

Trentra (Pty) Limited

Roodepoort Prospecting Project

DRAFT

Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr)

Compiled in terms of Appendix 1 and Appendix 4 of the amended Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (Government Notice 982) (EIA Regulations, 2014) and submitted as contemplated in Regulation 19 of Chapter 4 of the EIA Regulations, 2014

For

The application for an Environmental Authorization in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), Amended Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2014, Government Notice 983 - Listing Notice 1 of 2014

DMRE Reference No.: MP 30/5/1/1/2/17279 PR

AUGUST 2022

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Project Title: Roodepoort Prospecting Project
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The results and conclusions of this report are limited to the Scope of Work agreed between Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited and Trentra (Pty) Limited for whom this report/ investigation has been conducted. All assumptions made and all information contained within this report and its attachments depend on the accessibility to and reliability of relevant information, including maps, previous reports and laboratory results, from the Client and Contractors. All work conducted by Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited is done in accordance with the Geovicon Standard Operating Procedures.

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I hereby declare:

1. I have no vested interest (present or prospective) in the project that is the subject of this report as well as its attachments. I have no personal interest with respect to the parties involved in this project.
2. I have no bias with regard to this project or towards the various stakeholders involved in this project.
3. I have not received, nor have I been offered, any significant form of inappropriate reward for compiling this report.



(Electronic signature) E. van Rooyen, BSc. Hons.

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(Electronic Signature) T. Shakwane, B.Sc. Hons. (Professional Natural Scientist no: 117080)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Trentra (Pty) Limited has lodged an application for a prospecting right in terms of section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2004 (Act 28 of 2004). Trentra (Pty) Limited proposes to prospect for coal and pseudocoal on a portion of portion 21 of the farm Roodepoort 40 IS, situated within the Magisterial District of Kriel.

Roodepoort Prospecting Project will be undertaken in different phases i.e., literature review (available data interpretation and deciding whether to commence with drilling), field mapping and geophysical survey, positioning of drilling sites, diamond core drilling, logging/sampling of borehole cores and rehabilitation of the drilling site.

The commencement of the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project will result in the undertaking of activities that are considered as listed activities in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) as amended (NEMA). In terms of the above-mentioned legislation, an application for an environmental authorisation must be submitted to the competent authority which application must be granted before the commencement of the proposed listed activities. In addition to the above, an environmental impact assessment must be undertaken in support of the environmental authorisation application for the proposed listed activities. In view of the above, Trentra (Pty) Limited appointed Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited, an independent environmental consulting company, to undertake and manage the environmental authorisation application and the environmental impact assessment for the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project. An application for an environmental authorisation for the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), Mpumalanga Regional Office (Competent Authority) for their consideration. The application has ever since been received by the Department and a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) together with an EMPr must be compiled and submitted in terms of the requirements of the EIA Regulations, 2014.

This document (BAR and EMPr), which concerns assessment of environmental impacts and a programme for management of the impacts for the proposed activities at the Roodepoort prospecting area, was compiled in terms of the amended EIA Regulations, 2014 for review by interested and affected parties including the competent authority.

Environmental baseline data used in this report has been obtained through desktop-based assessments for surface water, topographical analyses, vegetation composition, wetland occurrence and geological conditions and the socio-economic aspects. Weather data was acquired from World weather online. Historic land use has been determined through available satellite image data. The data accumulated and analysed is; therefore, deemed sufficient to gain a baseline indication of the present state of the environment. The use of this baseline data for impact assessments is thus justified, and reliable conclusions could be made. The impacts that could arise during and after the proposed activities at the Roodepoort prospecting area were determined and ranked according to their significance. Based on the impact assessment, recommendations were made for the mitigation of significant negative environmental impacts that will result from the proposed area.

PART A

BASIC ASSESSMENT REPORT

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. WHO IS DEVELOPING THE BAR AND EMPR?

1.1.1. Name and contact details of the EAP who prepared the BAR and EMPR

EAP: Mr. Ornassis Tshepo Shakwane

Professional registration:

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EAPASA: 2019/1763

IAIA Membership No.: 3847

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1.1.2. Expertise of the EAP who prepared the BAR and EMPR

Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited is a geological and environmental consulting company. The company was formed during 1996, and currently has more than 20 years' experience in the geological and environmental consulting field. Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited has successfully completed consulting work in the Mining sector (coal, gold, base metal and diamond), Quarrying sector (sand, aggregate and dimension stone), Industrial sector and housing sector. Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited has undertaken contracts within all the provinces of South Africa, Swaziland, Botswana and Zambia. During 2001 Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited entered the field of mine environmental management and water monitoring.

Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited is a Black Economically Empowered Company with the BEE component owning 60% of the company. Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited has three directors i.e., O.T Shakwane, J.M. Bate and T.G Tefu.

Mr. O. T Shakwane obtained his BSc (Microbiology and Biochemistry) from the University of Durban Westville in 1994, and completed his honours degree in Microbiology in 1995. Mr O.T Shakwane has also completed short courses on environmental law and environmental impact assessment with the University of Mpumalanga's Centre for Environmental Management. He has worked with the three state departments tasked with mining and environmental management i.e., Department of Water and Sanitation (Gauteng and Mpumalanga Region), Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (Mpumalanga Region) and Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment (Gauteng Region). Mr. Shakwane has been in the consulting field since 2004 and has completed various areas similar to the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project as an environmental assessment practitioner.

Mr Shakwane is the environmental assessment practitioner for the environmental impact assessment for the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project.

Over the past years Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited has formalised working relationships with companies that offer expertise in the following fields i.e., Geohydrology, Civil and Geotechnical Engineering, Geotechnical Consultancy, Survey and Mine Planning and Soil & Land Use Consultancy. Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited is an independent consulting company, which has no interest in the outcome of the decision regarding the Roodepoort Prospecting Project basic assessment process.

1.2. WHO WILL EVALUATE AND APPROVE THE BAR AND EMPR?

Before the proposed project can proceed, an Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) must compile an application for an Environmental Authorisation for the proposed project. An impact assessment (basic assessment process) must be undertaken in support of the application for an environmental authorisation. The basic assessment process will determine the potential environmental impacts that may result from the proposed project and an environmental management programme will be compiled to provide measures for mitigation against the identified impacts. The above-mentioned application must be made to the competent authority and in terms of section 24D (1) of NEMA, the Minister responsible for mineral resources is the responsible competent authority for this application. In view of the above, the application for the environmental authorisation for the proposed project was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), Mpumalanga Regional Office for their consideration and decision making.

In the spirit of co-operative governance and in compliance with the requirements of NEMA and the MPRDA, the competent authority may, during the processing for the environmental authorisation application, consult with other organs of state that administers laws that relate to matters affecting the environment relevant to this application. Note that during the public participation process for the proposed project, the EAP will also consult with the below listed state authorities.

The organs of state that are to be consulted may include the following:

- Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, Mpumalanga Regional Office (Competent Authority).
- Department Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs
- South African Heritage Resources Agency
- Department of Water and Sanitation.
- SANRAL

Note however that this list is not exhaustive as more organs of state may be identified by the competent authority and EAP during the public participation process.

1.3. DETAILS OF THE APPLICANT

1.3.1. Name of the Applicant

Trentra (Pty) Limited.

1.3.2. Name of the Project

Roodepoort Prospecting Project.

1.3.3. Postal Address of Applicant

Trentra (Pty) Limited

P.O. Box 213

Waterkloof

Pretoria

0181

1.3.4. Responsible Person

Mongwe Mojalefa

1.3.5. Contact Person

Mongwe Mojalefa

Cell No: 0745489726

Fax: (086) 5751718

E-mail: douglas@xakwa.com

1.4. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY (LOCATION OF THE PROJECT)

1.4.1. Regional Setting

The proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project is situated within the Magisterial district of Kriel, approximately 10 km north west of Kriel and 20 km south east of Ogies, access to the area is via the R545 provincial road (Bethal- Ogies) that connects to an unnamed road that passes right through the prospecting area. See Figure 1 for the location of Roodepoort prospecting area and Table 1 for the distance and directions of towns to the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area.

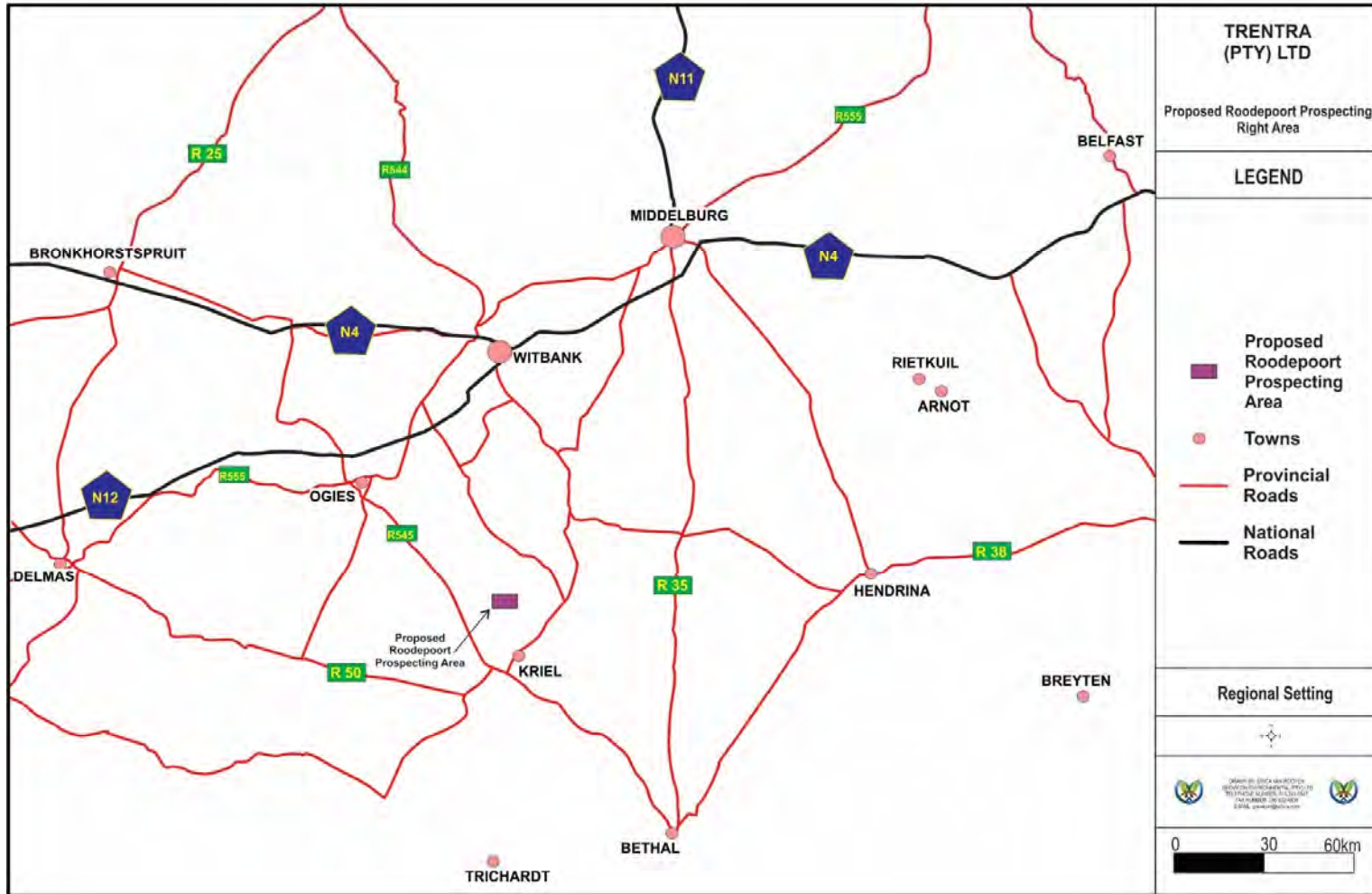


Figure 1:Regional setting

1.4.2. Physical Address and Farm Name of the prospecting Area

Roodepoort Prospecting Project is situated on a portion of portion 21 of the farm Roodepoort 40 IS, situated within the magisterial district of Kriel (Ga- Nala), Mpumalanga province.

1.4.3. Magisterial District & Regional Services Council

- Magisterial District: Kriel, Mpumalanga
- District Municipality: Nkangala District Municipality
- Local Municipality: Emalaheni Local Municipality

1.4.4. Direction and Distance to Nearest Towns

Table 1: Direction and Distance from nearest towns to the proposed prospecting area.

TOWN (Surrounding nearest towns from the proposed area)	DIRECTION	Distance (KM) from the Surrounding towns
Kriel	North west	10km
Ogies	South east	20km
Witbank	South	31km

1.4.5. Locality Plan

Refer to Figure 2 for the locality plan of the Roodepoort prospecting area.



Figure 2: Locality Plan.

1.4.6. Land Tenure and Use of Immediate and Adjacent Land

Land tenure for the properties within and immediately around the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area is indicated on Table 2 and Figure 3 below.

Table 2: Schedule of properties listing surface ownership within and surrounding Roodepoort prospecting area.

FARM NAME AND NUMBER	21 DIGIT SURVEYOR GENERAL CODE	DESCRIPTION OF SUB-DIVISION	SURFACE OWNER
DIRECT SURFACE OWNERS			
ROODEPOORT 40 IS	T0IS00000000004000021	Portion 21*	Manhattan Syndicate (Pty) Ltd
IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT SURFACE OWNERS			
ROODEPOORT 40 IS	T0IS00000000004000011	Portion 11	Burjan Boerderye (Pty) Ltd
	T0IS00000000004000015	Portion 15	Manhattan Syndicate (Pty) Ltd
	T0IS00000000004000017	Portion 17	LIZE Trust
	T0IS00000000004000021	Portion 21	Manhattan Syndicate (Pty) Ltd
	T0IS00000000004000023	Portion 23	Manhattan Syndicate (Pty) Ltd
RIETSPRUIT 597 IS	T0IS00000000005970000	Remaining Extent	Tavistock Collieries (Pty) Ltd

***Portion** on which the prospecting area is applied for, also refer to **Appendix A** regulation 2(2) plan and **Appendix B** Deed's list of direct farm owners.

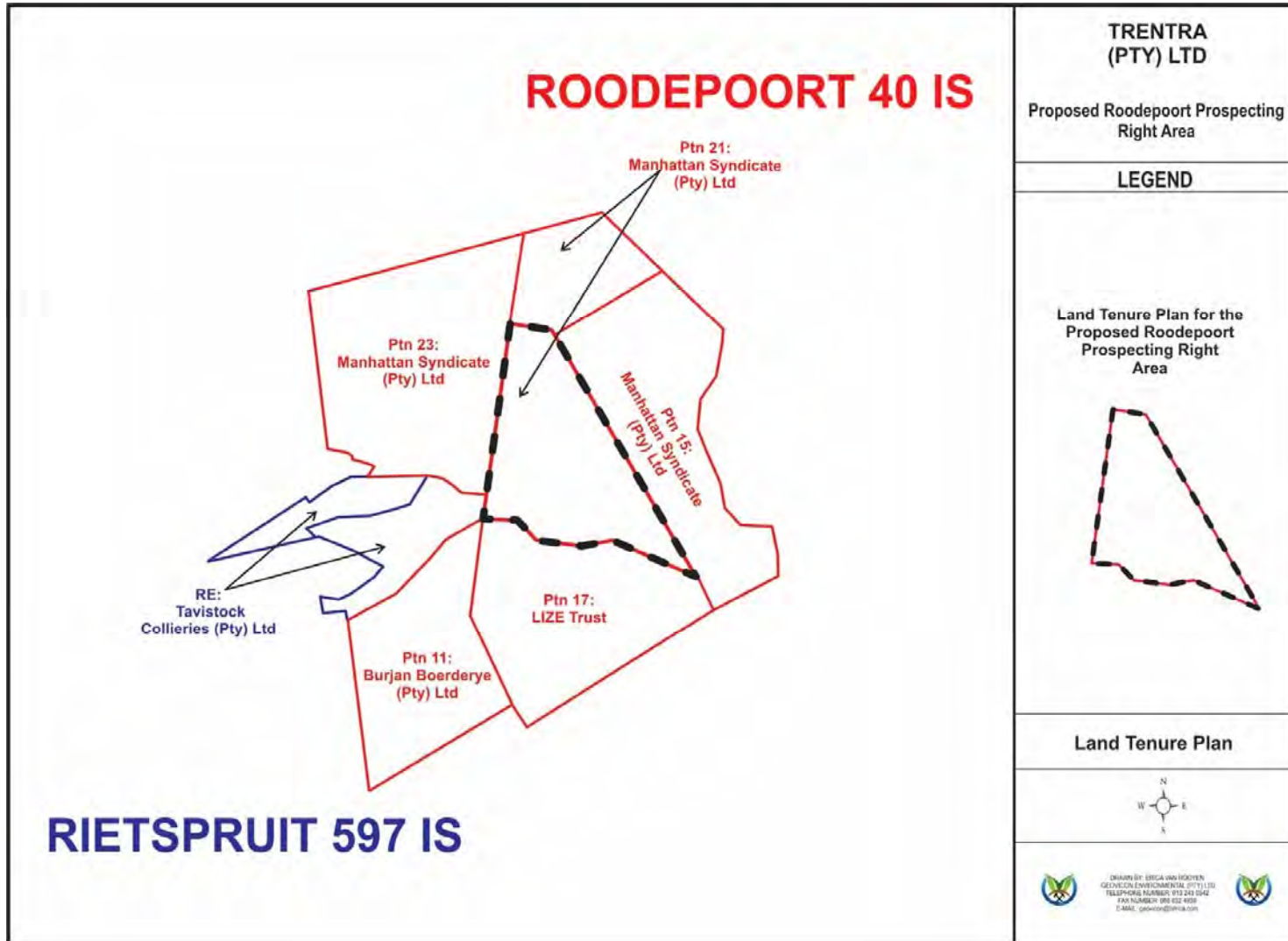


Figure 3: Land Tenure Plan for the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area.

SECTION TWO

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

2.1. LISTED ACTIVITIES AND SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES

In terms of the NEMA, the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project will result in activities that are considered as listed activities. In terms of the above-mentioned legislation, none of the above-mentioned listed activities can be conducted without an environmental authorisation. In view of the above, Trentra (Pty) Limited has applied for an environmental authorisation for all listed activities to be conducted at the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area to the competent authority (DMRE). This section will give a description of the listed activities that will be included in the application for an environmental authorisation. Table 3 is compiled as prescribed by the DMRE, EIR and EMPr template and reflects all project activities applied for.

2.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Trentra (Pty) Limited proposes to prospect for coal and pseudocoal over Roodepoort prospecting area. This activity will be undertaken on a portion of portion 21 of the farm Roodepoort 40 IS.

Table 3: Proposed Roodepoort prospecting area Listed Activities.

LISTED ACTIVITY	NAME OF ACTIVITY	AERIAL EXTENT OF THE ACTIVITY	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE
PROPOSED ROODEPOORT PROSPECTING AREA LISTED AND SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES			
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT			
<p><u>Activity 20 of Listing Notice 1:</u> Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a prospecting right in terms of section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to prospecting of a mineral resource, including activities for which an exemption has been issued in terms of section 106 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).</p>	<p>Conducting prospecting activities within the Roodepoort prospecting area for minerals applied for These include site establishment (access to site and a campsite), pegging of drilling sites, drilling of exploration boreholes, logging and sampling of drilled cores and site rehabilitation.</p>	<p>247 hectares.</p>	<p>GN983</p>

2.2.1. Target Minerals

Coal and pseudocoal.

2.2.2. Prospecting method to be used at the Roodepoort prospecting area.

The proposed Roodepoort prospecting area will be explored in three phases i.e., literature review, field mapping and drilling of boreholes. Only the field mapping and drilling phases have potential for environmental impacts, thus only these two last phases will be described in this section of the report.

The literature review will help in bringing clarity, focus and broaden the knowledge to the area of which prospecting right has been applied for.

Geologic field maps are tools portraying interpretive, three-dimensional views of rock, sediment, and soil units that depict their distribution and age relationships. They provide information on Earth's structure and other features at and below Earth's surface and offer baseline data for mineral and energy resources.

Drilling phase will involve the drilling of the sited boreholes by diamond core drilling machine. A sump will be constructed at each drilling site, for the storage and recycling of water for the cooling of the drill rods during the drilling operation. The sump will be constructed to be one square meter in size and have a maximum depth of 1 meter. Any soils removed from the sump (approximately one cubic meters) will be placed adjacent to the drilling site and used for rehabilitation of the site.

Boreholes will be drilled at pre-planned sites. The boreholes will be drilled to intersect all the expected reserves and will be logged by a geologist. The samples will be sent to a laboratory for quality determination. This data will form the basis for the geological modelling and financial evaluation.

Trenta (Pty) Limited proposes to drill 10 boreholes in total throughout the life of the prospecting project.

2.2.3. Planned Life of Project

The current estimated life of the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project is three (3) years.

2.3. ROODEPOORT PROSPECTING AREA SURFACE INFRASTRUCTURE DESCRIPTION

2.3.1. Access

There is a good network of both tarred and gravel roads connecting the prospecting area with surrounding towns. Existing roads to be used for the proposed area include the R545 provincial road, and an unnamed road that passes through the proposed Prospecting Area. Where no roads exist, tracks will be used to access the drilling sites. No clearing of natural vegetation will be undertaken.

2.3.2. Power Supply

Diesel powered vehicles and machinery will be used for the proposed project.

2.3.3. Water Supply

Water will be required at the proposed project area for the purpose of process water and potable water. Process water will be required for cooling of the drill rigs and potable water supply will be required for domestic water use within the campsite (caravans) and drilling sites. A water tank will be used for the storage of water at the proposed prospecting area.

2.3.4. Workshops and Buildings

No workshops and office buildings will be required for this project. All machinery will be maintained at an offsite workshop. Should emergency repairs be required the repairs will be conducted on site on areas covered with tarpaulins.

2.3.5. Waste Management

2.3.5.1. Waste Identification and Management

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste to be generated includes hydrocarbon wastes (oil and liquid fuel wastes) and sewage waste. Oil waste and liquid fuels waste include used oils from machinery and vehicles and diesel/petrol waste.

General Waste

General waste to be generated from the proposed area is domestic waste. Domestic waste will include papers, containers, food waste, stationary and discarded PPE generated from the drilling and campsites.

2.3.5.2. Waste Management Facilities

Hazardous Waste

Hydrocarbon waste will be collected in drums for storage. The removal of the drums or any other appropriate receptacle will be undertaken by a waste disposal company, for disposal at a registered licensed waste disposal site. The drums will be placed on protected ground.

Chemical toilets will be used for the management of sewage waste generated on site.

General Waste

General waste will be collected in wheeled bins or refuse bags. The removal of this waste will be undertaken by the municipality or disposed at a registered landfill site.

2.4. ROODEPOORT PROSPECTING PROJECT- METHOD STATEMENT

In terms of the DMRE BAR and EMPr template, Trentra (Pty) Limited must describe the methods and technology to be employed for the proposed project. In view of the above, a method statement for each phase of the proposed project has been provided. This identifies all actions, activities or processes associated with the proposed prospecting operation.

2.4.1. Phase One

2.4.1.1. Data gathering

Relevant information regarding the potential of the identified prospecting area will be sourced from institutions like the Council for Geoscience. This information will be analysed and interpreted through computer modelling of existing data.

The interpretation of the said data will result in compilation of a literature review report. The said report will give indication as to what processes (in order of priority) to follow to complete the prospecting activities.

2.4.1.2. Field Mapping

Geologic field maps are tools portraying interpretive, three-dimensional views of rock, sediment, and soil units that depict their distribution and age relationships. They provide information on Earth's structure and other features at and below Earth's surface and offer baseline data for mineral and energy resources.

2.4.1.3. Detailed site survey and investigation

Demarcation of sensitive and protected areas will be conducted by physical survey of the proposed area by a suitability qualified person. This should be done before establishment of access to the site and drilling of exploration boreholes.

2.4.1.4. Geophysical surveys and data interpretation

A Handheld proton Magnetometer will be used to perform the magnetic survey over the proposed prospecting site. Please refer to Figure 4 below.



Figure 4: GSM-19T Proton Precession system in action.

2.4.1.5 Pegging of drill sites

All exploration borehole sites will be staked by a suitably qualified person. The sites will; thereafter be plotted on a plan drawn to an appropriate scale.

2.4.1.6 Decision to commence with prospecting activities

Once all factors are gathered, a physical inspection of the terrain will be conducted to verify certain aspects, such as, type of the terrain involved, type of methods to be used, etc. The important point to note is that a decision on whether or not to proceed with prospecting depends not only on the scientific and reliability of the methods under consideration, but also upon many fewer tangible factors, such as restrictions that might be imposed by the relevant Department when granting a prospecting right.

2.4.2. Phase Two

2.4.2.1. Diamond core drilling and sump construction

Geological boreholes will be drilled on a predetermined grid. During drilling of each borehole, a sump of approximately 1.0 x 1.0 x 1.0 m will be excavated for storage and recycling of water for the cooling of drill rot during drilling operation. Refer to Figure 5 below, a typical drill rig.

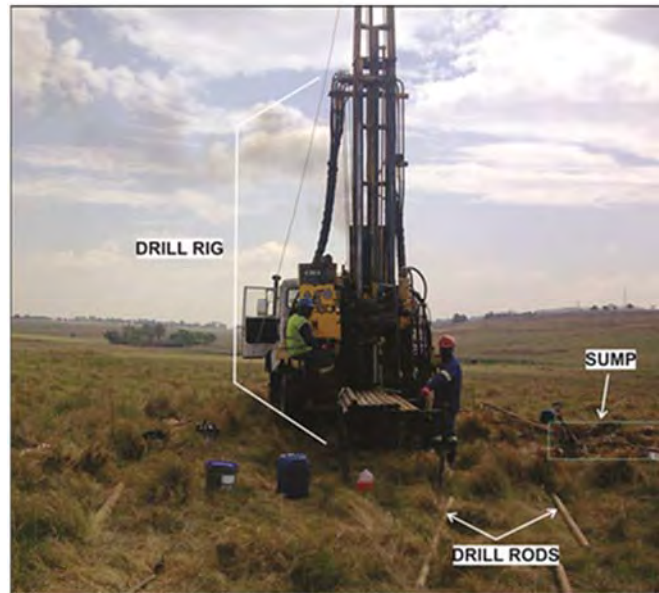


Figure 5: Drill rig operation

2.4.2.2. Topsoil storage site

The top and sub soils removed from the sump and drilling boreholes will be stockpiled in close proximity to the sump. The sumps will be backfilled manually by spade, once drilling and sampling of boreholes is completed.

2.4.2.3. Logging and sampling of the Core

This involves the physical description of the rocks intersected by the drilling process. The interpretation of these rock descriptions will assist in establishing the general stratigraphy of the area. Sampling will be taken at the desired horizons and samples sent to the laboratory for analyses.

2.4.2.4. Site Rehabilitation

Concurrent rehabilitation (Plugging and reseeded) of disturbed areas will be undertaken as drilling progresses.

Please note that the final borehole layout can only be determined once the Prospecting Right is granted; thereafter, it will be sent in to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE).

2.4.3. Decommissioning phase

2.4.4.1. Final Rehabilitation

The sumps will be rehabilitated in such a manner to return the area to as close as possible to its pre-drilling environment.

Post closure, the prospecting area will consist of re-vegetated areas with vegetation cover comparable to the surrounding areas. No prospecting related infrastructure will remain on the prospecting site. The area will conform to the pre-prospecting topography. The areas affected by prospecting will be stable and erosion free.

2.4.4. Pre-feasibility study

This involves the compilation of a final geological report, reserve determination and pre-feasibility studies.

2.4.5. Mining feasibility study

This involves the conducting of a mining feasibility study, market research, sales agreements etc.

2.4.6. After Closure Phase

The rehabilitated area will be monitored on a quarterly basis to ensure that the site returns to an acceptable state, in the event that is not happening naturally, the area will be seeded. After the decommissioning of the site and if it can be determined that the site is stable, an environmental authorisation for the decommissioning of the site and a closure certificate will be applied for in terms of the relevant laws.

SECTION THREE

POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

3. POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

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

Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No.108 of 1996) states that everyone has the right:

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

In terms of Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No.108 of 1996), everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being. In addition, people have the right to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through applicable legislations and other measures that prevent pollution, ecological degradation and promote conservation and secure ecological sustainable development through the use of natural resources while prompting justifiable economic and social development. The needs of the environment, as well as affected parties, should thus be integrated into the overall project in order to fulfil the requirements of Section 24 of the Constitution. In view of the above, a number of laws pertaining to environmental management were promulgated to give guidance on how the principles set out in section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No.108 of 1996) would be met. Below are laws applicable to the proposed project that were promulgated to ensure that section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No.108 of 1996) is complied with.

3.2. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT

Section 24(1) of the NEMA states:

“In order to give effect to the general objectives of integrated environmental management laid down in this Chapter [Chapter 5], the potential consequences for or impacts on the environment of listed activities or specified activities must be considered, investigated, assessed and reported on to the competent authority or the Minister of the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, as the case may be, except in respect of those activities that may commence without having to obtain an environmental authorisation in terms of this Act.”

In order to regulate the procedure and criteria as contemplated in Chapter 5 of NEMA relating to the preparation, evaluation, submission, processing and consideration of, and decision on, applications for environmental authorisations for the commencement of activities, subjected to environmental impact assessment, in order to avoid or mitigate detrimental impacts on the environment, and to optimise positive environmental impacts, and for matters pertaining thereto, Regulations (EIA Regulations, 2014) were promulgated. These Regulations took effect from the 4th of December 2014.

In addition to the above, Section 28 of the NEMA includes a general “Duty of Care” whereby care must be taken to prevent, control and remedy the effect of significant pollution and environmental degradation. This section stipulates the importance to protect the environment from degradation and

pollution irrespective of the operations taking places or activities triggered / not triggered under GN982, GN984 and GN985.

In view of the above, an environmental impact assessment is being undertaken to comply with the requirements of the NEMA and the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014. The NEMA EIA Regulations of December 2014 determines requirements to be met in order to obtain an environmental authorisation. This report has; therefore, been compiled in compliance with the above regulations.

3.3. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AIR QUALITY ACT

The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No.39 of 2004) (NEM: AQA) focuses on reforming the law regulating air quality in South Africa in order to protect the environment through the provision of reasonable measures protecting the environment against air pollution and ecological degradation and securing ecological sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social developments. This Act provides national norms and standards regulating air quality management and control by all spheres of government. These include the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and the National Dust Control Regulations (NDCR).The standards are defined for different air pollutants with different limits based on the toxicity of the pollutants to the environment and humans, number of allowable exceedances and the date of compliance of the specific standard.

On 22 November 2013 the list of activities which result in atmospheric emissions which have or may have a significant detrimental effect on the environment, including health, social conditions, economic conditions, ecological conditions or cultural heritage was published under GN R893 in Governmental Gazette No 37054, in terms of Section 21(1)(b) of the NEM: AQA.

The proposed project will not trigger any of the activities listed under the above-mentioned Regulations; however, Trenta (Pty) Limited must ensure that emissions from their activities complies with the standards as set in the above-mentioned regulations.

3.4. THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) focuses on the protection and management of South Africa's heritage resources. The governing authority for this act is the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). In terms of the NHRA, historically important features such as graves, trees, archaeology and fossil beds are protected as well as culturally significant symbols, spaces and landscapes. Section 38 of the NHRA stipulates the requirements a developer must undertake prior to development. In terms of Section 38 of the NHRA, SAHRA can call for a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) where certain categories of development are proposed.

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon.

The Act also makes provision for the assessment of heritage impacts as part of an EIA process and indicates that if such an assessment is deemed adequate, a separate HIA is not required. An assessment of the proposed area will be done during the drilling programme to determine if there are any sites that require protection. Any sites identified will be marked and no drilling will be undertaken in close proximity of such a site.

3.5. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BIODIVERSITY ACT (ACT 10 OF 2004) (NEMBA)

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEMBA) provides for the management and protection of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework established by

NEMA. The Act aims to legally provide for biodiversity conservation, sustainable, equitable access and benefit sharing and provides for the management and control of alien and invasive species to prevent or minimize harm to the environment and indigenous biodiversity. The Act imposes obligations on landowners (state or private) governing alien invasive species as well as regulates the introduction of genetically modified organisms. The Act encourages the eradication of alien species that may harm indigenous ecosystems or habitats. The NEMBA ensures that provision is made by the site developer to remove any aliens which have been introduced to the site or are present on the site.

The NEMBA also provides for listing of threatened or protected ecosystems, in one of four categories: critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or protected. The purpose of listing protected ecosystems is primarily to conserve sites of exceptionally high conservation value.

The Act supports South Africa's obligations under sanctioned international agreements regulating international trade in specimens of endangered species, and ensures that the utilization of biodiversity is managed in an ecological sustainable way.

The BAR and EMPr has been compiled to ensure that all applicable requirements prescribed in the NEMBA are complied with.

3.6. MPUMALANGA NATURE CONSERVATION ACT (ACT 10 OF 1998)

The Mpumalanga Nature Conservation Act, No. 10 of 1998, aims to consolidate and amend the laws relating to nature conservation within the province and to provide for matters connected therewith. Provincial legislation relevant to biodiversity conservation comprises of two Provincial Acts, the Mpumalanga Nature Conservation Act (Act 10 of 1998) and the Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency Act (Act 5 of 2005). In relation to nature conservation, the province has developed the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan (MBSP). This plan has been jointly developed by the Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (MTPA) and the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs (DARDLEA). The MBSP takes its mandate from the South African Constitution, the National Biodiversity Act (10 of 2004) and the Mpumalanga Nature Conservation Act 10 of 1998. Areas identified under the MBSP as sensitive were identified and where applicable measures will be proposed for ensuring that the areas are not degrade by the proposed project activities.

The BAR and EMPr has been compiled to ensure that all applicable requirements prescribed in the Act are complied with.

3.7. MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT (MPRDA): ACT 28 OF 2002

The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) is responsible for regulating the mining and minerals industry to achieve equitable access to the country's resources and contribute to sustainable development. The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) requires that an EIA be conducted and that the EMP be drafted for the mitigation of impacts identified during the environmental impact assessment for a prospecting project. During December 2014, the "One Environmental System" was implemented by Government which initiated the streamlining of the licensing processes for mining, environmental authorisations and water use. Under the One Environmental System, The Minister of Mineral Resources, will issue environmental authorisations and waste management licences in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA), and the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) (NEMWA), respectively, for mining and related activities. The Minister of Environmental Affairs will be the appeal authority for these authorisations. In view of the above the application for the

environmental authorisation for the proposed project was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy as the competent authority.

3.8. NATIONAL WATER ACT (NWA): ACT NO. 36 OF 1998

The National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA) is the primary regulatory legislation, controlling and managing the use of water resources as well as the pollution thereof in South Africa. The NWA recognises that the ultimate aim of water resource management is to achieve sustainable use of water for the benefit of all users and that the protection of the quality of water resources is necessary to ensure sustainability of the nation's water resources in the interests of all water users. The NWA presents strategies to facilitate sound management of water resources, provides for the protection of water resources, and regulates use of water by means of Catchment Management Agencies, Water User Associations, Advisory Committees and International Water Management. The National Government has overall responsibility for and authority over water resource management, including the equitable allocation and beneficial use of water in the public interest. Further, an industry can only be entitled to use water if the use is permissible under the NWA. The enforcing authority on water users is the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS).

No water use licence application was submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation for their consideration. However, should the drilling activities be undertaken within 500 meters from the edge of any wetlands and should abstraction be conducted from the dams or streams, an application (general authorisation or water use licence) will be submitted and obtained before commencement of such water use activities. In addition to the above, measures will be undertaken to ensure that requirements in terms of the NWA and the GN 704 are complied with where necessary.

3.9. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: WASTE ACT (ACT NO. 59 OF 2008)

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEMWA) requires that all waste management activities must be licensed. According to Section 44 of the NEMWA, the licensing procedure must be integrated with an EIA process in terms of the NEMA.

The objectives of NEMWA involve the protection of health, wellbeing and the environment. The NEMWA provides measures for the minimisation of natural resource consumption, avoiding and minimising the generation of waste, reducing, recycling and recovering waste, and treating and safely disposing of waste.

Waste management activities are not triggered by the proposed project, hence no application in terms of the NEMWA was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy.

3.10. EIA GUIDELINES

A number of national and provincial EIA guidelines were published by different departments. These guidelines are mainly aimed at assisting relevant stakeholders by providing information and guidance and giving recommendations on a number of aspects relating to the environmental impact assessment process. The guidelines can be used by the competent authority, applicant and the EAP during the EIA process. It is therefore important that the EAP and the person compiling a specialist report must have relevant expertise when conducting the environmental impact assessments.

A number of guidelines were consulted during the compilation of this report and these include amongst them the following i.e., Guidelines on the Need and Desirability, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism Integrated Environmental Management Guidelines, Department of Water and Sanitation's Best Practice Guidelines and the Western Cape Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Guidelines on Public Participation.

SECTION FOUR

NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

4. NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

4.1. MOTIVATION FOR THE NEED AND DESIRABILITY OF THE PROJECT

In terms of the EIA Regulations the need and desirability of any development must be considered by the relevant competent authority when reviewing an application. The need and desirability must be included in the reports to be submitted during the environmental authorisation application processes.

The section of the BAR and EMPr will indicate the need and desirability for the approval of the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project.

Assessment of the geological information available has determined that the area in question may have coal and pseudocoal reserves. In order to ascertain the above and determine the nature, location and extent of the above-mentioned mineral within the proposed prospecting area, it will be necessary for prospecting to be undertaken. The prospecting will also determine if there are any features that may have an impact on the economic extraction of the above-mentioned mineral.

The information that will be obtained from the proposed prospecting project will be necessary to determine where the mineral is located, how it can be viably extracted and the economic value of the total reserve within the prospecting area.

Trenta (Pty) Limited predicts that substantial benefits from the area (should a viable reserve be found) will accrue to the immediate area, the sub-region and the province of Mpumalanga. These benefits must be offset against the costs of the area, including the impacts to land owners.

The potential benefits of the proposed project are:

- Potential reduction in crime because of short-term job creation during construction (providing farm safety and security measures), and also in the long-run as a result of job creation.
- Local growth in the economy of the host community and surrounding areas, and for local businesses including those that supply accommodation, transport etc.
- Economic benefits for contractors and other suppliers of goods and services.
- Economic opportunities and other potential benefits for land owners from compensation for impacts.
- Based on the environmental assessment conducted as described in this report, there are no environmental impacts associated with the proposed area that cannot be mitigated.

SECTION FIVE

MOTIVATION FOR THE PREFERRED DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT

5. MOTIVATION FOR THE PREFERRED DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT

5.1. CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998, Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 requires a BAR and EMPR to identify alternatives for areas applied for. In terms of the above-mentioned regulations an alternative in relation to a proposed activity, means different means of meeting the general purpose and requirements of the activity, which may include alternatives 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.

Trentra (Pty) Limited intends to undertake prospecting of coal and pseudocoal on a portion of portion 21 of the farm Roodepoort 40 IS, situated within the Magisterial District of Kriel to determine whether or not the area consist of coal and pseudocoal and to also determine if the available reserves have economic value.

Therefore, a number of alternatives were considered for the proposed prospecting project. This section of the report will highlight the alternatives considered for the proposed prospecting activities.

5.1.1. Location Alternatives

The location alternative considered for the proposed project include the prospecting sites and associated campsite location and access routes. The location alternatives were selected based on a number of criteria, which include the environmental considerations (how sensitive is the area in terms of soils, wetlands, groundwater, etc.), sensitive receptors (proximity to communities and farmsteads) and the dependency of the area to the required infrastructure.

5.1.2. Prospecting Sites

The prospecting area was selected based on published relevant literature; therefore, no alternatives were considered since the anticipated minerals could be located on a portion of portion 21 of the farm Roodepoort 40 IS.

5.1.3. Access Routes/Transport alternatives

Two alternatives were considered i.e., existing road and a new road. Since the proponent would like to limit their pollution footprint, the existing access road was decided upon.

5.1.4. Campsite Location

Regarding the location of the campsite, three alternatives were considered. These locations included a static campsite close to the prospecting site, mobile caravans and an offsite campsite.

A static campsite close to the prospecting area or mobile caravans are preferred; however, it will depend on the requirement of the landowner. If the landowner does not allow the preferred options an offsite campsite will be used.

5.1.5. Design/ Layout Alternatives

Since no complicated surface infrastructure will be required for this area no design and layout alternatives for the proposed area were determined. The plan depicting all possible drilling sites will be

compiled in consultation with the landowner and submitted with the progress to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE).

5.1.6. Technology Alternatives

The minerals applied for are less cumbersome; hence the normal exploration technologies will be used. In view of the above, no technology alternatives were considered for this project.

5.1.7. Input Material Alternatives

No in-put material alternatives were considered for this area.

5.1.8. Exploration Drilling Methods

Drilling is used to determine the depth, thickness and quality of the mineral in question at any point across a prospecting area. Drilling is also used to determine the actual local geology of the area.

Non-Core Drilling Methods

Non-core drilling techniques mostly uses the rotary drilling methods. In this technique, a string of metal rods is rotated axially and a bit at the base of the string is forced downwards, under controlled pressure, breaking up the ground and advancing the depth of the hole. Cuttings are swept away from the bit and lifted to the surface either by means of pumped circulating water or by jets of compressed air.

Logging of the hole drilled by non-core drilling methods is mainly based on the cuttings obtained as the drill progresses. In view for the difficulty and error bound logging, this method of drilling was discarded and may be used only for infill drilling wherever necessary.

Core-Drilling Methods

Core drilling techniques uses diamond drilling methods. In this technique, a hollow cylindrical drill bit impregnated with industrial diamonds is attached to a series of metal drill rods and rotated under controlled downward pressure. A circle of rock is ground away, the cutting removed by water flushing and a cylindrical core remains in the hollow centre of the drill string.

Core drilling is the only satisfactory means of obtaining representative samples of seams at depth for quality determination. In view of the above, the preferred drilling methods is the core drilling technique using the diamond drill.

5.1.8.1. Transportation

There is a good network of both tarred and gravel roads connecting the prospecting area with surrounding towns. Existing roads to be used for the proposed area include the R38 Provincial Road, and number of private farm roads. Where no roads exist, tracks will be used to access the drilling sites. No clearing of natural vegetation will be undertaken.

5.1.9. No Go Option

Trentra (Pty) Limited intends to prospect for coal and pseudocoal. Should the project not commence, the following will result i.e.

The reserve's economic value will not be known since no mining will commence, which will result in the potential labour force losing their employment opportunity and all support that the mine would have provided to the local businesses which will boost the economy of the country.

Potential mining operations will also assist with the establishment of small and medium businesses and infrastructure development, community development and poverty eradication as well as to boost the local economy in the surrounding previously disadvantaged communities. Since the proposed prospecting process

itself will have very low environmental impacts, as detailed in the EMPr, investigating the feasibility of future mining operations should be considered.

5.1.10. Concluding Statement

Should the prospecting results indicate that a good reserve exists on the prospecting area, feasibility studies relating to mining will commence

5.2. DETAILS OF THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS FOLLOWED AND RESULTS THEREOF

Public participation is the cornerstone of any EIA process. The principles of the NEMA govern many aspects of EIA's, including public participation. The general objectives of integrated environmental management laid down in the NEMA include to "ensure adequate and appropriate opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the environment". The National Environmental Management Principles include the principle that "The participation of all interested and affected parties in environmental governance must be promoted, and all people must have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary to achieve equitable and effective participation, and participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons must be ensured", which basically means that the person responsible for the application (EAP) must ensure that provision of sufficient and transparent information on an ongoing basis to stakeholders are made to allow them to comment, and to ensure that the participation of previously disadvantaged people like women and the youth are undertaken.

In terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014, when applying for environmental authorisation, the Environmental Assessment Practitioner managing the application must conduct at least a public participation process where all potential and registered interested and affected parties, including the competent authority, are given a period of at least 30 days to submit comments on each of the basic assessment reports, environmental management programme, scoping report and environmental impact assessment report, and where applicable the closure plan. In this case a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) is considered.

This section of the BAR and EMPr will give an explanation of the public participation process taken in order to comply with the above-mentioned requirements. A number of public participation guidelines were published in a bid to assist persons responsible for the environmental authorisation applications. As much of the available guidelines were used in determining the public participation process, in guiding the public participation process of the proposed project.

Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited on behalf of Trentra (Pty) Limited is applying for an environmental authorisation for the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project. The application for the environmental authorisation is undertaken in terms of the process as laid out in part 2 of Chapter 4 under the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014. The above-mentioned regulations require that an applicant for an environmental authorisation submit a BAR and EMPr to the competent authority after having subjected the reports to a public participation process.

In view of the above, a public participation process was initiated for the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project. The public participation process for the proposed project was designed to provide sufficient and accessible information to interested and affected parties (I&APs) in an objective manner to assist them to:

- raise issues of concern and make suggestions for enhanced benefits;
- contribute local knowledge and experience;

- verify that their issues have been captured;
- verify that their issues have been considered in the technical investigations; and
- comment on the findings of the EIA.

The following will be conducted in the undertaking of the public participation process for the proposed project.

5.2.1. Registration and BAR Phase

The public participation process commenced with the provision of potential Interested and affected parties (I&AP's) 30 days to register as interested and affected parties and to comment on the draft BAR and EMPr. The registration and commenting process starts on the 12th of August 2022 and ends on the 12th of September 2022.

5.2.1.1. Notification of potential interested and affected parties

The following methods of notification were used to notify the potential interested and affected parties of the opportunity to register during the public participation process for the proposed project:

- On the 12th of August 2022, notices were posted in the Highvelder Newspaper which is distributed in host and surrounding town of the proposed prospecting area, informing the public that the BAR is in the Kriel public library. The notices were compiled in compliance with the requirements of Regulation 41(3) of the EIA Regulations, 2014.
- Written notices were sent to all surface owners and lawful occupiers of the land on which the proposed prospecting project will be undertaken.
- Site notices inviting the public to register as interested and affected parties were also used to invite comments on the BAR and EMPr from the public.
- The draft BAR and EMPr was also submitted to all the commenting authorities for their comments.
- A copy of the draft BAR and EMPr was placed in the Carolina public library.

5.2.1.2. Registered Interested and Affected Parties

The following are currently registered as interested and affected parties for the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project:

- Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, Mpumalanga Regional Office (Competent Authority).
- Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs
- (South African Heritage Resources Agency (Commenting Authority).
- Department of Water and Sanitation.
- Ward Councillor (Emalahleni Local Municipality).
- SANRAL
- Emalahleni Local Municipality.
- Land owners and lawful occupiers within the Roodepoort project's area.

- Land owners and lawful occupiers immediately adjacent to the project's area.

5.2.1.3. Proof of Consultation

Proof of the above-mentioned consultation and results; thereof, will be included in the final BAR and EMPr.

5.2.1.4. Finalisation of Interested and Affected Party Database

On expiry of registration period, the database of interested and affected parties will be finalised. All parties who indicated the interest of being registered as interested and affected parties will be added to the list of interested and affected parties.

Note: All organs of state, which have jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the proposed project and the competent authority are automatically registered as interested and affected parties.

5.2.2. Draft Basic Assessment Report

The draft BAR and EMPr is made available for commenting to all relevant stakeholders during the above-mentioned registration phase of the proposed project's public participation process.

5.2.2.1. Comments, Issues and Responses on the Draft Basic Assessment Report

The comments and issues that will be raised by the interested and affected parties will be addressed and included in the final BAR and EMPr.

5.3. ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES (BASELINE INFORMATION)

5.3.1. Geology

5.3.1.1. Regional Geology

The proposed Roodepoort prospecting area falls within the Witbank Coalfield of the well-known Middle Ecca stage Coal Province. Several coalmines have been, or are operating within this coalfield.

The proposed Roodepoort Prospecting area is situated in close proximity to current small- and large-scale operating collieries, which have an impressive history of exploration and mining activities, associated with them. The geology, sedimentary deposition and mineralogy of the coal seams within the Witbank Coalfield are well understood.

Witbank Coalfield

The Witbank coalfield extends over a distance of 180 km from Brakpan/Springs in the west to Belfast in the east and about 40 km in a north-south direction. The Witbank Coalfield includes the districts of Benoni, Nigel, Brakpan/Springs, Delmas, Dryden, Bronkhorstspuit, Kendal, Ogies, Witbank, Middelburg, Arnot and Belfast encompassing a surface area of approximately 7 200 km². The Witbank Coalfield has a boundary with the Highveld coalfield to the south, the South Rand coalfields to the southwest and the Eastern Transvaal coalfield to the southeast.

The Witbank coalfield is the centre of the coal mining industry in South Africa. It has been mined since 1890 and is presently producing more than 50% of the South African coal production, and will remain of great importance for the economy for a considerable time.

The coal seams of the Witbank coalfield are at a shallow depth, with the lowest seam seldom reaching 100 metres in the deepest lying parts of the field. Due to erosion of the sediments, all that remains of the Karoo System in this area is that portion from the lower part of the Middle Ecca Stage to the Dwyka tillite. Within the Witbank coalfield, the Karoo System un-conformably overlays the Witwatersrand System, the Waterberg System and the Bushveld Igneous Complex.

The strata in which the coal seams occur consist predominantly of fine, medium and coarse-grained sandstone with subordinate mudstone, shale, siltstone and carbonaceous shale. Ideally there are seven coal seams with varying degrees of persistence numbered from below as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 lower, No. 4 upper, No. 4 A and No. 5 Seams.

Description and distribution of the coal seams within the Witbank sector.

The coal seams in the Witbank Coalfield area mainly flat lying to gently undulating. The coal seam topography and aerial distribution are commonly controlled by pre-Karoo topography. Steep dips are encountered where seams abut against pre-Karoo hills. The distribution of some 7 of the coal seams (No. 4 and No. 5 coal seams) is largely limited by present-day surface topography.

The Karoo strata in the Witbank coalfield are virtually unfolded and have not been subjected to marked displacements, except where intersected by dolerites. Faults do occur in the coal seams and where faulting occurs it is usually associated with steeper dips on the flanks of pre-Karoo valleys or hollows. Dolerite intrusions, in a form of sills and dykes, have adversely affected the most areas of the coalfield.

Dykes are ubiquitous throughout the area, the main trends being east, north-east and north. The most prominent of all is the Ogies dyke, which has been traced on surface over a strike length of approximately 100 km. Two main dolerite sills are known in this coalfield i.e. non-porphyrific (attains thickness of up to 50 m) and porphyritic type (attains thickness of up to 15 m).

The No. 1 seam

This coal seam is the least important of the economically mineable coal seams. It is generally better developed in the northern and eastern parts of the coalfield. Elsewhere the coal seam is patchily developed and thin. The coal seam typically consists of lustrous to dull coal with local shaly sandstone partings giving rise to a local No. 1 Lower Seam.

The No. 2 seam

This coal seam contains approximately 70% of the Witbank coalfield and also contains some of the best quality coal. In the main central part of the coalfield, it attains an average thickness of 6.5 meters. In some areas of the coalfield the No. 2 coal seam commonly attains a thickness of approximately 8 meters. Thick sandstone parting occurs locally in the upper parts of the seam, splitting the seam into a No. 2 and a No. 2 Upper Seam.

The No. 2 coal seam consists of good quality low ash metallurgical coal and steam coal for export.

The No. 3 seam

The No. 3 coal is very thin usually less than 0.5 meters thick and has in the past been considered uneconomic. Although considered uneconomic it is locally of high quality and where it attains a thickness of 0.8 meters, it could represent an important opencast resource.

The No. 4 seam

This seam contributes about 26% to the coal resources of the Witbank coalfield. It varies in thickness from 2.5 metres in the central Witbank area to 6.5 metres elsewhere where it contains numerous shale and sandstone partings. In addition to the No. 4 seam, the coal zone generally contains a 4 Upper and 4A seam, neither of which is at present of economic importance due to thinness, sporadic development, and poor quality. This seam contains dull to dull lustrous coal.

The No. 5 seam

The No. 5 coal seam contributes only approximately 4% of the coal resources of the Witbank Coalfields. This coal seam has been largely eroded over large areas. It attains on average a thickness of 1.8 meters. The seam consists of mixed, mainly bright, banded coal, with thin shale and mudstone partings in a few localities.

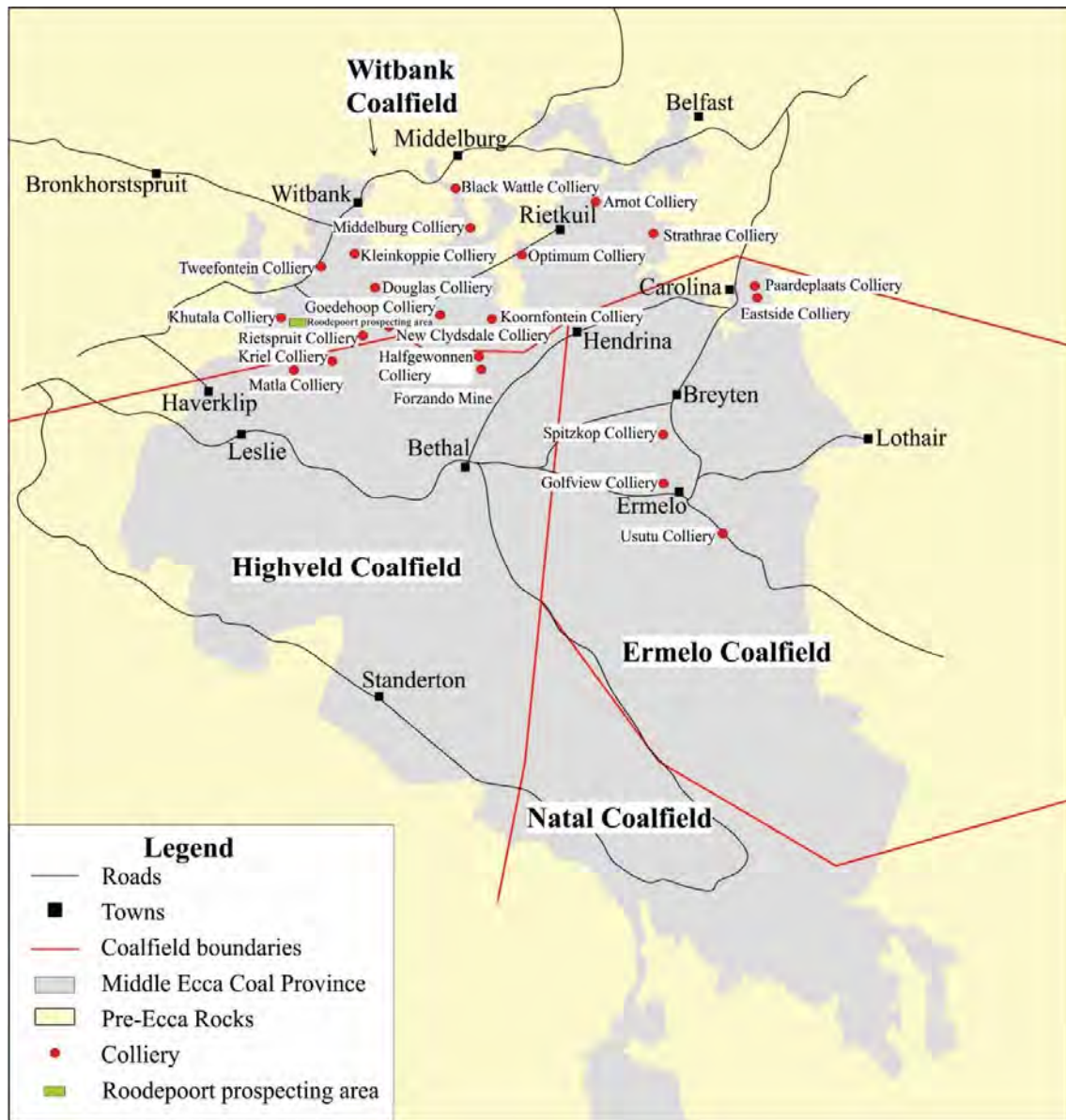


Figure 6: Coalfield of the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area

5.3.2. Climate

5.3.2.1. Mean Monthly Rainfall and Evaporation

The proposed Roodepoort prospecting area is within the summer rainfall region of South Africa, which is warm temperate, with cold dry winters and moderate summers. The summer rainfall is sporadic, with frequent thunderstorms, associated with high-intensity rainfall events. The mean annual precipitation of the site is 706 mm, with the high rainfall months between November and April. The mean annual evaporation of the site is 1700 mm (S-Pan).

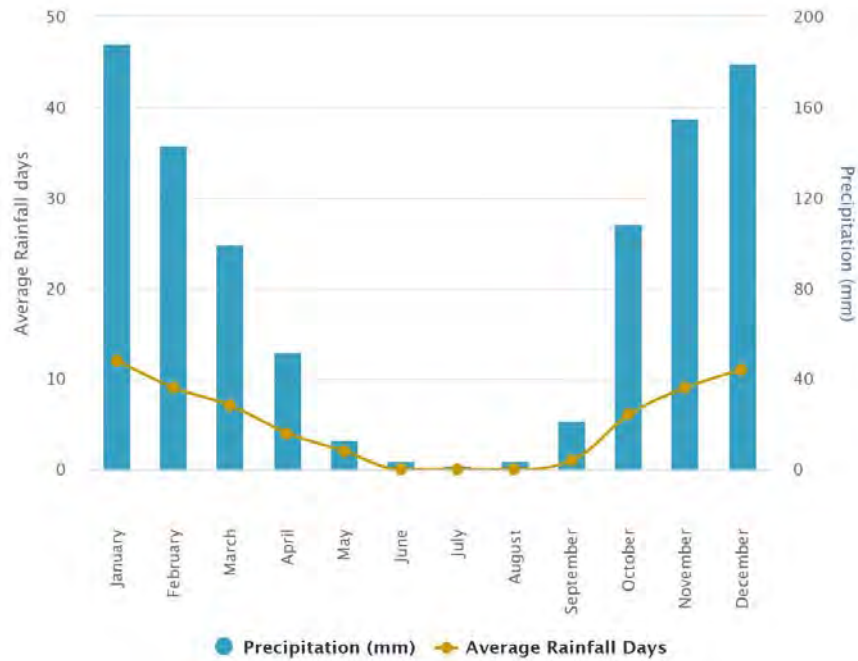


Figure 7: Average rainfall for Kriel, Mpumalanga

Table 4: Climatic conditions in the vicinity of Roodepoort prospecting area –Kriel.

Month	Day	Night	Average Rain Days
January	27°c	14°c	12
February	27°c	13°c	9
March	26°c	12°c	7
April	23°c	10°c	4
May	20°c	9°c	2
June	17°c	5°c	0
July	17°c	5°c	0
August	21°c	8°c	0
September	25°c	11°c	1
October	26°c	13°c	6
November	26°c	13°c	9
December	26°c	14°c	11

Monthly Mean Wind Direction and Speed

No data on the wind patterns is available for the mine. Owing to the location of the site, the gentle undulating topography and the non-existence of mountain ranges, no localised wind systems (topographically induced) will be generated.

Extreme weather conditions

The area is prone to host extreme events on a regular basis. These events include the following:

- The area is prone to drought conditions.
- Regular frost occurs during the winter months.
- Rainfall occurs as scattered thunderstorms.

Strong gusty winds prior to and during thunderstorms.

5.3.3. Topography

The elevation of the surrounding area ranges from 1540 metres above sea level to 1565 metres above sea level (Figure 7). The surrounding area is considered undulating and consists of hills and valleys, often with streams in the valleys and pans in the hills.

5.3.4. Land Use

The land in the area is mainly used for grazing, crop production and mining. Adjacent land is used for crop production, grazing, mining activities and has farm dams. Refer to figure 8.

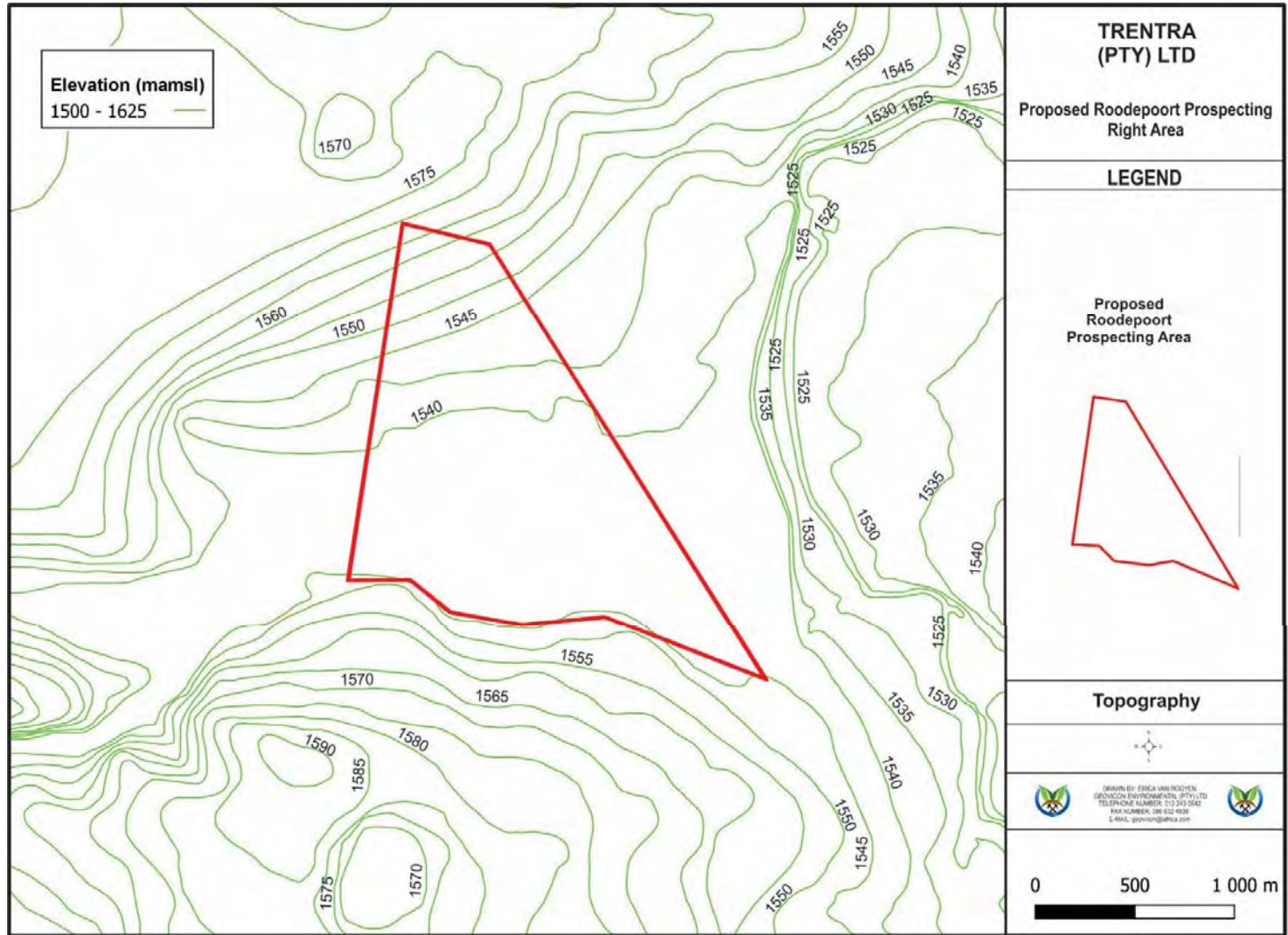


Figure 8: Elevation of the proposed Roodepoort prospecting right area.

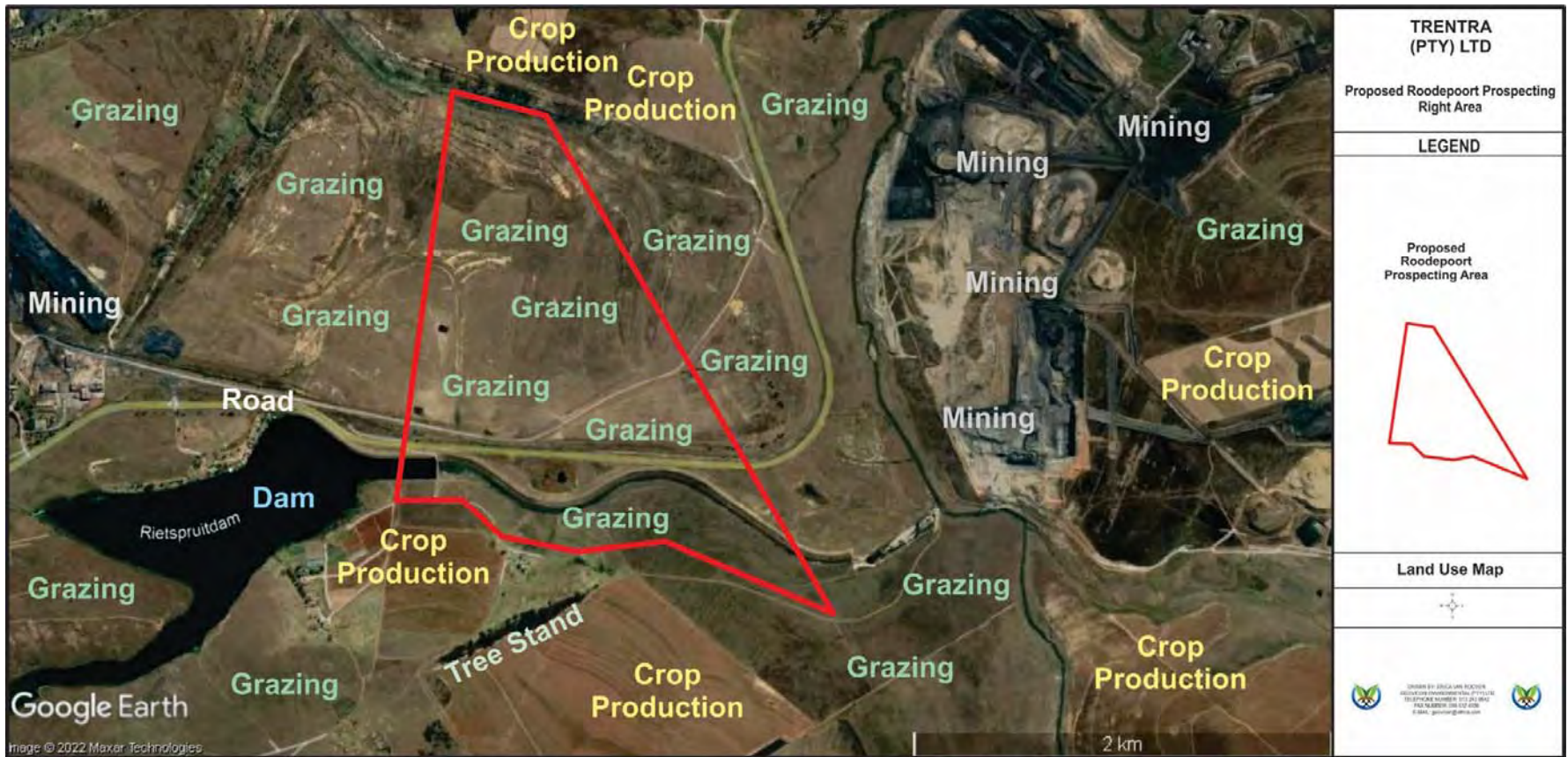


Figure 9: Current land-use map.

5.3.5. Natural Vegetation/Plant Life

The proposed Roodepoort prospecting area is situated the Eastern Highveld Grassland vegetation type of the Mesic Highveld Grassland bioregion in the Grassland Biome of South Africa. See Figure 9 for a visual indication (South African National Biodiversity Institute – SANBI; VEGMAP 2018).

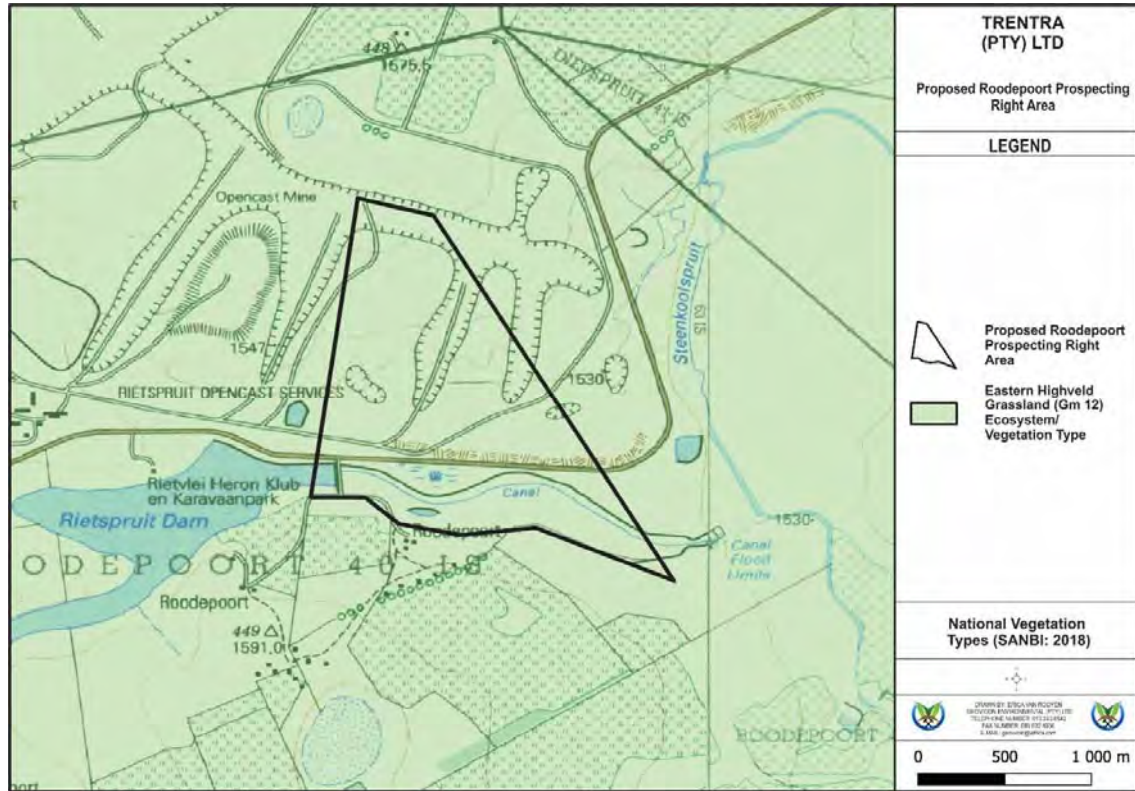


Figure 10: National Vegetation types in the vicinity of the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area.

Mucina & Rutherford (2006) describes the vegetation that represent the above-mentioned vegetation types.

The list of the dominant taxa in the Eastern Highveld Grassland vegetation unit / ecosystem is shown in table 5 below.

Table 5: List of Vegetation types that occur within the Eastern Highveld Grassland vegetation ecosystem

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Graminoids (Grass like plants)	
<i>Aristida aequiglumis</i>	Three-awn
<i>Aristida congesta</i>	Tassel three-awn
<i>Aristida junciformis</i>	Gongoni three-awn
<i>Brachiaria serrata</i>	Velvet signal grass

<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch grass
<i>Digitaria monodactyla</i>	One finger grass
<i>Digitaria tricholaenoides</i>	Purple finger grass
<i>Elionurus muticus</i>	Wire grass
<i>Eragrostis chloromelas</i>	Narrow curly leaf
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Weeping love grass
<i>Eragrostis plana</i>	Tough love grass
<i>Eragrostis racemosa</i>	Narrow heart love grass
<i>Eragrostis sclerantha</i>	Love grass
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Spear grass
<i>Loudetia simplex</i>	Common russet grass
<i>Microchloa caffra</i>	Pincushion grass
<i>Monocymbium cerasiiforme</i>	Boat grass
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	Bristle grass
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Ratstail dropseed
<i>Sporobolus pectinatus</i>	Dropseed
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Red grass
<i>Trachypogon spicatus</i>	Giant spear grass
<i>Tristachya leucothrix</i>	Trident grass
<i>Tristachya rehmannii</i>	Trident grass
Herbs (Forbs, plants)	
<i>Berkheya setifera</i>	Rasperdissedoring
<i>Haplocarpa scaposa</i>	Tonteldoosbossie
<i>Justicia anagalloides</i>	-
<i>Pelargonium luridum</i>	-
<i>Acalypha angustata</i>	Copper leaf

<i>Chamaecrista mimosoides</i>	Fishbone cassia
<i>Dicoma anomala</i>	Maagbitterwortel
<i>Euryops gilfillanii</i>	-
<i>Euryops transvaalensis</i>	-
<i>Helichrysum aureonitens</i>	-
<i>Helichrysum caespitium</i>	Speelwonderboom
<i>Helichrysum calicomum</i>	-
<i>Helichrysum oreophilum</i>	-
<i>Helichrysum rugulosum</i>	-
<i>Ipomoea crassipes</i>	-
Geophytic herbs	
<i>Gladiolus crassifolius</i>	-
<i>Haemanthus humilis</i>	-
<i>Hypoxis rigidula</i>	Kaffertulp
<i>Ledebouria ovatifolia</i>	-
Succulent herbs	
<i>Aloe ecklonis</i>	Ecklone's aloe
Low shrubs	
<i>Anthospermum rigidum</i>	-
<i>Stoebe plumose</i>	-

5.3.6. Animal Life

The proposed Roodepoort prospecting area is situated in the Eastern Highveld Grassland ecosystem, therefore the animal species that are likely to occur within the ecosystem, primarily inhabits the grassland habitat. In accordance with the above-mentioned land uses certain species can occur within and in the surrounding areas of the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area. All animal species lists mentioned in the tables below have been obtained from the web-accessible Virtual Museum Animal Demography Unit. The proposed Roodepoort prospecting area is situated over the 2629AA quarter degree square grid. The tables below represent the possible occurrence of animal species found within the perimeters of the 2629AA quarter degree square grid and is not restricted to the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area.

Table 6: List of Mammal species that occur in the 2629AA quarter degree grid (Mammal Map, Animal Demography Unit)

#	Species code	Family	Scientific name	Common name	Red list category
1	151492	Bathyergidae	<i>Cryptomys hottentotus pretoriae</i>		
2	212030	Bovidae	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>	Blue Wildebeest	Least Concern (ver 3.1, 2017)
3	192040	Felidae	<i>Felis nigripes</i>	Black-footed Cat	Vulnerable (2016)
4	192800	Felidae	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	Serval	Near Threatened (2016)
5	196100	Herpestidae	<i>Cynictis penicillata</i>	Yellow Mongoose	Least Concern (2016)
6	147490	Muridae	<i>Mastomys coucha</i>	Southern African Mastomys	Least Concern (2016)
7	150360	Muridae	<i>Rhabdomys pumilio</i>	Xeric Four-striped Grass Rat	Least Concern (2016)

Table 7: List of Reptiles that occur in the 2629AA degree grid (Reptile Map, Animal Demography Unit)

#	Species code	Family	Scientific name	Common name	Red list category
1	4560	Colubridae	<i>Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia</i>	Red-lipped Snake	Least Concern (SARCA 2014)
2	5260	Elapidae	<i>Hemachatus haemachatus</i>	Rinkhals	Least Concern (SARCA 2014)
3	490	Gekkonidae	<i>Pachydactylus capensis</i>	Cape Gecko	Least Concern (SARCA 2014)
4	4130	Lamprophiidae	<i>Aparallactus capensis</i>	Black-headed Centipede-eater	Least Concern (SARCA 2014)
5	4380	Lamprophiidae	<i>Lycodonomorphus rufulus</i>	Brown Water Snake	Least Concern (SARCA 2014)
6	4910	Lamprophiidae	<i>Psammophis brevirostris</i>	Short-snouted Grass Snake	Least Concern (SARCA 2014)
7	4021	Leptotyphlopidae	<i>Leptotyphlops scutifrons conjunctus</i>	Eastern Thread Snake	

8	2000	Scincidae	<i>Acontias gracilicauda</i>	Thin-tailed Legless Skink	Least Concern (SARCA 2014)
9	2450	Scincidae	<i>Trachylepis punctatissima</i>	Speckled Rock Skink	Least Concern (SARCA 2014)
10	3910	Typhlopidae	<i>Afrotyphlops bibronii</i>	Bibron's Blind Snake	Least Concern (SARCA 2014)

Table 8: List of Frog species that occur in the 2629AA quarter degree grid (Frog Map, Animal Demography Unit)

#	Species code	Family	Scientific name	Common name	Red list category
1	370	Bufoidea	<i>Sclerophrys capensis</i>	Raucous Toad	Least Concern
2	330	Bufoidea	<i>Sclerophrys gutturalis</i>	Guttural Toad	Least Concern (IUCN, 2016)
3	660	Hyperoliidae	<i>Kassina senegalensis</i>	Bubbling Kassina	Least Concern
4	920	Hyperoliidae	<i>Semnodactylus wealii</i>	Rattling Frog	Least Concern
5	1050	Pipidae	<i>Xenopus laevis</i>	Common Platanna	Least Concern
6	880	Pyxicephalidae	<i>Amietia delalandii</i>	Delalande's River Frog	Least Concern (2017)
7	890	Pyxicephalidae	<i>Amietia fuscigula</i>	Cape River Frog	Least Concern (2017)
8	400	Pyxicephalidae	<i>Cacosternum boettgeri</i>	Common Caco	Least Concern (2013)
9	850	Pyxicephalidae	<i>Pyxicephalus adspersus</i>	Giant Bull Frog	Near Threatened
10	940	Pyxicephalidae	<i>Strongylopus fasciatus</i>	Striped Stream Frog	Least Concern
11	1030	Pyxicephalidae	<i>Tomopterna natalensis</i>	Natal Sand Frog	Least Concern

Table 9: List of Butterfly and Moth species in the 2629AA quarter degree grid (LepiMap, Animal Demography Unit)

#	Species code	Family	Scientific name	Common name	Red list category
1	471640	HESPERIIDAE	<i>Metisella meninx</i>	Marsh sylph	Least Concern (SABCA 2013)

2	464050	LYCAENIDAE	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>	<i>pirithous</i>	Common zebra blue	Least Concern (SABCA 2013)
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Table 10: List of Dragonfly and Damselfly species that occur in the 2629AA quarter degree grid (Odanata Map, Animal Demography Unit)

#	Species code	Family	Scientific name	Common name	Red list category
1	664120	Aeshnidae	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>	Vagrant Emperor	LC
2	664510	Aeshnidae	<i>Zosteraeschna minuscula</i>	Friendly Hawker	LC
3	662330	Coenagrionidae	<i>Africallagma glaucum</i>	Swamp Bluet	LC
4	663100	Coenagrionidae	<i>Ischnura senegalensis</i>	Tropical Bluetail	LC
5	663260	Coenagrionidae	<i>Pseudagrion citricola</i>	Yellow-faced Sprite	LC
6	667130	Libellulidae	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>	Broad Scarlet	LC
7	668120	Libellulidae	<i>Orthetrum trinacria</i>	Long Skimmer	LC
8	668420	Libellulidae	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	Red-veined Darter or Nomad	LC
9	668620	Libellulidae	<i>Tramea basilaris</i>	Keyhole Glider	LC
10	669080	Libellulidae	<i>Trithemis stictica</i>	Jaunty Dropwing	LC

Table 11: List of bird species that occur within the 2610-2910 ADU Pentad (SABAP2, web-based application)

Ref	Common_group	Common_species	Genus	Species	Status
4	Grebe	Great Crested	<i>Podiceps</i>	<i>cristatus</i>	
5	Grebe	Black-necked	<i>Podiceps</i>	<i>nigricollis</i>	
6	Grebe	Little	<i>Tachybaptus</i>	<i>ruficollis</i>	
47	Cormorant	White-breasted	<i>Phalacrocorax</i>	<i>lucidus</i>	
50	Cormorant	Reed	<i>Microcarbo</i>	<i>africanus</i>	
52	Darter	African	<i>Anhinga</i>	<i>rufa</i>	
54	Heron	Grey	<i>Ardea</i>	<i>cinerea</i>	
55	Heron	Black-headed	<i>Ardea</i>	<i>melanocephala</i>	
57	Heron	Purple	<i>Ardea</i>	<i>purpurea</i>	
58	Egret	Great	<i>Ardea</i>	<i>alba</i>	
59	Egret	Little	<i>Egretta</i>	<i>garzetta</i>	
60	Egret	Intermediate	<i>Ardea</i>	<i>intermedia</i>	
61	Egret	Western Cattle	<i>Bubulcus</i>	<i>ibis</i>	
62	Heron	Squacco	<i>Ardeola</i>	<i>ralloides</i>	
67	Bittern	Little	<i>Ixobrychus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	
72		Hamerkop	<i>Scopus</i>	<i>umbretta</i>	

81	Ibis	African Sacred	<i>Threskiornis</i>	<i>aethiopicus</i>	
82	Ibis	Southern Bald	<i>Geronticus</i>	<i>calvus</i>	Vulnerable
83	Ibis	Glossy	<i>Plegadis</i>	<i>falcinellus</i>	
84	Ibis	Hadada	<i>Bostrychia</i>	<i>hagedash</i>	
86	Flamingo	Greater	<i>Phoenicopterus</i>	<i>roseus</i>	Near Threatened
88	Goose	Spur-winged	<i>Plectropterus</i>	<i>gambensis</i>	
89	Goose	Egyptian	<i>Alopochen</i>	<i>aegyptiaca</i>	
90	Shelduck	South African	<i>Tadorna</i>	<i>cana</i>	
94	Shoveler	Cape	<i>Spatula</i>	<i>smithii</i>	
96	Duck	Yellow-billed	<i>Anas</i>	<i>undulata</i>	
97	Teal	Red-billed	<i>Anas</i>	<i>erythrorhyncha</i>	
98	Teal	Cape	<i>Anas</i>	<i>capensis</i>	
100	Duck	White-faced Whistling	<i>Dendrocygna</i>	<i>viduata</i>	
101	Duck	Fulvous Whistling	<i>Dendrocygna</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	
102	Pochard	Southern	<i>Netta</i>	<i>erythrophthalma</i>	
103	Duck	Maccoa	<i>Oxyura</i>	<i>maccoa</i>	
104	Duck	White-backed	<i>Thalassornis</i>	<i>leuconotus</i>	
119	Falcon	Amur	<i>Falco</i>	<i>amurensis</i>	
130	Kite	Black-winged	<i>Elanus</i>	<i>caeruleus</i>	
138	Eagle	Long-crested	<i>Lophaetus</i>	<i>occipitalis</i>	
149	Eagle	African Fish	<i>Haliaeetus</i>	<i>vocifer</i>	
154	Buzzard	Common	<i>Buteo</i>	<i>buteo</i>	
157	Sparrowhawk	Ovambo	<i>Accipiter</i>	<i>ovampensis</i>	
167	Harrier	African Marsh	<i>Circus</i>	<i>ranivorus</i>	
179	Francolin	Orange River	<i>Scleroptila</i>	<i>gutturalis</i>	
185	Spurfowl	Swainson's	<i>Pternistis</i>	<i>swainsonii</i>	
189	Quail	Common	<i>Coturnix</i>	<i>coturnix</i>	
192	Guineafowl	Helmeted	<i>Numida</i>	<i>meleagris</i>	
197	Rail	African	<i>Rallus</i>	<i>caerulescens</i>	
205	Flufftail	Red-chested	<i>Sarothrura</i>	<i>rufa</i>	
208	Swamphen	African	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>madagascariensis</i>	
210	Moorhen	Common	<i>Gallinula</i>	<i>chloropus</i>	
212	Coot	Red-knobbed	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>crystata</i>	
237	Plover	Kittlitz's	<i>Charadrius</i>	<i>pecuarius</i>	
238	Plover	Three-banded	<i>Charadrius</i>	<i>tricoloris</i>	
242	Lapwing	Crowned	<i>Vanellus</i>	<i>coronatus</i>	
245	Lapwing	Blacksmith	<i>Vanellus</i>	<i>armatus</i>	
247	Lapwing	African Wattled	<i>Vanellus</i>	<i>senegallus</i>	
250	Snipe	African	<i>Gallinago</i>	<i>nigripennis</i>	
251	Sandpiper	Curlew	<i>Calidris</i>	<i>ferruginea</i>	
253	Stint	Little	<i>Calidris</i>	<i>minuta</i>	
256		Ruff	<i>Calidris</i>	<i>pugnax</i>	
262	Sandpiper	Marsh	<i>Tringa</i>	<i>stagnatilis</i>	
263	Greenshank	Common	<i>Tringa</i>	<i>nebularia</i>	

264	Sandpiper	Wood	<i>Tringa</i>	<i>glareola</i>	
269	Avocet	Pied	<i>Recurvirostra</i>	<i>avosetta</i>	
270	Stilt	Black-winged	<i>Himantopus</i>	<i>himantopus</i>	
275	Thick-knee	Spotted	<i>Burhinus</i>	<i>capensis</i>	
282	Pratincole	Black-winged	<i>Glareola</i>	<i>nordmanni</i>	
288	Gull	Grey-headed	<i>Chroicocephalus</i>	<i>cirrocephalus</i>	
305	Tern	Whiskered	<i>Chlidonias</i>	<i>hybrida</i>	
311	Pigeon	Speckled	<i>Columba</i>	<i>guinea</i>	
314	Dove	Red-eyed	<i>Streptopelia</i>	<i>semitorquata</i>	
316	Dove	Cape Turtle	<i>Streptopelia</i>	<i>capicola</i>	
317	Dove	Laughing	<i>Spilopelia</i>	<i>senegalensis</i>	
318	Dove	Namaqua	<i>Oena</i>	<i>capensis</i>	
352	Cuckoo	Diederik	<i>Chrysococcyx</i>	<i>caprius</i>	
359	Owl	Western Barn	<i>Tyto</i>	<i>alba</i>	
360	Owl	African Grass	<i>Tyto</i>	<i>capensis</i>	Vulnerable
361	Owl	Marsh	<i>Asio</i>	<i>capensis</i>	
383	Swift	White-rumped	<i>Apus</i>	<i>caffer</i>	
385	Swift	Little	<i>Apus</i>	<i>affinis</i>	
387	Swift	African Palm	<i>Cypsiurus</i>	<i>parvus</i>	
390	Mousebird	Speckled	<i>Colius</i>	<i>striatus</i>	
394	Kingfisher	Pied	<i>Ceryle</i>	<i>rudis</i>	
397	Kingfisher	Malachite	<i>Corythornis</i>	<i>cristatus</i>	
431	Barbet	Black-collared	<i>Lybius</i>	<i>torquatus</i>	
488	Lark	Red-capped	<i>Calandrella</i>	<i>cinerea</i>	
493	Swallow	Barn	<i>Hirundo</i>	<i>rustica</i>	
495	Swallow	White-throated	<i>Hirundo</i>	<i>albigularis</i>	
502	Swallow	Greater Striped	<i>Cecropis</i>	<i>cucullata</i>	
504	Swallow	South African Cliff	<i>Petrochelidon</i>	<i>spilodera</i>	
506	Martin	Rock	<i>Ptyonoprogne</i>	<i>fuligula</i>	
509	Martin	Brown-throated	<i>Riparia</i>	<i>paludicola</i>	
510	Martin	Banded	<i>Riparia</i>	<i>cincta</i>	
545	Bulbul	Dark-capped	<i>Pycnonotus</i>	<i>tricolor</i>	
568	Wheatear	Capped	<i>Oenanthe</i>	<i>pileata</i>	
575	Chat	Ant-eating	<i>Myrmecocichla</i>	<i>formicivora</i>	
576	Stonechat	African	<i>Saxicola</i>	<i>torquatus</i>	
581	Robin-Chat	Cape	<i>Cossypha</i>	<i>caffra</i>	
599	Warbler	Willow	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	<i>trochilus</i>	
604	Warbler	Lesser Swamp	<i>Acrocephalus</i>	<i>gracilirostris</i>	
606	Warbler	African Reed	<i>Acrocephalus</i>	<i>baeticatus</i>	
609	Warbler	Little Rush	<i>Bradypterus</i>	<i>baboecala</i>	
629	Cisticola	Zitting	<i>Cisticola</i>	<i>juncidis</i>	
631	Cisticola	Cloud	<i>Cisticola</i>	<i>textrix</i>	
634	Cisticola	Wing-snapping	<i>Cisticola</i>	<i>ayresii</i>	
635	Cisticola	Pale-crowned	<i>Cisticola</i>	<i>cinnamomeus</i>	
637		Neddicky	<i>Cisticola</i>	<i>fulvicapilla</i>	

646	Cisticola	Levaillant's	<i>Cisticola</i>	<i>tinniens</i>	
649	Prinia	Tawny-flanked	<i>Prinia</i>	<i>subflava</i>	
650	Prinia	Black-chested	<i>Prinia</i>	<i>flavicans</i>	
686	Wagtail	Cape	<i>Motacilla</i>	<i>capensis</i>	
692	Pipit	African	<i>Anthus</i>	<i>cinnamomeus</i>	
694	Pipit	Plain-backed	<i>Anthus</i>	<i>leucophrys</i>	
703	Longclaw	Cape	<i>Macronyx</i>	<i>capensis</i>	
707	Fiscal	Southern	<i>Lanius</i>	<i>collaris</i>	
708	Shrike	Red-backed	<i>Lanius</i>	<i>collurio</i>	
734	Myna	Common	<i>Acridotheres</i>	<i>tristis</i>	
737	Starling	Cape	<i>Lamprotornis</i>	<i>nitens</i>	
746	Starling	Pied	<i>Lamprotornis</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	
751	Sunbird	Malachite	<i>Nectarinia</i>	<i>famosa</i>	
784	Sparrow	House	<i>Passer</i>	<i>domesticus</i>	
786	Sparrow	Cape	<i>Passer</i>	<i>melanurus</i>	
803	Weaver	Southern Masked	<i>Ploceus</i>	<i>velatus</i>	
805	Quelea	Red-billed	<i>Quelea</i>	<i>quelea</i>	
808	Bishop	Southern Red	<i>Euplectes</i>	<i>orix</i>	
812	Bishop	Yellow-crowned	<i>Euplectes</i>	<i>afer</i>	
814	Widowbird	White-winged	<i>Euplectes</i>	<i>albonotatus</i>	
816	Widowbird	Fan-tailed	<i>Euplectes</i>	<i>axillaris</i>	
818	Widowbird	Long-tailed	<i>Euplectes</i>	<i>progne</i>	
838	Waxbill	Orange-breasted	<i>Amandava</i>	<i>subflava</i>	
843	Waxbill	Common	<i>Estrilda</i>	<i>astrild</i>	
844		Quailfinch	<i>Ortygospiza</i>	<i>atricollis</i>	
846	Whydah	Pin-tailed	<i>Vidua</i>	<i>macroura</i>	
860	Canary	Black-throated	<i>Crithagra</i>	<i>atroglaris</i>	
940	Dove	Rock	<i>Columba</i>	<i>livia</i>	
1104	Thrush	Karoo	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>smithi</i>	
4142	Sparrow	Southern Grey-headed	<i>Passer</i>	<i>diffusus</i>	

5.3.7. Surface Water

The proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project is located in Upper Olifants Water Management Area. The proposed Roodepoort Prospecting area is situated over the B11E and B11D DWS quaternary catchment areas (Figure 11). The Steenkoolspruit flows in a northern direction, east of the proposed Roodepoort prospecting which drains into the Olifants River.

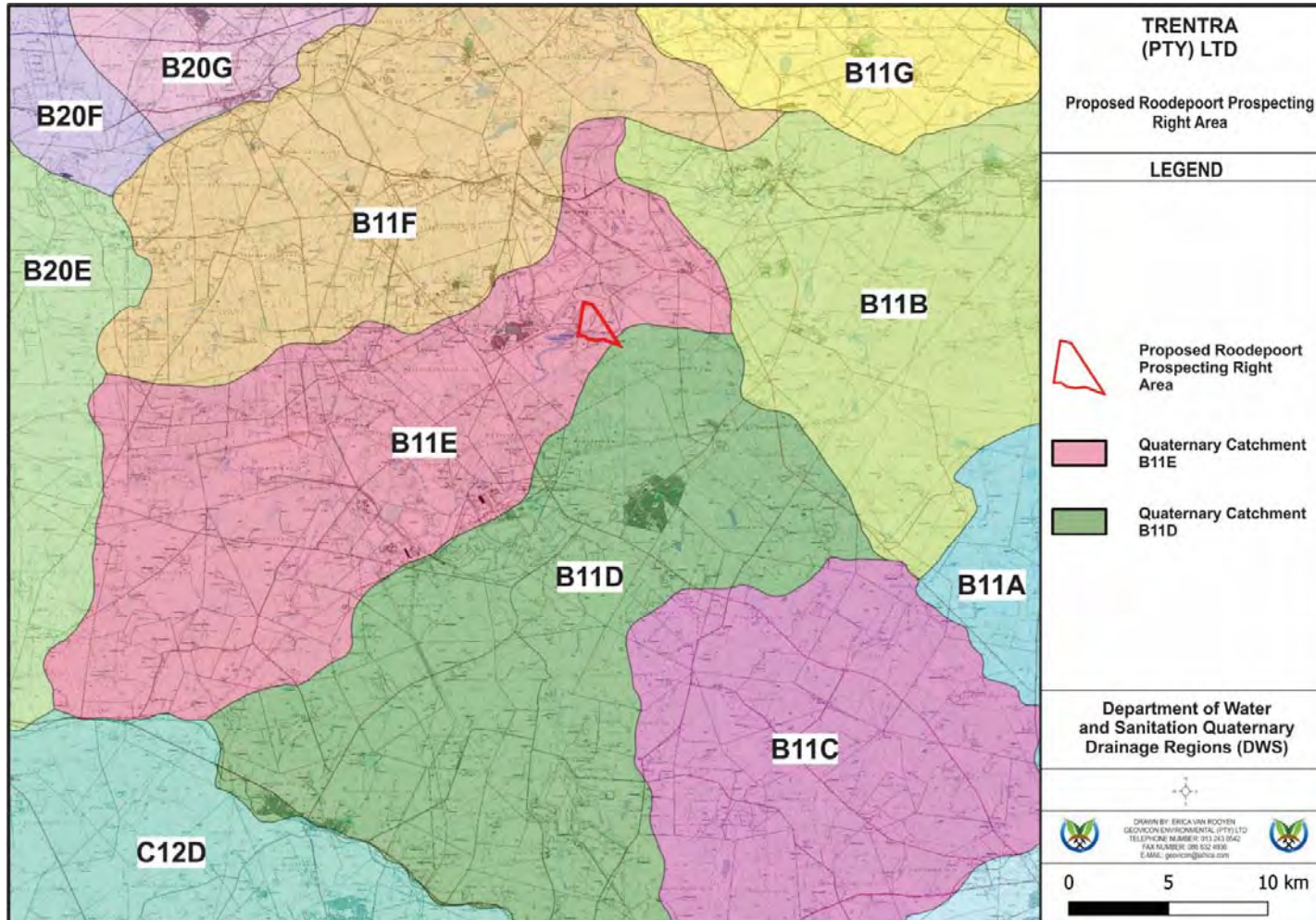


Figure 11: Quaternary catchment area of the proposed prospecting right area

Table 12: Summary of the Quaternary Catchments associated with the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area

	B11E	B11D
Drains into	Olifants River	Olifants River
Size in km²	470	555
Mean annual precipitation (mm)	682	671,20
Evaporation (mm)	2043,30	2036,40
Mean annual surface runoff (mm)	51,40	59,60

River diversions

No river diversions are planned for the prospecting activities covered by this report.

Water Use

The likely downstream users were determined by examining aerial photography and literature surveys.

The downstream users were therefore considered in the stream. The downstream usage classes are evaluated below:

- Domestic users –local inhabitants may consume this river water and will likely also use the water for laundry.
- Recreational users – it is likely that local inhabitants will swim in the streams.
- Aquatic users – fishing.
- Irrigation users – the river water is might to be used for small-scale or informal irrigation.
- Livestock – the river water is likely to be used for drinking by livestock.

Water Authority

The catchment area is government water-controlled catchment. The authority in charge is the Department of Water and Sanitation (Mpumalanga Regional Office).

5.3.8. Groundwater**5.3.8.1. Aquifer classification.**

According to literature the Karoo Supergroup sediments typically act as secondary aquifers (intergranular and fractured rock aquifers). However, the multi-layered weathering system present on these rocks could prove to have up to two aquifer systems present in the form of a shallow, regolith aquifer with a weathered, intergranular soft rock base associated with the contact of fresh bedrock and the weathering zone; and a fractured bedrock aquifer. These aquifer systems are discussed below.

Saturated Zone

In the saturated zone, at least four aquifer types may be inferred from knowledge of the geology of the area:

- A shallow aquifer formed in the weathered zone, perched on the fresh bedrock.
- An intermediate aquifer formed by fracturing of the Karoo sediments.
- Aquifers formed within the more permeable coal seams and sandstone layers.
- Aquifers associated with the contact zones of the dolerite intrusives.

Although these aquifers vary considerably regarding geohydrological characteristics, they are seldom observed as isolated units. Usually, they would be highly interconnected by means of fractures and intrusions. Groundwater will thus flow through the system by means of the path of least resistance in a complicated manner that might include any of these components.

Shallow perched aquifer

A near surface weathered zone is comprised of transported colluvium and *in-situ* weathered sediments and is underlain by consolidated sedimentary rocks (sandstone, shale and coal). Groundwater flow patterns usually follow the topography, often coming very close to surface in topographic lows, sometimes even forming natural springs. Experience of Karoo geohydrology indicates that recharge to the perched groundwater aquifer is relatively high, up to 3% of the Mean Annual Precipitation (MAP).

Fractured Karoo rock aquifers

The host geology of the area consists of consolidated sediments of the Karoo Supergroup and consists mainly of sandstone, shale and coal beds of the Vryheid Formation of the Ecca Group. Most of the groundwater flow will be along the fracture zones that occur in the relatively competent host rock. The geology map does not indicate any major fractures zones in this area, but from experience it can be assumed that numerous major and minor fractures do exist in the host rock. These conductive zones effectively interconnect the strata of the Karoo sediments, both vertically and horizontally into a single, but highly heterogeneous and anisotropic unit.

Aquifers associated with coal seams

The coal seam forms a layered sequence within the hard rock sedimentary units. The margins of coal seams or plastic partings within coal seams are often associated with groundwater. The coal itself tends to act as an aquitard allowing the flow of groundwater at the margins.

Aquifers associated with dolerite intrusives

Dolerite intrusions in the form of dykes and sills are common in the Karoo Supergroup, and are often encountered in this area. These intrusions can serve both as aquifers and aquifuges. Thick, unbroken dykes inhibit the flow of water, while the baked and cracked contact zones can be highly conductive. These conductive zones effectively interconnect the strata of the Ecca sediments both vertically and horizontally into a single, but highly heterogeneous and anisotropic unit on the scale of mining. These structures thus tend to dominate the flow of groundwater. Unfortunately, their location and properties are rather unpredictable. Their influence on the flow of groundwater is incorporated by using higher than usual flow parameters for the sedimentary rocks of the aquifer.

Unsaturated zone

Although a detailed characterization of the unsaturated zone is beyond the scope of this study, a brief description thereof is supplied.

The unsaturated zone in the proposed mining area is in the order of between 1 and 20 meters thick and consists of colluvial sediments at the top, underlain by residual sandstone/siltstone/mudstone of the Ecca Group that becomes less weathered with depth.

According to the Parsons Classification system, the aquifer could be regarded as a minor aquifer system, but also a sole aquifer system in some cases where groundwater is the only source of domestic water

5.3.9. Sensitive Landscapes

The proposed Roodepoort prospecting area is situated within a vulnerable ecosystem. According to Government Notice 1002, (Government Gazette No. 34809 9 December 2011), vulnerable ecosystems are considered threatened ecosystems since it is ecosystems that have a high risk of undergoing significant degradation of ecological structure, function or composition as a result of human intervention, although they are not critically endangered ecosystems or endangered ecosystems

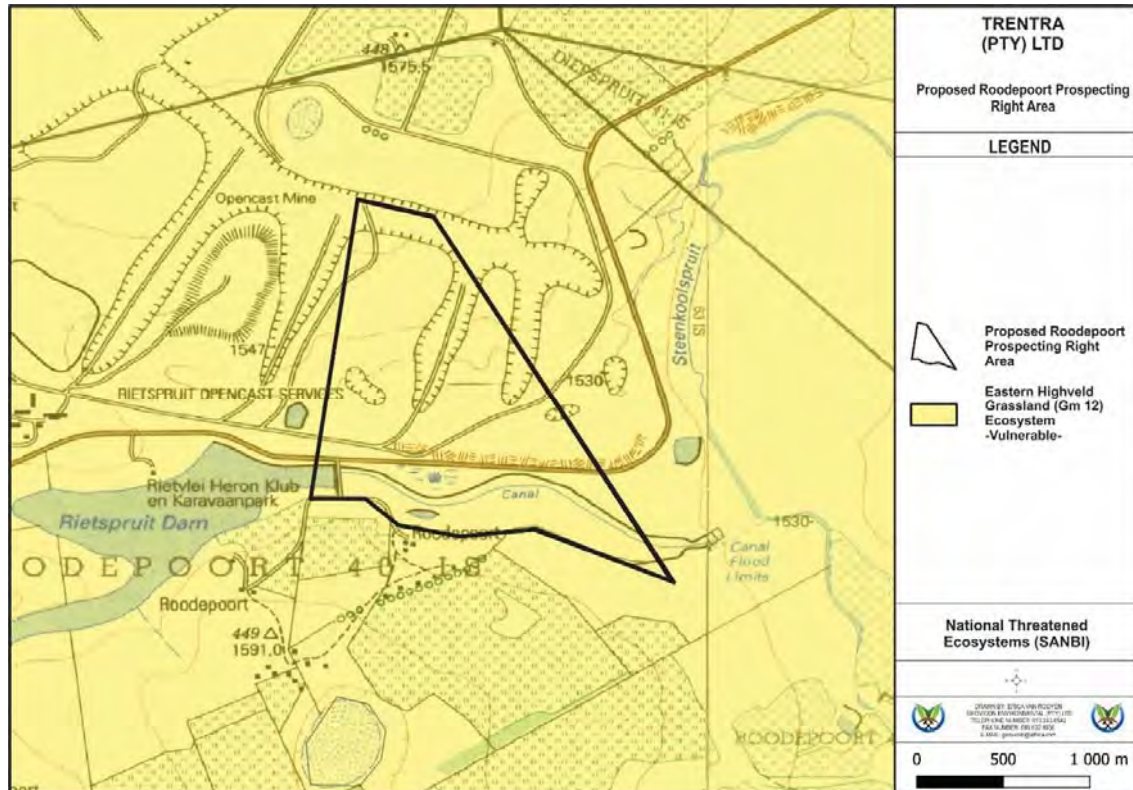


Figure 12: National Threatened Ecosystems in the vicinity of the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area.

The proposed Roodepoort prospecting area is not situated in the vicinity of any strategic water source areas of South Africa.

The proposed Roodepoort prospecting area is situated in the vicinity of National River Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas

According to the South African National Biodiversity Institute, GIS-based electronic application, 2018: National Biodiversity Assessment - National Wetlands Map 5, the identified wetland areas are situated in the vicinity of the following wetland types, seepage wetlands, channelled valley bottom wetlands and depressions/ pans (Figure 13) falling into the Mesic Highveld Grassland, Group 4 wetland vegetation/ ecosystem type (Figure 14).

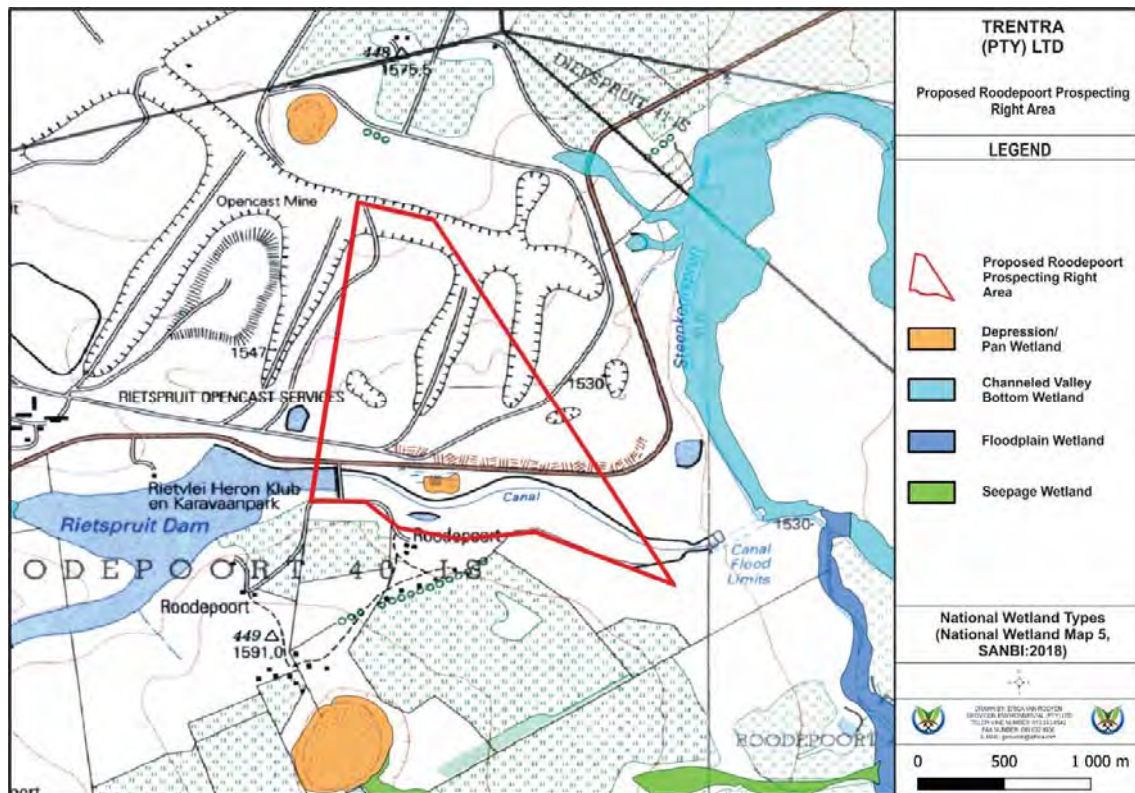


Figure 13: National Wetland Types in the vicinity of the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area.

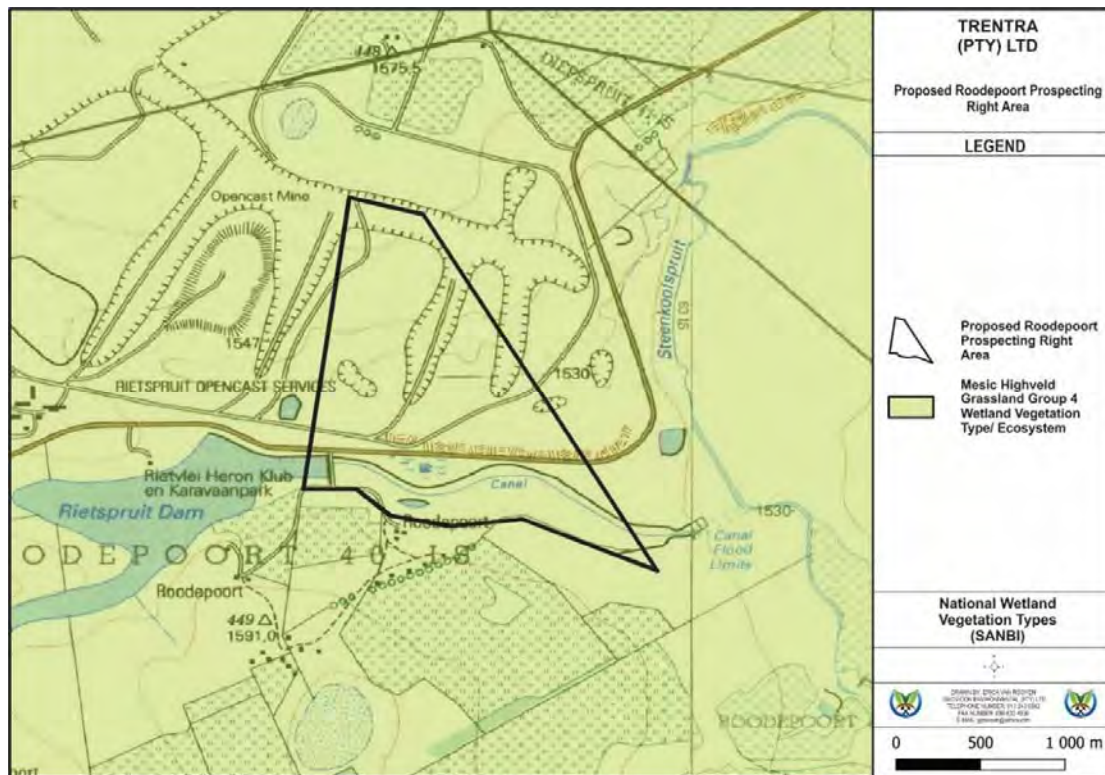


Figure 14: National Wetland Vegetation Types in the vicinity of the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area.

According to the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan GIS based electronic application (MTPA, 2019), the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area is situated over terrestrial assessment categories of heavily modified areas, moderately modified old lands, and other natural areas. See Figure 15 for a visual indication.

The proposed Roodepoort prospecting area is situated over heavily modified areas and moderately modified old lands. **Heavily modified areas** are described as areas that are currently transformed and where biodiversity and ecological function has been lost to the point that it is not worth considering for conservation at all.

Moderately Modified – Old lands are areas which were modified within the last 80 years but were at some point abandoned, including old mines and old cultivated lands, collectively termed “old lands”; and “Heavily Modified”, meaning areas that are currently transformed and where biodiversity and ecological function has been lost to the point that it is not worth considering for conservation at all.

Other Natural Areas are defined as areas that have not been identified as a priority in the current systematic biodiversity plan but retain most of their natural character and perform a range of biodiversity and ecological infrastructural functions.

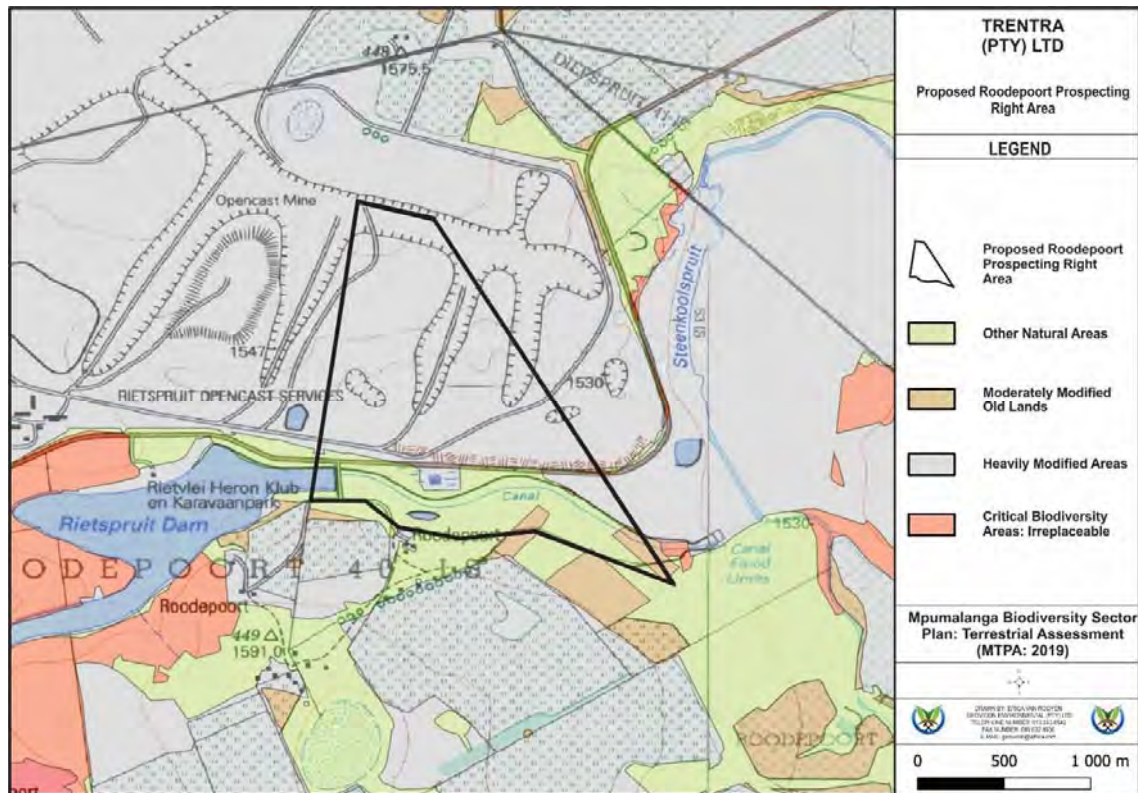


Figure 15: Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan Terrestrial Assessment for the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area.

According to the Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan GIS -based electronic application the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area is situated over the following freshwater assessment categories:

The proposed Roodepoort prospecting area is primarily situated over freshwater assessment categories heavily modified areas, other natural areas and dams.

Heavily modified areas are described as areas in which significant or complete loss of natural habitat and ecological function has taken place due to activities such as ploughing, building of dams, hardening of surfaces, open-cast mining, cultivation, and so on.

Other Natural Areas are defined as areas that have not been identified as a priority in the current systematic biodiversity plan but retain most of their natural character and perform a range of biodiversity and ecological infrastructural functions.

Dams are described as artificial water bodies that have impacted on wetland or river ecosystems. These areas may still have a recharge effect on wetlands, groundwater and river systems and may support river- or water-dependent fauna and flora, such as water birds and wetland vegetation.

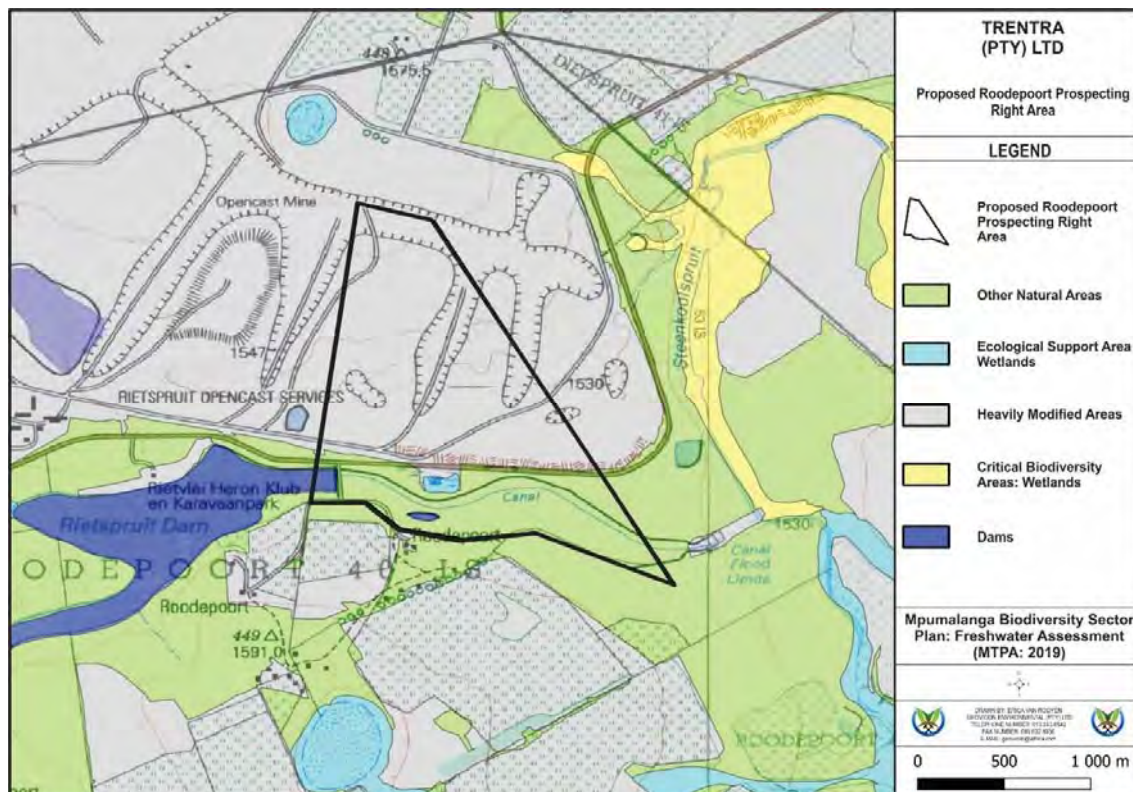


Figure 16: Mpumalanga Biodiversity Sector Plan Freshwater Assessment for the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area.

The proposed Roodepoort prospecting area is not situated in the vicinity of either South African Conservation Areas or South African Protected Areas.

5.3.10. Air Quality

Potentially air pollution from human activities may arise as a result of particulates entering the atmosphere. The sources of air pollution from human activities comprise of three broad categories i.e., stationary sources (agriculture, mining, quarrying, manufacturing, mineral products, industries and power generation), community sources (homes or buildings, municipal waste and sewage sludge incinerators, fireplaces, cooking facilities, laundry services and cleaning plants) and mobile sources combustion-engine vehicles and fugitive emissions from vehicle traffic). Air pollutants are generally classified into suspended particulate matter (dust, fumes, mists and smokes), gaseous pollutants (gases and vapours) and odours.

Assessment of the proposed prospecting right area has determined that all three categories of air pollution sources are found at the proposed area.

5.3.11. Noise

The proposed project area is predominantly a farming area. Noise from the area is mainly from farming activities with use of associated infrastructure and land use activities. Potential noise sources from the area may therefore be emanating from the following sources i.e.: roads and surrounding land uses.

5.3.12. Socio-Economic Status

The proposed project is situated in the eMalahleni Local Municipality part of the Nkangala District Municipality, which is one of the three districts in Mpumalanga province.

The eMalahleni Local Municipality can be described as an urban and rural area, consisting of large farms, dispersed urban settlements, coal mines and power stations. The municipality comprises of eMalahleni town as the main urban centre in the municipality, with the other activity nodes/towns in the municipal area represented by:

- Ogies and Phola;
- Ga-Nala and Thubelihle;
- Rietspruit;
- Van Dyksdrift; and
- Wilge.

The eMalahleni municipal node forms part of the precinct referred to as the Energy Mecca of South Africa, due to its rich deposits of coal reserves and power stations.

Population density, growth and location

Compared to the neighbouring economic hubs and regional service centres such as Middelburg and Mbombela, as well as the dense rural settlements in the Nkangala District to the north, the Emalahleni Local Municipality is relatively sparsely populated.

The total population of the municipality has a total population of 395 466 individuals, 81,3% of whom are black African. (Stats SA, 2011). Whites make up 15,7% of the population, and other race groups comprise the remaining 3%.

Of those aged 20 years and older, 4,0% have completed primary school, 35,7% have some secondary education, 31,5% have completed matric, 14,0% have some form of higher education, while 5, 8% have no form of schooling (Stats SA, 2011).

The bulk of the population in eMalahleni is urbanised with only 11% of the population residing in the non-urban areas. The eMalahleni Town is dominant in terms of its population, with only 21% of the urban population residing outside the town. In terms of the urban areas, the highest population density is experienced in Lynnville (202 households/ hectare), followed by Phola (160 households/ hectare) and then Kwa-Guqa (157 households/ hectare).

Major economic activities and sources of employment

The major economic activities in the eMalahleni area are those associated with coal mining, metallurgical industries, commerce and light engineering, power generation, agriculture and administration.

Employment Profile

Approximately 45% of population is economically active, which is considerably higher than the Nkangala District (34%). The highest number of unemployed people reside in Hlalanikahle (23.5%), followed by Lynnville (22.6%), Phola (22.1%) and Kwa-Guqa (20.9%).

Employment of the population according to the major types of industry in the area is as follows:

- 23% in mining and quarrying;
- 13.2% in community, social and personal services;
- 13.1% in wholesale and retail trade;
- 10% in manufacturing; and
- Only 3.1% in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

From this breakdown it is clear that most people in the area are employed in the primary and secondary sectors, with very few people employed in the tertiary sector (only 5.7% as professionals and 4.1% as legislators; senior officials and managers).

SECTION SIX

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOLLOWED

6.1.1. Approach to Environmental Impact Assessment

The term 'environment' is used in the broadest sense in an EIA. It covers the physical, biological, social, economic, cultural, historical, institutional and political environments.

An Environmental Impact Assessment is a good planning tool. It identifies the environmental consequences of a proposed project from the beginning and helps to ensure that the project, over its life cycle, will be environmentally acceptable and integrated into the surrounding environment in a sustainable way.

6.1.2. Environmental Impact Assessment Process Followed

Under Section 24 of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), the Minister promulgated the regulations pertaining to environmental impact assessments (EIA Regulations, 2014) under Government Notice No. 326 in Government Gazette 38282 of 4 December 2014. These EIA regulations repealed the 2010 EIA regulations and therefore any process relating to environmental authorisations must be undertaken under the EIA Regulations, 2014.

Chapter 4 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 deals with the provisions for application for environmental authorisation. In view of the above, Trentra (Pty) Limited is obliged to comply with provisions of Chapter 4 for the intended environmental authorisation application for the activities (listed activities) within the proposed project.

Part 2 of chapter 4 of the EIA Regulations, 2014 contemplate process to be undertaken for the application for environmental authorisation for the proposed project, which is the BAR process. The process to be followed is describe below.

6.1.2.1. Pre-application consultation with the Competent Authority

In terms of section 24D (1) of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998), the Minister responsible for mineral resources is the competent authority for environmental matters relating to mining and associated activities. In view of the above, the application for the environmental authorisation for the proposed project was submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), Mpumalanga Regional Office for their consideration and decision making.

6.1.2.2. BAR Phase

In compliance with Regulation 19 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, the draft and final BAR and EMPr will be submitted to the competent authority within 90 days after the acknowledgement of the environmental authorisation application.

As part of the public participation, the draft BAR and EMPr is made available to the competent authority, potential and registered interested and affected parties for their comment for a period of 30 days during the EIA phase.

6.1.2.3. Information Gathering

Environmental baseline data has been obtained via desktop studies, pertaining to surface water, geohydrological data, topographical analyses, soil surveys, vegetation surveys, wetland surveys and geological conditions. The data accumulated and analysed is sufficient to gain a baseline indication of the present state of the environment. The use of this baseline study for impact assessments is thus justified and reliable conclusions could be made.

6.1.2.4. Decision on the BAR application

In compliance with Regulation 20 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, the competent authority will within 107 days of receipt of the final BAR and EMPr grant or refuse the environmental authorisation.

6.2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The following prediction and evaluation of impacts is based on the proposed Roodepoort prospecting area and associated activities.

The evaluation distinguishes between significantly adverse and beneficial impacts and allocates significance against national regulations, standards and quality objectives governing:

- Health & Safety;
- Protection of Environmentally Sensitive Areas;
- Land use; and
- Pollution levels.

Irreversible impacts are also identified. See Table 15 for the results.

The significance of the impacts is determined through the consideration of the following criteria:

Probability	: likelihood of the impact occurring
Area (Extent)	: the extent over which the impact will be experienced.
Duration	: the period over which the impact will be experienced.
Intensity	: the degree to which the impact affects the health and welfare of humans and the environment (includes the consideration of unknown risks, reversibility of the impact, violation of laws, precedents for future actions and cumulative effects).

Table 13: The above criteria are expressed for each impact in tabular form according to the following definitions:

Probability	Definition
Low	There is a slight possibility (0 – 30%) that the impact will occur.
Medium	There is a 30 –70% possibility that the impact will occur.
High	The impact is definitely expected to occur (70% +) or is already occurring.
Area (Extent)	Definition
Small	0 – 40 ha
Medium	40 – 200 ha
Large	200 + ha
Duration	Definition
Short	0–5 years
Medium	5–50 years
Long	51–200 years

Permanent	200+years
Intensity	Definition
Low	Does not contravene any laws. Is within environmental standards or objectives. Will not constitute a precedent for future actions. Is reversible. Will have a slight impact on the health and welfare of humans or the environment.
Medium	Does not contravene any laws. Will not constitute a precedent for future actions. Is not within environmental standards or objectives. Is not irreversible. Will have a moderate impact on the health and welfare of humans or the environment.
High	Contravene laws. May constitute a precedent for future actions. Is not within environmental standards or objectives. Is irreversible. Will have a significant impact on the health and welfare of humans or the environment.
Significance and Risk Category	Definition
Negligible	The impact/risk is insubstantial and does not require management
Low	The impact/risk is of little importance, but requires management
Medium	The impact/risk is important; management is required to reduce negative impacts to acceptable levels
High	The impact/risk is of great importance, negative impacts could render options or the entire project unacceptable if they cannot be reduced or counteracted by significantly positive impacts, and management of these impacts is essential
Positive (No risk identified)	The impact, although having no significant negative impacts, may in fact contribute to environmental or economical health

6.3. RESULTS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.3.1. Assessment of the Roodepoort prospecting area impacts/risks

Table 14: Results of the Environmental Impact Assessment for Roodepoort prospecting area.

6.3.1.1. Construction Phase

NATURE OF THE IMPACT	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IMPACT ASSESSMENT					MITIGATION MEASURES
		E	P	D	I	S	
CONSTRUCTION PHASES							
Site Establishment: Establishment of the access (tracks) to the prospecting site, Establishment of the campsite, e physical surveying and Pegging of drilling sites							
The establishment of access and campsite may result in the stripping of soils if the site establishment of not properly conducted. During site establishment, hydrocarbon leakages from machinery may result in the contamination of the soils within the access and campsite.	Soil/Land capability	Without mitigation					Ensure minimal disturbance of soil when establishing access and campsites. All construction vehicles will be well maintained and inspected for hydrocarbon leaks weekly. All spills will be cleaned up immediately to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager by removing the spillage together with the polluted soil and by disposing of them at a recognised facility
		S	L	S	M	M	
With mitigation							
S	L	S	L	L			
	Land capability	Without mitigation					Use sites that are unused and that are degraded. This will be done in consultation with the land owner.
		S	M	S	M	M	

NATURE OF THE IMPACT	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IMPACT ASSESSMENT					MITIGATION MEASURES
		E	P	D	I	S	
CONSTRUCTION PHASES							
Current land use over the area to be used for site establishment will cease completely. This may have an impact on the land owners' livelihood.		With mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	L	
The establishment of the site (access and campsite) may result in the removal of vegetation cover if the establishment is not done correctly. This may render the land unusable to the land owners after completion of the project.	Natural vegetation	Without mitigation					Use sites with most disturbed vegetation cover for the development. Minimal stripping of topsoil and vegetation will be allowed during site establishment.
		S	L	S	L	L	
	With mitigation						
	S	L	S	L	N		
Animal burrows and habitats may be destroyed during construction. This may result in the migration of remaining animal life away from the affected areas. Poaching of wild animals and livestock by the labourers will result in the loss of wild live and livestock to the land owner.	Animal Life	Without mitigation					Use sites with most degraded environment for the site development. Poaching will be prohibited at the prospecting site.
		S	L	S	L	L	
	With mitigation						
	S	L	S	L	N		
Exposure of soils during construction by the stripping of vegetation and soils may cause erosion, which may lead to	Surface Water	Without mitigation					
		S	L	S	M	M	

NATURE OF THE IMPACT	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IMPACT ASSESSMENT					MITIGATION MEASURES
		E	P	D	I	S	
CONSTRUCTION PHASES							
<p>increased silt loads in surface water runoff. This may result in the contamination of the clean water environment.</p> <p>Waste generated from the site may result in the contamination of surface and ground water should not management of such waste be undertaken.</p>		With mitigation					<p>Site establishment will not be undertaken within sensitive landscapes. These areas will be avoided. A distance of 32 meters will be created between the sites and the sensitive landscapes.</p> <p>Proper waste management facilities will be put in place at the campsite. Suitable covered receptacles will be available at all times and conveniently placed for the disposal of waste.</p> <p>All used oils, grease or hydraulic fluids shall be placed therein and these receptacles will be removed from the site on a regular basis for disposal at a registered or licensed disposal facility.</p> <p>All spills will be cleaned up immediately to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager by removing the spillage together with the polluted soil and by disposing of them at a recognised facility</p>
		S	L	S	L	L	
<p>Construction activities during the establishment of the site will include material loading and hauling. These activities will result in dust emissions.</p>	Air Quality	Without mitigation					<p>The speed of haul trucks and other vehicles will be strictly controlled to avoid dangerous conditions, excessive dust or excessive deterioration of the road being used.</p>
		S	L	S	L	L	
		With mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	N	
	Noise	Without mitigation					

NATURE OF THE IMPACT	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IMPACT ASSESSMENT					MITIGATION MEASURES
		E	P	D	I	S	
CONSTRUCTION PHASES							
The noise level generated from the construction activities may exceed the SANS 10103 Levels for Residential areas and may exceed the maximum rating levels for ambient noise indoors. This may have an impact in the surrounding residents and employees using/delivering the machinery.		S	L	S	L	L	Noise disturbance or any other form of disturbance that may have an effect on the landowner/tenant/persons lawfully living in the vicinity will be kept to a minimum.
		Without mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	N	
The campsite may be visible to the landowner and workers.	Visual Aspects	Without mitigation					Inform the land owner on the type of machinery and equipment to be used at the prospecting site. Ensure that lighting is conducted in manner that will reduce the impacts on visual aspects at night times.
		S	L	S	L	L	
		With mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	N	
The site may be located in close proximity to a heritage site and may result in the destruction of the identified heritage site.	Sites of Archaeological and Cultural Importance	Without mitigation					A buffer of more than fifty meters will be created between the grave yards and the proposed site development. A management plan will be drafted for the sustainable preservation of the grave yard should graveyards be identified on site. Any grave site must have access for descendants.
		S	M	S	H	H	
		With mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	L	

NATURE OF THE IMPACT	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IMPACT ASSESSMENT					MITIGATION MEASURES
		E	P	D	I	S	
CONSTRUCTION PHASES							
The commencement of the proposed project may result in an influx of 'outsiders' seeking jobs. This may result in the have potential increase in crime.	Socio economic aspects	Without mitigation					Recruitment will not be undertaken on site. Farm labourers will not employed unless agreed to with the farm owners.
		S	L	S	L	L	
		With mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	N	

6.3.1.2. Operational Phase

NATURE OF THE IMPACT	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IMPACT ASSESSMENT					MITIGATION MEASURES
		E	P	D	I	S	
OPERATIONAL PHASE							
Drilling and rehabilitation of the exploration boreholes							
Topsoil removal during the excavation of the sumps may result in the disruption of the soil profile.	Soils	Without mitigation					Strip topsoil clean from underlying non-topsoil material such as weathered sandstone Make contingency plans to manage spills that may occur
		S	M	S	L	L	
		With mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	N	
<p>The use of vehicles during the siting, pegging and drilling of the exploration boreholes may result in the spillages of hydrocarbon liquids from the vehicles and machinery. This will result in the contamination of the vegetation cover and soils.</p> <p>The material removed from the drilling exercises will contain carbonaceous material, which has a potential for pollution should it be allowed stay for a prolonged period at the drilling site. The above material, if not properly managed, may result in the contamination of the surrounding soils and vegetation cover, which may render the land not usable after the backfilling operation.</p>	Natural Vegetation and Soils	Without mitigation					Ensure that the drilling of the exploration boreholes are done in such a manner that the environment is protected from probable spillages and contamination by carbonaceous material. Tarpaulins will be placed on the ground to prevent oil, grease, hydraulic fluid and diesel spills during emergency repairs. All oil spills will be remedied using approved methodologies. The contaminated soils will be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste disposal facility. All waste generated from the drilling sires and the campsite will be collected in proper receptacles and disposed at registered disposal facilities.
		S	M	S	M	M	
		With mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	L	

NATURE OF THE IMPACT	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IMPACT ASSESSMENT					MITIGATION MEASURES
		E	P	D	I	S	
OPERATIONAL PHASE							
Animal burrows and habitats will be destroyed by the preparation of the backfilling sites. This will further result in the migration of animals away from these areas of disturbance.	Animal Life	Without mitigation					The rehabilitation of the disturbed areas must be conducted such that the rehabilitated areas will encourage the migration of animals back into the rehabilitated areas. Poaching of wild animals and livestock will be prohibited.
		S	L	S	L	L	
		Without mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	N	
The drilling operations may result in the generation of surface water runoff contaminated with drilling muds and fluids should spillages occur.	Surface Water	Without mitigation					No prospecting operations will be undertaken within 100 metres from the nearby streams and 32 meters from the nearby wetland areas. The sumps will be excavated for the collection mud and fluids from the drilling sites. The sump will be sized such that it will be able to contain the water and mud that will be generated during the prospecting operation.
		S	L	S	M	L	
		With mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	L	
		S	L	S	L	L	
		With mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	N	
The prospecting operation will require vehicular movement. This will result in the generation of dust by movement of vehicles and due to blowing winds.	Air Quality	Without mitigation					Correct speed will be maintained at the proposed project site.
		S	L	S	L	L	

NATURE OF THE IMPACT	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IMPACT ASSESSMENT					MITIGATION MEASURES
		E	P	D	I	S	
OPERATIONAL PHASE							
Vehicles and machinery will also be generated diesel or petrol fumes.		With mitigation					Vehicle maintenance must be conducted regularly to avoid excessive diesel fumes.
		S	L	S	L	N	
Noise generated from prospecting operations activities may add to the current noise levels. This may have impacts on surrounding property owners and occupiers.	Noise	Without mitigation					Ensure that proper management measures as well as technical changes are undertaken to reduce the impacts on surrounding residents and employees. Correct speed will be maintained at the proposed project site. Limit operation of machinery and vehicle movement between sunrise and sunset.
		S	L	S	M	L	
		With mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	L	
The drill rigs and towers used during the drilling operations will be visible from the nearby residents and properties.	Visual Aspects	Without mitigation					Ensure that the period used for the drill rigs is optimised to ensure that the drill rigs are moved from one site to another over short periods.
		S	L	S	L	L	
		With mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	N	
	Socio economic aspects	Without Mitigation					Ensure that all safety measures are implemented to prevent the impacts on the property owners.
		S	L	S	L	L	

NATURE OF THE IMPACT	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IMPACT ASSESSMENT					MITIGATION MEASURES
		E	P	D	I	S	
OPERATIONAL PHASE							
Operation may affect the day to day operation of the land owners hence result in direct impact on their livelihood.		With Mitigation					Ensure that negotiations on compensation are undertaken before the drilling programme can commence. This will include any other conditions that the landowner may deem necessary for the prospecting operation.
		S	L	S	L	N	
Operation will result in the employment of locals and support on local businesses.	Socio economic aspects	Positive					The applicant will ensure that as far as possible locals will be used during the operation of the prospecting project.
The drilling operation may result in the destruction of graves and any other heritage sites during operational phase of the project.	Sites of archaeological and cultural importance	Without Mitigation					Locate exploration borehole more than one hundred meters from the identified heritage sites.
		S	M	S	H	H	
		With Mitigation					
		S	S	S	L	L	

6.3.1.3. Decommissioning and Closure Phases

NATURE OF THE IMPACT	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IMPACT ASSESSMENT					MITIGATION MEASURES
		E	P	D	I	S	
DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASES							
Decommissioning of prospecting site (Site Rehabilitation)							
The removal of the campsite equipment and the rehabilitation of the drilling sites and associated access infrastructure will result in the affected soil and land use being restored. This will also result in the resumption of the use of the land since the infrastructure would have been removed.	Soils, Land Capability and Land Use	Positive impact					Ensure that rehabilitation is conducted in accordance with a rehabilitation method statements approved by the company management. See description of the rehabilitation plan and management actions in the EMP. Ensure that contamination of the rehabilitate area by carbonaceous material and hydrocarbon liquids are prevented.
Positive impacts will result due to the reduction in areas of disturbance and the return of land use of the affected areas and making available an area that was covered by the campsite and drilling sites.	Land Use	Positive impact					
The use of vehicles/machinery during the rehabilitation of the exploration sites may result compaction of soils and in the spillages of hydrocarbon liquids from the vehicles and machinery. This will result in the contamination and destruction of the vegetation cover and soils.	Soils and Natural Vegetation	Without mitigation					Ensure that the rehabilitation work is done in such a manner that the environment is protected from probable spillages and contamination by carbonaceous material. All boreholes and sumps will be rehabilitated to pre-drilling conditions. Tarpaulins will be placed on the ground to prevent oil, grease, hydraulic fluid and diesel spills during emergency repairs. All oil spills will be remedied using approved methodologies. The
		S	M	S	M	M	
		With mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	L	

NATURE OF THE IMPACT	ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT	IMPACT ASSESSMENT					MITIGATION MEASURES
		E	P	D	I	S	
DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASES							
							contaminated soils will be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste disposal facility. All waste generated from the rehabilitation sites will be collected in proper receptacles and removed to registered disposal facilities.
During the decommissioning and closure phases equipment will be removed, stockpiled soils will be used for rehabilitation, remaining sumps will be backfilled, levelled, topsoiled and the area re-seeded. During the process of rehabilitation surface water runoff from the rehabilitation site may have elevated silt load, which may cause pollution of the nearby water environment.	Surface Water	Without mitigation					Ensure that water leaving the site do not have elevated silt load. Ensure that the rehabilitated areas are free draining and that water from these areas is clean.
		S	L	S	L	L	
		With mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	N	
Rehabilitation and removal of the prospecting sites and equipment will require vehicular movement. This will result in the generation of dust by movement of vehicles and due to blowing winds. Vehicles and machinery will also generate diesel or petrol fumes. Generated dust will migrate towards the predominant wind direction and may settle on surrounding properties including nearby vegetation.	Air Quality	Without mitigation					Correct speed will be maintained at the proposed project rehabilitation sites. Vehicle maintenance must be conducted regularly to avoid excessive diesel fumes.
		S	L	S	L	L	
		With mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	N	
Noise will be generated during the removal of equipment and rehabilitation of the sites. This noise is not expected to exceed occupational noise limits and will be short lived.	Noise	Without mitigation					Where necessary, provide employees with ear plugs and employees must be instructed to use the ear plugs. Ensure that equipment is well maintained and fitted with the correct and appropriate noise abatement measures.
		S	L	S	L	L	
		With mitigation					
		S	L	S	L	N	

6.4. SUMMARY OF SPECIALIST REPORTS

For this basic assessment report, only the desktop study was conducted hence no specialist reports are summarized.

6.5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Trentra (Pty) Limited has applied for a prospecting right over the Roodepoort prospecting area. The prospecting operation will involve the systematic removal of coal and pseudocoal. The prospecting operation will involve the exploration for the above-mentioned minerals within the prospecting right area. Diamond core drilling will be used for the exploration and a campsite will be established on site. Each drilling site will have an access route in the form of a track and a sump for the collection of waste water generated during the drilling operation.

6.5.1. Description of affected environment

The proposed project is situated within the eMalahleni Local Municipality situated in an area characterised by elevated undulating plateau with streams such as the Steenkoolspruit. A variety of soil types were identified within the project area, which include recharge, interflow and responsive soils. The land uses over the project area correspond to the soils found in the area and include mainly mining and agricultural activities (crop production and grazing).

6.5.2. Summary of key findings of the environmental impact assessment

During the proposed prospecting operation impacts may occur on soils, natural vegetation, surface water, groundwater, sensitive landscapes, air quality, noise, visual aspects, and sites of archaeological and cultural importance should the prospecting method statement not be adhered to. Alternatives considered for the location campsite and drilling sites has shown that the selected locations would be the most favourable. Trentra (Pty) Limited will undertake measures to ensure that the identified impacts are minimised. Assessment of the impacts with the proposed mitigation measures has shown the significance of the impacts on all affected environmental aspects to be reduced from low and negligible significance.

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

Assessment of the vegetation within the footprint (proposed boreholes) of the development area has shown limited presence of natural vegetation.

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

All workers will be housed in the campsite to be established on site. The employees will be given strict instruction not to undertake activities that will affect the environment and that may have an impact on the landowner. Waste generated from the site will be collected in proper receptacle and disposed of in registered waste disposal sites.

6.5.3. Final Master Layout Plan

The final maps showing the layouts of the proposed area will be submitted to the DMRE on granting of the prospecting project. The map will be developed to superimpose the proposed prospecting area together and associated infrastructure with the environmental sensitivities within the proposed area site, however a proposed draft layout plan is attached as **Appendix D**.

6.6. ASPECTS FOR INCLUSION AS CONDITIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

In authorising the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project; the following conditions form part of the environmental authorisation:

- Trentra (Pty) Limited may not alter the location of any of the project activities included in this environmental impact assessment without obtaining the required environmental authorisation to do so under NEMA.
- Trentra (Pty) Limited will not undertake any new activity/ies that was not part of this environmental impact assessment and that will trigger a need for an environmental authorisation without proper authorisation.
- The EMPr must be implemented fully at all stages of the proposed project
- Trentra (Pty) Limited must limit night-time operations. This would be relevant for all work taking place at night within 150 m from the closest receptors in this community. If night work is conducted, such must be conducted in agreement with the land owners and affected parties (lawful land occupier and labours).

6.7. DESCRIPTION OF ASSUMPTIONS, UNCERTAINTIES AND GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE

The EIA Regulations, 2014 outline specific requirements that a description of any assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures must be provided in the BAR.

The assessments undertaken are based on conservative methodologies and these methods attempts to determine potential negative impacts that could occur on the affected environmental aspects. These impacts may however be of smaller magnitude than predicted, while benefits could be of a larger extent than predicted.

This section outlines various limitations to the specialist studies that have been undertaken and indicates, where appropriate, the adequacy of predictive methods used for the assessment. This has been done to provide the authorities and interested and affected parties with an understanding of how much confidence can be placed in this impact assessment.

The impact assessment has investigated the potential impact on key environmental media relating to the specific environmental setting for the site. A number of desktop assessment were undertaken and result thereof and are presented in this report under baseline information in section five above.

The information provided in this BAR and EMPr is therefore considered sufficient for decision-making purposes.

6.8. REASONED OPINION AS TO WHETHER THE PROPOSED PROJECT SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT CONTINUE

6.8.1. Reason why the activity should be authorised or not

According to the impact assessment undertaken for the proposed area, the key impacts of the area are on soils, natural vegetation and land owners/occupiers.

The area will also have positive impacts due to the employment to be created although it will be for a short-term period.

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

The management of the impacts identified in the impact assessment for all phases of the proposed area will be undertaken through a range of programmes and plans contained in the EMPr. In consideration of the programmes and plans contained within the EMPr, layouts and method statements compiled for the area, which is assumed will be effectively implemented, there will be significant reduction in the significance of potential impacts.

Based on the above, it is; therefore, the opinion of the EAP that the activity should be authorised.

6.8.2. Conditions that must be included in the authorisation

In authorising the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project; the following conditions should form part of the environmental authorisation:

- Trenta (Pty) Limited may not alter the location of any of the project activities included in this environmental impact assessment without obtaining the required environmental authorisation to do so under NEMA.
- Trenta (Pty) Limited will not undertake any new activity that was not part of this environmental impact assessment and that will trigger a need for an environmental authorisation without proper authorisation.
- The EMPr must be implemented fully at all stages of the proposed project.
- Trenta (Pty) Limited must limit night-time operations. This would be relevant for all work taking place at night within 150 m from the closest receptors in this community. If night work is conducted, such must be conducted in agreement with the land owners and affected parties (lawful land occupier and labours).

6.9. PERIOD FOR WHICH THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

Based on the prospecting method statement, the environmental authorisation should be given for three (3) years.

6.10. UNDERTAKING

The signed undertaking will be presented to the DMRE on execution of the Roodepoort Prospecting Project.

6.11. FINANCIAL PROVISION

According to Appendix 3 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, where applicable, details of any financial provisions for the rehabilitation, closure, and ongoing post decommissioning management of negative

environmental impacts must be provided in the BAR and EMPr. In order to avoid duplication, the financial provision for the proposed area has only been provided under the relevant section of the EMPr.

6.12. OTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Aside from the BAR and EMPr no other information has been requested by the competent authority.

6.13. OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTION 24 (4) (A) AND (B) OF THE ACT

Any matter required in terms of the above section of the Act will be complied together by Trentra (Pty) Limited.

PART B

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

1. DETAILS OF THE EAP

EAP: Mr. Ornassis Tshepo Shakwane

Professional registration:

SACNASP: 117080

EAPASA: 2019/1763

IAIA Membership No.: 3847

Company: Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited

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1.1. EXPERTISE OF THE EAP WHO PREPARED THE BAR AND EMPR

Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited is a geological and environmental consulting company. The company was formed during 1996, and currently has more than 20 years' experience in the geological and environmental consulting field. Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited has successfully completed consulting areas in the Mining sector (coal, coal, gold, base metal and diamond), Quarrying sector (sand, aggregate and dimension stone), Industrial sector and housing sector. Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited has undertaken contracts within all the provinces of South Africa, Swaziland, Botswana and Zambia. During 2001 Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited entered the field of mine environmental management and water monitoring.

Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited is a Black Economically Empowered Company with the BEE component owning 60% of the company. Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited has three directors i.e., O.T Shakwane, J.M. Bate and T.G Tefu.

Mr. O.T Shakwane obtained his BSc (Microbiology and Biochemistry) from the University of Durban Westville in 1994, and completed his honours degree in Microbiology in 1995. Mr O.T Shakwane has also completed short courses on environmental law and environmental impact assessment with the University of Mpumalanga's Centre for Environmental Management. He has worked with the three state departments tasked with mining and environmental management i.e., Department of Water and Sanitation (Gauteng and Mpumalanga Region), Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (Mpumalanga Region) and Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment (Gauteng Region). Mr. Shakwane has been in the consulting field since 2004 and has completed various areas similar to the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project as an environmental assessment practitioner. Mr Shakwane is the environmental assessment practitioner for the environmental impact assessment for the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project.

Over the past years Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited has formalised working relationships with companies that offer expertise in the following fields i.e., Geohydrology, Civil and Geotechnical

Engineering, Geotechnical Consultancy, Survey and Mine Planning and Soil & Land Use Consultancy. Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited is an independent consulting company, which has no interest in the outcome of the decision regarding the Roodepoort Prospecting Project basic assessment process.

The curriculum vitae of the EAP is attached as **Appendix E**.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ASPECTS OF THE ACTIVITY

2.1. DATA GATHERING

Relevant information regarding the potential of the identified prospecting project area will be sourced from institutions like the Council for Geoscience. This information will be analysed and interpreted through computer modelling of existing data.

The interpretation of the said data will result in compiling literature review report. The said report will give indication as to what processes (in order of priority) to follow to complete the prospecting activities.

2.2. FIELD MAPPING

The field mapping will include field surveying (to determine sensitive areas), geophysical surveys and pegging of the drilling sites.

2.3. DETAILED SITE SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION

Demarcation of sensitive and protected areas will be conducted by a physical survey of the proposed area by a suitability qualified person. This should be done before establishment of access to the site, caravan structure and drilling of exploration boreholes.

2.4. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS AND DATA INTERPRETATION

Geophysical surveys will be used over the proposed prospecting site.

2.5. PEGGING OF DRILL SITES

All exploration borehole sites will be staked by a suitably qualified person. The sites will thereafter be plotted on a plan drawn to an appropriate scale.

2.6. ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCESS

There is a good network of both tarred and gravel roads connecting the prospecting area with surrounding towns. Existing roads to be used for the proposed area include the R545 Provincial Road, and an unnamed tarred road that passes directly through the proposed prospecting right area. Where necessity, arise for access to the drilling sites, tracks will be established as access to the drilling site. These, tracks will be established to be more than a hundred meters away from any sensitive landscapes. The tracks will also be sited away from protected areas. Vegetation clearance will be avoided during the establishment of the access roads.

2.7. ESTABLISHMENT OF CARAVAN SITE

Caravans, ablution facilities (chemical toilets) and waste storage facilities will be provided for employees. Clearing of vegetation will be avoided during the establishment of the caravan site.

2.8. DIAMOND DRILLING FOR BOREHOLES AND SUMP CONSTRUCTION

Geological boreholes will be drilled on a predetermined grid. During drilling of each borehole, a sump of approximately 1.0 x 1.0 x 1.0 m will be excavated for collecting of excess muds (water) from the drilling operation and for recycling of the water used for the operation of the drilling machine.

2.9. TOPSOIL STORAGE SITE

The top and sub soils removed from the sump and drilling boreholes will be stockpiled in close proximity to the sumps. The sumps will be backfilled manually by spades, once drilling and sampling of boreholes is completed.

2.10. LOGGING AND SAMPLING OF THE CORE

This involves the physical description of the rocks intersected by the drilling process. The interpretation of these rock descriptions will assist in establishing the general stratigraphy of the area. Sampling will be taken at the desired horizons and sent to the laboratory for analyses.

2.11. SITE REHABILITATION

Concurrent rehabilitation (Plugging and reseeded) of disturbed areas will be undertaken as drilling continues.

2.12. FINAL REHABILITATION

Except for farm roads, no tracks and infrastructure related to the prospecting operation will remain in place after the decommissioning phase. Where tracks have resulted in more damage, such tracks will be ripped and allowed to return to the natural state, and seeding is not done as experience has shown that the natural process returns the site to its former state within a seasonal cycle. The sumps will be rehabilitated in such a manner to return the area to as close as possible to its pre-drilling environment.

Post closure, the prospecting right area will consist of re-vegetated areas with vegetation cover comparable to the surrounding areas. This will be unaffected by the prospecting activities. No prospecting related infrastructure will remain on the prospecting site. The area will conform to the pre-prospecting topography. The areas affected by prospecting will be stable and erosion free.

2.13. AFTER CLOSURE PHASE

The rehabilitated area will be monitored on a quarterly basis to ensure that the site returns to an acceptable state, in the event that is not happening naturally, the area will be seeded. After the decommissioning of the site and if it can be determined that the site is stable, an Environmental Authorisation for the decommissioning of the site and a closure certificate will be applied for in terms of the relevant laws.

Please note that the final borehole layout can only be determined once the prospecting right is granted, thereafter it will be sent to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE).

3. COMPOSITE MAP

The map superimposing the proposed project, its associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the preferred site will be provided on approval of the EMPr.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES INCLUDING MANAGEMENT STATEMENTS

4.1. GENERAL CLOSURE PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

The following are the closure objectives, general principles and objectives guiding closure of the Roodepoort prospecting area closure planning:

- Rehabilitation of areas disturbed as a consequence of prospecting to a land capability that will support and sustain a predetermined post-closure land use;

- Removal of all infrastructure/equipment that cannot be beneficially re-used, as per agreements established, and returning the associated disturbed land to the planned final land use;
- Removal of existing contaminated material from affected areas;
- Establishment of final landforms that are stable and safe in the long run;
- Establishment and implementation of measures that meet specific closure related performance objectives;
- Monitoring and maintenance of rehabilitated areas forming part of site closure to ensure the long-term effectiveness and sustainability of measures implemented.

4.2. MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE, ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND ECOLOGICAL DEGRADATION CAUSED BY THE ROODEPOORT PROSPECTING AREA ACTIVITIES

The following actions will be undertaken by Trentra (Pty) Limited to ensure that the closure objectives are attained.

4.2.1. Infrastructure Areas

- All infrastructure and equipment used during the prospecting operation will be removed from the site.
- All haul roads that were used for access during prospecting will be allowed to re-establish to its pre-prospecting condition. Should unsatisfactory results be noted, the area will be physically rehabilitated.
- All rehabilitated areas will be maintained for a period of 2 years, where after the frequency will be reassessed. Where necessary, vegetation cover will be maintained by annual application of fertiliser.
- Maintenance with respect to erosion will be conducted on a minimum three-monthly basis if and where required.

4.2.1.1. Buildings (Offices, Workshops and Stores)

Mobile structures will be used and such structures will be removed from the sites during decommissioning of the site.

4.3. POTENTIAL RISK OF ACID MINE DRAINAGE

No potential risk of acid mine drainage.

4.4. STEPS TAKEN TO INVESTIGATE, ASSESS AND EVALUATE THE IMPACTS OF THE ACID MINE DRAINAGE

Since there is no risk of acid mine drainage, there will be no need for steps to be taken to investigate, assess and evaluate the impacts of acid mine drainage.

4.5. ENGINEERING AND DESIGNS SOLUTIONS TO BE IMPLEMENTED TO AVOID OR REMEDY ACID MINE DRAINAGE

Since there is no risk of acid mine drainage, there will be no need for measures to remedy residual or cumulative impacts from acid mine drainage.

4.6. MEASURES TO REMEDY RESIDUAL OR CUMULATIVE IMPACTS FROM ACID MINE DRAINAGE

Since there is no risk of acid mine drainage, there will be no need for measures to remedy residual or cumulative impacts from acid mine drainage.

4.7. VOLUMES AND RATES OF WATER USE REQUIRED FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Since there is no risk of acid mine drainage, this section will not be applicable.

4.8 WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION

No water use activities will be undertaken during the proposed prospecting operation; hence no water use licence will be applied for.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Table 15: Environmental Management Programme for the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Project.

Impact Reference	Activity	Environmental Attribute	Impact Objectives	Management	Targets (Impact Management Outcomes)	Management Interventions	Actions and	Responsibility For Actions/Intervention	Monitoring Action	Responsibility and Frequency For Monitoring	Time period for Management Action
CONSTRUCTION PHASE											
Establishment of access, to prospecting sites, establishment of the campsite, physical surveying of the site and pegging of drilling boreholes											
Loss of soils, erosion of the soils and impacts on land owner's livelihood.	Soils, Land Use and Land Capability.	To ensure that the activities in the development of the prospecting sites and associated infrastructure do not have detrimental impacts on the soils, land use and land capability.	Ensure that the establishment of the prospecting sites is undertaken in accordance with the approved EMPR. Buffer zones will be instituted around farm dwellers immediately and adjacent to the prospecting areas. No prospecting activities will be undertaken within the instituted buffer zones.	Establishment of the site will be undertaken according to the prospecting method statement. No soil stripping will be allowed during site establishment. Should it be necessary to conduct geophysical surveys and geological mapping, ensure minimal disturbance of soil. Any area that may result into the disturbance of the soils must be rehabilitated immediately on discovery. Machinery to be used for the operation will be of good working conditions. Any hydrocarbon spill from the site establishment will be remediated as soon as possible. Use sites that are unused and that are in the degraded state for the proposed development. This must be done in agreement with the land owner. The sitting of the boreholes must be conducted such that ensure that rocky ridges, sensitive grass lands, indigenous trees and shrubs, sites of geological importance and farmlands actively used for crop farming are avoided. No-go zones will be instituted around farm dwellers, existing infrastructure and any operation immediately and adjacent to the prospecting areas. No prospecting activities will be undertaken within the instituted no-go zones.	Appointed contractor and site manager.	Visual monitoring through inspections.	Environmental Control Officer (ECO) during construction.	During construction phase.			
					Appointed contractor.	Visual monitoring and inspections	ECO monthly.	During construction phase.			
					Appointed contractor.	Visual monitoring and inspections.	ECO monthly.	During construction phase.			
					Appointed contractor and the applicant site manager.	Visual monitoring and inspections.	ECO monthly.	During construction phase.			
					Appointed contractor.	Visual monitoring and inspections.	ECO monthly.	During construction phase.			
Appointed contractor.	Visual monitoring and inspections	ECO monthly.	During construction phase.								

Impact Reference	Activity	Environmental Attribute	Impact Objectives	Management	Targets (Impact Management Outcomes)	Management Actions and Interventions	Responsibility For Actions/Intervention	Monitoring Action	Responsibility and Frequency For Monitoring	Time period for Management Action
Loss of natural vegetation in the affected areas.		Natural vegetation	To ensure that the establishment of the prospecting site and associated infrastructure/equipment do not have detrimental impact on the area's flora.	The management of the impact will comply with the company's biodiversity management plan. Ensure that protected species should they be identified are not destroyed.	Use sites with most disturbed vegetation cover for the development. Before the drilling activities can commence, a biodiversity specialist must do a site inspection on the proposed marked drilling sites (proposed boreholes) to assess if there are no protected and/or critical natural vegetation. If any protected and/or critical natural vegetation occurs, the location of the proposed boreholes must be changed. Pictures of possible plant species of conservation concern that may be present in the prospecting right area will be made available to the drilling crew for easy identification and avoidance.	Appointed contractor and site manager.	Visual monitoring and inspections.	ECO monthly.	During construction phase.	
					No strip of topsoil and vegetation will be allowed during site establishment.	Appointed contractor and site manager.	Visual monitoring and inspections.	ECO monthly.	During construction phase.	
					Ensure minimal disturbance of vegetation when conducting geophysical surveys and geological mapping.	Appointed contractor and site manager.	Visual monitoring and inspections.	ECO monthly.	During construction phase.	
					Any area that may result into the disturbance of the vegetation cover must be rehabilitated immediately on discovery. No trees or shrubs will be felled or damaged for the purpose of obtaining firewood. The outbreak of any uncontrolled fire shall be reported to the site manager immediately and the necessary steps shall be taken to control and extinguish the fire. Smoking shall be prohibited in the vicinity of flammable substances.	Appointed contractor and site manager.	Visual monitoring and inspections.	ECO monthly.	During construction phase.	
Migration of animal life due to disturbance caused proposed area		Animal Life	Ensure that the animal life within in the area is not affected by the proposed area	Maintenance of the current status on animal life within the area	Establishment of the site will be undertaken according to the prospecting method statement.	Appointed contractor and site manager.	Visual monitoring and inspections.	ECO monthly.	During construction phase.	
					No soil stripping will be allowed during site establishment. Any area that may result into the disturbance of the soils	Appointed contractor and site manager.	Visual monitoring and inspections.	ECO monthly.	During construction phase.	

Impact Reference	Activity	Environmental Attribute	Impact Objectives	Management	Targets (Impact Management Outcomes)	Management Interventions	Actions and	Responsibility For Actions/Intervention	Monitoring Action	Responsibility and Frequency For Monitoring	Time period for Management Action
						<p>must be rehabilitated immediately on discovery.</p> <p>Use sites with most degraded environment for the site development.</p> <p>Poaching will be prohibited at the prospecting site. Before the drilling activities can commence, a biodiversity specialist must do a site inspection on the proposed marked drilling sites (proposed boreholes) to assess if there are no animal burrows and habitats. If any burrows or habitat exist, the location of the proposed boreholes must be changed</p>		<p>Appointed contractor and site manager.</p> <p>Appointed contractor and site manager.</p>	<p>Visual monitoring and inspections.</p> <p>Visual monitoring and inspections.</p>	<p>ECO monthly.</p> <p>ECO monthly.</p>	<p>During construction phase.</p> <p>During construction phase.</p>
Deterioration of water quality in the nearby streams and within the groundwater regime.		Surface and Ground Water.	Ensure that the establishment of the area and its associated infrastructure does not have detrimental impact on nearby stream and the groundwater regime.		<p>The quality of streams and groundwater within the site will comply with the target DWS target water quality objectives.</p> <p>Construction will be in compliance with the regulations under the GN704.</p>	<p>Site establishment will not be undertaken within sensitive landscapes. These areas will be avoided. A distance of 100 meters will be created between the sites and the sensitive landscapes. The applicant must also apply for a GA before drilling within 100m of nearby streams and/or wetlands</p> <p>Avoid stripping of areas within the construction sites.</p> <p>Rehabilitate areas that may have been mistakenly stripped.</p> <p>Storm water upslope of the campsite and drill sites should be diverted around these areas.</p> <p>Proper waste management facilities will be put in place at the campsite and drilling site. Any hydrocarbon spill from the site establishment will be remediated as soon as possible.</p>		<p>Appointed contractor and site manager.</p> <p>Appointed contractor and site manager.</p> <p>Appointed contractor and site manager.</p> <p>Appointed contractor and site manager.</p> <p>Appointed contractor and site manager.</p>	<p>Regular inspections</p> <p>Regular inspections</p> <p>Regular inspections</p> <p>Regular inspections</p>	<p>ECO monthly.</p> <p>ECO monthly.</p> <p>ECO monthly.</p> <p>ECO monthly.</p>	<p>During construction phase.</p> <p>During construction phase</p> <p>During construction phase</p> <p>During construction phase.</p>
Wetland destruction and loss of habitat.		Sensitive Landscapes.	Ensure that the construction activities do not have detrimental impacts on the sensitive landscapes.		Maintain the current state of the sensitive landscapes within the area (farm dams and seepage zone).	<p>Construction activities will be limited to be more than hundred meters from the edge of the dams and seepage zone. The applicant must also apply for a GA before drilling within 100m of nearby streams and/or wetlands</p> <p>Should prospecting activities be planned within sensitive areas, relevant environmental investigations will be</p>		Appointed contractor and site manager.	Inspection to ensure compliance with the action plan will be conducted at the construction site.	ECO will conduct the inspections monthly.	Whenever construction is undertaken near the sensitive landscapes.

Impact Reference	Activity	Environmental Attribute	Impact Objectives	Management	Targets (Impact Management Outcomes)	Management Actions and Interventions	Responsibility For Actions/Intervention	Monitoring Action	Responsibility and Frequency For Monitoring	Time period for Management Action
						conducted in order to define already disturbed areas, for drilling activities.				
Air pollution through air pollutants' emissions, from the construction site.		Air quality.	Ensure that all operations during the construction phase do not result in detrimental air quality impacts.		The construction will be undertaken such that the ambient air quality does not exceed the National Air Quality Standards.	Wet suppression using will be conducted at areas with excessive dust emissions. Traffic will be restricted to demarcated areas and traffic volumes and speeds within the construction site will be controlled.	Appointed contractor and site manager. Appointed contractor and site manager.	Visual inspections of areas with possible dust emissions. Regular inspections.	ECO monthly. ECO monthly.	Throughout the construction phase. Throughout the construction phase.
Increased noise levels.		Noise aspects.	Ensure that the noise levels emanating from the construction sites will not have detrimental effects on the mine employees and surrounding communities/land owners.		The noise levels from the construction sites will be managed and measures will be taken to ensure that noise levels are below the National Noise Control Regulations, SANS10103:2008 guidelines.	Limit the maximum speed to 60 km/h or less, subject to risk assessment. Less noisy equipment will be used, the equipment will be kept in good working order and the equipment will be fitted with correct and appropriate noise abatement measures. This will reduce the impact of noise to the surrounding community Ensure that the employees are issued with earplugs and that they are instructed to use them. Educate employees on the dangers of hearing loss due to mine machinery noise.	Appointed contractor and site manager. Site manager. Site manager.	Undertake site checks on speeds used. Speed checking will be conducted. Use of earplugs will be checked and reported.	Site manager. Site manager checking as regularly as possible. Site manager will check the use of the earplugs as regularly as possible.	Throughout the construction phase. Throughout the duration of the construction phase Throughout the duration of the construction phase.
Visual impacts on the surrounding communities and road users from the construction.		Visual aspects.	Ensure that all operations during the construction phase do not result in detrimental visual impacts on surrounding properties, communities and road users.		Measures will be undertaken by the mine to ensure that the visual aspects from the site are complying with the relevant visual standards and objectives.	The land owner will be informed on the type of machinery and equipment to be used at the prospecting sites. Lighting will be conducted in manner that will reduce the impacts on visual aspects at night times.	Applicant and site manager. Appointed contractor.	The constructed perimeter berms will be inspected for compliance with the design specifications. Night time inspection of the site will be undertaken.	Mine Engineer on a monthly basis. The site manager once	Throughout the construction phase. During construction phase.
Damage or destruction of sites with archaeological and cultural significance.		Sites of archaeological and cultural importance.	Ensure that the construction activities do not have detrimental impacts on the heritage sites.		The construction will be undertaken in compliance with the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act	The establishment of the sites will be away from any identified grave site or heritage sites. A buffer of hundred meters will be created between the sites	Appointed contractor and site manager.	The site will be monitored for any damages on a regular basis.	ECO monthly	Throughout the construction phase when activities are in close proximity to the heritage sites.

Impact Reference	Activity	Environmental Attribute	Impact Objectives	Management	Targets (Impact Management Outcomes)	Management Actions and Interventions	Responsibility For Actions/Intervention	Monitoring Action	Responsibility and Frequency For Monitoring	Time period for Management Action
					25 of 1999) and recommendations from the specialist.	and the proposed camp and drilling sites.				
Impact from the influx of job seekers and employment of farm labourers.		Socio-economic aspects.	Ensure that measures are taken to discourage influx of job seekers and employment of farm labourers.		Measures taken will be in line with the company's recruitment policies.	Recruitment will not be undertaken on site.	Appointed contractor and site manager.	Visual monitoring.	Site manager	Throughout the pre-construction and construction phase.
OPERATIONAL PHASE										
Diamond Core drilling of the exploration boreholes, use of campsite and rehabilitation of the drilling sites										
Soil profile disruption, contamination of soils, destruction of natural vegetation and loss of land use.		Soils, Natural Vegetation, Land Use and Land Capability.	Ensure that the operation of the drilling sites and use of campsite and rehabilitation of drilling site do not have detrimental impacts on the soils, natural vegetation and current land use.		The land use and capability of the sites where the operations will be undertaken will continue after the proposed area.	Ensure that the drilling of the exploration boreholes is done in such a manner that the environment is protected from probable spillages and contamination by carbonaceous material. Before the drilling activities can commence in areas where vegetation will be affected, a biodiversity specialist must do a site inspection on the proposed marked drilling sites (proposed boreholes) to assess if there are no protected and/or critical natural vegetation. If any protected and/or critical natural vegetation occurs, the location of the proposed boreholes must be changed. Pictures of possible plant species of conservation concern that may be present in the prospecting right area will be made available to the drilling crew for easy identification and avoidance. All boreholes and sumps will be rehabilitated to pre-drilling conditions. Tarpaulins will be placed on the ground to prevent oil, grease, hydraulic fluid and diesel spills during emergency repairs. All oil spills will be remedied using approved methodologies. The contaminated soils will be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste disposal facility. All waste generated from the drilling sites and the campsite will be collected	Appointed contractor and site manager. Appointed contractor. Appointed contractor. Appointed contractor.	Regular inspections Regular inspections Regular inspections. Inspection of the site will be conducted. Inspection of the site will be conducted.	ECO monthly. ECO monthly. ECO monthly. ECO monthly.	During the operational phase of the area. During the operational phase of the area. During the operational phase of the area. During the operational phase of the area.

Impact Reference	Activity	Environmental Attribute	Impact Objectives	Management	Targets (Impact Management Outcomes)	Management Actions and Interventions	Responsibility For Actions/Intervention	Monitoring Action	Responsibility and Frequency For Monitoring	Time period for Management Action
						<p>in proper receptacles and removed to registered disposal facilities e.g., sewage treatment plant, solid waste disposal site or hydrocarbon recycling or treatment facilities.</p> <p>No trees or shrubs will be felled or damaged for the purpose of obtaining firewood. The outbreak of any uncontrolled fire shall be reported to the site manager immediately and the necessary steps shall be taken to control and extinguish the fire. Smoking shall be prohibited in the vicinity of flammable substances.</p> <p>Use sites that are unused and that are in the degraded state for the proposed development. This must be done in agreement with the land owner. The siting of the boreholes must be conducted such that rocky ridges, sensitive grass lands, indigenous trees and shrubs and sites of geological importance are avoided. No-go zones will be instituted around farm dwellers, existing infrastructure and any operation immediately and adjacent to the prospecting areas. No prospecting activities will be undertaken within the instituted no-go zones.</p>	<p>Appointed contractor.</p> <p>Appointed contractor.</p>	<p>Inspection of the site will be conducted.</p> <p>Inspection of the site will be conducted.</p>	<p>ECO monthly.</p> <p>ECO monthly.</p>	<p>During the operational phase of the area.</p> <p>During the operational phase of the area.</p>
Migration of animal life due to disturbance caused proposed area		Animal Life	Ensure that the animal life within in the area is not affected by the proposed area		Maintenance of the current status on animal life within the area	<p>Sites will be operated according to the prospecting method statement.</p> <p>As much as possible sites with degraded environment will be used for the drilling purposes.</p> <p>Poaching will be prohibited at the prospecting site. Before the drilling activities can commence, a biodiversity specialist must do a site inspection on the proposed marked drilling sites (proposed boreholes) to assess if there are no animal burrows and habitats. If any burrows or habitat exist, the location of the proposed boreholes must be changed</p>	<p>Appointed contractor and site manager.</p> <p>Appointed contractor and site manager.</p> <p>Appointed contractor and site manager.</p>	<p>Visual monitoring and inspections.</p> <p>Visual monitoring and inspections.</p> <p>Visual monitoring and inspections.</p>	<p>ECO monthly.</p> <p>ECO monthly.</p> <p>ECO monthly.</p>	<p>During operational phase.</p> <p>During operational phase.</p> <p>During operational phase.</p>

Impact Reference	Activity	Environmental Attribute	Impact Objectives	Management (Impact Management Outcomes)	Targets	Management Actions and Interventions	Responsibility For Actions/Intervention	Monitoring Action	Responsibility and Frequency For Monitoring	Time period for Management Action			
The drilling operation and use of campsite may result in the generation of surface water runoff contaminated with silt (sedimentation) and possibly hydrocarbon fluids should spillages occur.	Surface and Ground Water.	Ensure that the drilling operation does not have detrimental impacts on the surface and ground water environment.	Clean surface and ground water environment/ regime will not be affected.	No prospecting operations will be undertaken within 100 metres from the nearby streams and 100 meters from the nearby wetland areas. The applicant must also apply for a GA before drilling within 100m of nearby streams and/or wetlands The sumps will be excavated for the collection mud and excess water from the drilling sites. The sump will be sized such that it will be able to contain the water and mud that will be generated during the prospecting operation. Storm water generated around the drilling site will be diverted away to the clean water environment. No concrete mixing and vehicle maintenance will be allowed on site. All hydrocarbons will be stored on protected storage areas away from the streams. Ensure that the land owners' borehole yield is observed during the drilling operation. Should it be proven that the operation is indeed affecting the quantity and quality of groundwater available to users and surrounding water resources, the affected parties must be compensated. Ensure minimum distance as per legislation is kept from the waste disposal site. Ensure that an experienced geologist must oversee the drilling process.	Appointed contractor and site manager.	Appointed contractor and site manager.	Visual monitoring and inspections.	ECO monthly.	During operational phase.				
										Appointed contractor and site manager.	Visual monitoring and inspections.	ECO monthly.	During operational phase.
										Appointed contractor and site manager.	Visual monitoring and inspections.	ECO monthly.	During operational phase.
										Appointed contractor and site manager.	Regular meetings with landowners.	Site manager.	During operational phase.
Generation of dust and fuel fumes by vehicular movement.	Air quality.	Ensure that the air quality in the vicinity of the prospecting sites and sites' access routes are not detrimentally altered.	The air quality in the vicinity of the drilling sites and sites' access routes will be maintained to stay within the national air quality standards.	Dust suppression must be conducted during the operational phase of the area. Correct speed will be maintained at the proposed area site. Vehicle maintenance must be conducted regularly to avoid excessive diesel fumes.	Appointed contractor and site manager.	Appointed contractor and site manager.	Visual inspections of areas with possible dust emissions. Regular speed checks.	ECO monthly.	Throughout the operational phase.				
										Appointed contractor and site manager.	Site manager monthly.	Throughout the operational phase.	
										Appointed contractor and site manager.	Regular inspections.	ECO monthly.	During operational phase.

Impact Reference	Activity	Environmental Attribute	Impact Objectives	Management Targets (Impact Management Outcomes)	Management Actions and Interventions	Responsibility For Actions/Intervention	Monitoring Action	Responsibility and Frequency For Monitoring	Time period for Management Action
Wetland destruction and loss of habitat.		Sensitive Landscapes.	Ensure that the drilling operation does not have detrimental impacts on the farms dams and identified seepage zone.	Maintain the current state of the wetlands within the area.	Operation of the drilling site will be limited to be more than hundred meters from the edge of the sensitive landscapes. The applicant must also apply for a GA before drilling within 100m of nearby streams and/or wetlands	Appointed contractor.	Inspection to ensure compliance with the action plan.	ECO monthly.	During operational phase.
					Drilling activities will, as far as possible, not be undertaken within the sensitive areas. Should prospecting activities be planned within sensitive areas, relevant environmental investigations will be conducted in order to define already disturbed areas, for drilling activities.	Appointed contractor.	Inspection to ensure compliance with the action plan	ECO monthly.	During operational phase.
Increased noise levels.		Noise aspects.	Ensure that the noise levels emanating from the operational sites will not have detrimental effects on the mine employees and surrounding communities/land owners.	The noise levels from the sites will be managed and measures will be taken to ensure that noise levels are below the National Noise Control Regulations, SANS10103:2008 guidelines.	Limit the maximum speed to 60 km/h or less, subject to risk assessment. Less noisy equipment will be used, the equipment will be kept in good working order and the equipment will be fitted with correct and appropriate noise abatement measures. This will ensure that the surrounding community is not affected by noise.	Appointed contractor and site manager.	Site checks regularly.	Site manager.	During operational phase.
					Ensure that the employees are issued with earplugs and that they are instructed to use them.	Site manager.	Regular monitoring and site check.	Site manager.	During operational phase.
					Educate employees on the dangers of hearing loss due to mine machinery noise.	Appointed contractor.	Use of earplugs will be checked and reported.	Site manager.	During operational phase.
Visual impacts on the surrounding communities and road users from the construction.		Visual aspects.	Ensure that the drilling operations do not result in detrimental visual impacts on surrounding properties, communities and road users.	Measures will be undertaken by the mine to ensure that the visual aspects from the site are complying with the relevant visual standards and objectives.	The land owner will be informed on the type of machinery and equipment to be used at the prospecting sites.	Applicant and site manager.	The constructed perimeter berms will be inspected for compliance with the design specifications.	Mine Engineer on a monthly basis.	During operational phase.
					Lighting will be conducted in manner that will reduce the impacts on visual aspects at night times.	Appointed contractor.	Night time inspection of the site will be undertaken.	The site manager once	During operational phase.

Impact Reference	Activity	Environmental Attribute	Impact Objectives	Management	Targets (Impact Management Outcomes)	Management Actions and Interventions	Responsibility For Actions/Intervention	Monitoring Action	Responsibility and Frequency For Monitoring	Time period for Management Action
Damage or destruction of sites with archaeological and cultural significance.		Sites of archaeological and cultural importance.	Ensure that the operational activities does not have detrimental impacts on the heritage sites.		The drilling operations will be undertaken in compliance with the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) and recommendations from the specialist.	The drilling sites will be away from any identified grave site or heritage sites. A hundred-meter buffer will be created between the sites and the proposed camp and drilling sites.	Appointed contractor.	The site will be monitored for any prospecting related damages on a regular basis.	ECO monthly.	Throughout the operational phase.
Safety, intrusion and livelihood impacts on the landowners and occupiers.		Socio-economic aspects.	Ensure that the drilling operation does not significantly disrupt the daily living and movements of the land owners and occupiers.		The mine will ensure that all safety standards are met and that access to landowners and occupiers are not detrimentally affected.	<p>Announce any road closures and other disruptions and maintain roads used for the operation in good order.</p> <p>Keep communication with land owners and land occupiers open during the operational phase of the area. Ensure that negotiations on compensation are undertaken before the drilling programme can commence. This will include any other conditions that the landowner may deem necessary for the prospecting operation.</p> <p>Ensure that safety measures are implemented to prevent impacts on land owners and occupiers.</p>	<p>Appointed contractor and site manager.</p> <p>Applicant and site manager.</p> <p>Site manager.</p>	<p>Liaison with affected parties.</p> <p>Meetings with the landowners. Minutes of any meeting held with landowners and agreements will be recorded and filed.</p> <p>Regular checks and inspections.</p>	<p>Site manager as and when necessary.</p> <p>Site manager as and when meetings are held.</p> <p>Site manager.</p>	<p>Throughout the operational phase.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase.</p> <p>Throughout the operational phase.</p>
DECOMMISSIONING AND CLOSURE PHASE										
Removal of infrastructure and final rehabilitation of disturbed areas										
Compaction and contamination of soils within the rehabilitation site.		Soils.	Ensure that the soils in the vicinity of the rehabilitation site is not detrimentally impacted.		Rehabilitated areas will be maintained to comply with the closure objectives.	<p>All vehicles and machinery used at the rehabilitation site will be kept in good working order.</p> <p>No repairs of vehicles or machinery will be conducted at the rehabilitation site unless it is emergency repairs, which will be conducted on protected ground.</p> <p>Movement of mine vehicles and machinery will be limited to demarcated routes, which will be rehabilitated when no longer in use.</p>	<p>Appointed contractor.</p> <p>Appointed contractor.</p> <p>Appointed contractor.</p>	<p>Vehicles and machinery will be inspected regularly and any oil incidences will be reported.</p> <p>All incidents of emergency repairs will be inspected and occurrence recorded.</p> <p>Rehabilitation site will be inspected to monitor areas with compaction or</p>	<p>Site manager will conduct the inspections monthly.</p> <p>Site manager.</p> <p>ECO will conduct the inspections monthly.</p>	<p>Throughout the decommissioning and closure phases.</p> <p>Throughout the decommissioning and closure phases.</p> <p>Throughout the decommissioning and closure phases.</p>

Impact Reference	Activity	Environmental Attribute	Impact Objectives	Management	Targets (Impact Management Outcomes)	Management Interventions	Actions and	Responsibility For Actions/Intervention	Monitoring Action	Responsibility and Frequency For Monitoring	Time period for Management Action
									hydrocarbon contamination.		
Re-instatement of soil productivity, land capability, land use and topographical patterns.		Soils, Land Capability, Land Use and Topography.	Ensure that the rehabilitation of the sites re-instate the soil productivity, land capability, land use and topographical patterns		Rehabilitated areas will be maintained to comply with the closure objectives.		All infrastructure will be removed from the site in accordance to the rehabilitation plan. Ensure that there is no infestation of alien invasive plant species.	Appointed contractor.	Removal of the infrastructure will be inspected.	Site manager will conduct the inspections.	During decommissioning phase.
Pollution of surface water environment.		Surface Water.	Ensure that the rehabilitation of the site does not have detrimental impacts on the surface water environment.		The surface water leaving the rehabilitation site will comply with the DWS target water quality parameters.		The site area will be rehabilitated to be free draining. Erosion protection measures such as the use of contour berms and repair of gullies will be undertaken until such time that the rehabilitated surfaces can be shown to be sustainable. Existing roads should be used where possible and new disturbed areas should be minimised.	Appointed contractor. Appointed contractor. Rehabilitation officer.	Progress of rehabilitation will be monitored. Areas where grass has not yet been established will be monitored for excessive erosion. Rehabilitation site will be inspected for misuse.	ECO will conduct monitoring of the rehabilitation annually.	Throughout the decommissioning and closure phases.
Air pollution from rehabilitation site.		Air quality.	Ensure that rehabilitation do not have detrimental impacts on air quality.		Decommissioning and rehabilitation of the site will be conducted in such a manner that the ambient air quality does not exceed the air quality standards.		Where necessary, wet suppression will be conducted at areas with excessive dust emissions. Vehicles and machinery will be well maintained. The traffic volumes and speed within the rehabilitation site will be controlled.	Appointed contractor. Site manager and appointed contractor.	Visual inspections of areas with possible dust emissions will be conducted Site inspections will be conducted.	ECO will conduct inspections monthly. Site manager will conduct inspections monthly.	Throughout the decommissioning phase. Throughout the decommissioning phase.
Generated noise from the rehabilitation site.		Noise.	Ensure that the rehabilitation activities do not have detrimental impacts on people.		Ensure that the noise from the rehabilitation activities do not exceed the SANS 10103 Rating Level.		Smaller or less noisy equipment should where possible be used when working near receptors. Equipment will be well maintained and fitted with the correct and appropriate noise abatement measures.	Appointed contractor and site manager. Site manager and appointed contractor.	Regular site check. Regular site check.	Site manager. Site manager.	Throughout the decommissioning phase. Throughout the decommissioning phase.
Damage or destruction of sites with archaeological and cultural significance.		Sites of archaeological and cultural importance.	Ensure that the rehabilitation does not have detrimental impacts on heritage sites.		Should heritage sites be identified, rehabilitation in close proximity to the sites will not be damaged or destroyed by the rehabilitation activities.		A hundred-meter buffer will be maintained between any site and the rehabilitation site.	Appointed contractor and the site manager.	The sites will be monitored for any rehabilitation related damages.	ECO will monitor the site monthly.	Throughout the decommissioning phase.

6. FINANCIAL PROVISION

Section 24 P of NEMA requires an applicant applying for an environmental authorisation related to mining to comply with the prescribed financial provision for the rehabilitation, closure and ongoing post decommissioning management of negative environmental impacts before the Minister responsible for mineral resources issues the environmental authorisation. The above-mentioned financial provision may be in the form of an insurance, bank guarantee, trust fund or cash.

Regulations pertaining to the financial provision for prospecting, exploration, mining or production operations (GNR 1147) were promulgated on the 20th of November 2015. Trenta (Pty) Limited has undertaken the financial provision determination in line with the requirements of section 11 of the Regulations pertaining to the Financial Provision for prospecting, Exploration, Mining or Production Operations (GNR 1147). The financial provision determination for the proposed area is submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) for their consideration.

6.1 DESCRIPTION OF CLOSURE OBJECTIVES AND EXTENT TO WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN ALIGNED TO THE DESCRIBED BASELINE ENVIRONMENT

The closure objectives for the proposed project as detailed under section 4.1 of the EMPr, were determined in consideration of physical (infrastructure), biophysical (environmental) and socio-economic measures as well as alignment to the closure components provided by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE). See section 4.1 for the closure objectives.

6.2 CONFIRMATION THAT THE ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES IN RELATION TO CLOSURE HAVE BEEN CONSULTED WITH LANDOWNERS AND INTERESTED AND AFFECTED PARTIES

The draft BAR and EMPr is made available to the interested and affected parties during the public participation process for the proposed project. Note that the consultation of interested and affected parties included the owners of the properties directly affected by the proposed project and owners of land immediately adjacent to the proposed project area.

The above confirms that the land owners and interested and affected parties will be consulted regarding the environmental objectives in relation to the closure of the proposed project.

6.3 REHABILITATION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT

In terms of NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, a Basic Assessment Report and EMPr must indicate the impact management measures. One of the impact management measures for the proposed prospecting activity is the rehabilitation of the disturbance caused by the prospecting activities. For the purpose of this report, the rehabilitation measures for the proposed prospecting project will be provided in the form of a rehabilitation plan, described below.

The rehabilitation plan for the proposed projects describes the physical activities that will be undertaken to implement the closure plan during the course of the prospecting activities. The plan will include the following that are discussed below i.e.:

- Prospecting borehole layout
- Detail rehabilitation standards; and
- Detail the rehabilitation schedule.

6.3.1 Prospecting Borehole Layout

The prospecting layout for the proposed prospecting project will be developed to minimise negative impacts on the environment such that after land use is achieved. This layout will be developed to be in line with the closure objectives provided in this report.

The development of the prospecting layout for the proposed prospecting project will take into consideration all identified no-go areas within the prospecting right area.

In view of the above the layout plan has been developed such that the following is achieved i.e.:

- Minimise the disturbed area;
- Avoid impacts on identified sensitive areas; and
- Views of affected communities and interested and affected parties to be considered

6.3.2 Rehabilitation Standards

The following rehabilitation standards have been developed for the proposed prospecting project. These have been developed to ensure that rehabilitation will achieve the following at the project area i.e., preserve the environment, protect against environmental damage and repair any disturbance caused during the prospecting activities.

- Rehabilitation plans will be developed before commencement of the prospecting project
- All legal requirements will be met before commencement of the prospecting project
- All disturbed areas will be rehabilitated to restore the affected environment
- Disturbed areas will be maintained for the duration of the prospecting activities such that no secondary impacts results
- All possible source of contaminants will be identified and measures taken to prevent and manage spillages
- Adequate monitoring programme must be developed and implemented
- Ensure communication with affected communities and interested and affected parties

6.3.3 Decommissioning of The Prospecting Operation

6.3.3.1 Contractor Campsite

No permanent structures will be constructed at the campsite, rather mobile structures will be used. Since these are mobile, all structures (tents or caravans, solid waste receptacles, water tanks, chemical toilet, additional storage area etc.) will be removed. Waste stored on site will be disposed of in an appropriate manner. Any industrial waste from the site will be recycled (sold) or disposed of properly. In view of the above no demolishing will be undertaken.

6.3.3.2 Roads

All constructed roads that will no longer be required by the landowner/tenant, shall be removed and/or rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager.

Any gate or fence erected by the holder which is not required by the landowner/tenant, shall be removed and the situation restored to the pre-prospecting situation.

6.3.3.3 Drilling site

Drilling Sump

The sumps will be backfilled and covered with topsoil.

Borehole

The borehole logs will be removed from site and the borehole plugged and covered with topsoil.

Drill Rig, Drill Rod Stand and Drill Rig stockpile.

The rods and stand will be placed in the drill rig that will be driven away from site.

Geologist sampling area

This area will have a tent/gazebo, sampling equipment and waste collection receptacles that will be placed at the LDV and taken away from the site.

6.3.3.4 Post Closure Land Use

Post closure, the prospecting area will consist of re-vegetated areas with vegetation cover comparable to the surrounding areas. No prospecting related infrastructure will remain on the prospecting site. The land use after prospecting will conform to the pre-prospecting topography. After rehabilitation, the areas affected by prospecting will be stable and erosion free.

6.3.3.5 Rehabilitation Schedule

Table 17 below provides the schedule of actions for rehabilitation, decommissioning and closure of the prospecting project, which will ensure avoidance, minimisation and management of residual or latent impacts from the proposed prospecting activities linked to the prospecting works programme including assumptions and schedule drivers.

A campsite will only be used if the applicant cannot find a suitable accommodation nearby the prospecting area.

Roads will not ideally be constructed however should the existing roads not provide the required access; tracks will be used.

Concurrent rehabilitation of disturbed areas will be undertaken as drilling continues. In view of the above, the schedule provides rehabilitation of a campsites and roads.

Table 16: Rehabilitation Schedule

Rehabilitation Actions	Assumptions and Schedule drivers
Rehabilitation, Decommissioning and Closure	
Activity/Area: Contractor Campsite	
Areas within the camp sites where vegetation has been removed and where the site has been compacted must be scarified and ripped.	All spills and waste material from the site would have been removed before rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation Actions	Assumptions and Schedule drivers
Before and during the prospecting operation and after rehabilitation photographs of the camp sites will be taken and kept on record.	Monitoring of the rehabilitated area will be conducted to ensure that the area maintains a sustainable environment.
Activity/Area: Roads	
Any foreign material (used to construct roads) will be removed and disposed of in an approved manner prior to rehabilitation.	All spills and waste material from the site would have been removed before rehabilitation.
Roads and tracks with significant damage will be ripped or ploughed. Where necessary, fertilizer will be applied over the area.	Monitoring of the rehabilitated area will be conducted to ensure that the area maintains a sustainable environment.
Should the revegetation show to be slow, soil analyses will be conducted and the seeding be done in accordance top the results of the analyses.	Except for farm roads, no tracks and infrastructure related to the prospecting operation will remain in place after the decommissioning phase. Ripping shall be at 90° to the inherent slope
Activity/Area: Drill Site	
Drill site sumps	
Sumps will either be emptied of the water or allowed water to evaporate.	Rehabilitation of the drilling site will commence immediately after completion of the drilling.
The sumps will be backfilled with subsoils and thereafter topsoil removed from the sump.	The area disturbed is small – approximately 1 m x 1 m x1 m per sump per drill site.
Where necessary, fertilizer will be applied over the area.	All spills and waste material from the site would have been removed before rehabilitation.
The area will be allowed to seed naturally. Should the revegetation show to be slow, soil analyses will be conducted and the seeding be done in accordance top the results of the analyses.	Monitoring of the rehabilitated area will be conducted to ensure that the area maintains a sustainable environment. The sumps will be rehabilitated in such a manner to return the area to as close as possible to its pre-drilling environment.
<i>Drill site boreholes</i>	
All unused borehole logs will be removed from site and disposed of in an appropriate manner.	Rehabilitation of the drilling site will commence immediately after completion of the drilling.
The borehole plug must be placed at least 0.5 m below surface.	All spills and waste material from the site would have been removed before rehabilitation.
The borehole will then be covered and levelled with topsoil.	

Rehabilitation Actions	Assumptions and Schedule drivers
Where necessary, fertilizer will be applied over the area.	Monitoring of the rehabilitated area will be conducted to ensure that the area maintains a sustainable environment.
Post Site Closure	
Activity/Area: Entire Prospecting Right Area (Care, Maintenance and Monitoring)	
Visual inspection of all rehabilitated areas will be conducted (ad hoc inspections will be conducted).	A dedicated manager will be employed for ensuring that the area is inspected and all areas requiring attention will be identified and issues addressed.
Follow up erosion control and seeding over areas showing erosion gullies and significantly slow revegetation will be conducted.	Post closure, the prospecting area will consist of re-vegetated areas with vegetation cover comparable to the surrounding areas. The area will conform to the pre-prospecting topography. The areas affected by prospecting will be stable and erosion free.

6.4 COMPATIBILITY OF THE REHABILITATION PLAN WITH THE CLOSURE OBJECTIVES

The rehabilitation plan was drafted to be compatible with the closure objectives.

6.5 DETERMINATION OF THE QUANTUM OF THE FINANCIAL PROVISION REQUIRED TO MANAGE AND REHABILITATE THE ENVIRONMENT

The financial pecuniary provision for Roodepoort prospecting area will be determined based on the requirements of Chapter 2.4.1 of the Guideline document for the evaluation of the quantum of closure-related financial provision provided by a Mine, revision 1.6, September 2004, DMRE. The financial provision for the first year will be determined and will, with its associated reports be submitted to the competent authority (DMRE).

6.6 METHOD OF PROVIDING FOR THE FINANCIAL PROVISION

According to Regulation 8 of the Regulations pertaining to the financial provision for prospecting, exploration, mining or production operations (GNR 1147), an applicant or holder of a right or permit must make financial provision by one or a combination of the following:

- financial guarantee from a bank registered in terms of the Banks Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990) or from a financial institution registered by the Financial Services Board as an insurer or underwriter;
- deposit into an account administered by the Minister responsible for mineral resources; or;
- contribution to a trust fund established in terms of applicable legislation.

Trentra (Pty) Limited has opted to use a financial guarantee to provide for the determined quantum for financial provision.

Table 17: Financial Provision for the proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Right Project

"Rules-based" assessment of the quantum for financial provision								
CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM								
Mine:	TRENTRA (PTY) LTD	Location:	Roodepoort Prospecting Project					
Evaluators:	O.T Shakwane of Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Limited	Date:	10-Aug-22					
No.:	Description:	Unit:	A Quantity	B Master rate	C Multiplication factor	D Weighting factor 1	E=A*B*C*D Amount (Rands)	
			Step 4.5	Step 4.3	Step 4.3	Step 4.4		
1	Dismantling of processing plant & related structures	m ³	0.00	R 18.36	1.00	1.10	R 0.00	
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings & Structures	m ²	0.00	R 255.82	1.00	1.10	R 0.00	
2 (B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings & structures	m ²	0.00	R 376.99	1.00	1.10	R 0.00	
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m ²	0.00	R 45.78	1.00	1.10	R 0.00	
4 (A)	Demolition & rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0.00	R 444.30	1.00	1.10	R 0.00	
4 (B)	Demolition & rehabilitation of non electrified railway lines	m	0.00	R 242.34	1.00	1.10	R 0.00	
5	Demolition of housing &/or administration facilities	m ²	0.00	R 511.63	1.00	1.10	R 0.00	
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids & ramps	ha	0.00	R 268 200.17	1.00	1.10	R 0.00	
7	Sealing of shafts, adits & inclines	m ³	0.00	R 137.33	1.00	1.10	R 0.00	
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden & spoils	ha	0.08	R 178 800.11	1.00	1.10	R 15 734.41	
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits & evaporation ponds (basic)	ha	0.00	R 222 692.31	0.80	1.10	R 0.00	
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits & evaporation ponds (acidic)	ha	0.00	R 646 804.03	0.80	1.10	R 0.00	
9	Rehabilitation of subsidised areas	ha	0.00	R 149 733.48	1.00	1.10	R 0.00	
10	General surface rehabilitation (Plugging of 10 boreholes)	ha	0.08	R 141 639.86	1.00	1.10	R 12 464.31	
11	River diversions	ha	0.00	R 141 639.86	1.00	1.10	R 0.00	
12	Fencing	ha	0.00	R 161.56	1.00	1.10	R 0.00	
13	Water management	ha	0.00	R 53 855.46	1.00	1.10	R 0.00	
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance & aftercare	ha	0.08	R 18 849.42	1.00	1.10	R 1 658.75	
15 (A)	Specialist study	SUM	0.00	R 200 000.00	1.00	1.00	R 0.00	
15 (B)	Specialist study	SUM	0.00	R 0.00	1.00	1.00	R 0.00	
Sub Total 1								
(Sum of items 1 to 15 Above)							R 29 857.47	
Multiply by Weighting factor 2		1.1		R 2 985.75			R 2 985.75	
1	Preliminary and general	Add 12% if subtotal 1 is less than R100,000,000.00						R 3 582.90
2	Contingencies	Add 10% of subtotal 1						R 2 985.75
Sub Total 2								
(Subtotal 1 plus sum of management & contingencies)							R 39 411.85	
VAT (15%)							R 5 911.78	
(Subtotal 2 plus VAT)			GRAND TOTAL				R 45 323.63	

7. MECHANISM FOR MONITORING COMPLIANCE WITH AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME AND REPORTING THEREOF

7.1 INSPECTIONS AND MONITORING

During the impact assessment, potential impacts on the environment were identified. Mitigation measures were also specified for prevention and management of the impacts so as to minimise their effect on the environment. This section will describe how the mine intends to ensure that the mitigation measures are being undertaken and that their effectiveness is proven.

A monitoring programme has been developed for the identified impacts and their mitigation measures. This monitoring programme will be undertaken and results thereof used to determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures. The ECO will have an overall responsibility for ensuring that all monitoring is conducted according to the approved EMPr.

7.2 MONITORING COMPLIANCE WITH AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME AND REPORTING THEREOF

As part of the general terms and conditions for a prospecting right, and in order to ensure compliance with the environmental management programme and to assess the continued appropriateness and adequacy of the environmental management programme, Trentra (Pty) Limited will:

- Conduct monitoring on a continuous basis (see EMPr)
- Conduct performance assessments of the environmental management programme annually
- Compile and submit a performance assessment report to the minister in which compliance with the approved environmental management programme is demonstrated

The performance assessment report will as a minimum contain the following:

- Information regarding the period applicable to the performance assessment
- The scope of the assessment
- The procedure used for the assessment
- The interpreted information gained from monitoring the approved environmental management programme
- The evaluation criteria used during the assessment
- The results of the assessment

Recommendations on how and when non-compliance and deficiencies will be rectified

7.3 PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED EMERGENCIES AND REMEDIATION

Trentra (Pty) Limited has developed procedures for environmental related emergencies for Roodepoort prospecting area which is explained in more detail below.

Note that these procedures will be revised by the responsible person. The date of commencement of the revised procedures will always be indicated to prevent confusion

7.3.1 Introduction

An effective, comprehensive, well considered and tested environmental emergency preparedness and response plan has the potential to save lives, prevent unnecessary damage to the company and other property and to manage environmental risk. The aim is to identify potential for and respond to accidents and emergency situations, and for preventing and mitigating the environmental impacts that may be associated with them. However, the emergency preparedness and response should be reviewed and revised where necessary.

7.3.2 What is an Environmental Emergency?

An environmental emergency is an unplanned event, which has the potential to result in a significant adverse environmental impact and/or could result in legal liability to Trentra (Pty) Limited in terms of environmental legislation requirements. The following define most likely potential environmental emergencies:

- Hydrocarbon spills or leaks
- Surface fires, including veld fires
- A chemical spill
- Transportation accidents
- Other environmental emergencies requiring special services

7.3.3 Purpose of the procedure

To provide guidance to all mine employees and contractors in the event of an environmental emergency at Roodepoort prospecting area and related to its activities.

This procedure is developed so as to provide guidance to ensure that:

Danger to the environment, personnel, contractors and the non-employee is minimised.

- Legal liability is managed and minimised.
- Public relations are effectively managed during and following emergencies.
- Reporting is effective and corrective/follow-up actions are implemented.

7.3.4 Who should use these procedures?

This procedure contains information relevant to all employees and contractors of the mine. It is the responsibility of all employees to familiarise themselves with the contents of this procedure. Furthermore, mine management should ensure that all contractors have access to this procedure and the requirements contained herein (See Table 18).

7.3.5 Responsibilities

Table 18: Responsibilities

Mine Management	Trentra (Pty) Limited is responsible for the safety and well-being of employees working at Roodepoort prospecting area as well as the protection of the environment from unnecessary negative impacts. The management of the prospecting area has a responsibility to initiate a warning process should an emergency occur or should something at the prospecting area deteriorate in an uncontrolled
------------------------	---

	manner presenting a risk to employees, the public or the environment.
Local Government(s)	Local governments have the responsibility to warn residents of a hazardous situation, these warnings must be based on information provided by the prospecting area.
All employees, contractors and other relevant parties	All employees, contractors and other relevant parties should ensure that they are familiar with this procedure.

7.3.6 Notification process

There are six main steps in managing an emergency, from the identification of the situation to final close off. They are as follows:

- Find and identify
- Ensure human safety
- Reporting
- Containment and clean-up
- Corrective action
- Monitoring

7.3.7 Emergency equipment and supplies

There is a directory of emergency equipment and other supplies on site as well as person/s responsible for the equipment.

7.3.8 Communication systems

Communication is critical during an emergency on site so that efforts to manage the situation are coordinated to produce the desired results. The communication channels that are available on site include:

- Internal phone line system
- Hand held radios
- Cellular phones

7.3.9 Training

The mine management ensures that employees are trained regarding potential emergencies that may occur at Roodepoort prospecting area

7.3.10 Review of procedure

To ensure that the procedure is adequate, management will review the procedure at any time deemed necessary and change the emergency procedures at Roodepoort prospecting area.

7.3.11 Emergency Response flowchart for Trentra (Pty) Limited

The emergency response at Roodepoort prospecting area is undertaken, as shown in Figure 17.

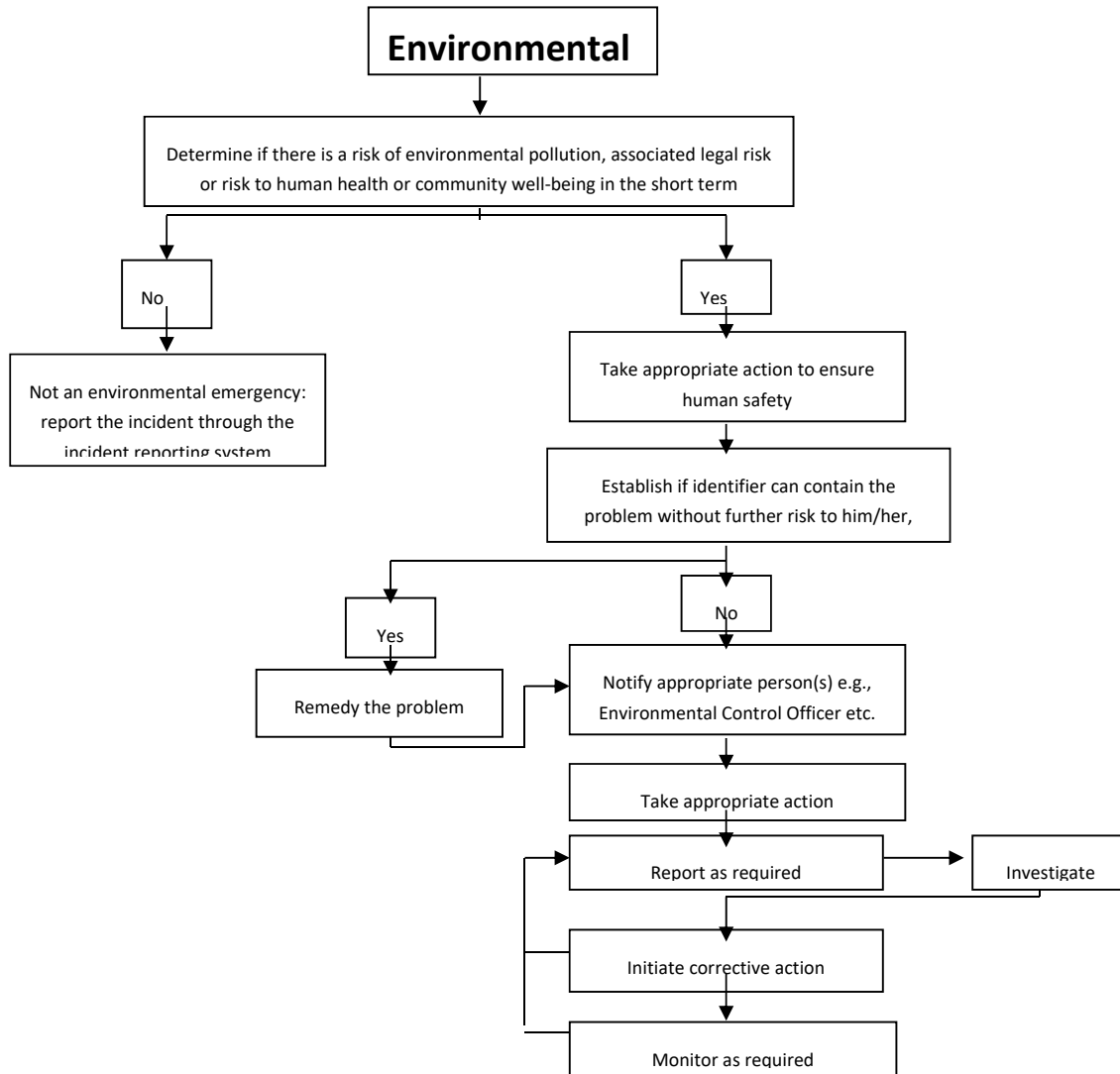


Figure 17:Emergency response.

7.4 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS PLAN

In terms of section 39(3)(c) of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002), Roodepoort prospecting area must compile and implement an environmental awareness plan. The above-mentioned environmental awareness plan must describe the manner in which the site manager (in this case Roodepoort prospecting area) will inform their employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work and the manner in which the environmental risks will be addressed to avoid pollution or/and degradation of the environment. This document, therefore concerns the details of the environmental awareness plan for Roodepoort prospecting area as required by the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002).

7.4.1 Objectives and Legal Requirements

The following are the objectives of the environmental awareness plan

- To identify the necessary training needs for different categories of employees in the mine
- To train all employees on environmental issues on the mine

The following legislation apply to this environmental awareness plan

- Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act 55 of 1998)
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 77 of 1998)
- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002).

7.4.2 Manner of informing employees of risks to avoid pollution and degradation of the environment

The identification of environmental training and environmental awareness needs are derived from an analysis of the type of role different categories of employees play at Roodepoort prospecting area. The following categories are considered, viz:

- Senior Management
- Middle management (Environmental Officers)
- Supervisors
- Operators
- Visitors and contractors

Each of these categories have different responsibilities and therefore have different knowledge requirements and environmental awareness training needs, to obtain that knowledge.

The different categories and environmental awareness and training needs are summarised below in Table 19:

Table 19: Environmental Awareness Matrix.

Occupation Category	EMP Responsibility	Required knowledge and output	Training required	Interval
Senior management	Managing	Understand the EMP objectives	Induction and post-leave awareness/training	Annually
		Knowledge of the prospecting area's significant impacts and risks.	EMP Workshops	Once off
		Review the EMP actions	EMP objectives and actions /Management reviews	Annually
		Knowledge of EMP Procedures (awareness and emergency)	Specific training program on EMP	Once off, refresh annually
Middle and Junior management	Implementing and daily management	Knowledge of prospecting area's significant environmental impacts	EMP Review workshops	Annually
		Setting of EMP objectives for environmental improvement	EMP Review workshops	Annually
		Knowledge of EMP procedures (awareness and emergencies)	Specific training programmes on EMP	Once off, refresh annually
	Adhering to procedures to control impacts	Understand EMP objectives	Induction and post-leave training	Annually
		Knowledge of significant impacts	Induction and post-leave training	Annually
		Knowledge of procedures (awareness and emergency)	EMP Review workshop	Annually
Plant and machine operators, assemblers and elementary occupations	Executing assigned EMP actions	General awareness of EMP impacts and objectives.	Induction and post-leave training	Continuously
	Controlling work activities to prevent impacts.			

Occupation Category	EMP Responsibility	Required knowledge and output	Training required	Interval
		Understand environmental requirements relating to work activities and consequences of not following requirements	Induction and post-leave training	Annually
		Knowledge of procedures	Training and information sharing	Continuously
Visitors and contractor	Managing and controlling daily actions to prevent or control impacts	Basic awareness of EMP	Induction or specific modules/ awareness programme	Once off, annual review if applicable
		Environmental requirements of work activities	Induction or specific awareness programme	Once off, annual review if applicable
		Knowledge of procedures	Training and information sharing	Continuously
		Understanding environmental consequences of personal actions and performance.	Induction or specific modules/ awareness programme	Once off, annual review if applicable
		Compliance to procedures	Induction or specific awareness programmes.	
Personnel requiring specific training and awareness identified on site by management, Environmental Officer, training department, etc.	Managing and controlling daily actions to prevent impacts	Examples include but are not limited to: Waste management Hazardous chemical handling	Specific training programme on EMP procedures.	As required

7.4.3 Induction for all employees, including contractors

All employees (including contractor employees) undergo induction. Roodepoort prospecting area's induction includes training and awareness on environmental issues on the prospecting area and is compulsory for all new employees. The induction programme as mentioned above, have an environmental management component. On an annual basis the environmental section of the induction gets updated. Consideration is given to the following:

- Significant environmental impacts as identified in the EMP
- Procedures: environmental awareness and emergency procedures
- Trends in incidents
- Trends in audit findings

7.4.4 General environmental awareness training

General awareness training is offered to operators, processors and the other various sections of the mine during the safety toolbox talks. This is conducted on rotational basis. New environmental awareness topics are determined and new topics are introduced after all the shifts have received training/awareness on the current topic. The following is undertaken to ensure that the above awareness training is conducted.

- A monthly environmental awareness topic for discussion is distributed to all mine sections. These topics are discussed at the safety toolbox talks, by SHE (Safety, Health and Environmental) representative and environmental officers if available.
- The topics are displayed on the notice boards of all mine sections.
- Ad hoc environmental awareness sessions to various departments/sections are conducted on request. The presentations focus on the environmental issues relevant to individual tasks.

7.4.5 Provision for job specific environmental awareness training

Job specific training is developed to address urgent training needs as identified /required. The training material focus on the following:

- Waste prevention and control (implementation of the waste management procedure).
- Water management (Leaking pipes and taps)
- Hydrocarbon and chemical spill reporting and clean-up
- Storing and handling of chemicals
- Rehabilitation
- Dust management on the mine

Supervisory staff within specific mine sections are equipped with the necessary knowledge and information to guide their employees on environmental aspects applicable in performing a specific task.

7.4.6 Competency training

Management (training official/environmental officer) is responsible for the environmental awareness training of middle management and supervisors. This training is conducted through workshops. If

required, external organisations may be requested to provide training to selected employees (e.g., EMP auditing).

Competence and the effectiveness of training and development initiatives as described in the matrix, are determined through the following:

- Trend analysis and reporting
- Analysis of work areas during visits and audits
- Trend analysis of monthly incidents (or zero tolerance if available) as recorded per mine section.

7.4.7 Review of awareness and training material

The content of all awareness and training material will be updated at least once a year.

7.4.8 Roles and responsibilities

In the case where there is no training department on site, a responsible person should be identified (Mine manager, Environmental Officer or Consultant) to ensure that the objective of this procedure is met.

7.5 UNDERTAKING TO COMPLY

I,, the undersigned and duly authorised thereto by **Trentra (Pty) Limited** have studied and understand the contents of this document in its entirety and hereby duly undertake to adhere to the conditions as set out therein including the amendment(s) agreed to by the Regional Manager.

Signed at this.....day of.....20.....

.....
Signature of applicant

.....
Designation

APPROVAL

Approved in terms of Section 39(4) of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)

Signed at..... this.....day of.....20.....


.....
REGIONAL MANAGER

REGION:.....

Appendix A
Regulation 2 (2) plan

APPLICATION FOR PROSPECTING RIGHT
ROODEPOORT 40 IS
PORTION OF PORTION 21
(RE)

Legend

-  Prospecting Area
-  District Municipalities
-  Local Municipalities

VERKLARING REFERENCE

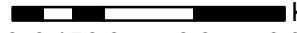
VERKLARING	REFERENCE
Internasionale Grens en Bekeer	Internasional Boundaries and Beacon
Provinsiale Grens	Provincial Boundaries
Wild- en Natuurreservaat en Staatsbosgras	Game, Nature Reserve & State Forest Boundaries
Staanhouende Rivier	Perennial River
Saanhouende Rivier	Perennial Water
Nie-staanhouende Rivier	Non-perennial River
Nie-staanhouende Water	Non-perennial Water
Droëloop	Dry Water Course
Droë Pan	Dry Pan
Meesse en Vlei	Marsh and Vlei
Pyplyn (bo die grond)	Pipeline (above ground)
Wateroring, Reservoir, Waterpunt	Water Tower, Reservoir, Water Point
Kaalyprote	Coastal Rocks
Prekariese Klipbark	Prominent Rock Outcrop
Erwee, Sand	Erwee, Sand
Saloonse Gebied	Woodland
Bewerkte Land	Cultivated Land
Boord of Wingerd	Orchard or Vineyard
Ontspanningsgebied	Recreation Ground
Rus Bome	Row of Trees

The figure entered A, B, C, D... represents a Prospecting area in extent approximately 90 hectares, comprising of Portion of portion 21 of the farm Roodepoort 40 IS in which Trentra (PTY) LTD has applied for a prospecting right in terms of section 27 of the mineral and petroleum resources development act, 2002 (act 28 of 2002), to mine but subject to regulation 17 of the mine health & safety Act, 1996 (29 of 1996) excluding any area within 100 metres of any public road, railway, cemetery, residential area or public area.

SURVEYOR REGIONAL MANAGER APPLICANT

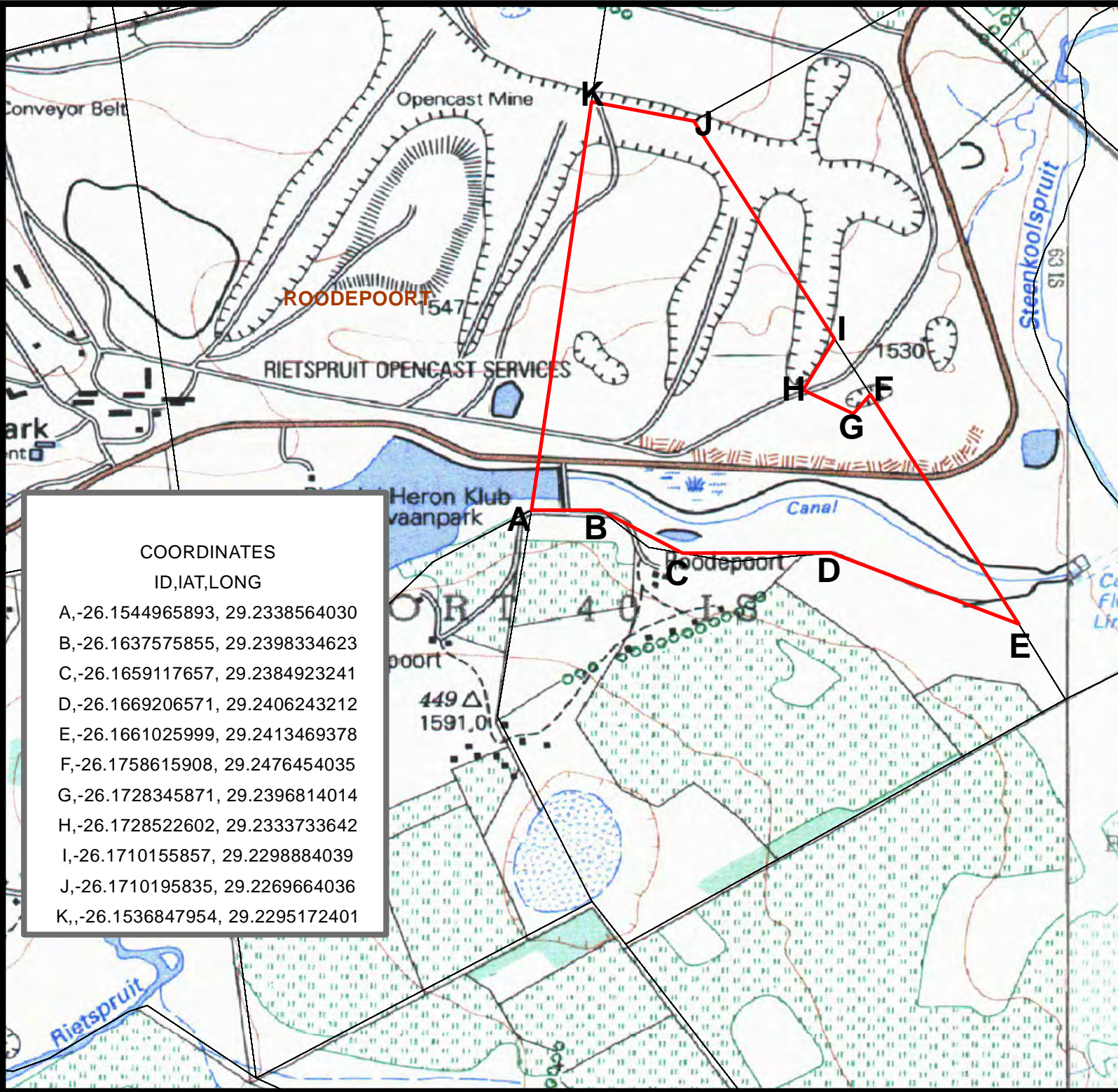
LOCALITY PLAN COMPILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION 2(2) OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES ACT, 2002 (ACT 28 OF 2002)



 Kilometers
 0 0,150,3 0,6 0,9

COORDINATES
 ID,IAT, LONG

- A,-26.1544965893, 29.2338564030
- B,-26.1637575855, 29.2398334623
- C,-26.1659117657, 29.2384923241
- D,-26.1669206571, 29.2406243212
- E,-26.1661025999, 29.2413469378
- F,-26.1758615908, 29.2476454035
- G,-26.1728345871, 29.2396814014
- H,-26.1728522602, 29.2333733642
- I,-26.1710155857, 29.2298884039
- J,-26.1710195835, 29.2269664036
- K,-26.1536847954, 29.2295172401



Appendix B

Deed's list of the direct farms

Deeds Office Property - List

IS, 40, 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	2022/08/08 10:10	Farm Number	40
Reference	-	Registration Division	IS
Report Print Date	2022/08/08 10:11	Portion Number	-
Farm Name	-	Remaining Extent	NO
Deeds Office	Mpumalanga	Search Source	Deeds Office

PORTION LIST

Portion	Owner	Title Deed	Registration Date	Purchase Price (R)
0	*** NO LONGER EXISTS - SEE ENDORSEMENTS ***	-	-	-
1	*** NO LONGER EXISTS - SEE ENDORSEMENTS ***	-	-	-
2	ESKOM HOLDINGS SOC LTD	T874/2021	-	-
4	INGWE SURFACE HOLDINGS PTY LTD	T40581/1981	-	-
5	*** NO LONGER EXISTS - SEE ENDORSEMENTS ***	-	-	-
6	EMALAHLENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	T129043/2002	-	-
7	*** NO LONGER EXISTS - SEE ENDORSEMENTS ***	-	-	-
10	WET ALBERTUS NICOLAAS DE	T13285/1965	-	-
11	BURJAN BOERDERYE PTY LTD	T52433/1986	-	-
12	EMALAHLENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	T129043/2002	-	-
13	TAVISTOCK COLLIERIES PTY LTD	T40269/1998	-	-
14	SCHUTTE WILHELMINA SUSANNA	T100586/1995	-	-
15	MANHATTAN SYNDICATE LTD	T26923/1973	-	-
16	*** NO LONGER EXISTS - SEE ENDORSEMENTS ***	-	-	-
17	LIZE TRUST	T85746/2006	-	-

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PORTION LIST

Portion	Owner	Title Deed	Registration Date	Purchase Price (R)
18	*** NO LONGER EXISTS - SEE ENDORSEMENTS ***	-	-	-
19	*** NO LONGER EXISTS - SEE ENDORSEMENTS ***	-	-	-
20	*** NO LONGER EXISTS - SEE ENDORSEMENTS ***	-	-	-
21	MANHATTAN SYNDICATE LTD	T38160/1979	-	-
22	*** NO LONGER EXISTS - SEE ENDORSEMENTS ***	-	-	-
23	MANHATTAN SYNDICATE LTD	T40271/1979	-	-
33	NEBDA BELEGGINGS CC	T53477/2002	-	-

DISCLAIMER

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Appendix C

National Web Based Environmental Screening Tool Report

**SCREENING REPORT FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION AS
REQUIRED BY THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS – PROPOSED SITE
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY**

EIA Reference number: MP 30/5/1/1/2/17279 PR

Project name: Roodepoort Prospecting Project

Project title: Roodepoort Prospecting Project

Date screening report generated: 10/08/2022 13:29:42

Applicant: TRENTRA (Pty) Ltd

Compiler: Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Compiler signature:
.....

Application Category: Mining|Prospecting rights

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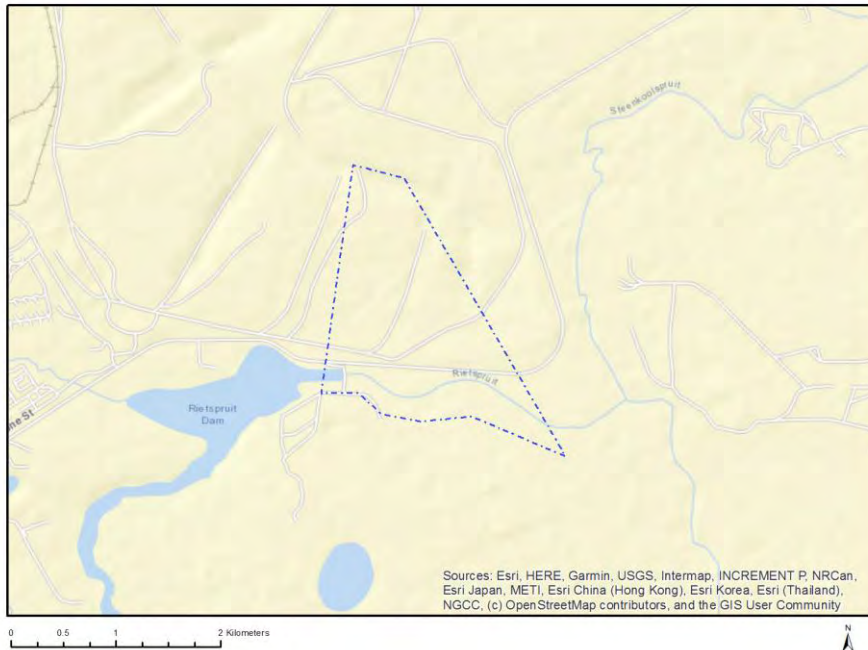
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 - Orientation map 1: General location 3
- Map of proposed site and relevant area(s) 4
 - Cadastral details of the proposed site 4
 - Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area 4
 - Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application 5
- Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes 5
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- Map indicating proposed development footprint within applicable development incentive, restriction, exclusion or prohibition zones 7
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Proposed Project Location

Orientation map 1: General location



Map of proposed site and relevant area(s)



Cadastral details of the proposed site

Property details:

No	Farm Name	Farm/ Erf No	Portion	Latitude	Longitude	Property Type
1	ROODEPOORT -	40	0	26°10'36.88S	29°13'23.75E	Farm
2	ROODEPOORT -	40	21	26°9'37.75S	29°14'6.97E	Farm Portion
3	ROODEPOORT -	40	17	26°10'46.12S	29°14'8.17E	Farm Portion

Development footprint¹ vertices:

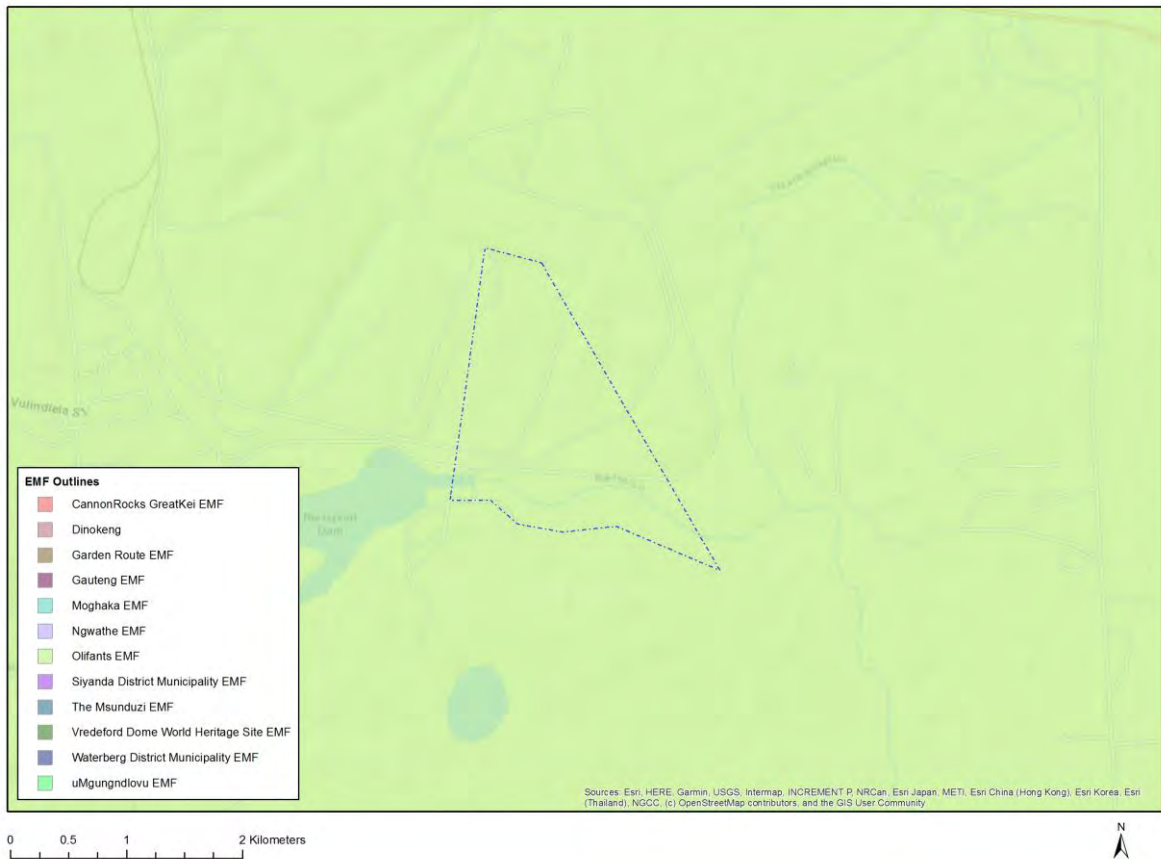
No development footprint(s) specified.

Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	14/12/16/3/3/2/759	Solar PV	Approved	25.7

¹ "development footprint", means the area within the site on which the development will take place and includes all ancillary developments for example roads, power lines, boundary walls, paving etc. which require vegetation clearance or which will be disturbed and for which the application has been submitted.

Environmental Management Frameworks relevant to the application



Environmental Management Framework	LINK
Olifants EMF	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/EMF/Zone 46, 67, 78, 80, 92, 103, 122, 129.pdf

Environmental screening results and assessment outcomes

The following sections contain a summary of any development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions that apply to the proposed development site as well as the most environmental sensitive features on the site based on the site sensitivity screening results for the application classification that was selected. The application classification selected for this report is: **Mining | Prospecting rights.**

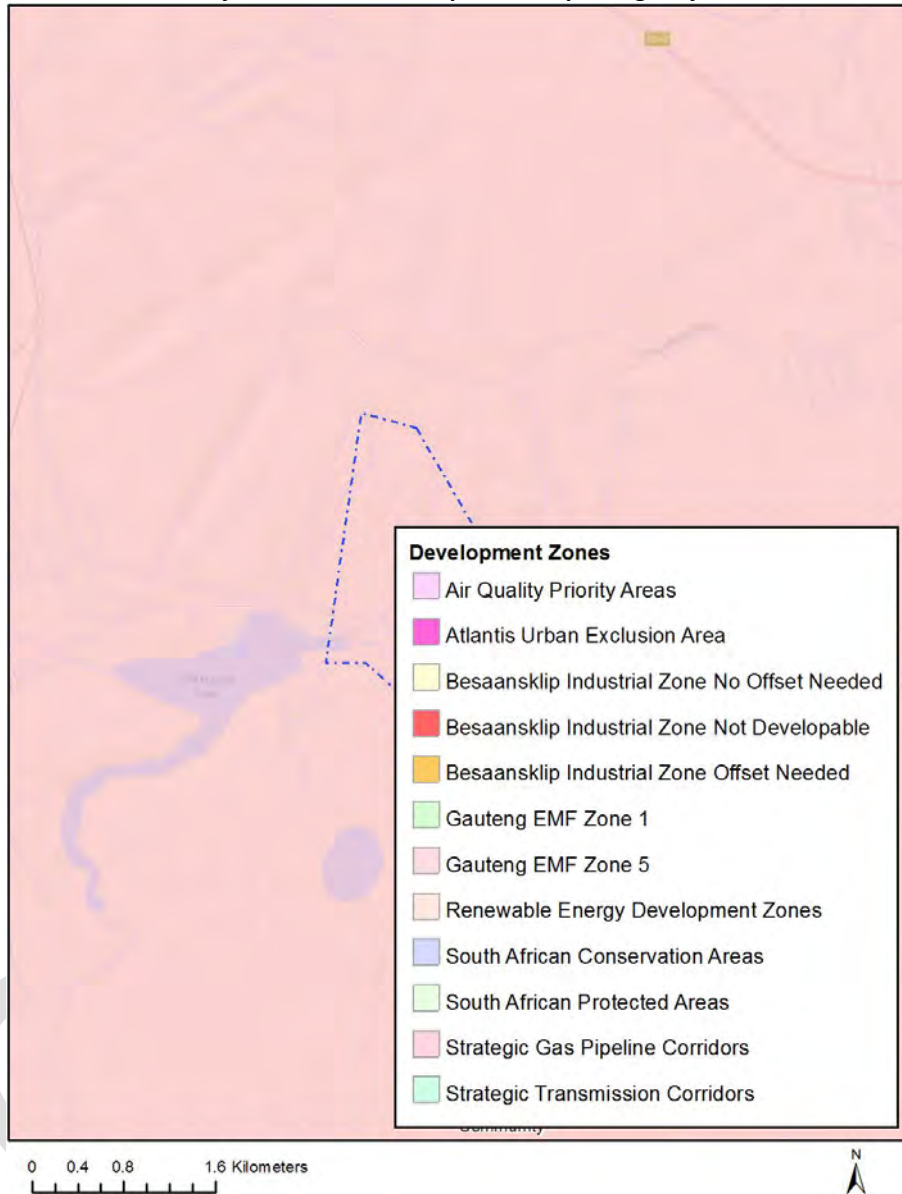
Relevant development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions

The following development incentives, restrictions, exclusions or prohibitions and their implications that apply to this site are indicated below.

Incentive, restriction or prohibition	Implication
Air Quality-Highveld Priority Area	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/HIGHVELD_PRIORITY_AREA_AQMP.pdf
Renewable energy development zones 9-Emalahle ni	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_REDZ.pdf
Strategic Gas Pipeline Corridors -Phase 8: Rompco Pipeline Corridor	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/DevelopmentZones/Combined_GAS.pdf

Map indicating proposed development footprint within applicable development incentive, restriction, exclusion or prohibition zones

Project Location: Roodepoort Prospecting Project



Proposed Development Area Environmental Sensitivity

The following summary of the development site environmental sensitivities is identified. Only the highest environmental sensitivity is indicated. The footprint environmental sensitivities for the proposed development footprint as identified, are indicative only and must be verified on site by a suitably qualified person before the specialist assessments identified below can be confirmed.

Theme	Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
Agriculture Theme		X		
Animal Species Theme		X		

Aquatic Biodiversity Theme	X			
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Theme				X
Civil Aviation Theme		X		
Defence Theme				X
Paleontology Theme	X			
Plant Species Theme			X	
Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme	X			

Specialist assessments identified

Based on the selected classification, and the environmental sensitivities of the proposed development footprint, the following list of specialist assessments have been identified for inclusion in the assessment report. It is the responsibility of the EAP to confirm this list and to motivate in the assessment report, the reason for not including any of the identified specialist study including the provision of photographic evidence of the site situation.

N o	Specialist assessment	Assessment Protocol
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Agriculture_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
3	Palaeontology Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
4	Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Terrestrial_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
5	Aquatic Biodiversity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Aquatic_Biodiversity_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
6	Noise Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Noise_Impacts_Assessment_Protocol.pdf

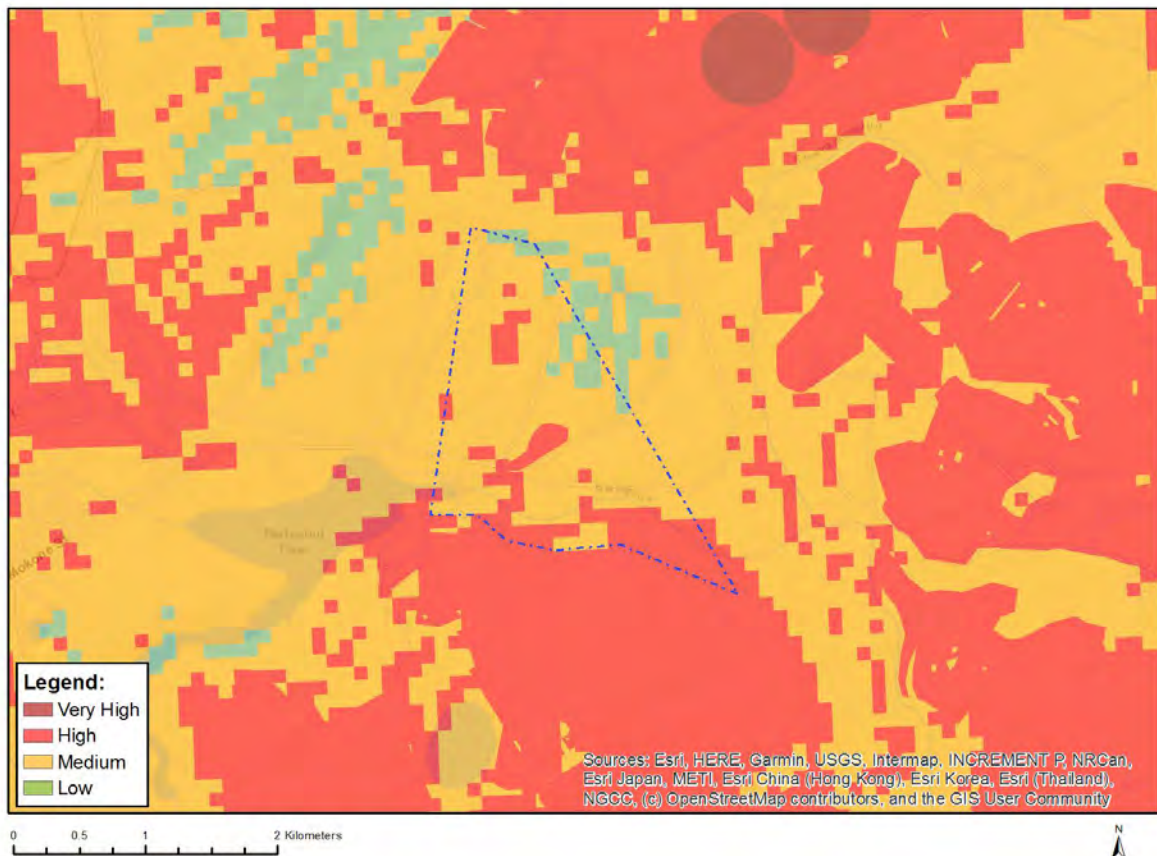
	ment	
7	Radioactivity Impact Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_General_Requirement_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
8	Plant Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Plant_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf
9	Animal Species Assessment	https://screening.environment.gov.za/ScreeningDownloads/AssessmentProtocols/Gazetted_Animal_Species_Assessment_Protocols.pdf

OFFICIAL

Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area.

The following section represents the results of the screening for environmental sensitivity of the proposed site for relevant environmental themes associated with the project classification. It is the duty of the EAP to ensure that the environmental themes provided by the screening tool are comprehensive and complete for the project. Refer to the disclaimer.

MAP OF RELATIVE AGRICULTURE THEME SENSITIVITY

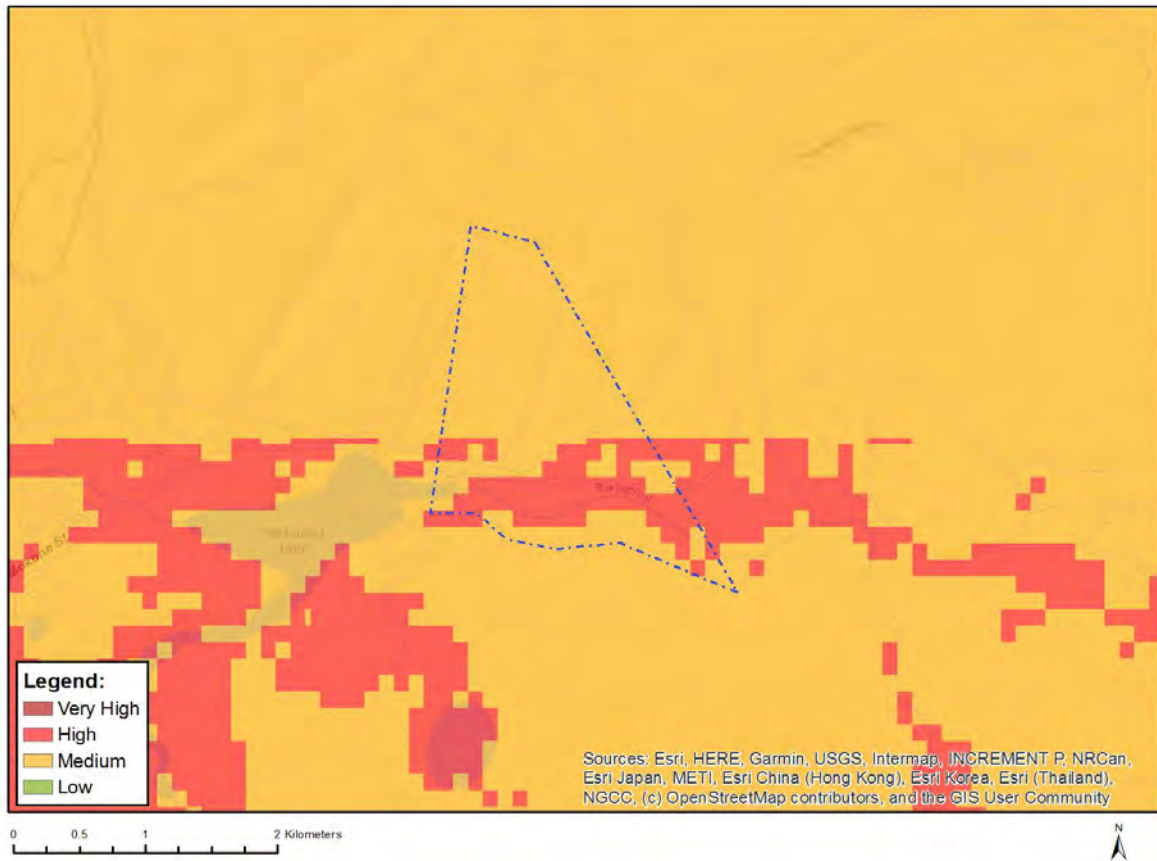


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Land capability;09. Moderate-High/10. Moderate-High
High	Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures Rotation;Land capability;09. Moderate-High/10. Moderate-High
High	Annual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures Rotation;Land capability;06. Low-Moderate/07. Low-Moderate/08. Moderate
Low	Land capability;01. Very low/02. Very low/03. Low-Very low/04. Low-Very low/05. Low
Medium	Land capability;06. Low-Moderate/07. Low-Moderate/08. Moderate

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



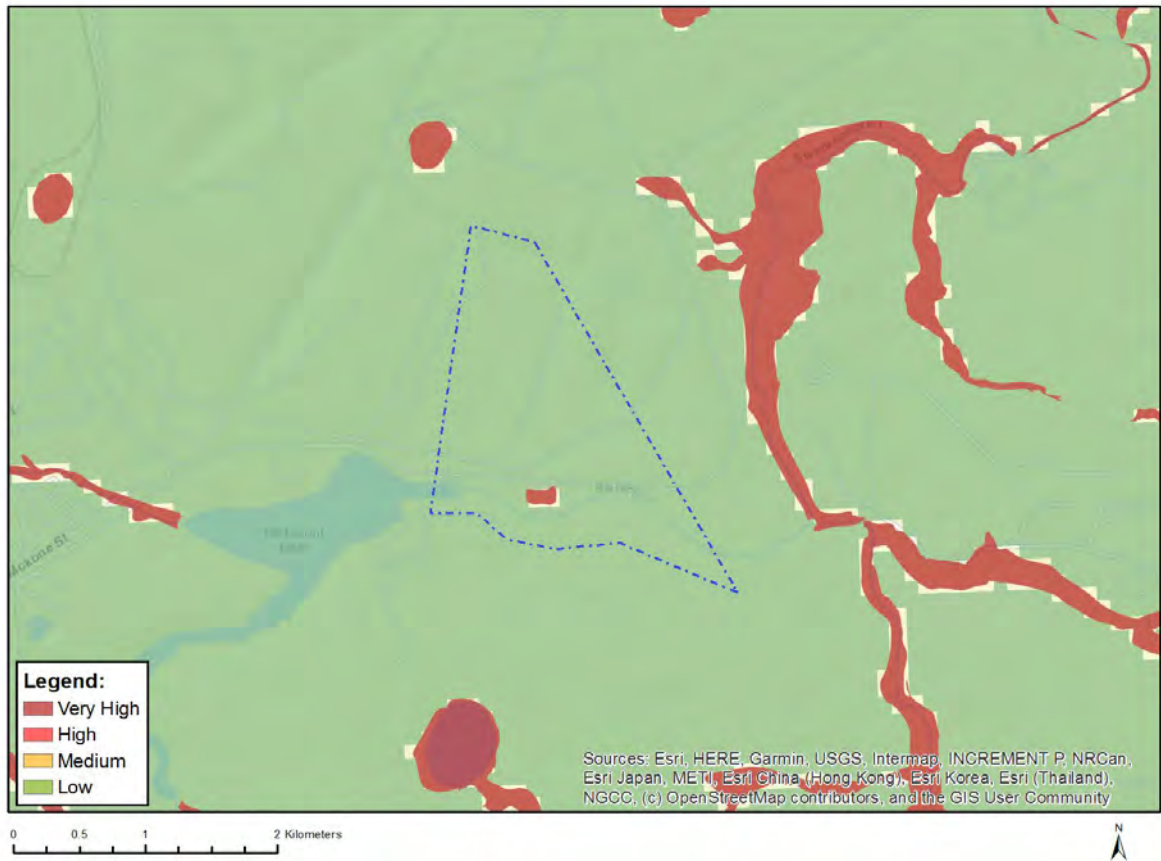
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Aves-Tyto capensis
High	Aves-Circus ranivorus
Medium	Aves-Tyto capensis
Medium	Aves-Circus ranivorus
Medium	Aves-Hydroprogne caspia
Medium	Aves-Eupodotis senegalensis
Medium	Mammalia-Crocidura maquassiensis
Medium	Mammalia-Hydrictis maculicollis
Medium	Mammalia-Ourebia ourebi ourebi

MAP OF RELATIVE AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

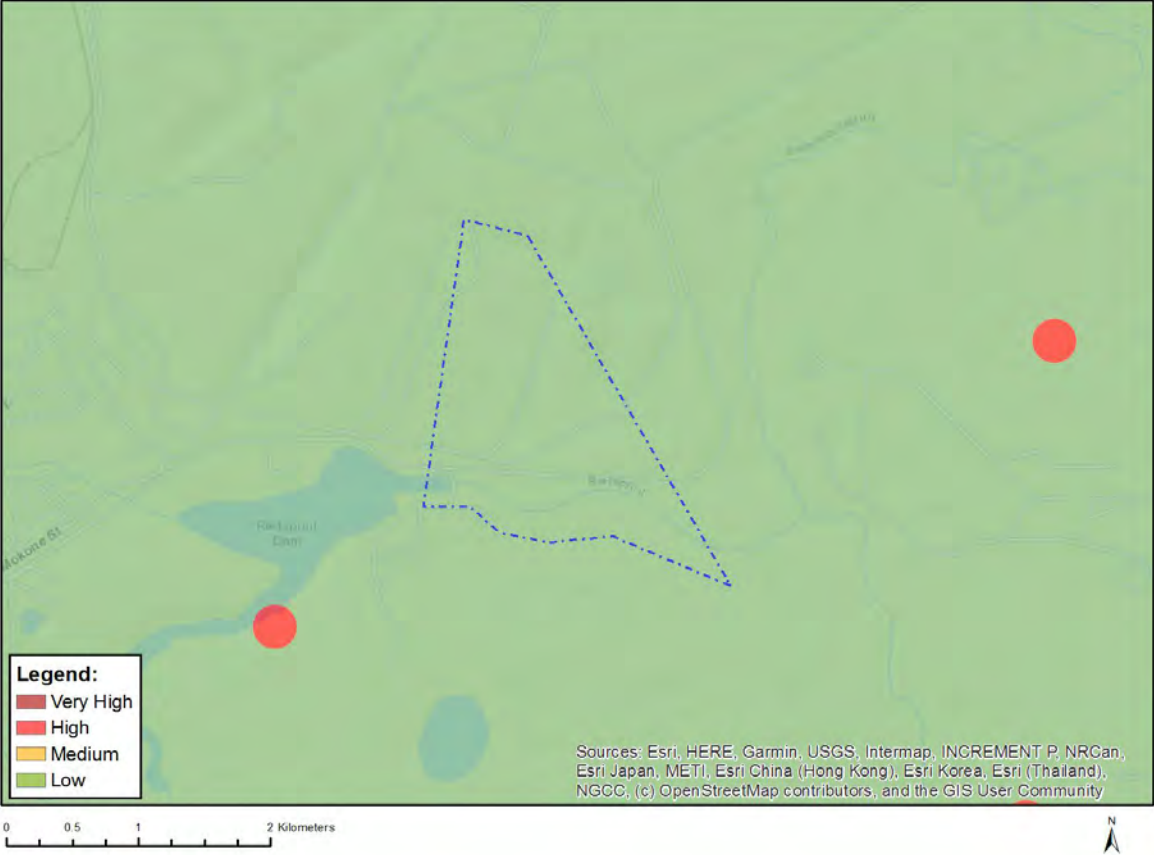


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity
Very High	Wetlands and Estuaries

MAP OF RELATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE THEME SENSITIVITY

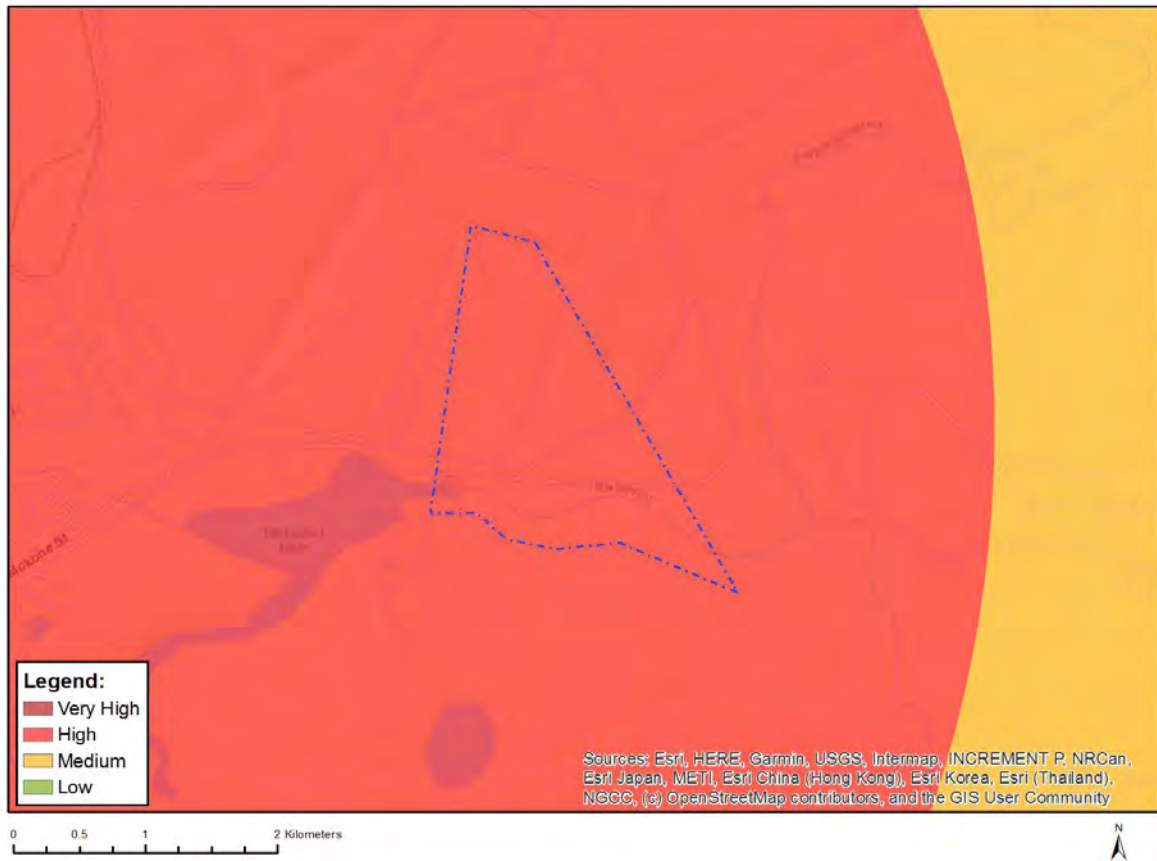


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE CIVIL AVIATION THEME SENSITIVITY

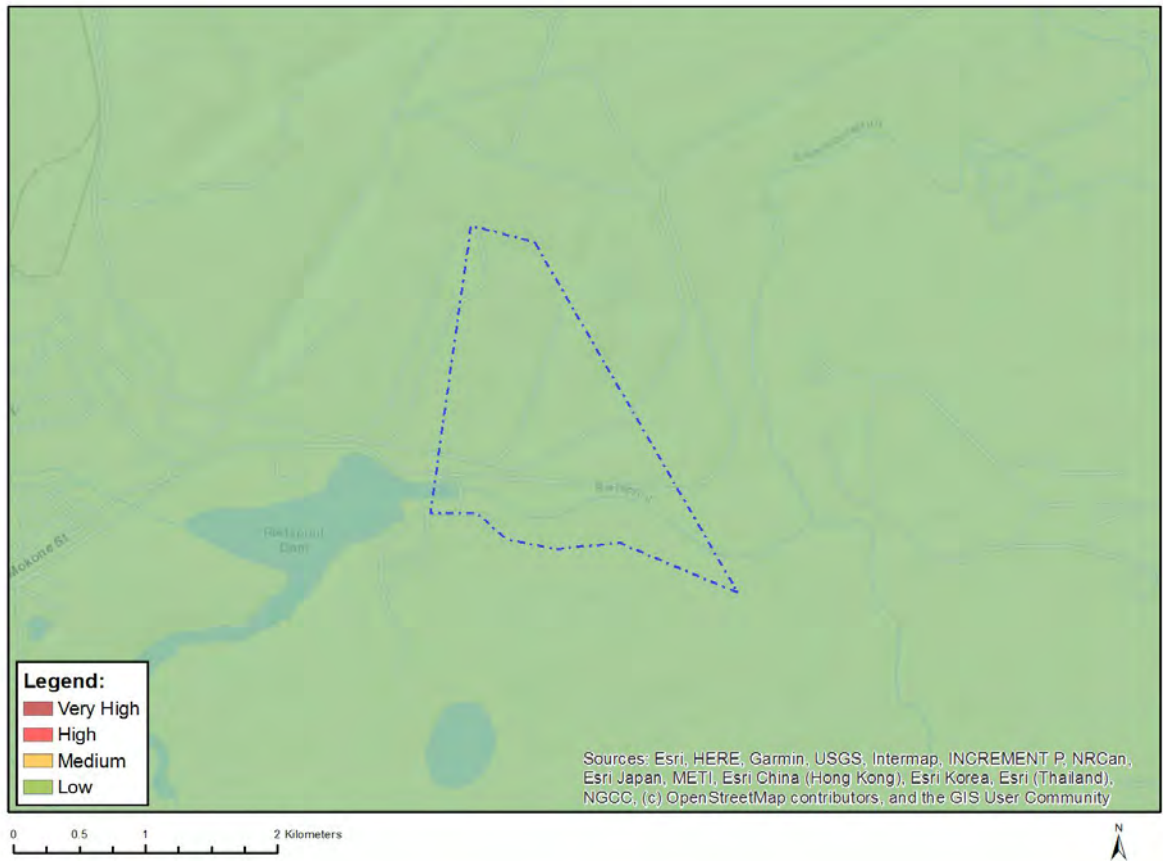


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Within 8 km of other civil aviation aerodrome

MAP OF RELATIVE DEFENCE THEME SENSITIVITY



Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
			X

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PALEONTOLOGY THEME SENSITIVITY

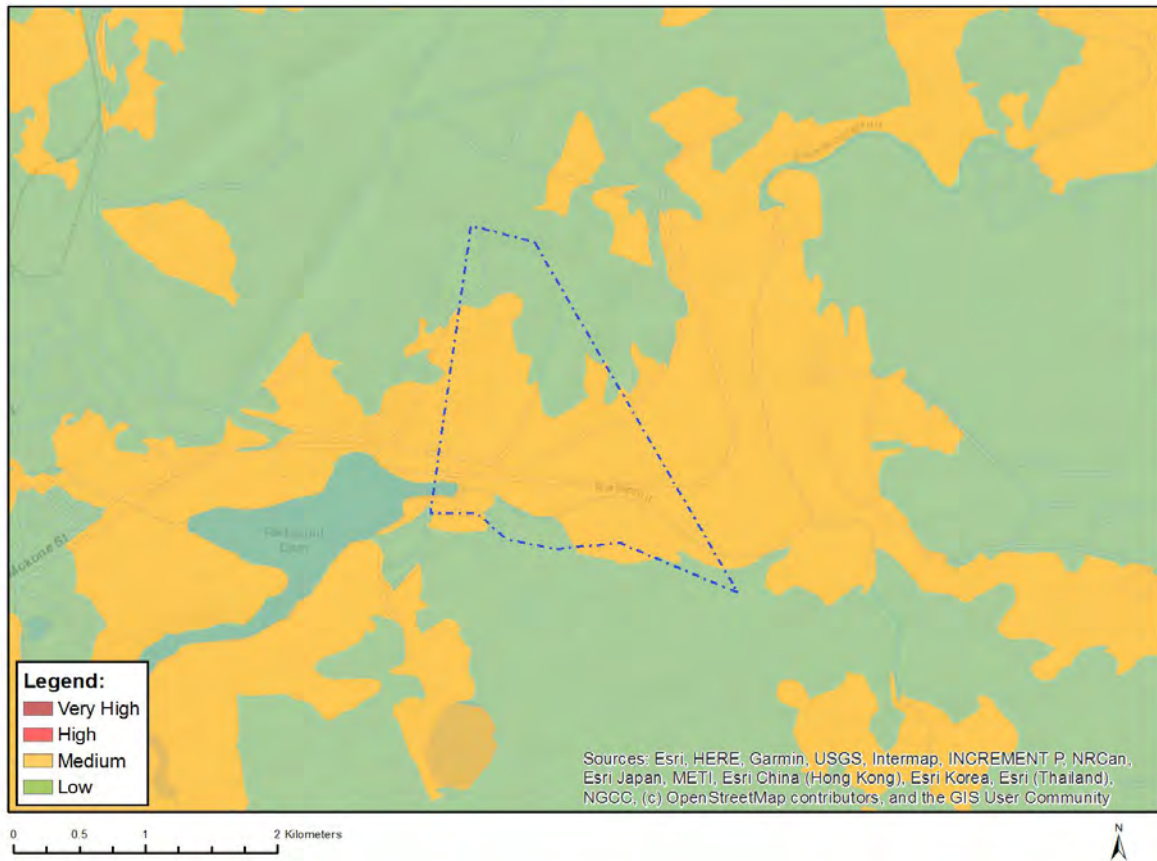


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Features with a Low paleontological sensitivity
Medium	Features with a Medium paleontological sensitivity
Very High	Features with a Very High paleontological sensitivity

MAP OF RELATIVE PLANT SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



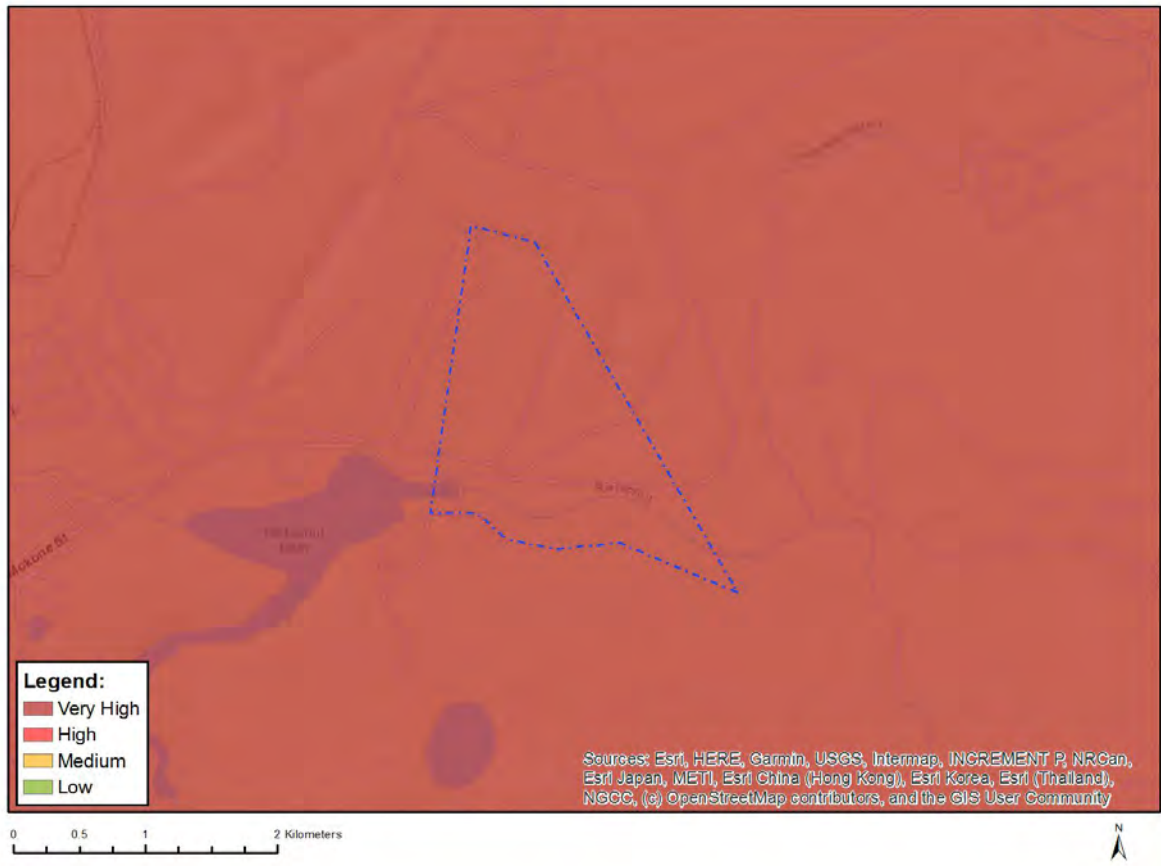
Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
		X	

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Low	Low Sensitivity
Medium	Sensitive species 41
Medium	Sensitive species 691
Medium	Pachycarpus suaveolens
Medium	Brachycorythis conica subsp. transvaalensis

MAP OF RELATIVE TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY THEME SENSITIVITY

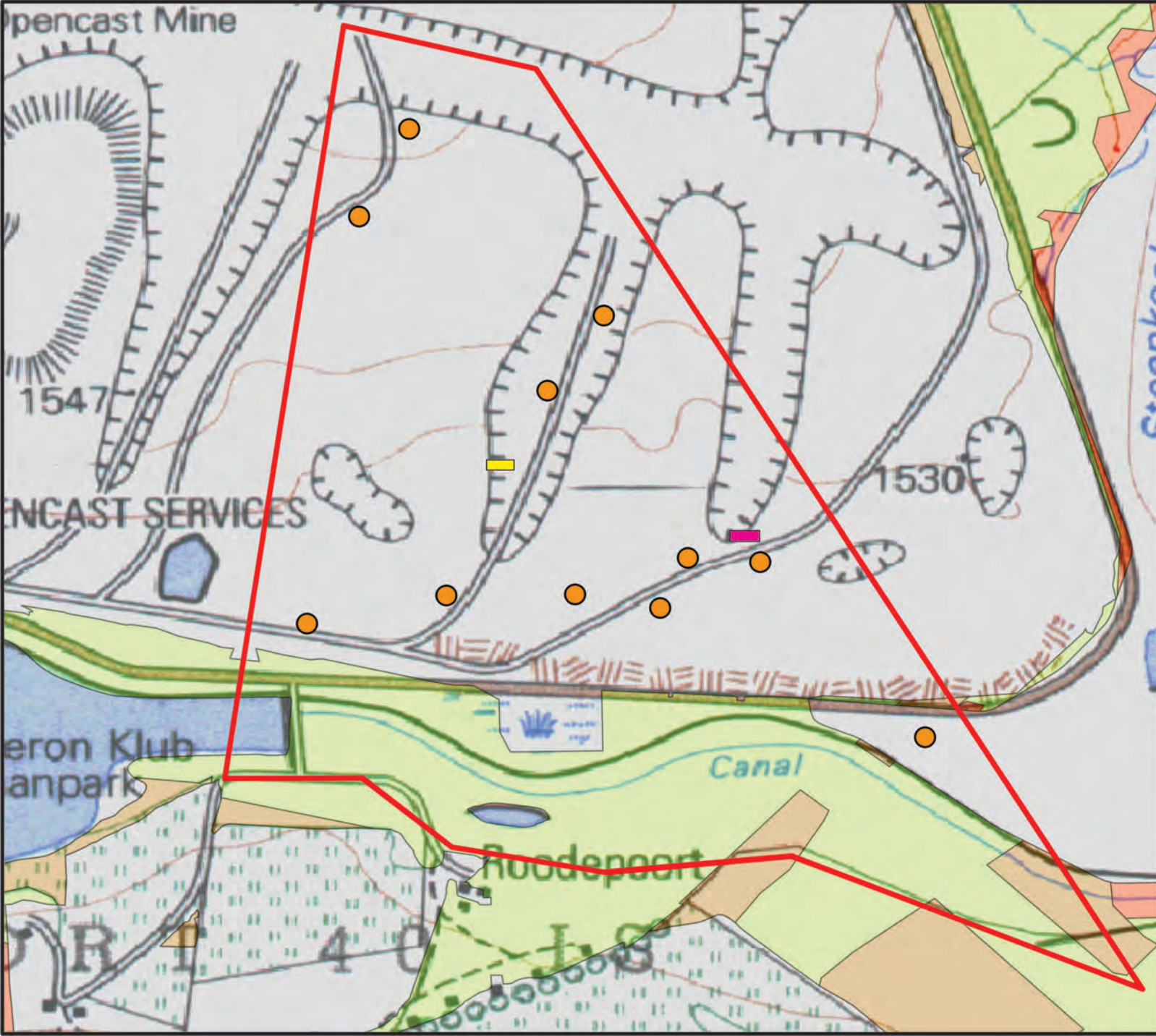


Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
X			

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
Very High	Critical biodiversity area 2
Very High	Protected Areas Expansion Strategy
Very High	Vulnerable ecosystem

Appendix D
Layout plan



**TRENTRA
(PTY) LTD**

Proposed Roodepoort Prospecting
Right Area

LEGEND

-  Proposed Roodepoort Prospecting Right Area
-  Proposed Prospecting Areas
-  Preferred Campsite
-  Alternative Campsite
-  Other Natural Areas
-  Moderately Modified Old Lands
-  Heavily Modified Areas
-  Critical Biodiversity Areas: Irreplaceable

**Prospecting Layout
Plan**



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GEOVICON ENVIRONMENTAL (PTY) LTD
TELEPHONE NUMBER: 013 243 0542
FAX NUMBER: 086 632 4936
E-MAIL: geovicon@africa.com



0 250 500 m



Appendix E
EAP's curriculum vitae

CURRICULUM VITAE

ORNASSIS TSHEPO SHAKWANE (TSHEPO)

PERSONAL DETAIL

ID: 7207085407082

ADDRESS: 68 Pongola Drive

Aerorand West, Middelburg

Mpumalanga

CONTACT: 013 243 0542 / 082 498 1847

E-MAIL: tshepo@geovicon.co.za

CAREER SUMMERY

2004 TO CURRENT: Geovicon Environmental (Pty) Ltd previously Geovicon (Pty) Ltd – Environmental Assessment Practitioner, Owner and Managing Director

As an environmental assessment practitioner I assist my clients to ensure that their operations complies with the external (international, national and local government) and internal environmental requirements. The following are the responsibilities of an environmental manager: developing and implementing environmental strategies and action plans that ensure compliance with the environmental laws; coordinating all aspects of pollution control, waste management, recycling, environmental management, conservation and renewable energy; ensuring the implementation of environmental policies and practices; ensuring compliance with environmental legislation and keeping up to date with new regulations and legislation; liaising with relevant bodies such as state authorities and the public; auditing, analysing and reporting environmental performance to internal personnel and regulatory bodies; development of applications for environmental authorisations, water use licences, waste management licences and atmospheric air emissions licences; carrying out impact assessments to identify, assess and reduce the mine's environmental risks and financial cost; promoting and raising awareness of the impact of environmental issues; developing and implementing environmental management systems to continually improve the impact of the organisation on the environment; coordinating public meetings and consultations on environmental matters; managing relations with clients (board of directors, senior management and internal staff); training staff at all levels in environmental issues and responsibilities; writing environmental reports.

2004: Department of Minerals and Energy, eMalahleni Regional Office - Assistant Director

Evaluate Environmental Impact Assessment reports, Basic Assessment reports, Scoping reports, Environmental Management Programmes/Plans, Closure plans and other technical and Environmental documents. Recommend approval of the Environmental Management Programmes Conduct comprehensive environmental Inspection and environmental audits in line with Minerals Act, 1991 and related regulations. Identify environmental liabilities for mining operations and ensure evaluation of adequacy of financial provision. Investigate and resolve mine environmental related issues, attend to environmental related queries and complaints in mines. Assist public clients through promotion of administrative justice, Environmental, enforcement and investigate illegal mining. Participate in Environmental related forums and meetings. Supervision and management of the subordinates

2002 – 2003: Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (Gauteng Regional Office), Pretoria - Senior Water Pollution Control Officer

Managing Water Quality issue in the Vaal River catchment area; Managing both industrial and mining impacts; reviewing Environmental Impact Assessments, Environmental Management Programmes and Integrated Water Use Licence Applications. Managing junior officers and being involved in policy making processes. Establishment of water quality monitoring network, water quality sampling, environmental compliance inspections, drafting of Water Use License Reports, Making recommendations on decisions to be taken on Environmental Impact Assessments, Environmental Management Programmes and Integrated Water Use Licence Applications and other technical reports.

2001 – 2002: Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Land Administration (Gauteng Provincial Office), Johannesburg - Environmental Control Officer

Managing the Environmental Impact Assessment authorization processes for industrial and urban development in the Gauteng province; conducting compliance monitoring in accordance with the environmental laws, attending to pollution incidents and investigating public complaints; providing technical support to the directorate during Policy formulation.

2000 – 2001: Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (Mpumalanga Regional Office), Nelspruit - Water Pollution Control Officer

Managing Water Quality issue in the Olifants River catchment area; Managing both industrial and mining impacts; reviewing Environmental Impact Assessments, Environmental Management Programmes and Integrated Water Use Licence Applications.

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

B. Sc. (Hons): 1995
University of Durban-Westville

B. Sc.: 1994

University of Durban-Westville

MATRIC: 1991

Imemeza High school, Waterval Boven

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Environmental Law for Environmental Management
- Environmental Impact Assessment for Practitioners
- Environmental Risk Assessment for Practitioners

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR NATURAL SCIENTIFIC PROFESSIONS (SACNASP)

(117080)

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR IMPACT ASSESSORS SOUTH AFRICA (IAIASA)

(IAIASA 3847)

SKILLS

- Compilation of Integrated Water Use Licence Application
- Compilation of Integrated Water and Waste Management Plan
- Determination of Financial Provisions for Mines
- Compilation of Basic Assessment Reports
- Compilation of Scoping Reports
- Compilation of Environmental Impact/Risk Assessment Reports
- Compilation of Environmental Management Programme
- Compilation of Mine Closure Plans
- Compilation of Waste Management Plans and Procedures
- Compilation of Water Quality Reports
- Microsoft Word
- Microsoft Excel
- Microsoft PowerPoint
- Internet
- Email

University of Durban-Westville



This is to certify that

ORNASSIS TSHEPO SHAKWANE

was this day at a congregation of the University
admitted to the

degree of

Honoris Baccalaureus Scientiae

having complied with the requirements of the
Act, Statute and regulations



Westville, 3 AUG 1996

n. Balitlo
Vice-Chancellor

A. Brumer
Registrar

University of Durban-Westville



This is to certify that

ORNASSIS TSHEPO SHAKWANE

was this day at a congregation of the University
admitted to the

degree of

Baccalaureus Scientiae

having complied with the requirements of the
Act, Statute and regulations



Westville,

26 MAY 1995

m. Balitelo
Vice-Chancellor

A. Brimer
Registrar