about the determination of the specific site layout and the location of infrastructure and activities on site, having considered the issues raised by I&APs, as well as alternatives to the initially proposed site layout.

Prospecting is conducted in phases, where the activities and location of drilling and trenching to sample soil are dependent on the previous phase. Therefore, the specific locations and extent of soil sampling and diamond core drilling cannot be predetermined. The overall prospecting area is indicated in Figure 3. Areas to be avoided in terms of sensitivities are also indicated on the sensitivity maps in this report. Positioning of invasive prospecting planned in the sensitive areas and buffer zones should be conducted with a suitably qualified ecologist in order to avoid and/or minimize the destruction of any sensitive vegetation or habitats occurring in these areas.

Details of all alternatives considered

With reference to the site plan provided as Figure 2 and the location of the individual activities on site, provide details of the alternatives considered with respect to:

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

The assessment is done in phases, where the activities and location of drilling and soil sampling are based on the previous phase. Therefore, the specific location and level of soil sample and basic drilling cannot be determined in advance.

The following alternatives were investigated as feasible alternatives:

- The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity

  approximately 3.08 km South-East of Wonderfontein Colliery, approximately 36.1 km North-East of Arnot and approximately 51.2 km East of Middelburg within the eMakhazeni Local Municipality under the Belfast Magisterial District. The proposed area can be accessed using N4 and R33 road.
- The type of activity to be undertaken

Main activity conducted to determine the coal resources available in an economic feasible quality and quantity is drilling. The boreholes will be drilled using the diamond drilling method so the geologists can get a clear understanding of the actual subsurface setting of the lithologies. As outlined in the PWP all activities will be conducted in a phase approach whereby the execution of a new phase will depend on the results of the preceding phase. Prospecting activities will not compromise any future land uses on the study area as the applied activities are temporary.

- The design or layout of the activity

Since exploration is temporary in nature, no permanent structures will be constructed. Negotiations and agreements will be made with the farm owners to use any existing infrastructure like access roads.

- Portable ablution facilities will be used.
- Activities will be limited to the drilling of 15 boreholes to be determined by the geological formations found during prospecting.
- It is planned to use one rig for all drill holes.
- Rehabilitation will be closely controlled, and supervision will be focused.
- No changes to the layout are considered but with the geophysical survey information, the boreholes can be orientated to match the shape of the good quality of resource.

- The technology to be used in the activity

The technologies listed in the PWP have been selected as they are proven effective in the determination of resource viability within the proposed prospecting area. Some of the techniques employed in the non-invasive prospecting will include a literature survey, field reconnaissance/mapping, and geophysics survey of the geology, outcrops. Invasive technology alternatives have also been considered. It is hereby noted that the different phases and timeframes of the prospecting herein envisaged are, by their nature, dependent on the results obtained during the preceding phases of such prospecting. The proposals set out in the Prospecting Work Programme are therefore made on the basis that results obtained during the preceding phases may necessitate reasonable changes and adaptations to such proposals, which will be reported as prescribed.

- The option of not implementing the activity

The Information available is not enough sufficient. The additional information on the resource quality, depth and thickness is need. There is a need to further investigate the presence of the resource within the project area due to unknown historic mining activities. The proposed activities have very low significance since are short term activities. The probability of occurrence of an impact was determined and most of these activities can be controlled and impacts can be reduced or avoided. The probability was also used basing on looking at other prospecting activities of similar nature.

Generally prospecting activities have low impact on the environment, these planned activities have negative impacts and can be controlled and avoided or minimised therefore the layout does not require revision. Changes In plans will be discussed with the farms and approvals will be singed.in addition to this, should economical reserves be present, and the applicant does not have the opportunity to prospect, the opportunity to utilize the said reserves for future phases will be lost.

2.8.1 Development footprint alternatives considered

With reference to the site plan and the location of the individual activities on site, provide details of the alternatives considered.

Prospecting work is a two staged process; it entails invasive activities and non-invasive activities. Non-invasive activities do not have footprints because they do not include land disturbance while invasive activities cause land disturbance hence, they have footprints. In prospecting activities, footprints are caused by drilling. To mitigate the footprints of drilling activities on alternative sites identified, buffers have been developed(Figure 12) to ensure protection of water resources, infrastructures, and ecosystems on site. The following buffers must be applied, and all buffered out areas are no-go areas (i.e. prospecting activities must not be conducted in those areas):

- No drill site must be positioned within 500m of a wetland
- Drilling activities must be conducted out of 1:100 yr/flood line of a stream
- Drilling activities must be done at least 100m away from infrastructures
- Existing access road must be utilised to access the identified alternative sites to conduct exploration activities rather than developing new gravel roads on site.

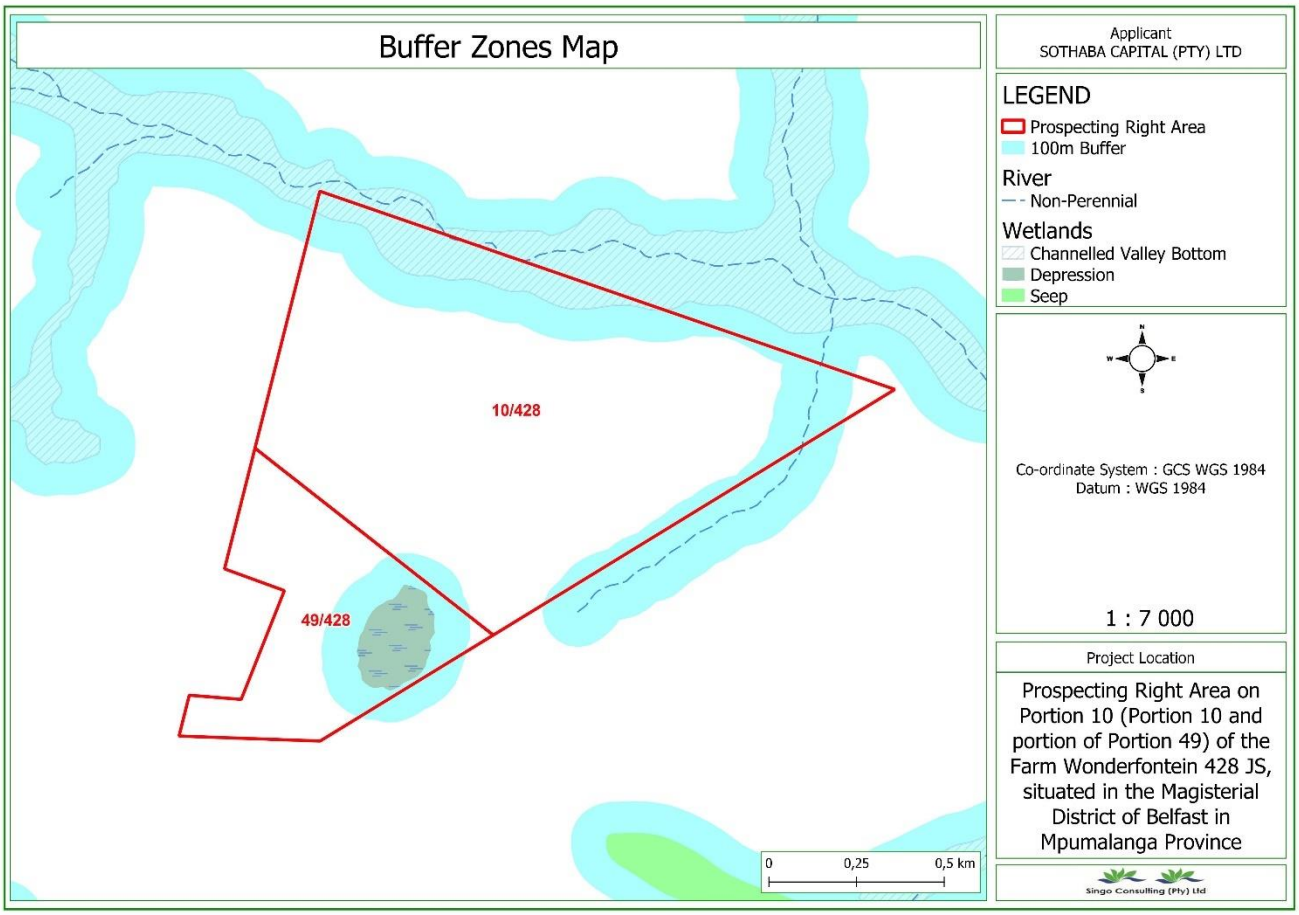

Figure 12: Shows developed buffer zone around the river with associated wetlands.

2.8.2 Type of activity to be undertaken

Main activities conducted to determine the coal resources present in an economic feasible quality and quantity is drilling. The boreholes will be drilled with the diamond drilling method so the geologists can get a clear understanding of the actual subsurface setting of the lithologies. As outlined in the PWP all activities will be conducted in a phase approach whereby the execution of a new phase will depend on the results of the preceding phase. Prospecting activities will not compromise any future land uses on the study area.

2.8.2.1 Activity design/layout

No permanent structures will be constructed since exploration is temporary in nature. Landowners will be consulted duly for access and usage to access road.

- Portable ablution will be used.
- It is planned to use one drill rig for 25 drill holes.
- Rehabilitation will be closely controlled, and supervision will be focused.
- No changes to the layout will be considered, however, the holes can be orientated to match the shape of the resources

2.8.2.2 Activity technology

The technology chosen is deemed effective for exploration for this type of deposit, resource, definition and evaluation. This is inclusive of non-invasive and invasive technology. The non- invasive includes Desktop studies, Geological field mapping and Geophysical Survey whilst invasive includes prospecting boreholes for resource estimation. Prospecting will be done in interrelated phases. Alternatives will be considered once the preceding necessitate reasonable changes and adaptations.

2.8.2.3 Operational aspects of the activity

Operational aspects that have been considered for the positive implementations of the PWP. Financial arrangements, appropriate equipment available and technical skills available. The proposed work plan finances will be from Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd over the next 5 years. Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd has insured that the financial personnel to execute prospecting work programme and tools desired.

2.8.2.4 Option of not implementing the activity

Drilling is required to investigate the potential and feasibility of a resource. It also serves as a DMRE-compliant mineral resource statement. There is no potential for any future investment in a mine without the confirmation of the mineral resources, which can only be obtained by drilling. Should the prospecting right be refused, a potential coal resource development will be sterilised. The socio-economic benefit and future employment potential of mine development will also be lost if the prospecting activities are not implemented to determine the feasibility of a coal deposit that occurs within the area.

2.8.3 Details of the public participation process followed

Describe the process undertaken to consult I&APs, including public meetings and one-on-one consultation. Affected parties must be consulted, regardless of whether they attended public meetings. Information provided to affected parties must include sufficient detail of the intended operation to enable them to assess its impact on them or on the use of their land.

The Basic Assessment Report will be submitted for review to the Competent Authority (DMRE), commenting authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), landowners, surrounding property owners and other identified stakeholders (see Table 4).Comments that will be received will be recorded and will reflect in the Final Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme Report.

The following public participation activities will be conducted for the proposed project to date:

- Identification of stakeholders, including property occupiers, owners and occupiers of land adjacent to the site, municipal officials and relevant state departments. All respondents have will

added to the project database, which will be used throughout the process to inform the stakeholders of the project.

- Canvassing issues and concerns of the public and ensuring that all I & APs can comment on the application. The proposed project was announced as follows:
    - The landowner notification letters will be distributed with a registration and comment sheet, as well as the locality map, to state departments and other potential stakeholders through emails.
    - A newspaper advert was published on the local newspaper Middelburg Observer on the 17th of August 2018 giving notice to I & APs of the applicant`s intention to extract Coal in the area as well as inviting all affected parties to comment on the proposed project. The revised newspaper on the 18th of February 2022 published as an invitation for interested and affected parties to comment on the proposed project.
    - Landowners and lawful occupiers were identified, and they will be conducted.
    - A copy of the Draft Basic Assessment Report will be made available for public review for a 30-days period from the 18th of February 2022 until the 19th of March 2022
    - All comments received during the review period will be incorporated into the final BAR & EMPr.
    - Once the DMRE has decided on Environmental Authorisation, all registered I&APs will be notified of the outcome.

Windeed Search

WinDeed Database D/O Property - List

JS, 428, MPUMALANGA

Lexis® WinDeed

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

SEARCH CRITERIA			
Search Date	2022/01/27 08:58	Farm Number	428
Reference	-	Registration Division	JS
Report Print Date	2022/01/27 08:58	Portion Number	-
Farm Name	-	Remaining Extent	NO
Deeds Office	Mpumalanga	Search Source	WinDeed Database

PORTION LIST

Portion	Owner	Title Deed	Registration Date	Purchase Price (R)
0	** FOR INFO REFER TO REGISTRAR OF DEEDS **			
1	WONDERFONTEIN MILL PTY LTD			
2	UMCEBO PROP PTY LTD			
3	AVV TRUST			
4	WONDERFONTEIN BOEREVERENIGING			
5	** FOR INFO REFER TO REGISTRAR OF DEEDS **			
6	JOHAN STEELE FAMILIE TRUST			
7	CORLOUIS BOERDERYE PTY LTD			
8	WONDERFONTEIN BOEREVERENIGING			
9	TRANSNET LTD			
10	STEELE JOHANNES MARTHINUS STEPHANUS			
11	UMSIMBITHI MINING PTY LTD			
12	UMSIMBITHI MINING PTY LTD			
13	CORLOUIS BOERDERYE PTY LTD			
14	** FOR INFO REFER TO REGISTRAR OF DEEDS **			
15	** FOR INFO REFER TO			

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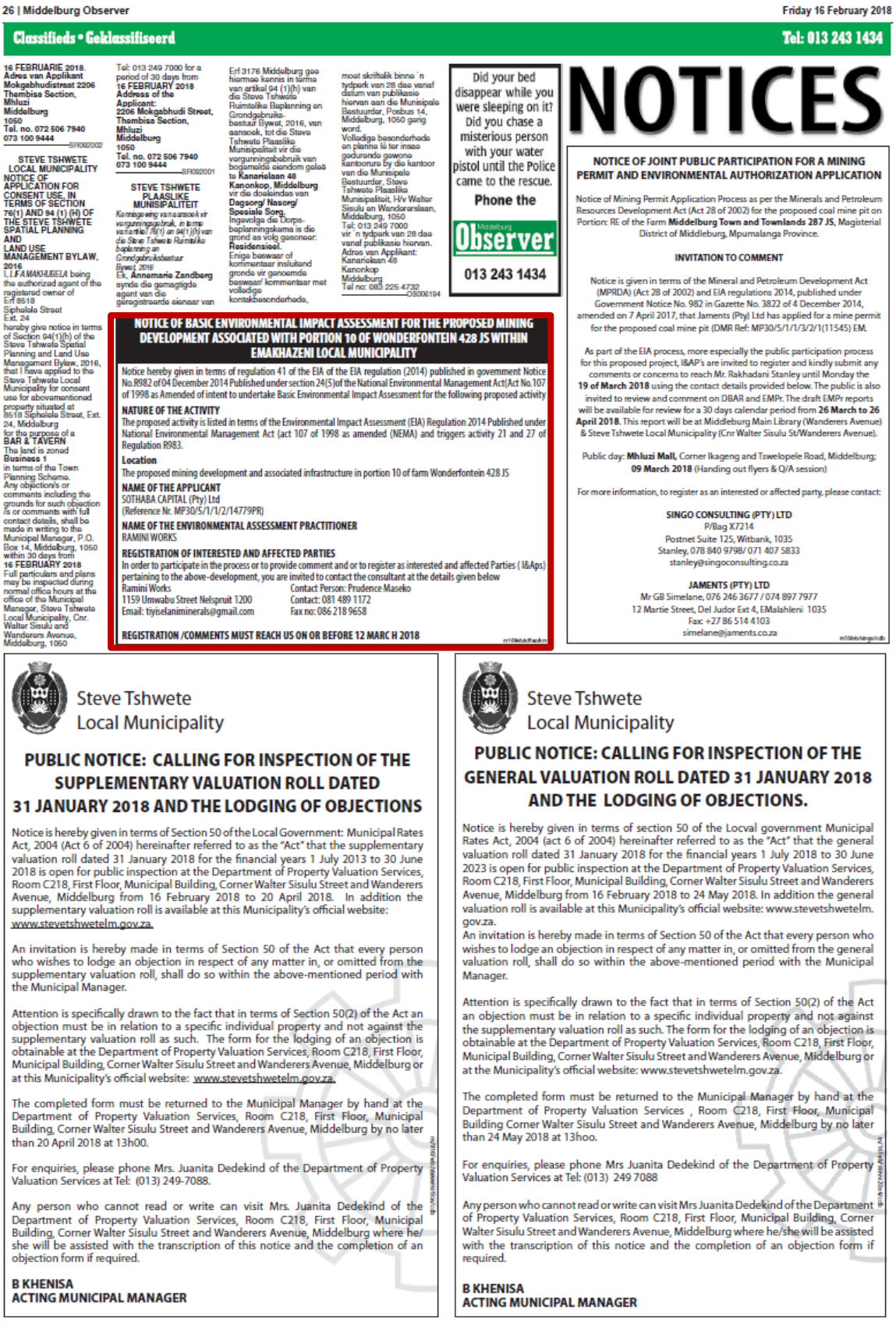
PORTION LIST				
Portion	Owner	Title Deed	Registration Date	Purchase Price (R)
	REGISTRAR OF DEEDS **			
16	EMAKHAZENI MUNICIPALITY			
17	NEDERDUITSE GEREFORMEERDE KERK VAN TRANSVAAL-BELFAST			
18	AQUA M TECHNOLOGIES PTY LTD			
19	CORLOUIS BOERDERYE PTY LTD			
20	CORLOUIS BOERDERYE PTY LTD			
21	UMSIMBITHI MINING PTY LTD			
22	CORLOUIS BOERDERYE PTY LTD			
23	** FOR INFO REFER TO REGISTRAR OF DEEDS **			
24	BRISLEY JESSE EDWARD			
25	** FOR INFO REFER TO REGISTRAR OF DEEDS **			
26	CORLOUIS BOERDERYE PTY LTD			
27	TRANSNET LTD			
28	TRANSNET LTD			
29	TRANSNET LTD			
30	AFGRI GRAIN SILO CO PTY LTD			
31	** FOR INFO REFER TO REGISTRAR OF DEEDS **			
32	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA			
33	TRANSNET SOC LTD			
34	TRANSNET SOC LTD			
35	TRANSNET SOC LTD			
37	SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY LTD			
39	SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY LTD			

PORTION LIST				
Portion	Owner	Title Deed	Registration Date	Purchase Price (R)
40	SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY LTD			
41	SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY LTD			
42	SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY LTD			
43	SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY LTD			
44	SUID-AFRIKAANSE NASIONALE PADAGENTSKAP LTD			
45	HIGHLANDS LOCAL MUNICIPALITY			
46	SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY LTD			
47	EMAKHAZENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY			
49	STEELECOAL PTY LTD			
50	UMSIMBITHI MINING PTY LTD			
53	REAL TIME INV 515 CC			
55	** FOR INFO REFER TO REGISTRAR OF DEEDS **			
57	** FOR INFO REFER TO REGISTRAR OF DEEDS **			
58	** FOR INFO REFER TO REGISTRAR OF DEEDS **			
59	** FOR INFO REFER TO REGISTRAR OF DEEDS **			
60	JOHAN STEELE FAMILIE TRUST			
61	UMSIMBITHI MINING PTY LTD			

Figure 13: Windeed results for farm Wonderfontein 428 JS (Portion 10)



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Friday 16 February 2018

Classifieds • Geklassifiseerd

Tel: 013 243 1434

16 FEBRUARIE 2018.
Adres van Applikant
Mokgabhudistraat 2206
Thembisa Section,
Mhluzi
Middelburg
1050
Tel. no. 072 506 7940
073 100 9444
SR092002

STEVE TSHWETE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CONSENT USE, IN TERMS OF SECTION 76(1) AND 94 (1) (H) OF THE STEVE TSHWETE SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT BYLAW, 2016

I, *LIFA MAKHUBELA* being the authorized agent of the registered owner of Erf 8518 Siphalala Street Ext. 24 hereby give notice in terms of Section 94(1)(h) of the Steve Tshwete Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bylaw, 2016, that I have applied to the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality for consent use for abovementioned property situated at 8518 Siphalala Street, Ext. 24, Middelburg for the purpose of a BAR & TAVERN
The land is zoned Business 1 in terms of the Town Planning Scheme.
Any objection/s or comments including the grounds for such objection /s or comments with full contact details, shall be made in writing to the Municipal Manager, P.O. Box 14, Middelburg, 1050 within 30 days from 16 FEBRUARY 2018
Full particulars and plans may be inspected during normal office hours at the office of the Municipal Manager, Steve Tshwete Local Municipality, Cnr. Walter Sisulu and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg, 1050

Tel: 013 249 7000 for a period of 30 days from 16 FEBRUARY 2018
Address of the Applicant:
2206 Mokgabhudi Street,
Thembisa Section,
Mhluzi
Middelburg
1050
Tel. no. 072 506 7940
073 100 9444
SR092001

STEVE TSHWETE PLAASLIKE MUNISIPALITEIT

Kennisgewing van aansoek vir vergunningsgebruik, in terme van artikel 76(1) en 94(1)(h) van die Steve Tshwete Ruimtelike beplanning en Grondgebruikbestuur Bywet, 2016

Ek, **Annemarie Zandberg** synde die gemagtigde agent van die geregistreerde eienaar van Erf 3176 Middelburg gee hiermee kennis in terme van artikel 94 (1)(h) van die Steve Tshwete Ruimtelike Beplanning en Grondgebruiksbestuur Bywet, 2016, van aansoek, tot die Steve Tshwete Plaaslike Munisipaliteit vir die vergunningsgebruik van bogenoemde eiendom gelee te **Kanariolaan 48 Kanonkop, Middelburg** vir die doeleindes van **Dagsorg/ Nasorg/ Spesiale Sorg.**
Ingevolge die Dorpsbeplanningskema is die grond as volg gesoneer: **Residensieel.**
Enige besware of kommentaar insluitend gronde vir genoemde besware/ kommentaar met volledige kontakbesonderhede, moet skriftelik binne `n tydperk van 28 dae vanaf datum van publikasie hiervan aan die Munisipale Bestuurder, Posbus 14, Middelburg, 1050 gerig word.
Volledige besonderhede en planne lê ter insae gedurende gewone kantoorure by die kantoor van die Munisipale Bestuurder, Steve Tshwete Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, Hv Walter Sisulu en Wandererslaan, Middelburg, 1050
Tel: 013 249 7000
vir `n tydperk van 28 dae vanaf publikasie hiervan.
Adres van Applikant:
Kanariolaan 48
Kanonkop
Middelburg
Tel no: 083 225 4732
OS006194

NOTICES

NOTICE OF BASIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINING DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PORTION 10 OF WONDERFONTEIN 428 JS WITHIN EMAKHAZENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Notice hereby given in terms of regulation 41 of the EIA of the EIA regulation (2014) published in government Notice No.R982 of 04 December 2014 Published under section 24(5)of the National Environmental Management Act(Act No.107 of 1998 as Amended of intent to undertake Basic Environmental Impact Assessment for the following proposed activity

NATURE OF THE ACTIVITY
The proposed activity is listed in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation 2014 Published under National Environmental Management Act (act 107 of 1998 as amended (NEMA) and triggers activity 21 and 27 of Regulation R983.

Location
The proposed mining development and associated infrastructure in portion 10 of farm Wonderfontein 428 JS

NAME OF THE APPLICANT
SOTHABA CAPITAL (Pty) Ltd
(Reference Nr. MP30/5/1/1/2/14779PR)

NAME OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER
RAMINI WORKS

REGISTRATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES
In order to participate in the process or to provide comment and or to register as interested and affected Parties (I&Aps) pertaining to the above-development, you are invited to contact the consultant at the details given below

Ramini Works
1159 Umwabu Street Nelspruit 1200
Email: tiyiselaniminerals@gmail.com
Contact Person: Prudence Maseko
Contact: 081 489 1172
Fax no: 086 218 9658

REGISTRATION /COMMENTS MUST REACH US ON OR BEFORE 12 MARC H 2018

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

Notice of Mining Permit Application Process as per the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002) for the proposed coal mine pit on Portion: RE of the Farm **Middelburg Town and Townlands 287 JS**, Magisterial District of Middleburg, Mpumalanga Province.

INVITATION TO COMMENT

Notice is given in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Development Act (MPRDA) (Act 28 of 2002) and EIA regulations 2014, published under Government Notice No. 982 in Gazette No. 3822 of 4 December 2014, amended on 7 April 2017, that Jaments (Pty) Ltd has applied for a mine permit for the proposed coal mine pit (DMR Ref: MP30/5/1/1/3/2/1(11545) EM.

As part of the EIA process, more especially the public participation process for this proposed project, I&AP's are invited to register and kindly submit any comments or concerns to reach Mr. Rakhadani Stanley until Monday the **19 of March 2018** using the contact details provided below. The public is also invited to review and comment on DBAR and EMPr. The draft EMPr reports will be available for review for a 30 days calendar period from **26 March to 26 April 2018.** This report will be at Middleburg Main Library (Wanderers Avenue) & Steve Tshwete Local Municipality (Cnr Walter Sisulu St/Wanderers Avenue).

Public day: **Mhluzi Mall,** Corner Ikageng and Tswelopele Road, Middelburg; **09 March 2018** (Handing out flyers & Q/A session)

For more information, to register as an interested or affected party, please contact:

SINGO CONSULTING (PTY) LTD
P/Bag X7214
Postnet Suite 125, Witbank, 1035
Stanley, 078 840 9798/ 071 407 5833
stanley@singoconsulting.co.za

JAMENTS (PTY) LTD
Mr GB Simelane, 076 246 3677 / 074 897 7977
12 Martie Street, Del Judor Ext 4, EMalahleni 1035
Fax: +27 86 514 4103
simelane@jaments.co.za

Steve Tshwete Local Municipality

PUBLIC NOTICE: CALLING FOR INSPECTION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY VALUATION ROLL DATED 31 JANUARY 2018 AND THE LODGING OF OBJECTIONS

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 50 of the Local Government: Municipal Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004) hereinafter referred to as the "Act" that the supplementary valuation roll dated 31 January 2018 for the financial years 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2018 is open for public inspection at the Department of Property Valuation Services, Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg from 16 February 2018 to 20 April 2018. In addition the supplementary valuation roll is available at this Municipality's official website: www.stevetshwetelm.gov.za.

An invitation is hereby made in terms of Section 50 of the Act that every person who wishes to lodge an objection in respect of any matter in, or omitted from the supplementary valuation roll, shall do so within the above-mentioned period with the Municipal Manager.

Attention is specifically drawn to the fact that in terms of Section 50(2) of the Act an objection must be in relation to a specific individual property and not against the supplementary valuation roll as such. The form for the lodging of an objection is obtainable at the Department of Property Valuation Services, Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg or at this Municipality's official website: www.stevetshwetelm.gov.za.

The completed form must be returned to the Municipal Manager by hand at the Department of Property Valuation Services, Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg by no later than 20 April 2018 at 13h00.

For enquiries, please phone Mrs. Juanita Dedekind of the Department of Property Valuation Services at Tel: (013) 249-7088.

Any person who cannot read or write can visit Mrs. Juanita Dedekind of the Department of Property Valuation Services, Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg where he/she will be assisted with the transcription of this notice and the completion of an objection form if required.

B KHENISA
ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Steve Tshwete Local Municipality

PUBLIC NOTICE: CALLING FOR INSPECTION OF THE GENERAL VALUATION ROLL DATED 31 JANUARY 2018 AND THE LODGING OF OBJECTIONS.

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 50 of the Locval government Municipal Rates Act, 2004 (act 6 of 2004) hereinafter referred to as the "Act" that the general valuation roll dated 31 January 2018 for the financial years 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2023 is open for public inspection at the Department of Property Valuation Services, Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg from 16 February 2018 to 24 May 2018. In addition the general valuation roll is available at this Municipality's official website: www.stevetshwetelm.gov.za.
An invitation is hereby made in terms of Section 50 of the Act that every person who wishes to lodge an objection in respect of any matter in, or omitted from the general valuation roll, shall do so within the above-mentioned period with the Municipal Manager.

Attention is specifically drawn to the fact that in terms of Section 50(2) of the Act an objection must be in relation to a specific individual property and not against the supplementary valuation roll as such. The form for the lodging of an objection is obtainable at the Department of Property Valuation Services, Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg or at the Municipality's official website: www.stevetshwetelm.gov.za.

The completed form must be returned to the Municipal Manager by hand at the Department of Property Valuation Services , Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg by no later than 24 May 2018 at 13hoo.

For enquiries, please phone Mrs Juanita Dedekind of the Department of Property Valuation Services at Tel: (013) 249 7088

Any person who cannot read or write can visit Mrs Juanita Dedekind of the Department of Property Valuation Services, Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg where he/she will be assisted with the transcription of this notice and the completion of an objection form if required.

B KHENISA
ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Figure 14: Proof of newspaper Publication by TPR Mining Resources 16th of February 2018. (Pty) Ltd (shown in red).

Die groot groep manne en vroue van die verskillende noodgroepe, GPF, sekuriteitsfirmas en polisie wat aan die massapatrollie deelgeneem het.

Samewerking 'merkwaardig' tydens patrollie

Die samewerking tussen al die betrokkenes tydens 'n massapatrollie Vrydagaand en -nag, kan net as "merkwaardig" beskou word.

So sê Marnus Uys (skakelbeampte, Noodroep Radiogroep, Sektor 3).

"Dit was ongelooflik om te sien hoe almal saamstaan met net een doel voor oë: om misdaad in ons dorp te bekamp! Daar was nog nooit so 'n patrollie nie. Die atmosfeer was net anders. Dit is ongelooflik hoe almal saamgewerk het."

Marnus vertel dat almal Vrydag om 17:00 by die Middelburg Polisiestasie byeen gekom het vir die patrollie. Later die aand het die groepe weer by die Midwater sentrum byeen gekom vir 'n opvolgpatrollie in die nag.

Buiten die Noodroep Radiogroep Sektor 2 en polisie, was daar ook lede van die gemeenskapspolisiëringsforum, die Sektor 4 radiogroep, Afriforum en reaksielede van CSC Tactical en ADT Sekuriteit.

Almal het in 'n konvooi reg deur die dorp beweeg.

Marnus sê hulle het onder andere die winkels in die Sentrale Sakegebied besoek, waar verskeie mense gewaarsku is wat in die winkels na-ure was. "Toe ons later weer by hulle verby gery het, was hulle nie meer daar nie."

Die grootste probleme waarmee hulle te doene gehad het, was mense wat bestuur het terwyl hulle onder die invloed van drank was.

"Daar is 'n paar dronkbestuurders voorgekeer en gewaarsku. As hulle almal gearresteer sou word, sou die helfte van Middelburg Maandag in die hof gewees het," het Marnus tong in die kies gesê.

Hy weet dat die polisie die aand een persoon gearresteer het, maar hy was nie deel van die groep daar betrokke nie en weet nie waarvoor die verdagte aangekeer is nie.

Dit was vir hom opmerklik dat hulle nie een dwelmverslaafde op straat gekry het nie.

"Ons het twee patrollies gehad. Een vroegaand en toe later die nag. Ek dink die woord het só vinnig versprei na die vroegaand patrollie dat hulle almal gaan wegkruip het."

Marnus sê dit is nou belangriker as ooit dat alle noodgroepe en organisasies saam met die polisie en sekuriteitsfirmas moet werk om misdaad in die dorp af te bring.

"Ons weet dat besigheidsinbrake in die industriële gebied die afgelope tyd weer begin toeneem het. Al hoe ons die misdadigers gaan weghou, as ons meer en meer patrollies hou om hierdie bendes uit ons dorp te jaag."

Wieldiewe bring eie bakstene

Wieldiewe het hul eie bakstene saamgevat toe hulle Vrydag in die vroeë oggendure 'n sleepwa se wiele gesteel het.

Mnr. Danie Boshoff, eienaar Odds & All Pandwinkel (Jeppestraat), sê na aanleiding van beweging wat gesien is op CCTV videomateriaal, het die diewe tussen 02:30 en 04:30 op die erf rondbeweeg. Hulle kon egter nie duidelik sien hoeveel hulle was nie.

Die boewe het oor die palissade heining geklouter en 'n sleepwa, wat in die erf agter toegesluit was, se wiele afgehaal.

Wat hulle dronkslaan, is dat die boewe hul eie bakstene gebring het. "Dit is beslis nie van die bakstene wat op die erf is nie."

Die diewe het ook nie genoeg bakstene gehad om die sleepwa albei kante op bakstene te sit nie en daar is net aan die een kant stene gesit.

Met personeel se aankoms by die werk, het hulle die sleepwa gevind wat so skeef staan.

•Mnr. Boshoff sê dit gaan hom R11 000 kos om die wiele te vervang.

Die wieldiewe het hul eie bakstene saamgebring, maar net die een kant van die sleepwa op die bakstene gesit nadat hulle die wiele afgehaal het.

Have you seen Gracious?

The family of Gracious Mangata (21) are appealing to residents to help them.

Gracious went missing last week Thursday. He was last spotted selling clothes at the Iraq Taxi Rank on the same day.

He was wearing black Adidas shorts, a red T-shirt and sandals.

His family are desperate to find him and take him to a rehabilitation centre.

Anyone that might know where Gracious is can contact Victor Moraba on 082 706 1504 or take him to a police station.

Gracious Mangata.

AfriForum skenk yskas aan ouetehuis

Die AfriForum-tak in Middelburg het 'n nuwe yskas aan die SAVF-tehuis vir bejaardes geskenk.

Hierdie skenking is gemaak nadat een van die ouetehuis se yskaste gebreek het. Die inwoners se medikasie word in dié yskas gehou.

Tehuise kry tans baie swaar weens die swak ekonomie en die hoë kostes verbonde om mense voltyds te versorg, daarom is AfriForum om hulp genader.

"Hierdie yskas verrig 'n belangrike taak vir die tehuis en ons is dankbaar dat ons die geleentheid gegee is om te kan help," sê Vic Boshoff, voorsitter van AfriForum se Middelburg-tak.

Sluit vandag nog aan by hierdie AfriForum-tak: SMS "Middelburg" na 45340 (R1).

Vic Boshoff, Mark Salzwedel en CJ Uys by die nuwe yskas.

DNA tests conducted on unclaimed bodies

The 10 unclaimed bodies at the Middelburg State Mortuary still remain unidentified.

DNA tests were conducted to determine the identity of the unknown deceased, and samples were taken to a lab in Pretoria.

The results are still outstanding.

If the families of the deceased don't come forward, the state will conduct pauper's burials.

Six of the deceased were hit by vehicles and killed. They have been in the mortuary for more than six months.

Residents who have missing loved ones are urged to visit the Middelburg Police or the Middelburg Forensic Pathology Department.

INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT IN RESPECT OF PORTION 10 OF THE FARM WONDERFONTEIN 428 JS SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF BELFAST (DMRE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/2/14779 PR).

Application for Prospecting Right: Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd received an acceptance Letter for Prospecting Right (DMRE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/2/14779 PR) for the Prospecting of Coal on Portion 10 of the farm Wonderfontein 428 JS, situated under the Magisterial District of Belfast in the Mpumalanga Province.

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) (Act 28 of 2002) and EIA regulations 2014, published under Government Notice No. 982 in Gazette No. 3822 of 8 December 2014, amended on 7 April 2017, which requires that Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) be notified of Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd's intention to obtain a Prospecting Right for the above-mentioned mineral.

INVITATION TO COMMENT

As part of the Public Participation Process (PPP) for this proposed prospecting project, Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to review and comment on the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) and Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr). The Draft BAR & EMPr will be available for review for 30 days' calendar period from Friday the 18th of February 2022 until Saterday the 19th of March 2022. The Draft BAR & EMPr will be available at eMakhazeni Public Library, (Scheeper Street, Belfast, 1100), and a soft copy upon request from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd using the detailed EAP's contact's below, via emails; Dropbox link; Google drive; WeTransfer, etc.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER AND CLIENT DETAILS:

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Office No.: 870, 5 Balalaika Street, Tasbet Park Ext 2, eMalahleni (Witbank), 1040.
Contact person: Ms Takalani Rakuambo
Tel No.: +27 13 692 0041
Fax No.: +27 86 514 4103
Cell No.: +27 82 767 4011
Email: takalani@singoconsulting.co.za
Website: https://www.singoconsulting.co.za/

Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd.
Office Address: Office D1 Groundfloor, President Park, Jeneatte Street, Del Judor, 1034
Contact Person: Lucky Sambo
Cell: +27 71 448 9424
Fax No: +27 86 218 9658
Email: lucky@sothabacapital.co.za

INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT IN RESPECT OF PORTION OF PORTION 10 OF THE FARM WONDERFONTEIN 428 JS SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF BELFAST (DMRE REF: MP 30/5/1/3/2/11846 MP).

Application for Mining Permit: Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd received an acceptance Letter for Mining Permit (DMRE REF: MP 30/5/1/3/2/11846 MP) for the extraction of Coal on Portion of Portion 10 of the Farm Wonderfontein 428 JS, situated under the Magisterial District of Belfast in the Mpumalanga Province.

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) (Act 28 of 2002) and EIA regulations 2014, published under Government Notice No. 982 in Gazette No. 3822 of 8 December 2014, amended on 7 April 2017, which requires that Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) be notified of Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd's intention to obtain a Mining Permit for the above-mentioned mineral.

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Email: takalani@singoconsulting.co.za
Website: https://www.singoconsulting.co.za/

Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd.
Office Address: Office D1 Groundfloor, President Park, Jeneatte Street, Del Judor, 1034
Contact Person: Lucky Sambo
Cell: +27 71 448 9424
Fax No: +27 86 218 9658
Email: lucky@sothabacapital.co.za

Figure 15: Proof of Revised newspaper Publication by Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd 18th of February 2022. (Pty) Ltd (shown in red).

The following have been identified as I&Aps:

Table 4: Identified key stakeholders.

Names of I&Aps	Organization	Position
Rhulani Chavalala	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Assistant Resource Auditor
Vusi Khoza	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	Official
Seani Nevondo	Department of water and sanitation	Official
Alucia Maifo	Department of Environmental Affairs	official
Fakqude Oq	Mpumalanga Provincial Government	Official
Doreen Sithole	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development	Official
Eskom General Email: 'wayleavesmou@eskom.co.za'	ESKOM	Enquiry database
Yuza Chabalala	Transnet	Official
Steele Johannes Marthinus Stephanus		Landowner
Oliver J	SANRAL	Official

Details of the public participation process followed

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

Public Participation Process was conducted by TPR Mining Resources (Pty) Ltd on the 17th of August 2018 and further consultation was done by Singo consulting (Pty) Ltd as a continuation of the project.

Summary of issues raised by I&APs

Complete the table summarising comments and issues raised, and reaction to those responses.

Table 5: Summary of issues raised during the public comment period.

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted		Date Comments Received	Issued Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
AFFECTED PARTIES					
Landowners/s					
Steele Johannes Marthinus Stephanus					
Adjacent Landowners					
Lawful occupiers of the land					
Local Municipality					

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted		Date Comments Received	Issued Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
Councillor					
District Municipality					
Community					
Organs of state (Responsible for infrastructure that may be affected Roads Department, Eskom, Telkom, DWA					

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted		Date Comments Received	Issued Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
TRANSNET delivering freight reliably					
SANRAL SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY SOC LTD					
water & sanitation Department: Water and Sanitation REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA					
agriculture, land reform & rural development Department: Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA					

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted		Date Comments Received	Issued Raised	EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant	Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated
rural development & land reform Department: Rural Development and Land Reform REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA					
Mpumalanga TOURISM AND PARKS AGENCY					
OTHER INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES					

2.9 The environmental attributes associated with the alternatives

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

2.9.2 Baseline environment

Describe the environment's current geographical, physical, biological, socio- economic and cultural character.

2.9.2.3 Topography

The proposed prospecting area is characterized by flat topography with no hills or mountains as shown on the topography map below. the contour lines are further to each other, and the slope of the land is gentle. Water can flow in the project area from the north north-easterly direction to the south south-westerly direction down the slope to the depression, for example, according to the contour lines.

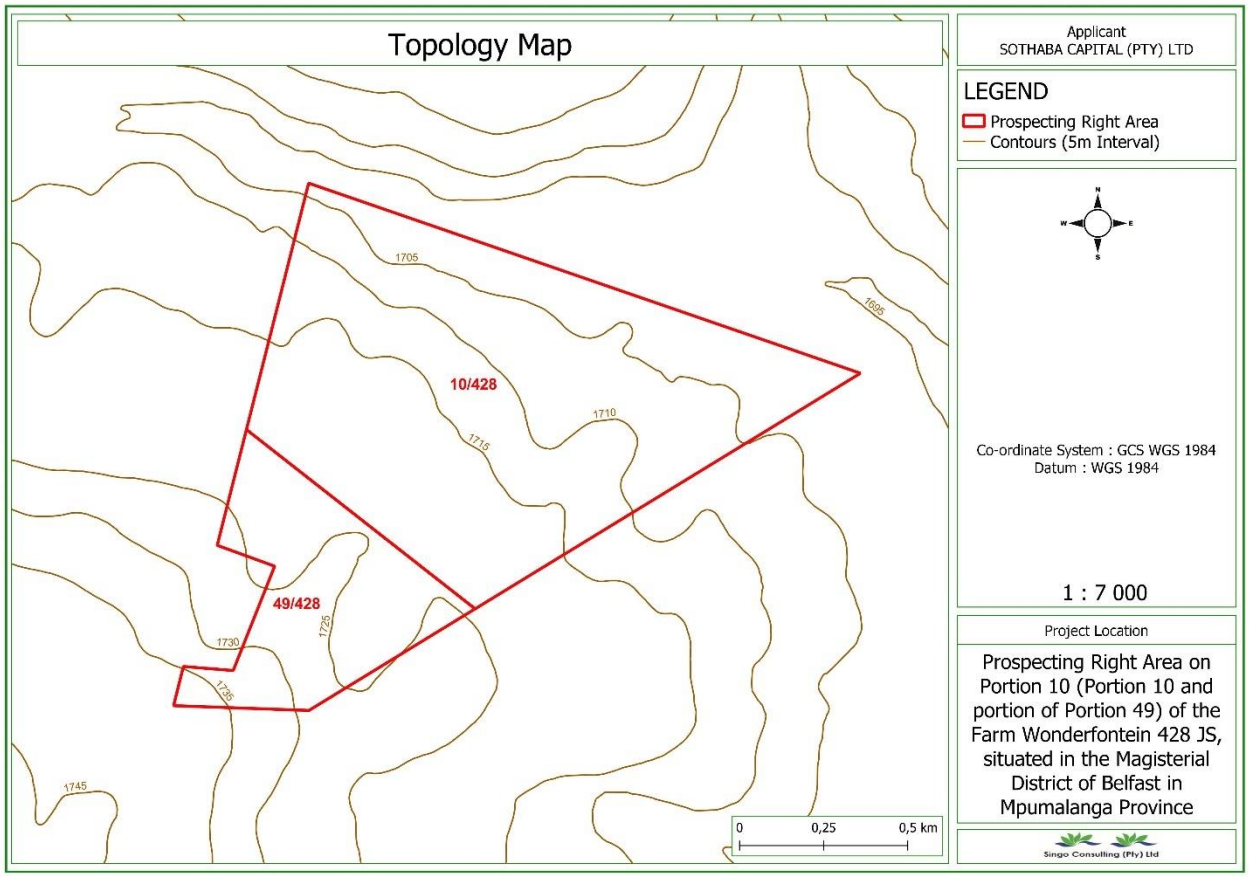


Figure 16: Topographic map of the proposed project area.

2.9.2.4 Soil types

Soil study was undertaken by a specialist at Singo consulting as attached on Appendix.
mining prospecting area is largely covered with Association of Classes 1 to 4: Undifferentiated structureless soils.
The Freely drained, structureless soils can be defined based on their soil depth, Soil Drainage and erodibility.

Soil depth

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

Soil Drainage

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

Erodibility

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

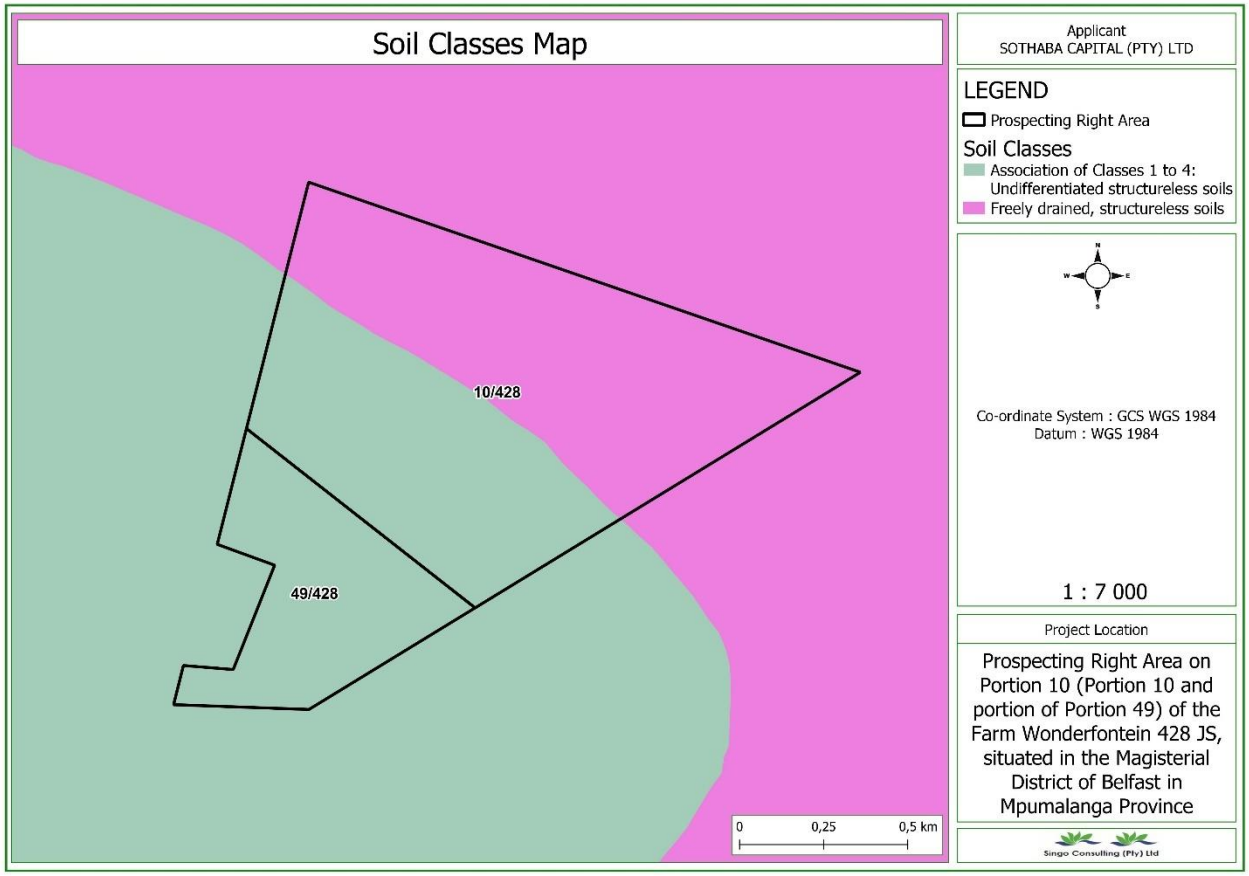


Figure 17 : Soil type map of the proposed project area.

Figure 18: Pictorial depiction of soil type in the project area.

2.9.2.5 Geology

Witbank Coalfield

The Witbank Coalfield is a basin like feature that extends from Brakpan in the West through to Belfast in the East. The northern boundary is the sub-crop against the pre-Karoo basement rocks of predominantly the Waterberg sandstones and the south is a prominent pre-Karoo basement ridge called the Smithfield ridge. The basin was formed in the shallow cratonic paralic environment with slow but consistent subsidence during the late Carboniferous and early Permian. This basin was first exploited before the beginning of the 20th Century in the Brakpan (Apex Mines region) and has been the focus of concerted exploration and exploitation since. The basin is the type area for the

multiple Seam deposit type with the development of five major Seam horizons which may in places be composite Seams. The major controls on the development of the coal are proximity to undulations of the "basement" topography, through erosion channeling and sediment influx into swamp beds and finally erosion of the current erosion surface. The primarily economic coal Seams have been the No. 2 Seam, The No. 4 and No. 4 Lower Seam and in places the No. 5 Seam. Structurally the coal horizons are undeformed with each displaying a very slight dip to the south east of less than a degree and minor discrete faulting events that have a southwest to northeast trend of graben features and other minor faulting events. The most distinctive post-depositional feature is the intrusion of dolerites related to the Lesotho Basalts that have resulted in a variety of sills and dykes of various ages. The most prominent of the dykes in the area is the Ogies dyke a 12 to 20m thick essentially vertical intrusion with an east-west strike. The No. 4 Dolerite sill, a 20 to 70m thick multiple flow event, has a preferential intrusion horizon above the No. 5 coal Seam, but in places it transgresses through the coal bearing strata to the pre-Karoo basement and forms in other places a barrier to erosion. The large amount of exploitation in the region has resulted in the development of an efficient coal transportation infrastructure that is now resulting in previously uneconomic coal Seams such as the No. 1 and No. 2 Lower coal Seams becoming economic propositions.

Operations and Projects within the Witbank Coalfield include:

The proposed project is located within the Karoo Super Group. The proposed prospecting area is characterised by the sediments of the Ecca Formation of the Karoo Super Group. This formation consists of shale, sandstone, conglomerate and grift. The

The project area is within the Witbank coalfield which is hosted within the Karoo Super Group. The proposed prospecting area is characterised by consolidated sedimentary layers of the Karoo Supergroup. It consists mainly of sandstone, shale and coal beds of the Vryheid Formation of the Ecca Group and is underlain by the Dwyka Formation of the Karoo Supergroup. The Karoo sediments again are underlain at depth by felsitic lavas of the Selons River Formations of the Rooiberg Group and granite from the Lebowa Granite Suite of the Bushveld Complex. The Ecca Group, which is part of the Karoo Supergroup, comprises of sediments deposited in shallow marine and fluvio-deltaic environments with coal accumulated as peat in swamps and marches associated with these environments. The sandstone and coal layers are normally reasonable aquifers, while the shale serves as aquitards. Several layered aquifers perched on the relative impermeable shale are common in such sequences. The Dwyka Formation comprises consolidated products of glaciation (with high amounts of clay) and is normally considered to be an aquiclude. The generally horizontally disposed sediments of the Karoo Supergroup are typically undulating with a gentle regional dip to the south.

The coal succession occurs within the Permian-age Vryheid Formation of the Ecca Group, which overlies the Dwyka Group. The two stratigraphic units occur within the Karoo Supergroup. The sediments of the Karoo Supergroup were deposited on an irregular pre-Karoo basement, which to some extent influenced the distribution of the overlying strata and coal Seams.

The primary coal Seam development is on the No. 2 Seam. Due to the proximity to the northern edge of the Witbank Basin, the primary control on the coal development is the current weathering surface. Therefore the deposit is divided by a perennial stream into two resource blocks under two distinct spurs in the surface topography. The Karoo Sequence in the area is represented by the Dwyka Formation and the Middle Ecca with little or no lower Ecca Development. The Middle Ecca sequence of coal horizons interbedded with sediments is highly truncated due to erosion with only very minor areas where the full sequence is developed. The No. 2 Seam dips gently to the south. The limit of weathering intersection with the top of the No. 2 Seam has been taken as the limit of potential. Although there is no indication of any faulting from the borehole information, there are potential intrusions of dolerite dykes that are indicated by the airborne magnetics that were done over the area. In addition, the regional aero-magnetic compilation done for Coal tech 2020 indicates that there is a regional North-South dyke trend in the region. This is borne out by the dry ash free volatile content which is low in some three boreholes in the centre of the project area; 48 of the 381 boreholes predominantly in the far southwest of the project area have dolerite logged in the borehole descriptions. This is generally the No. 4 Dolerite sill which forms a cap in most of the high lying areas.

The coal horizons developed consist of the No. 1 Seam which is sporadically developed occurring in 65 boreholes with an average thickness of 0.48m at an average depth of 35m. The No. 2 Seam is consistently developed except in the areas where it has been eroded and has an average thickness of 2.79m at an average depth of 30.41m. The No. 3 Seam is also sporadically developed due to erosion and has an average thickness of 0.60m at an average depth of 18.05m.

The No. 2 Seam is a sub-bituminous to bituminous coal with an average A grade practical yield of 53% and middlings yield of 21 MJ/kg product of 28%.

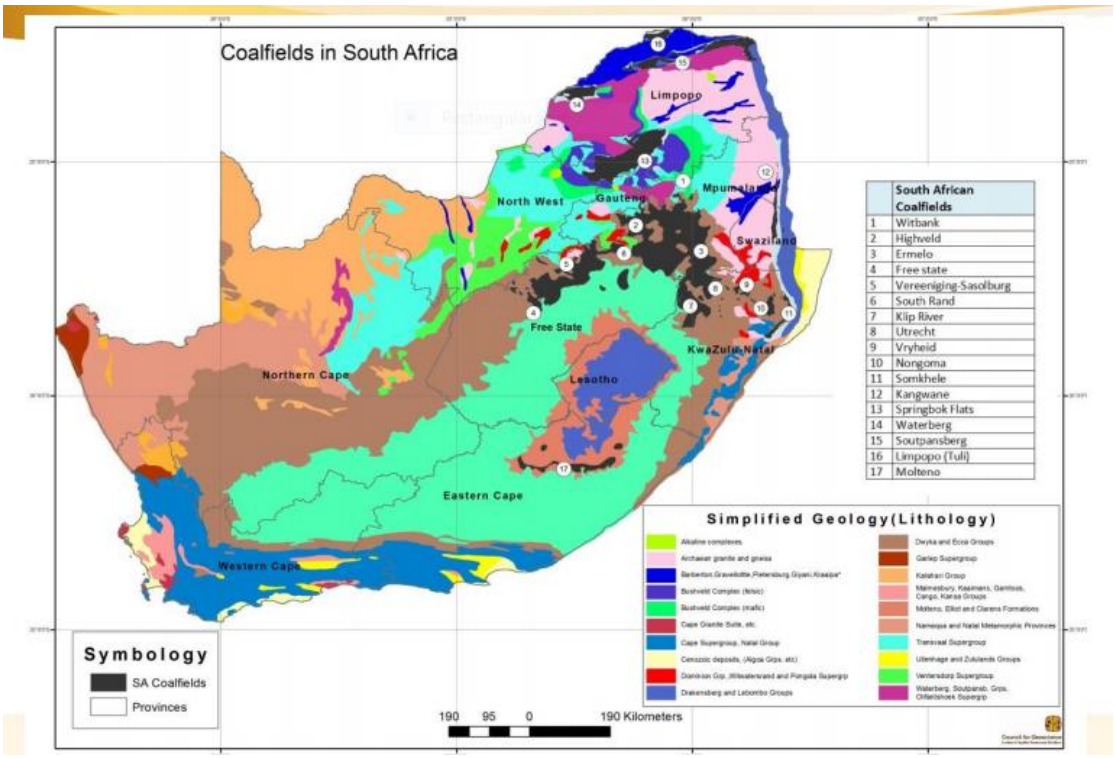


Figure 19: Coalfield map of South Africa.

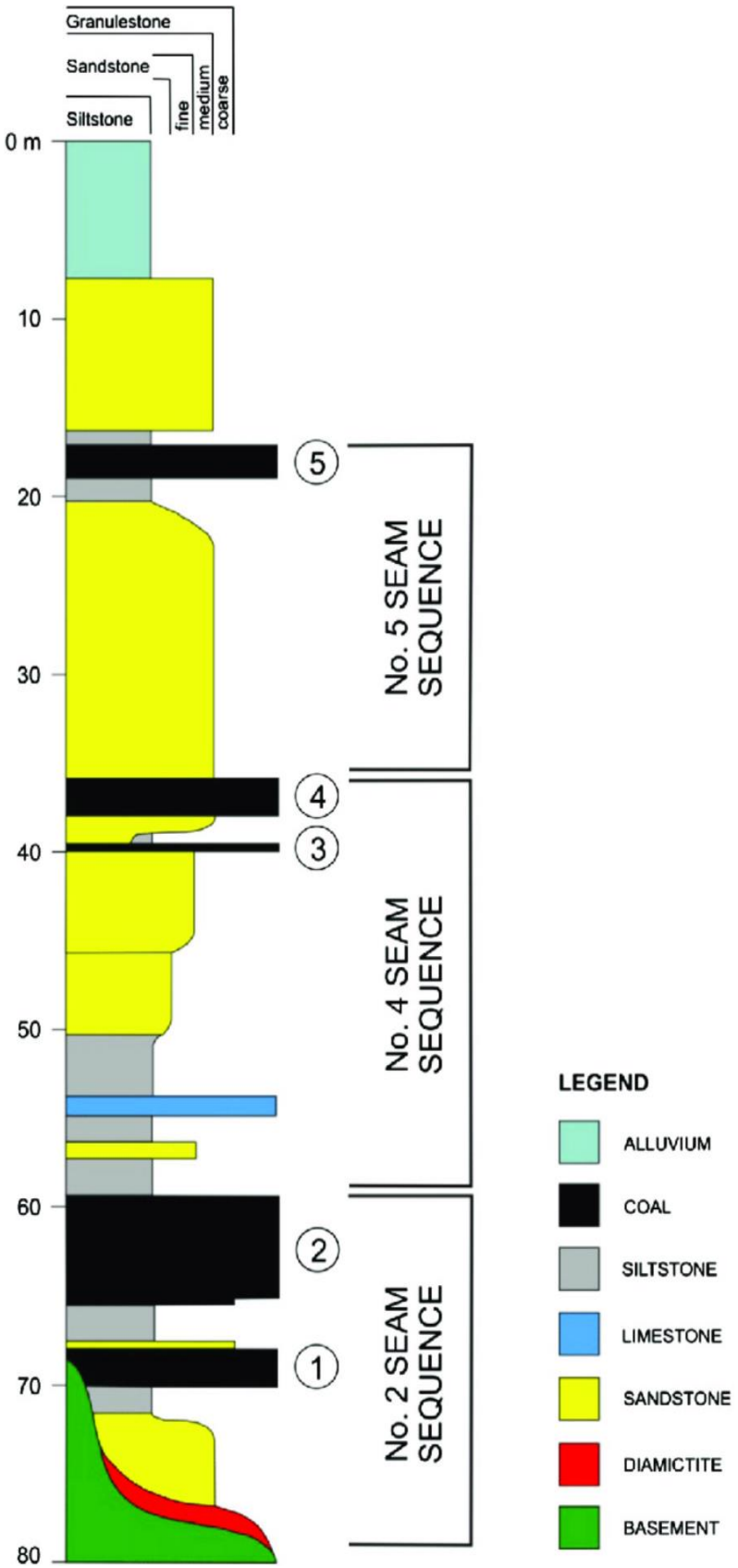


Figure 20: Stratigraphic column of the Witbank coalfield.

- **Local Geology**

According to the geological map of the project area below, it can be observed that the area is underlain by the Vryheid Formation which forms part of the Ecca Group within the Karoo Supergroup. The Vryheid Formation is composed of shales, sandstones, and coal seams.

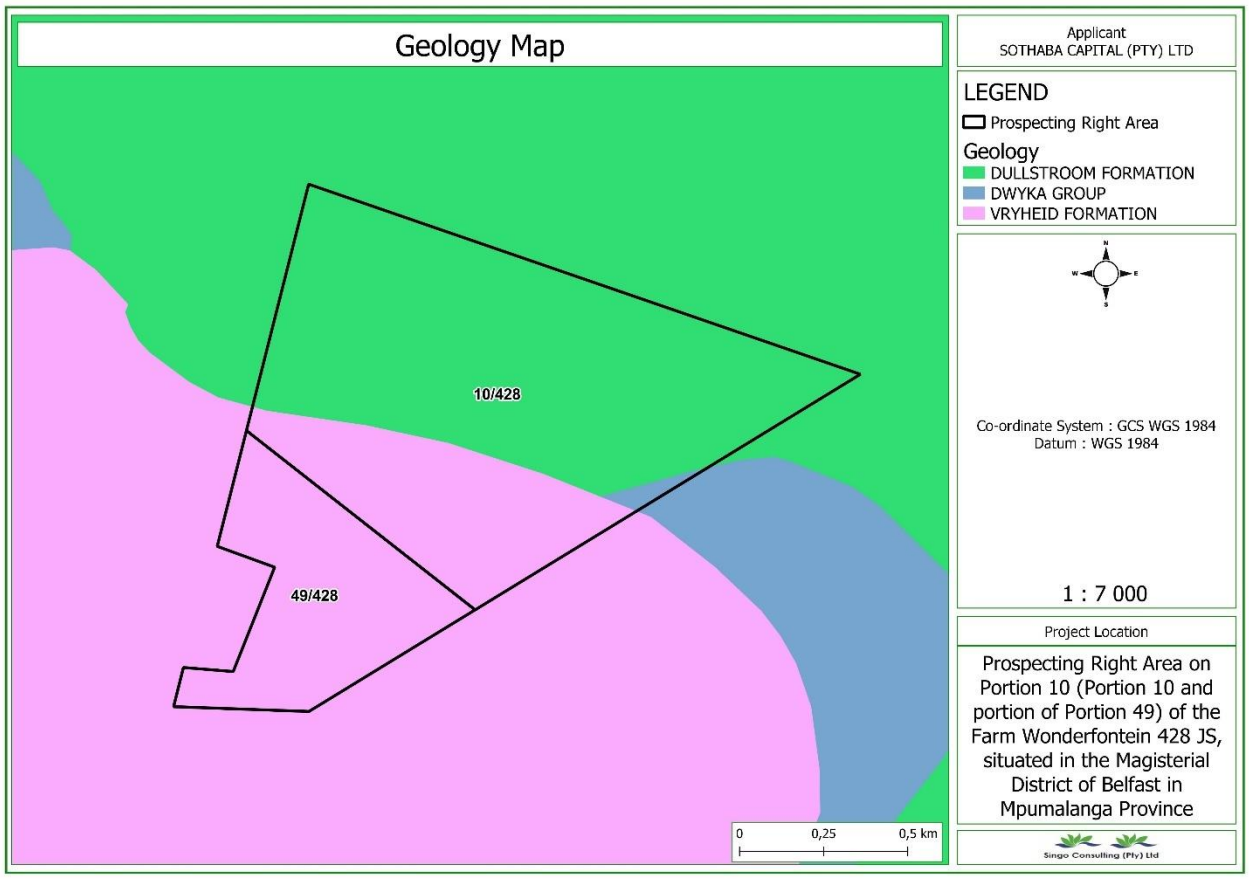


Figure 21: Geological Map of the project area.

2.9.2.6 Climate

The climate of Belfast is an oceanic subtropical highland one. The climate is classified as Cwb by Köppen-Geiger system. The average temperature of Belfast for the year is 14.4 °C. January is the warmest month of the year with an average of 18.2 °C. The coolest month of the year is June with an average of 8.8 °C. The mean annual rainfall is between 601 – 800 mm. July is the driest month with only 5.1 mm of rainfall with January's precipitation reaching the peak of an average of 162.6 mm.

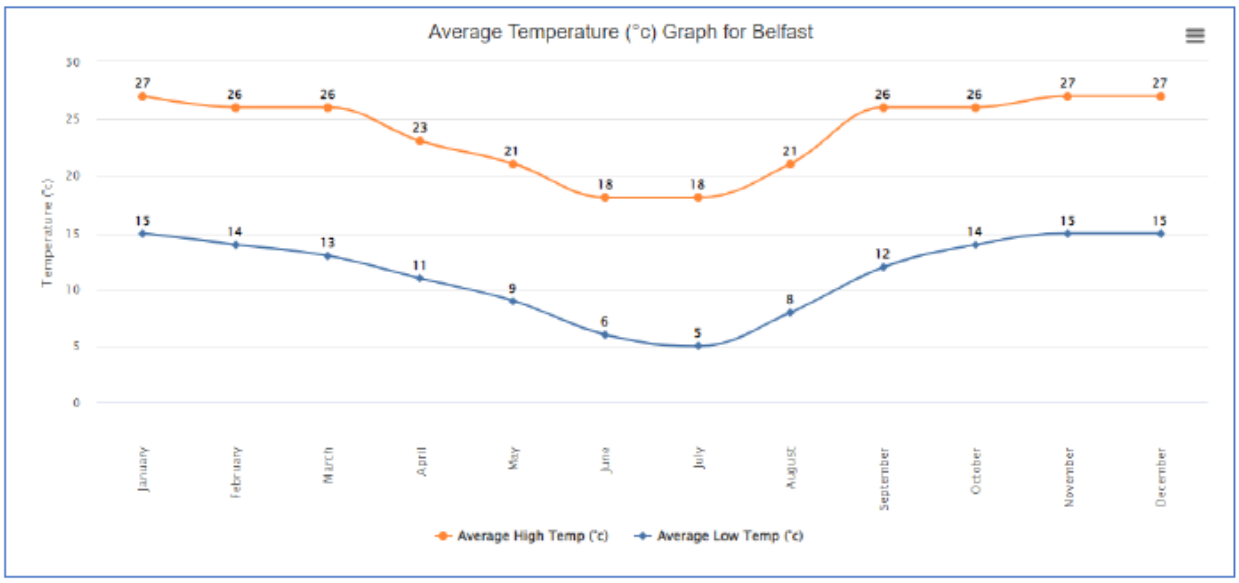


Figure 22: Average Temperature graph for Belfast.

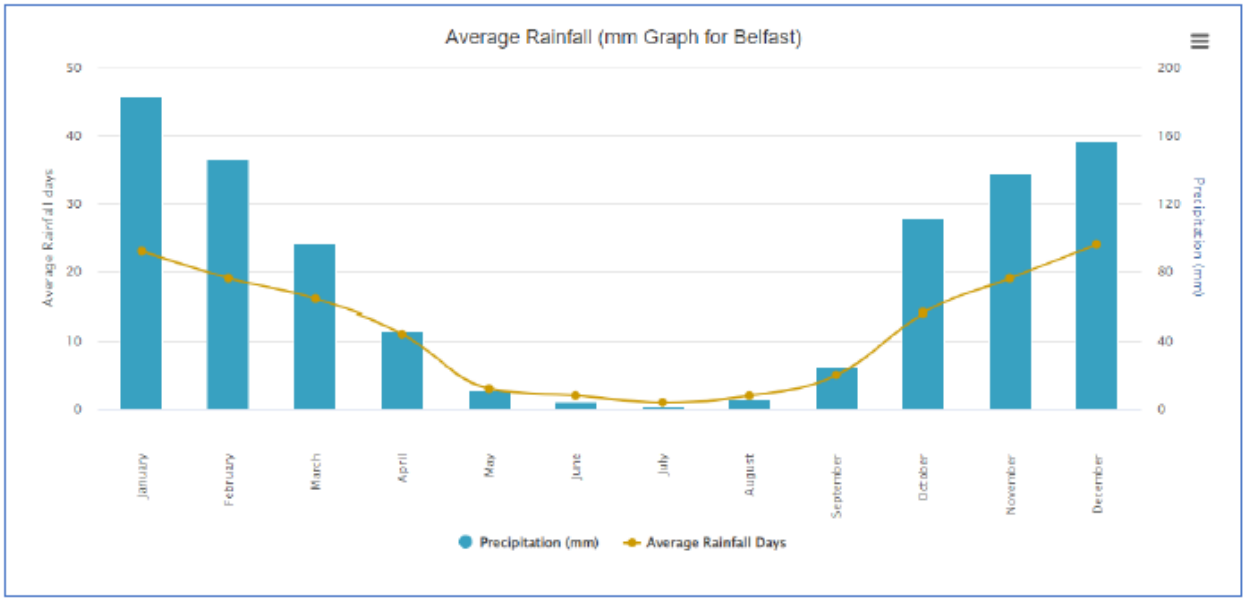


Figure 23: Average Rainfall graph for Belfast.

2.9.2.7 Surface & Ground Water Resources

Groundwater

Hydrology study was undertaken by a specialist at Singo consulting as attached on Appendix. Hydrological map illustrating possible surface water bodies that can be found within and around the project area. There are no water bodies that exists within the mining prospecting, but there are water bodies near the mining prospecting in which the mining activities will be monitored to ensure that these activities do not damage these water bodies. The water bodies will be buffered with a buffer of 100m.

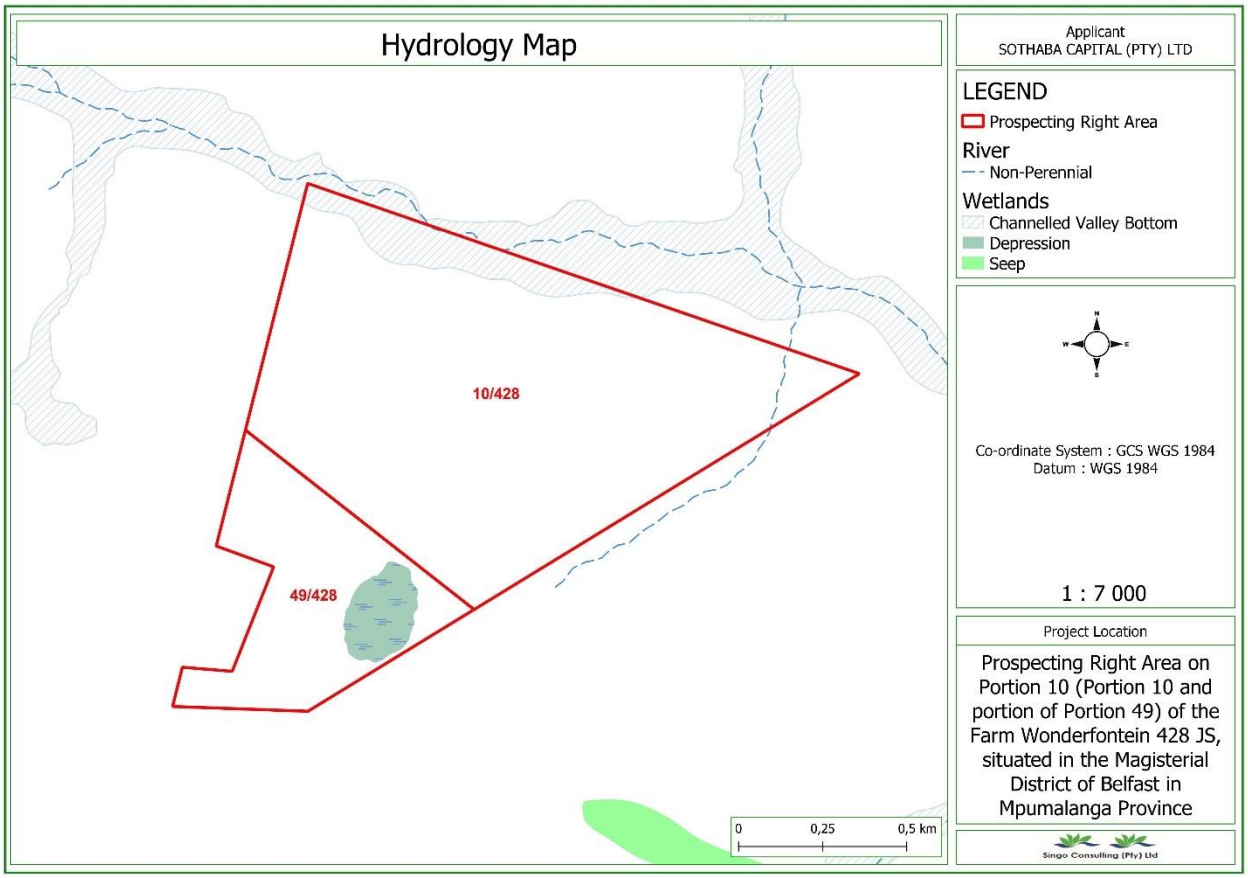


Figure 24: Hydrology map of the project area.

2.9.2.8 Critical biodiversity areas

The prospecting area is situated in a heavily or moderately modified and other natural see map below. The prospecting area is heavily modified transformed area, biodiversity function has been lost to the point that they are not worth considering for conservation. There are no critical species will be affected by the proposed project as there are critical plants and sensitivity within and around the proposed mining prospecting. Therefore, critical species will be harmed even though identified during the operation of proposed project as Eco will be onsite every day to monitor the

operation. Although the area is characterized by Moist Sandy Highveld Grassland according to the GIS specialist, the area is heavily or moderately modified by other activities which leads to vanished of these Moist Sandy Highveld grassland mentioned on the vegetation type section.

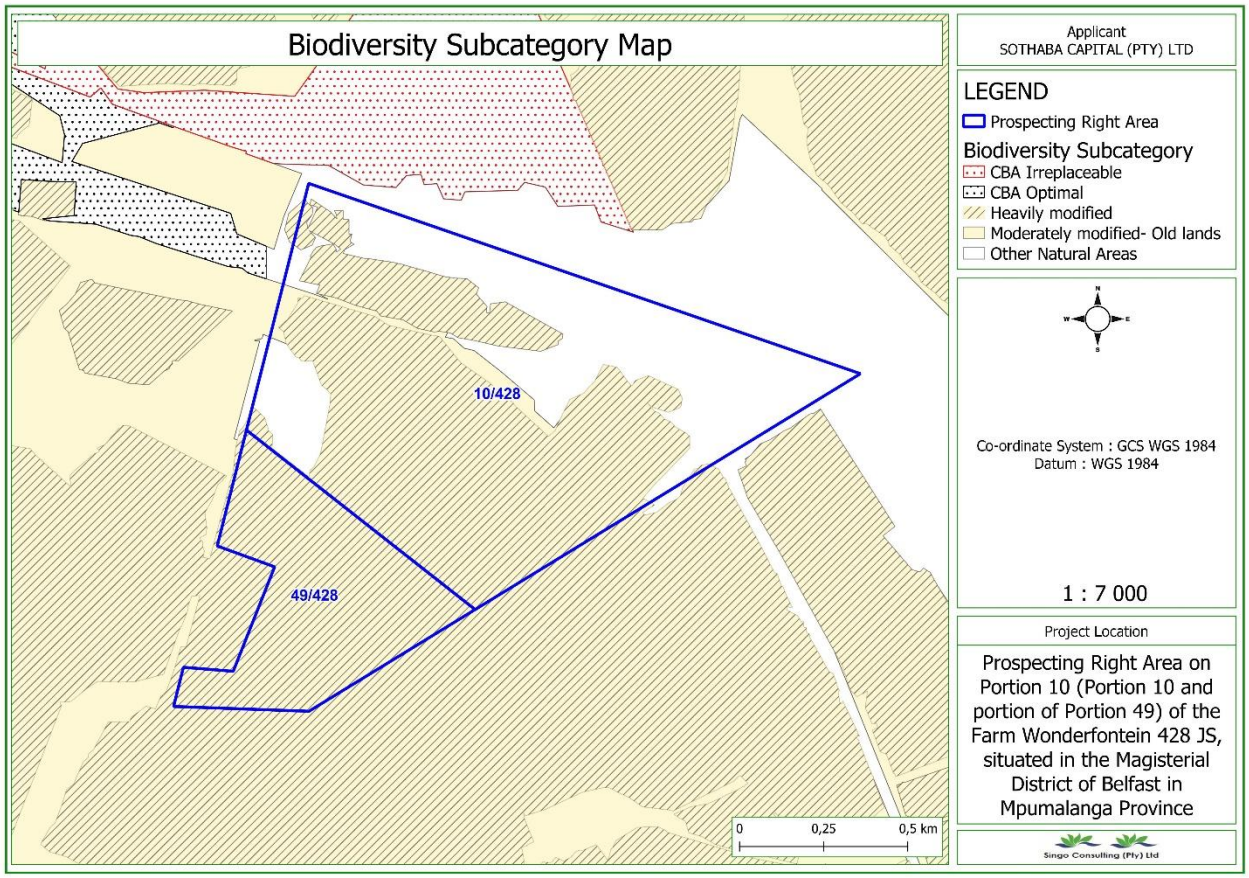


Figure 25: Biodiversity Map

2.9.2.8.1 Flora

Ecology study was undertaken by a specialist at Singo consulting as attached on Appendix. The proposed prospecting areas is situated within the Moist Sandy Highveld Grassland vegetation type (Van Rooyen & Bredenkamp, 1998). The Moist Sandy Highveld Grassland is found in the sandy plains west of the Belfast Carolina-Ermelo area, and north of Volksrust in Mpumalanga, at an altitude of 1,600 to 1,800 m. The grassland is dominated by Eragrostis plana, E. curvula, Heteropogon contortus, Trachypogon spicatus and Themeda triandra. Dicotyledonous forbs are not abundant, thou many species occur in the area. The distribution of this vegetation type is controlled by rainfall on the cold, frosty, eastern Mpumalanga highveld together with sandy soils. It is generally very suitable for crop production while areas of natural vegetation are heavily grazed by sheep and cattle. The conservation status is considered very poor, being restricted to patchy remnants, which are often heavily grazed. Large parts are ploughed and hence transformed. The

Nooitgedacht Dan Nature Reserve is the only official conservation area, but the Ermelo Game Park represents a good example of this vegetation type.

The site proposed falls within the Grassland biome and the Mesic Highveld Grassland bioregion. The vegetation classifications describe the vegetation of the area as that belonging to the Rand and Eastern Highveld Grassland vegetation types (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006). The area has woody species component, however, the majory of wood species in the area are exotic which include Pinus sp., Eucalyptus camaldulensis and Acacia mearnsii. Some of the areas in the proposed site are home to terrestrial grasslands as they have not been cultivated due to a very stony. However, the areas by Hyparrhenia dissoluta, Eragrostis rotifer, E. gummiflua, E. curvula, Pogonarthria squarrosa, Aristida congesta and Stoebe vulgaris, species that are common in sandy, disturbed veld.

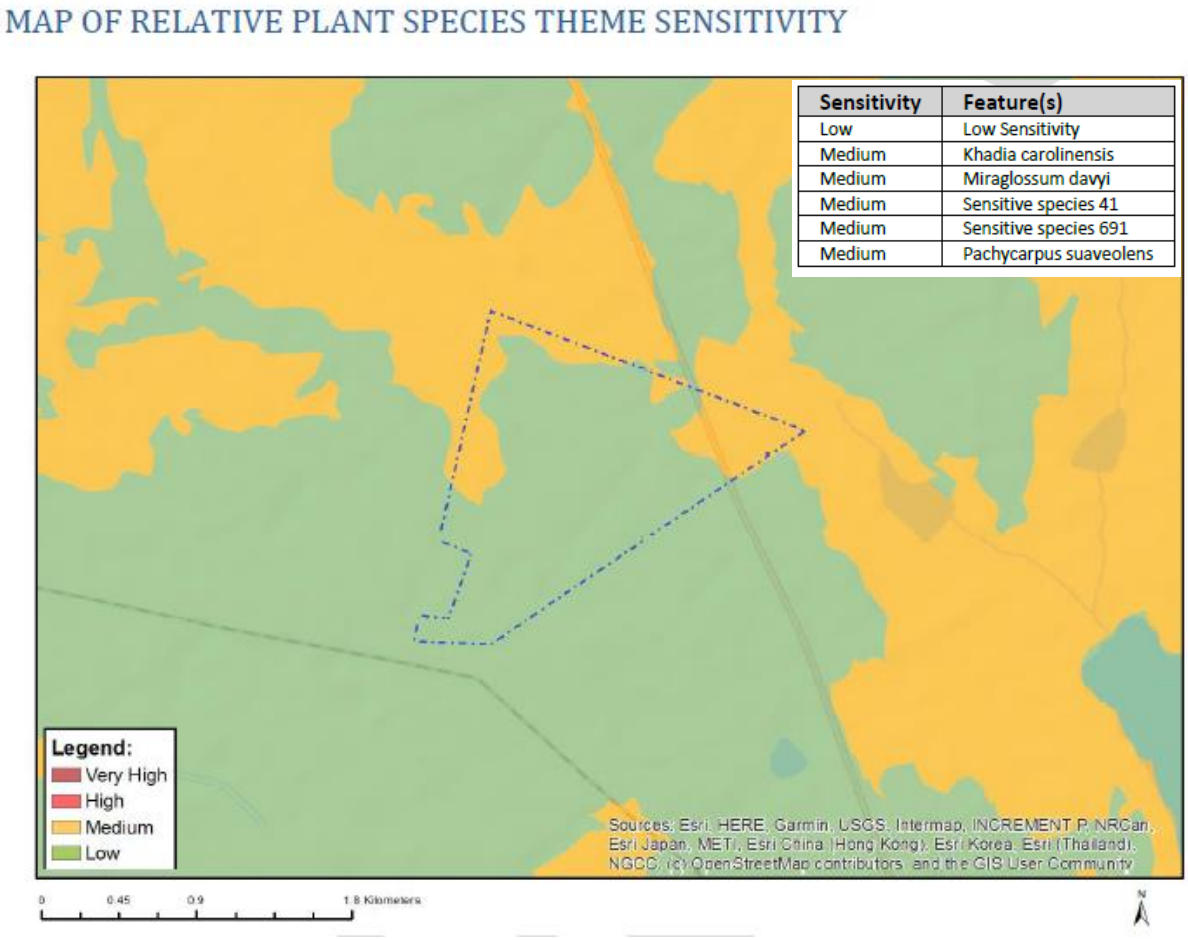


Figure 26: Map of relative plant species theme sensitivity. *Screening report.*

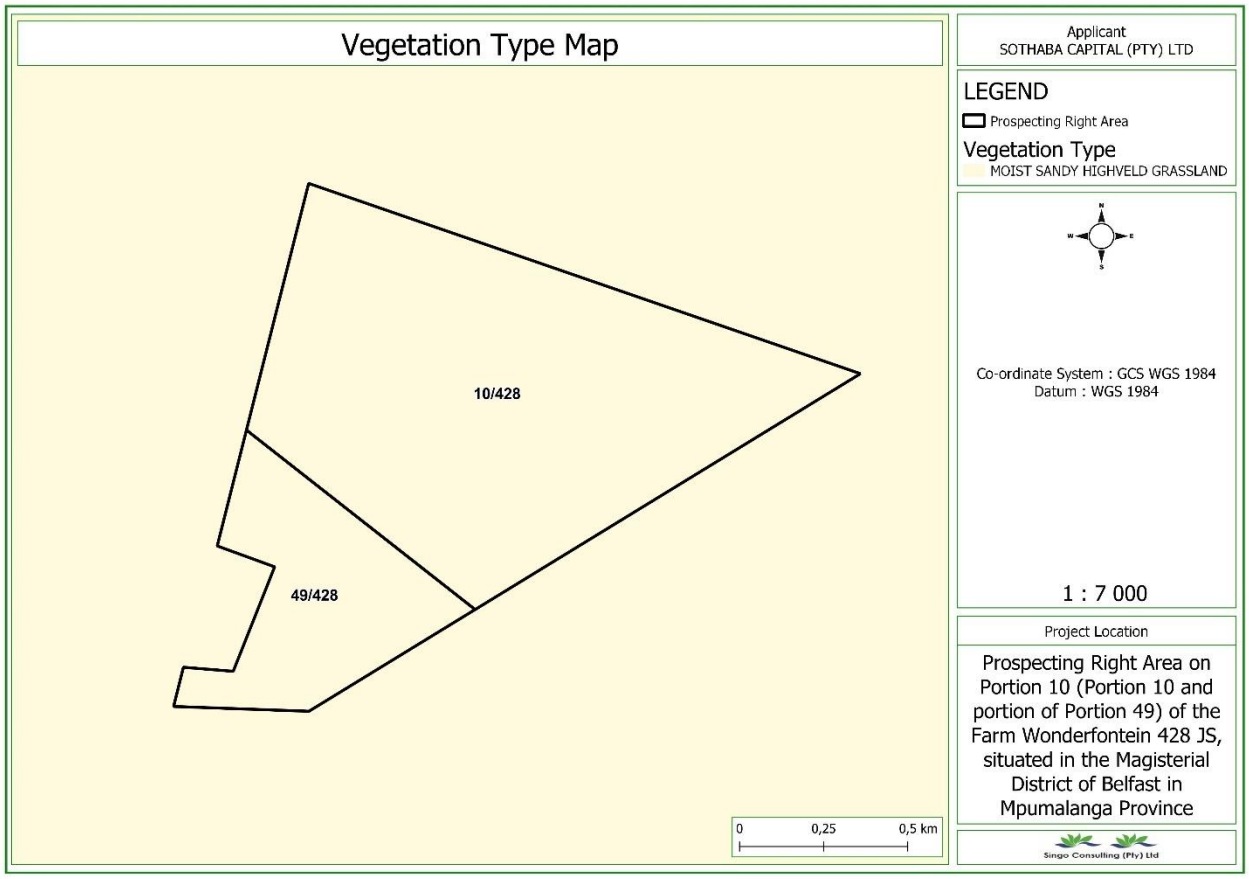


Figure 27: Vegetation map of the project area.

Figure 28: Type of vegetation found on site during assessment.

2.9.2.8.2 Fauna

Domestic fauna was observed during site assessment such as cows and specialised habitat/Nests although no wild fauna was observed at the time of the site inspection. Should any wild fauna enter the mining area there will be no impact on the proposed mining activity as they will be able to move away or through the site, without being harmed.

The fauna at the site will not be impacted by the proposed processing activity, as they will be able to move away from or through the site unharmed. Workers must be educated and managed to ensure that no fauna at the site is harmed. Upon commencement of the proposed processing activities, the processing area will be fenced off to prevent livestock, such as cattle from wandering into the work areas.

Figure 29: Type of animals and birds identified on site.

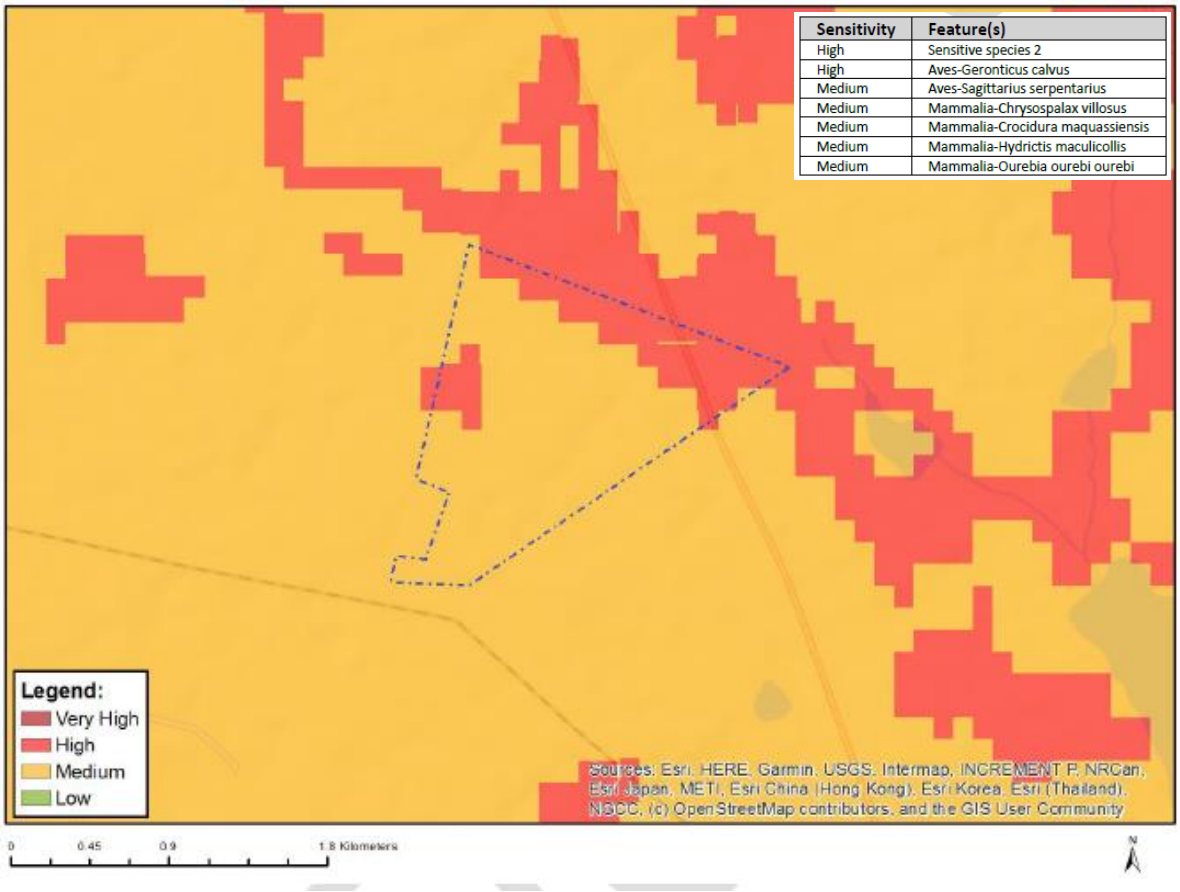


Figure 30: Animal Species Theme Sensitivity Map from Screening Tool.

2.9.2.9 Cultural and heritage

The proposed mine is located within the cultivated area and mines, and according to the screening report the area has low sensitivity in archaeological and cultural resources.

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

Figure 31: Archaeological Features assessed on site and Map.

2.9.3 Description of the current land uses

The proposed prospecting area is located at 0.15 km South-West of Wonderfontein Colliery. There are no diverse activities on site instead the area is being utilised mainly for agricultural purposes, grazing, mining and natural area.

Figure 32: Pictures depicting current land use on the proposed project area.

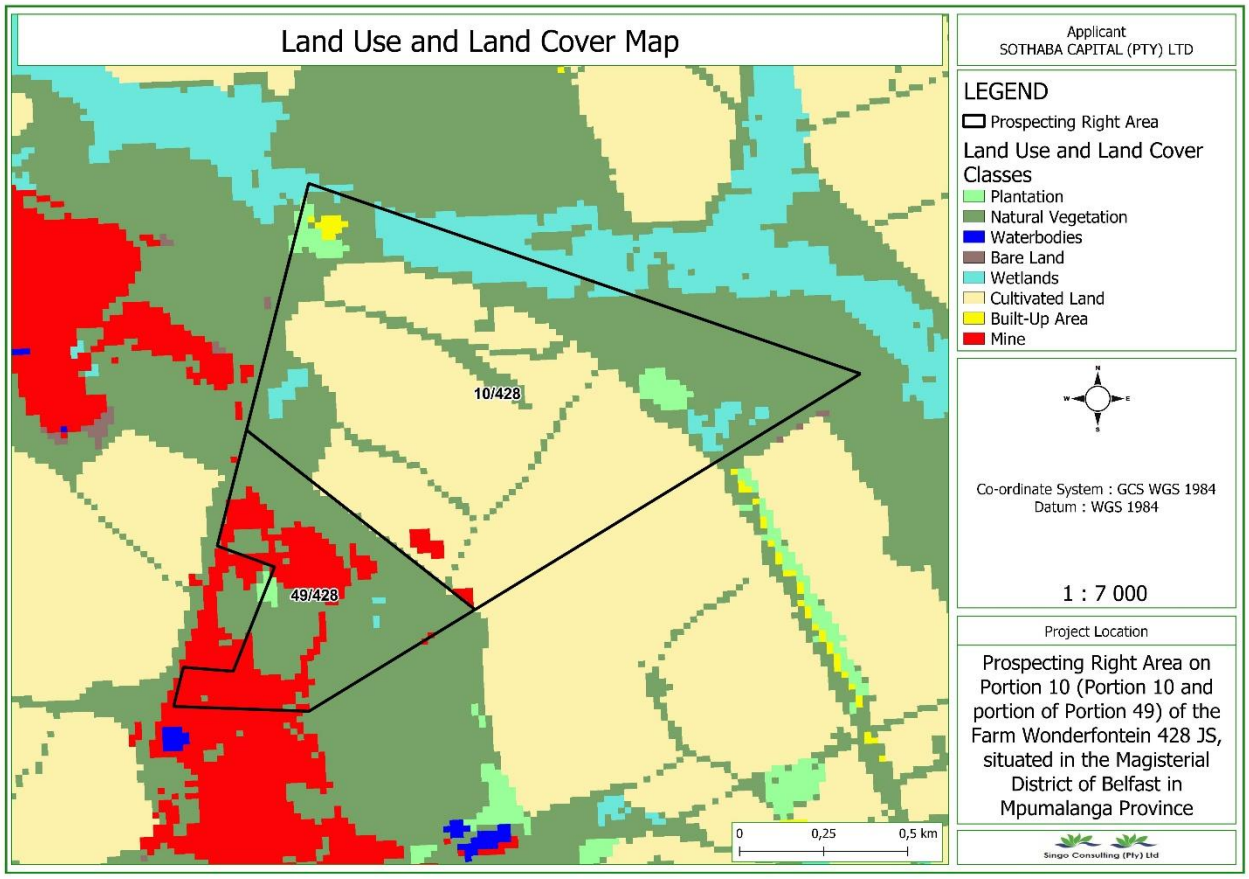


Figure 33: Land use and Land cover map of the proposed project area.

2.9.4 Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on the site

The project area is distinguished by a variety of surface water bodies, a channelled valley bottom, a depression, and a seep. Site, access roads, powerlines, houses, and an old railway line are among the major infrastructures on site.

2.9.5 Environmental and current land use map

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

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

The following are potential impacts associated with the prospecting activity:

Potential impacts	Phase	Reversible	Irreplaceable damage	Can impact be avoided
Disturbance to heritage/cultural features on site	Construction/set-up; operational	No	Yes	Yes
Noise caused by the drilling rig travelling to and being established on each site, the diesel engine driving the drill, vehicles going to and from the drilling site and the voices of the drilling crew.	Construction/set-up; operational	Yes	No	No
Visual disturbance caused by the drilling rig and other equipment, soil stockpiles, signage and demarcations around site, etc.	Construction/set-up; operational	Yes	No	No
Traffic disturbances caused by increase of vehicle movement around the drilling site.	Construction/set-up; operational	Yes	No	Yes
Dust generated by the drilling operation and vehicles travelling over unpaved areas	Construction/set-up; operational	Yes	No	No
Disturbance soil and vegetation in the project area	Construction/set-up; operational	Yes	No	No
Disturbance to animal life in the vicinity	Construction/set-up; operational	Yes	No	Yes
Friction between residents/ landowners and prospecting personnel	Construction/set-up; operational	Yes	No	Yes

It is not anticipated that the prospecting activities will have any lasting material effects on existing land uses in the prospecting areas or any other areas in their vicinity.

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

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

The Criteria for impact significance assessment is driven by the specification of the NEMA EIA Regulations. The specific approach to the significance rating technique is to assess the environment risk (ER) by considering the consequence of each impact (including nature, extent, duration, magnitude ,and reversibility and relate this to the likelihood /likely (p) of impact occurrence.

The environmental risk is determined by this. Certain considerations, including cumulative effects, public concern, and potential for irreplaceable resource loss, are often used to determine a priority factor (PF) that is applied to the determine the overall significance.

the significance (s) of an impact is determined by applying an environmental risk priority factor. the environmental risk depends on the consequence (c) of the impact and the probability of the impact that arises. consequence (c) is determined by considering nature (n), extent (e), duration (d), magnitude, and reversibility (r)applicable to the impact.

The consequence of the impact for the purpose of this methodology is represented by :

$$\underline{C = (E+D+M+R) \times N}$$

$$4$$

In the determination of the consequence each individual aspect is represented by a rating scale as described in Table 9:

Table 6: Criteria used to determine the consequence of the impact

Rating	Definition of rating	Score
Extent – The area in which the impact will be experienced		
Local	Confined to project or study area or part thereof (e.g. site)	1
Regional	The region, which may be defined in various ways, e.g. cadastral, catchment, topographic	2
(Inter)national	Nationally or beyond	3
Intensity – The magnitude/size of impact		
Low	Site-specific and wider natural and/or social functions and processes are negligibly altered	1
Medium	Site-specific and wider natural and/or social functions and processes continue albeit in a modified way	2
High	Site-specific and wider natural and/or social functions or processes are severely altered	3
Duration – The time frame for which the impact will be experienced		
Short-term	For the duration of project activities / up to 2 years	1
Medium-term	2 to 15 years	2
Long-term	More than 15 years	3

The combined score of these three criteria corresponds to a consequence rating, as set out in Table 7. (Note that the lowest possible consequence score is 3.)

Table 7: Method used to determine the consequence score

Combined score (A+B+C)	3 – 4	5	6	7	8-9
Consequence rating	Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high

Once the consequence is derived, the probability of the impact occurring is considered, using the probability classifications presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Probability classification

Probability of impact – The likelihood of the impact occurring	
Improbable	< 40% chance of occurring

Possible	40%-70% chance of occurring
Probable	> 70%-90% chance of occurring
Definite	> 90% chance of occurring

The overall significance of impacts is determined by considering consequence and probability using the rating system prescribed in Table 9. Finally, the impacts are considered in terms of their status (positive or negative) and the confidence in the ascribed impact significance rating is noted. The classification for considering the status of impacts and the confidence in assessment is laid out in Table 9.

Table 9: Impact status and confidence classification

Status of impact	
Indication whether the impact is adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive)	+ ve (positive – a 'benefit')
	– ve (negative – a 'cost')
	Neutral
Confidence of assessment	
The degree of confidence in predictions based on available information, the environmental consultant's judgment and/or specialist knowledge.	Low
	Medium
	High

Different types of impacts were considered in the impact ratings (see Table 10).

Table 10: Types of impact

Direct	Impacts that result from the direct interaction between a project activity and the receiving environment (e.g. dust generation which affects air quality).
Indirect	Impacts that result from other (non-project) activities but which are facilitated as a result of the project or impacts that occur as a result of subsequent interaction of direct project impacts within the environment (e.g. reduced water supply that affects crop production and subsequently impacts on subsistence-based livelihoods).
Cumulative	Impacts that act together with current/future potential impacts of other activities or proposed activities in the area/region that affect the same resources and/or receptors (e.g. combined effects of waste water discharges from more than one project into the same water resource, which may be acceptable individually, but cumulatively result in water quality reduction).

There is no statutory definition of significance and its determination is therefore partially subjective. Criteria for assessing impact significance arise from compliance status with relevant local legislation, policies and plans; relevant or industry policies; environmental standards or guidelines and internationally accepted best practice.

- The consequence of the change to the biophysical or socio-economic environment (e.g. loss of habitats, decrease in water quality) was expressed, wherever practicable, in quantitative terms. For socio-economic impacts, the consequence must be viewed from the perspective of those affected, by considering the likely perceived importance of the impact and the ability of people to manage and adapt to the change.

The nature of the impact receptor (physical, biological, or human). Where the receptor is physical (e.g. a water resource) its quality, sensitivity to change and importance must be considered.

Where the receptor is biological, its importance (e.g. its local, regional, national or international importance) and sensitivity to the impact must be considered. For a human receptor, the sensitivity of the household, community or wider society must be considered along with their ability to adapt to and manage impact effects.

The probability that the identified impact will occur is estimated based on experience and/or evidence that such an outcome has previously occurred.

The impact significance rating reflects the need for mitigation. While low significance impacts may not require specific mitigation measures, high significance negative impacts demand that adequate measures be put in place, to reduce the residual significance (impact significance rating, after mitigation), as described in table 11.

Table 11: Definitions of impact significance

Insignificant	The potential impact is negligible, and no mitigation measures or environmental management is required.
Very low and low	No specific mitigation measures required beyond normal environmental good practices.
Medium	Specific mitigation measures must be devised to reduce the impact significance to an acceptable level. If mitigation is not possible, compensation measures must be considered.
Very high	Specific mitigation measures must be identified and implemented to reduce the impact significance to an acceptable level. If such mitigation is not possible, very high significance negative impacts must be considered in the project's authorization process.

The impact significance will be rated in the prescribed way, with and without the effective implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

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

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

There is currently an alternate layout. To avoid negative consequences, Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd will make changes to the site. Because the drill site will be confined to an area of approximately 0.9 ha of the 1959.350ha property, the invasive activities involving the drilling of at least 15 exploration holes will have a minimal environmental and social impact. This must be considered in the context of the entire prospecting license area under consideration, and it must be remembered that some of the identified impacts will occur for a limited time and will have localized effects. The identified impacts can be adequately mitigated, and the residual impact

ratings are insignificant. After drilling activities have been completed and the drill pads rehabilitated to predrilling status, the impacts will cease to exist.

2.10 Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risk

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

Table 12: Impact assessment.

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
• Minimal clearing of vegetation and topsoil. • Prospecting including diamond core drilling, logging and sampling of the borehole core.	Minor loss and disturbance to topsoil as a result of clearing of vegetation and drilling and trenching. When vegetation is cleared and the topsoil is stripped, the soil's natural structure is disturbed and as a result the natural cycle is broken exposing the bare soil to erosion. Vehicles driving on these soils cause compaction of soils and reduces the soil's ability to be	Soil	Prospecting	**Low (-)**	**Prevent and reduce through management measures.** **Stripping of topsoil:** • Clearing of areas to take place a maximum of one month prior to intended prospecting in the area; • Stripping of topsoil will not take place during rain or excessive wind; and • The top 30 cm of vegetation and topsoil is to be stripped from the area to be prospected. **Storage of topsoil / overburden:** • Topsoil (top 30cm) is to be stored in predetermined topsoil berms, (+/- 5m) outside the boundary of the specific area; and • Topsoil stockpiles will be restricted to 1.5 to 2m in height. **Maintenance and monitoring of topsoil stockpiles:**	**Very Low (-)**

	penetrated by root growth. Compaction also increases erosion potential.				• The stored topsoil should be used as soon as possible in concurrent rehabilitation; • Weekly visual inspections to be conducted.	

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
• Dust Suppression.	When soils are not stripped and stockpiled according to the soil stripping guidelines these soils would have lost their natural physical and chemical properties, reducing the topsoil's ability to be a plant growth medium. The above factors all contribute to a loss of the topsoil's ability to be a resource through alterations and removal.					

	Hydrocarbon spills on soil can occur where heavy machinery and vehicles are parked such as the hard park area because they contain large volumes of lubricating oils, hydraulic oils, and diesel	Soil	Prospecting	**Very Low (-)**	**Prevent and reduce and remedy through management measures.** • All vehicles and machinery will be regularly serviced to ensure they are in proper working condition and to reduce risk of leaks; • All leaks will be cleaned up immediately using an absorbent material and spill kits, in the prescribed manner; and	**Very Low (-)**
NAME OF ACTIVITY	**POTENTIAL IMPACT**	**ASPECTS AFFECTED**	**PHASE**	**SIGNIFICANCE** if not mitigated	**MITIGATION TYPE**	**SIGNIFICANCE** if mitigated
	to run. There is always a chance of these breaking down and/or leaking.				• The approved Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan to be implemented. ***Hydrocarbons and hazardous waste*** • All hazardous waste generated shall be kept separate and shall not be mixed with general waste; and • All hazardous waste shall be stored within a sealed drum on an impermeable surfaced area within the central waste storage and transition area.	

	Stormwater, erosion and siltation impacts due to a lack of implementing temporary measures to manage stormwater runoff quantity and quality.	Surface water	Prospecting	**Low (-)**	**Prevent and reduce and remedy through management measures.** • A Stormwater Management Plan (SMP) to be developed for the collective area where prospecting will occur, (or the existing SMP updated, where applicable for present and future activities) and should include the management of stormwater during excavation, as well as the installation of temporary stormwater and erosion control measures during prospecting, followed up by rehabilitation of the area;	**Very Low (-)**

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
					• The slopes of the area where prospecting activities will occur, should be profiled to ensure that they are not subjected to excessive erosion but capable of drainage run-off with minimum risk of scrub (hydrologic action by water that causes erosion). A maximum gradient of 1:3 is recommended; • If necessary, temporary diversion channels should be constructed ahead of the stockpiles (if relevant) to intercept clean run-off and divert it around disturbed areas into the natural drainage system downstream (down gradient) of the prospecting area; • Existing vegetation must be retained as far as possible to minimise erosion problems; • Rehabilitation of the prospecting area shall be planned and completed (after conclusion of the prospecting activities) in such a way that the run-off water (if any) will not cause erosion; • Visual inspections shall be done on a weekly basis with regard to the stability of the temporary water control structures, erosion and siltation (if required).	

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
					• Sediment-laden run-off from cleared areas should be prevented from entering rivers and streams; • No river or surface water may be affected by silt emanating from the prospecting area • No wastewater may run freely into any of the surrounding naturally vegetated areas.	
	Contamination of stormwater runoff and groundwater, caused by chemicals such as hydrocarbon-based fuels and oils or lubricants spilled from heavy vehicles and machinery and fuel storage area.	Surface water and groundwater resources	Prospecting	**Very Low (-)**	**Prevent and reduce through management measures.** In accordance with Government Notice 704 (GN 704), the onsite management should: • Keep clean and dirty water separated; • Contain any dirty water within a system; and • Prevent the contamination of clean water. In order to achieve these objectives, the following stormwater management measures must be implemented on the site	**Very Low (-)**

					to ensure that those potential stormwater impacts are kept to a minimum: • Clean and dirty stormwater needs to be separated. Dirty stormwater may not be released	

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
					into the environment and should be contained and treated on site; • All temporary stormwater infrastructure (if any) on-site shall be maintained and kept clean throughout the prospecting period;	

					• Immediate reporting of any polluting or potentially polluting incidents so that appropriate measures can be implemented; • Fuel and oil spills shall be treated immediately by appropriate spill kits. Several hydrocarbon absorption/remediation products (i.e. Spill kits) must be placed throughout the site; • Use of bunds or traps to ensure full containment of hydrocarbon and other hazardous materials are mandatory; • Any contaminated material is disposed of in an appropriate manner and the potential risks associated with such spills are limited; • Stormwater leaving the site must in no way be contaminated; • Ensure good housekeeping practices;	

NAME OF ACTIVITY	**POTENTIAL IMPACT**	**ASPECTS AFFECTED**	**PHASE**	**SIGNIFICANCE** if not mitigated	**MITIGATION TYPE**	**SIGNIFICANCE** if mitigated

					• Increased runoff should be managed using berms and other suitable structures as required to ensure flow velocities are reduced; and • Removal of spills, rainwater and waste produced during clean-up of the bunds – shall be done in accordance to relevant specifications.	
	Minor loss of natural vegetation and destruction of habitat will result in associated loss of fauna and flora species.	Surface water	Prospecting	**Low (-)**	**Reduce through management measures.** • A suitably qualified specialist (ecologist) to accompany the site manager to demarcate areas for prospecting, in order to avoid damaging sensitive vegetation as identified during the specialist study and according to the sensitivity maps provided in this report; • Only vegetation falling directly into demarcated access routes or project sites should be removed; • No further vegetation clearance except for the removal of alien invasive species will be allowed; and • All remaining indigenous vegetation should be conserved wherever possible.	**Low (-)**
NAME OF ACTIVITY	**POTENTIAL IMPACT**	**ASPECTS AFFECTED**	**PHASE**	**SIGNIFICANCE** if not mitigated	**MITIGATION TYPE**	**SIGNIFICANCE** if mitigated

	Disruption in the movement patterns of fauna species may impact on biodiversity. Noise, dust and potential light pollution, as well as migration of pollutants such as hydrocarbons in the soils, dust and emissions from vehicle and machinery altering air quality will all have an impact on biodiversity.	Biodiversity	Prospecting	**Low (-)**	**Prevent and reduce through management measures.** • Reduce the levels of disturbance on areas indicated by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) as migratory routes, if any; • Environmental awareness training should include that no hunting, trapping or killing of fauna are allowed; • Any animals rescued or recovered will be relocated in a suitable habitat away from the prospecting operations and associated infrastructure; • Any lizards, snakes or monitors encountered should be allowed to escape to a suitable habitat away from disturbance. • No reptile should be intentionally killed, caught or collected during any phase of the project; and • General avoidance of snakes is the best policy if encountered. Snakes should not be intentionally harmed or killed and allowed free movement away from the area.	**Low (-)**

	Introduction and spread of alien invasive species.	Biodiversity Soils	Prospecting	**Medium (-)**	**Prevent and control through management measures.**	**Low (-)**
NAME OF ACTIVITY	**POTENTIAL IMPACT**	**ASPECTS AFFECTED**	**PHASE**	**SIGNIFICANCE** if not mitigated	**MITIGATION TYPE**	**SIGNIFICANCE** if mitigated

	The moving of soil and vegetation resulting in opportunistic invasions after disturbance and the introduction of seed in construction materials and on vehicles. Invasion of alien plants can impact on hydrology, by reducing the quantity of water entering a watercourse through stormwater, and outcompete natural vegetation, decreasing the natural biodiversity. Once in a system, alien plants can spread throughout the catchment. If allowed to seed before control measures are implemented, alien plants can easily colonise and	Surface water ecosystems			• Regular removal of invasive alien species should be undertaken. This should extend through to the closure • phase of the project; and No spreading of alien vegetation onto adjacent properties should be allowed.	
NAME OF ACTIVITY	**POTENTIAL IMPACT**	**ASPECTS AFFECTED**	**PHASE**	**SIGNIFICANCE** if not mitigated	**MITIGATION TYPE**	**SIGNIFICANCE** if mitigated
	impact on downstream users.					

	Alteration of archaeological, historical and palaeontological resources that may be discovered during earthworks and drilling.	Cultural Heritage	Prospecting	**Low (-)**	**Protect heritage resources through developing and implementing procedures.** • Prior to any development, construction or prospecting, a qualified archaeologist should conduct a site inspection on the areas demarcated for geotechnical drilling/prospecting. Proposed access roads to the drill sites should also be surveyed in order to avoid the destruction of heritage material; • Should the prospecting outcome result in further development or construction and mining, a full Phase2 Archaeological Impact Assessment must be conducted on the affected area if triggered; • Because archaeological artefacts generally occur below surface, the possibility exists that culturally significant material may be exposed during the development and construction phases, in which case all activities must be suspended pending further archaeological investigations by a qualified archaeologist. Also,	**Very Low (-)**

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
					should skeletal remains be exposed during development and construction phases, all activities must be suspended and the relevant heritage resources authority contacted (see National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 1999) Section 36 (6)). Should culturally significant material or skeletal remains be exposed during prospecting all activities suspended pending further investigation qualified archaeologist (Refer to National Heritage and Resources Act, 25 of 1999 36(6)); • Should any objects of archaeological or palaeontological remains be found during activities, work must immediately stop in area and the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) must be informed; • The ECO must inform SAHRA and contact archaeologist and / or palaeontologist depending on the nature of the find, to assess the importance and rescue them if necessary (with the relevant SAHRA permit). No w	

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
					be resumed in this area without the permission of the ECO and SAHRA.	
	Visibility from sensitive receptors / visual scarring of the landscape as a result of the prospecting activities.	Aesthetic quality and sense of place	Prospecting	**Low (-)**	**Reduce through controlling management measures.** • Unnecessary lights should be switched off during the day and / or night to avoid light pollution; • If lighting is required, the lighting will be located in such a place and such a manner so as to minimise any impact on the surrounding community and fauna; • Install temporary lights that will not create a night sky glow; • Security lighting should be designed in such a way as to minimise emissions onto undisturbed areas on site and neighbouring properties. Light fittings should face downwards; • Housekeeping on site should be enforced; • Rehabilitation measures such as re-vegetation and plan to be implemented;	**Very Low (-)**

					• Reduce the prospecting period through careful planning and productive implementation of resources;	

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated

					• Plan the placement of lay-down areas and any potential temporary prospecting camps in order to minimise vegetation clearing; • Restrict the activities and movement of workers and vehicles to the immediate prospecting site and existing access roads; • Ensure that rubble, litter and issued materials are managed and removed regularly; • Ensure that all infrastructure and the site and general surrounds are maintained in a neat and appealing way; and • Reduce and control dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques.	

	Nuisance and health risks caused by an increase in the ambient noise level as a result of noise and vibration impacts associated with the operation of vehicles, machinery and equipment.	Health of landowners and occupiers Biodiversity	Prospecting	**Medium (-)**	**Reduce through controlling measures.** • Vehicles and machinery will be regularly serviced to ensure acceptable noise levels are not exceeded; • Silencers will be utilised where possible; • Heavy vehicle traffic should be routed away from noise sensitive areas where possible; • Noise levels should be kept within acceptable limits. All noise and sounds generated should	**Low (-)**

NAME OF ACTIVI	POTENTIAL IMPAC	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANC if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
					adhere to South African Bureau of Stand (SABS) specifications for maximum allow noise levels for construction sites. No pure t sirens or hooters may be utilised except whe required in terms of SABS standards or i emergencies; • With regard to unavoidable very noisy ac in the vicinity of noise sensitive areas, th Manager (SM) should liaise with local reside and a suitably qualified ecologist and how bes to minimise impacts, and the local popul should be kept informed of the nature an duration of intended activities; • The SM should take measures to discou labourers from loitering in the area, causing noise disturbance; • Noise impacts should be minimised by restr the hours (between 06h00 and 18h00 on Monday to Friday, and 06h00 and 13h00 Saturdays), during which the offending a are carried out and, where possible, by insulatin machinery and/or enclosing areas of activity;	

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
					• No noisy activities to occur on Sundays or public holidays; • Personal Protective Equipment to all persons working in areas where high levels of noise can be expected; • Signs where it is compulsory;	
	Increased dust pollution due to vegetation clearance and vehicles driving on gravel roads and drilling.	Aesthetic environment Sense of Place Air quality Biodiversity	Prospecting	**Medium (-)**	**Reduce through controlling measures.** • Dust suppression shall be implemented during dry periods and windy conditions; • All exposed surfaces should be minimised in terms of duration of exposure to wind and stormwater; • Excavation, handling and transportation of erodible materials shall be avoided under high wind conditions (excess of 35km/hr) or when a visible dust plume is present; • Ensure that the shortest routes are used for material transport; • Ensure that stockpile height is kept to a minimum; • Minimise travel speed on unpaved roads;	**Very Low (-)**

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE
					• Implement monthly site inspection to check for possible areas of dust generation not addressed or not effectively managed; • Spray areas to be cleared with water; • Ensure minimum travel distance between working areas and stockpiles; • Ensure that topsoil for stockpiles is sprayed with water before tipping to prevent dust generation; • Ensure graded areas are sprayed with water; • Minimise the amount of graded areas; • Load and offload material, as far as possible, downwind of topsoil stockpiles.
	Gaseous emissions from vehicles and machinery may cause an impact on ambient air quality.	Health of landowners and occupiers	Prospecting	**Medium (-)**	• All vehicles and machinery will be regularly serviced to ensure they are in proper working condition and to reduce risk of leaks; • Proper planning of movements (vehicle trips) and working of machinery should take place, in order to avoid unnecessary trips and hours of operation.

	Generation of additional general waste, litter and building rubble and hazardous waste.	Biodiversity Health and safety Soil	Prospecting	**Medium (-)**	**Control through management measures.** • A central waste storage and transition area shall be established within the site camp;

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
		Surface water systems			• The central waste storage and transition area shall be surfaced and demarcated appropriately; • Portable wheelie bins shall be placed throughout the site camp as well as at the remainder of the site and at all working areas in the field; • Wheelie bins shall be colour coded and labelled to identify the waste stream for which it is intended; • All portable wheelie bins and other containers shall be emptied at the central waste storage and transition area a minimum of once a week or when filled, as to avoid waste build-up; • The waste shall be removed (within 30 days) by a licensed waste service provider as shall be disposed of at a licensed waste landfill site and records of safe disposal (as required for hazardous wastes) shall be supplied to the Contractor. These records shall be kept on site by the ESM; • Wherever possible and practical, waste materials generated on site must be recycled; and	

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
					• Waste specific (hazardous, timber, steel etc.) mitigation measures to be implemented.	
	Minor impact caused by need for services i.e. water, electricity and sewerage systems during the prospecting phase causing additional strain on natural resources and service infrastructure.	Natural resources including water and energy resources	Prospecting	**Low (-)**	**Reduce through controlling management measures.** • Energy savings measures to be implemented at the site e.g.: o No lights to be switched on unnecessarily; o Only security lights to be switched on at night; • Energy saving bulbs to be installed; and • Water should be recycled as far as possible to avoid any additional water usage.	**Very Low (-)**
	Minor change in traffic patterns as a result of traffic entering and exiting the site on the surrounding road infrastructure and existing traffic.	Traffic	Prospecting	**Low (-)**	**Reduce through controlling management measures.** • Where feasible heavy vehicles should not operate on public roads during peak hours; and • Heavy vehicles should adhere to the speed limit of the road.	**Very Low (-)**

	Nuisance, health and safety risks caused by increased traffic on and adjacent to the study area	Safety of workers, contractors and landowners	Prospecting	**Medium (-)**	**Prevent through controlling management measures.** • Drivers will be enforced to keep to set speed limits; • Trucks will be in a road-worthy condition;	**Very Low (-)**

NAME OF ACTIVITY	**POTENTIAL IMPACT**	**ASPECTS AFFECTED**	**PHASE**	**SIGNIFICANCE** if not mitigated	**MITIGATION TYPE**	**SIGNIFICANCE** if mitigated

	including cars, and heavy vehicles.	and occupiers			• Roads and intersections will be signposted clearly. Only main roads should be used; • Where feasible vehicles should not operate on public roads during peak hours; • Vehicles should adhere to the speed limit of the road; • Heavy vehicles should always travel with their headlights switched on; • Heavy vehicles should not stop on the road to pick up hitchhikers – No stopping on the road approaching the site will be allowed; • Mutau Mining Services (Pty) Ltd shall be responsible for ensuring that suitable access is maintained for public traffic to all relevant businesses and properties; and • All traffic accommodation measures are to conform to the latest edition of the South African Road Signs Manual.	
	Possibility of prospecting activities and workers causing veld fires, which can potentially cause	Biodiversity Health and safety of landowners,	Prospecting	**Medium (-)**	**Prevent through controlling management measures.** • All workers will be sensitized to the risk of fire;	**Very Low (-)**

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
	injury and or loss of life to workers and surrounding landowners, visitors and workers.	occupiers,and visitors workers			• Smoking is only allowed in designated smoking areas and disposal of cigarette butts safely in sand buckets; • The Applicant shall ensure that the basic firefighting equipment is available on the site; • Extinguishers should be located outside hazardous materials and chemicals storage containers; • Fire response and evacuation: o An Emergency Plan (including Fire Protection, Response and Evacuation Plan) is to be prepared by the Applicant and conveyed to all staff on the site' o Identify major risks to minimise the environmental impacts e.g., air pollution and contaminated effluent runoff.	

	Increased risk to public and worker safety: If not fenced off, the public and workers may fall into excavated areas and trenches.	Health and safety of landowners, occupiers of land, workers, visitors and	Prospecting	**Medium (-)**	• A health and safety plan in terms of the Mine Health and Safety Act (Act 29 of 1996) should be compiled and implemented to ensure worker safety; • A health and safety control officer should monitor the implementation of the health and safety plan for the operational phase;	**Very Low (-)**

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
		the general public.			• A record of health and safety incidents should be kept on site and made available for inspection; • Any health and safety incidents should be reported to the Site Manager (SM) immediately; • First aid facilities should be available on site at all times; • Workers have the right to refuse work in unsafe conditions; • Material stockpiles or stacks should be stable and well secured to avoid collapse and possible injury to site workers. • Access to excavation must be controlled; • Excavated areas should be temporarily fenced-off; and • Excavations will be backfilled and landscaped as soon as possible.	
	Potential creation of very limited extent short term employment opportunities for the local community, during the prospecting phase.	Socio-economic	Prospecting	**Low (+)**	• Local labour to be sourced where possible.	**Low (+)**

NAME OF ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACT	ASPECTS AFFECTED	PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE if not mitigated	MITIGATION TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE if mitigated
	Multiplier effects on local economy will be positive, but very limited in extent and only short term.	Socioeconomic	Prospecting	**Low (+)**	• Supplies to be bought locally as far as possible.	**Low (+)**

The supporting impact assessment conducted by the EAP must be attached as an appendix, marked Appendix – Please refer to Table 8 for the full impact assessment.

2.11 Summary of baseline specialist reports

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

LIST OF STUDIES UNDERTAKEN	RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIST REPORTS	SPECIALIST RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE EIA REPORT (Mark with an X where applicable)	REFERENCE TO APPLICABLE SECTION OF REPORT WHERE SPECIALIST RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED.
Hydrogeological study	• It may be determined that the prospecting activity will have a low impact on water resources because mitigation measures will be strictly undertaken before the project begins. • During dry seasons, when the water percentages in the neighboring streams are very low, the prospecting right activity will take place. • Drilling will not take place within 100 meters of waterways, and exploratory geologists will be instructed to drill and sample more than 100 meters away from rivers and wetlands on the property. • During drilling, the exploration boreholes will be cased, and the boreholes will be appropriately rehabilitated by cap sealing the borehole after drilling. • Because to the river and various wetlands inside and around the project area, extreme caution will be exercised when prospecting. • There will be no washing of mechanical equipment or automobiles near water supplies.	**X**	Appendix 8

	• Rivers and wetlands will be designated as no-go zones with a 100-meter barrier. The project area is located within the Inkomati-Usuthu Management Areas (WMA), and its quaternary catchment is X11C. • The geologists will clear the core logs of boreholes with mineral of interest from the earth soon after logging to prevent washing and leaching into the water resources during rainfall. • During drilling operations, absorbent spill kits will be placed around the drill rigs.		
Soil study	• The proposed area is covered with Association of Classes 1 to 4: Undifferentiated structureless soils and freely drained, structureless soils. • It is anticipated that the Coal resource prospecting activities will not lead to severe loss of soils and degradation of agricultural potential. • The exploration geologist will be advised to drill and sample more than 500m away from the waterbody on site. • The prospecting boreholes must be cased after drilling and properly rehabilitated by cap sealing the borehole after drilling. • The core of Coal resource on the drilled boreholes, should be cleared from the ground immediately after logging by a geologist, to prevent washing and leaching on the water resources during precipitation events. • Absorbent Spill kits will be made available near the drill rigs during drilling activities.	**X**	Appendix 8

3. Environmental impact statement

3.8 Key findings of the EIA

Most of the prospecting activities are non-invasive and will have very low to negligible environmental or social impact. The invasive activities that entail the drilling of approximately 15 exploration holes will have a minimal environmental and social impact as each drill site will be confined to an area of 0.9 ha. This must be viewed in the context of the entire prospecting license area under application, which covers just 1959.350ha. Table 13 summarises the assessed impact ratings after mitigation measure implementation.

Table 13: Summary of identified impacts

Potential impacts (Positive: +Ive; Negative: -Ve)	**Impact significance pre-mitigation**	**Impact significance post-mitigation**
Site establishment activities		
Cultural and Heritage (-ve)	Very Low	Negligible
Noise (-ve)	Low	Very Low
Visual (-ve)	Low	Very Low
Traffic (-ve)	Very Low	Very Low
Dust fall (-ve)	Very Low	Very Low
Soil and vegetation (-ve)	Medium	Low
Animal life (-ve)	Medium	Low
Social (-ve)	Low	Very Low
Job creation (+ve)	Very Low	Very Low
Exploration drilling		
Noise (-ve)	Very Low	Very Low
Visual (-ve)	Very Low	Very Low
Traffic (-ve)	Low	Very Low
Dust fall (-ve)	Very Low	Very Low
Soil and Vegetation (-ve)	Low	Very Low
Animal life (-ve)	Low	Very Low
Social (-ve)	Low	Low
Job creation (+ve)	Low	Low

All identified impacts will occur for a limited time and the extent of the impacts will be localised. All identified impacts can be suitably mitigated with the residual impact ratings being of low significance. After drilling activities have been completed and the drill pads rehabilitated to predrilling status, the impacts will cease to exist.

3.9 Final site map

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

Please refer to Appendix 6 for the Environmental Sensitivities Map including site layout map.

3.10 Positive and negative impacts, and risks of the proposed activity and alternatives

- Destruction/loss of cultural and heritage resources during the construction/set-up phase (unlikely, as no features of cultural/heritage significance have been identified on site).
- Noise generation from construction/set-up and operational activities of drilling.
- Visual intrusion caused by the drilling activities in the largely rural setting.
- Increased traffic near the drilling site during site establishment and prospecting.
- Dust fall and nuisance from construction/set-up and drilling activities.
- Soil and vegetation disturbance from drill pad preparation during construction/set-up and operations, as contractors rehabilitate one site and move to the next.
- Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the drilling rig. It is expected that the noise and general activity will keep them away from the prospecting site.
- Friction between residents/landowners and construction personnel during.
- Employment will be created for land clearing and drilling site establishment.

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

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

The objectives of the EMPr will be to:

- Provide enough information to strategically plan the prospecting activities as to avoid unnecessary social and environmental impacts.
- Provide enough information and guidance to plan prospecting activities in a manner that would reduce impacts (both social and environmental) as far as practically possible.
- Develop an approach that ensures environmental compliance.
- Provide a management programme that is effective and practical for implementation.

Through the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures it is anticipated that the identified social and environmental impacts can be managed and mitigated effectively. Heritage/cultural resources can be managed by avoidance of known resources and though consultation with landowners/stakeholders. Contractor personnel will also be briefed of these sensitivities and consequences of any damage/removal of such features. Through the implementation of the mitigation and management measures, it is expected that:

- Noise generation can be managed through consultation, restriction of operating hours, by maintaining equipment and applying noise abatement equipment if necessary.

- Visual intrusion can be managed through consultation with landowners/ stakeholders and by suitable siting of drill pads and use of screens (natural vegetation or shade cloth, etc.).
- Traffic is managed to minimise congestion in and around the drilling site.
- Dust fall can be managed by application of wet suppression on exposed surfaces and use of water during drilling.
- Soil disturbance and clearance of vegetation at drill pad areas will be limited to the absolute minimum required and disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with indigenous species as soon as possible.
- Animal life is always protected and preserved, and the prospecting activities have limited impact on the surrounding habitat.
- Social friction with landowners can be managed by employing strong, experienced personnel with public consultation and conflict resolution skills during stakeholder consultation. All prospecting personnel will be made aware of local conditions and sensitivities and trained to treat residents with respect and courtesy.
- Employment is created during the prospecting, contributing to the local economic even if it is only on a temporary basis.

3.12 Aspects for inclusion as conditions of authorisation

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

- Maintain a buffer of at least 500m from any water body and 100m away from infrastructure/ dwelling.
- Landowners and land occupiers should be engaged (re-consulted) at least 14 days prior to any site activities being undertaken once drill sites are known.
- A map detailing the drilling locations should be provided to the landowners, as well as the DMRE prior to commencement of prospecting activities.

3.13 Description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge

Which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed?

- It is assumed that the proposed project description provided by the applicant is enough in providing the authorities with the right information regarding the project.
- It is assumed that the public consultation process to be undertaken as part of the EIA will suffice and that the application will be soldiered objectively based on stakeholders' response to the proposed activities.

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

3.14.2 Reasons why the activity should be authorised

The EAP recommends that the proposed prospecting activities be authorised:

- The environmental impacts associated with the limited drilling activities are minimal, provided that the proposed mitigation is implemented.
- The spatial extent of the physical impact is less than 1 ha per drill site over a prospecting right license area of over 1959.350ha; 15 drill sites will be established during the drilling phase.
- With appropriate care and consideration, the impacts resulting from drilling can be suitably avoided, minimised or mitigated.
- By implementing the appropriate rehabilitation activities, the impacts associated with drilling can be reversed.
- Without implementation of prospecting activities, the knowledge concerning the potential mineral resource within the prospecting right area will not be confirmed.

3.14.3 Conditions that must be included in the authorisation

- Maintain a minimum 500m buffer from any water and 100m away from infrastructure/ dwelling.
- Landowners and occupiers should be consulted again at least 1 month prior to any site activities being undertaken once drill sites are known.
- A map detailing the drilling locations must be provided to the landowners and the DMRE prior to commencement of prospecting activities.
- Record must be kept of the implementation of the EMPr measures and monitoring of the efficiency of the implemented measures.
- A closure plan must be submitted to show measures to avoid, manage and mitigate environmental impacts associated with decommissioning of proposed activities.

3.15 Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required.

The authorisation is required for the duration of the prospecting right, which is an initial 5 years plus potential to extend the right by 3 years. A total period of 8 years is required.

3.16 Undertaking

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

An undertaking is provided at the end of this report.

3.17 Financial provision

State the amount required to manage and rehabilitate the environment.

A financial provision of approximately R 44 512.00 which includes rehabilitation activities, has been made by **Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd**. A breakdown of these costs is presented in Appendix. The applicant undertakes to provide financial provision through funding from the personal account.

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM

Applicant: **Sothaba Capital (PTY) LTD** Ref No.: **DMRE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/2/ (14779) PR**

Evaluator: **Takalani Rakuambo** Date: **Feb-22**

No.	Description	Unit	A Quantity	B Master Rate	C Multiplication factor	D Weighting factor 1	E=A*B*C*D Amount (Rands)
1	**Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and powerlines)**	**m3**	**0**	**17,14**	**1**	**1**	**0**
2 (A)	**Demolition of steel buildings and structures**	**m2**	**0**	**238,71**	**1**	**1**	**1**
2(B)	**Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and struct**	**m2**	**0**	**351,79**	**1**	**1**	**1**
3	**Rehabilitation of access roads**	**m2**	**1530,65**	**42,72**	**1**	**0**	**0**
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0	414,61	1	0	**0**
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	m	0	226,15	1	0	**0**
5	**Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities**	**m2**	**0**	**477,42**	**1**	**0**	**0**
6	**Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps**	**ha**	**0**	**242984,15**	**1**	**1**	**0**
7	**Sealing of shafts adits and inclines**	**m3**	**0**	**128,15**	**1**	**1**	**1**
8 (A)	**Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils**	**ha**	**0**	**166847,44**	**1**	**1**	**1**
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	ha	0	207805,47	1	1	0
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	ha	0	603565,59	1	0	**0**
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha	0	139709,6	0	0	**0**
10	**General surface rehabilitation**	**ha**	1,5	132171,31	0,2	0,8	**31721,1144**
11	River diversions	ha	0	132171,31	1	1	**1**
12	**Fencing**	**m**	**0**	**150,77**	**1**	**1**	**0**
13	**Water management**	**ha**	**0**	**50255,25**	**1**	**1**	**0**
14	**2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare**	**ha**	**0**	**17589,34**	**1**	**1**	**0**
15 (A)	**Specialist study**	**Sum**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**
15 (B)	Specialist study	Sum	0	0	1	1	**0**
					Sub Total 1		**31726,1144**
1	Preliminary and General		3807,133728		**weighting factor 2** 1		**3807,133728**
2	Contingencies			3172,61144			**3172,61144**
					Subtotal 2		**38705,86**
					VAT (15%)		**5805,88**
					Grand Total		**44512**

SIGN Takalani Rakuambo

DATE **Feb-22**

3.17.2 Explain how the aforesaid amount was derived

Confirm that this amount can be provided for from operating expenditure. Confirm that the amount, is anticipated to be an operating cost and is provided for as such in the PWP.

The drilling contractor will be responsible for rehabilitating the drill pad once the drilling activities have been completed at each drill hole. The responsible exploration geologist will confirm the quality of rehabilitation conducted by drilling contractor and sign it off. The

financial guarantee was calculated using the DMRE official financial quantum calculator. This information has been provided in the PWP that was submitted to the DMRE.

An amount of R2 295 796.00 is required to finance the PWP over a period of 3 years. The extended 2 years will be based on the results of the first 3-year drilling programme. Work will be approved on a phase-by-phase basis, dependent on the results obtained i.e, although prospecting work may be provided for financially in the budget for a specific year, it will only take place if justified. Table 14 shows a breakdown of the expected costs throughout the exploration process. The amount is also reflected in the PWP submitted to the DMRE.

Table 14: Expenditure per activity.

ACIVITY	YEAR 1 Expenditure (R`)	YEAR 2 Expenditure (R`)	YEAR 3 Expenditure (R`)	YEAR 4 Expenditure (R`)	YEAR 5 Expenditure (R`)
Phase 1 (Months 0 to 12)					
Literature surveys	R 2 500.00	R1 500.00			
Desk top studies	R 10 000.00	R 5 000.00			
Geophysical or geotechnical work	R 10 000.00	R 4 000.00			
Research and target identification		R 5 000.00			
Phase 2 (Months 13 to 24)					
Invasive work, (Drilling 05 boreholes a depth of 50m)		R48 024 9.00	R48 024 9.00	R48 024 9.00	R48 024 9.00
Sampling work		R 25 000.00	R 15 000.00	R 9 000.00	R 5 000.00
Laboratory work		R 22 800.00	R 11 200.00	R 8 800.00	R 4 800.00
Analytical and modelling work			R 40 000.00	R 20 000.00	R 7 000.00
Infill work			R 25 000.00	R 15 000.00	

Bulk sampling and testing to be carried out					
Phase3 (Months 25 to 60)					
EIA and EMPr for mining right application				R 40 000.00	R 20 000.00
Pre-feasibility studies				R 25 000.00	R 10 000.00
Investment decision making application for mining rights				R 22 800.00	R 10 400.00
Annual Total	**R 22,500.00**	**R 543 549.00**	**R 571 449.00**	**R620 849.00**	**R 537 449.00**
				Total Budget	**R2 295 796.00**

Specific Information required by the competent Authority.

3.18 Compliance with the provisions of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) read with section 24 (3) (a) and (7) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)

The EIA report must include the:

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

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

A full consultation process was implemented during the environmental authorisation process. The purpose of the consultation is to provide affected persons the opportunity to raise potential concerns. Concerns raised have been captured and addressed in the public participation section of this report. As the final positioning of the drill sites cannot be confirmed without completion of phase 1 of the prospecting programme, a recommendation has been made to ensure that the directly affected landowners are re-consulted a minimum of one month prior to implementing invasive activities (drilling). The purpose of the re-consultation is to ensure that socio-economic impacts on directly affected persons can be raised and, where possible, addressed.

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

Provide the results of Investigation, assessment, and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting on any national estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) with the exception of the national estate contemplated in section 3(2)(i)(vi) and (vii) of that Act, attach the investigation report as Appendix 2.19.2 and confirm that the applicable mitigation is reflected in 2.5.3; 2.11.6.and 2.12.herein.

Mitigation measures proposed in this report include that no drill site will be located within 100m of any identified heritage site (which may occur during the prospecting programme) based on desktop work. Furthermore, from desktop studies undertaken, no heritage states have been identified in the area. However, comment from the South African Heritage Agency (on a national level) and from Local Heritage Resources offices will be sought to confirm the need for a Heritage Impact Assessment.

3.19 Other matters required in terms of sections 24(4)(a) and (b) of the Act

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

The proposed site was selected based on extensive research and following information from previous prospecting activities in the area. There are known coal deposits in the area and coal mining(Msobo coal) is currently taking place to the immediate north of the proposed project area. In terms of the technologies proposed, the proposed prospecting has been chosen based on the long-term success of the company in terms of their prospecting history. The prospecting activities proposed in the PWP is dependent on the preceding phase as previously discussed, therefore no alternatives are indicated, but rather a phased approach of trusted prospecting techniques.

PART B

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

4. Environmental management programme

4.8 Details of the EAP

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

The requirements for the provision of the details and expertise of the EAP are included in PART B, section (1) (h).

4.9 Description of the aspects of the activity

Confirm that the requirement to describe the aspects of the activity that are covered by the draft environmental management programme is already included in PART A, section (1)(h) herein as required.

The requirement to describe the aspects of the activity covered by the environmental management programme report is included in PART B, section (1)(h).

4.10 Composite map

Provide a map (attached as an Appendix) at an appropriate scale which superimposes the proposed activity, its associated structures, and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site, indicating any areas that any areas that should be avoided, including buffers) Please refer to **Error! R eference source not found.** for the Composite Map.

4.11 Description of impact management objectives including management statements

4.11.2 Determination of closure objectives

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

After prospecting is complete at each drill site, the site will be rehabilitated to be safe, stable, re-vegetated, non-polluting, and non-eroded and in a state that is suitable for agreed post-closure land use.

4.11.3 Volumes and rate of water use required for the operation.

After careful consideration of the scale of operation it has been deduced that approximately 6 000 l of water will be used for dust suppression and ~500 L will used as potable water. It is anticipated that water will be purchased from a private water filter dealer such as Oasis and brought onto the site.

4.11.4 Has a water use license has been applied for?

Best practice guidelines will be used for mine water management, mine water characterisation, mine water resource protection, mine water treatment and development of mine water management model (Best Practice Guidelines: Series A, G, & H), hence a water use licence has not been applied for.

4.12 Impacts to be mitigated in their respective phases

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

Table 15: Impact mitigation and rehabilitation

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Implementation period
E.g. for prospecting: Drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route, etc. E.g. for mining: Excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps/dams, loading, hauling, transport, water supply dams, boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc.	In which impact is anticipated, e.g. construction, commissioning, operational, decommissioning, closure and post-closure.	Volumes, tonnages and ha/m^2	Describe how each of the recommendations herein will remedy the cause of pollution or degradation and migration of pollutants.	A description of how each of the recommendations herein will comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices that have been identified by Competent Authorities.	Describe the period when the measures in the environmental management programme must be implemented. Measures must be implemented when required. Rehabilitation must take place at the earliest opportunity. With regard to rehabilitation, state whether it will take place upon cessation of the individual activity or cessation of mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting.
Site establishment activities • Vegetation clearance • Topsoil stripping and stockpiling • Drill pad compaction • Placement of temporary portable toilets and resting place • Vehicle movements • Waste management	Construction/set-up and operational phase	20m^2 diamond drill holes	Any buried artifacts that may be uncovered during site activities will require such activities to stop and a qualified archaeologist will be commissioned to assess their significance and determine appropriate mitigation measures.	Heritage Act	Before and during drilling activities
	Construction/set-up and operational phase	20m^2 diamond drill holes	Control noise generation by maintaining equipment. Limited to daylight hours on Mondays-Saturdays and no activities on Sundays and public holidays. Maintain a buffer of 500m between drill sites and dwellings. The resting	SANS 10103 guideline	Before and during drilling activities

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Implementation period
			place will be located outside the 82dB Zone of the drill site.		
Exploration drilling: Drilling • Drill maintenance and refuelling • Core sample collection and storage • Vehicle movements • Waste generation and management	Construction/set-up and operational phase	20m^2 diamond drill holes	The drilling rig and other visually prominent items on the site will be in consultation with the landowner. Use existing vegetation as far as possible to screen the prospecting operations from view. If necessary, operations can be screened from view by erecting a shade cloth barrier.	N/A	Before and during drilling activities
	Construction/set-up and operational phase	20m^2 diamond drill holes	Control dust emission by ensuring drill rig employs dust suppression system. Low vehicle speeds will be enforced on unpaved surfaces. Maintain a buffer of 500m between drill sites and dwellings.	GN R. 827 (NEMAQA)	Before and during drilling activities
	Construction/set-up and operational phase	20m^2 diamond drill holes	Soil disturbance and vegetation clearance at drill pads will be limited to the absolute minimum required and will not be dozed/ scraped with vegetation roots left intact for later re-growth. Disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with indigenous species as soon as possible.	N/A	Before and during drilling activities

Activities	Phase	Size and scale of disturbance	Mitigation measures	Compliance with standards	Implementation period
	Construction/set-up and operational phase	0.9 ha per drill site	All operations will be carried out under the guidance of a strong, experienced manager with public consultation and conflict resolution skills, and environmental coordination where applicable. All prospecting personnel will be made aware of local conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and the fact that some residents may not welcome the prospecting activities.	NEMA	Before and during drilling activities

4.12.2 Impact Management Outcomes

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

Table 16: Impact management

Activities	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
E.g. for prospecting: Drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route, etc. E.g. for mining: Excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps/dams, loading, hauling, transport, water supply dams, boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc.	Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts. E.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution etc.		In which impact is anticipated, e.g. construction, commissioning, operational, decommissioning, closure and post-closure.		
Site establishment activities (-ve) • Vegetation clearance • Topsoil stripping and stockpiling • Drill pad compaction • Erection of office, toilets, fuel storage (if not by road tanker), water tanker, core storage • Vehicle movements • Waste management	Cultural and heritage	Destruction or loss of Cultural and Heritage Resources: No cultural/ heritage artefacts have been identified on site.	Construction/ set-up	If concentrations of archaeological heritage material and human remains are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately. The find must be reported to a heritage specialist so that systematic and professional investigation/ excavation can be undertaken.	Heritage Act
	Noise	Noise generation	Construction/ set-up	• Construction/setup, operational and decommissioning activities will be limited to daylight hours on Mondays to Saturdays from 08h00 – 17h00 and no activities on Sundays and public holidays. • Separation of distance of minimum 500m to be maintained between drill sites and dwellings. • Noise abatement equipment, like	SANS 10103

Activities	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				mufflers on diesel engines, will be maintained in good condition. • If intrusive noise levels are experienced by any person at any point, the source will be moved if practical, or it will be placed in an acoustic enclosure, or an acoustic barrier will be erected between the source and the recipient.	
	Visual	Visual intrusion	Construction/ set-up	• The drilling rig and other visually prominent items on site will be in consultation with the landowner. • Make use of existing vegetation as far as possible to screen the prospecting operations from view. • If necessary, the operations can be screened from view by erecting a shade cloth barrier.	N/A
	Traffic	Increase in traffic volumes in drilling site vicinity	Construction/ set-up	• Traffic signs to be erected around the site to notify motorists of activities. • Construction vehicles to make trips on/off site only when necessary. • Construction vehicles to adhere to local speed limits as far as possible when driving in around site.	National Traffic Act Regulations
	Dust fall	Dust fall and nuisance from activities	Construction/ set-up	• Wet suppression should be applied to ensure that no visible dust is raised by any of the prospecting operations. • Distance of at least 500m to be maintained between drill sites and	GN R. 827 (NEMAQA)

Activities	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				dwelling. • Low vehicle speeds will be enforced on unpaved surfaces.	
	Soil and vegetation	The potential impact of the proposed prospecting on the vegetation would occur at proposed drilling sites and the access routes used to get to these sites.	Construction/ set-up	• The soil disturbance and vegetation clearance at drill pads will be limited to the absolute minimum required. No clear scraping (dozing) to be carried out unless necessary to establish a level drill pad. • Clear surface vegetation to make way for the drilling rig leaving the roots intact so that vegetation can coppice and regrow. • Disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with indigenous species as soon as possible.	NEMBA
	Animal life	Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the drilling rig. It is anticipated that the noise and general activity will keep the animal life away from the site while the prospecting is ongoing.	Construction/ set-up	• Environmental awareness training sessions must be part of the workers induction and site workshops. • If any animals are encountered, they must not be killed or injured, but removed or chased away from the site with the assistance of an animal specialist.	NEMBA
	Social	Friction between residents/land owners and construction personnel.	Construction/ set-up	• All operations will be carried out under the guidance of a strong, experienced manager with public consultation and conflict resolution skills. • All prospecting personnel will be made aware of the local conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and the fact that some	NEMA

Activities	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				residents may not welcome the prospecting activities. • There will always be a strict requirement to treat residents with respect and courtesy.	
	Job creation	Employment will be created for the clearing of the land and establishing the drilling site.	Construction/ set-up	No mitigation measures required.	NEMA
Exploration drilling (ve) • Drilling • Drill maintenance and refueling • Core sample collection and storage • Vehicle movements • Waste generation and management	Noise	Noise generation	Operations	• Activities will be limited to daylight hours, Mondays-Saturdays from 08h00 – 17h00 and no activities on Sundays and public holidays. • A distance of at least 500m to be maintained between drill sites and dwellings. • Noise abatement equipment, like mufflers on diesel engines, will be maintained in good condition. • If intrusive noise levels are experienced by any person at any point, the source will be moved if practical, or placed in an acoustic enclosure, or an acoustic barrier will be erected between the source and the recipient.	Heritage Act
	Visual	Visual intrusion	Operations	• The drilling rig and other visually prominent items on site will be in consultation with the landowner. • Use existing vegetation as far as possible to screen prospecting operations from view. • If necessary, operations can be	SANS 10103

Activities	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				screened from view by erecting a shade cloth barrier.	
	Traffic	Increase in traffic volumes in the drilling site vicinity	Operations	• Traffic signs to be erected on site to notify motorists of the activities. • Construction vehicles to make trips on/off site only when necessary. • Construction vehicles to adhere to local speed limits as far as possible when driving in around site.	N/A
	Dust fall	Dust fall and nuisance from activities	Operations	• Wet suppression will be applied to ensure that no visible dust is raised by the prospecting operations. • A distance of at least 500m to be maintained between drill sites and dwellings. • Low vehicle speeds will be enforced on unpaved surfaces.	National Traffic Act regulations
	Soil and vegetation	Soil and vegetation disturbance from drill pad preparation	Operations	• The soil disturbance and clearance of vegetation at drill pad areas will be limited to the absolute minimum required. • No clear scraping (dozing) will be carried out unless necessary to establish a level drill pad. Surface vegetation to be cleared to make way for the drilling rig, leaving the roots intact so that vegetation can coppice and regrow. • Disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with indigenous species as soon as possible.	GN R. 827 (NEMAQA)
	Animal life	Animal life will be affected	Operations	Measures implemented during site	NEMBA

Activities	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		in the immediate vicinity of the drilling rig. It is anticipated that the noise and general activity will keep the animal life away from the site while the prospecting is ongoing.		establishment must apply in this phase as well.	
	Social	Friction between residents/landowners and construction personnel	Operations	• All operations will be carried out under the guidance of a strong, experienced manager with public consultation and conflict resolution skills. • All prospecting personnel will be made aware of local conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and the fact that some residents may not welcome the prospecting activities. • There will always be a strict requirement to treat residents with respect and courtesy.	NEMBA
	Job creation	Employment will be created for the clearing of the land and establishing the drilling site.	Operations	No mitigation measures required.	NEMA

4.13 Impact Management Actions

A description of impact management actions, identifying the way the impact management objectives and outcomes contemplated in paragraphs (c) and (d) will be achieved.

Table 17: Impact management actions

Activities	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Implementation period	Compliance with standards
Whether listed or not. E.g. excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps/dams, loading, hauling and transport, water supply dams/boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc.	E.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, ground water contamination, air pollution, etc.	Modify, remedy, control or stop through, e.g. noise control measures, storm water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity, etc. E.g., modify through alternative method, control through noise control, control through management and monitoring, and remedy through rehabilitation.	State when the environmental management programme measures must be implemented. Measures must be implemented when required. This must take place as soon as possible. Regarding rehabilitation, state upon cessation of the individual activity or mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting.	A description of how each of the recommendations in 2.11.6 read with 2.12 and 2.15.2 herein will comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices that have been identified by Competent Authorities.
Site establishment activities • Vegetation clearance • Topsoil stripping and stockpiling • Drill pad compaction • Erection of office, toilets, fuel storage (if not by road tanker), water tanker, core storage • Vehicle movements • Waste management	Cultural and heritage	Undertake heritage survey prior to site activities to identify cultural/heritage features and cordon these off with Chevron tape. Avoid cultural/heritage impacts by maintaining 100m buffer from any identified heritage feature. Any buried artifacts that may be uncovered during site activities will require such activities to stop and a qualified archaeologist will be commissioned to assess their significance and determine appropriate mitigation measures.	Before and after drilling activities.	Heritage Act
Exploration drilling • Drilling • Drill maintenance and refuelling • Core sample collection and storage	Noise	Control noise generation by maintaining equipment and limiting operation hours to daylight hours from Mondays to Saturdays (no activities on Sundays and public holidays) from 08h00 – 17h00. Maintain a buffer of 500m between drill sites and 100m away from any dwellings/infrastructure. If intrusive noise levels are experienced by any person at any point,	Before and after drilling activities.	SANS 10103

Activities	Potential impact	Mitigation type	Implementation period	Compliance with standards
• Vehicle movements • Waste generation and management		the source will be moved if practical, or placed in an acoustic enclosure, or an acoustic barrier will be erected between the source and the recipient.		
	Visual	The drilling rig and other visually prominent items on site will be placed in consultation with the landowner. Existing vegetation will be used as far as possible to screen the prospecting operations from view. Operations can be hidden from view by erecting a shade cloth barrier.	Before and after drilling activities.	N/A
	Dust fall	Control dust emission by ensuring drill rig employs dust suppression system. Low vehicle speeds will be enforced on unpaved surfaces.	Before and after drilling activities.	GN R. 827 (NEMAQA)
	Soil and vegetation	Soil disturbance and vegetation clearance at drill pads will be kept to the minimum required and not be dozed/scraped; vegetation roots will be left intact for regrowth. Disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with indigenous species as soon as possible.	Before and during drilling activities; disturbed areas to re-vegetated as soon as possible.	N/A
	Social	Operations will be carried out under the guidance of an experienced manager with public consultation and conflict resolution skills. All prospecting personnel will be made aware of conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and of the fact that some residents may not welcome the prospecting activities. Residents will always be treated with respect and courtesy.	Before and after drilling activities.	NEMA

5. Determination of the amount of financial provision.

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

The closure objectives are to record and communicate the results of the monitoring programme during decommissioning to the participating stakeholders, and to receive an effective closure certificate (should the prospect indicate that the resource(s) would not support a sustainable mining operation.

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

Minimise the area to be disturbed and to ensure that the areas disturbed during the prospecting activities are rehabilitated and stable, as per the commitments made in the EMPr. Sustain the pre-prospecting land use and return the site to its near natural state as far as possible.

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

After drilling has been completed in one area, the drilling team will ensure the site is reverted to its original state by implementing the measures listed in Table 18.

Table 18: Rehabilitation measures

Aspect/Impact	Rehabilitation measure	Monitoring frequency and responsibility
Removal of construction structures	• Clear and completely remove from site all construction plant equipment, storage containers, signage, temporary fencing, temporary services, fixtures and any other temporary works. • Ensure that all access roads utilized during construction (which are not earmarked for closure and rehabilitation) are returned (as far as possible) to their state prior to construction.	Once-off, Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd
Vegetation clearing/ Replanting	• Remove any emerging alien and invasive vegetation to prevent further establishment. • All planting work is to be undertaken by suitably qualified personnel making use of the appropriate equipment. • Transplant during the winter (between April and September). • Plant indigenous plants to minimize the spread of alien and invasive vegetation.	When re-vegetation is done and in bloom
Topsoil replacement	• Replace and redistribute stockpiled topsoil and herbaceous vegetation, overlying grass and other fine organic matter in all disturbed areas of the prospecting site, including temporary access routes and roads. Replace topsoil to the original depth (i.e. as much as was removed prior to construction). • Prohibiting the use of topsoil suspected to be contaminated with the seed of alien vegetation. Alternatively, the soil is to	Once-off, Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd

Aspect/Impact	Rehabilitation measure	Monitoring frequency and responsibility
	be sprayed with specified herbicides. • Backfill planting holes with excavated material / approved topsoil, thoroughly mixed with weed free manure or compost (per volume about one quarter of the plant hole), one cup of 2:3:2 fertilizer and an approved ant and termite poison. • Where local soil has poor drainage, broken rock (Approx. 75 mm in diameter) must be placed to a depth of 150mm at the bottom of the planting hole prior to planting and backfilling with approved plant medium mixture.	
Waste and rubble removal	• Clear the site of all inert waste and rubble, including surplus rock, foundations and batching plant aggregates. • Remove from site all domestic waste and dispose of in the approved manner at a registered waste disposal site.	Once-off, Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd
Solid and hazardous waste	• Store hazardous waste as indicated on the approved Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPr). • Dispose of all hazardous waste not earmarked for reuse, recycling or resale at a registered hazardous waste disposal site. • Remove from site all temporary fuel stores, hazardous substance stores, hazardous waste stores and pollution control sumps. Dispose of hazardous waste in the approved manner. • Do not hose oil or fuel spills into a storm water drain or sewer, or into the surrounding natural environment. • Dispose of all visible remains of excess cement and concrete after the completion of tasks. Dispose of in the approved manner (solid waste concrete may be treated as inert construction rubble, but wet cement and liquid slurry, as well as cement powder must be treated as hazardous waste).	Once-off, Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd
Erosion protection	• Protect all areas susceptible to erosion and ensure that there is no undue soil erosion resultant from activities within and adjacent to the construction site. • Retain shrubbery and grass species wherever possible. Perform regular monitoring and maintenance of erosion control measures.	After rainfall events

5.9.2 Explain why the rehabilitation plan is compatible with the closure objectives

The Company is required to make the prescribed financial provision for the rehabilitation or management of negative environmental impacts. If the Company fails to rehabilitate or manage any negative impact on the environment, the DMRE may, upon written notice to the Company, use all or part of the financial provision to rehabilitate or manage the negative environmental impact in question. The Company will specify that the drilling contractor is required to comply with all the environmental measures specified in the EMPr. This will include avoiding unnecessary disturbance of natural vegetation and the rehabilitation of each drill site, immediately after drilling

has been completed. All tracks to the drill sites must be rehabilitated at the end of the prospecting programme. The financial provision provides for the final checking of all sites before site clearance.

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

The quantum of the financial provision required is R 33379.00. The Company must annually update and review the quantum of the financial provision (as per Regulation 54 (2) of the MPRDA). See **Error! Reference source not found.** for the financial Quantum Calculation.

5.11 Confirm that the financial provision will be provided as determined

Please refer to Appendix 6 for more details on the financial provision for the proposed activity.

5.12 Compliance monitoring against the Environmental Management Programme

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with and performance assessment against the environmental management programme and reporting thereon, including: i) Monitoring of Impact Management Actions ii) Monitoring and reporting frequency iii) Responsible persons iv) Time period for implementing impact management actions v) Mechanism for monitoring compliance.

Table 19: Monitoring mechanisms

Source activity	Impacts requiring monitoring programmes	Functional monitoring requirements	Roles and responsibilities for monitoring programme execution	Monitoring and reporting frequency and periods for impact management actions implementation
All prospecting activities	N/A	Ensure that the prospecting programme is being implemented in line with the approved PWP.	Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd Geologist	Submit an annual prospecting progress report to DMRE
	All commitments contained in the BAR and accompanying EMPr	Ensure commitments made within the approved BAR and EMPr are being adhered to.	Internal environmental control officer and independent EAP.	Undertake and submit an environmental performance audit every two years to DMRE.
Drilling activities	Noise	Weekly inspections will cover the following: • Implementation of effective waste management • Establish and implement a stakeholder compliant register on site and ensure that all complaints are responded to promptly. • Ensure that an oil spill kit is readily available. • Ensure that all chemicals and hydrocarbons are stored within bund walls. Ensure that the fire brake is maintained. • Rehabilitation of drill pads. • Records of water intersections on	Appointed drilling contractor.	Weekly inspection and reporting.
	Dust fall			
	Visual			
	Soil and vegetation			
	Social			
	Housekeeping and maintenance			
	Waste management			
	Rehabilitation			

Source activity	Impacts requiring monitoring programmes	Functional monitoring requirements	Roles and responsibilities for monitoring programme execution	Monitoring and reporting frequency and periods for impact management actions implementation
		borehole logs. • Control and minimize the development of new access tracks. • Appropriate storage and handling of topsoil.		
Post-drilling	Groundwater	Monitor the external boreholes within 500m from drill post drilling (if any). The drill site must be monitored 6 months until closure certificate is obtained.	Environmental Coordinator	Monitoring Report
	Re-vegetation			
	Stability			
	Soil erosion			
	Alien invasive species			

5.13 Indicate performance assessment/environmental audit report submission frequency

Environmental management procedures and mitigation measures will be monitored regularly by the Company to ensure adherence to EMPr provisions. Formal EMPr monitoring and performance assessment will be undertaken annually. Photographs taken before drilling commences and after site rehabilitation must be included in the reports.

5.14 Environmental Awareness Plan

5.14.2 Informing employees of environmental risk that may result from their work

Environmental awareness training courses will be provided to all personnel on site. The environmental training courses will include, amongst others:

- Awareness training for contractors and employees
- Training for staff whose tasks might have significant environmental impact
- Comprehensive training – on emergency response, spill management, etc.
- Specialised skill
- Training verification and record keeping
- Environmental issues on site
- Roles and responsibilities
- The construction environmental management measures
- Cultural awareness
- Heritage discovery procedures

All attendees must complete the entire course and, on completion, sign an attendance register. A copy of the register shall be kept on record by Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd

5.14.3 Manner in which risks will be dealt with to avoid pollution/environmental degradation

All employees must undergo environmental awareness training, in conjunction with EMPr implementation, to inform them of environmental risks that may result from their work and how the risks must be dealt with to avoid pollution/environmental degradation.

5.14.4 Specific information required by the Competent Authority

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

Not applicable at this stage.

6. Undertaking

The EAP herewith confirms:

- The correctness of the information provided in the reports
- The inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs
- The inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant
- That the information provided by the EAP to interested and affected parties and any responses by the EAP to comments or inputs made by interested and affected. parties are correctly reflected herein

Signature of the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd)

Name of Company :

Date :

-END-

Appendix 1: Competent Authority Letters

mineral resources
Department
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Private Bag X7279, Witbank, 1035, Tel: 013 653 0500, Fax 013 656 1474
Saveways Centre, First Floor, Mandela Drive, Witbank, 1035
Directorate: Mineral Regulation: Mpumalanga Region
Subdirectorate: Mineral Laws **Enquiries:** Mrs L Mariri
File Ref: MP 30/5/1/1/2/14779 PR

REGISTERED MAIL

The Members
Sothaba Capital CC
No. 1 Mabena Street
Siyabuswa
1039

Fax no.: 086 218 9658

Attention: Pink Jane

ACCEPTANCE OF AN APPLICATION FOR PROSPECTING RIGHT IN TERMS OF SECTION 16(4) OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002 (ACT 28 OF 2002) [HEREIN AFTER REFERRED TO AS THE ACT] AS AMENDED BY SECTION 12(d) OF THE MINERALS AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENT ACT, 2008 (ACT 49 OF 2008) [HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS THE AMENDMENT ACT]

1. Please be informed that your application for the prospecting of **Coal** on **Portion 10 of the farm Wonderfontein 428 JS** situated in the Magisterial district of **Belfast**, is hereby accepted in terms of section 16(2) of the Act.

2. Please take note that for reasons stipulated in section 16(2)(c) of the Act, your application is accepted to the exclusion of the area depicted in Annexure A herein attached.

3. Please note further that in terms of section 16(4) of the Act, you are required to:

   3.1. Submit to this office the required environmental reports and documents as stipulated in my acknowledgement of receipt of an environmental authorisation in this regard.

   3.2. To consult in the prescribed manner with the landowner, lawful occupier and any interested and affected parties, the Land Restitution Commission, MDP Consulting CC and Steelcoal (Pty) Ltd and include the result of such consultation in the relevant environmental reports.

4. You are in terms of section 17(1)(1)(f) of the Act required to give effect to the objects referred to in section 2(d) of the Act by ensuring **that you are BBBEE compliant**. In this light please submit on or before 09 MARCH 2018 to this office for the attention of the writer hereon any documentation proving such including but not limited to:-

   5.1 Certified copies of share certificates and shareholders register
   5.2 Certified copies of Shareholders agreements
   5.3 Certified copies articles and memorandum of association of the company
   5.3 Trust deed documents and letters of authority for any trust holding shares
   5.4 Details relating to funding (all relevant agreements)

5.5 Any other information that may be necessary to explain and serve as evidence that the applicant meets the appropriate HDSA ownership and/or compliance requirements of the aforesaid Act and Mining Charter; **thereby including women and communities in your structure.**

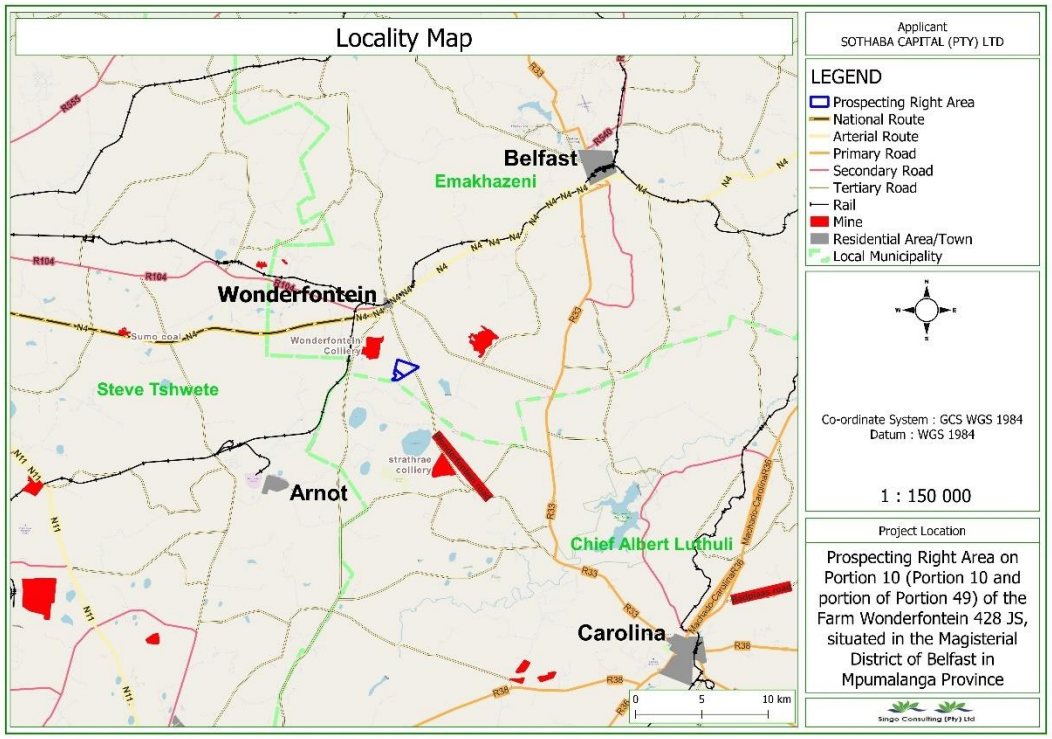
5. Please submit **<u>within 14 days</u>** from date of this letter for the attention of Mr. Siyabonga Panduva a complete prospecting work programme prepared in terms of regulation 7 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act no 28 of 2002): Mineral and Petroleum Development Regulation.

6. Please take note that failure to adhere to the timeframe stipulated above and to submit any documentation required in terms of this notice will result into non-compliance with the provision of the Act and the Amendment Act and will result in your application being processed for refusal.

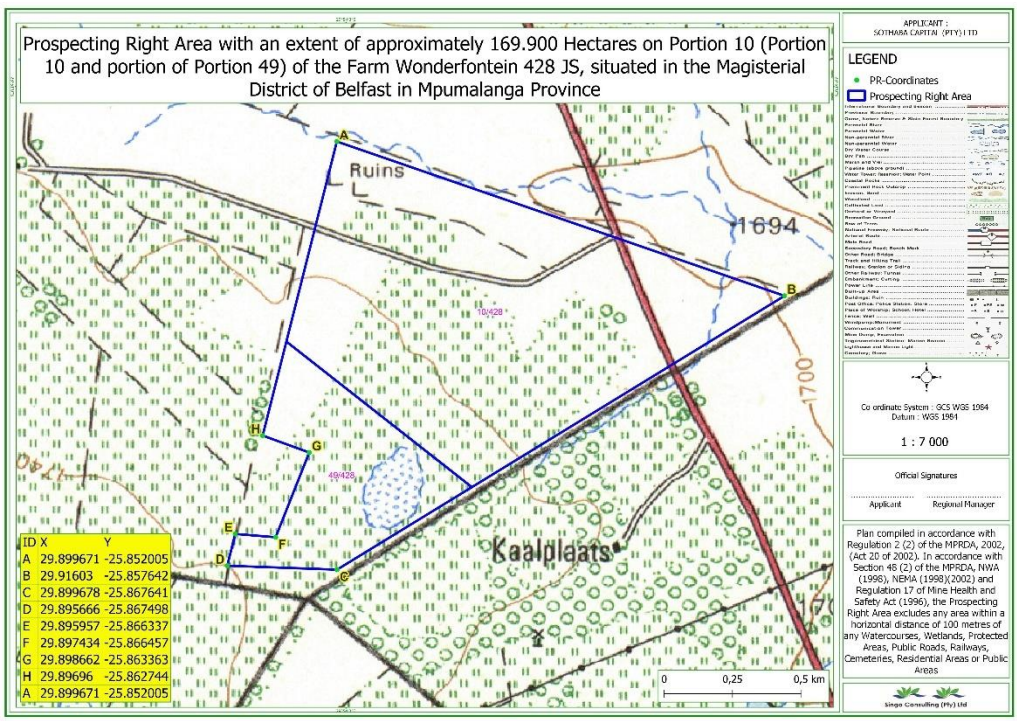
Yours faithfully

REGIONAL MANAGER: MINERAL REGULATION
MPUMALANGA REGION
DATE: 14/12/2017

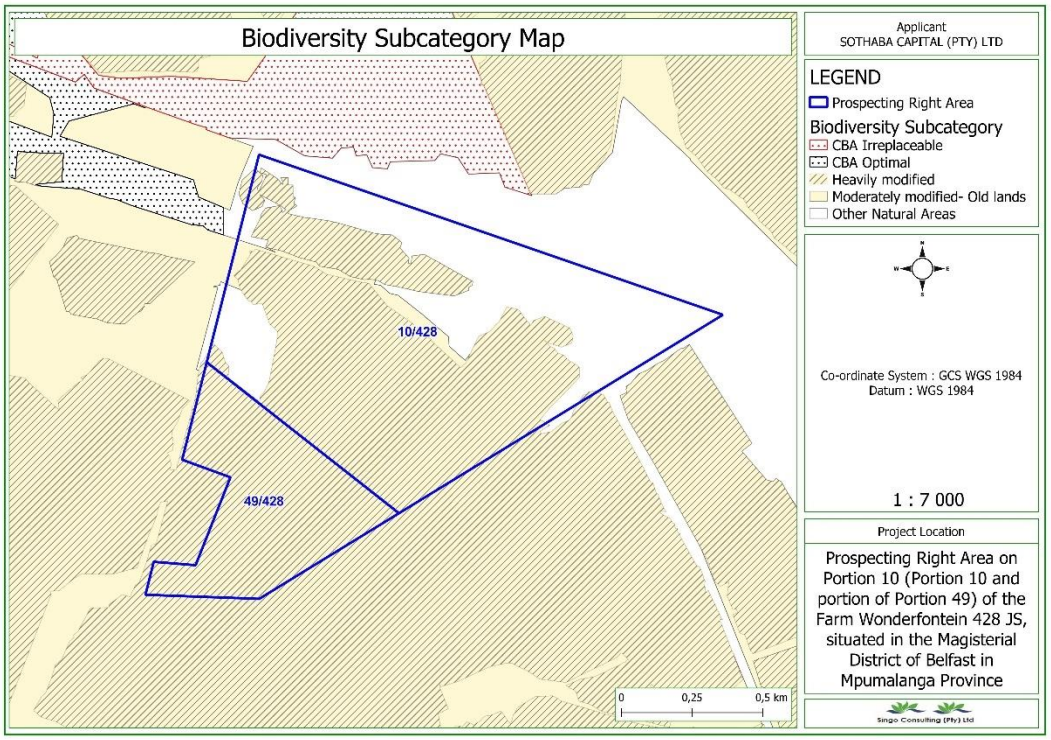
Appendix 2: Project Maps



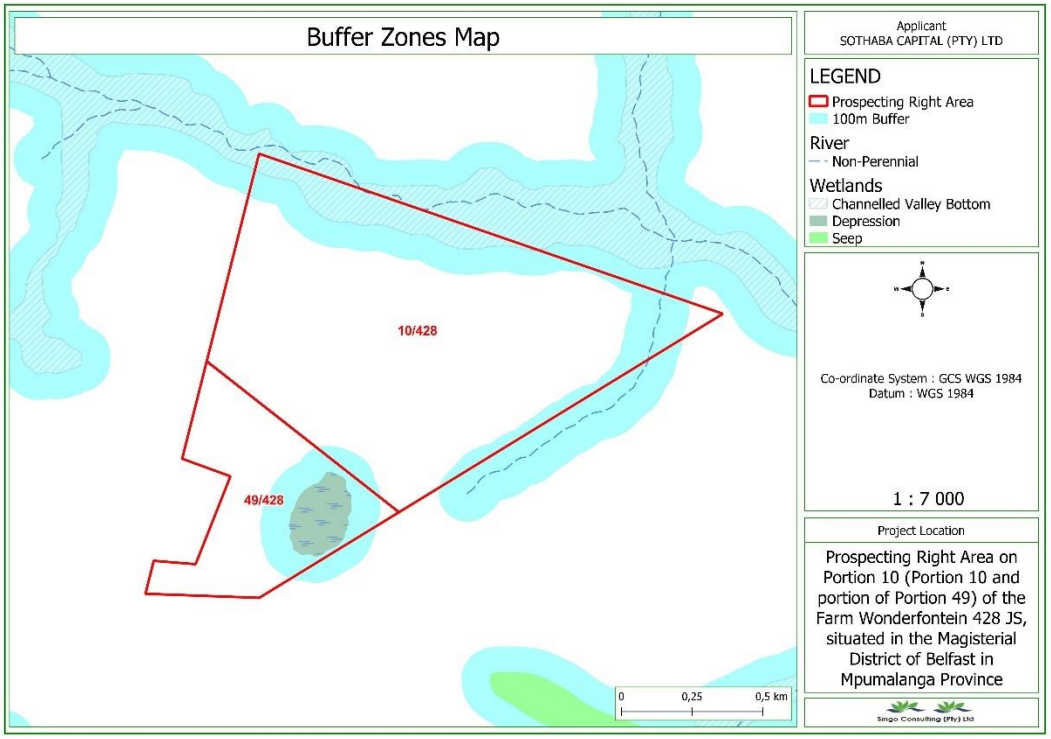
Locality Map



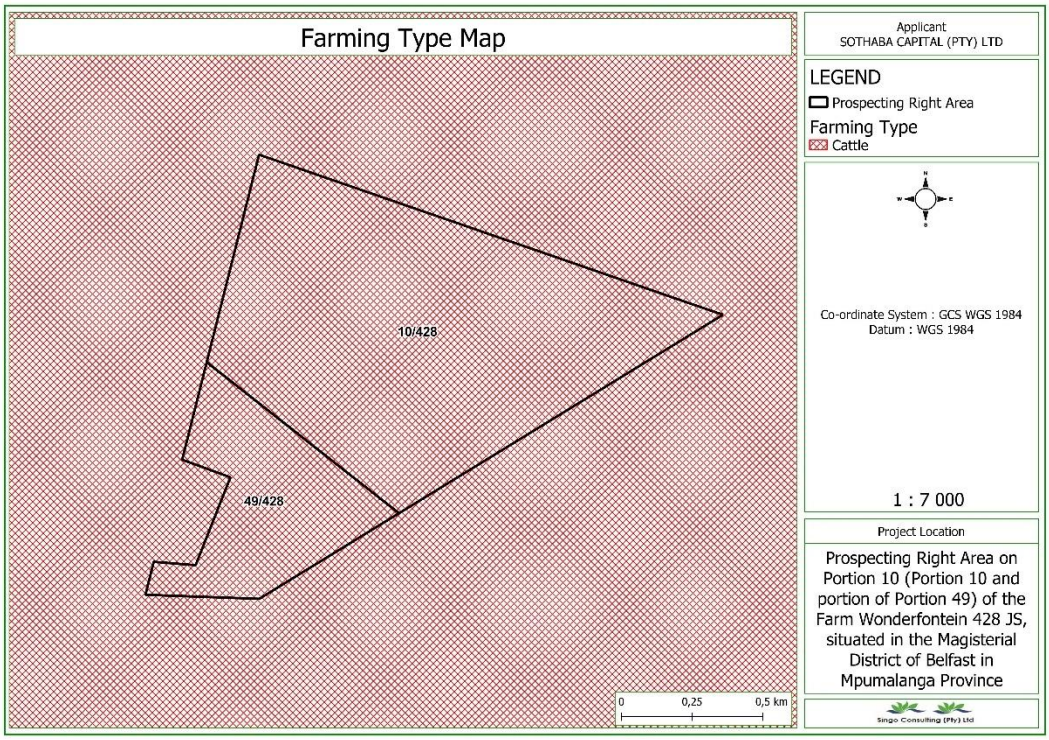
Regulation Map



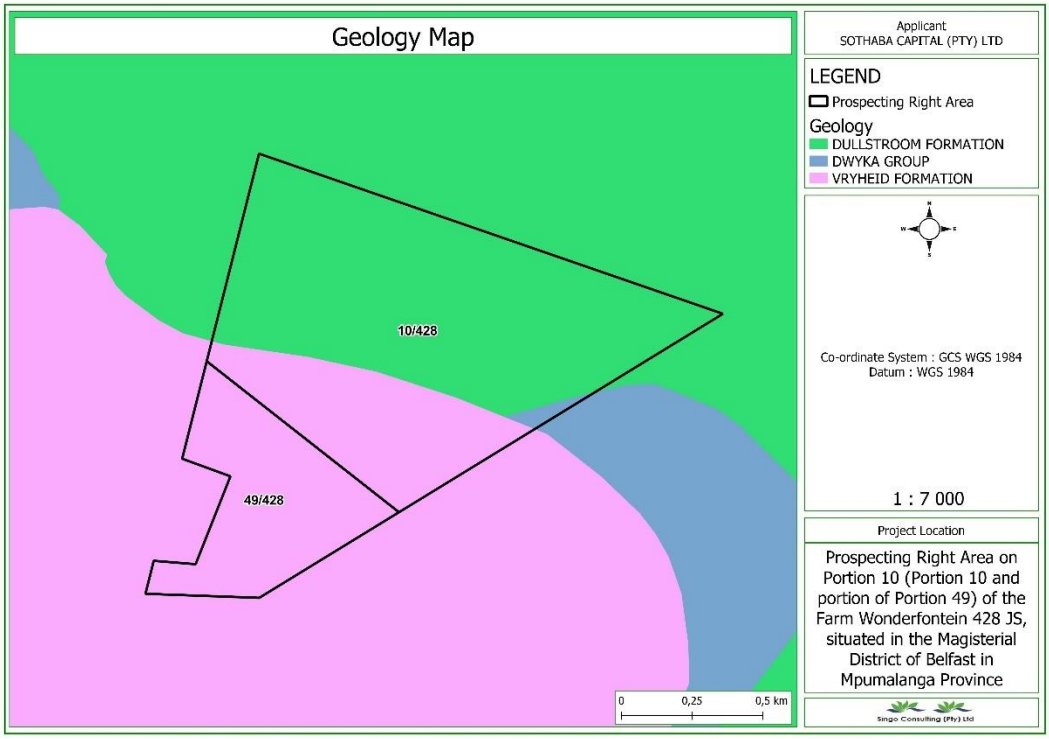
Biodiversity Map



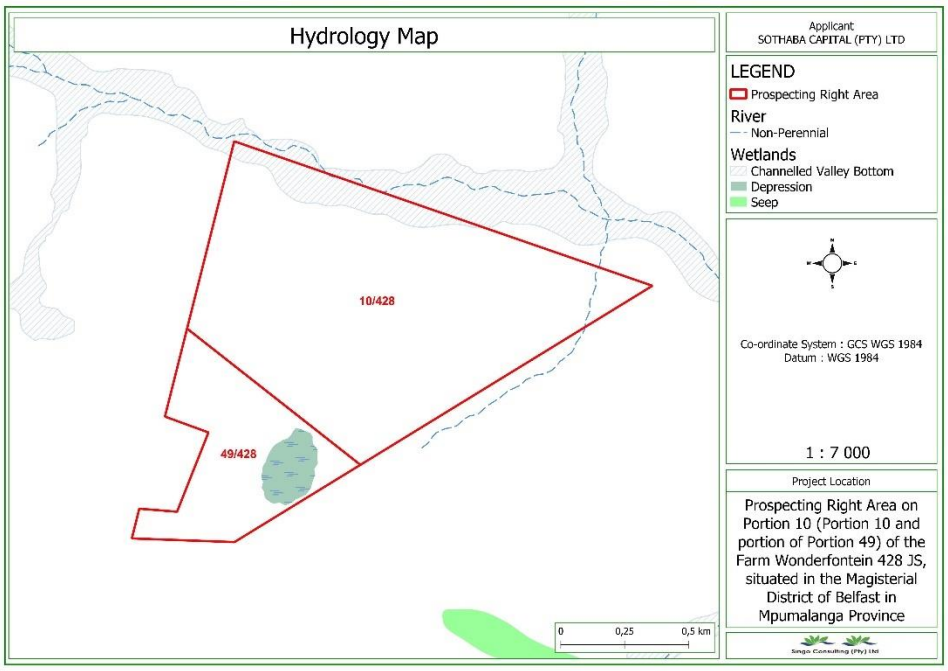
Buffer Map



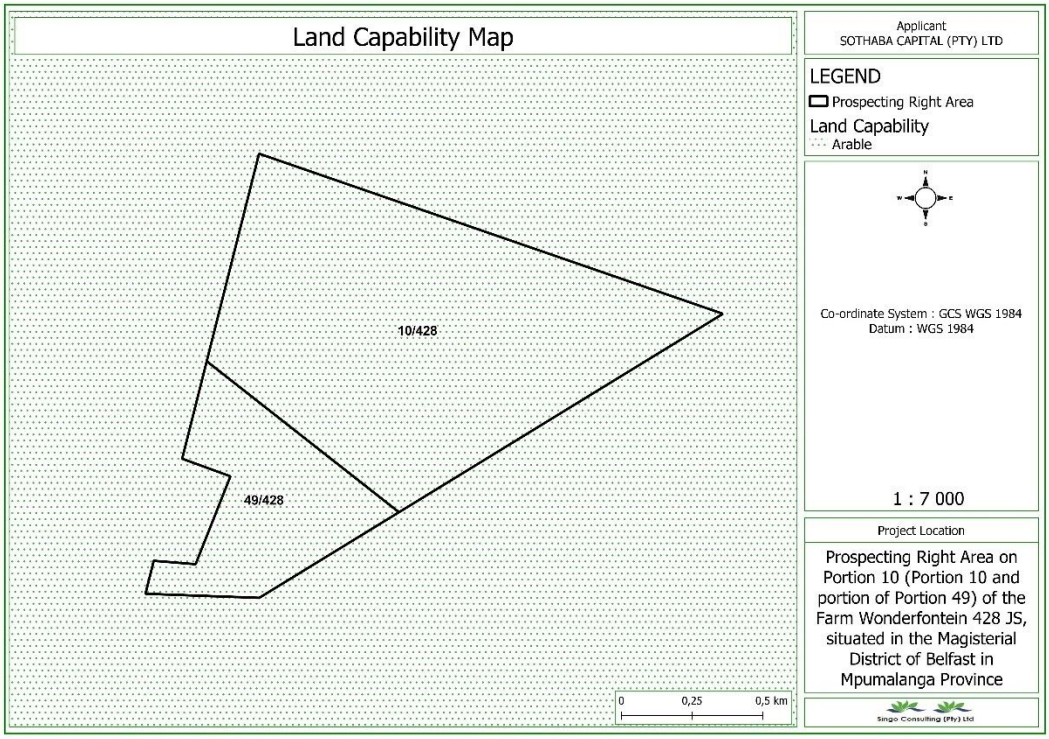
Farming type Map



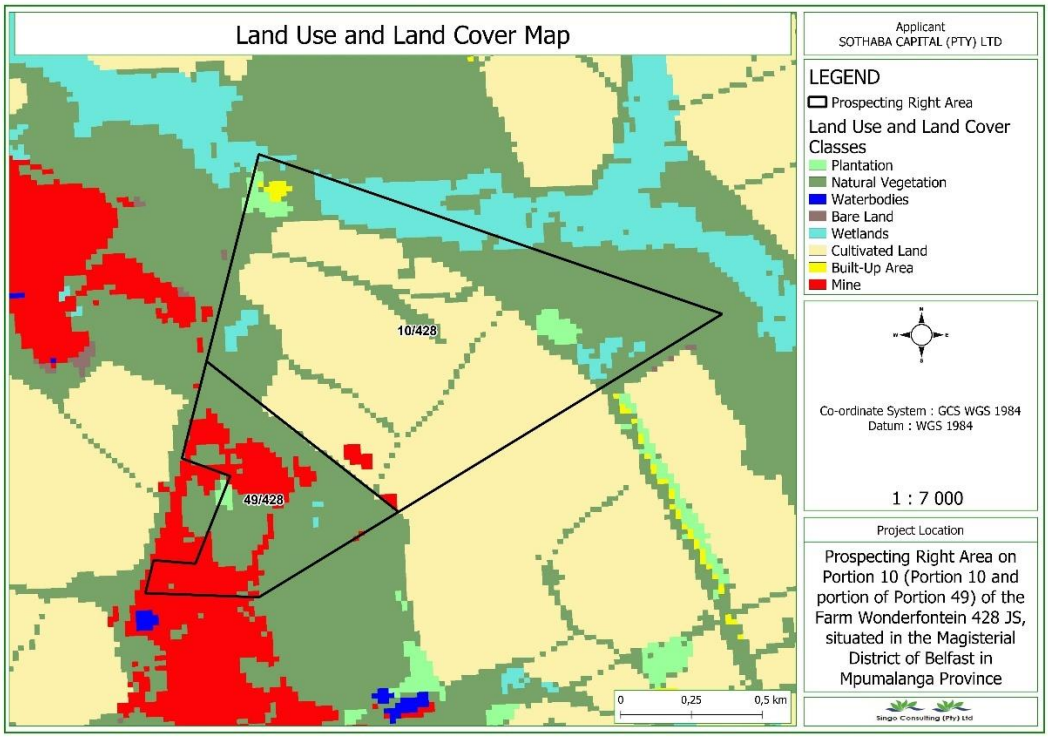
Geology Map



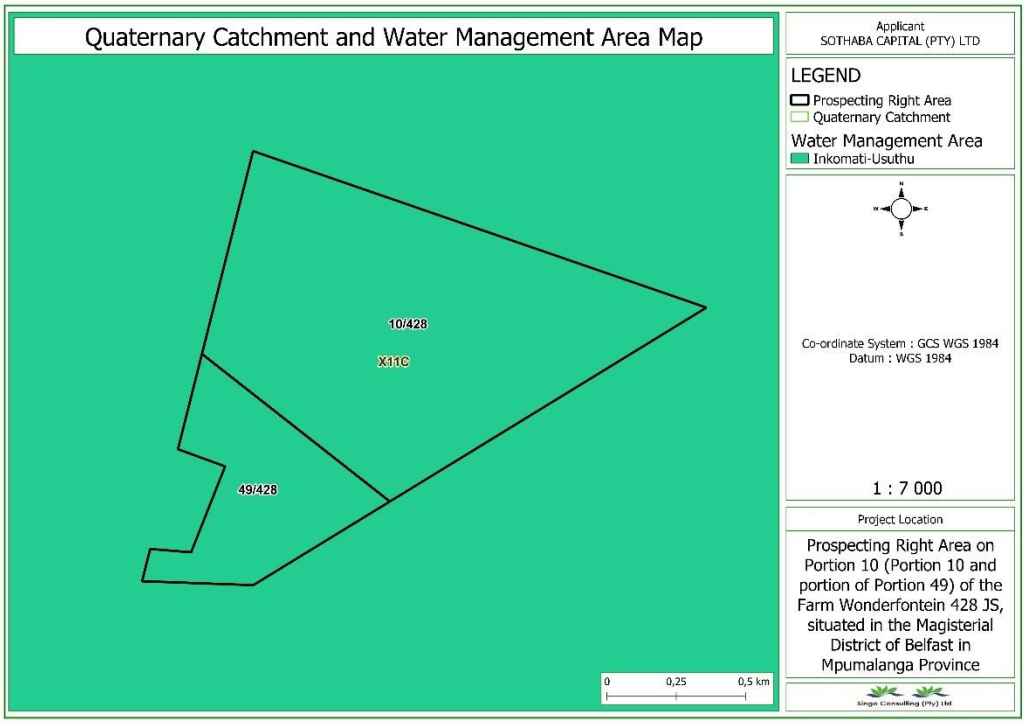
Hydrology Map



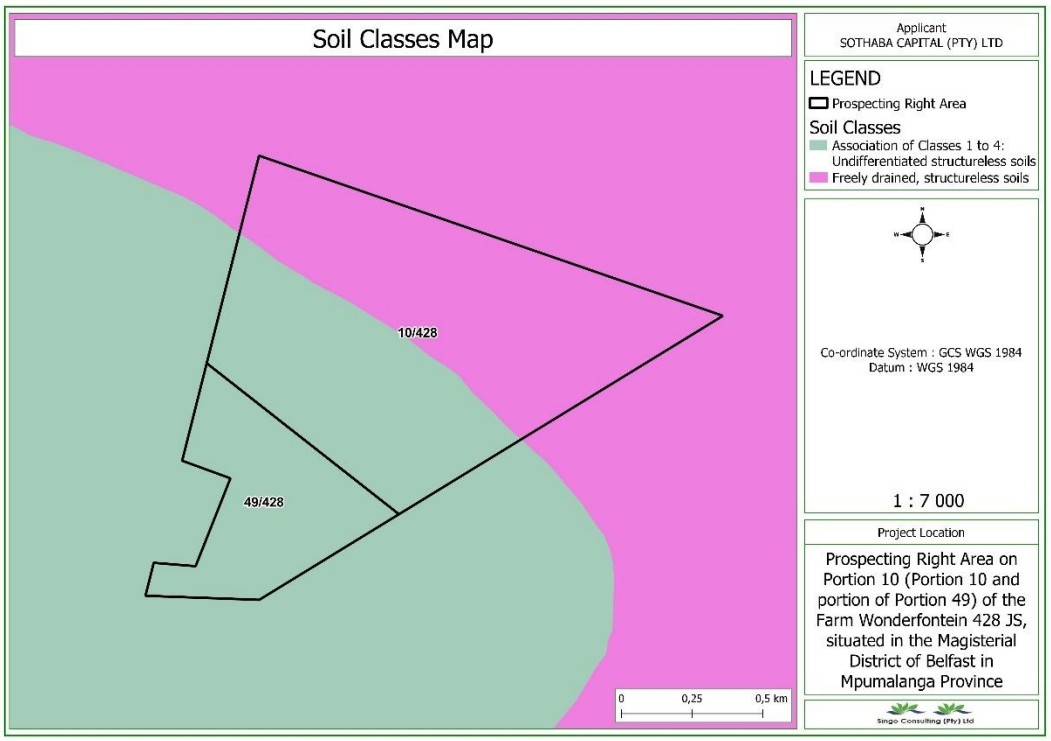
Land Capability Map



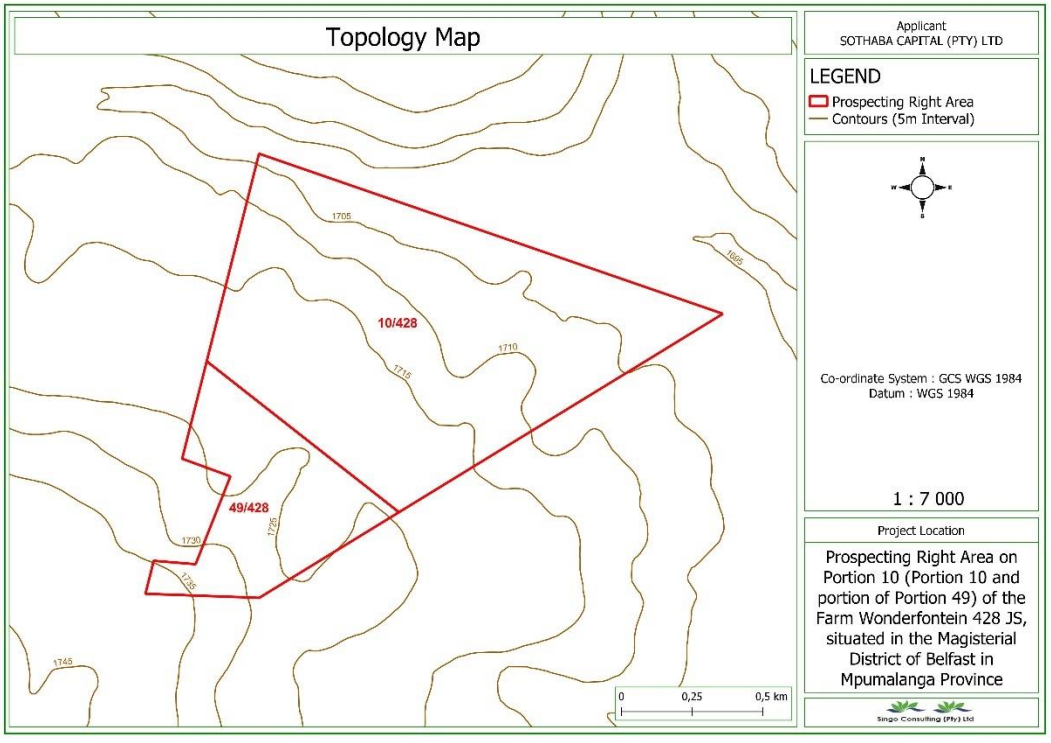
Land Use and Land Cover Map



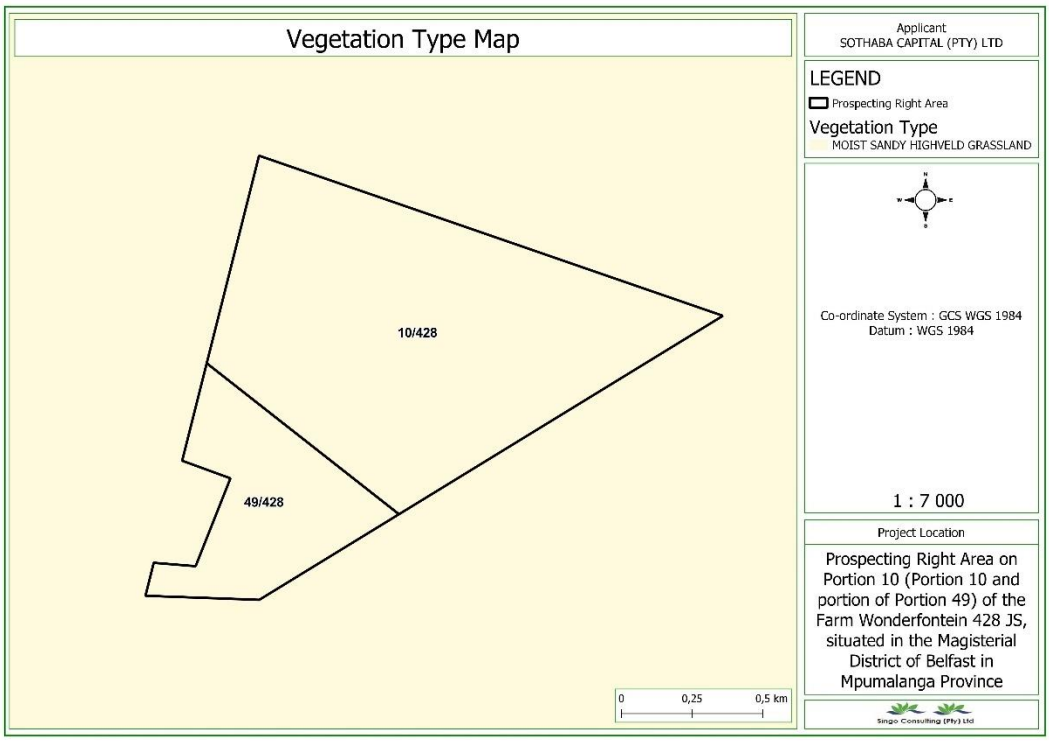
Quaternary Catchment and Water Management Area



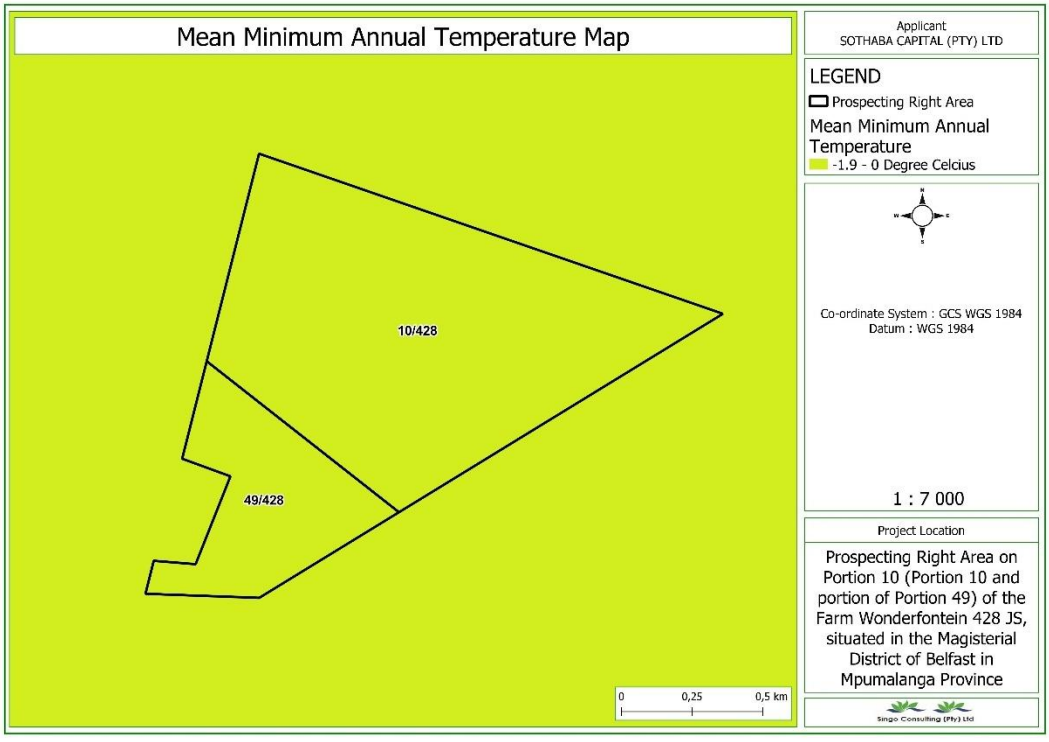
Soil Class Map



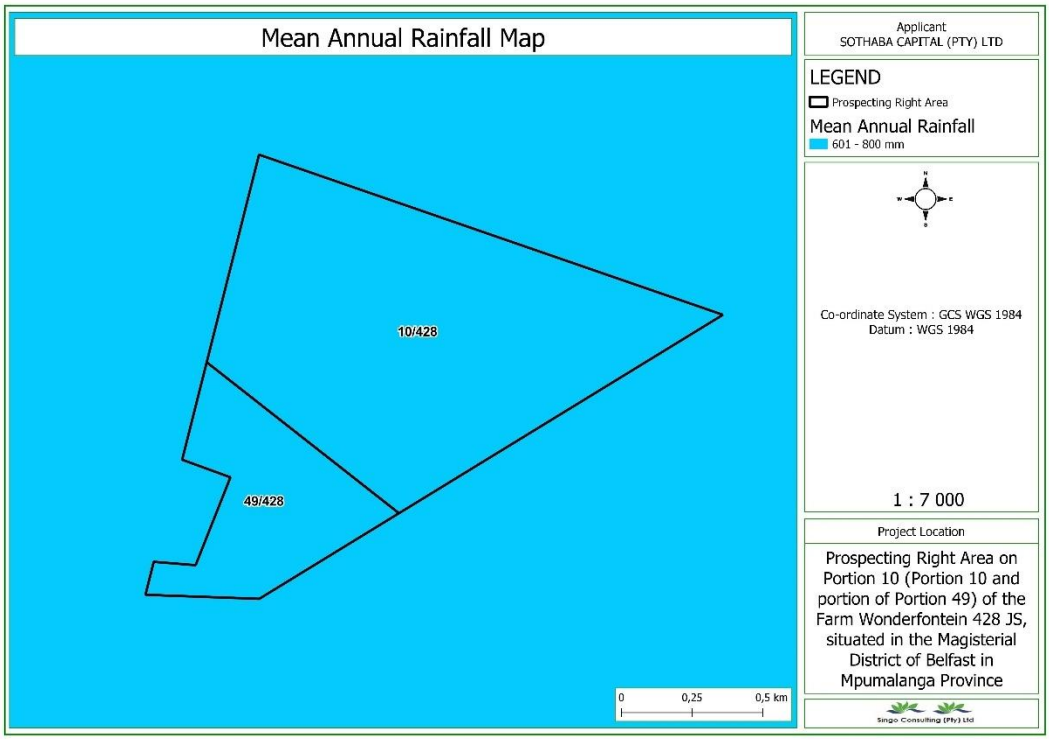
Topology Map



Vegetation Map



Mean Minimum Annual Temperature Map



Mean Annual Rainfall Map

Appendix 3: Proof of Newspaper Publication.

Classifieds • Geklassifiseerd   **Tel: 013 243 1434**

16 FEBRUARIE 2018.
Adres van Applikant
Mokgabhudistraat 2206
Thembisa Section,
Mhluzi
Middelburg
1050
Tel. no. 072 506 7940
073 100 9444
SR092002

STEVE TSHWETE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CONSENT USE, IN TERMS OF SECTION 76(1) AND 94 (1) (H) OF THE STEVE TSHWETE SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT BYLAW, 2016

I, *UFA MAKHUBELA* being the authorized agent of the registered owner of Erf 8518 Siphelele Street Ext. 24 hereby give notice in terms of Section 94(1)(h) of the Steve Tshwete Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bylaw, 2016, that I have applied to the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality for consent use for abovementioned property situated at 8518 Siphelele Street, Ext. 24, Middelburg for the purpose of a **BAR & TAVERN** The land is zoned **Business 1** In terms of the Town Planning Scheme. Any objection/s or comments including the grounds for such objection /s or comments with full contact details, shall be made in writing to the Municipal Manager, P.O. Box 14, Middelburg, 1050 within 30 days from **16 FEBRUARY 2018** Full particulars and plans may be inspected during normal office hours at the office of the Municipal Manager, Steve Tshwete Local Municipality, Cnr. Walter Sisulu and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg, 1050 Tel: 013 249 7000 for a period of 30 days from **16 FEBRUARY 2018**

Address of the Applicant:
2206 Mokgabhudi Street,
Thembisa Section,
Mhluzi
Middelburg
1050
Tel. no. 072 506 7940
073 100 9444
SR092001

STEVE TSHWETE PLAASLIKE MUNISIPALITEIT
Kennisgewing van aansoek vir vergunningsgebruik, in terme van artikel 76(1) en 94(1)(h) van die Steve Tshwete Ruimtelike beplanning en Grondgebruiksbestuur Bywet, 2016

Ek, **Annemarie Zandberg** synde die gemagtigde agent van die geregistreerde eienaar van Erf 3176 Middelburg gee hiermee kennis in terme van artikel 94 (1)(h) van die Steve Tshwete Ruimtelike Beplanning en Grondgebruiks-bestuur Bywet, 2016, van aansoek, tot die Steve Tshwete Plaaslike Munisipaliteit vir die vergunningsbebruik van bogemelde eiendom geleë te **Kanarielaan 48 Kanonkop, Middelburg** vir die doeleindes van **Dagsorg/ Nasorg/ Spesiale Sorg.** Ingevolge die Dorps-beplanningskema is die grond as volg gesoneer: **Residensieel.** Enige beswaar of kommentaar insluitend gronde vir genoemde beswaar/ kommentaar met volledige kontakbesonderhede, moet skriftelik binne 'n tydperk van 28 dae vanaf datum van publikasie hiervan aan die Munisipale Bestuurder, Posbus 14, Middelburg, 1050 gerig word. Volledige besonderhede en planne lê ter insae gedurende gewone kantoorure by die kantoor van die Munisipale Bestuurder, Steve Tshwete Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, H/v Walter Sisulu en Wandererslaan, Middelburg, 1050 Tel: 013 249 7000 vir 'n tydperk van 28 dae vanaf publikasie hiervan.
Adres van Applikant:
Kanarielaan 48
Kanonkop
Middelburg
Tel no: 083 225 4732
OS006194

NOTICE OF BASIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MINING DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PORTION 10 OF WONDERFONTEIN 428 JS WITHIN EMAKHAZENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Notice hereby given in terms of regulation 41 of the EIA of the EIA regulation (2014) published in government Notice No.R982 of 04 December 2014 Published under section 24(5)of the National Environmental Management Act(Act No.107 of 1998 as Amended of intent to undertake Basic Environmental Impact Assessment for the following proposed activity

NATURE OF THE ACTIVITY
The proposed activity is listed in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation 2014 Published under National Environmental Management Act (act 107 of 1998 as amended (NEMA) and triggers activity 21 and 27 of Regulation R983.

Location
The proposed mining development and associated infrastructure in portion 10 of farm Wonderfontein 428 JS

NAME OF THE APPLICANT
SOTHABA CAPITAL (Pty) Ltd
(Reference Nr. MP30/5/1/1/2/14779PR)

NAME OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER
RAMINI WORKS

REGISTRATION OF INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES
In order to participate in the process or to provide comment and or to register as interested and affected Parties (I&Aps) pertaining to the above-development, you are invited to contact the consultant at the details given below

Ramini Works
1159 Umwabu Street Nelspruit 1200
Email: tiyiselaniminerals@gmail.com

Contact Person: Prudence Maseko
Contact: 081 489 1172
Fax no: 086 218 9658

REGISTRATION /COMMENTS MUST REACH US ON OR BEFORE 12 MARC H 2018

NOTICES

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

Notice of Mining Permit Application Process as per the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002) for the proposed coal mine pit on Portion: RE of the Farm **Middelburg Town and Townlands 287 JS**, Magisterial District of Middleburg, Mpumalanga Province.

INVITATION TO COMMENT

Notice is given in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Development Act (MPRDA) (Act 28 of 2002) and EIA regulations 2014, published under Government Notice No. 982 in Gazette No. 3822 of 4 December 2014, amended on 7 April 2017, that Jaments (Pty) Ltd has applied for a mine permit for the proposed coal mine pit (DMR Ref: MP30/5/1/1/3/2/1(11545) EM.

As part of the EIA process, more especially the public participation process for this proposed project, I&AP's are invited to register and kindly submit any comments or concerns to reach Mr. Rakhadani Stanley until Monday the **19 of March 2018** using the contact details provided below. The public is also invited to review and comment on DBAR and EMPr. The draft EMPr reports will be available for review for a 30 days calendar period from **26 March to 26 April 2018**. This report will be at Middleburg Main Library (Wanderers Avenue) & Steve Tshwete Local Municipality (Cnr Walter Sisulu St/Wanderers Avenue).

Public day: **Mhluzi Mall,** Corner Ikageng and Tswelopele Road, Middelburg; **09 March 2018** (Handing out flyers & Q/A session)

For more information, to register as an interested or affected party, please contact:

SINGO CONSULTING (PTY) LTD
P/Bag X7214
Postnet Suite 125, Witbank, 1035
Stanley, 078 840 9798/ 071 407 5833
stanley@singoconsulting.co.za

JAMENTS (PTY) LTD
Mr GB Simelane, 076 246 3677 / 074 897 7977
12 Martie Street, Del Judor Ext 4, EMalahleni 1035
Fax: +27 86 514 4103
simelane@jaments.co.za

Steve Tshwete
Local Municipality

PUBLIC NOTICE: CALLING FOR INSPECTION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY VALUATION ROLL DATED 31 JANUARY 2018 AND THE LODGING OF OBJECTIONS

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 50 of the Local Government: Municipal Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004) hereinafter referred to as the "Act" that the supplementary valuation roll dated 31 January 2018 for the financial years 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2018 is open for public inspection at the Department of Property Valuation Services, Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg from 16 February 2018 to 20 April 2018. In addition the supplementary valuation roll is available at this Municipality's official website: www.stevetshwetelm.gov.za.

An invitation is hereby made in terms of Section 50 of the Act that every person who wishes to lodge an objection in respect of any matter in, or omitted from the supplementary valuation roll, shall do so within the above-mentioned period with the Municipal Manager.

Attention is specifically drawn to the fact that in terms of Section 50(2) of the Act an objection must be in relation to a specific individual property and not against the supplementary valuation roll as such. The form for the lodging of an objection is obtainable at the Department of Property Valuation Services, Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg or at this Municipality's official website: www.stevetshwetelm.gov.za.

The completed form must be returned to the Municipal Manager by hand at the Department of Property Valuation Services, Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg by no later than 20 April 2018 at 13h00.

For enquiries, please phone Mrs. Juanita Dedekind of the Department of Property Valuation Services at Tel: (013) 249-7088.

Any person who cannot read or write can visit Mrs. Juanita Dedekind of the Department of Property Valuation Services, Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg where he/she will be assisted with the transcription of this notice and the completion of an objection form if required.

B KHENISA
ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Steve Tshwete
Local Municipality

PUBLIC NOTICE: CALLING FOR INSPECTION OF THE GENERAL VALUATION ROLL DATED 31 JANUARY 2018 AND THE LODGING OF OBJECTIONS.

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 50 of the Locval government Municipal Rates Act, 2004 (act 6 of 2004) hereinafter referred to as the "Act" that the general valuation roll dated 31 January 2018 for the financial years 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2023 is open for public inspection at the Department of Property Valuation Services, Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg from 16 February 2018 to 24 May 2018. In addition the general valuation roll is available at this Municipality's official website: www.stevetshwetelm.gov.za.

An invitation is hereby made in terms of Section 50 of the Act that every person who wishes to lodge an objection in respect of any matter in, or omitted from the general valuation roll, shall do so within the above-mentioned period with the Municipal Manager.

Attention is specifically drawn to the fact that in terms of Section 50(2) of the Act an objection must be in relation to a specific individual property and not against the supplementary valuation roll as such. The form for the lodging of an objection is obtainable at the Department of Property Valuation Services, Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg or at the Municipality's official website: www.stevetshwetelm.gov.za.

The completed form must be returned to the Municipal Manager by hand at the Department of Property Valuation Services , Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg by no later than 24 May 2018 at 13hoo.

For enquiries, please phone Mrs Juanita Dedekind of the Department of Property Valuation Services at Tel: (013) 249 7088

Any person who cannot read or write can visit Mrs Juanita Dedekind of the Department of Property Valuation Services, Room C218, First Floor, Municipal Building, Corner Walter Sisulu Street and Wanderers Avenue, Middelburg where he/she will be assisted with the transcription of this notice and the completion of an objection form if required.

B KHENISA
ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Die groot groep manne en vroue van die verskillende noodgroepe, GPF, sekuriteitsfirmas en polisie wat aan die massapatrollie deelgeneem het.

Samewerking 'merkwaardig' tydens patrollie

Die samewerking tussen al die betrokkenes tydens 'n massapatrollie Vrydagaand en -nag, kan net as "merkwaardig" beskou word.

So sê Marnus Uys (skakelbeampte, Noodroep Radiogroep, Sektor 3).

"Dit was ongelooflik om te sien hoe almal saamstaan met net een doel voor oë: om misdaad in ons dorp te bekamp! Daar was nog nooit so 'n patrollie nie. Die atmosfeer was net anders. Dit is ongelooflik hoe almal saamgewerk het."

Marnus vertel dat almal Vrydag om 17:00 by die Middelburg Polisiestasie byeen gekom het vir die patrollie. Later die aand het die groepe weer by die Midwater sentrum byeen gekom vir 'n opvolgpatrollie in die nag.

Buiten die Noodroep Radiogroep Sektor 2 en polisie, was daar ook lede van die gemeenskapspolisiëringsforum, die Sektor 4 radiogroep, Afriforum en reaksielede van CSC Tactical en ADT Sekuriteit.

Almal het in 'n konvooi reg deur die dorp beweeg.

Marnus sê hulle het onder andere die winkels in die Sentrale Sakegebied besoek, waar verskeie mense gewaarsku is wat in die winkels na-ure was. "Toe ons later weer by hulle verby gery het, was hulle nie meer daar nie."

Die grootste probleme waarmee hulle te doene gehad het, was mense wat bestuur het terwyl hulle onder die invloed van drank was.

"Daar is 'n paar dronkbestuurders voorgekeer en gewaarsku. As hulle almal gearresteer sou word, sou die helfte van Middelburg Maandag in die hof gewees het," het Marnus tong in die kies gesê.

Hy weet dat die polisie die aand een persoon gearresteer het, maar hy was nie deel van die groep daar betrokke nie en weet nie waarvoor die verdagte aangekeer is nie.

Dit was vir hom opmerklik dat hulle nie een dwelmverslaafde op straat gekry het nie.

"Ons het twee patrollies gehad. Een vroegaand en toe later die nag. Ek dink die woord het só vinnig versprei na die vroegaand patrollie dat hulle almal gaan wegkruip het."

Marnus sê dit is nou belangriker as ooit dat alle noodgroepe en organisasies saam met die polisie en sekuriteitsfirmas moet werk om misdaad in die dorp af te bring.

"Ons weet dat besigheidsinbrake in die industriële gebied die afgelope tyd weer begin toeneem het. Al hoe ons die misdadigers gaan weghou, as ons meer en meer patrollies hou om hierdie bendes uit ons dorp te jaag."

Wieldiewe bring eie bakstene

Wieldiewe het hul eie bakstene saamgevat toe hulle Vrydag in die vroeë oggendure 'n sleepwa se wiele gesteel het.

Mnr. Danie Boshoff, eienaar Odds & All Pandwinkel (Jeppestraat), sê na aanleiding van beweging wat gesien is op CCTV videomateriaal, het die diewe tussen 02:30 en 04:30 op die erf rondbeweeg. Hulle kon egter nie duidelik sien hoeveel hulle was nie.

Die boewe het oor die palissade heining geklouter en 'n sleepwa, wat in die erf agter toegesluit was, se wiele afgehaal.

Wat hulle dronkslaan, is dat die boewe hul eie bakstene gebring het. "Dit is beslis nie van die bakstene wat op die erf is nie."

Die diewe het ook nie genoeg bakstene gehad om die sleepwa albei kante op bakstene te sit nie en daar is net aan die een kant stene gesit.

Met personeel se aankoms by die werk, het hulle die sleepwa gevind wat so skeef staan.

•Mnr. Boshoff sê dit gaan hom R11 000 kos om die wiele te vervang.

Die wieldiewe het hul eie bakstene saamgebring, maar net die een kant van die sleepwa op die bakstene gesit nadat hulle die wiele afgehaal het.

Have you seen Gracious?

The family of Gracious Mangata (21) are appealing to residents to help them.

Gracious went missing last week Thursday. He was last spotted selling clothes at the Iraq Taxi Rank on the same day.

He was wearing black Adidas shorts, a red T-shirt and sandals.

His family are desperate to find him and take him to a rehabilitation centre.

Anyone that might know where Gracious is can contact Victor Moraba on 082 706 1504 or take him to a police station.

Gracious Mangata.

AfriForum skenk yskas aan ouetehuis

Die AfriForum-tak in Middelburg het 'n nuwe yskas aan die SAVF-tehuis vir bejaardes geskenk.

Hierdie skenking is gemaak nadat een van die ouetehuis se yskaste gebreek het. Die inwoners se medikasie word in dié yskas gehou.

Tehuise kry tans baie swaar weens die swak ekonomie en die hoë kostes verbonde om mense voltyds te versorg, daarom is AfriForum om hulp genader.

"Hierdie yskas verrig 'n belangrike taak vir die tehuis en ons is dankbaar dat ons die geleentheid gegee is om te kan help," sê Vic Boshoff, voorsitter van AfriForum se Middelburg-tak.

Sluit vandag nog aan by hierdie AfriForum-tak: SMS "Middelburg" na 45340 (R1).

Vic Boshoff, Mark Salzwedel en CJ Uys by die nuwe yskas.

DNA tests conducted on unclaimed bodies

The 10 unclaimed bodies at the Middelburg State Mortuary still remain unidentified.

DNA tests were conducted to determine the identity of the unknown deceased, and samples were taken to a lab in Pretoria.

The results are still outstanding.

If the families of the deceased don't come forward, the state will conduct pauper's burials.

Six of the deceased were hit by vehicles and killed. They have been in the mortuary for more than six months.

Residents who have missing loved ones are urged to visit the Middelburg Police or the Middelburg Forensic Pathology Department.

INVITATION TO COMMENT ON THE DRAFT BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT IN RESPECT OF PORTION OF PORTION 10 OF THE FARM WONDERFONTEIN 428 JS SITUATED IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF BELFAST (DMRE REF: MP 30/5/1/3/2/11846 MP).

Application for Mining Permit: Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd received an acceptance Letter for Mining Permit (DMRE REF: MP 30/5/1/3/2/11846 MP) for the extraction of Coal on Portion of Portion 10 of the Farm Wonderfontein 428 JS, situated under the Magisterial District of Belfast in the Mpumalanga Province.

Notice is hereby given in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) (Act 28 of 2002) and EIA regulations 2014, published under Government Notice No. 982 in Gazette No. 3822 of 8 December 2014, amended on 7 April 2017, which requires that Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs) be notified of Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd's intention to obtain a Mining Permit for the above-mentioned mineral.

INVITATION TO COMMENT

As part of the Public Participation Process (PPP) for this proposed prospecting project, Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are invited to review and comment on the Draft Basic Assessment Report (DBAR) and Environmental Management Programme report (EMPr). The Draft BAR & EMPr will be available for review for 30 days' calendar period from Friday the 18th of February 2022 until Saterday the 19th of March 2022. The Draft BAR & EMPr will be available at eMakhazeni Public Library, (Scheeper Street, Belfast, 1100), and a soft copy upon request from Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd using the detailed EAP's contact's below, via emails; Dropbox link; Google drive; WeTransfer, etc.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PRACTITIONER AND CLIENT DETAILS:

Singo Consulting (Pty) Ltd
Office No.: 870, 5 Balalaika Street, Tasbet Park Ext 2, eMalahleni (Witbank), 1040.
Contact person: Ms Takalani Rakuambo
Tel No.: +27 13 692 0041
Fax No.: +27 86 514 4103
Cell No.: +27 82 767 4011
Email: takalani@singoconsulting.co.za
Website: https://www.singoconsulting.co.za/

Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd.
Office Address: Office D1 Groundfloor, President Park, Jeneatte Street, Del Judor, 1034
Contact Person: Lucky Sambo
Cell: +27 71 448 9424
Fax No: +27 86 218 9658
Email: lucky@sothabacapital.co.za

Appendix 4: Proof of Site Assessment


GARMIN

Appendix 5: Impact Management Outcomes

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
Whether listed or not, e.g. excavations, blasting stockpiles, discard dumps/dams, loading, hauling, transport, water supply dams/boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc.	Including the potential impacts for cumulative impacts, e.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution etc.		In which impact is anticipated e.g. construction, commissioning, operational, decommissioning, closure, post-closure.	Modify, remedy, control or stop through e.g. noise control measures, storm-water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. E.g. modify through alternative method. Control through noise control. Control through management and monitoring through rehabilitation.	Impact avoided, noise levels, dust levels, rehabilitation standards, end use objectives) etc.
Planning and Project Management	EMPr	Project Management	Planning	A finalized EMPr must address all authorization conditions stipulated by the DEA (and other commenting authorities). EMPr must encompass all environmental impact mitigation measures as identified in the final BAR.	MPRDA & NEMA
	Appointment of Environmental Officer	Project Management	Planning	The Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd environmental geologist will serve as the Environmental Officer during construction, given the short duration of construction and the low Sothaba Capital (Pty) Ltd environmental geologist will be responsible for monitoring the compliance of the construction workers and employees on site with the EMPr and ensure their co-operation.	MPRDA & NEMA
	Prospectings and Permissions		Planning	EMakhazeni Local Municipality must ensure that all licensing, prospectings or certificates required for the project are obtained and in place prior to the commencing of any construction activities on site.	MPRDA & NEMA

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
	Emergency Response Planning	Safety and health personnel on site	Planning	Plan all emergency responses including: • Response procedures to fires, explosions, or any accidents that will require rapid medical responses; and • Responses to community and stakeholder concerns and communication procedures with potentially affected parties (I&AP).	MPRDA & NEMA
	Project Schedule	Undertaking the project in a timeous manner	Planning	Plan and develop a construction sequence to alleviate noise generation during the construction phase.	N/A
	Method statement	Project Management	Planning	Ensure that a method statement has been compiled and submitted to the Site/Construction manager.	N/A
	Grievances	Project Management	Planning	Develop grievance mechanisms for the recording and management of complaints and grievances specifically including (but not limited to) grievances from those living in the area.	N/A
	Records and Administration	Project Management	Planning	Ensure the following are up to date and available on site: • A complaint registers. • •An approved method statements. • Copies of the EMPr. • Environmental Prospectings and authorizations. • Copies of weekly checklists, compliance reports, incidence reports and corrective action reports. • •Photographs of areas of concern (photos of non-compliance areas as well corrective action). • Attendance registers of environmental	

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				awareness training.	
	Recruitment of Labour	Project Management	Planning	• Where possible, the contractor must make use of local labour in support of the local economy. • Advertise employment opportunities adequately, so as not to limit application opportunities. • Implement a transparent process of recruiting construction staff, following pre-established and accepted criteria.	Basic Conditions of Employment Act, No. 75 of 1997 (as amended)
PRE-DRILLING/EXPLORATION					
	Site establishment	Project Management	Planning	• The Contractor must, in agreement with the Construction Manager, decide upon an area for the location of a construction camp. The construction camp should be properly demarcated and fenced, and be adequately sized, with enough space for site offices, construction vehicles, equipment, material and waste storage areas • The construction camp must be located in an area with minimal damage or disturbance to the environment. • Establish 'NO-GO' areas- where no construction personnel, equipment/machinery or vehicles are prospectingted. Any identified Environmental Sensitive or important areas should be designated as 'NO-GO' areas.	
	Site Housekeeping	Project Management	Planning	• The construction camp should always be kept clean and orderly.	
	Ablution Facilities	Project	Planning	• Enough toilet facilities should be provided	

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		Management		near construction camp. The toilets should be properly covered and ventilated and should contain hand washing facilities. • Portable toilets should be properly secured to the grounds to avoid toppling in the case of a wind/storm event. • Ensure that all toilets function properly and are in a hygienic state. The toilets should be cleaned and emptied regularly. • Ensure that there are no spillages when toilets get cleaned and emptied. • Urination on site should be strictly prohibited.	
Site establishment activities (-ve): • Vegetation clearance • Topsoil stripping & stockpiling • Drill pad compaction • Erection of office, toilets, fuel storage (if not by road tanker), water tanker, core storage • Vehicle movements Waste management	Cultural and heritage	Destruction or loss of Cultural and Heritage Resources: No cultural/heritage artefacts have been identified on site	Construction/ set-up	• Environmental Prospectings and authorizations. • Copies of weekly checklists, compliance reports, incidence reports and corrective action reports.	Heritage Act
	Noise	Noise Generation	Construction/ set-up	• Photographs of areas of concern (photos of non-compliance areas as well corrective action).	SANS 10103
	Visual	Visual intrusion	Construction/ set-up	• Attendance registers of environmental awareness training.	N/A
	Traffic	Increase in traffic volumes	Construction/ set-up	• Traffic signs to be put around the site to notify	National Traffic Act

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		near the drilling site		motorist of the activities • Construction vehicles to make trips on/off site only when necessary • Construction vehicles to adhere to local speed limits as far as possible when driving in around site	Regulations
	Signage	Traffic volumes, safety	Construction/ set-up	• The construction management needs to communicate the commencement and duration of construction activities to the community. • Clear signage needs to be put up to make and keep the community awareness of construction activities to prevent any hazardous occurrences. • Provide adequate safety warning signage on the roads.	National Traffic Act Regulations
	Dust fall	Dust fall and nuisance from activities	Construction/ set-up	• Wet suppression should be applied to ensure that no visible dust is raised by any of the prospecting operations; • Separation of distance of minimum 500m, to be maintained between drill sites and dwellings; and • Low vehicle speeds will be enforced on unpaved surfaces.	GN R. 827 (NEMAQA
	Soil and vegetation	The potential impact of the proposed prospecting on the vegetation would occur at proposed drilling	Construction/ set-up	• The soil disturbance and clearance of vegetation at drill pad areas will be limited to the absolute minimum required; No clear scraping (dozing) be carried out unless necessary to establish a level drill pad. • Rather that surface vegetation is cleared to make way for the drilling rig leaving the roots	NEMBA

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		sites and the access routes used to get to these sites.		intact so that vegetation can coppice and regrow; and • Disturbed areas will be re-vegetated with locally indigenous species as soon as possible.	
	Animal life	Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the drilling rig. It is anticipated that the noise and general activity will keep the animal life away from the site while the prospecting is ongoing.	Construction/ set-up	• Environmental awareness training sessions should be part of the workers' induction and site workshops; and • If any animals are encountered they must not be killed or injured, but should rather be removed or chased away from the site with the assistance of an animal specialist	NEMBA
	Social	Friction between local residents/land owners and construction personnel	Construction/ set-up	• All operations will be carried out under the guidance of a strong, experienced manager with proven skills in public consultation and conflict resolution; • All prospecting personnel will be made aware of the local conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and the fact that some of the residents may not welcome the • prospecting activities in the area; • There will always be a strict requirement to treat residents with respect and courtesy.	NEMA
	Job creation	Employment will be created for the clearing of	Construction/ set-up	• No mitigation measures required.	NEMA

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		the land and establishing the drilling site.			
	Storage and Disposal of Waste	Safety and aesthetic/ visual aspects of the property, as well as waste disposal practices	Construction/ set-up	• Litter generated by construction workers must be collected in containers that are clearly labelled and disposed of weekly at registered waste disposal sites. • Enough weather- and vermin- proof bins should be placed on site for the disposal of solid waste. Littering on site should be strictly prohibited. The burning of waste on site should also be prohibited. • All waste generated from construction activities (building rubble, solid and liquid waste etc.), should be disposed of as frequently at an appropriately licensed refuse facility. • Minimize waste generation, e.g. by providing re-usable items and refillable containers (e.g. for drinking water) and adopt a 'cradle to grave' responsibility for wastes. • Comply with legal requirements for waste management and pollution control and employ "good housekeeping" and monitoring practices.	National Waste Act
	Hazardous Waste	Safety and aesthetic/ visual aspects of the property, as well as waste disposal practices.	Construction/ set-up	• Any hazardous waste that may be generated should be separated from general waste and stored in clearly marked and properly sealed secondary containers. • Any hazardous waste generated should be disposed of accordance with the Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations, 1995	National Waste Act

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				(Regulation 15).	
	Spills and Leaks	Safety and aesthetic/ visual aspects of the property, as well as waste disposal practices.	Construction/ set-up & Operation	• Any equipment that is leaking should be temporarily decommissioned and removed from the construction site to a surface with an impermeable surface and waste water collection system. • Spill response kits must be readily available and accessible to all personnel on site.	National Waste Act
	PPE			• Always Ensure that all persons on site use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) , this including safety boots, safety vests, protective masks etc.	Employment Act
	Illegal Fires			• Ensure that no fires are ignited on site unless required for construction purposes, in which case the EC should designate areas for the fires. The designated areas should be as far as possible from vegetation.	NEMA
	Erosion	The properties of the receiving environment and ensuring that the ground is not susceptible to erosion beyond that which can be rehabilitated.	Construction/ set-up & Operation	• Ensure that erosion management and sediment controls are strictly implemented from the beginning of site clearing activities. • All topsoil stockpiles (if any) must be protected against wind, erosion and seeds, i.e. by use of shade cloth or netting. • Topsoil stockpiles should not exceed 2 m in height.	NEMA
PRE-DRILLING/EXPLORATION					
Exploration drilling (ve) • Drilling • Drill maintenance and	Noise	Noise generation	Operations	• Construction/setup, operational and decommissioning activities will be limited to daylight hours on Mondays to Saturdays from	Heritage Act

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
refueling • Core sample collection and storage • Vehicle movements Waste generation and management				08h00 – 17h00 and no activities on Sundays and public holidays. • Separation of distance of minimum 500m, but preferably 1000m to be maintained between drill sites and dwellings; Noise abatement equipment, such as mufflers on diesel engines, will be maintained in good condition. • If intrusive noise levels are experienced by any person at any point, the source of the noise will be moved if practical, or it will be placed in an acoustic enclosure, or an acoustic barrier will be erected between the source and the recipient.	
	Visual	Visual intrusions	Operations	• The drilling rig and other visually prominent items on the site will be in consultation with the landowner; • Make use of existing vegetation as far as possible to screen the prospecting operations from view; and • If necessary, the operations can be screened from view by erecting a shade cloth barrier.	SANS 10103
	Traffic	Increase in traffic volumes near the drilling site	Operations	• Traffic signs to be put around the site to notify motorist of the activities • Construction vehicles to make trips on/off site only when necessary • Construction vehicles to adhere to local speed limits as far as possible when driving in around site	N/A
	Dust fall	Dust fall and nuisance from activities	Operations	• Wet suppression will be applied to ensure that no visible dust is raised by any of the prospecting operations;	National Traffic Act Regulations

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				• Separation of distance of minimum 500m, to be maintained between drill sites and 100m from dwellings; and • Low vehicle speeds will be enforced on unpaved surfaces.	
	Soil and vegetation	Soil and vegetation disturbance from drill pad preparation	Operations	• The soil disturbance and clearance of vegetation at drill pad areas will be limited to the absolute minimum required; No clear scraping (dozing) be carried out unless necessary to establish a level drill pad. Rather that surface vegetation be cleared to make way for the drilling rig leaving the roots intact so that vegetation can coppice and regrow; and • Disturbed areas will be re vegetated with locally indigenous species as soon as possible.	GN R. 827 (NEMAQA)
	Animal life	Animal life will be affected in the immediate vicinity of the drilling rig. It is anticipated that the noise and general activity will keep the animal life away from the site while the prospecting is ongoing.	Operations	• Measures implemented during site establishment should apply in this phase as well.	NEMBA
	Social	Friction between residents/land	Operations	• All operations will be carried out under the guidance of a strong, experienced manager	NEMBA

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
		owners and construction personnel		with proven skills in public consultation and conflict resolution; • All prospecting personnel will be made aware of the local conditions and sensitivities in the prospecting area and the fact that some of the residents may not welcome the prospecting activities in the area; • There will always be a strict requirement to treat residents with respect and courtesy.	
	Job creation	Employment will be created for the clearing of the land and establishing the drilling site.	Operations	• No mitigation measures required.	Basic Conditions of Employment Act, No. 75 of 1997 (as amended)
DECOMMISSIONING AND REHABILITATION					
Rehabilitation of the drill sites and surroundings	Removal of construction structures	Ensuring the receiving environment is not impacted on any further, by dismantling machinery and equipment appropriately.	Rehabilitation	• Clear and completely remove from site all construction plant equipment, storage containers, signage, temporary fencing, temporary services, fixtures and any other temporary works; and • Ensure that all access roads utilized during construction (which are not earmarked for closure and rehabilitation) are returned (as far as possible) to their state prior to construction.	NEMA
	Waste and Rubble Removal	Visual aspects by preventing any further pollution.	Rehabilitation	• Clear the site of all inert waste and rubble, including surplus rock, foundations and batching plant aggregates. • Load and haul excess spoil and inert rubble to fill in borrow pits / dongas or to dump sites indicated / approved by an environmental	National Waste Act

Activity	Potential impact	Aspects affected	Phase	Mitigation type	Standard to be achieved
				control specialist • Remove from site all domestic waste and dispose of in the approved manner at a registered waste disposal site.	
	Solid and Hazardous Waste			• Store hazardous waste as indicated in the approved Environmental Management Programme Report. • Dispose of all hazardous waste not earmarked for reuse, recycling or resale at a registered hazardous waste disposal site. • Remove from site all temporary fuel stores, hazardous substance stores, hazardous waste stores and pollution control sumps. Dispose of hazardous waste in the approved manner. • Do not hose oil or fuel spills into a storm water drain or sewer, or into the surrounding natural environment. • Dispose of all visible remains of excess material when exiting the site.	National Waste Act
	Erosion protection		Rehabilitation	• Protect all areas susceptible to erosion and ensure that there is no undue soil erosion resultant from activities within and adjacent to the construction site. • Retain shrubbery and grass species wherever possible. • Perform regular monitoring and maintenance of erosion control measures.	NEMA

Appendix 6: Financial Provision.

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM

DMRE REF: MP 30/5/1/1/2/ (14779)

Applicant: **Sothaba Capital (PTY) LTD** **Ref No.:** **PR**

Evaluator: **Takalani Rakuambo** **Date:** **Feb-22**

No.	Description	Unit	A Quantity	B Master Rate	C Multiplication factor	D Weighting factor 1	E=A*B*C*D Amount (Rands)
1	**Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and powerlines)**	**m3**	**0**	**17,14**	**1**	**1**	**0**
2 (A)	**Demolition of steel buildings and structures**	**m2**	**0**	**238,71**	**1**	**1**	**1**
2(B)	**Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and struct**	**m2**	**0**	**351,79**	**1**	**1**	**1**
3	**Rehabilitation of access roads**	**m2**	**1530,65**	**42,72**	**1**	**0**	**0**
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0	414,61	1	0	**0**
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	m	0	226,15	1	0	**0**
5	**Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities**	**m2**	**0**	**477,42**	**1**	**0**	**0**
6	**Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps**	**ha**	**0**	**242984,15**	**1**	**1**	**0**
7	**Sealing of shafts adits and inclines**	**m3**	**0**	**128,15**	**1**	**1**	**1**
8 (A)	**Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils**	**ha**	**0**	**166847,44**	**1**	**1**	**1**
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	ha	0	207805,47	1	1	0
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	ha	0	603565,59	1	0	**0**
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha	0	139709,6	0	0	**0**
10	**General surface rehabilitation**	**ha**	1,5	132171,31	0,2	0,8	**31721,1144**
11	River diversions	ha	0	132171,31	1	1	**1**
12	**Fencing**	**m**	**0**	**150,77**	**1**	**1**	**0**
13	**Water management**	**ha**	**0**	**50255,25**	**1**	**1**	**0**
14	**2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare**	**ha**	**0**	**17589,34**	**1**	**1**	**0**
15 (A)	**Specialist study**	**Sum**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**
15 (B)	Specialist study	Sum	0	0	1	1	**0**
					Sub Total 1		**31726,1144**
1	Preliminary and General		3807,133728		**weighting factor 2** 1		**3807,133728**
2	Contingencies			3172,61144			**3172,61144**
					Subtotal 2		**38705,86**
					VAT (15%)		**5805,88**
					Grand Total		**44512**

SIGN Takalani Rakuambo

DATE **Feb-22**

Appendix 7: CV of the EAP & EAP Supervisor

Due to POPI Act sensitive information will not be disclosed to the public.

Appendix 8: Special Studies