APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION, WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE AND A WATER USE LICENCE FOR MIVAMI AGRI- MINING (PTY) LTD FOR DIAMONDS AND MANGANESE ORE ON THE FARMS DUNBAR 119 IP AND FARM HOUTKOP 152 IP WITHIN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF LICHTENBURG, NORTH WEST PROVINCE

MAY 2022

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

DMR REFERENCE NO.: NW30/5/1/2/3/2/1/10199MR

KIM-ENV-2020-107/Rev0

APPLICATION FOR A MINING RIGHT AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION, WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE AND A WATER USE LICENCE FOR MIVAMI AGRI-MINING (PTY) LTD FOR DIAMONDS AND MANGANESE ORE ON THE FARMS DUNBAR 119 IP AND FARM HOUTKOP 152 IP WITHIN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF LICHTENBURG, NORTH WEST PROVINCE

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

MAY 2022

Conducted on behalf of:

Mivami Agri Mining (Pty) Ltd

Compiled by:

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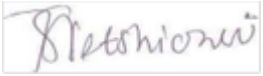
Lufuno Nengwani (SACNASP)

Reviewed by:



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Simon Netshiozwi (Pr.Sci.Nat)

Document History and Distribution List

Project Number	Date	Revision Number
KIM-ENV-2020-107	May 2022	00

Name	Institution
Registry	Department of Mineral Resources
Rubinstein Mphahlele	Mivami Agri- Mining (Pty) Ltd
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Mivami is the holder of a Prospecting Right (NW30/5/1/1/2/737PR) over the farm Dunbar 119 IP and Houtkop 152 IP property and is currently applying for a mining right in respect of Diamonds and manganese ore.

The project triggers activities listed in terms of Listing Notice 2 (Activities 15, 17 and 21) and Listing Notice 3 (Activities 4, 10, and 12) of the NEMA (as amended) and will require an EA from the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), North West Province.

The proposed stockpile and dump areas or hard and soft material will trigger activities listed in GNR 921 (Category B: Activities 7, 8, 10, and 11) of the NEM: WA and therefore requires a WML. A full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) including Scoping and Impact Assessment will be followed as stipulated in GNR 982 of the NEMA. and GNR921 of the NEM: WA.

A separate application for an Integrated Water Use Licence (IWUL) will also be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS). The proposed mine also requires a WUL for water uses as defined in Section 21 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) (NWA).

The proposed project and associated infrastructure is situated within Ditsobotla Local Municipality of Ngaka Modiri Molema District, within North West Province. The footprint of the proposed project is approximately 6 158.05 ha and is located on the following property:

Farm	21 SG Code
Dunbar 119 IP	TOIP00000000011900000
Houtkop 152 IP	TOIP00000000015200000

Who is conducting the EIA?

Kimopax (Pty) Ltd ("Kimopax") has been appointed as an Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), to undertake the Mining Right Application with the associated applications for an EA, WML & WULA for the proposed Project. The reports and documentation for the integrated EA/WML application process will be compiled and finalised for submission to the DMR for the EA/WML in terms of the NEMA for consideration and decision making. The DMR will consult with other government authorities as required in terms of Section 24(K) of the NEMA.

Who will evaluate the EIA?

Before the proposed development can proceed, approval must be obtained from the regulatory authorities. The Scoping Report will be submitted to the DMR for review. The competent authorities will then advise the project team as to how the project should proceed for the impact assessment Phase of the project. The impact assessment phase will entail detailed specialist investigations, reporting and further stakeholder involvement. Only once a Final Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) and EMPr have been submitted to DMR can a decision be taken by the Department as to whether the project may proceed or not.

Description of the Proposed Development

The proposed mining project will include:

- Processing plant and associated infrastructure;
- Screening and crushing;
- Access roads;
- Internal roads;
- Bulk sample storage;
- Electricity;
- Water pipe supplies, and storage facility;
- Conveyer routes;
- Offices and accommodation; and
- Sewage treatment.

The Life of Mine (LOM) for Mivami mine is approximately 20 years.

Environmental Impact Assessment Process

An EIA seeks to identify 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. The project triggers activities listed in GNR984 (Listing Notice 2) of the NEMA and requires that a full EIA (scoping and impact assessment phases) be conducted. Two parallel processes are followed during the scoping Phase being the Environmental technical process and Stakeholder engagement process. This report is the draft Scoping Report and forms one of the first steps in the scoping process after which the EIA phase will be initiated.

Stakeholder Engagement Process

Activities that have been undertaken for the public involvement process during the scoping Phase are:

- Development of a stakeholder database:

- The stakeholder database comprises a variety of stakeholders identified from the previous mining right application projects in the area, newly identified stakeholders through the registering process of this project.

The opportunity to participate in the EIA and to register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP) was announced in May 2022 through the following means:

- English advert was placed in the Noordwester newspaper.
- Letter of invitations to register and background information documents;
- Site notices in English were erected at several places in and around the proposed study area;
- Collation of comments received into a Comments and Responses Register (CRR); and
- Obtaining and documenting registration and comment sheets.

The Draft Scoping Report will be made available for a 30-day commenting period. All issues, comments and suggestions received from stakeholders will be reviewed and collated into a CRR. Where necessary, comments from stakeholders will also be incorporated into the Final Scoping Report that will be submitted to the DMR for decision-making. A public meeting will be held during the Scoping Phase of the project.

Once the DMR has accepted the Final Scoping Report, the EAP will compile the EIA/ EMPr Report, which will also be made available to the stakeholders for a 30-day review and comment period. A public meeting to discuss the findings from the specialist studies and impact assessment phase will be held. Comments received will be incorporated into the Final EIA/EMPr Report which will be submitted to the DMR for decision making. The comments will also be collated into the CRR, which will form an Appendix to the EIA/EMPr Report.

The stakeholders will be notified of DMR's final decision on the project once it has been communicated to the EAP and applicant.

Profile of the receiving environment

The scoping report provides a general description of the status quo of the receiving environment in the project area. It serves to set the scene and provide context to the area within which the scoping exercise was conducted. This section also includes the main issues/impacts associated with each aspect and how the proposed project will affect the biophysical and social environment.

Anticipated Impacts

Risks and potential impacts will be categorised according to the type of activity undertaken and the relation to each environmental variable. Findings from specialist studies will be incorporated into the EIA/EMPr Report. The following impacts as described below are anticipated because of the construction, operation and decommissioning Phases of the project:

- Possible job opportunities during the construction and operation.
- Changes in the topography in the area.
- Possible groundwater and surface water contamination.
- Possible impact on Air Quality in the area.
- Possible impacts on private properties and fauna due to blasting and vibrations.
- Possible contribution to climate change through emission of Green House Gases.
- Possible generation of noise during construction and operation.
- Visual impact associated with the mine infrastructure and operation.
- Loss of soil resource and change in land capability and land use.
- Disturbance and loss of biodiversity.
- Possible impact on heritage and cultural resources (including graves) in the area.
- Potential safety issues due to the increased traffic.

Specialist Studies

The following specialist inputs are expected to be required for the proposed Mine:

- Groundwater impact assessment;
- Surface water assessment;
- Heritage resources;
- Air Quality assessment;

- Biodiversity (Flora and Fauna);
- Soils, Land Use and Land Capability assessment;
- Heritage and cultural resources assessment;
- Rehabilitation and Closure Costing;
- Socio-economic assessment;
- Traffic Impact Assessment;
- Visual assessment;
- Noise assessment; and
- Blasting and vibration assessments.

All specialists will assess the impact (including cumulative) of each proposed activity/aspect in relation to the construction, operational, closure and decommissioning phases and develop appropriate mitigation measures that can be implemented to reduce or eliminate the potential impacts identified.

Quantification of Impacts

The anticipated impacts associated with the proposed project will be assessed according to Kimopax standardized impact assessment methodology which is presented in Section 11 of this report. This methodology has been utilized for the assessment of environmental impacts where the consequence (severity of impact, spatial scope of impact and duration of impact) and likelihood (frequency of activity and frequency of impact) have been considered in parallel to provide an impact rating and hence an interpretation in terms of the level of environmental management required for each impact.

Plan of Study for the EIA

The Scoping Report is concluded with a Plan of Study for the EIA which explains how the EIA will be conducted for the project in accordance with the following:

- Key environmental issues identified during the scoping phase to be investigated further in the EIA phase;

- Feasible alternatives to be assessed further in the EIA phase;
- Development of a Waste Management Plan as part of the EMPr;
- Specialist investigations which need to be finalized;
- The public participation process to be followed;
- Contents of the EIA/EMPr Report; and
- Consultation with the authorities.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The Draft Scoping Report has presented:

- The environmental process undertaken so far;
- A brief description of the proposed project;
- A baseline description of the current environment;
- The potential environmental and social impacts identified to date; and
- The recommended environmental process to be followed to develop the EIA/EMPr Report.

A comprehensive public involvement process will be implemented during scoping. The EIA process is however, iterative and therefore additional potential issues/impacts and alternatives may be identified during the impact assessment phase that may require further investigation/consideration.

It is anticipated that implementation of the Plan of Study (PoS) presented in this report will result in an adequate EIA process which will result in the formulation of a sound EMPr to be implemented throughout the LOM for Mivami.

The process followed during the detailed impact assessment phase will meet the requirements of the legislation to ensure that the regulatory authorities receive enough information to enable informed decision-making.

YOUR COMMENT ON THE SCOPING REPORT

This Draft Scoping Report will be available for comment for a period of 30 days from 17 November 2021 to 17 December 2021. Copies of the Scoping Report have been made available at the following public places for review:

- Lichtenburg Public Library;
- Ditsobotla Local Municipality;
- Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality; and
- Ga- Motlatla Tribal Council.

An electronic copy will also be available on CD on request from the Kimopax office. I&AP's are requested to provide comments and information on the following aspects of the proposed project:

- Information on current land uses and their location within the area under consideration;
- Information on the location of environmental features on site to make proposals as to how and to what standard the impacts on site can be remedied;
- How to mitigate the potential impacts on their socio-economic conditions and to make proposals as to how the potential impacts on their infrastructure can be managed avoided or remedied.
- Information on how I&AP's consider that the proposed activities will impact on them or their socio-economic conditions; and
- Written responses stating their suggestions to mitigate the anticipated impacts of each activity.

DUE DATE FOR COMMENT

11 June 2022

Please submit comments to Kimopax:

Lufuno Nengwani
Kimopax (Pty) Ltd
P.O Box 4077, Halfway House, 1685
Tel: 011 312 9765, Fax: 011 312 9768
Email: Lufuno@kimopax.com

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABET:	Adult Basic Education and Training
BID:	Background Information Document
BoD:	Board of Directors
CA:	Competent Authority
CBAs:	Critical Biodiversity Areas
CPR:	Competent Persons Report
CRR:	Comments and Responses Register
DAFF:	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DEA:	Department of Environmental Affairs
DEIAR:	Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report
DEMP:	Draft Environmental Management Programme
DMR:	Department of Mineral Resources
DMS:	Dense Media Separation
DSR:	Draft Scoping Report
DWS:	Department of Water and Sanitation
EA:	Environmental Authorisation
ECO:	Environmental Control Officer (ECO)
EAP:	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EC:	Electrical Conductivity
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAR:	Environmental Impact Assessment Report

EMPR:	Environmental Management Programme
EIS:	Ecological Importance Status
ESAs:	Ecological Support Areas
EWR:	Ecological Water Requirements
FEL:	Front End Loader
FOB:	Free On Board
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GG:	Government Gazette
GNR:	Government Notice Regulation
GVA:	Gross Value Added
HDPE:	High-Density Polyethylene-Lined
HIA:	Heritage Impact Assessment
HRDP:	Human Development Resources Plan
I&APs:	Interested and Affected Parties
IDP:	Integrated Development Plan
IEM:	Integrated Environmental Management
IHI:	Index for Habitat Integrity
IWUL:	Integrated Water Use Licence
JV:	Joint Venture
LED:	Local Economic Development
MHSA:	Mine Health and Safety Act (Act No. 29 of 1996)
MPRDA:	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002)

MQA:	Mining Qualifications Authority
MRA:	Mining Right Application
NEMA:	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998)
NEMBA:	National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004)
NEMWA:	National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008)
NFEPAs:	National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas
NHRA:	National Heritage Resources (Act No. 25 of 1999)
NPV:	Net Present Value
NWA:	National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998)
NWPG:	North West Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport
NWDRDLR:	North West Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
NWREAD:	North West Department of Rural, Environmental and Agricultural Development
PPP:	Public Participation Process
PAIA:	Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act No. 2 of 2000)
PCD:	Pollution Control Dam
PES:	Present Ecological Status
PFC:	Power Factor Correction
POIs:	Points of Interest
PoS	Plan of Study

QDS:	Quarter Degree Square
RD:	Relative Density
ROM:	Run of Mine
SACNASP:	South African Council for Natural Scientific Profession
SAHRA:	South African Heritage Resource Agency
SAHRIS:	South African Heritage Resources Information System
S&EIR:	Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR)
SAMREC:	South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results
SANBI:	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANS:	South African National Standards
SARHP:	South African River Health Programme
SCC:	Species of Conservation Concern
SDP:	Skills Development Plan
SETA:	Sector Education and Training Authority
SR:	Scoping Report
TDS:	Total Dissolved Solids
VEGRAI:	Vegetation Response Assessment Index
WARMS:	Water Registration and Management Systems
WML:	Waste Management Licence
WMS:	Hydro Water Management system

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mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SCOPING REPORT

FOR LISTED ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH MINING RIGHT AND/OR BULK SAMPLING ACTIVITIES INCLUDING TRENCHING IN CASES OF ALLUVIAL DIAMOND PROSPECTING.

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

NAME OF APPLICANT: MIVAMI AGRI-MINING PTY LTD

TEL NO: 011 396 1725

FAX NO: 011 312 9768

POSTAL ADDRESS: P O Box 365, Atteridgeville, Pretoria, 0008

PHYSICAL ADDRESS: 24 First Road, Kempton Park, Gauteng, 1623

FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: NW30/5/1/2/3/2/1/10187 EM

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCOPING PROCESS

1) The objective of the scoping process is to, through a consultative process—

(a) identify the relevant policies and legislation relevant to the activity;

(b) motivate the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;

(c) identify and confirm the preferred activity and technology alternative through an impact and risk assessment and ranking process;

(d) identify and confirm the preferred site, through a detailed site selection process, which includes an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, and cultural aspects of the environment;

(e) identify the key issues to be addressed in the assessment phase;

(f) agree on the level of assessment to be undertaken, including the methodology to be applied, the expertise required as well as the extent of further consultation to be undertaken to determine the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site through the life of the activity, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts to inform the location of the development footprint within the preferred site; and

(g) identify suitable measures to avoid, manage, or mitigate identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

SCOPING REPORT

2. Contact Person and Correspondence Address

2.1 Details of the EAP who prepared the report

The EAPs involved in the compilation of this Scoping Report and their contact details are provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: EAP Contact Details

Name of The Practitioner	Tel No	Fax No	E-mail address
Lufuno Nengwani	011 312 9765	011 312 9768	Lufuno@kimopax.com
Simon Netshiozwi	011 312 9765	011 312 9768	simon@kimopax.com

2.2 Expertise of the EAP.

2.2.1 The qualifications of the EAP

(With evidence attached as Appendix 1).

- BSc Environmental Sciences.
- BSc (Hons) Environmental Management.

2.2.2 Summary of the EAP's past experience.

(Attach the EAP's curriculum vitae as Appendix 2)

Mr Nengwani has completed the various Environmental Management modules such as Ecological Principles for Environmental Management, The Natural Environment as a System, Pollution and Environmental Quality; Environmental Geology and Mine Rehabilitation; Environmental Impact Assessment and Modelling; Resource Evaluation and Information System; GIS and Map Production; and Advanced Mining and Environmental Management

He has over 5 years of working experience in the environmental management field obtained from Geoluken Consulting, Crysbol, and Multiview Investments which are an environmental consulting companies. My expertise is ranging from conducting applications for Environmental Authorisations (mining and developmental projects), Water Use License applications, Waste Management Applications, performance assessment reports for operational mines, and water sampling. Supervisory duties within the field, Environmental reports, progress report writing and proposals, including Environmental Management Plans/Programmes, handling of the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) documents in general.

Please refer to Appendix 1 for a copy of the EAP's Curriculum Vitae and Professional Registration Certificate.

2.3 Description of the property.

Table 2: Location details

Farm Name:	Dunbar 119 IP and Houtkop 152 IP
Application area (Ha)	9121.8 ha
Magisterial district:	Lichtenburg
Distance and direction from nearest town	40 km from Ventersdorp
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	TOIP00000000011900000 TOIP00000000015200000

2.4 Locality map

(show nearest town, scale not smaller than 1:250000 attached as Appendix 3).

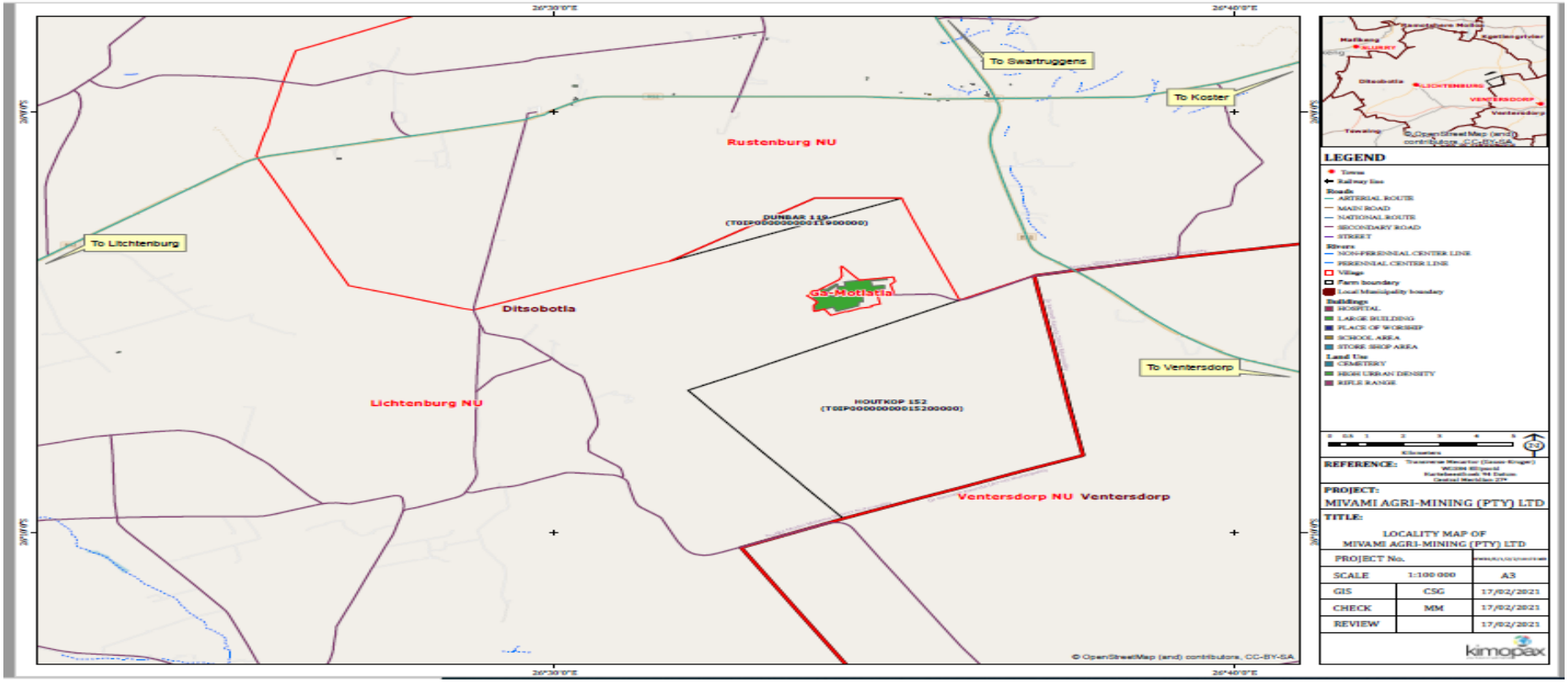

Figure 1: Locality Map of the area

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3. Description of the scope of the proposed overall activity.

3.1 Listed and specified activities

Provide a plan drawn to a scale acceptable to the competent authority but not less than 1:10 000 that shows the location, and area (hectares) of all the aforesaid main and listed activities, and infrastructure to be placed on site and attach as Appendix 4.

Table 3: Listed activities applied for

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m^2	LISTED ACTIVITY	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION
Mining Right Application	9121.8 ha	Activity 17	GNR 325	
Vegetation clearance	40 ha	Activity 15	GNR 325	N/A
Excavations	40 ha	Activity 24	GNR 325	N/A
Processing plant	0.5 ha	Activity 21	GNR 325	GNR 921 Category B Activity 10
Storage	0.5 ha	Activity 14	GNR 327	N/A
Access roads	12 ha	Activity 56	GNR 327	N/A
Waste Dump Areas (softs, overburden and hards)	6 ha	-	-	GNR 921 Category A Activity 10 GNR 921 Category A Activity 12
Stockpiles	6 ha	-	-	GNR 921 Category B Activity 10
Pollution Control Dam	3 ha	Activity 12 Activity 6	GNR 327 GNR 325	GNR 921 Category B Activity 10
Conveyer routes	5 ha		Not Listed	
Offices, Workshops and Change Houses	1 ha		Not Listed	

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of the Activity Ha or m^2	LISTED ACTIVITY	APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE	WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION
Contractors laydown area	0.5 ha		Not Listed	
Blasting			Not Listed	
Rehabilitation			Not Listed	
Dust Suppression			Not Listed	
Fencing			Not Listed	

3.2 Description of the activities to be undertaken

(Describe Methodology or technology to be employed, and for a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity

3.2.1 Opencast mining

The opencast mining method will be a standard truck and shovel application where the topsoil is removed and stored. Thereafter; softs will be removed and stored at the designated material stockpiles. Drilling and blasting of the hard materials (hards) will then take place. Following the blasting process, material will be dozed into the void following the coaling operation.

The remainder of the hard material will be loaded, trucked out of the pit, and dumped over the highwall into the void created by the mining operation. Coaling will then commence, and the process repeated on a strip-by-strip basis. Material (apart from the topsoil) will then be rolled-over into the void created by the removal of the minerals in the previous bench, with the hard overburden and interburden forming the base. This will be followed by the soft overburden, levelled, and finally topsoil will be placed and seeded.

Initially, topsoil and hards will be placed in dedicated positions as close as possible to the final void positions to eliminate excessive handling during the closure phase of the mine. Rollover of overburden material will be implemented after the first strip has been mined. Rehabilitation will form an integral part of the mining process and final rehabilitated land will not be further than four mining strips behind the mining face. Drilling and blasting activities will be required for hard material. Waste material will be handled by excavators and small-articulated trucks, as well as dozers.

Haul roads will be constructed for mine operational traffic. Haul roads will be constantly maintained and treated for dust and designs will take into consideration of the weight and amount of traffic, as well as the topography of the mining area. The mining operations will require water for portable water in the mine office, workshops and limited water for dust suppression and along the haul roads and in the pits.

3.2.2 Infrastructure Required

The proposed infrastructure includes;

a) Processing plant and associated infrastructure;

b) Screening and crushing;

c) Access roads;

d) Bulk sample storage;

e) Power Supply;

f) Water Supply (Water pipe supplies, and storage facility);

g) Conveyer routes;

h) Waste Dump Areas;

i) Offices, Workshops and Change Houses; and

j) Sewage Treatment and Management.

4. Policy and Legislative Context

Table 4: Policy and Legislative Context of proposed project

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES USED TO COMPILE THE REPORT (a description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning frameworks and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process);	**REFERENCE WHERE APPLIED**
The Constitution of South Africa (No. 108 of 1996***)***	Chapter 2 – bill of rights Section 24 – Environmental Rights The proposed activities shall be conducted in such a manner

	that significant environmental impacts are avoided, where significant impacts cannot all together avoided be minimised and mitigated in order to protect the environmental rights of South Africans.
National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) as amended	Section 24 – Environmental Authorisation (control of activities which may have a detrimental effect on the environment) Section 28 – Duty of care and remediation of environmental damage Environmental management principles will be incorporated into the EIA and EMPr, which the applicant will be required to comply with to ensure that negative impacts on the environment are avoided or kept to a minimum and that positive impacts are enhanced.
The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations of 2014 (Government Notice (GN) 984), as amended	The EIA Regulations (GNR 982) were promulgated in terms of Sections 24 of the NEMA, to manage the process, methodologies and requirements for the undertaking of an EIA. The GNR 982 stipulates that the applicant for activities listed under GNR 983, 984 or 985 must appoint an independent EAP to manage the EIA process. Listed Activities are activities identified in terms of Section 24 of the NEMA which are likely to have a detrimental impact on the environment, and which may not commence without an EA from the Competent Authority (CA). EA required for Listed Activities is subject to the completion of either a Basic Assessment (BA) process or full Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (S&EIA) with applicable timeframes associated with each process. The EA must be obtained prior to the commencement of those listed activities. The project triggers activities listed in GNR 983, 984 and

	GNR 985 and will require an EA from the DMR. According to GNR 982 of the NEMA, activities listed in GNR 984 require that a full S&EIA be undertaken. The applicable listed activities that will be triggered by the project is provided in Table 3.
National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA)	The project will require a Section 21 (a, b, e, g and j) IWUL 21 (a): Taking water from a water resource: Groundwater will be required for the project (potable and industrial use). 21(e): Engaging in a controlled activity identified as such in Section 37 (1) or declared under Section 38 (1): As a result of the proposed mining activities, dust suppression activities will be undertaken using process water 21(g): Disposing of waste in a manner which may detrimentally impact on a water resource: Due to the proposed mining activities, dust suppression activities will be undertaken using process water. The project also include Pollution Control Dams which constitute a Section 21 (g) water use. 21(j): Removing, discharging or disposing of water found underground if it is necessary for the efficient continuation of an activity or for the safety of people: For the removal of rainfall and groundwater ingress into the pits for safety reasons.
Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002)	The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) makes provision for equitable access to and sustainable development of South Africa's mineral resources. The MPRDA requires that the environmental management principles set out in NEMA shall apply to all mining operations and serves as a guideline for

	the interpretation, administration and implementation of the environmental requirements of NEMA. The MPRDA requires that a reconnaissance permission, prospecting right, mining right, mining permit, retention permit, technical corporation permit, reconnaissance permit, exploration right, production right, prospecting work programme, exploration work programme, production work programme, mining work programme environmental management programme or an environmental authorisation issued in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, as the case may be, may not be amended or varied (including by extension of the area covered by it or by the additional of minerals or a shares or seams, mineralised bodies or strata, which are not at the time the subject thereof) without the written consent of the Minister. The proposed mining project requires a Mining Right from the DMR.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act 59 of 2008)(NEMWA)	It is expected that activities listed in GNR921 (Category B) will be triggered by the proposed project and will require a waste management licence.
National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (No. 10 of 2004)	The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEMBA) provides for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of NEMA, as well as the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection and the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources. The Act provides for listing of threatened or protected ecosystems, in one of four categories: critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or protected.

	During the EIA process, biodiversity hotspots and bio-regions will be investigated to determine the potential impacts that the project may have on the receiving environment. The management and control of alien invasive species on the impacted areas during all the phases of the project will be governed by the NEM: BA. The NEM: BA ensures that provision is made by the site developer to remove any alien species, which have been introduced to the site or are present on the site.
National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999)	Heritage Permit for structures 60 years or older. A Phase 1 Heritage assessment will be conducted for the proposed project to identify heritage and/or cultural sites affected by the mining infrastructure and activities, if any. The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) scoping study shows that there are no heritage resources located on the property. However, should there be any heritage and/or cultural resources encountered during the construction phase of the project, a Phase 2 Heritage Study for grave relocation permits shall be conducted.
National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, Act 39 of 2004, National Dust Control Regulations (GN 827)	Air quality management Section 32 – Dust control. Section 34 – Noise control. Section 35 – Control of offensive odours. An Air Quality assessment will be conducted as part of the EIA, which will determine the requirement for an Air Emissions Licence (AEL). The principles of the NEM: AQA, focusing on minimisation of pollutant emissions will also be taken cognisance of in the development of the EMPr.

Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994), as amended in 2014	Land Claims There are no land claims associated with the proposed property where mining will take place.
Municipal Plans and Policies	
Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality and Ditsobotla Local Municipality IDP	The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) was used to identify relevant socio-economic background information as well as spatial development information. It is expected that Mivami Mine will contribute significantly to the local, regional and national economy. The extent to which the project will contribute to the economy will be assessed during the impact assessment phase of the process.

5. Need and desirability of the proposed activities.

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

The mining project forms part of a larger scheme for the alleviation of poverty within the local municipality, which will not only improve the living standards for several previously disadvantaged communities, but also potentially allow for the future development of this area.

The project will provide positive impacts in the form of employment opportunities and skills development, skills transfer and ultimately resulting to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, therefore eradicating poverty in such a case stimulating Local Economic Development. Not only that, but the business opportunities will also be encouraged through infrastructural development such as roads which will be constructed and improved to access the mining area, this will assist in increasing the demand for goods and services in the affected area/s in a long term. According to the outcomes of the IDP of Ditsobotla (2020/ 2021), community consultation meetings conducted, the main issue that was raised was the need for Local Economic Development, with unemployment as the main concern highlighted in all the different wards within the local Municipality. In the strive to poverty alleviation, the municipality greatly

consider employment generation as a required tool and might be achieved through developments similar to the proposed mining project.

Since the local labour from adjacent farm communities such as Ga- Motlatla, Lichtenburg and Ventersdorp will be employed by the mine. This will have a positive impact on the wellbeing of employees with a multiplier effect on households of the employed. Moreover, the development will encourage development of Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) opportunities during construction, operation and eventual closure and rehabilitation.

Opportunities that exist within mining are as follows:

- Constant demand on the market for commodities;
- Establishment of a permanent working group between the Municipality and the mine managers responsible from developing local economic development initiatives;
- Encourage local SMME's and entrepreneurs to take advantage of procurement;
- Develop a database of available labour and skills to encourage the employment of local people;
- Provide skills training and support programmes; and
- Instigate mining procurement opportunities in consultation with the mines, develop a database of such opportunities and ensure that this information is made available to local businesses and communities.

6. Period for which the environmental authorisation is required

The EA/WML will be required for a period of 14 years.

7. Description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred site.

NB!! – This section is not about the impact assessment itself; It is about the determination of the specific site layout having taken into consideration (1) the comparison of the originally proposed site plan, the comparison of that plan with the plan of environmental features and current land uses, the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and the consideration of alternatives to the initially proposed site layout as a result.

7.1 Details of all alternatives considered.

With reference to the site plan provided as Appendix 4 and the location of the individual activities on site, provide details of the alternatives considered with respect to:

7.1.1 the property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity;

The location of the proposed project components is constrained to the location of the existing mineral resource. As such, no property alternatives were considered for the location of the underground mining area and open cast pit area.

7.1.2 the type of activity to be undertaken;

An alternative to the type of activity would be crop and livestock farming. Current land use activities associated with the study area are largely dominated by crop and livestock farming.

7.1.3 the design or layout of the activity;

For this alternative, the open cast pit, waste dumps (burden, softs and topsoil), PCD and trenches, mine access roads, stormwater management infrastructure and buildings (parking, laydown areas, stores, offices, change house/lamp room and workshops) will be located on the same property where mining is going to take place.

7.1.4 the technology to be used in the activity;

Mining Method will be an open cast.

7.1.5 the operational aspects of the activity; and

Water from natural groundwater resources: It has been indicated that water for the wash plant would be abstracted from boreholes. Water obtained from dirty water containment facilities: Water would be obtained from dirty water containment facilities such as the PCD. For example, water for dust suppression will be sourced from the PCD. A Section 21 (a) water use for abstraction of groundwater will form part of the IWULA. The operation and maintenance of the processing plant will be outsourced to a contractor. However, Mivami Mining will appoint a Plant Manager whose responsibility will be to ensure the efficient and effective operation of the processing plant. An Engineer will also be appointed whose responsibility will be to ensure that all legal requirements of the MPRDA and the Mine Health and Safety Act (MHSA) are complied with.

7.1.6 the option of not implementing the activity.

As mentioned, the current land use is mainly crop and livestock farming. Should the proposed mining development not take place, it entails that the land will continuously be used for crop and livestock farming, depending on the landowners needs and desirability for the future. Agriculture is undoubtedly one of the most important sectors in South Africa, with agriculture contributing to North West GDP, but not nearly as much as the mining sector. The socio-economic impacts of no implementing the project include local, regional and more than likely national impacts:

- Local and regional: planned socio-economic initiatives within the surrounding communities will not be realised; and
- National: Loss opportunities in foreign exchange for South Africa will be incurred as the potential to sell diamond and manganese internationally will be lost.

Although not fully assessed at this time, the additional potential negative impacts on the environment associated with mining would not exist should the project not be implemented. The environmental, social and economic impacts will be assessed in detail during the EIA phase to identify and address all negative impacts, where possible. Whether the No-Go alternative is viable cannot be addressed at this time and will be discussed in more detail during the EIA phase.

8. Details of the Public Participation Process Followed

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

The stakeholder engagement process forms an important part of the Scoping Phase of the project. The stakeholder engagement process is primarily aimed at affording Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) the opportunity to gain an understanding of the proposed project. In addition, the purpose of consultation with the landowners, key stakeholders, and I&AP's is to provide them with the necessary information about the proposed project so that they can make informed decisions as to whether the project will affect them and provide the EIA team with local knowledge of the area and raise concerns relating to the biophysical, socio-economic and cultural impacts that may arise.

The stakeholder engagement process is conducted in terms of NEMA, which provides clear guidelines for stakeholder engagement during an EIA. Chapter 1 of the NEMA outlines the principles of environmental management, several pertaining to public consultation (e.g. Chapter 1, subsections (2), (3), (4) (f), (g), (h), (k), (q) and (r). Chapter 6, Regulations 39 – 44 of the amended EIA Regulations GNR) 982, promulgated on 8 December 2014, specify the minimum requirements for stakeholder engagement in an EIA process conducted under the NEMA. In 2017, the Minister of Environmental Affairs published, in terms of Section 24J of the NEMA, Public Participation Guidelines which guide the Public Participation Process (PPP) to give effect to Section (2)(4)(f), (o) and 24 (1A)(C) of the NEMA**.**

The application will be submitted to the DMR for authorisation as the competent authority. Identified commenting authorities on this application include:

- Department of Rural Development and Land Reform;
- DWS – Regional Office;
- North West Heritage Resource Agency;
- Dept of Environmental Affairs (DEA);

- Regional Department of Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) office-North West;
- NW: Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development (NWREAD);
- NW: Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (DEDECT);
- NW: Department of Energy;
- North West Province Roads Department;
- North West Department of Transport, Roads and Community Safety;
- North West Parks Board;
- Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality, and
- Ditsobotla Local Municipality.
- Eskom;
- Transnet; and
- SANRAL.

8.1 Details of the Public Participation Process Followed

8.1.1 Stakeholder Identification Interested and Affected Parties

An I&AP's database was developed using existing database from Mivami Prospecting Right Application (NW30/5/1/1/3/2/737PR), which is located on same properties being applied for.

Registered I&AP's were further sourced from responses to the advertisements, site notices and written notification to I&AP's associated with this specific project. The I&AP's register will be maintained for the duration of the study where the details of stakeholders are captured and automatically updated upon communication to the EAP. The identification, registration, and comments from I&AP's will be an on-going activity.

8.1.2 Confirmation of Land Claims

Kimopax approached the Office of the North West Regional Land Claims Commissioner on 15 February 2021 to verify whether any possible land claims existed on the affected properties. An acknowledgement receipt of the letter was received on the 29 March 2021 from the Department, however no confirmation of land claims has been received from the Department to date. Kimopax is still awaiting the Departments response.

8.1.3 Notification and Registration of the I&APs

Kimopax made use of various methods to inform stakeholder of Mivami's intention to undertake the required EA/WML and water use authorisation processes. Stakeholders were provided with the opportunity to participate and register as I&AP's during the announcement phase of the project.

8.1.4 Distribution of Notification Letter

Notification letters were sent to identified I&AP's informing them of the proposed project. A copy of the notification letter is attached.

8.1.5 Site Notice Placements

Sites notice boards (Size A2: 600 mm X 420 mm) (English) notifying stakeholders and I&AP's of the proposed activity were placed at conspicuous places in the project area.

8.1.6 Newspaper Advertisement

Newspaper advertisements in English notifying stakeholders about the proposed project and the opportunity to participate in the EIA process were placed in the Noordwester newspaper on 20 May 2022.

8.1.7 Public Meeting

Stakeholders will be invited to a public meeting where the contents of the Draft Scoping Report and Plan of Study will be presented. The stakeholders will have the opportunity to comment on the report and plan of study and raise issues that may need to be included in the impact assessment phase. All comments received will be incorporated into the final Scoping Report.

8.1.8 Notification of the Availability of the Draft Scoping Report

The availability of the DSR was announced by means of letters and emails to registered I&APs. The DSR, announcement letters and comment forms were made available for public viewing and comment in the same public places as for the project announcement phase.

8.1.9 Stakeholder Commenting Period

The Scoping Report will be made available for a 30-day commenting period from 12 May 2022 to 11 June 2022. Copies of the Scoping Report were placed at the following venues listed below.

- Ditsobotla Local Municipality;
- Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality;
- Ga- Motlatla Tribal Office; and
- Lichtenburg Public Library.

The Scoping Report will also be made available to the competent and commenting authorities during the 30-day stakeholder review and commenting period. Stakeholders are encouraged to submit their written comments to the EIA team through the contact details provided. Stakeholders could also fill in comment forms at one of the public places provided in section above and/or contact Kimopax stakeholder engagement team via telephone, email or fax to submit comments and to discuss any issues of concern.

All comments received will be incorporated into the Scoping Report. All comments raised by stakeholders will be recorded and will be included in the Final Scoping Report. The comments will also be collated into the Comments and Responses Register (CRR) which will form an Appendix to the final Scoping Report.

8.1.10 Comment and Response Report

A summary of comments received will be included in the CRR, which will form an Appendix to the Final Scoping Report to be submitted to the DMR.

8.2 Public Participation process going forward

The Public Participation Process will be ongoing throughout all the project phases. The stakeholder engagement proposed for the Impact Assessment Phase is presented below.

8.2.1 Stakeholder engagement during Impact Assessment Phase

Stakeholders will be informed once the competent authority (DMR) has accepted the Scoping Report and given permission for the commencement of the impact assessment phase of the process.

Stakeholder engagement during the Impact Assessment will focus on providing information and opportunity for public comment on the findings and recommendations of the impact assessment and management programme/plan. The draft findings will be presented in the Draft EIA / EMPr Report to be reviewed and commented on by the public.

The availability of the Draft EIA and EMPr Report for public comment will be announced in the same newspaper as for project announcement. Registered I&AP's will be informed through letters distributed by email in advance of the report being made available. Stakeholders will be invited to a public meeting where the contents of the Draft EIA/EMPr will be presented and stakeholders will have the opportunity to comment. Stakeholders will be invited to comment on the Draft EMPr Report in any of the following ways:

- By raising comments during meetings where the content of the Draft EIA/EMPr Report will be presented;
- By completing comments forms available with the report at public places, and by submitting additional written comments, by email or fax, or by telephone, to the stakeholder engagement office; and
- The draft EIA/EMPr Report will be available for comment for a period of 30 days at public places in the project area as per the announcement and scoping phase;

All comments and issues raised during the comment period will be added to the Comments and Response Report (CRR) that will accompany the Final EIA/EMPr Report.

8.2.2 Notification of Authority Decision

Registered stakeholders will be advised in writing (email, fax) of the authority decision on the EIA / EMPr, and details on the procedure to appeal the decision. Notification to registered stakeholders will summarise the authorities' decision and provide information according to legal requirements on how to lodge an appeal should they so wish.

8.3 Summary of issues raised by I&Aps

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

No issues have been raised thus far.

Interested and Affected Parties **List the names of persons consulted inthis column, and** **Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.**		**Date Comment sReceived**	**Issues raised**	**EAPs response to isthe applicant**
AFFECTED PARTIES				
Landowner/s	**X**			

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted inthis column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.		Date Comment sReceived	Issues raised	EAPs response to isthe applicant
Lawful occupier/s of the land				
Landowners or lawful occupiers **on adjacent properties**	**X**			

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted inthis column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.		Date Comment sReceived	Issues raised	EAPs response to isthe applicant
Municipal councillor	**X**			
Municipality	**X**			
Organs of state (Responsible for infrastructure that may be affected Roads Department, Eskom, Telkom, DWA e				

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted inthis column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.		Date Comment sReceived	Issues raised	EAPs response to isthe applicant
Communities				

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted inthis column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.		Date Comment sReceived	Issues raised	EAPs response to isthe applicant
Dept. Land Affairs				
Traditional Leaders				
Dept. Environmental Affairs				

Interested and Affected Parties List the names of persons consulted inthis column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.		Date Comment sReceived	Issues raised	EAPs response to isthe applicant
Other Competent Authorities affected				
OTHER AFFECTED PARTIES				

Interested and Affected Parties **List the names of persons consulted inthis column, and** **Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.**	**Date Comment sReceived**	**Issues raised**	**EAPs response to isthe applicant**
<u>INTERESTED PARTIES</u>			

9. The Environmental attributes associated with the sites

9.1 Baseline Environment

9.1.1 Type of environment affected by the proposed activity.

(its current geographical, physical, biological, socio- economic, and cultural character).

9.1.1.1 Geology

Regional Geology

The regional geology around Ventersdorp comprises rocks of older basement granite, West Rand Group and Ventersdorp Supergroup to the south of town. Northwards the area is overlain by the basal formations of the Transvaal Sequence.

a) The basal Black Reef of the Transvaal Sequence that runs approximately east west through the town of Ventersdorp.

b) The area to the north includes the dolomites of the Malmani Subgroup, represented by the Oaktree (at the base), Monte Christo, Lyttleton and Eccles Fornations (at the top).

c) Overlain to the far north by clastic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Chuniespoort Group.

The dolomites are erratically but widely covered by a sequence of Cretaceous to Recent sediments (gravels, laterite, Hutton soils) of variable thickness and lateral extent. These sediments are partly consolidated, lateritized and totally unconsolidated in places. The dolomite terrain (from Krugersdorp to the east Bakerville to the west) forms a flat plateau marking approximately the watershed between the Orange and Limpopo basins. This plateau is assumed to correspond to the African surface and coincide with the pre-Dwyka surface.

It is most likely that this dolomite plateau was resurrected after the removal of Karoo rocks by the African cycle leaving a well-developed karstic terrain in which these younger sediments were deposited. This plateau is the only dolomitic area in the Transvaal where large scale structural karst morphology is developed and only a few surface streams occur, dissolution sinkholes and larger depressions are present together with well-developed caverns (Marshall, 1990).

Local geology

The Houtkop area overlies the Chert rich dolomites of the Monte Christo Formation, Chuniespoort Group. These dolomites are prone to the formation of potholes and sinkholes which could contain thick accumulations of diamondiferous gravels. And the gravel run falling within the boundaries of the area appears to form part of the well-known and extensively mined Droogpan-Bruidegomskraal system.

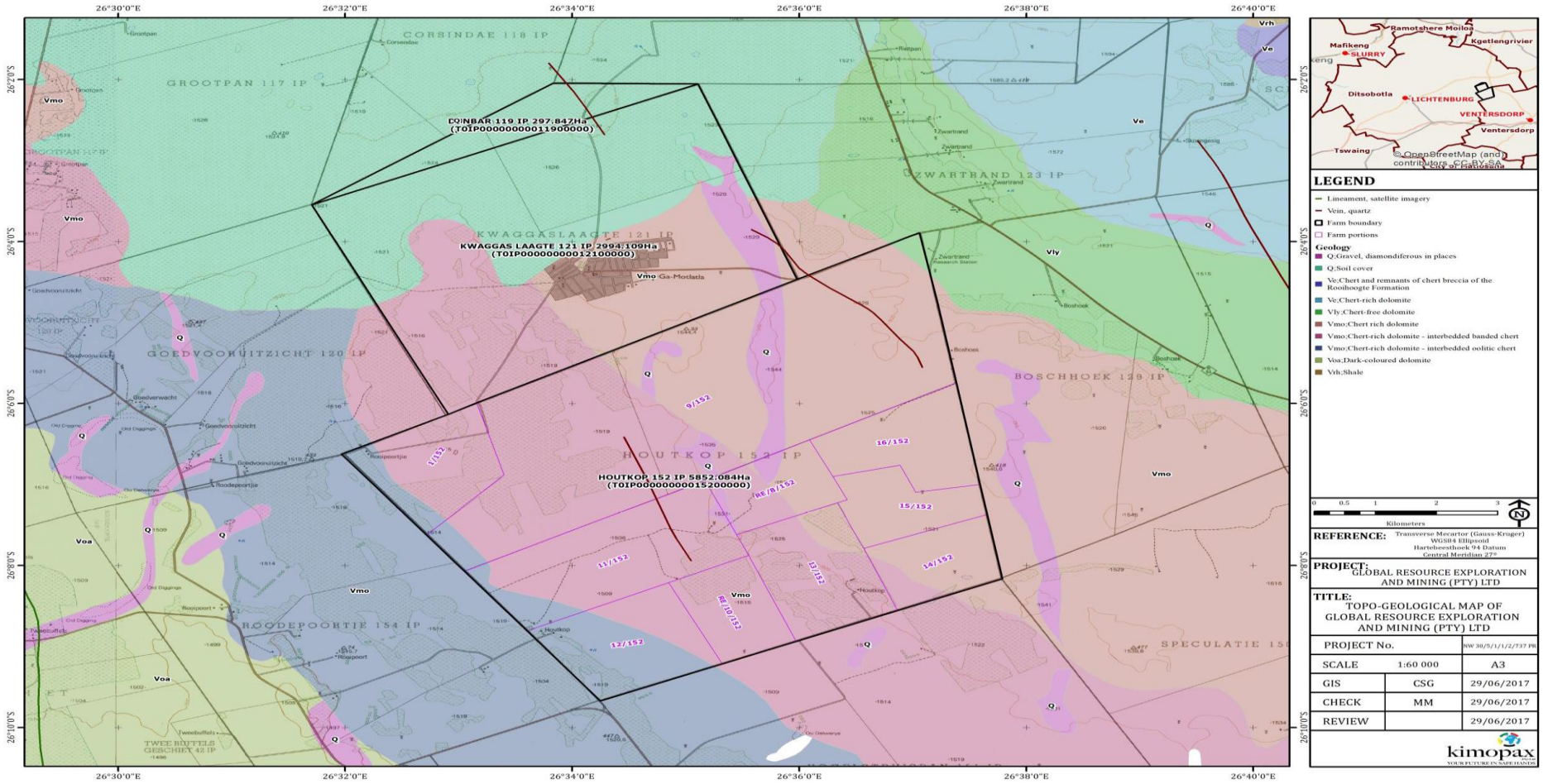

Figure 2: Geological Map

Type of Deposit

Alluvial diamonds in the Ventersdorp region occur in so-called gravel "runs" comprising linear zones of gravel-filled sinkhole in the dolomite that trend across strike, NNW-SSE, N –S or NNE-SSW. The "runs" appear to be controlled by karst formation along linear, quartz-filled fracture and/or fault zones along which increased ground water circulation led to higher than normal levels of solution and sinkhole formation. The sinkhole are elongated and often linked by minor solution channels. Some of the sinkholes are up to 80m deep, but these very deep zones are confined to the actual fracture line; the sinkholes typically shallow and open up near surface into shallow (~10m deep) asymmetric, elongate basins.

Secondary deposits derived from these gravels, so-called Rooikoppie gravels, occur on surface and cap underlying sinkhole gravels. Rooikoppie gravels are also diamondiferous and were extensively mined by the old timers in the early 1900's. Rooikoppie and sinkhole gravels eroded during sub-Cretaceous erosion cycles were redeposited in younger rivers and streams such as the Mooirivier and Skoonspruit and these gravels were also extensively mined in the past.

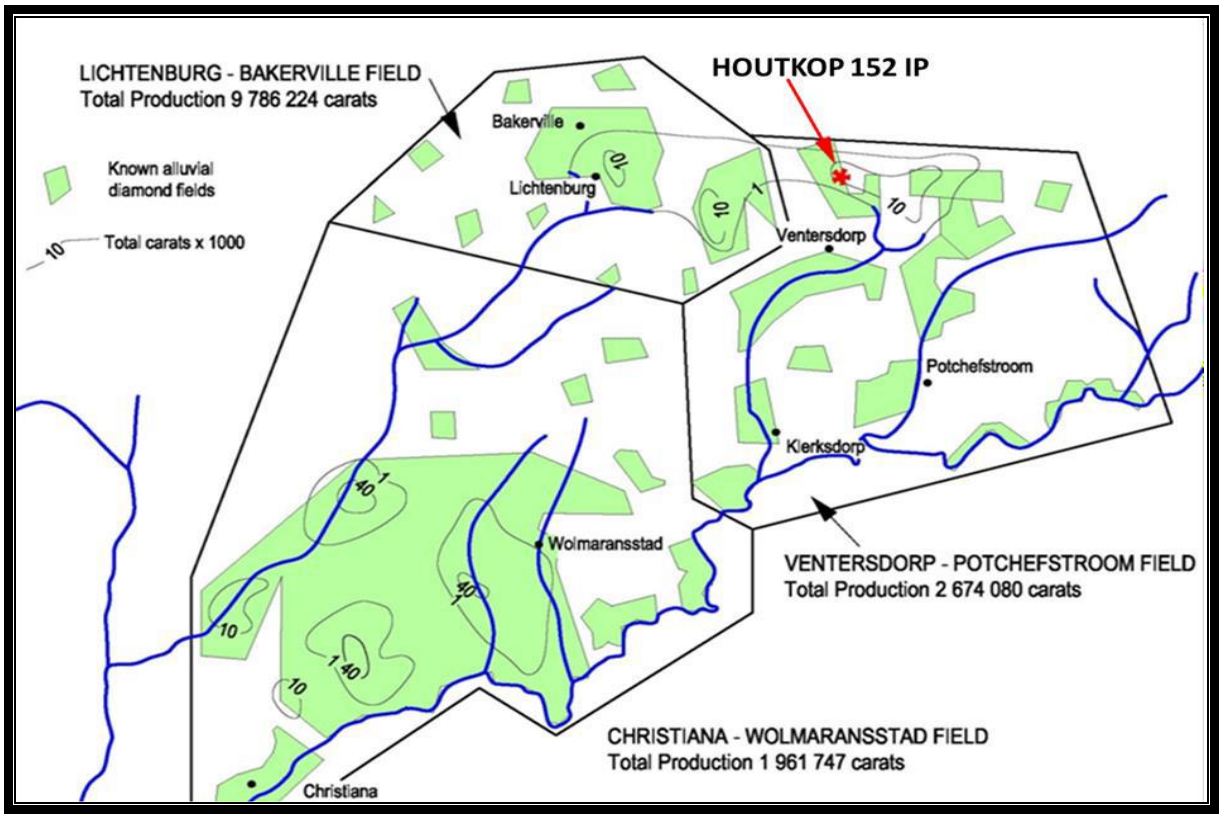

Figure 3: Alluvial Diamonds fields of the North West

Houtkop Deposit

Houtkop 152 IP is divided into two distinct geological areas based on the karst landscape. This entails both the northern and southern areas. The stratigraphy begins with the Hutton Kalahari topsoil which ranges from 0m to 6m. Generally, it is weathered, brown coloured and lies immediately above the deflation gravels defined mostly as chert rich gravels derived from the surrounding dolomitic terranes. The deflation gravels overlie the clay units. This unit varies in thickness up to 31.5m. Underlying the clay is the chert rich gravels with an average thickness of 2m. This gravel lies on top of the dolomite bedrock. The property itself is situated adjacent the property with history of good production over the years that are Kwaggaslaagte.

A site visit reveals that the presence of sub-rounded gravels rich in chert with boulders and small pebbles close to the surfaces and small historical diggings on the property which shows that the gravels may be continuous with depth. This number of boulders appears to decrease with depth which might suggest the presence of thin pebble clay package as observed from other properties.

In general, the (PCP) pebble clay package tends to separate the upper gravels from the lower gravel. PCP unit is uneconomic whereas both upper gravels and lower gravels are economic. It was also evident that the clay/topsoil is relatively thin and will allow not pose any difficulty for stripping during mining.

The area of great interest is in portion 9. It is comprised with a feature locally referred as a “run” trending north south. It is apparent that you have what appears to be parallel run. However, based on the experience and local knowledge, this could be interpreted as a sinkhole feature in line with a schematic model.

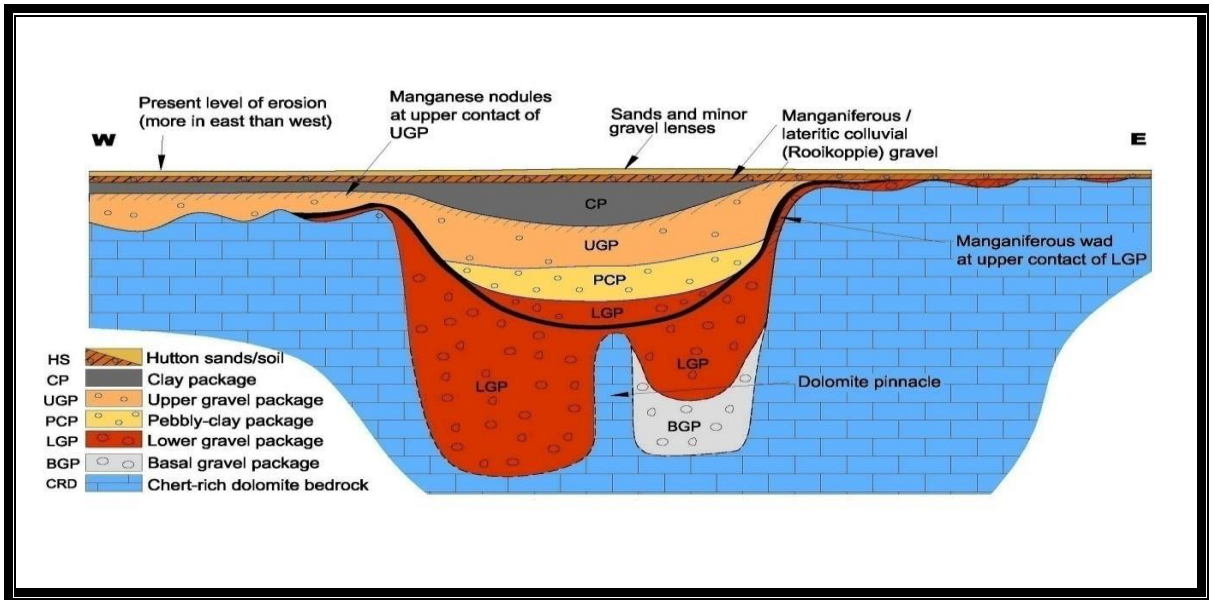

Figure 4: Schematic stratigraphic model of the Ventersdorp alluvial diamonds deposits

9.1.1.2 Climate

Ventersdorp normally receives about 490mm of rain per year, with most rainfall occurring mainly during midsummer. It receives the lowest rainfall (0mm) in June and the highest (96 mm) in January, and the average midday temperatures for Ventersdorp range from 17.30C in June to 290C in January. The region is the coldest during June when the mercury drops to 00C on average during the night.

9.1.1.3 Biodiversity

Site biodiversity

The study area is situated in the Grassland Biome (Western Highveld Sandy Grassland mixed with forb and shrub plants species) which is semi-arid area. The Grassland Biome is found primarily on the high central plateau of South Africa. The majority of plant species within grasslands are non-grassy herbs (forbs), most of which are perennial plants with large underground storage structures. Frost, fire and grazing maintain the herbaceous grass and forb layer, and ultimately prevent the establishment of tall woody plants (Tainton, 1999).

This vegetation unit occurs on slightly undulating plains dissected by prominent rocky chertridges. Species-rich grasslands forming a complex mosaic pattern dominated by many species (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006).

The site farm is associated with the Western Highveld Sandy grassland (Fig. 3a), which have sub grassland portions, shown in figure 3b. In terms of floral Conservation Important Species, there was only one protected plant species according to the Nature Conservation Ordinance 12, of 1983 and by Department of water affairs and Forestry (DWAF), namely Acacia erioloba (Mimosaceae). This implies that its removal or any form of destruction of its organs requires a permit from relevant regulators (i.e. Environmental Affairs) North West Province and DWAF. However, a total of 6 alien invasive, 2 ethnobotanical, 14 forb, 16 grass and 16 forb plants species were observed and recorded.

The habitat diversity within the large Western Highveld Sandy Grassland mixed with shrub species, dominated Kwaggaslaagte farm site was low, and as such, faunal diversity was expected to be low. In total 11 mammal, 29 bird, 2 reptile and 14 invertebrates (insect) were observed and recorded on farm site during the ecological study. In spite of this, a significant number of Conservation Importance Species may utilise the farm site during other favourable seasons. Few (if any) are likely to be resident and most Conservation Importance Species will not be dependent on the site.

9.1.1.4 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

The project area is located in the North West Province of South Africa that boosts a rich traditional homeland of the contemporary Western Sotho-Tswana including Hurutshe, Kwena, and Kgatla (Huffman 2007, Coetzee 2010). Archaeological and heritages studies in the region indicate that the area is of high pre-historic and heritage significance. It is in fact a cultural landscape where palaeontological, Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical period sites contribute the bulk of the cultural heritage of the region (also Calebrese 1996; Huffman, 2007; Murimbika, 2006; Schoeman, 2006; Meyer, 2000; van Doornum, 2008).

Several AIA/HIA studies were conducted in the general vicinity of the study area. Birkoltz, (2008), (Kusel (2007), Jaco van der Walt (2015), Dreyer (2006), Rubidge (2014), Munyayi (2007) and Pistorius (2007) the recorded sites are far from the current proposed development site. The studies confirm the occurrence of stone walled Late Iron Age sites in the North West Region including the Ventersdorp area (Kusel 2011). The reports also mention the existence of structures older than 60 years and burial sites in the Klerksdorp area (Kusel 2007, 2008, 2009). They report on the presence of Early Stone Age (ESA) artefacts at the diamond mines, while Van Schalkwyk (2008) notes that ESA and Middle Stone Age (MSA) artefacts have been unearthed in the various diamond mines of the area and are also sometimes found along river courses.

Archaeological and Heritage Site

The proposed site did not yield any confirmable archaeological sites or material. The affected landscape is heavily degraded from previous agriculture activities. There are residential, grazing land, powerlines, roads, and other associated infrastructures around the entire project area. It is assumed that the chances of recovering significant archaeological materials were seriously compromised and limited due to destructive land use patterns such as clearance and residential developments.

Buildings and Structures older than 60 years

Ga- Motlatla village is a historical settlement established in 1914 and it has some intact building older than 60 years. However, the settlement will not be affected by the proposed mining project. Twenty six (26) remains of historical house foundations were recorded on the edge of the mining area approximately 300m from the High School. The remains are in a poor state of conservation. However, they are still protected by Section 4 of the NHRA.

Burial grounds and graves

There is one formal village cemetery which was utilized as far back as 1926. The cemetery is clearly marked and protected and will not be affected by the proposed mining activities. One traditional grave was recorded at an abandoned settlement where remains of house foundations were also recorded. The burial is unknown. It is envisaged that the site may not be affected by the proposed mining activities. However, the site must be clearly marked to avoid any accidental damage by heavy mining and construction vehicles and equipment. Although the possibility of encountering previously unidentified burial sites is low on the proposed site, should such sites be identified during mining, they are still protected by applicable legislations and they should be protected.

9.1.2 Socio-Economic

9.1.2.1 Administrative Setting

The proposed Mivami project is located in the Ditsobotla Local Municipal area. Ditsobotla Local Municipality is located in the Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality in the North West Province and covers approximately 6500 km^2. The municipality is home to approximately 181 8651 people.

Ditsobotla Local Municipality consists of two main towns of Lichtenburg and Coligny and four semi-urban areas (townships) of Itsoseng, Tlhabologang, Itekeng and Boikhutso. It is also surrounded by a vast number of rural areas (villages) including commercial farming areas. The village composition of the municipality includes among others the following main residential areas:

- Bodibe;
- Matile;
- Springbokpan;
- Verdwaal;
- Bakerville;
- Ga-Motlatla; and
- Putfontein.

9.1.2.2 Population & Households Profile

The population growth of Ditsobotla Local Municipality has shown a steady average growth of 1% between 1996 and 2016. The graph below illustrates this population growth trend.

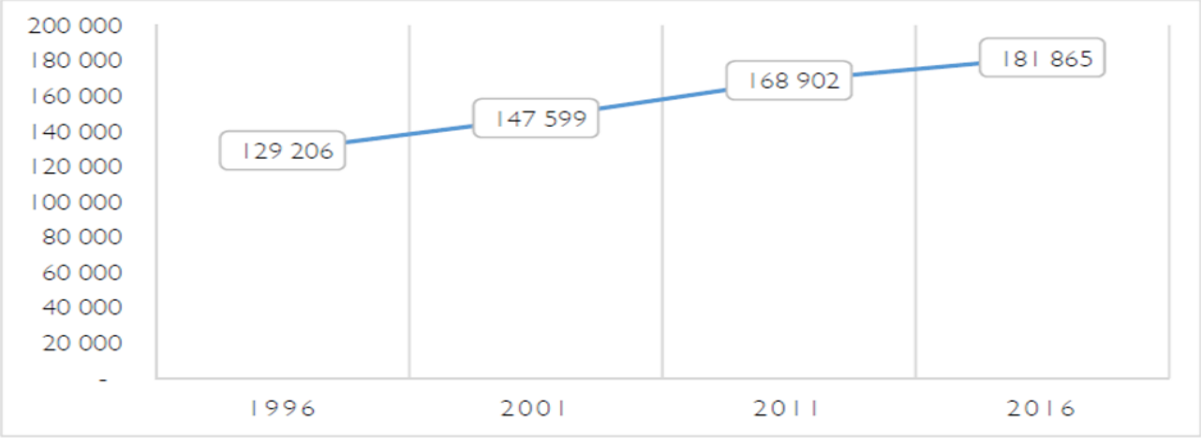

Figure 5: Population Growth Trends (Source: Ditsobotla 2020/2021 IDP)

The number of households have increased from a base of 44 5002 during 2011 to an estimated 54 5003. The average household size has declined from 3.8 to 3.4 family members during the

same period. This figure supports the upward trend movement of people migrating from farms to urban centres (Lichtenburg) in search of economic opportunities, employment and access to services.

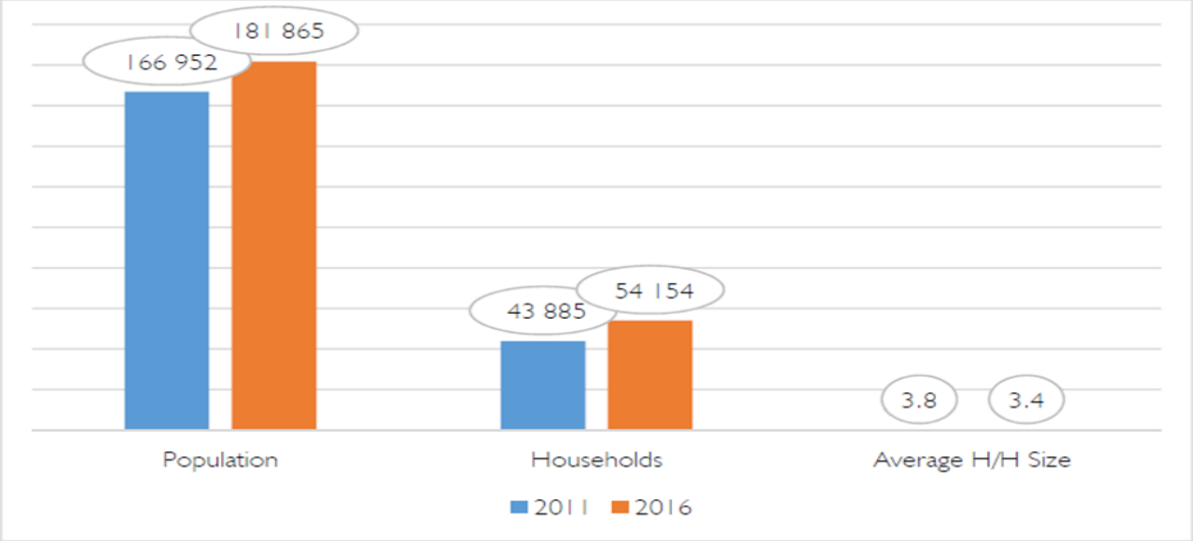

Figure 6: Population and Households Trends 2011 & 2016 (Source: Ditsobotla 2020/2021 IDP)

According to the Community Survey 2016, the gender structure in Ditsobotla is male dominated with the male/female ratio of 51:49. The male population is 93 421 compare to the female figure of 88 444 people. This figure is similar to that of the North West Province but slightly different from that of Ngaka Modiri Molema district area, which reveals a male/female ration of 49:51.

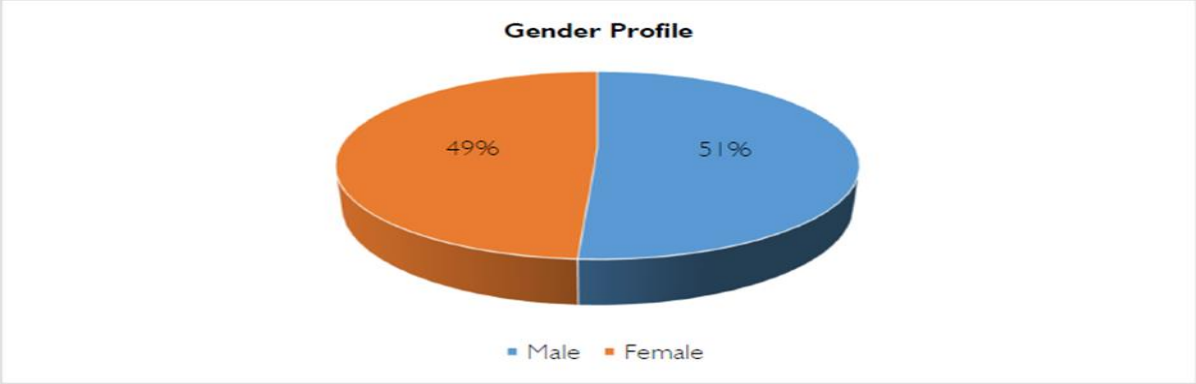

Figure 7: Gender Ration (Source: Ditsobotla 2020/2021 IDP)

9.1.2.3 Racial Profile

The population breakdown indicates a predominant presence of Black Africans (91%) followed by Whites (7%) and Coloured (2%).

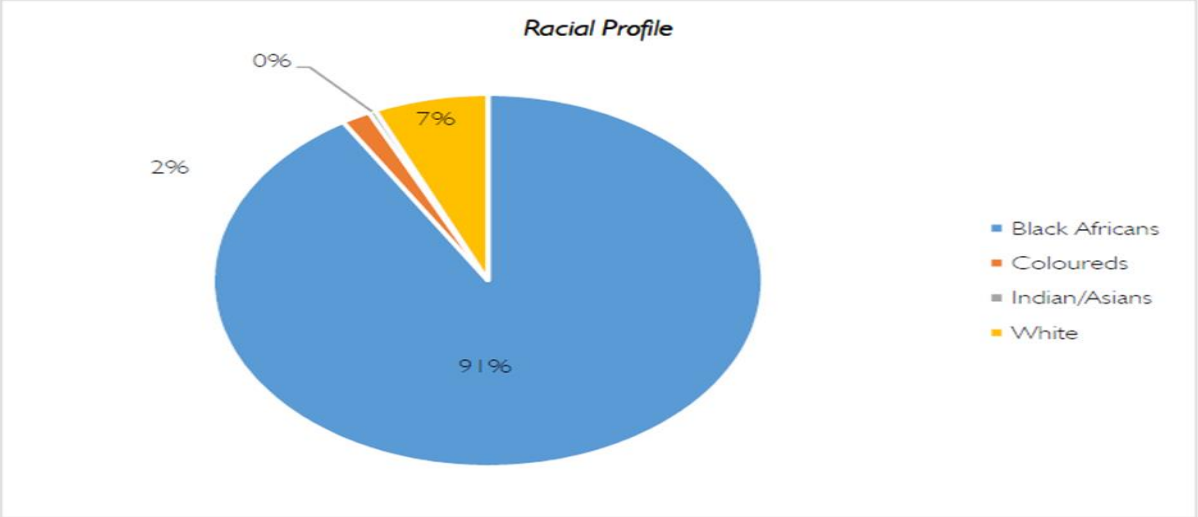

Figure 8: Racial Profile

9.1.2.4 Education

According to the Community Survey 2016, there is a significant improvement in the proportion of people with access to education in the secondary schooling category (from 50.2% to 60.7%). There is a downward trend in the category of people with primary education, which shows a decline from 28.6% to 4.2% and seems to correlate with an increase in the number of people without any schooling (from 14.7% to 21.2% during the same period). The figures also show a 2.7% decrease in the category of people with some form of higher education between the same periods.

The spatial distribution of the education figures reveals low skills and education levels mostly in the rural parts of the municipality. The highest education and skills levels are concentrated in the urban areas of Lichtenburg and Coligny. A significant proportion of the population in these areas have received tertiary education and the proportion of the population who have not received any form of schooling are relatively low in these areas. The percentages of population who have not received any form of schooling are found in most of the villages.

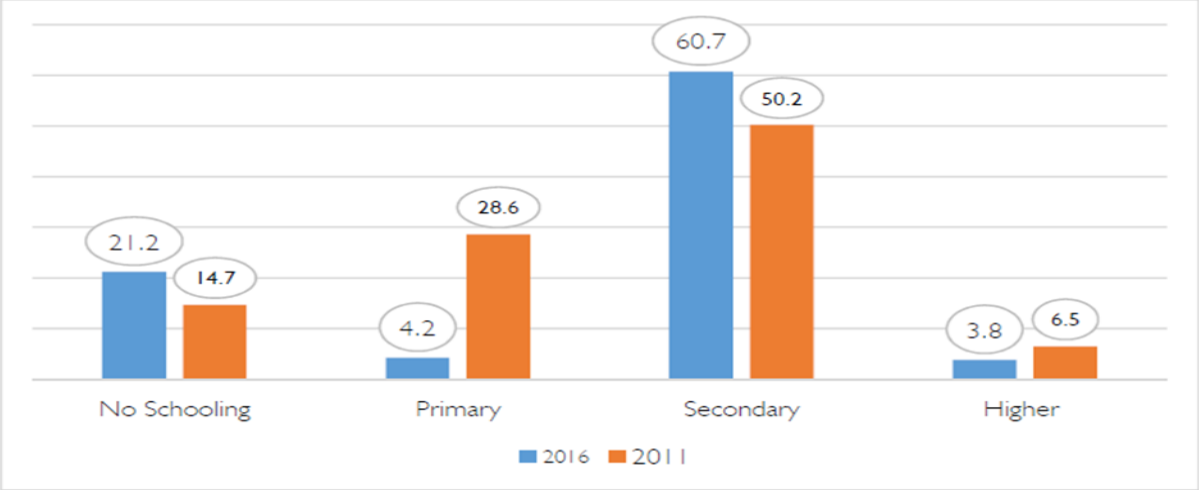

Figure 9: Educational Profile

9.1.2.5 Household Income

Approximately 13% of the households have no income. The majority of households earn in the range of R10 000 – R20 000 and R20 000 - R40 000 per annum.

9.1.2.6 Economic Profile

The GDPR of the municipality was slightly more than R5 billion during 2012. The Community Services (including Government) sector made the biggest contribution with 25% to the economy of Ditsobotla Municipality in 2012. The contribution of the Community Services has, increased from 24% in 2011, and is currently still far less than the average contributions made by this sector at the district level. This shows that although this sector is still the highest in the municipality, it is not as important when compared to the average of the district.

The second highest GDP contributing sectors in the municipality is that of the manufacturing sector (17%) followed by mining and the finance (13%) respectively. In the instance of both the manufacturing and mining sectors, they are much more than the average of the district and are not far behind that of the province. This shows the importance of both the sectors for the municipality. This probably contributes towards the strong trade sector in the municipality and the spin-offs created by the trade sector towards the finance sector. The agriculture sector contributed approximately 10% to the economy of the municipality, constituting a higher share in its economy than in the province (8%) and district with 6%.The agriculture share to the municipality's economy has however increased from the 9% contribution in 2011. The electricity and water, construction transport sectors share has remained relatively constant

over the aforementioned timeframe and are well within the average range of both the district and the provincial contributions.

Interestingly the manufacturing sector is the second highest contributor to GDP, even higher than both district and province. This shows that there is great scope for local manufacturing and further beneficiation in this area.

Ditsobotla contributes the most to the district GVA in mining (63.0%), in manufacturing (53.7%) and in agriculture (33.4%). These areas are the strength of the municipality and would be easy to further exploit. While the wholesale trade sector (21.1%) falls way behind that of Mahikeng, this is a potential area of growth for the municipality.

Available statistics indicate that Ngaka Modiri Molema District and Ditsobotla Municipality have employment rates of 62% and 72% of the economically active population being employed respectively, while 38% and 28% of the economic active population is respectively unemployed (Global Insight 2013).

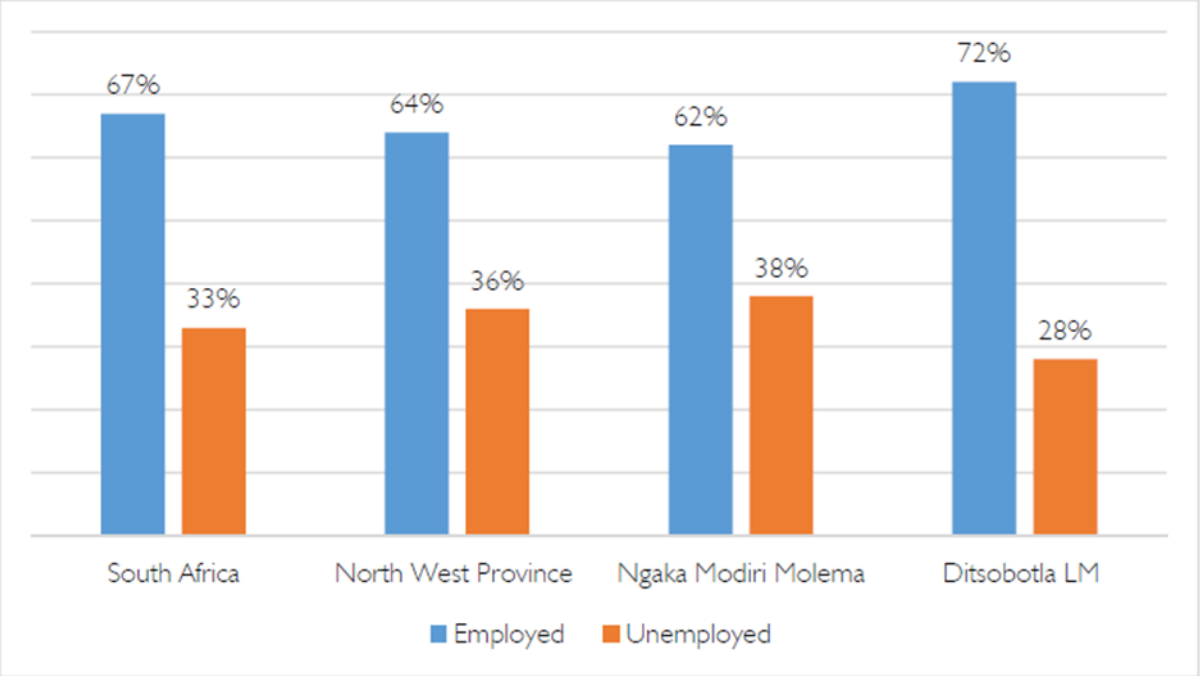

Figure 10: Employment Levels

9.1.3 Local Economic Development Projects

At the core of Local Economic Development (LED) is the need to involve local people and institutions in the development of local economies by focusing on opportunities for economic growth, employment creation, through empowerment as well as social and economic transformation. LED is most importantly about people working together to achieve sustainable economic growth that brings economic benefits and quality of life improvements for all in the local community.

Each local municipality have their own LED goals and objectives which aim to address the needs of unemployment, poverty alleviation, improved investment, and business climate in the municipal area.

Since Mivami Mine will mainly operate within the Ditsobotla Local Municipality, their objectives will guide the roll-out of LED projects for the receiving communities. The Ditsobotla Local Municipality objectives for LED are summarised below.

- To enhance rural development and agriculture;
- Decent employment through inclusive economic growth;
- An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network;
- Agricultural beneficiation and value chain development;
- Maximise and enhance benefits from strategic location; and
- Municipal's economic governance processes improve.

Mivami Mine will be guided by these objectives to promote LED within the community surrounding and in proximity to its operations. The Mivami Mine LED strategy will focus on creating enterprising opportunities for local communities that will eventually lead to the creation of sustainable livelihoods and social upliftment.

It is anticipated that Mivami Mine activities will lead to an increase in social welfare and infrastructure in the Ditsobotla Local Municipality. In close liaison with the Integrated Development Planning and LED Departments of the Ditsobotla Local Municipality, Mivami Mining will identify and invest in a number of LED projects.

9.2 Description of the current land uses.

The land uses in the proposed site consist of crop farming and cattle farming.

9.3 Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on the site.

There are powerlines that transverse the proposed site.

9.4 Environmental and current land use map.

(Show all environmental, and current land use features)

Attached as appendix 3.

10. Impacts Identified

(Provide a list of the potential impacts identified of the activities described in the initial site layout that will be undertaken, as informed by both the typical known impacts of such activities, and as informed by the consultations with affected parties together with the significance, probability and duration of the impacts

The scoping phase aims to identify the potential positive and negative biophysical, socio-economic and cultural impacts for the proposed project. Anticipated impacts that have been identified by the project team are indicated below. All impacts in terms of construction, operation and decommissioning together with their recommended mitigation measures will be and addressed in detail during the EIA/EMPr phase of the project.

- Geology;
- Topography;
- Air quality;
- Soil, land use and land capability;
- Biodiversity;
- Surface water;
- Noise;
- Climate Change;
- Hydrogeology;

- Blasting and Vibrations;
- Visual;
- Heritage;
- Socio-economic; and
- Traffic.

11. Methodology used in determining the significance of environmental impacts

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

The following methodology for determining the significance of environmental impacts will be utilised for the EIA/EMPr phase. All the identified potential impact will be assessed according to the following Impact Assessment Methodology as described below. This methodology has been utilised for the assessment of environmental impacts where the consequence (severity of impact, spatial scope of impact and duration of impact) and likelihood (frequency of activity and frequency of impact) have been considered in parallel to provide an impact rating and hence an interpretation in terms of the level of environmental management required for each impact.

The first stage of any impact assessment is the identification of potential environmental activities, aspects and impacts which may occur during the commencement and implementation of a project. This is supported by the identification of receptors and resources, which allows for an understanding of the impact pathway and an assessment of the sensitivity to change. Environmental impacts (social and biophysical) are then identified based on the potential interaction between the aspects and the receptors/resources.

The significance of the impact is then assessed by rating each variable numerically according to defined criteria as outlined in Table below. The purpose of the rating is to develop a clear understanding of influences and processes associated with each impact. The severity, spatial scope and duration of the impact together comprise the consequence of the impact and when

summed can obtain a maximum value of 15. The frequency of the activity and the frequency of the impact together comprise the likelihood of the impact occurring and can obtain a maximum value of 10. The values for likelihood and consequence of the impact are then read off a significance rating matrix table as shown in Table below. This matrix thus provides a rating on a scale of 1 to 150 (low, medium low, medium high or high) based on the consequence and likelihood of an environmental impact occurring.

Details of the impact assessment methodology used to determine the significance of physical, socio-economic and heritage impacts are provided below. The significance rating process follows the established impact/risk assessment formula:

Significance = Consequence x Probability

Where

Consequence = Severity + Spatial Scale + Duration

And

Probability = Likelihood of an impact occurring

Table 5: Criteria for Assessing Significance of Impacts

Criteria	**Description**
Severity (S)	The severity of an impact on the receiving environment: • No Impact- (Weight value- 0) • Low – Natural and/or cultural processes continue in a modified way and is reversible (weight value – 1) • Medium – Natural and/or cultural processes stop and is partially

Criteria	Description
	reversible (weight value – 2) • High – Natural and/or cultural processes disturbed to an irreversible state (weight value – 3) • Low- Low potential that impact might be reversed (weight value- 4) • Impact cannot be reversed (weight value- 5)
Spatial (S)	Refers to the physical or geographical size that is affected by the impact. It can be categorised into the following ranges: • Onsite – within specific site boundary (weight value – 1) • Project area specific – within the prospecting area boundary (weight value – 2) • Local area - within 5 km of the mine boundary (weight value – 3) • Regional –Municipal boundary (weight value- 4)
Duration (D)	Time span associated with impact: • Immediate – 1 Year or less (weight value – 1) • Short term – 1-5 Years (weight value –2) • Medium term – Longer than 5 Years (weight value – 3) • Long term- life of the activity/ operation (weight value-4) • Permanent (weight value- 5)
Probability (P)	The likelihood of an impact occurring: • Unlikely – chance of the potential impact occurring (weight value – 1) • Possible –chance of the potential impact occurring (weight value –

Criteria	Description
	2) • Likely - chance of the potential impact occurring (weight value – 3) • High probability - chance of the potential impact occurring (weight value- 4) • Definite - chance of the potential impact occurring (weight value- 5)
Impact Significance/Consequence	Adding the extent, duration and intensity together provides the significance of the impact (High, Medium, or Low). **Severity + Spatial + Duration + Frequency of Impact = High/Medium/Low Impact**

Table 6: Probability Consequence Matrix

Significance														
Consequence (Severity + Spatial + Duration)														
Likelihood	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
	2	**4**	**6**	**8**	**10**	**12**	**14**	**16**	**18**	**20**	**22**	**24**	**26**	**28**	**30**
	3	**6**	**9**	**12**	**15**	**18**	**21**	**24**	**27**	**30**	**33**	**36**	**39**	**42**	**45**
	4	**8**	**12**	**16**	**20**	**24**	**28**	**32**	**36**	**40**	**44**	**48**	**52**	**56**	**60**
	5	**10**	**15**	**20**	**25**	**30**	**35**	**40**	**45**	**50**	**55**	**60**	**65**	**70**	**75**
	6	**12**	**18**	**24**	**30**	**36**	**42**	**48**	**54**	**60**	**66**	**72**	**78**	**84**	**90**
	7	**14**	**21**	**28**	**35**	**42**	**49**	**56**	**63**	**70**	**77**	**84**	**91**	**98**	**105**

	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120
	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150

Table 7: Significance Threshold Limits

Significance Points	Environmental Significance	Description
76- 150	High (H)	A very serious impact which, if negative, may be sufficient by itself to prevent implementation of the project. The impact may result in permanent change. Very often these impacts are immitigable and usually result in very severe effects, or very beneficial effects.
40- 75	Medium High (MH)	A serious impact, if not mitigated, may prevent the implementation of the project (if it is a negative impact). These impacts would be considered by society as constituting a major and usually a long-term change to the (natural &/or social) environment and result in severe effects or beneficial effects.
26- 39	Medium Low (ML)	An important impact which requires mitigation. The impact is insufficient by itself to prevent the implementation of the project but which in conjunction with other impacts may prevent its implementation. These impacts will usually result in either a positive or negative medium to long-term effect on the social and/or natural environment.
1- 25	Low (L)	An acceptable impact for which mitigation is desirable but not essential. The impact by itself is insufficient even in combination with other low impacts to prevent the development being approved. These impacts will result in

Significance Points	Environmental Significance	Description
		either positive or negative medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment.

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

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

A detailed assessment of the positive and negative impacts associated with the project will be developed and included in the EIA/ EMPr Report.

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

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

It is anticipated that the management measures associated with the activities will be adequate to manage the impacts association with the proposed project. This will be further assessed during the EIA/EMPr phase. Detailed mitigation and management measures of the positive and negative impacts associated with the project will be developed and included in the EIA/ EMPr Report.

14. The outcome of the site selection Matrix. Final Site Layout Plan

(Provide a final site layout plan as informed by the process of consultation with interested and affected parties)

The location of the proposed project is constrained by the location of the mineral resource, and proven reserve. As such, no property alternatives were viable to be considered for this project. For this reason, no site selection assessment was undertaken. The specialist scoping assessment that has been conducted for the project shows that there are no fatal flaws associated with the project location. However, should sensitive environments such as heritage resources, be affected by the project layout, the site layout plan will be revised. This will be confirmed during the detailed specialist assessment in the EIA/EMPr phase of the project.

15. Motivation where no alternative sites were considered.

Alternatives relating to site layout, infrastructure and operation activities were considered. The location of the proposed project is constrained to the location of the mineral resource, and proven reserve. Due to the fact that the location of the mining operation is determined by the viability of the mineral reserve, there is no alternative location. The proposed mining right area is targeted as it is known for diamond and Manganese Ore deposits. The proposed mining area is therefore regarded as the preferred site and alternative site have not been considered.

16. Statement motivating the preferred site.

(Provide a statement motivation the final site layout that is proposed)

The location of the proposed project is constrained by the location of the mineral resource, and proven reserve. As such, no property alternatives were viable to be considered for this project. For this reason, no site selection assessment was undertaken.

17. Plan of study for the Environmental Impact Assessment process

17.1 Description of alternatives to be considered including the option of not going ahead with the activity.

According to the MPRDA and NEMA regulations, feasible alternatives need to be considered and assessed during the Scoping and Impact Assessment Phase of the project. During the Scoping Phase, based on professional judgement of the EAP, the engineering designs, specialist inputs, and I&AP comments, alternatives have been considered.

The alternatives identified must serve to achieve the triple bottom-line of sustainability i.e. they must meet the social, economic and ecological needs of the public. The alternatives must also aim to address the key significant impacts of the proposed project by maximizing benefits and avoiding or minimizing the negative impacts. The primary objective must be to avoid all negative impacts, rather than to minimise them. The "feasibility" and "reasonability" of and the need for alternatives must be determined by considering, inter alia:

- The general purpose and requirements of the activity;
- Need and desirability;
- Opportunity costs;
- The need to avoid negative impact altogether;
- The need to minimise unavoidable negative impacts;
- The need to maximise benefits, and
- The need for equitable distributional consequence.

A comparative assessment, in fulfilment with the above listed criteria, of all alternatives identified will be undertaken as part of the Impact Assessment Phase.

17.2 Description of the aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental impact assessment process

(The EAP must undertake to assess the aspects affected by each individual mining activity whether listed or not, including activities such as blasting, Loading, hauling and transport, and mining activities such as Excavations, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc…etc…etc.).

The following key infrastructure will form part of the proposed project as the infrastructure footprints (and associated infrastructure footprints) and surrounding areas will need to be assessed by specialists during the scoping and EIA phases of the project:

- One opencast block to be mined for a period of 14 years by using the truck and shovel opencast method of mining;
- Access Roads which will be constructed;
- Waste dump sites;
- Ablution Facilities;
- Buildings including workshops, change house-lamp room, offices, stores, contractors' laydown area and parking);
- A pollution control dam and trenches;
- Stormwater management infrastructure;
- Wastewater facilities; and
- Processing plant.

17.3 Description of aspects to be assessed by specialists

The following specialist studies based on mentioned aspects will be assessed further during the EIA phase investigation to be undertaken:

- Soil, Land Capability and Land Use;
- Surface Water;
- Geohydrology;
- Heritage Impact assssment;

- Socio-Economic Impacts;
- Air Quality;
- Closure and rehabilitation;
- Noise;
- Biodiversity Study;
- Visual Impacts;
- Traffic Impacts; and
- Blasting and Vibration.

In addition, the following will continue during the EIA phase:

- Public participation and consultation;
- Environmental Management Programme;
- Comparative alternatives assessment;
- Amend site layout designs and Mining Works Programme, if required**.**

All specialists will assess the impact (including cumulative) of each proposed activity/aspect in relation to the construction, operational, closure and decommissioning phases and develop appropriate mitigation measures that can be implemented to reduce or eliminate the potential impacts identified. The specialists will make use of the impact assessment methodology described in this report and will ensure that the specialist studies reports comply with the requirements of Appendix 6 of the NEMA.

17.4 Proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects including the proposed method of assessing alternatives

Refer to Section 11 above which provides a description of the methodology to be used in the assessment of environmental impacts.

17.5 The proposed method of assessing duration significance

Refer to Section 11 above which provides a description of the methodology to be used in the assessment of environmental impacts.

17.6 The stages at which the competent authority will be consulted

No additional authority meetings are scheduled during the scoping phase unless required by the DMR. The purpose of the authority meeting would be to explain the project in detail to authorities and clarify the process going forward. Other stakeholders that will be included are the District and Local Municipalities, Ward Councillors, and others identified during the Scoping Phase.

The consultation process to be followed with the DMR as part of the review and decision making stages include:

- Scoping review and decision making stage (Draft and Final);
- Environmental impact assessment review and decision making stage (draft and final); and
- The environmental authorisation decision making and appeal process stage.

The CA will be consulted throughout the application process via email, phone calls and potential meetings during the following phases of the process:

- Final Scoping Phase;
- Draft EIA/EMPr Phase; and
- Final EIA/EMPr Phase.

17.7 Particulars of the public participation process with regard to the Impact Assessment process that will be conducted

The Public Participation Process will be ongoing throughout the project phases. The stakeholder engagement proposed for the Impact Assessment Phase is presented below.

17.7.1 Steps to be taken to notify interested and affected parties.

(These steps must include the steps that will be taken to ensure consultation with the affected parties identified in (h) (ii) herein).

Stakeholders will be informed once the competent authority (DMR) have accepted the Scoping Report and given permission for the commencement of the impact assessment phase of the

process. Stakeholder engagement during the Impact Assessment will focus on providing information and opportunity for public comment on the findings of the specialist studies and the findings and recommendations, impact assessment and management programme. The draft findings will be presented in the Draft EIA / EMPr Report to be commented on by the public.

The availability of the Draft EIA/ EMPr Report public comment will be announced in the same newspaper as for project announcement. Registered I&AP's will be informed through notification letters distributed by email in advance of the report being made available. Stakeholders will be invited to a public meeting where the contents of the Draft EIA/EMPr will be presented and stakeholders will have the opportunity to comment. Stakeholders will be invited to comment on the Draft EIA/EMPr Report in any of the following ways:

- By raising comments during meetings where the content of the Draft EIA/EMPr Report will be presented;
- By completing comments forms available with the report at public places, and by submitting additional written comments, by email or fax, or by telephone, to the stakeholder engagement office; and
- The draft EIA/EMPr Report will be available for comment for a period of 30 days at public places in the project area as per the announcement and scoping phase, sent to everyone who requests a copy, and can also request from Kimopax office.

All comments and issues raised during the comment period will be added to the CRR that will accompany the Final EIA/EMPr Report that will be submitted to the DMR for decision making.

17.7.2 Details of the engagement process to be followed.

(Describe the process to be undertaken to consult interested and affected parties including public meetings and one on one consultation. NB the affected parties must be specifically consulted regardless of whether or not they attended public meetings and records of such consultation will be required in the EIA at a later stage).

Registered stakeholders will be advised in writing (mail, email, and fax) of the authority decision on the EIA / EMPr. The notification will include details on the procedure to appeal the decision relating to each authorisation. Notification to registered stakeholders will summarise

the authorities' decision and provide information according to legal requirements on how to lodge an appeal should they so wish.

17.7.3 Description of the information to be provided to Interested and Affected Parties.

(Information to be provided must include the initial site plan and sufficient detail of the intended operation and the typical impacts of each activity, to enable them to assess what impact the activities will have on them or on the use of their land).

Interested and/or affected parties will be provided with the Background Information Document that details the project description and background. The meeting will be held to announce the project and give the interested and/or affected parties opportunity to raise their concerns and comment on the proposed project. The interested and/or affected parties will assist with identifying the potential impacts and potential mitigation measures that the project will have in the environment and socio-economic impacts. Site notices was placed in the local newspaper announcing the project. The specialist report will be provided/ made available to the registered interested and/or affected parties upon request.

17.8 Description of the tasks that will be undertaken during the environmental impact assessment process

The following activities will take place as part of the planned environmental authorisation process going forward:

- Develop the Final Scoping Report once comments and feedback have been received from stakeholders and authorities;
- Develop the Impact Assessment: The assessment will be conducted according to Kimopax Impact Assessment methodology as provided in the report;
- Develop an EMPr: The EMPr will be compiled to mitigate the impacts identified in the impact assessment;
- Develop of specialist recommendations: Findings from the specialist studies will be summarised in the EIA/EMPr Report;
- Provide stakeholder feedback on the assessment phase of this report;

- Submit the draft EIA/EMPr for stakeholder and authority review: The Final EIA/EMPr will be submitted to the relevant authorities following the incorporation of stakeholder comments; and
- Communicate the decision on the application for the MRA and EA/WML to registered stakeholders.

17.9 Measures to avoid, reverse, mitigate, or manage identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

Detailed mitigation and management measures of the positive and negative impacts associated with the project will be developed and included in the EIA/ EMPr Report.

17.10 Other Information required by the competent Authority

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

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

(Provide the results of Investigation, assessment, and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting on any directly affected person including the landowner, lawful occupier, or, where applicable, potential beneficiaries of any land restitution claim, attach the investigation report as Appendix 2.19.1 and confirm that the applicable mitigation is reflected in 2.5.3; 2.11.6.and 2.12.herein).

The impact on the socio-economic conditions will be dependent on the results of the Social Impact Assessment. Full details will be made available during the EIA phase after the specialist studies have been conducted and consultation with the community, stakeholders and other I&APs has been concluded.

The proposed Mine will provide employment opportunities, skills development, social development programmes, community upliftment and economic injection to the local area.

Furthermore, negative impacts including visual, traffic, service delivery, land use changes and security and safety will be assessed and discussed during the EIA phase.

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

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

Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment has been conducted for the project. The results of the detailed assessment will be made available in the EIA phase.

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

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

Section 24(4)(b)(i) of the NEMA (as amended), provides that an investigation must be undertaken of the potential consequences or impacts of the alternatives to the activity on the environment and assessment of the significance of those potential consequences or impacts, including the option of not implementing the activity. Alternatives have been discussed in this draft Scoping Report and will be addressed in detail during the EIA phase once the specialist assessments and comments from I&APs, stakeholders and the competent authorities have been received.

17. Assumptions and Limitations

In accordance with the purpose of scoping, this report does not include detailed specialist investigations on the receiving environment, which will only form part of the EIA phase. The project area environment was assessed through site visits, desktop screening, incorporating existing information from previous studies and input received from authorities and I&APs to date. A refinement of all maps will also be undertaken in the EIA phase, if necessary.

18. Undertaking regarding Correctness of Information

I, Lufuno Nengwani herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the comments and inputs from stakeholders and Interested and Affected parties has been correctly recorded in the report.

Signature of the EAP DATE:

19. Undertaking regarding level of Agreement

I, Lufuno Nengwani, herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the level of agreement with interested and Affected Parties and stakeholders has been correctly recorded and reported herein.

Signature of the EAP DATE:

-END-

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