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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT FOR:

THE PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR A PROSPECTING RIGHT OF DIAMOND ALLUVIAL (DA), DIAMONDS GENERAL (D) & DIAMONDS IN KIMBERLITE PROSPECTING RIGHT, COMBINED WITH A WASTE LICENCE APPLICATION, NEAR POSTMASBURG ON A PORTION OF THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PLAAS 467, REGISTRATION DIVISION: HAY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE.

NAME OF APPLICANT	**KIMSWA MINING (PTY) LTD**
PREPARED BY	**Milnex 189 CC**
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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.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

(1) The environmental impact assessment process must be undertaken in line with the approved plan of study for environmental impact assessment.
(2) The environmental impacts, mitigation and closure outcomes as well as the residual risks of the proposed activity must be set out in the environmental impact assessment report.

OBJECTIVE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

2. The objective of the environmental impact assessment process is to, through a consultative process-
(a) determine the policy and legislative context within which the activity is located and document how the proposed activity complies with and responds to the policy and legislative context;
(b) describe 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 the location of the development footprint within the preferred site based on an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified development footprint alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, heritage and cultural aspects of the environment;
(d) determine the--
(i) nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts occurring to inform identified preferred alternatives; and
(ii) degree to which these impacts-
(aa) can be reversed;
(bb) may cause irreplaceable loss of resources, and
(cc) can be avoided, managed or mitigated;
(e) identify the most ideal location for the activity within the preferred site based on the lowest level of environmental sensitivity identified during the assessment;
(f) identify, assess, and rank the impacts the activity will impose on the preferred location through the life of the activity;
(g) identify suitable measures to avoid, manage or mitigate identified impacts; and
(h) identify residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT AND CONTENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORTS

3. Contact Person and correspondence address

A. Details of:

i) The EAP who prepared the report

ii) Expertise of the EAP

Name of Practitioner	Qualifications	Contact details
Ms. Percy Sehaole Pr.Sci.Nat	Master's Degree in Environmental Science (refer to **Appendix 1**)	Tel No.: (018) 011 1925 Fax No. : (053) 963 2009 e-mail address: percy@milnex-sa.co.za
Danie Labuschagne	Master's Degree in Environmental Management and Geography (refer to **Appendix 1**)	Tel No.: (018) 011 1925 Fax No. : (053) 963 2009 e-mail address: danie@milnex-sa.co.za
Lizanne Esterhuizen	Honours Degree in Environmental Science (refer to **Appendix 1**)	Tel No.: (018) 011 1925 Fax No. : (053) 963 2009 e-mail address: lizanne@milnex-sa.co.za

Summary of the EAP's past experience. (Attach the EAP's curriculum vitae as **Appendix 2**)

Milnex CC was contracted by **Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd** as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the Scoping and EIA process for a Prospecting Right of Diamond Alluvial (DA), Diamonds General (D) & Diamonds in Kimberlite combined with a Waste Licence Application on a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Plaas 467, Registration Division: Hay, Northern Cape Province.

Milnex CC is a specialist environmental consultancy with extensive experience in the mining industry which provides a holistic environmental management service, including environmental assessment and planning to ensure compliance with relevant environmental legislation. Milnex CC benefits from the pooled resources, diverse skills and experience in the environmental and mining field held by its team that has been actively involved in undertaking environmental studies for a wide variety of mining related projects throughout South Africa. The Milnex CC team has considerable experience in environmental impact assessment and environmental management, especially in the mining industry.

Danie Labuschagne, Percy Sehaole & Lizanne Esterhuizen have experience consulting in the environmental field. Their key focus is on environmental assessment, advice and management and ensuring compliance to legislation and guidelines. They are currently involved in undertaking EIAs for several projects across the country (refer to **Appendix 2** for CV)

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Farm Name:	**A portion of the remaining extent of farm 467**
Application area (Ha)	734.4887 hectares
Magisterial district:	Siyanda District Municipality.
Distance and direction from nearest town	The property is located approximately 31km East of Postmasburg in the Northern Cape Province.
21 digit Surveyor General Code for each farm portion	C03100000000046700000
Minerals applied for	Diamonds Alluvial (DA) Diamonds General (D) Diamonds in Kimberlite

iii. Farms Co-ordinates:

Farms		Longitude	Latitude
A portion of the remaining extent of farm 467	0	23° 24' 7,640"" E	28° 20' 18,770"" S
	1	23° 24' 29,285"" E	28° 20' 29,469"" S
	2	23° 24' 52,622"" E	28° 20' 40,672"" S
	3	23° 24' 56,273"" E	28° 20' 42,587"" S
	4	23° 24' 56,978"" E	28° 20' 42,836"" S
	5	23° 24' 56,273"" E	28° 20' 43,948"" S
	6	23° 24' 58,717"" E	28° 20' 45,158"" S
	7	23° 24' 59,430"" E	28° 20' 44,038"" S
	8	23° 25' 55,569"" E	28° 21' 11,783"" S
	9	23° 25' 19,775"" E	28° 22' 7,452"" S
	10	23° 24' 16,371"" E	28° 21' 49,255"" S
	11	23° 23' 35,825"" E	28° 21' 37,609"" S

C. LOCALITY MAP

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

A Locality map is attached in **Appendix 3** and on figure 1 below.

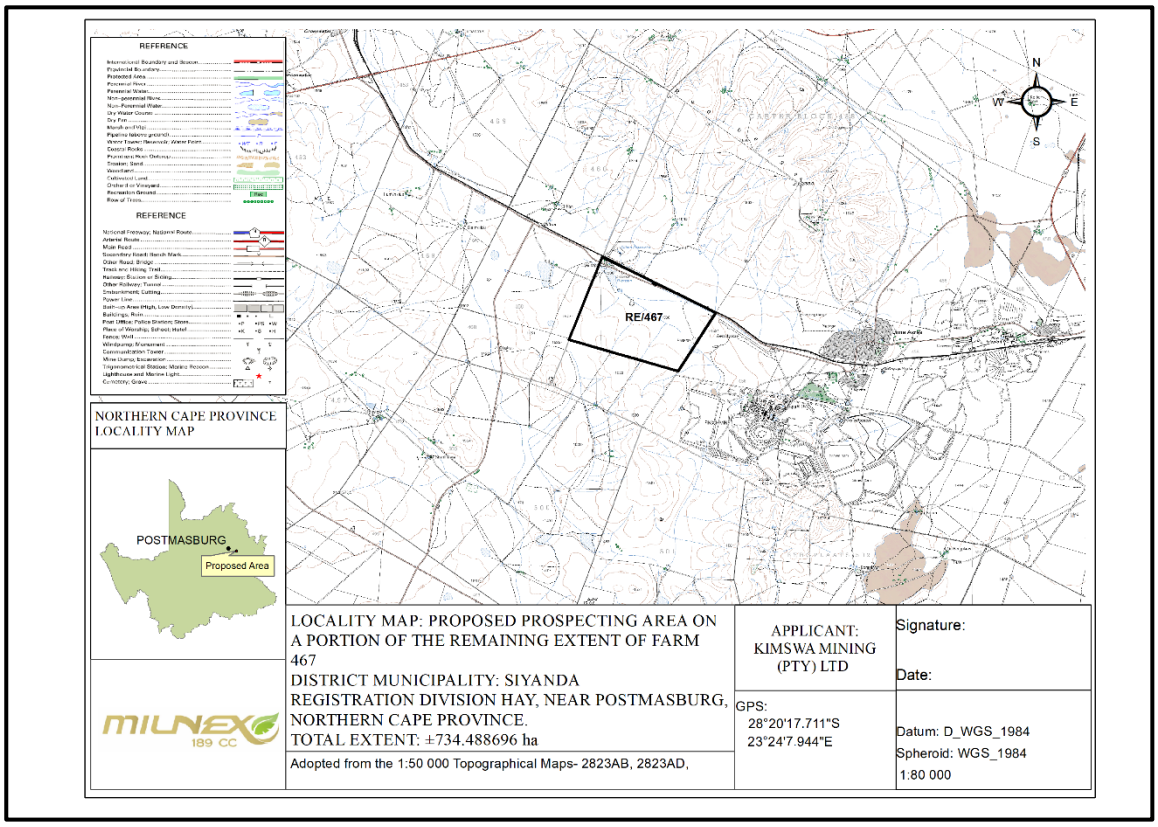

Figure 1: Locality Map

Refer to Site Plan included within **Appendix 4**.

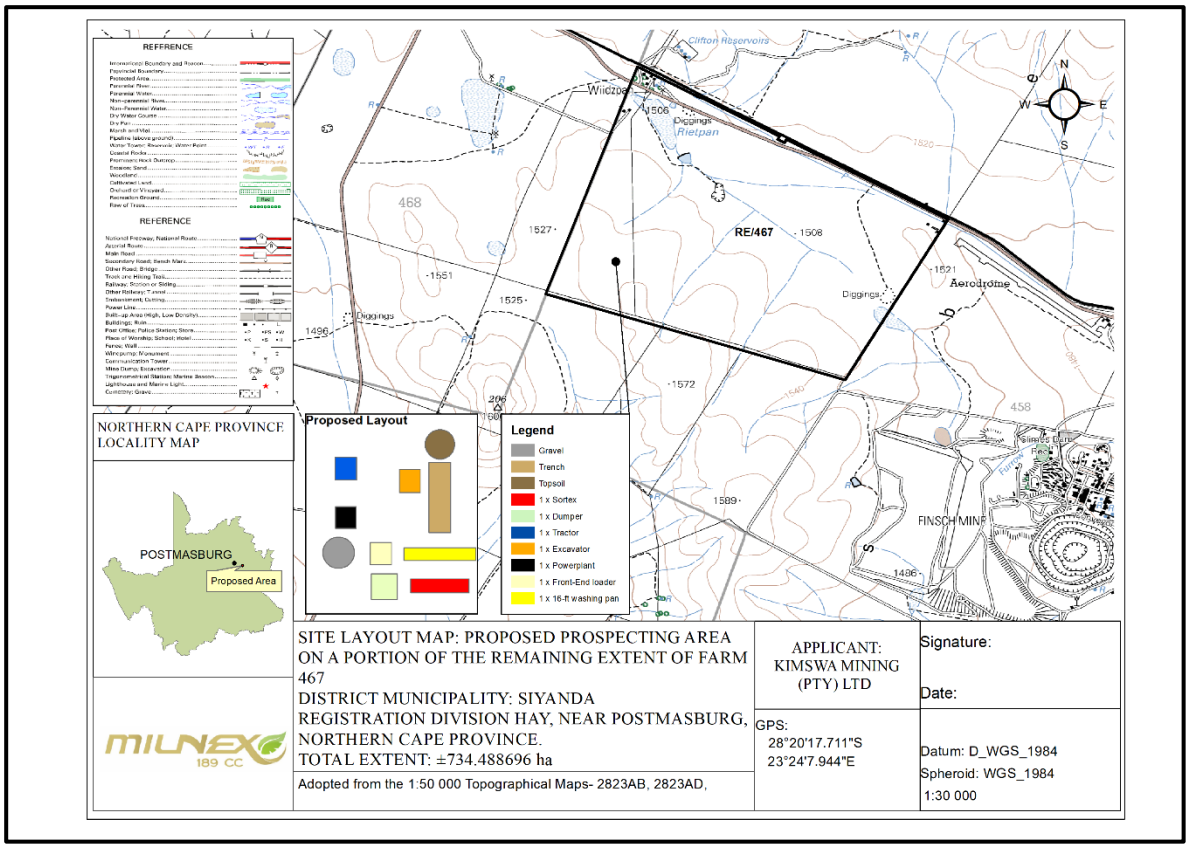

Figure 2: Site Plan

D. DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED OVERALL ACTIVITY.

i) LISTED AND SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES

Description of the overall activity. (Indicate Mining Right, Mining Permit, Prospecting right, Bulk Sampling, Production Right, Exploration Right, Reconnaissance permit, Technical co-operation permit, Additional listed activity)	1. **Listing Notice GNR 325, Activity 15:**"The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more, of indigenous vegetation." **2. Listing Notice GNR 325, Activity 19**: "The removal and disposal of minerals contemplated in terms of section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including— (a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to prospecting of a mineral resource [,] ; or (b) [including activities for which an exemption has been issued in terms of section 106 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)] the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening or washing; **3. Listing Notice GNR 327, Activity 20:** "Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a prospecting right in terms of section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including— (a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to prospecting of a mineral resource[,] ; or [including activities for which an exemption has been issued in terms of section 106 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)] (b) the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening or washing; – Prospecting right with bulk samples for the mining of **Diamond Alluvial (DA), Diamonds General (D) & Diamonds in Kimberlite** including associated infrastructure, structure and earthworks. **NEM:WA 59 of 2008** **Residue stockpiles or residue deposits** **Category A: (15)** The establishment or reclamation of a residue stockpile or residue deposit resulting from activities which require a prospecting right or mining permit, in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).

NAME OF ACTIVITY **(E.g. For prospecting -** drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route **etc…etc…etc** **E.g. for mining**,- excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc…etc…etc.)	**Aerial extent of the Activity** **Ha or m²**	**LISTED ACTIVITY** (Mark with an **X** where applicable or affected).	**APPLICABLE LISTING NOTICE** ***(GNR 324, GNR 325 or GNR 326)***	**WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION** (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act) **(Mark with an X)**
Prospecting: **<u>BULK SAMPLING:</u>** 734.4887 Ha – 3m x 2m x 4m (100 pits), 30m x 20m x 2.5m (26 trenches) **Listing Notice GNR 325, Activity 19**: "The removal and disposal of minerals contemplated in terms of section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including— (a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to prospecting of a mineral resource [,]; or (b) [including activities for which an exemption has been issued in terms of section 106 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)] the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening or washing	734.4887 Ha Total hectares to be disturbed	X	Listing Notice GNR 325, Activity 19:	-
Clearance of indigenous vegetation: **<u>BULK SAMPLING:</u>** 734.4887 Ha – 3m x 2m x 4m (100 pits), 30m x 20m x 2.5m (26 trenches) **Listing Notice GNR 325, Activity 15:**	734.4887 Ha Total hectares to be disturbed Concurrent backfilling will take place in order to rehabilitate.	X	Listing Notice GNR 325, Activity 15	-

"The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more, of indigenous vegetation." – Random indigenous vegetation clearance of over a 734.4887 hectares area.				
Prospecting Right: **<u>BULK SAMPLING:</u>** 734.4887 Ha – 3m x 2m x 4m (100 pits), 30m x 20m x 2.5m (26 trenches) **1 x 16 feet washing pan** with 102 960 tons to be washed, conveyors, screens, etc. **Listing Notice GNR 325, Activity 20:** "Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a prospecting right in terms of section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including— (a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to prospecting of a mineral resource; or [including activities for which an exemption has been issued in terms of section 106 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)] (b) the primary processing of a petroleum resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating or water removal	734.4887 Ha Total hectares to be disturbed	X	Listing Notice GNR 325, Activity 20:	
Residue stockpiles or residue deposits: The establishment or reclamation of a residue stockpile or residue deposit resulting from activities which require a prospecting right or mining permit, in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).			**NEM:WA 59 of 2008** **Category A:** (15)	

ii) DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES AND INFRASTRUCTURE RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT

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

Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd has embarked on a process for applying for a prospecting right for the prospecting of Diamonds (Alluvial, General & in Kimberlite) near Postmasburg on a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Plaas 467, Registration Division: Hay, Northern Cape Province is preferred due to the sites mineral resources. **Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd** requires a prospecting right in terms of NEMA and the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act to mine diamonds alluvial within the Kgatelopele Local Municipality, Northern Cape Province (refer to a locality map attached in **Appendix 3**).

DESCRIPTION OF PLANNED NON-INVASIVE ACTIVITIES:
(These activities do not disturb the land where prospecting will take place e.g. aerial photography, desktop studies, aeromagnetic surveys, etc)

PHASE 1: Site Visit (Month 0-2)
A trial pit / test pit or inspection pit investigation is a highly effective way of obtaining data on the sub surface soil and rock conditions which underlie a prospecting sight. It allows for the various soils and rock types to be locked, the soil to be sampled and a preliminary assessment to be made.

Pits shall be dug, locked, sampled and backfilled.
To dig the pits, the applicant shall make use of the systems of Dr Deon Tobias Vermaakt, the appointed project geologist.

The applicant shall at the end of the pitting process have locked the pits with the following information:

- A description of the soil and rock types from ground level to the base of the pits;
- Record of rock head depth and refusal depth, a list of where the samples will be taken, a record of where ground water seepage will be recorded;
- A general note of the geology and conditions in the vicinity of the test pits
- Pitting will be done within the period of 24 months once the prospecting right has been granted.

It is planned that **100 pits** will be dug (it may be less depending on the results) at an extent of **3m (length) x 2m (breath) x 4m (depth).**

- **(100 pits / 24 months) x 12 months = 49.99 pits dug per year**
- **Total area to be disturbed per year = 49.99 pits x (3 m x 2 m) / 10 000 = 0.0299 Ha disturbed per year**

- **Total area disturbed for 24 months = 100 pits x (3 m x 2 m) / 10 000 = 0.06 Ha disturbed for 24 months**

Phase 2: Trenches

The plant/ bulk sampling technique shall be that of a typical South African alluvial diamond mining operation. The method is a strip mining process with oversize material and tailings

recovered from the plant will be used as backfill material prior to final rehabilitation. Gravels are excavated, loaded and transported to the treatment facility using dump trucks.

The bulk sampling operation will be conducted using a fleet of conventional open pit mining equipment compromising of dump trucks supported by appropriate excavators and front-end-loaders. All equipment is planned to be diesel driven.

Before excavation commences vegetation shall be cleared from the proposed bulk sampling block. These shall be done as per environmental regulations. Top soil will then be removed and stored separately for later used for rehabilitation.

The bulk samples will be made in the form of box cuts whereby the dimensions of these individual box cuts on average are to be **30m wide x 20m long x 5m deep.**

Gravel will be removed by excavators and will be loaded directly into dump trucks. Ore will be hauled to the screening plant. The material will be screened where after the screened material will be moved to the processing plant where the gravel will be processed. Concentrate will be moved to the sorting plant were the concentrate will be sorted. It is estimated that the bulk sampling shall take approximately **24 months consisting of about 26 trenches** to be excavated.

- **Total area to be disturbed for 24 months = 26 trenches x (30 m x 20 m) / 10 000 = 1.56 Ha disturbed per 24 months**
- **0.78 Ha disturbed per year**

Rehabilitation:

Since 100 pits & 26 Trenches are anticipated to be made over the period of 48 Months, concurrent rehabilitation need to take place. It should be noted that 0.78ha would be disturbed at any given time.

Phase 3: Consolidation and interpretation of results data

The prospecting activities will be conducted to determine an inferred diamond resource and an indicated diamond resource. An inferred diamond resource has a lower level of confidence then that applying to an indicated diamond resource. The inferred resource indication shall be where the geological and or grade continuity could not be confidently interpreted. It cannot be assumed that an inferred resource will necessarily be upgraded to an indicated resource. Such a resource is normally also not sufficient to enable an evaluation of economic viability.

To obtain an indicated resource the confidence level of information obtained from the prospecting will have to be sufficient for the information to be applied to mine design, mine planning to enable an evaluation of economic viability.

The project geologist, Dr Deon Tobias Vermaakt, shall monitor the program and consolidate and process the data and amend the program depending on the results received after each phase of prospecting. The DMR shall be updated of any amendments made. This shall be a continuous process throughout the prospecting work program.

Each physical phase of prospecting shall be followed by desktop studies involving interpretation and modeling of all data gathered. These studies will determine the manner in which the work programme is to be proceeded with in terms of the activity, quantity, resources, expenditure and duration.

A GIS data base will be constructed capturing all the exploration data. All data shall be consolidated and processed to determine the diamond bearing resource on the property.

Water uses:

Water uses under section 21 a-k of the NWA may be triggered, thus a Water Use Licence Application (WULA) will needed in cases there will be encroachment on any watercourses. When needed WULA will be lodged with the department of Water & Sanitation (DWS).

Table 1: Water Use Pan Size specifications for Alluvial Diamond Mining (DWS NC & FS, 2001).

Pan size	Water/hour (m^3)	Water/day(m^3)	Gravel/hour (tons)	Gravel/day (ton)
16	17	170	60	600

Since 1 x 16 feet washing pans will be used, the amount of water for the pans will be 17 000 L/hour from which 30% is re-used.

Ablution

Chemical toilets shall be used, no french drains and pits shall be permitted.

Storage of dangerous goods

During the prospecting activities, limited quantities of diesel and fuel, oil and lubricants will be stored on site. These goods should be placed in a bunded area one and a half times the volume of the total amount of goods to be stored.

Prospecting activities and phases

Please find the Prospecting Work Programme attached as **Appendix 8**.

B. POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

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 (Act No. 108 of 1996)	-
The National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)	S24(1) of NEMA S28(1) of NEMA
The National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998)	S21 (a)(b) of NWA
The National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) GN704 – Regulation on use of water for mining and related activities aimed at the protection of water resources.	
Management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004)	S21
The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999)	-
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No. 85 of 1983)	-
Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002)	-
National Infrastructure Plan	-
National Forests Acts, Act 84 of 1998	Chap 3 (Part 1) 1998 S12(1) S15(1)
National Veld & Forest Fires Act (Act 101 of 1998)	
Mine, Health and Safety Act 29 of 1996	
National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008	
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004	
ZF Mgcawu District Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP)	-
Kgatelopele Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP)	-
Tsantsabane Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP)	

TABLE 4: POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Legislation/Policy	Description
The Convention of Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992).	The purpose of the Convention on Biological Diversity is to conserve the variability among living organisms, at all levels (including diversity between species, within species and of ecosystems). Primary objectives include (i) conserving biological diversity, (ii) using biological diversity in a sustainable manner and (iii) sharing the benefits of biological diversity fairly and equitably.
South African Constitution 108 of 1996	The Constitution is the supreme law of the land and includes the Bill of rights which is the cornerstone of democracy in South Africa and enshrines the rights of people in the country. It includes the right to an environment which is not harmful to human health or well-being and to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through reasonable legislative and other measures.
Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development in South Africa	The development of a broad framework for sustainable development was initiated to provide an overarching and guiding National Sustainable Development Strategy. The Draft Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development (SFSD) in South Africa (September 2006) is a goal orientated policy framework aimed at meeting the Millennium Development Goals. Biodiversity has been identified as one of the key crosscutting trends in the SFSD. The lack of sustainable practices in managing natural resources, climate change effects, loss of habitat and poor land management practices were raised as the main threats to biodiversity.
National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998	This is a fundamentally important piece of legislation and effectively promotes sustainable development and entrenches principles such as the 'precautionary approach', 'polluter pays' principle, and requires responsibility for impacts to be taken throughout the life cycle of a project NEMA provides the legislative

	backing (Including Impact Assessment Regulations) for regulating development and ensuring that a risk-averse and cautious approach is taken when making decisions about activities.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations	New regulations have been promulgated in terms of Chapter 5 of NEMA and were published on 08 December 2014 in Government Notice No. R. 985. Development and land use activities which require Environmental Authorisation in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations, 2014, are in Listing Notice 3 (GG No. R.983, LN3) identified via geographic areas with the intention being that activities only require Environmental Authorisation when located within designated sensitive areas. These sensitive/geographic areas were identified and published for each of the nine (9) Provinces.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act No 10 of 2004	The Biodiversity Act provides listing threatened or protected ecosystems, in one of four categories: Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU) or Protected (Government Gazette, 2011). The main purpose of listing threatened ecosystems is to reduce the rate of ecosystem and species extinction and includes the prevention of further degradation and loss of structure, function and composition of threatened ecosystems.
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 43 of 1967	The intention of this Act is to control the over-utilization of South Africa's natural agricultural resources, and to promote the conservation of soil and water resources and natural vegetation. The CARA has categorised a large number of invasive plants together with associated obligations of the land owner, including the requirement to remove categorised invasive plants and taking measures to prevent further spread of alien plants.
National Forest Act 84 of 1998	The protection, sustainable management and use of forests and trees within South Africa are provided for under the National Forests Act (Act 84 of 1998). **Prohibition on destruction of trees in natural forests**

	(1) No person may - (a) cut, disturb, damage or destroy any indigenous tree in a natural forest; or (b) possess, collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any tree, or any forest product derived from a tree contemplated in paragraph (a), except in terms of- (i) a licence issued under subsection (4) or section 23; or (ii) an exemption from the provisions of this subsection published by the Minister in the *Gazette* on the advice of the Council.
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003	This Act provides for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes. It also seeks to provide for the sustainable utilization of protected areas and to promote participation of local communities in the management of protected areas.
Mine, Health and Safety Act 29 of 1996	The Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate was established in terms of the Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act No. 29 of 1996), as amended, for the purpose of executing the statutory mandate of the Department of Mineral Resources to safeguard the health and safety of mine employees and communities affected by mining operations.
National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008	The Act reform the law regulating waste management in order to protect health and the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development; to provide for institutional arrangements and planning matters; to provide for national norms and standards for regulating the management of waste by all spheres of

	government; to provide for specific waste management measures; to provide for the licensing and control of waste management activities; to provide for the remediation of contaminated land; to provide for the national waste information system; to provide for compliance and enforcement; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004	This Act provides for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998; the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection; the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources; the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bioprospecting involving indigenous biological resources; the establishment and functions of a South African National Biodiversity Institute; and for matters connected therewith
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)	Section 24S of NEMA deals with the management of residue stockpiles and residue deposits and provides that Residue stockpiles and residue deposits must be deposited and managed in accordance with the provisions of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008), on any site demarcated for that purpose in the environmental management plan or environmental management programme in question The management of residue stockpiles and residue deposits must be done in accordance with any conditions set out and any identified measures in the environmental authorisation issued in terms of NEMA, an environmental management programme and a waste management licence issued in terms of NEMA (Regulation 3(2)).
National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 Of 2008) Regulations regarding the Planning & Management of	The purpose of these Regulations is to regulate the planning and management of residue stockpiles and residue deposits from a prospecting, mining, exploration or production operation.

Residue Stockpiles & Residue Deposits from a Prospecting, Mining, Exploration or Production Operation	
Mine Residue Deposits (MRD's) are legislated in terms of the Regulations 527 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Act No. 28 of 2002 (MPRDA).	In order to ensure that a waste management plan covers all aspects applicable to the management of mine residue, an example of a checklist has been generated which the authorities can use to evaluate Mine Residue Waste Management Plans

E. 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).

Mining has played a vital role in the economy of South Africa for over 100 years. In 2015 the mining industry contributed R286 billion towards South African Gross Domestic Product (GDP) representing 7.1% of overall GDP. Mining is a significant contributor to employment in the nation, with 457 698 individuals directly employed by the sector in 2015. This represents just over 3% of all employed nationally. Diamond mining has 17 885 direct employees.

Diamonds, arguably the ultimate luxury mineral, comprise an intricate lattice of carbon atoms, a crystalline structure that makes them harder than any other form in nature. This characteristic makes diamonds not only popular in jewellery, but also desirable in high-tech cutting, grinding and polishing tools (Chamber of Mines, South Africa, 12:2016).

According to the Chamber of Mines the country's diamond sector is far from reaching the end of its life even though diamond mining has been taking place in South Africa for almost a century and a half. The primary sources of all of South Africa's diamonds are kimberlites in ancient, vertically dipping volcanic pipes most of which were located in the vicinity of the city of Kimberley and which were initially amenable to open-cast.

Economic growth - South Africa's total reserves remain some of the world's most valuable, with an estimated worth of R20.3-trillion. Overall, the country is estimated to have the world's fifth-largest mining sector in terms of GDP value.

It has the world's largest reserves of manganese and platinum group metals (PGMs), according to the US Geological Survey, and among the largest reserves of gold, diamonds, chromite ore and vanadium.

With South Africa's economy built on gold and diamond mining, the sector is an important foreign exchange earner, with gold accounting for more than one-third of exports. In 2009, the country's diamond industry was the fourth largest in the world.

Mining is a cornerstone of the economy, making a significant contribution to economic activity, job creation and foreign exchange earnings. Mining and its related industries are critical to South Africa's socio-economic development.

F. Motivation for the preferred development footprint within the approved site including a full description of the process followed to reach the proposed development footprint within the approved site.

NB!! – This section is about the determination of the specific site layout and the location of infrastructure and activities on site, having taken into consideration the issues raised by interested and affected parties, and the consideration of alternatives to the initially proposed site layout.

Location of the site

The location of the site is preferred due to the presence of shallow diamond. Access will be obtained from the D3381 gravel road off the R385

Preferred activity

The prospecting of Diamonds (Alluvial, General & in Kimberlite) is the optimum preferred activity for the site. The shallow diamond deposits makes the site ideal for alluvial diamond

mining. The mine will provide significantly more job opportunities than what is providing currently.

The site is currently used for livestock grazing.

G. A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS FOLLOWED TO REACH THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT WITHIN THE APPROVED SITE, INCLUDING:

i. details of the development footprint alternatives considered;

- **Consideration of alternatives**

The DEAT 2006 guidelines on 'assessment of alternatives and impacts' proposes the consideration of four types of alternatives namely, the no-go, site, activity, and technology alternatives. It is however, important to note that the regulation and guidelines specifically state that only 'feasible' and 'reasonable' alternatives should be explored. It also recognizes that the consideration of alternatives is an iterative process of feedback between the developer, the EAP and Interested and affected parties, which in some instances culminates in a single preferred project proposal. The following sections explore each type of alternative in relation to the proposed activity.

- **Location alternatives**

This alternative asks the question, if there is not, from an environmental perspective, a more suitable location for the proposed activity. It is expected that the diamonds (Alluvial, General & in Kimberlite) been deposited on this farm and therefore the applicant would like to commence with their prospecting activities.

Land capability is the combination of soil suitability and climate factors. The site and surrounds has a land capability classification, on the 8 category scale, of Class 5 & Class 8 (refer to Land capability map attached as Appendix 5.

Refer to Land capability map attached as **Appendix 5 & figure 3 below.**

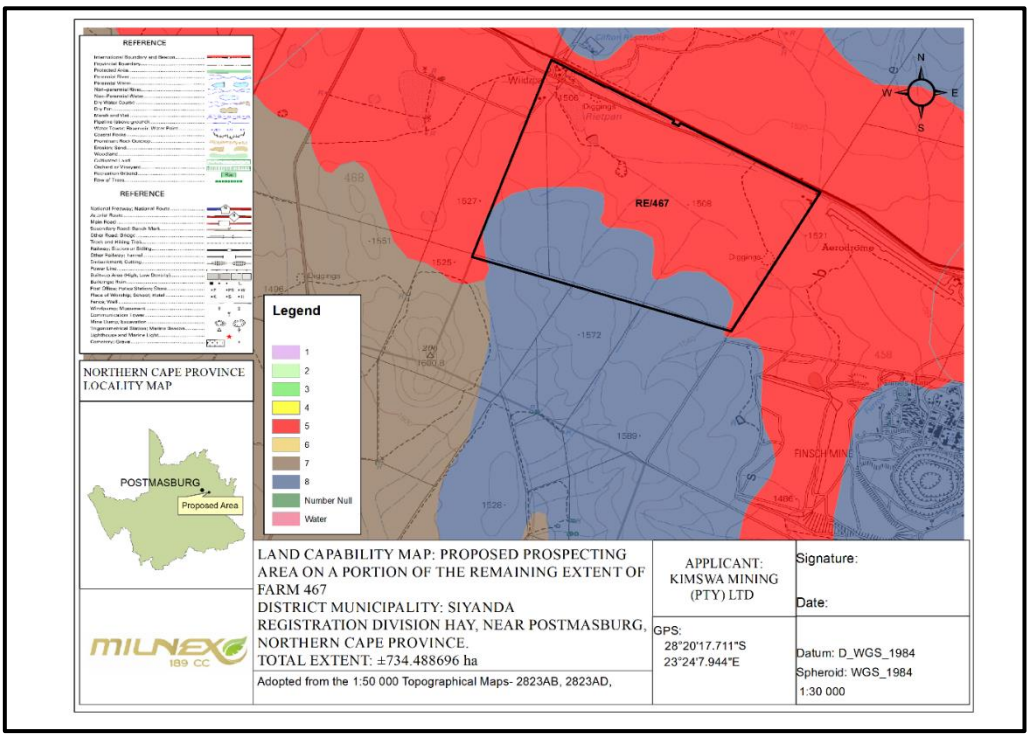

Figure 3: Land capability

- **Activity alternatives**

The environmental impact assessment process also needs to consider if the development of a diamonds (Alluvial, General & in Kimberlite) mine would be the most appropriate land use for the particular site.

Prospecting of other commodities – From the surface and desktop assessment there are no indications that there are other commodities to be mined on the site, except diamonds (Alluvial, General & in Kimberlite).

If the proposed prospecting right is not granted the proposed area will still be used for livestock grazing.

- **Design and layout alternatives**

Design alternatives were considered throughout the planning and design phase (i.e. where is the diamond bearing gravel located?). In this regard discussions on the design were held between the EAP and the developer. The layout follows the limitations of the site and aspects such as, roads, site offices and workshop area as well as fencing– refer **Appendix 3**.

- **Operational alternatives**

Due to the nature of the prospecting activities, no permanent services in terms of water supply, electricity, or sewerage services are required.

The activities will commence with a site investigation and desktop studies, which will comprise of non-invasive techniques. This manner of survey will ensure that the applicant can clearly delineate areas which are suitable for further investigation and no unnecessary surface disturbance will be undertaken.

Based on the outcome of the desktop studies and site investigation, pits will be dug by an excavator for the purpose of soil sampling. If gravel is found, the applicant will determine the composition and quality of the gravel.

The applicant will proceed with this way of prospecting by means of the open cast/trenching method, simultaneously or after pitting depending on the information obtained from the earlier work done. The trenches will be dug to remove and wash the gravel. It will be washed by a 10-18 feet washing pan to determine diamond proceeds per 100 tons of gravel.

All data will be consolidated and processed to determine the diamond bearing resources on the property. This will be a continuous process throughout the prospecting work programme.

No feasible alternatives to the pitting and trenching method currently exists. Impacts associated with the prospecting operations will be managed through the implementation of a management plan, developed as part of the application for authorisation.

- **No-go alternative**

This alternative considers the option of 'do nothing' and maintaining the status quo. The description provided in section H of this report could be considered the baseline conditions (status quo) to persist should the no-go alternative be preferred. The site is currently zoned for agricultural land uses. Should the proposed activity not proceed, the site will remain unchanged and will continue to be used for low density cattle and game grazing.

Technology alternatives

In terms of the technologies proposed, these have been chosen based on the long term success of their prospecting history. The prospecting activities proposed in the Prospecting Works Programme (**Appendix 9**) is dependent on the preceding phase as previously discussed,

therefore no alternatives are indicated, but rather a phased approach of trusted prospecting techniques.

The preferred technology for the proposed mining activity, will be to remove the diamond bearing gravel with an excavator, depositing it in the 10 – 18 feet rotary pan(s) to be washed and sorted. Please find the Prospecting Work Programme attached as **Appendix 9**.

Pros & Cons of the alternative **Dense Media Separation (DMS)**

Advantages	**Disadvantages**
DMS plants is used mostly for kimberlite deposits	10 times more expensive than Rotary pan
	Water consumption is high
	Operating costs are expensive

In a Dense Media Separation (DMS) plant, powdered ferrosilicon (an alloy of iron and silicone) is suspended in water to form a fluid near the density of diamond (3.52 g/cm3), to which the diamond bearing material is added to begin the separation process of the heavier minerals from the lighter material. Additional separation of the denser material occurs by centrifuge in “cyclones” that swirl the mixture at low and high speeds, forcing the diamonds and other dense minerals to the walls and then out the bottom of the cyclone. Waste water rises at the center of the cyclones and is sucked out and screened to remove waste particles. The DMS process results in a concentrate that generally weighs less than one percent of the original material fed into the plant at the beginning of the process.

Pros & Cons of the alternative **Rotary Pan Plants**

Advantages	**Disadvantages**
More cost effective	The industry perception that Rotary Pan Plants yield poorer diamond recoveries
Readily available	
Generate more work opportunities	
Consume less water	
Rotary Pan Plants are most often used when mining alluvial deposits	

In a Rotary Pan plant, crushed ore, when mining kimberlite, or alluvial gravel and soil is mixed with water to create a liquid slurry called “puddle” which has a density in the 1.3 to 1.5 g/cm3 range. The mix is stirred in the pan by angled rotating “teeth”. The heavier minerals, or “concentrate”, settle to the bottom and are pushed toward an extraction point, while lighter waste remains suspended and overflows out of the centre of the pan as a separate stream of material. The concentrate, representing just a small percentage of the original kimberlite ore or alluvial gravels, is drawn off for final recovery of the diamonds.

Both methods are in actual fact used for bulk material reduction and require a further process for the final diamond recovery however, for this project the Rotary Pan will be used.

When it comes to dust suppression two main methods were considered, namely molasses stillage and the wetting (water) of roads. The table below provides a short summary of the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Water	**Molasses stillage**
More cost effective	Much more expensive
Could lead to the depleting of water resources	Requires less water
No damage (only if used excessively)	The product may be toxic to aquatic organisms. (As this product could have physical effects on aquatic organisms for e.g. floating, osmotic damage)

No harm to humans or animals(Only a high quantity will have harm to humans or animals)	Not Hazardous or toxic. Could cause irritation to eyes, skin or when ingested and inhaled.
Non-flammable	Non-flammable
Eye-wash fountains not needed	Eye-wash fountains in the work place are strongly recommended
	Working procedures should be designed to minimize worker exposure to this product.
Basic storing methods	Storing methods are a bit more complicated. Should be stored in a plastic, plastic lined or stainless steel, tight closed containers between 5 and 40 degrees Centigrade.

Considering the above mentioned information, water will be used for dust suppression purposes.

ii. 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.

Advertisement and Notices

Newspaper advertisement

An advertisement was placed in English in the local newspaper **(Die Ghaap)** on **18 January 2019** (see **Appendix 6**) notifying the public of the EIA process and requesting Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to register with, and submit their comments to Milnex 189 CC. I&APs were given the opportunity to raise comments within 30 days of the advertisement.

Site notices

Site notices were placed (as anticipated on the coordinates below) on site in English to inform surrounding communities and immediately adjacent landowners of the proposed development. I&APs will be given the opportunity to raise comments. Photographic evidence of the site notices will be included in **Appendix 6**. Below are the coordinates where the site notices will placed.

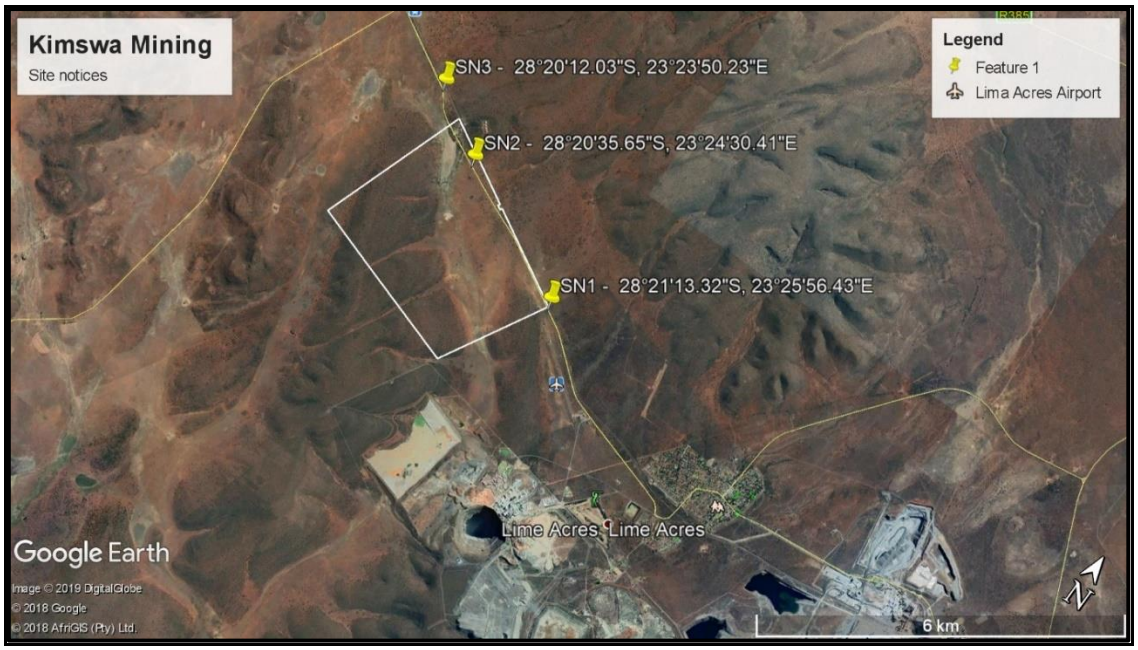

Figure 4: Site notice co-ordinates

Direct notification and circulation of Scoping Report to identified I&APs

Identified I&APs, including key stakeholders representing various sectors, are directly informed of the proposed development and the availability of the Scoping Report via registered post on **7 December 2018** and were requested to submit comments by **29 January 2019.** A copy of the report is also available at the Milnex offices in Schweizer-Reneke, 4 Botha Street, Schweizer-Reneke and Potchefstroom (Waterberry Street, Waterberry Square, 1st floor, Office 5B, Potchefstroom), between 7:30AM and 5PM, Monday to Friday. For a complete list of stakeholder details and for proof of registered post see **Appendix 6**. The consultees included:

- Northern Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Nature Conservation (DENC)
- The Department of Water and Sanitation
- The Department of Mineral Resources
- NC Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)
- Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development
- Department of Roads and Public Works (DRPW)
- Northern Cape Department of Rural Development & Land Reform,
- ZF Mgcawu District Municipality
- WESSA
- Kgatelopele Local Municipality: Municipal Manager
- Kgatelopele Local Municipality: Ward 5 Councillor

Direct notification of surrounding land owners and occupiers

Written notices and the availability of the Scoping Report are also provided to all surrounding land owners and occupiers on **7 December 2018.** The surrounding land owners were given the opportunity to raise comments by **29 January 2019**. For a list of surrounding land owners see **Appendix 6**.

2. Consultation

The Public Meeting was scheduled for **22 January 2019 at 13:00pm–14:00pm** 8.5km on the D3381 road near Lime Acres approximately 25km from Postmasburg alongside the road, at the coordinates named below. The coordinates and directions (figure1) of the public meeting follows below.

Coordinates

28°20'24.32"S

23°24'5.34"E

Directions to Public Meeting

- In Postmasburg head towards Metsimatala on the R385
- Drive for 25km on the R385 and turn right onto the D3381 road heading towards Lime Acres
- Drive on the D3381 for approximately 8.5km until where Milnex personnel will be waiting

Figure 5: Directions to the public meeting

The public meeting is an opportunity to share information regarding the proposed development and provide I&APs with an opportunity to raise any issues and provide comments. The following key stakeholders and surrounding land owners were also directly informed of the public meeting via registered post **7 December 2018**:

Table 5: List of Stakeholders, Land owners, & surrounding land owners

Stakeholders	Land owners	Surrounding Land owner
Northern Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Nature Conservation (DENC)	Jovicube Pty Ltd Mr Chris Strauss	Transnet Ltd
DMR Department of Mineral Resources, Northern Cape		Department of Rural Development And Land Reform
The Department of Water & Sanitation (DWS)		PPC Lime Ltd
NC Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)		Johannes Jacobus Lambrechts
Northern Cape Department Of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development		
Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport in NW (DPWRT)		
Northern Cape Department of Rural Development & Land Reform,		
The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA)		
ZF Mgcawu District Municipality		
The Municipal Manager at the Kgatelopele Local Municipality		

Stakeholders	Land owners	Surrounding Land owner
The Local Councilor at the Kgatelopele Local Municipality		

Public meeting:

NB: The interested and affected parties were given an opportunity to register via site notice, press advert and letters.

A meeting was held on 22 January 2019 & it was attended by Mr Strauss, Mr A.J de Klerk, Mr J.J Lambrechts & Milnex representative Mr. Mandi Sibanyoni. The attendees mentioned that the property owners request an access control agreement to be set up before commencement of any activity.

The farm owners request a study to be done to calculate all the flora in the area, in order for rehabilitation to be done properly.

The attendees mentioned that the method to be used should be addressed in terms of topsoil removal and how long the topsoil will be outside until returned.

Mr Chris Strauss mentioned that there is no water in the area, the applicant should explain where water is going to come from

Direct notification and circulation of EIR & EMPr to identified I&APs

Identified I&APs, including key stakeholders representing various sectors, are directly informed of the proposed development and the availability of the EIR & EMPr via registered post on **27 March 2019** and were requested to submit comments by **29 April 2019**. A copy of the report is also available at the Milnex offices in Schweizer-Reneke, 4 Botha Street, Schweizer-Reneke and Potchefstroom (Waterberry Street, Waterberry Square, 1st floor, Office 5B, Potchefstroom), between 7:30AM and 5PM, Monday to Friday. For a complete list of stakeholder details and for proof of registered post see **Appendix 6**. The consultees included:

Issues Raised by Interested and Affected Parties

Comments received during this period are attached as comment & response report as well as populated in the table of summary of issues raised.

iii. SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED BY I&APS
(Complete the table summarising comments and issues raised, and reaction to those responses)

Interested and Affected Parties **List the names of persons consulted in this column, and Mark with an X where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted.**		**Issues raised**	**EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant**	**Section and paragraph reference in this report where the issue and or response where incorporated**
Organisation	**Contact person**			
Land Owner				
Farm RE/467	Jovicube Pty Ltd Mr Chris Strauss	No comments received yet	Emil was sent to Mr Strauss the Land owner containing Final SR on 04/02/2019 stating " Please find the attached Scoping report for perusal & commenting purposes for Prospecting Right of Diamond Alluvial (DA), Diamonds General (D) & Diamonds in Kimberlite combined with a Waste Licence Application on a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Plaas 467, Registration Division: Hay, Northern Cape Province with DMR ref: NC30/5/1/1/2/12286PR"	
			Emil was sent to Mr Strauss the Land owner containing PWP, Final SR & a letter of consultation on 08/03/2019	
Surrounding Land Owners				
FARM RE/467 & 4/467	Transnet Ltd	No comments received yet		
FARM RE/468 & FARM 3/467	Department of Rural Development And Land Reform	No comments received yet		
FARM 4/458	PPC Lime Ltd	Letter received dated 1/01/2019 from Mr Mashudu stating "No inputs"	Email sent on 15/01/19 stating "Thank you Mashudu, received".	

		Email dated 11/04/2019 stated "Kindly add us as I&Aps in addition to PPC Sandton. Details are as per the attached"		
FARM 1/467	Johannes Jacobus Lambrechts	No comments received yet	Emil was sent to Mr Strauss the Land owner & other registered surrounding land owner containing Final SR on 04/02/2019 stating " Please find the attached Scoping report for perusal & commenting purposes for Prospecting Right of Diamond Alluvial (DA), Diamonds General (D) & Diamonds in Kimberlite combined with a Waste Licence Application on a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Plaas 467, Registration Division: Hay, Northern Cape Province with DMR ref: NC30/5/1/1/2/12286PR"	
The Municipality in which jurisdiction the development is located				
Kgatelopele Local Municipality	Municipal Manager: Mr Monde Alistair January	No comments received yet		
Municipal councilor of the ward in which the site is located				
Kgatelopele Local Municipality	Ward 4 Councillor	No comments received yet		
Organs of state having jurisdiction				
Northern Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Nature Conservation (DENC)	Mrs. Doreen Werth	No comments received yet		
DMR Department of Mineral Resources, Northern Cape. (DMR)	Mr. Pieter Swart	letter dated 04/03/2019 stated the application is accepted and also mentions the following: 1) In terms of section 12 (d) of the Act, you are directed to comply with the following instructions: a Notify and consult with the landowner, lawful occupier and any interested and affected party and include the result of the consultation in the environmental reports. • Lodge an application in terms of National Water Act No.36 of 1998 with the Department of Water Affairs with immediate effect.		

		BEE documents are needed by 16 April 2019		
		Letter dated 04/02/2019 acknowledged the receipt of the application. Acknowledgement does not grant permission to commence with Prospecting activities		
The Department of Water & Sanitation (DWS)	Mr. Abe Abrahams	No comments received yet		
NC Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	To whom it may concern	No comments received yet		
Northern Cape Department Of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development	Mr. W.J.J. de Bruyn	No comments received yet		
NC Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	Mr. Harm Vorster	No comments received yet		
Department of Roads and Public Works (DRPW)	**HOD: Ms. Ruth Palm** Mr Tshiamo Pitso	No comments received yet		
Northern Cape Department of Rural Development & Land Reform,	Land Claims Commissioner: Regional Offices Ms' Mkalipi	Letter dated 21/01/2019 states that there is no land claim on the database in respect of the properties. This includes the database for claims lodged by 31 December 1998; and those lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016.	Enquiry sent 18/01/2019 to Ms. Nqabisa Mkalipi inquiring if the properties on the application area has claims on them	
Other–				
ZF Mgcawu District Municipality	Municipal Manager: Mr Elias Ntoba	No comments received yet		
WESSA (National Office)	To whom it may concern	No comments received yet		
Mr A.J de Klerk			Emil was sent to Mr Strauss the Land owner & other registered surrounding land owner containing Final SR on 04/02/2019 stating " Please find the attached Scoping report for perusal & commenting purposes for Prospecting Right of	

			Diamond Alluvial (DA), Diamonds General (D) & Diamonds in Kimberlite combined with a Waste Licence Application on a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Plaas 467, Registration Division: Hay, Northern Cape Province with DMR ref: NC30/5/1/1/2/12286PR“	

iv. THE ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SITES

Baseline Environment

The baseline environment is described with specific reference to geotechnical conditions, ecological habitat and landscape features, Soil, land capability and agricultural potential, climate and the visual landscape.

From google earth & site visit there are houses identified on site. The area is adjacent Lime Acres

Lime Acres is a mining village, and there are rich limestone deposits in the area. It is home to both PPC Lime and Petra Diamonds, was named by Eric Lowther, general manager of Northern Lime. The Finsch diamond mine is situated 2km from Lime Acres, and its employees live in the town

Figure 6: Neighbouring activities: Lime Acres

Table 6: Wind and Solar developments with an approved Environmental Authorisation or applications under consideration within 30 km of the proposed area

No	EIA Reference No	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	12/12/20/2252/1	Solar CSP	Approved	7.2
2	12/12/20/2252/2	Solar CSP	Approved	7
3	12/12/20/1944	Solar PV	Approved	9.2
4	12/12/20/2613	Solar PV	Approved	9.2
5	12/12/20/2316	Solar CSP	Approved	3.2
6	12/12/20/1903/1	Solar PV	Approved	3.3
7	12/12/20/2675	Solar PV	Approved	9.2
8	14/12/16/3/3/2/371	Solar PV	Approved	20.1

Protected species

Dr, P.J du Preez was appointed to conduct an Ecological & Wetland Assessment Report for the proposed area. Some of his findings was extracted from the report, see blow. Please see Appendix 12 for the specialist study.

Table 7: Protected species noted on the project site.

Trees / shrubs	Grasses/reeds/bulrushes	Forbs
Vachellia erioloba		
Vachellia haematoxylon		

Visual indication of and impact on terrestrial fauna (mammals)	The potential diversity of mammals within the study area is low because it is a disturbed area and most natural habitats have been transformed. There are several factors which will reduce the actual number of species present within the project site. The presence of humans and roads, the destruction of natural vegetation, noise etc., has had a major impact on the natural animal populations in the project area. During the site visit the following faunal species were confirmed within the project site: • Single rodent burrows (most likely Four-striped Grass Mouse (*Rabdomys pumilo*). • Relative large burrows (likely to have been made and utilized by Aardwolf (*Proteles cristatus*), Porcupine (*Hystrix africae-australis*). and/or Aardvark – (*Orycteropus afer*). Smaller burrows were noted and were probably made by Ground squirrel (*Geosciurus inauris*), Yellow Mongoose (*Cunictis penicillata*) and Zorilla (*Ictonyx striatus*) None of these species noted within the project site are listed and or protected species.

It is noted that protected tree species under the National Forests Act No. 84 of 1998 are listed in Table 4.9. In terms of a part of section 51(1) of Act No. 84 of 1998, no person may cut, disturb, damage or destroy any protected tree or possess, collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell, donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree, except under a license granted by the Minister.

In cases where the trees will need to be cut, disturbed, damaged or destroyed or possessed, collected, removed, transported, exported, purchased, sold or donated a flora permit will be applied for.

(a) Type of environment affected by the proposed activity.
(its current geographical, physical, biological, socio- economic, and cultural character).

<u>Geology and Soils</u>

Griqualand Sequence

Ghaapplato (Vgl – Chert and breccia)

Classification

The structural basins in which the Transvaal and Griqualand West Sequence occur either side of the complex Vryburg arch. The lower parts of the thick successions are represented by the predominately dolomitic sediments and associated iron formations of the Ghaap group.

The geology of the area is partly attributed to high stream velocities and rapid deposition. Clasts of Ventersdorp lava predominate, with significant (if variable) amounts of banded iron formation (BIF), chert, quartzite and quartz also present.

Ecological habitat and landscape features

The proposed area falls within vegetation unit SVk13 and SVk10, which is known as the Olifantshoek Plains Thornveld and Kuruman Mountain Bushveld. The Olifantshoek Plains Thornveld is part of the Eastern Kalahari Bushveld Bioregion, which is a sub-bioregion for the Savanna Biome. This Kuruman Mountain Bushveld is part of the Eastern Kalahari Bushveld which is a sub-bioregion for the Savanna Biome.

Olifantshoek Plains Thornveld

According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006:522) the Olifantshoek Plains Thornveld is distributed across the Northern Cape Province plains including most of the pediment areas of the Korannaberg, Langeberg and Asbestos Mountains as well as those of some ridges to the west of the Langeberg. From the vicinity of Sonstraal in the north, past Olifantshoek to areas north of Niekerkshoop between Volop and Griekwastad in the south. Also from Griekwastad northwards to the flats west of the Lime Acres area. Altitude 1 000–1 500 m.

Vegetation and landscape features can be described as a very wide and diverse unit on plains with usually open tree and shrub layers with, for example, *Acacia luederitzii*, *Boscia albitrunca* and *Rhus tenui-nervis* and with a usually sparse grass layer.

Kuruman Mountain Bushveld

According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006:520) the Kuruman Mountain Bushveld is distributed across the Northern Cape and North West Provinces. From the Asbestos Mountains southwest and northwest of Griekwastad, along the Kuruman Hills north of Danielskuil, passing west of Kuruman town and re-emerging as isolated hill, i.e. Makhubung and the hills around Pomfret in the north. This bushveld is situated on an altitude of 1100m – 1800m.

Vegetation and landscape features can be described as rolling hills with generally gentle to moderate slopes and hill pediment areas with an open shrubveld with *Lebeckia macrantha* prominent in place, with well-developed grass layers.

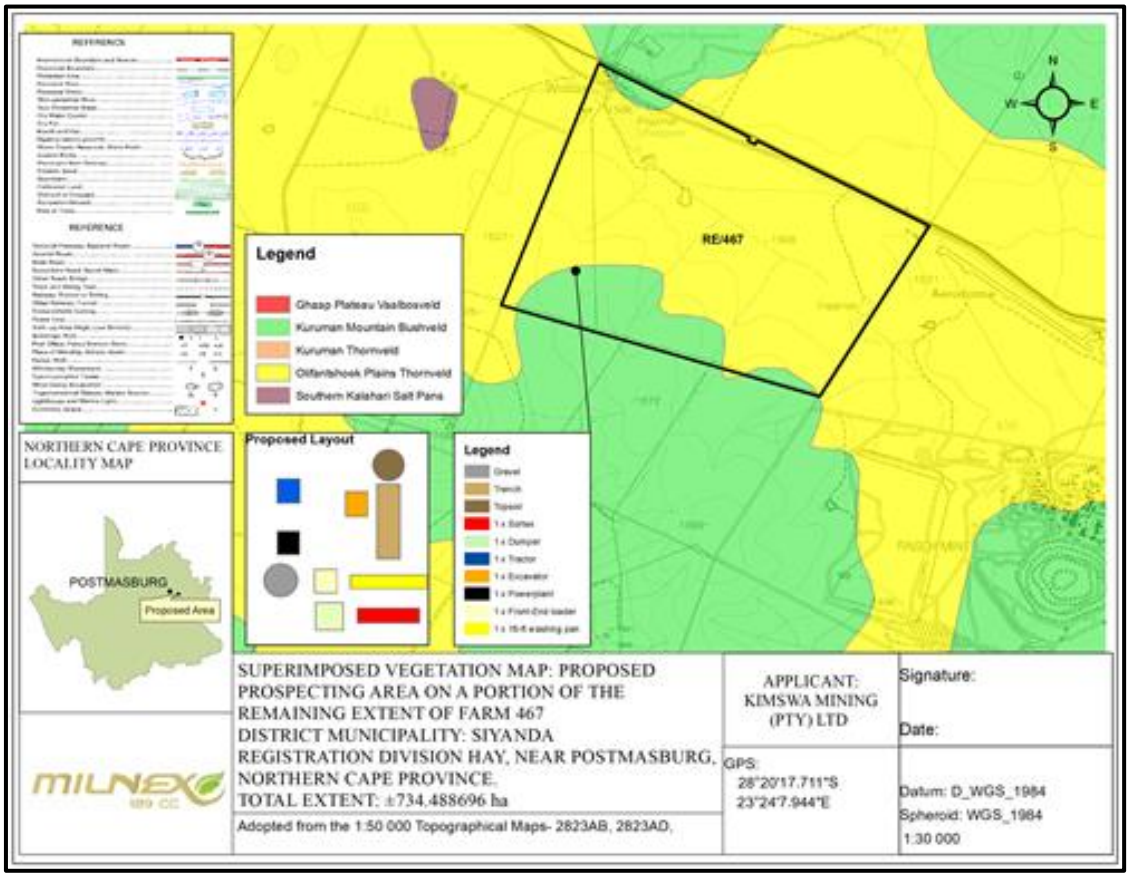

Figure 7: Vegetation Unit Map

Specialist study was conducted by Dr P.J du Preez for the proposed area. Some of his findings was extracted from the report, see blow. Please see **Appendix 12** for the specialist study.

***FINDINGS*:**

Table 8: Description of the assessment of the terrestrial vegetation on project site.

Site features	Comments
Landscape features	Some undulating rocky ridges occur on the upper parts of the project site. These areas are covered by an open savanna dominated by the Swarthaak (*Senegalia mellifera*) and Umbrella Thorn (*Vachellia tortilis*) and Shepherd's Tree (*Boscia albitrunca*). The landscape is more dissected and numerous seasonal drainage lines occur. The deeper sandy plains between the rocky outcrops are dominated by two protected trees namely Camel Thorn (*Vachellia erioloba*) and Grey Camel Thorn (*Vachellia haematoxylon).*
Land use of the project site	Agricultural area used for goat, and sheep farming
Condition of the vegetation (pristine / degraded / totally transformed)	The character of this area's vegetation is an open savanna landscape. The area on low-lying areas are in a transformed state due to grazing activities. The remaining natural veld is subjected to invasion by Swarthaak (*Senegalia mellifera*), Driedoring (*Rhigozum trichotomum*) *Aristida congesta*, *Aristida bipartita, Hyparrhenia hirta* and others. This is a sign of extensive grazing practices.
Protected plant species noted	On the deeper sandy drainage lines between the rocky outcrops (northern portion of farm) are numerous individuals of Camel Thorn (*Vachellia erioloba*) and Grey Camel Thorn (*Vachellia haematoxylon).*

Visual indication of and impact on terrestrial fauna (herpetofauna)	Of the many reptilian species that have been recorded with the region none of these species are listed as Red Data species. Fifteen amphibian species have been recorded within the region and of these 15 species eight species were recorded within close proximity of the project site. One near threatened species namely the Giant Bullfrog (*Pyxicephalus adspersus*) has been recorded for the quarter degree grid square (QDGS). Although this species was not found on site (not a suitable habitat), it is still likely for this species to occur near the project site as potential suitable habitat (drainage lines) is available in the vicinity of the project site.
Visual indication of and impact on terrestrial fauna (birds)	Of the more than 320 bird species that have been recorded in the region a few species occur on the study area. Birds such as, Crowned Lapwing, Blacksmith Lapwing, Orange River Francolin, Helmeted Guineafowl, Thick-knee, Northern Black Korhaan, Cattle Egrets, Black-headed Heron, Turtle Doves, Rock Pigeons, and Hadeda and others could occur in the project site.
Signs of pollution	No obvious signs of pollution are present on the site except along the roads and railway line
Erosion potential	There are signs of disturbance and clearance of the vegetation. Some erosion gullies are present.
Ecosystem function	The remaining natural vegetation provides nesting areas for avifauna and occasional shelter for terrestrial fauna. Niche habitats for fauna – providing sheltered burrows and nesting sites. Micro-climate is created by the shrubs and trees housing species sensitive to direct sunlight or frost
Landowner concerns	1. Prospecting could damage drainage lines and affecting the hydrology negatively 2. Prospecting could damage the pans' hydrology negatively

Alien Invasive Plants (AIPs) confirmed during the survey
Due to the previous mining and agricultural activities disturbance of the natural vegetation occurred. Several alien species and pioneer species were noted on these disturbed areas. On the project site are the trees *Prosopis glandulosa, Tamarix ramosissima,* and forbs such as *Atriplex semibaccata, Bidens bipinnata. Chenopodium album, Chenopodium schraderianum, Datura ferox, Salsola kali, Schkuhria pinnata,* and *Tagetes minuta,* are present on heaps of disturbed soil.

Land capability and agricultural potential

- Climate

Postmasburg normally receives about 241mm of rain per year, with most rainfall occuring mainly during summer. The chart below (lower left) shows the average rainfall values for Postmasburg per month. It receives the lowest rainfall (0mm) in July and the highest (57mm) in March. The monthly distribution of average daily maximum temperatures (centre chart below) shows that the average midday temperatures for Postmasburg range from 17°C in June to 32°C in January. The region is the coldest during July when the mercury drops to 0°C on average during the night. Consult the chart below (lower right) for an indication of the monthly variation of average minimum daily temperatures.

Description of the socio-economic environment

- Socio-economic conditions

Kgatelopele Local Municipality

Kgatelopele Local Municipality is situated in the 1ZF Mgcawu District Municipality. The municipality is surrounded by the following municipalities: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality

(LM), Dikgatlong LM, Tsantsabane LM and Siyancuma LM. The administrative town of the municipality is Danielskuil. Kgatelopele Local Municipality consist of Danielskuil, Kuilsville, Tlhakalatlou, Lime Acres and the surrounding farms. The municipality's name Kgatelopele is a Setswana name which means moving forward. The municipality is situated 154 km west of Kimberley and 91 km to Kuruman.

Population

The Kgatelopele Local Municipality has a total population of 20691, 52.5% of the population being male, while 47.5% are female as per census Statistics for 2016. The population growth rate has been 3.49% between 2011 and 2016. The municipality has 6206 households, with 3.49% of households being female-headed (Stats SA, Census, 2011 and 2016). The average household size is 3.5. The majority of people residing in the municipal area are Black Africans, followed by Coloured people. The two least represented racial groups are Whites and Indian/Asians. The most commonly spoken language is Afrikaans at 58%, followed by Setswana at 33%

Employment levels

The number of those economically active is slightly greater than those not economically active, hence the dependency ratio of 50.6% which is very high. Stats SA (2011) indicates that the unemployment rate is at 22.3% while 29.1% of the total unemployed people are young people. There is need to address the challenges of those not employed particularly the youth.

The municipality has relatively high levels of basic services, partially integrated society, medical facilities in Douglas and Griekwastad, one of the biggest correctional services in the province and is the neighbour to Kimberley, the provincial and legislative capital of the province. It still has major inequalities to overcome and in common with the rest of the country, a skew and sluggish economy to transform and speed up.

Economy

The following economic sectors that contributed the most to the DRSMDM Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

- Community services (33.1%),
- Agriculture (17.1%)
- Finance - 16.2%
- Trade (12.7%),
- Transport (9%),
- Manufacturing (4%)
- Mining (3.2%),
- Construction (3.2%)

Protected Areas

According to the data for protected areas the proposed area does not fall within a Formally Protected Area nor Threatened Ecosystem.

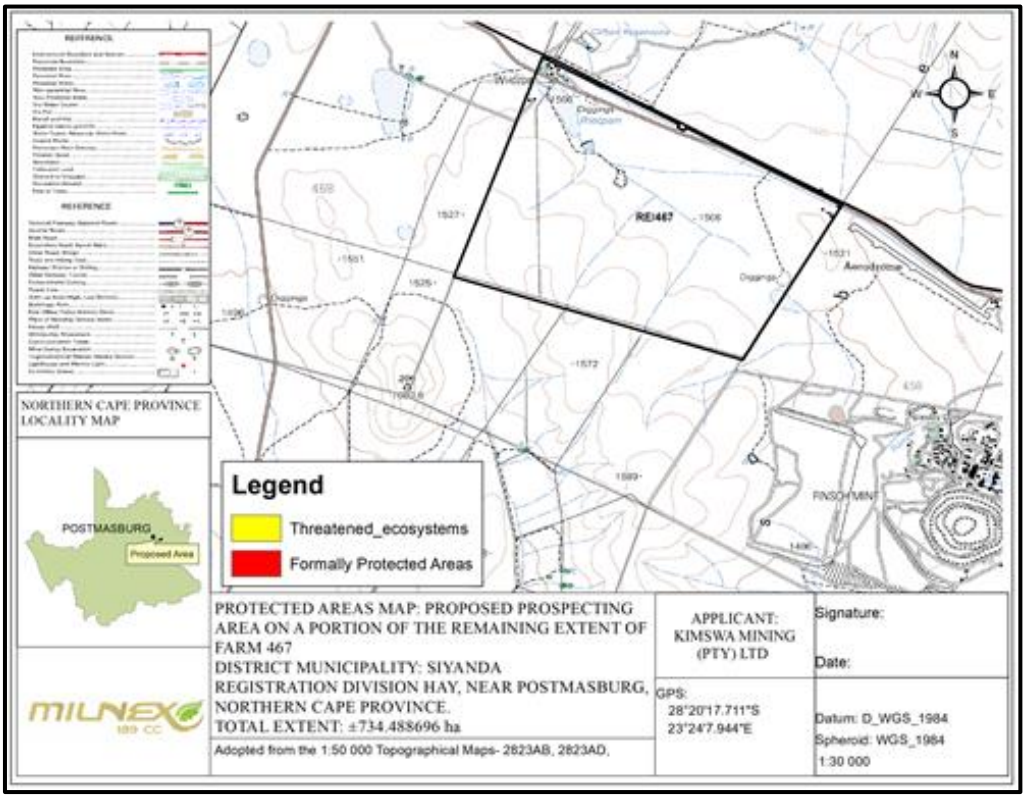

Figure 8: Protected Areas Map

Critical Biodiversity Area

According to the data for Critical Biodiversity Areas, the proposed area falls within Critical Biodiversity Area One, Ecological Support Area and Other Natural Areas.

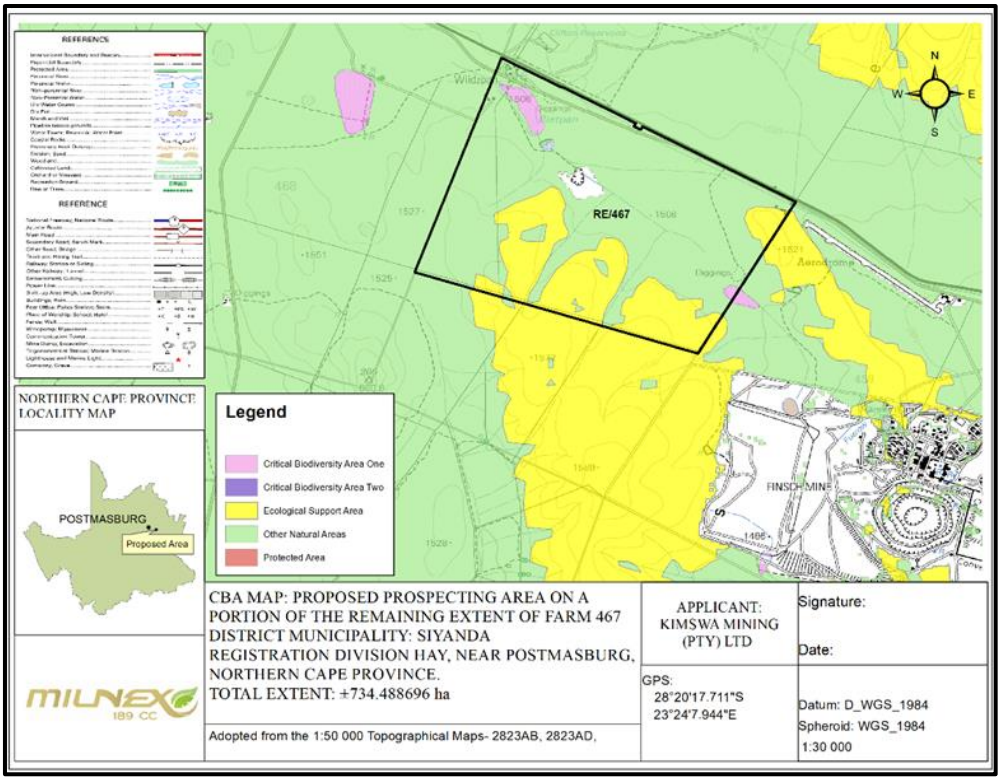

Figure 9: Critical Biodiversity Areas Map.

Sensitive area for Mine

According to the Mining of Biodiversity Guidelines, biodiversity priority areas sensitive to the impacts of mining are categorized into four categories (please see the table below).

Category	Description
A	Legally protected
B	Highest biodiversity importance
C	High biodiversity importance
D	Moderate biodiversity importance

The purpose is to identify and categorize biodiversity priority areas sensitive to the impacts of mining in order to support mainstreaming of biodiversity issues in decision making in the mining sector.

According to the mine guide map, a certain area of the proposed area falls within category B. The biodiversity priority areas are as follows:

Highest biodiversity importance (B)

These areas are viewed as necessary to ensure protection of biodiversity, environmental sustainability, and human well-being. The Biodiversity priority areas is as follows:

- Critically endangered and endangered ecosystems
- Critical Biodiversity Areas (or equivalent areas) from provincial spatial biodiversity plans
- River and wetland Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (FEPAs), and a 1km buffer around these FEPAs
- Ramsar Sites

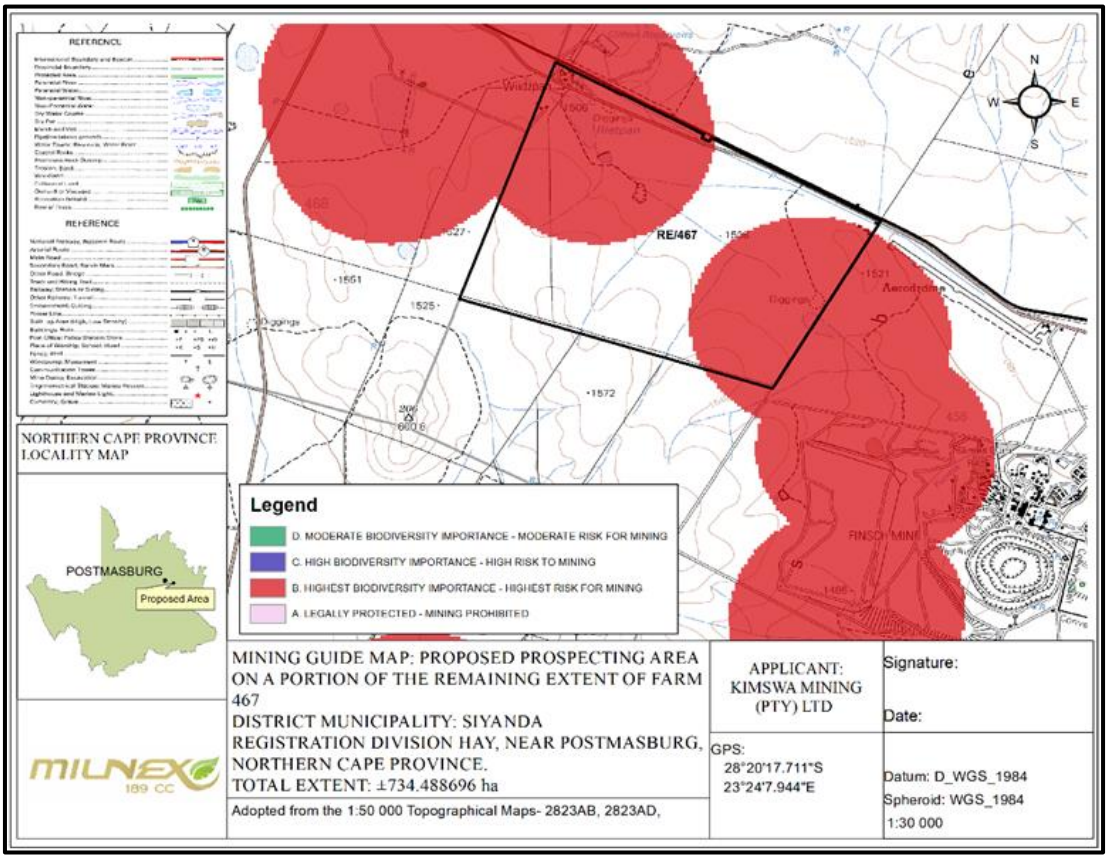

Figure 10: Sensitive area for mine

Wetland Areas

Wetland is defined as land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which land in normal circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil (from the South African National Water Act; Act No. 36 of 1998).

The maps below depict all wetland areas on the proposed area, there are Depressions and a Seep on the proposed area and the wetland vegetation type falls within the Eastern Kalahari Bushveld Group 3 and 4.

According to the 2013 SANBI Biodiversity Series 22 a:

Depression is a wetland or aquatic ecosystem with closed (or near-closed) elevation contours, which increases in depth from the perimeter to a central area of greatest depth and within which water typically accumulates. Although they may at times have a river flowing into or out of them, depressions are especially characterised by their closed (or at least near-closed) contour shape, which makes them relatively easy to identify on topographic maps.

Seep is a wetland area located on gently to steeply sloping land and dominated by colluvial (i.e. gravity-driven), unidirectional movement of water and material down-slope. Seeps are often located on the side-slopes of a valley but they do not, typically, extend onto a valley floor. Seeps are characterised by their association with geological formations (lithologies) and topographic positions that either cause groundwater to discharge to the land surface or rain-derived water to 'seep' down-slope as subsurface interflow.

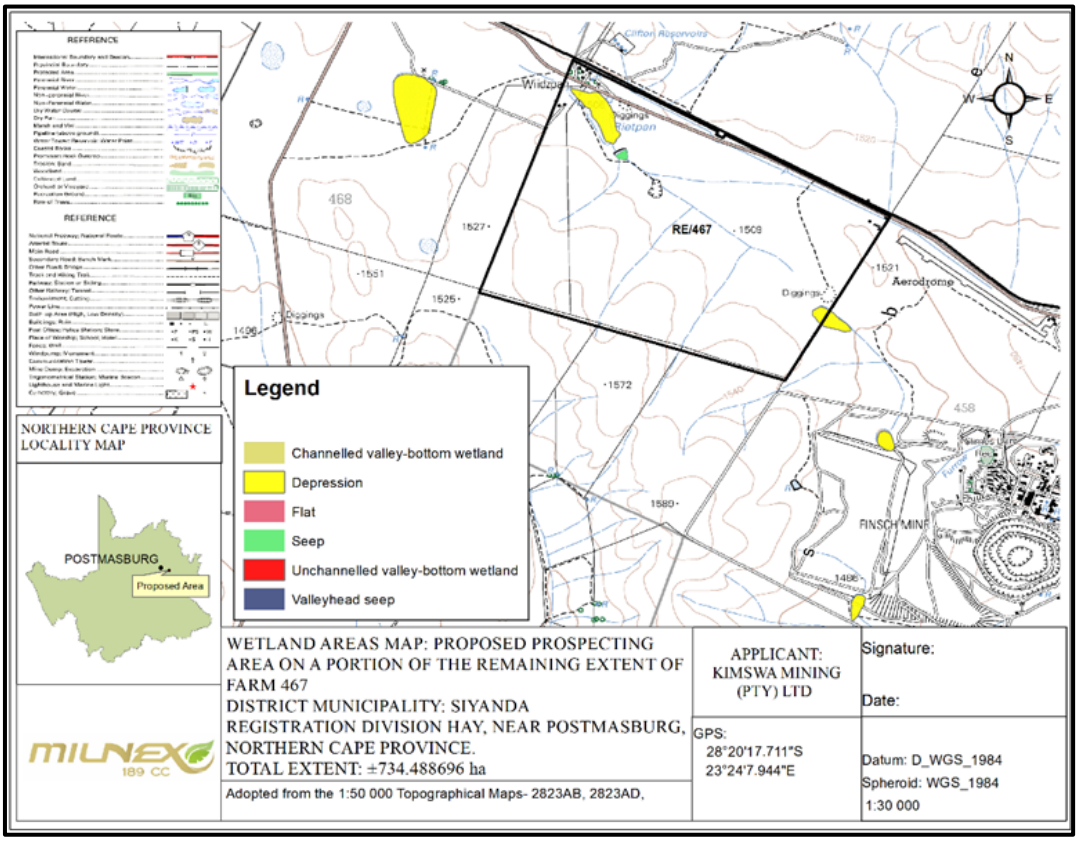

Figure 11: Wetland types present on site

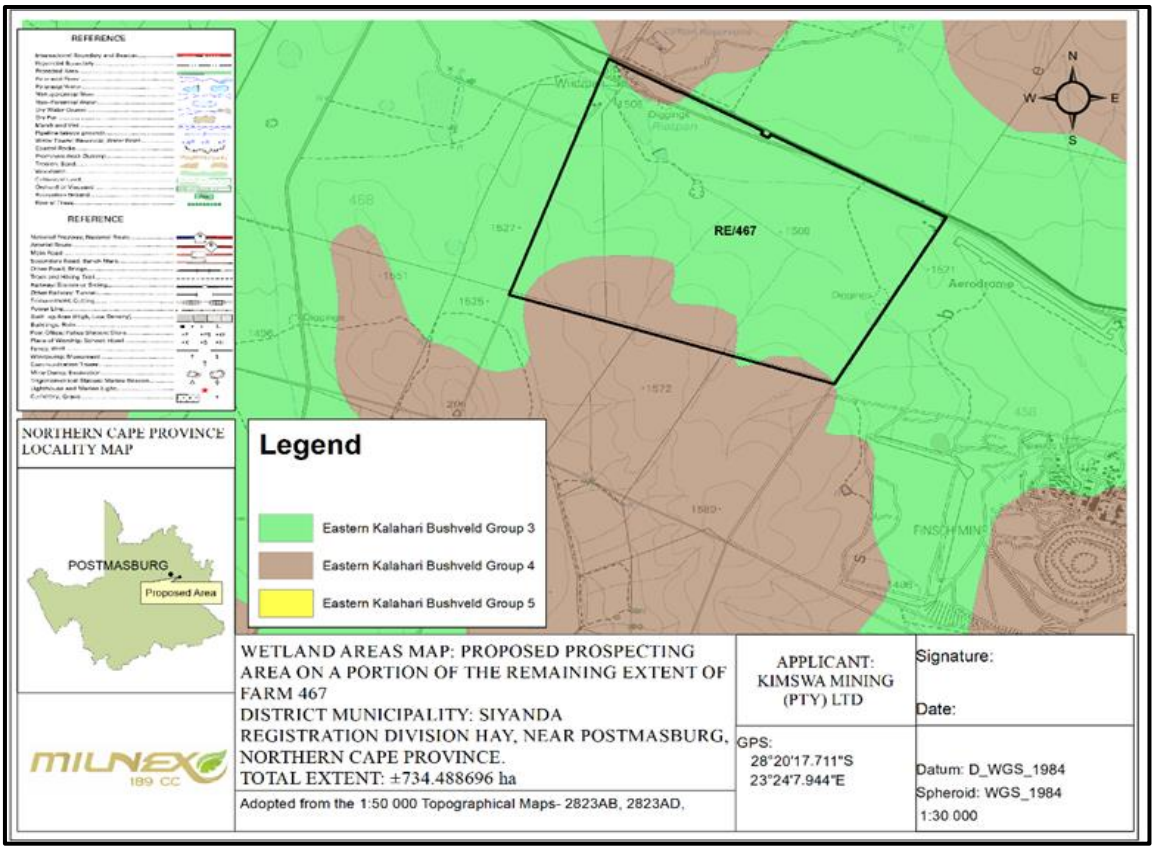

Figure 12: Wetland vegetation type

River Ecosystem Status

There is a watercourse running through and adjacent to the proposed portions, which is classified as being Class C: Moderately Modified. The figure below depicts the river ecosystem status.

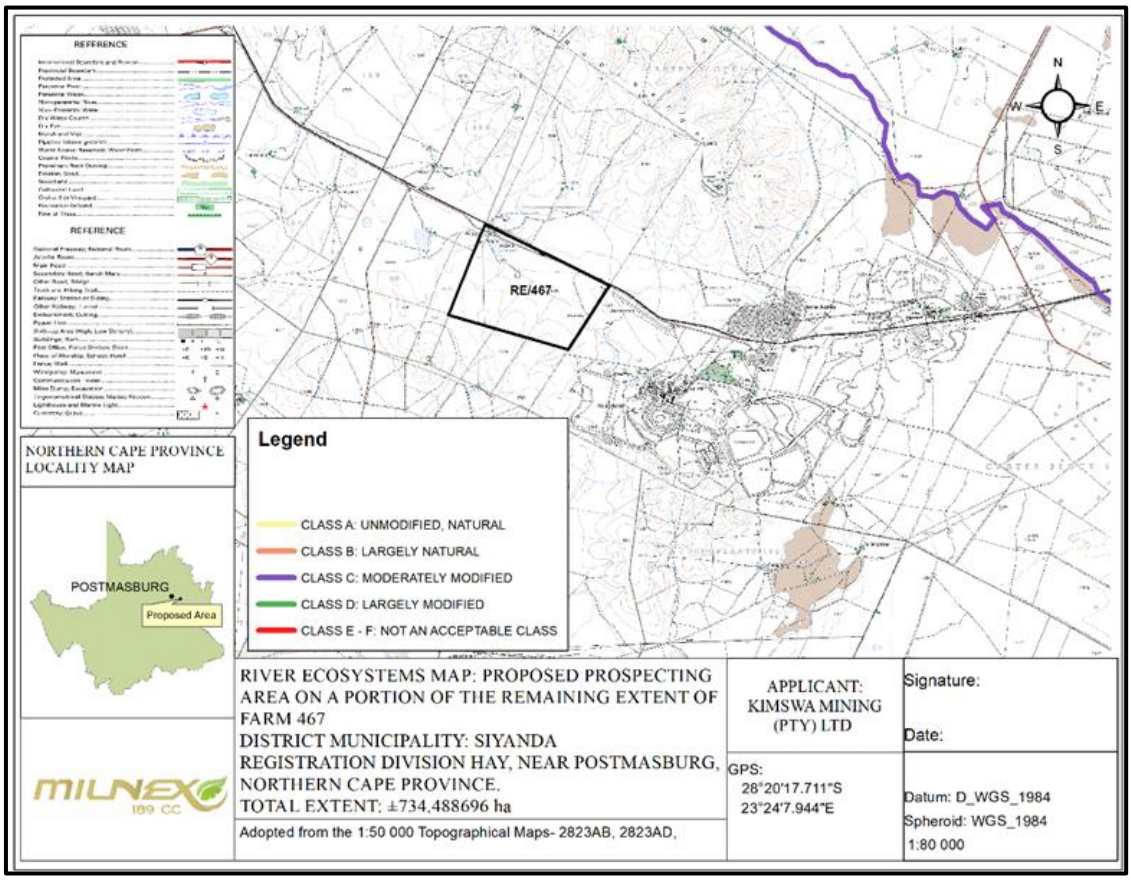

Figure 13: River Ecosystem Status

During the site assessment of the banks of the drainage lines were assessed. It should be noted that although the wetland and riparian features identified may extend beyond the project site, only portions located within the study area (including the 500m buffer) were assessed and ground-truthed. Furthermore, the study focused on features located within the study area and features located outside of this area were delineated using digital satellite imagery with limited field verification. Nonetheless, the potential impacts of activities such as crop production, erosion and clearing of natural vegetation within the greater catchment were taken into consideration during the assessment.

All wetland and watercourse/riparian features identified within the study area were classified as Inland Systems falling within the Highveld Aquatic Ecoregion. The table below presents the classification on level 3 and 4 of the wetland classification system.

System	**Level 3: Landscape unit**	**Level 4: Hydro-geomorphic Unit**	
		HGM type	**Longitudinal zonation / landform / Inflow drainage**

Ephemeral drainage lines	Valley – bottom without channel	Watercourse	Lowland river with active channel & riparian zone
Pans	Endorrheic wetland	Pans	Endorrheic

Wetland habitat is land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which land in normal circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil (NWA; Act No. 36 of 1998).

Riparian habitat includes the physical structure and associated vegetation of the areas associated with a watercourse which are commonly characterised by alluvial soils, and which are inundated or flooded to an extent and with a frequency sufficient to support vegetation of species with a composition and physical structure distinct from those of adjacent land areas.

The rivers and non-perennial drainage lines with riparian characteristics are defined as watercourses, whilst the smaller ephemeral drainage lines without riparian zones are not considered wetlands or systems with an associated riparian zone but may still be defined as watercourses if the features have floodlines applicable to them.

***FINDINGS*:**
Table 9: Description of the assessment of the pans and watercourses

Site features	Comments
Upstream and catchment features	The catchment area is small and a mixture of natural shrubland. A broad plains occur on the project site A railway line and dirt roads are present in the catchment area
Type of wetland (Ephemeral / perennial)	The watercourses are ephemeral streams and only become inundated when these watercourses burst its banks during floods.
Other sources of input (e.g. springs etc.)	None
Downstream significance	None. The voids have no outflow.
Riparian zone characteristics	The riparian zone is poorly developed on the plains. In the mountainous areas the riparian zone is dominated by a mix of trees, shrubs, grasses, reeds, and sedges
Presence of algae	At the time of the assessment the area was dry
Visual indication of and impacts on aquatic fauna	At the time of the assessment the area was dry
Depth characteristics	At the time of the assessment the area was dry
Flow conditions	At the time of the assessment the area was dry
Water clarity	At the time of the assessment the area was dry
Water odour	No odours were noted
Erosion potential	The potential is high because large areas are barren and the slopes towards the Vaal River. The slopes are relatively steep in places. There is thus a high erosion potential.

Much of the functionality of the pans and watercourses and its riparian features has been altered due to anthropogenic activities such as impounding them with dams and weirs, stream bank disturbance by clearing the riparian vegetation and some agricultural activities close to the river

such as trampling of the plains. Currently, the systems are dry and not have a real value for the local.

Riparian Vegetation Response Index (VEGRAI)

The VEGRAI method was applied in order to assess the impacts of modifications to the system on the riparian vegetation of the river. The riparian zones located along the river have been impacted by the growth of alien vegetation. The resultant encroachment of alien vegetation has led to an impediment of water flow and displacement of indigenous floral and faunal species within the riparian areas. Furthermore, all of these systems have been impacted upon by previous prospecting and agriculture (grazing of domestic livestock) activities.

The riparian features found along the seasonal drainage lines and the pans received a score of 27%, and 39 respectively indicating that the VEGRAI Ecological Category falls in Category E which means that these systems are seriously modified systems where the loss of natural habitat, biota, and basis ecosystem functions is extensive.

Index of Habitat Integrity (IHI)

The Index of Habitat Integrity (IHI) as described by the DWA (2007) was utilised to assess the present Habitat Integrity state of the wetlands on the properties.

Wetland health is defined as a measure of the similarity of a wetland to a natural or reference condition. "Deviations" from this natural or reference state, particularly the extent of human impacts which may have caused the wetland to differ from this natural state, are considered when ascertaining the "health" of a wetland (Macfarlane et al., 2008).

The Index of Habitat Integrity (IHI) was applied to the pans and drainage lines to assess the Present Ecological State (PES). The table below provides a summary of the IHI results for each group of features and the river which are discussed in detail in the sub-sections that follow.

Drainage lines (watercourses)

These drainage lines have an ephemeral character. Impacts from the catchment areas and disturbance of the drainage lines within the project site are the predominant modifiers to these systems. These factors have resulted in a reduction of indigenous riparian vegetation with the resultant influx of alien vegetation contributing to some change in the natural functioning of the riparian zones of the drainage lines.

The WET-IHI category for the drainage lines is a D meaning that which means that these systems are seriously modified systems where the loss of natural habitat, biota, and basis ecosystem functions is extensive.

Larger depressions (pans)

These depressions have an ephemeral character. Impacts from the catchment areas and disturbance of the depressions within the project site are the predominant modifiers to these systems. These factors have resulted in a reduction of indigenous riparian vegetation with the resultant influx of alien vegetation contributing to some change in the natural functioning of the riparian zones of the depressions.

The WET-IHI category for the large depressions is a D meaning that which means that these systems are seriously modified systems where the loss of natural habitat, biota, and basis ecosystem functions is extensive. The pans are in raining seasons used as watering points for the cattle and game which are present on the project site.

Wet-Health Assessment (Overall PES)

A Level 1 Wet-Health assessment of the floodplain HGM Units was undertaken. Three modules, namely hydrology, geomorphology and vegetation, were assessed as a single unit for the HGM Units and subsequently an area weighted score was obtained for the HGM Units. The potential impacts of activities such as agriculture, altered hydrological functions and clearing of natural vegetation within the greater catchment were taken into consideration during the assessment. These results are summarised in the table below.

***Table 10**: Summary of results of the WET-Health assessments conducted on the pans and seasonal drainage lines of the project site.*

Feature	Hydrology		Geomorphology		Vegetation		Overall PES Category
	Impact score	Change score	Impact score	Change score	Impact score	Change score	
Pans	D	→	D	→	D	→	D
Drainage lines (watercourse)	C	→	D	→	D	→	D

The overall PES Category for the pans and drainage lines is a D which means that the system is a largely modified system where a large change in ecosystem processes and loss is natural habitat and biota has occurred.

What needs to be considered is that if the disturbance and spread of alien invasive plants are allowed to continue unchecked and prospecting and mining activities are not planned for properly, and without proper rehabilitation it is highly likely that the floodplain areas in the project site will be further degraded and it will suppress the wetland function capabilities.

- Cultural and heritage aspects

Heritage Impact Assessment

Dr. David Morris from the McGregor Museum in Kimberley was appointed to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (Archaeology) on the proposed area. However, he could not access the site & will do it as soon as he has access to site.

Palaeontological Desktop Assessment

Elize Butler from Banzai Environmental (Pty) Ltd was appointed to conduct a Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the proposed area. Please find the specialist report attached under **Appendix 12.** Some of the findings

Geological and Palaeontological Heritage

The proposed development is completely underlain by the Ongeluks Formation, Postmasburg Group and the Asbestos Hills Subgroup, Ghaap Group of the Transvaal Supergroup (Figure 4).

The Transvaal Supergroup is preserved in three structural basins on the Kaapvaal Craton of South Africa namely the Griqualand West Basin, Transvaal Basin, as well as the Kanye Basin in Botswana. The Griqualand West Basin can be subdivided into the Ghaap Plateau and Prieska sub-basins. The geometry of the three basins is basically stratiform with the exception of the volcanic precursor of the Kanye Basin and parts of the Griqualand West Basin. Extensive deformation has taken place in the south-western portion of the Griqualand West Basin.

Rocks of the Transvaal Supergroup in the Transvaal Basin were intruded by the Bushveld Complex approximately 2060 million years ago. The Transvaal Supergroup overlays the Archaean basement as well as the Witwatersrand and Ventersdorp Supergroups. In the far western and Kanye Basin

rocks belonging to the Kanye Formation and Gaborone Granite Suite is also overlain by the Transvaal Supergroup

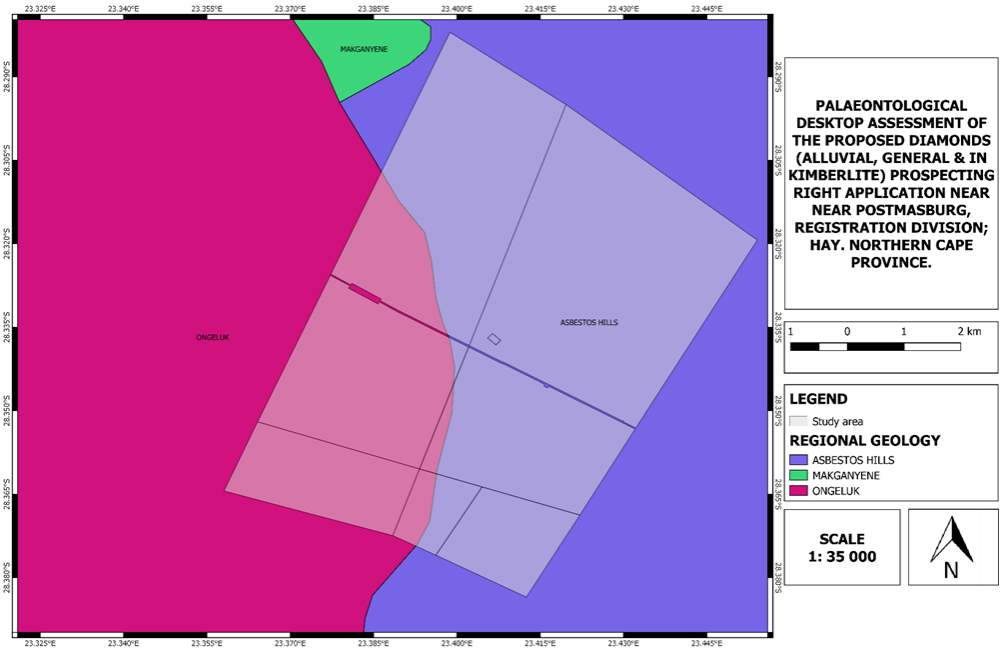

Figure 14: Surface geology of the proposed Kimswa development

*The Asbestos Hill Subgroup is located in the **Griqualand West Basin**, Northern Cape Province which consists of clastic sediments as well as volcanic rocks, diamictites and banded iron formations. Manganese deposits is present in the Hotazel Formation, upper Postmasburg Group (approximately 2222 Ma). The Vryburg Formation is the basal unit and overlies unconformably the granite and rocks of the Ventersdorp Supergroup. The Campbell Group overlies the Vryburg Formation and consists of the Schmidtsdrif Formation and the upper Ghaap Plateau Formation. The Griquatown Group is divided into two formations namely the Asbestos Hills and Koegas Formations. The Gamagara Formation follows and is positioned on the Maremane Anticline, and is overlain by the Makganyene Formation. The Cox Group comprises of the lower Ongeluk Formation and the upper Voëlwater Formation. The Ongeluk Formation was deposited under water and is approximately 400 to 900 m thick. This Formation is basal and is mainly volcanic (Visser 1989). Manganese is present in the upper Voëlwater Formation (Snyman 1996). According to Kent (1980) and Snyman (1996) Griqualand West Basin attains a maximum thickness of 4500 m.*

Fossils known from the Transvaal Supergroup are algal structures which are also known as stromatolites. Stromatolites are layered mounds, columns and sheet-like sedimentary rocks. These structures were originally formed by the growth of layer upon layer of cyanobacteria, a single-celled photosynthesizing microbe. Cyanobacteria are prokaryotic cells (simplest form of modern carbon-bases life). Stromatolites are first found in Precambrian rocks and are known as the earliest known fossils. The oxygen atmosphere that we depend on today was generated by numerous cyanobacteria photosynthesizing during the Archaean and Proterozoic Era.

Table 11: Table modified from Palaeotechnical Report (Almond and Pether 2009).

Subgroup/ sequence	Group	Formation	Fossil Heritage	Comment
Griqualand West Super Group	Griquastad	Asbestos Hills	Stromatolites	Cynanobacterial microfossils are present

Stromatolites and oolites from the Transvaal Supergroup have been described by various authors (Eriksson and Altermann, 1998). Detailed descriptions of South African Archaean stromatolites are available in the literature (Altermann, 2001; Buick, 2001; and Schopf, 2006). Literature on the Malmani stromatolites, includes articles by Button (1973), Truswell and Eriksson (1972, 1973, 1975), Eriksson and MacGregor (1981), Eriksson and Altermann (1998), Sumner (2000), Schopf (2006).

The lower parts of the thick successions are represented by the predominately dolomitic sediments and associated iron formations of the Ghaap group. The geology of the area is partly attributed to high stream velocities and rapid deposition. Clasts of Ventersdorp lava predominate, with significant (if variable) amounts of banded iron formation (BIF), chert, quartzite and quartz also present. .

Findings and Recommendations

The proposed Kimswa Mine development is completely underlain by the Ongeluks Formation, Postmasburg Group and the Asbestos Hills Subgroup, Ghaap Group of the Transvaal Supergroup. According to the PalaeoMap of South African Heritage Resources Information System the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Ongeluks Formation as well as the Asbestos Hills Subgroup is moderate. **It is therefore considered that the prospecting right application near** near Postmasburg Northern Cape Province **is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area.** Thus, the construction and operation of the facility may be authorised as the whole extent of the development footprint is not considered sensitive in terms of palaeontological resources.

In the event that fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by fresh excavations, is essential that the ECO in charge for these developments must be informed immediately. These discoveries must be protected (preferably *in situ*) and the ECO must alert SAHRA (South African Heritage Research Agency) so that mitigation (recording and collection) can be under taken by a paleontologist.

The specialist would need a collection permit from SAHRA. Fossil material must be curated in an approved collection (museum or university) and all fieldwork and reports must adhere to the minimum standards for palaeontological impact studies developed by SAHRA.

(b) Description of the current land uses.

Below is the land cover of the proposed area, the proposed area is covered in natural vegetation and waterbodies according to the landcover map.

Attendees at the public meeting said the proposed area is used of agriculture activities such as livestock grazing.

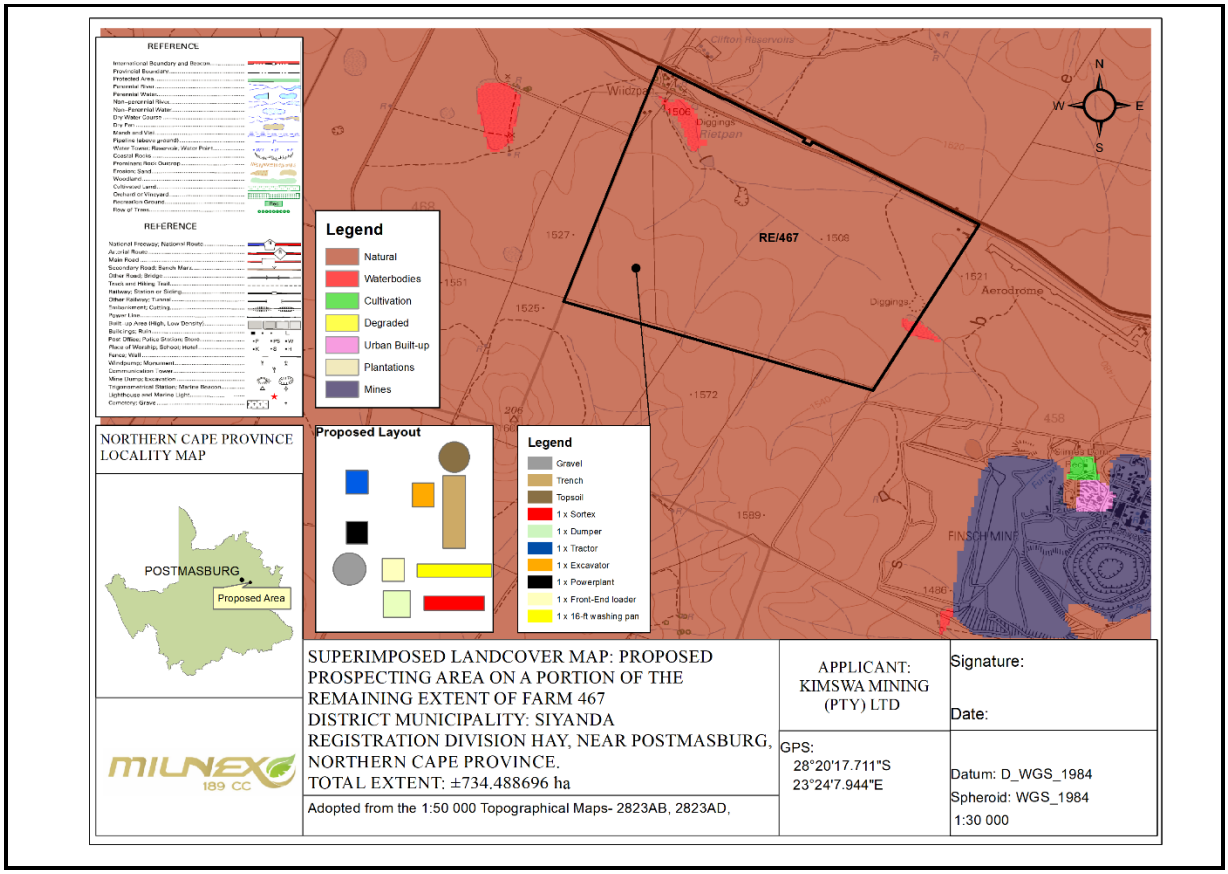

Figure 15: Land cover

v. IMPACTS AND RISKS IDENTIFIED INCLUDING THE NATURE, SIGNIFICANCE, CONSEQUENCE, EXTENT, DURATION AND PROBABILITY OF THE IMPACTS, INCLUDING THE DEGREE TO WHICH THESE IMPACTS

Significance of potential impacts

The following sections present the outcome of the significance rating exercise. The results suggest that almost none of the key issues identified as part of the EIR process had a negative high environmental significance. Instead the overall score indicate a low environmental significance score.

INITIAL CLEARANCE AND SITE PREPARATION PHASE

Direct impacts: During this phase minor negative impacts are foreseen over the short term. The latter refers to a period of weeks. The site preparation may result in the loss or fragmentation of indigenous natural fauna and flora, loss or fragmentation of habitats, soil erosion, hydrology, and temporary noise disturbance, generation of waste, visual intrusions, increase in heavy vehicle traffic, and risk to safety, livestock and farm infrastructure, and increased risk of veld fires. The abovementioned impacts are discussed in more detail below:

Loss or fragmentation of indigenous natural fauna and flora:

The proposed area falls within vegetation units SVk13 and SVk10, which is known as the Olifantshoek Plains Thornveld and Kuruman Mountain Bushveld. Olifantshoek Plains Thornveld and Kuruman Mountain Bushveld are part of the Eastern Kalahari Bushveld which is a sub-bioregion for the Savanna Biome.

Olifantshoek Plains Thornveld

According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006:522) the Olifantshoek Plains Thornveld is distributed across the Northern Cape Province plains including most of the pediment areas of the Korannaberg, Langeberg and Asbestos Mountains as well as those of some ridges to the west of the Langeberg. From the vicinity of Sonstraal in the north, past Olifantshoek to areas north of Niekerkshoop between Volop and Griekwastad in the south. Also from Griekwastad northwards to the flats west of the Lime Acres area. Altitude 1 000–1 500 m.

Vegetation and landscape features can be described as a very wide and diverse unit on plains with usually open tree and shrub layers with, for example, *Acacia luederitzii*, *Boscia albitrunca* and *Rhus tenui-nervis* and with a usually sparse grass layer.

Kuruman Mountain Bushveld

According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006:520) the Kuruman Mountain Bushveld is distributed across the Northern Cape and North West Provinces. From the Asbestos Mountains southwest and northwest of Griekwastad, along the Kuruman Hills north of Danielskuil, passing west of Kuruman town and re-emerging as isolated hill, i.e. Makhubung and the hills around Pomfret in the north. This bushveld is situated on an altitude of 1100m – 1800m.

Vegetation and landscape features can be described as rolling hills with generally gentle to moderate slopes and hill pediment areas with an open shrubveld with *Lebeckia macrantha* prominent in place, with well-developed grass layers.

Loss or fragmentation of indigenous natural fauna and flora	**Pre-mitigation impact rating**	**Post mitigation impact rating**
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Probability	Definite (4)	Definite (4)
Duration	Medium term (2)	Medium term (2)
Magnitude	High (3)	Medium (2)
Reversibility	Partly reversible (2)	Partly reversible (2)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	Significant loss of resource (3)	Marginal loss of resource (2)
Cumulative impact	Medium cumulative impacts (3),	
Significance	**Negative Medium (45)**	**Negative low (28)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	If the development is approved, contractors must ensure that no mammalian species are disturbed, trapped, hunted or killed. If the development is approved, every effort should be made to confine the footprint to the blocks allocated for the development and have the least possible edge effects on the surrounding area. The EMPr also provides numerous mitigation measures – refer to section (f) of the EMPr. The potential impacts associated with damage to and loss of farmland should be effectively mitigated. The aspects that should be covered include: • The site should be fenced off prior to commencement of construction activities; • The footprint associated with the construction related activities (access roads, construction platforms, workshop etc.) should be confined to the fenced off area and minimised where possible;	

	• An Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be appointed to monitor the establishment phase of the construction phase; • All areas disturbed by construction related activities, such as access roads on the site, construction platforms, workshop area etc., should be rehabilitated at the end of the construction phase; • The implementation of a rehabilitation programme should be included in the terms of reference for the contractor/s appointed. Specifications for the rehabilitation are provided throughout the EMPr – section (f) of the EMPr. • The implementation of the Rehabilitation Programme should be monitored by the ECO.

- Loss or fragmentation of habitats – Given the medium probability of resident threatened species occurring at the footprint site, Water Use License Application will be lodged with the department of Water & Sanitation (DWS).

Loss or fragmentation of habitats	**Pre-mitigation impact rating**	**Post mitigation impact rating**
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Probability	Definite (4)	Definite (4)
Duration	Medium term (2)	Medium term (2)
Magnitude	Very High (4)	High (3)
Reversibility	Barely reversible (3)	Barely reversible (3)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	Significant loss of resource (3)	Marginal loss of resource (2)
Cumulative impact	Medium cumulative impacts (3).	
Significance	**Negative High (68)**	**Negative Medium (48)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	Exotic and invasive plant species should not be allowed to establish, if the development is approved. Where exotic and invasive plant species are found at the site continuous eradication should take place. If the development is approved, every effort should be made to confine the footprint to the blocks allocated for development – section (f) of the EMPr also provides numerous mitigation measures related to fauna and flora.	

- Loss of topsoil – Topsoil may be lost due to poor topsoil management (burial, erosion, etc.) during construction related soil profile disturbance (levelling, excavations, disposal of spoils from excavations etc.) The effect will be the loss of soil fertility on disturbed areas after rehabilitation.

Loss of topsoil	**Pre-mitigation impact rating**	**Post mitigation impact rating**
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Geographical extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Probability	Possible (2)	Unlikely (1)
Duration	Medium term (2)	Medium term (2)
Magnitude	High (3)	High (3)
Reversibility	Partly reversible (2)	Partly reversible (2)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	Significant (3)	Marginal (2)
Cumulative impact	Medium cumulative impact (3).	
Significance	**Negative Medium (39)**	**Negative Medium (33)**

Can impacts be mitigated?	The following mitigation or management measures are provided: • If an activity will mechanically disturb below surface in any way, then any available topsoil should first be stripped from the entire surface and stockpiled for re-spreading during rehabilitation. • Topsoil stockpiles must be conserved against losses through erosion by establishing vegetation cover on them. • Dispose of all subsurface spoils from excavations where they will not impact on undisturbed land. • During rehabilitation, the stockpiled topsoil must be evenly spread over the entire disturbed surface. • Erosion must be controlled where necessary on top soiled areas. Establish an effective record keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for constructional purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all the records below. • Record the GPS coordinates of each area. • Record the date of topsoil stripping. • Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled. • Record the date of cessation of constructional (or operational) activities at the particular site. • Photograph the area on cessation of constructional activities. • Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil. • Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time. Section (f) of the EMPr also provide mitigation measures related to topsoil management.

• Soil erosion – Soil erosion due to alteration of the land surface run-off characteristics. Alteration of run-off characteristics may be caused by construction related land surface disturbance, vegetation removal and the establishment of roads. Erosion will cause loss and deterioration of soil resources. The erosion risk is low due to the low slope gradients and low to moderate erodibility of the soils.

Soil erosion	**Pre-mitigation impact rating**	**Post mitigation impact rating**
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Geographical extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Probability	Possible (2)	Unlikely (1)
Duration	Medium term (2)	Medium term (2)
Magnitude	Medium (2)	Medium (2)

Reversibility	Partly reversible (2)	Partly reversible (2)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	Marginal (2)	Marginal (2)
Cumulative impact	Negligible cumulative impact (1).	
Significance	**Negative low (20)**	**Negative low (18)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	The following mitigation or management measures are provided: Implement an effective system of run-off control, where it is required, that collects and safely disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. Include periodical site inspection in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records the occurrence any erosion on site or downstream – refer to section (f) of the EMPr.	

- Temporary noise disturbance - Preparation activities will result in the generation of noise over a period of months. Sources of noise are likely to include vehicles, the use of machinery such as back actors and people working on the site. The noise impact is unlikely to be significant; but activities should be limited to normal working days and hours (6:00 – 18:00).

Temporary noise disturbance	**Pre-mitigation impact rating**	**Post mitigation impact rating**
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Probability	Definite (4)	Probable (3)
Duration	Short term (1)	Short term (1)
Magnitude	Medium (2)	Low (1)
Reversibility	Completely reversible (1)	Completely reversible (1)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No loss of resource (1)	No loss of resource (1)
Cumulative impact	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects (1).	
Significance	**Negative low (20)**	**Negative low (9)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes, management actions related to noise pollution are included in section (f) of the EMPr.	

- Generation of waste - general waste, construction waste, sewage and grey water - The workers on site are likely to generate general waste such as food wastes, packaging, bottles, etc. Construction waste is likely to consist of packaging, scrap metals, waste cement, etc If any). The applicant will need to ensure that general and construction waste is appropriately disposed of i.e. taken to the nearest licensed landfill. Sufficient ablution facilities will have to be provided, in the form of portable/VIP toilets. No pit latrines, French drain systems or soak away systems shall be allowed.

Generation of waste	**Pre-mitigation impact rating**	**Post mitigation impact rating**
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Local/district (2)	Local/district (2)
Probability	Definite (4)	Definite (4)
Duration	Short term (1)	Short term (1)
Magnitude	Low (1)	Low (1)
Reversibility	Partly reversible (2)	Partly reversible (2)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No loss of resource (1)	No loss of resource (1)
Cumulative impact	Medium cumulative impact (3) - An additional demand for landfill space could result in significant cumulative impacts if services become	

	unstable or unavailable, which in turn would negatively impact on the local community.	
Significance	**Negative medium (13)**	**Negative low (13)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes, it is therefore important that all management actions and mitigation measures included in section (f) of the EMPr are implemented.	

- Impacts on heritage objects –

Heritage Impact Assessment
Dr. David Morris from the McGregor Museum in Kimberley was appointed to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (Archaeology) on the proposed area. Note that the area could not be accessed and hence this assessment is provisional.

Palaeontological Desktop Assessment
The proposed development is completely underlain by the Ongeluks Formation, Postmasburg Group and the Asbestos Hills Subgroup, Ghaap Group of the Transvaal Supergroup. The Palaeontological Sensitivity of this formation is rated Moderate. The expected duration of the impact is assessed as potentially permanent to long term. In the absence of mitigation procedures (should fossil material be present within the affected area) the damage or destruction of any palaeontological materials will be permanent. Impacts on palaeontological heritage during the construction phase could potentially occur but are regarded as having a low possibility.

Impacts on heritage objects	**Pre-mitigation impact rating**	**Post mitigation impact rating**
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Probability	Possible (2)	Possible (2)
Duration	Short term (1)	Short term (1)
Magnitude	Medium (2)	Low (1)
Reversibility	Irreversible (4)	Irreversible (4)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	Marginal loss of resource (2)	Marginal loss of resource (2)
Cumulative impact	Low cumulative impact (2). Should these impacts occur, there may be a cumulative impact on the preservation of heritage objects in the area.	
Significance	**Negative low (24)**	**Negative low (12)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	If archaeological sites or graves are exposed during construction work, it should immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. Also refer to section (f) of the EMPr.	

Indirect impacts: The nuisance aspects generally associated with the installation of infrastructure or ground preparation will also be applicable to this development, which relates primarily to the increase in vehicle traffic associated with prospecting practices, the influx of job seekers to the area, risk to safety, livestock and farm infrastructure, and increased risk of veld fires.

- Increase in vehicle traffic – The movement of heavy vehicles during the clearance of vegetation and topsoil has the potential to damage local farm roads and create dust and safety impacts for other road users in the area. Access will be obtained from the D3381 gravel road off the R385. While the volume of traffic along this road is low, the movement of heavy vehicles along this road is likely to damage the road surface and impact on other road users. The contractor should be required to ensure that damage to the road is repaired periodically. The movement of additional heavy vehicle traffic is will add significantly to the current traffic load on the road. The impact on the D3381 gravel road off the R385 is therefore likely to be moderate.

Increase in vehicle traffic	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Probability	Probable (3)	Probable (3)
Duration	Short term (1)	Short term (1)
Magnitude	High (3)	Medium (2)
Reversibility	Completely reversible (1)	Completely reversible (1)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No loss of resource (1)	No loss of resource (1)
Cumulative impact	Medium cumulative impact (3). If damage to roads is not repaired then this will affect the farming activities in the area and result in higher maintenance costs for vehicles of local farmers and other road users. The costs will be borne by road users who were no responsible for the damage.	
Significance	**Negative medium impacts (33)**	**Negative low (11)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	The potential impacts associated with heavy vehicles can be effectively mitigated. The mitigation measures include: • The contractor must ensure that damage caused by construction on the D3381 gravel road off the R385 is repaired. The costs associated with the repair must be borne by the contractor; • Dust suppression measures must be implemented for heavy vehicles such as wetting of gravel roads on a regular basis and ensuring that vehicles used to transport sand and building materials are fitted with tarpaulins or covers; • All vehicles must be road-worthy and drivers must be qualified and made aware of the potential road safety issues and need for strict speed limits. Also refer section (f) of the EMPr. For mitigation measures related to traffic.	

- Risk to safety, livestock and farm infrastructure - The presence on and movement of workers on and off the site poses a potential safety threat to local famer's and farm workers in the vicinity of the site threat. In addition, farm infrastructure, such as fences and gates, may be damaged and stock losses may also result from gates being left open and/or fences being damaged or stock theft linked either directly or indirectly to the presence of farm workers on the site.

Risk to safety, livestock and farm infrastructure	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Probability	Probable (3)	Probable (3)
Duration	Medium term (2)	Medium term (2)
Magnitude	High (3)	Medium (2)
Reversibility	Partly reversible (2)	Partly reversible (2)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	Marginal resource (2)	Marginal resource (2)

Cumulative impact	Low cumulative effects (2), provided losses are compensated for.	
Significance	**Negative medium (39)**	**Negative low (26)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	Key mitigation measures include: • **Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd** should enter into an agreement with the local farmers in the area whereby damages to farm property etc. during the construction phase will be compensated for. The agreement should be signed before the construction phase commences; • The construction area should be fenced off prior to the commencement of the construction phase. The movement of construction workers on the site should be confined to the fenced off area; • Contractors appointed by **Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd** should provide daily transport for low and semi-skilled workers to and from the site. This would reduce the potential risk of trespassing on the remainder of the farm and adjacent properties; • **Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd** should hold contractors liable for compensating farmers in full for any stock losses and/or damage to farm infrastructure that can be linked to construction workers. This should be contained in the Code of Conduct to be signed between the proponent, the contractors and neighbouring landowners. The agreement should also cover loses and costs associated with fires caused by construction workers or construction related activities (see below); • The Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) should outline procedures for managing and storing waste on site, specifically plastic waste that poses a threat to livestock if ingested; • Contractors appointed **Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd** must ensure that all workers are informed at the outset of the construction phase of the conditions contained on the Code of Conduct, specifically consequences of stock theft and trespassing on adjacent farms. • Contractors appointed by **Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd** must ensure that construction workers who are found guilty of trespassing, stealing livestock and/or damaging farm infrastructure are dismissed and charged. This should be contained in the Code of Conduct. All dismissals must be in accordance with South African labour legislation; • The housing of construction workers on the site should be strictly limited to security personnel (if any).	

- <u>Increased risk of veld fires</u> - The presence of construction workers and construction-related activities on the site poses an increased risk of grass fires that could in turn pose a threat to livestock, crops, wildlife and farmsteads in the area. In the process, farm infrastructure may also be damaged or destroyed and human lives threatened. The potential risk of grass fires was heightened by the windy conditions in the area, especially during the dry, windy winter months from May to October. In terms of potential mitigation measures, a fire-break should be constructed around the perimeter of the site prior to the commencement of the construction phase. In addition, fire-fighting equipment should be provided on site during the construction phase.

Increased risk of veld fires	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Region (3)	Local (2)
Probability	Probable (3)	Probable (3)
Duration	Medium term (2)	Short term (1)
Magnitude	High (3)	Low (1)
Reversibility	Completely reversible (1)	Completely reversible (1)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No loss of resource (1)	No loss of resource (1)
Cumulative impact	Negligible cumulative effects (1), provided losses are compensated for.	
Significance	**Negative medium (33)**	**Negative low (9)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	The mitigation measures include: • A fire-break should be constructed around the perimeter of the site prior to the commencement of the construction phase; • Contractor should ensure that open fires on the site for cooking or heating are not allowed except in designated areas; • Contractor to ensure that construction related activities that pose a potential fire risk, such as welding, are properly managed and are confined to areas where the risk of fires has been reduced. Measures to reduce the risk of fires include avoiding working in high wind conditions when the risk of fires is greater. In this regard special care should be taken during the high risk dry, windy winter months; • Contractor to provide adequate firefighting equipment on-site, including a fire fighting vehicle; • Contractor to provide fire-fighting training to selected construction staff; • No construction staff, with the exception of security staff, to be accommodated on site over night; • As per the conditions of the Code of Conduct, in the advent of a fire being caused by construction workers and or construction activities, the appointed contractors must compensate farmers for any damage caused to their farms. The contractor should also compensate the firefighting costs borne by farmers and local authorities.	

OPERATIONAL PHASE

Direct impacts: During the operational phase the study area will serve as an prospecting area and the impacts are generally associated with soil erosion, change in land use, impacts associated with the, increase in storm water runoff, increased consumption of water, visual intrusion, the generation of general waste, leakage of hazardous materials, and the change in the sense of place. The operational phase will also have a direct positive impact through the provision of permanent employment opportunities and facilitating a positive economic growth. The abovementioned impacts are discussed in more detail below:

- Soil erosion – The largest risk factor for soil erosion will be during the operational phase when the prospecting activity ensues and soil is left bare until rehabilitation is initiated. Erosion will

be localised within the site. This will ultimately lead to the irretrievable commitment of this resource. The measurable effect of reducing erosion by utilizing mitigation measures may reduce possible erosion significantly.

Soil erosion	**Pre-mitigation impact rating**	**Post mitigation impact rating**
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Local/Regional (2)	Local/Regional (2)
Probability	Definite (4)	Unlikely (1)
Duration	Long term (3)	Long term (3)
Magnitude	High (3)	Medium (2)
Reversibility	Partly reversible (2)	Partly reversible (2)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	Significant loss of resource (3)	Marginal loss of resource (2)
Cumulative impact	Medium cumulative impact (3). Should these impacts occur, there will be a cumulative impact on the air and water resources in the study area in terms of pollution.	
Significance	**Negative High (51)**	**Negative Low (26)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes, to avoid soil erosion it will be a good practice to not remove all the vegetation at once but to only clear the area as it becomes necessary and to implement concurrent rehabilitation. Also refer to section (f) of the EMPr.	

- Change in land-use – The use of the area for the operation of the prospecting activity will not disturb any agricultural activities on most of the portions as both will be done concurrently.

Change in land use	**Pre-mitigation impact rating**	**Post mitigation impact rating**
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Province (3)	Local (2)
Probability	Definite (4)	Definite (4)
Duration	medium term (2)	medium term (2)
Magnitude	High (3)	Medium (2)
Reversibility	Barely reversible (3)	Partly reversible (2)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	Significant loss of resource (3)	Marginal loss of resource (2)
Cumulative impact	Medium cumulative impacts (3).	
Significance	**Negative high (54)**	**Negative medium (30)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	The proponent should establish a Rehabilitation Fund to be used to rehabilitate the area once the proposed facility has been decommissioned. The fund should be funded by revenue generated during the operational phase of the project. The motivation for the establishment of a Rehabilitation Fund is based on the experience in the mining sector where many mines on closure have not set aside sufficient funds for closure and decommissioning. Also refer to section (f) of the EMPr.	

- Generation of alternative land use income – Income generated through the alluvial diamond mine will provide the farming enterprise with increased cash flow and rural livelihood, and thereby improve the financial sustainability of farming on site.

Generation of alternative land use income	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Geographical extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Probability	Definite (4)	Definite (4)
Duration	Long term (3)	Long term (3)
Magnitude	Medium (2)	High (3)
Reversibility	Completely reversible (1)	Completely reversible (1)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No loss of resources (1)	No loss of resources (1)
Cumulative impact	Medium cumulative impact (3).	
Significance	**Positive Low (24)**	**Positive medium (39)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	No mitigation required.	

- Increase in storm water runoff – The development will potentially result in an increase in storm water run-off that needs to be managed to prevent soil erosion, especially where vegetation will be cleared. Not all the vegetation should be removed at once. Only the specific trench being excavated at the specific time should be cleared

Increase in storm water runoff	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Probability	Probable (3)	Unlikely (1)
Duration	Long term (3)	Long term (3)
Magnitude	Medium (2)	Low (1)
Reversibility	Partly reversible (2)	Partly reversible (2)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	Marginal loss of resource (2)	Marginal loss of resource (2)
Cumulative impact	Medium cumulative impact (3) - Should these impacts occur, there will be a cumulative impacts on the wider area.	
Significance	**Negative medium (30)**	**Negative low (13)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes. It is therefore important that all management actions and mitigation measures included in section (f) of the EMPr. are implemented to ensure that these impacts do not occur The cut-off trenches and silt fences will be installed where necessary as to control runoff storm water by attenuating it and control the movement of sediment on the premises. These structures will be monitored on a regular basis. It is suggested that it be monitored on a weekly basis during the rainy season, and after possible rain events during the dry season. If these practices is found to be insufficient for the control of storm water and sedimentation, other alternatives should immediately be investigated and implemented.	

Increased consumption of water - Since 1 x 16 feet washing pans will be used, the amount of water for the pans will be 17 000 L/hour from which 30% is re-used.

Increased consumption of water	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Region (3)	Region (3)
Probability	Definite (4)	Definite (4)
Duration	Long term (3)	Long term (3)
Magnitude	Medium (2)	Medium (2)
Reversibility	Irreversible (4)	Irreversible (4)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	Marginal loss of resources (2)	Marginal loss of resources (2)
Cumulative impact	High cumulative impacts (4) - An additional demand on water sources could result in a significant cumulative impact with regards to the availability of water.	
Significance	**Negative medium (40)**	**Negative medium (40)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes, management actions and mitigation measures related to the use of water are included in section (f) of the EMPr.	

- Generation of waste – Approximately 15 Workers will be present on site from 6:00 – 18:00, Monday to Saturday. Sources of general waste will be waste food, packaging, paper, etc. General waste will be stored on the site and removed on a weekly basis by a contractor.

Generation of waste	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Probability	Definite (4)	Definite (4)
Duration	Long term (3)	Long term (3)
Magnitude	Low (1)	Low (1)
Reversibility	Partly reversible (2)	Partly reversible (2)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No loss of resource (1)	No loss of resource (1)
Cumulative impact	Medium cumulative impact (3) - An additional demand for landfill space could result in significant cumulative impacts with regards to the availability of landfill space.	
Significance	**Negative low (15)**	**Negative low (15)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes, management actions related to waste management are included in section (f) of the EMPr.	

- Leakage of hazardous materials - The proposed prospecting activity will make use of machinery that use fuel and oil. Leakage of these oils and fuel can contaminate water supplies and must be prevented by constructing oil and diesel permeable bunds to ensure that any spills are suitably attenuated and not released into the environment.

Leakage of hazardous materials	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Probability	Possible (2)	Unlikely (1)
Duration	Long term (3)	Long term (3)
Magnitude	High (3)	Medium (2)
Reversibility	Partly reversible (2)	Partly reversible (2)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	Marginal loss of resource (2)	Marginal loss of resource (2)

Cumulative impact	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects (1)	
Significance	**Negative medium (36)**	**Negative low (22)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes. It is therefore important that all management actions and mitigation measures included in the section (f) of EMPr are implemented to ensure that these impacts do not occur.	

- Noise disturbance - Prospecting activities will result in the generation of noise over a period of 3-5 years. Sources of noise are likely to include vehicles, the use of machinery such as backactors, rotary pans and people working on the site, as well as occasional blasting. The noise impact is likely to be significant as the closest

Temporary noise disturbance	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Probability	Definite (4)	Probable (3)
Duration	Medium term (2)	Medium term (2)
Magnitude	Very high (4)	High (3)
Reversibility	Completely reversible (1)	Completely reversible (1)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No loss of resource (1)	No loss of resource (1)
Cumulative impact	The impact would result in medium cumulative effects (3).	
Significance	**Negative High (52)**	**Negative medium (36)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes, management actions related to noise pollution are included in section (f) of the EMPr.	

Indirect impacts: The operational phase will have an indirect negative impact through the change in the sense of place and an indirect positive impact through the provision of additional electrical infrastructure.

- Potential impact on tourism – The impact of the proposed prospecting of diamond alluvial on the areas sense of place with mitigation is likely to be low. In addition, the site will be visible from the D3381 gravel road off the R385.

Potential impacts on tourism	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Probability	Possible (2)	Possible (2)
Duration	Medium term (2)	Medium term (2)
Magnitude	medium (2)	Low (1)
Reversibility	Completely reversible (1)	Completely reversible (1)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	N/A	N/A
Cumulative impact	N/A	
Significance	**Negative low (12)**	**Negative low (6)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	No mitigation required	

DECOMMISIONING PHASE (MINE CLOSURE AND REHABILITATION)

Direct impacts: Typically, the major social impacts associated with the decommissioning phase are linked to the loss of jobs and associated income. This has implications for the households

who are directly affected, the communities within which they live. If infrastructures are removed after a 3/5 year period, the site will be returned to its natural state. Therefore the physical environment will benefit from the closure of the prospecting area.

- Rehabilitation of the physical environment – The physical environment will benefit from the closure of the prospecting area since the site will be restored to its natural state.

Rehabilitation of the physical environment	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Status (positive or negative)	Positive	Positive
Extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Probability	Possible (2)	Probable (3)
Duration	Long term (3)	Long term (3)
Magnitude	Low (1)	Medium (2)
Reversibility	N/A	N/A
Irreplaceable loss of resources	N/A	N/A
Cumulative impact	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects (1)	
Significance	**Negative low (7)**	**Negative low (16)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	No mitigation measures required.	

- Loss of employment - Given the relatively large number of people employed during the operational phase, the decommissioning of the facility has the potential to have a negative social impact on the local community.

Loss of employment	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Probability	Possible (2)	Possible (2)
Duration	Medium term (2)	Short term (1)
Magnitude	High (3)	Medium (2)
Reversibility	Partly reversible (2)	Partly reversible (2)
Irreplaceable loss of resources	No loss of resource (1)	No loss of resource (1)
Cumulative impact	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects (1)	
Significance	**Negative medium (30)**	**Negative low (18)**
Can impacts be mitigated?	The following mitigation measures are recommended: • All structures and infrastructure associated with the proposed facility should be dismantled and transported off-site on decommissioning; • **Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd** should establish an Environmental Rehabilitation Trust Fund to cover the costs of decommissioning and rehabilitation of disturbed areas.	

Indirect impacts: No indirect impacts are anticipated from the decommissioning phase of the proposed development.

vi. METHODOLOGY USED IN DETERMINING AND RANKING THE NATURE, SIGNIFICANCE, CONSEQUENCES, EXTENT, DURATION AND PROBABILITY OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RISKS

Method of environmental assessment

The environmental assessment aims to identify the various possible environmental impacts that could results from the proposed development. Different impacts need to be evaluated in terms of its significance and in doing so highlight the most critical issues to be addressed.

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics which include context and intensity of an impact. Context refers to the geographical scale i.e. site, local, national or global whereas intensity is defined by the severity of the impact e.g. the magnitude of deviation from background conditions, the size of the area affected, the duration of the impact and the overall probability of occurrence. Significance is calculated as shown in the Table below.

Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The total number of points scored for each impact indicates the level of significance of the impact.

Impact Rating System

Impact assessment must take account of the nature, scale and duration of impacts on the environment whether such impacts are positive or negative. Each impact is also assessed according to the following project phases:

- Construction
- Operation
- Decommissioning

Where necessary, the proposal for mitigation or optimisation of an impact should be detailed. A brief discussion of the impact and the rationale behind the assessment of its significance should also be included. The rating system is applied to the potential impacts on the receiving environment and includes an objective evaluation of the mitigation of the impact. In assessing the significance of each impact the following criteria is used:

Table: *The rating system*

NATURE		
Include a brief description of the impact of environmental parameter being assessed in the context of the project. This criterion includes a brief written statement of the environmental aspect being impacted upon by a particular action or activity.		
GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT		
This is defined as the area over which the impact will be experienced.		
1	Site	The impact will only affect the site.
2	Local/district	Will affect the local area or district.
3	Province/region	Will affect the entire province or region.
4	International and National	Will affect the entire country.
PROBABILITY		
This describes the chance of occurrence of an impact.		
1	Unlikely	The chance of the impact occurring is extremely low (Less than a 25% chance of occurrence).
2	Possible	The impact may occur (Between a 25% to 50% chance of occurrence).

3	Probable	The impact will likely occur (Between a 50% to 75% chance of occurrence).
4	Definite	Impact will certainly occur (Greater than a 75% chance of occurrence).
DURATION		
This describes the duration of the impacts. Duration indicates the lifetime of the impact as a result of the proposed activity.		
1	Short term	The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural processes in a span shorter than the construction phase (0 – 1 years), or the impact will last for the period of a relatively short construction period and a limited recovery time after construction, thereafter it will be entirely negated (0 – 2 years).
2	Medium term	The impact will continue or last for some time after the construction phase but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (2 – 10 years).
3	Long term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for the entire operational life of the development, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (10 – 30 years).
4	Permanent	The only class of impact that will be non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or such a time span that the impact can be considered indefinite.
INTENSITY/ MAGNITUDE		
Describes the severity of an impact.		
1	Low	Impact affects the quality, use and integrity of the system/component in a way that is barely perceptible.
2	Medium	Impact alters the quality, use and integrity of the system/component but system/component still continues to function in a moderately modified way and maintains general integrity (some impact on integrity).
3	High	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/ component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component is severely impaired and may temporarily cease. High costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
4	Very high	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component permanently ceases and is irreversibly impaired. Rehabilitation and remediation often impossible. If possible rehabilitation and remediation often unfeasible due to extremely high costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
REVERSIBILITY		
This describes the degree to which an impact can be successfully reversed upon completion of the proposed activity.		
1	Completely reversible	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation measures.
2	Partly reversible	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures are required.
3	Barely reversible	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures.
4	Irreversible	The impact is irreversible and no mitigation measures exist.

IRREPLACEABLE LOSS OF RESOURCES		
This describes the degree to which resources will be irreplaceably lost as a result of a proposed activity.		
1	No loss of resource	The impact will not result in the loss of any resources.
2	Marginal loss of resource	The impact will result in marginal loss of resources.
3	Significant loss of resources	The impact will result in significant loss of resources.
4	Complete loss of resources	The impact is result in a complete loss of all resources.
CUMULATIVE EFFECT		
This describes the cumulative effect of the impacts. A cumulative impact is an effect which in itself may not be significant but may become significant if added to other existing or potential impacts emanating from other similar or diverse activities as a result of the project activity in question.		
1	Negligible cumulative impact	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects.
2	Low cumulative impact	The impact would result in insignificant cumulative effects.
3	Medium cumulative impact	The impact would result in minor cumulative effects.
4	High cumulative impact	The impact would result in significant cumulative effects
SIGNIFICANCE		
Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The calculation of the significance of an impact uses the following formula: (Extent + probability + reversibility + irreplaceability + duration + cumulative effect) x magnitude/intensity. The summation of the different criteria will produce a non-weighted value. By multiplying this value with the magnitude/intensity, the resultant value acquires a weighted characteristic which can be measured and assigned a significance rating.		
Points	Impact significance rating	Description
6 to 28	Negative low impact	The anticipated impact will have negligible negative effects and will require little to no mitigation.
6 to 28	Positive low impact	The anticipated impact will have minor positive effects.
29 to 50	Negative medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate negative effects and will require moderate mitigation measures.
29 to 50	Positive medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate positive effects.
51 to 73	Negative high impact	The anticipated impact will have significant effects and will require significant mitigation measures to achieve an acceptable level of impact.
51 to 73	Positive high impact	The anticipated impact will have significant positive effects.
74 to 96	Negative very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant effects and are unlikely to be able to be mitigated adequately. These impacts could be considered "fatal flaws".

74 to 96	Positive very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant positive effects.

vii. 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)

- Increased ambient noise levels resulting from geophysic surveys site fly-overs and increased traffic movement during all prospecting phases.
- Potential water and soil pollution impacts resulting from hydrocarbon spills and soil erosion which may impact on environmental resources utilized by communities, landowners and other stakeholders.
- Potential water and soil pollution impacts resulting from hydrocarbon spills and soil erosion which may impact on ecosystem functioning.
- Increased vehicle activity with in the area resulting in the possible destruction and disturbance of fauna and flora.
- Poor access control to farms which may impact on cattle movement, breeding and grazing practices.
- Influx of persons (job seekers) to site as a result of increased activity and the possible resultant increase in opportunistic crime.
- Potential visual impacts caused by prospecting activities.
- Prospecting will be undertaken by specialist sub - contractors and it is not anticipated that employment opportunities for local and / or regional communities will result from the prospecting activities.

viii. 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).

No adverse environmental or social impacts associated with the prospecting activity have been identified through the Scoping & EIR process. Mitigation measures as set out in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) attached in Part B must be implemented in order to minimise any potential impacts.

All comments received during the review period of the Scoping and EIR report, as well as response provided is captured and recorded within the Comments and Response Report and will be attached in the final EIR.

ix. MOTIVATION WHERE NO ALTERNATIVE SITES WERE CONSIDERED.

This alternative asks the question, if there is not, from an environmental perspective, a more suitable location for the proposed activity. No other properties have been secured by **Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd** near Postmasburg on a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Plaas 467, Registration Division: Hay, Northern Cape Province is preferred due to the sites underlying diamond bearing gravel, therefore there will be no other alternative (i.e. to facilitate the movement of machinery, equipment, infrastructure).

x. STATEMENT MOTIVATING THE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT LOCATION WITHIN THE OVERALL SITE. (Provide a statement motivating the final site layout that is proposed)

Design alternatives were considered throughout the planning and design phase (i.e. where is the rock bed located?). In this regard discussions on the design were held between the

EAP and the developer. The layout follows the limitations of the site and aspects such as, roads, site offices and workshop area as well as fencing.

H. FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS UNDERTAKEN TO IDENTIFY, ASSESS AND RANK THE IMPACTS AND RISKS THE ACTIVITY WILL IMPOSE ON THE PREFERRED SITE (IN RESPECT OF THE FINAL SITE LAYOUT PLAN) THROUGH THE LIFE OF THE ACTIVITY.

i. A description of all environmental issues and risks that are identified during the environmental impact assessment process

Process for the identification of key issues

The methodology for the identification of key issues aims, as far as possible, to provide a user-friendly analysis of information to allow for easy interpretation.

- Checklist: The checklist consists of a list of structured questions related to the environmental parameters and specific human actions. They assist in ordering thinking, data collection, presentation and alert against the omission of possible impacts.
- Matrix: The matrix analysis provides a holistic indication of the relationship and interaction between the various activities, development phases and the impact thereof on the environment. The method aims at providing a first order cause and effect relationship between the environment and the proposed activity. The matrix is designed to indicate the relationship between the different stressors and receptors which leads to specific impacts. The matrix also indicates the specialist studies, which will be submitted as part of the Environmental Impact Report in order to address the potentially most significant impacts.

Checklist analysis

The table below provides a checklist, which is designed to stimulate thought regarding possible consequences of specific actions and so assist scoping of key issues. It consists of a list of structured questions related to the environmental parameters and specific human actions. They assist in ordering thinking, data collection, presentation and alert against the omission of possible impacts. The table highlights certain issues, which are further analysed in matrix format.

Table: Environmental checklist

QUESTION	YES	NO	Un-sure	Description
1. Are any of the following located on the site earmarked for the development?				
I. A river, stream, dam or wetland	✕			The proposed area consists Rietpan, dam, reservoirs & tributaries from a pan. Where applicable a Water Use License Application will be launched for conducting mining operations. All infrastructure will be temporary and/or mobile.
II. A conservation or open space area		✕		None.
III. An area that is of cultural importance			✕	
IV. Site of geological significance		✕		
V. Areas of outstanding natural beauty		✕		None.
VI. Highly productive agricultural land		✕		None

VII. Floodplain		✕		None
VIII. Indigenous forest		✕		None.
IX. Grass land		✕		None.
X. Bird nesting sites	✕			Due to site having dense woodland, birds nests are expect/may be found on site.
XI. Red data species			✕	
XII. Tourist resort		✕		None.
2. Will the project potentially result in potential?				
I. Removal of people		✕		None.
II. Visual Impacts	✕			The visual impact will be managed; however it may be difficult since the site is situated next to the road
III. Noise pollution		✕		The noise impact is unlikely to be significant.
IV. Construction of an access road		✕		None. Access will be obtained from gravel road off the R385
V. Risk to human or valuable ecosystems due to explosion/fire/ discharge of waste into water or air.		✕		None.
VI. Accumulation of large workforce (>50 manual workers) into the site.		✕		Approximately 15 employment opportunities will be created during the construction and operational phase of the project.
VII. Utilisation of significant volumes of local raw materials such as water, wood etc.	✕			The application area will use 1 x 16 feet washing pans, the amount of water for the pans will be 17 000 L/hour from which 30% is re-used.
VIII. Job creation	✕			Approximately 15 employment opportunities will be created during the construction and operational phase of the project.
IX. Traffic generation		✕		None.
X. Soil erosion		✕		Only areas earmarked for mining will be cleared. Mining will be phased and the topsoil stockpiled separately. Concurrent rehabilitation will take place. The soil also has a low erosion potential.
XI. Installation of additional bulk telecommunication transmission lines or facilities		✕		None.
3. Is the proposed project located near the following?				
I. A river, stream, dam or wetland		✕		
II. A conservation or open space area		✕		None.
III. An area that is of cultural importance		✕		None.
IV. A site of geological significance		✕		None.
V. An area of outstanding natural beauty		✕		None.

VI. Highly productive agricultural land		✕		Yes
VII. A tourist resort		✕		None.
VIII. A formal or informal settlement	✕			Lime Acres

Matrix analysis

The matrix describes the relevant listed activities, the aspects of the development that will apply to the specific listed activity, a description of the environmental issues and potential impacts, the significance and magnitude of the potential impacts, and the mitigation of the potential impacts. The matrix also highlights areas of particular concern, which requires more in depth assessment. Each cell is evaluated individually in terms of the nature of the impact, duration and its significance – should no mitigation measures be applied. This is important since many impacts would not be considered insignificant if proper mitigation measures were implemented. The matrix also provides an indication if mitigation measures are available.

In order to conceptualise the different impacts the matrix specify the following:

- **Stressor**: Indicates the aspect of the proposed activity, which initiates and cause impacts on elements of the environment.
- **Receptor**: Highlights the recipient and most important components of the environment affected by the stressor.
- **Impacts**: Indicates the net result of the cause-effect between the stressor and receptor.
- **Mitigation**: Impacts need to be mitigated to minimise the effect on the environment.

I. AN ASSESSMENT OF EACH IDENTIFIED POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT AND RISK

LISTED ACTIVITY (The Stressor)	ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT /ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL IMPACTS			SIGNIFICANCE AND MAGNITUDE OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS			MITIGATION OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS	SPECIALIST STUDIES / INFORMATION
		Receptors		Impact description	Minor	Major	Duration	Possible Mitigation	
CONSTRUCTION PHASE									
Listing Notice GNR 325, Activity 15: *"The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more, of indigenous vegetation."*	<u>Site clearing and preparation</u> Areas earmarked for prospecting will need to be cleared, topsoil will be stockpiled separately.	BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	Fauna & Flora	• Loss or fragmentation of indigenous natural vegetation. • Loss of sensitive species. • Loss or fragmentation of habitats.		-	L	Yes	-
			Air	• Air pollution due to the increase of traffic of construction vehicles.	-		M	Yes	-
			Soil	• Soil degradation, including erosion. • Loss of topsoil. • Disturbance of soils and existing land use (soil compaction).		-	S	Yes	-
			Geology	• It is not foreseen that the removal of indigenous vegetation will impact on the geology or vice versa.		-	S	Yes	-
			Existing services infrastructure	• Generation of waste that need to be accommodated at a licensed landfill site. • Generation of sewage that need to be accommodated by the local sewage plant.		-	S	Yes	-
			Ground water	• Pollution due to construction vehicles.	-		S	Yes	-
			Surface water	• Increase in storm water run-off. • Pollution of water sources due to soil erosion. • Destruction of watercourses (pans/dams/streams).		-	S	Yes	-
		SOCIAL/ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	Local unemployment rate	• Job creation. • Business opportunities. • Skills development.		+	S	Yes	-
			Visual landscape	• Potential visual impact on residents of farmsteads and motorists in close proximity to proposed facility.	-		L	Yes	-
			Traffic volumes	• Increase in construction vehicles.	-		S	Yes	-
			Health & Safety	• Air/dust pollution. • Road safety. • Increased risk of veld fires.		-	S	Yes	-
			Noise levels	• The generation of noise as a result of construction vehicles, the use of machinery such as drills, excavators, rotary pans, dumper trucks and people working on the site.	-		L	Yes	-
			Tourism industry	• Since there are no tourism facilities in close proximity to the site, the construction activities will not have an impact on tourism in the area.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	-

			Heritage resources	• Removal or destruction of archaeological and/or paleontological sites. • Removal or destruction of buildings, structures, places and equipment of cultural significance. • Removal or destruction of graves, cemeteries and burial grounds.	-		S	Yes	-
Listing Notice GNR 325, Activity 19: "The removal and disposal of minerals contemplated in terms of section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including— **Listing Notice GNR 325, Activity 20**: "Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a prospecting right in terms of section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including—	<u>Site clearing and preparation</u> Areas earmarked for prospecting will need to be cleared, topsoil will be stockpiled separately. This will inevitably result in the removal of indigenous vegetation located on the site.	BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	Fauna & Flora	• Loss or fragmentation of indigenous natural vegetation. • Loss of sensitive species. • Loss or fragmentation of habitats.		-	L	Yes	-
			Air quality	• Air pollution due to the increase of traffic.	-		M	Yes	-
			Soil	• Soil degradation, including erosion. • Disturbance of soils and existing land use (soil compaction). • Loss of agricultural potential (low significance relative to agricultural potential of the site).		-	M	Yes	-
			Geology	• It is not foreseen that the removal of indigenous vegetation will impact on the geology or vice versa.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
			Existing services infrastructure	• Generation of waste that need to be accommodated at a licensed landfill site. • Generation of sewage that need to be accommodated by the local sewage plant.	-		M	Yes	-
			Ground water	• Pollution due to construction vehicles.			S	Yes	-
			Surface water	• Increase in storm water run-off. • Pollution of water sources due to soil erosion. • Destruction of watercourses (pans/dams/streams).	-		M	Yes	-
		SOCIAL/ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	Local unemployment rate	• Job creation. • Skills development.		+	S	N/A	-
			Visual landscape	• Since there are no tourism facilities in close proximity to the site, the construction activities will not have an impact on tourism in the area.	-		M	Yes	-
			Traffic volumes	• Increase in construction vehicles.	-		S	Yes	-
			Health & Safety	• Air/dust pollution. • Road safety.	-		S	Yes	-
			Noise levels	• The generation of noise as a result of construction vehicles, and people working on the site.	-		M	Yes	-
			Tourism industry	• Since there are no tourism facilities in close proximity to the site, the construction activities will not have an impact on tourism in the area.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
			Heritage resources	• Removal or destruction of archaeological and/or paleontological sites. • Removal or destruction of buildings, structures, places and equipment of cultural significance.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-

				• Removal or destruction of graves, cemeteries and burial grounds.					
OPERATIONAL PHASE									
Listing Notice GNR 325, Activity 19: "The removal and disposal of minerals contemplated in terms of section 20 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including—(a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to prospecting of a mineral resource [,]; or (b) [including activities for which an exemption has been issued in terms of section 106 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)] the primary processing of a mineral resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening or washing; but excluding the secondary processing of a mineral resource, including the smelting, beneficiation, reduction, refining, calcining or gasification of the mineral resource in which case activity 6 in this Notice applies.	The key components of the proposed project are described below: • <u>Supporting Infrastructure</u> - A control facility with basic services such as water and electricity will be constructed on the site and will have an approximate footprint 50m² or less. Other supporting infrastructure includes a site office and workshop area. • <u>Roads</u> – Access will be obtained from gravel road off the R385 • <u>Fencing</u> - For health, safety and security reasons, the facility will be required to be fenced off from the surrounding farm.	BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	Fauna & Flora	• Fragmentation of habitats. • Establishment and spread of declared weeds and alien invader plants (operations).		-	L	Yes	-
			Air quality	• Air pollution due to the mining activity, crusher plant and transport of the gravel to the designated areas.	-		S	Yes	-
			Soil	• Soil degradation, including erosion. • Disturbance of soils and existing land use (soil compaction). • Loss of agricultural potential (low significance relative to agricultural potential of the site).		-	L	Yes	-
			Geology	• Collapsible soil. • Seepage (shallow water table). • Active soil (high soil heave). • Erodible soil. • The presence of undermined ground. • Instability due to soluble rock. • Steep slopes or areas of unstable natural slopes. • Areas subject to seismic activity. • Areas subject to flooding.		-	L	Yes	-
			Existing services infrastructure	• Generation of waste that need to be accommodated at a licensed landfill site. • Generation of sewage that need to be accommodated by the municipal sewerage system and the local sewage plant. • Increased consumption of water. Approximately 17 000 L/hour		-	L	Yes	-
			Ground water	• Leakage of hazardous materials. The machinery on site require oils and fuel to function. Leakage of these oils and fuels can contaminate water supplies.		-	L	Yes	-
			Surface water	• Increase in storm water runoff. The development will potentially result in an increase in storm water run-off that needs to be managed to prevent soil erosion. • Destruction of watercourses (pans/dams/streams). • Leakage of hazardous materials. The machinery on site require oils and fuel to function. Leakage of these oils and fuels can contaminate water supplies.	-		L	Yes	-
		SOCIAL/ECONOMIC	Local unemployment rate	• Job creation. Security guards will be required for 24 hours every day of the week. • Skills development.		+	L	Yes	-
			Visual landscape	• The proposed portions are used for livestock grazing which will still take place simultaneously with the prospecting		-	L	Yes	-

				activity, however this depends on the location of the activity.					
			Traffic volumes	• Increase in vehicles collecting gravel for distribution.	-		S	Yes	-
			Health & Safety	• Air/dust pollution. • Road safety.		-	S	Yes	-
			Noise levels	• The proposed development will result in noise pollution during the operational phase.	-	-	L	Yes	-
			Tourism industry	• Since there are no tourism facilities in close proximity to the site, the decommissioning activities will not have an impact on tourism in the area.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
			Heritage resources	• It is not foreseen that the proposed activity will impact on heritage resources or vice versa .	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
DECOMMISSIONING PHASE									
-	<u>Mine closure</u> During the mine closure the Mine and its associated infrastructure will be dismantled. <u>Rehabilitation of biophysical environment</u> The biophysical environment will be rehabilitated.	BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	Fauna & Flora	• Re-vegetation of exposed soil surfaces to ensure no erosion in these areas.	+		L	Yes	-
			Air quality	• Air pollution due to the increase of traffic of construction vehicles.	-		S	Yes	-
			Soil	• Backfilling of all voids • Placing of topsoil on backfill	+		L	Yes	-
			Geology	• It is not foreseen that the decommissioning phase will impact on the geology of the site or vice versa.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
			Existing services infrastructure	• Generation of waste that need to be accommodated at the local landfill site. • Generation of sewage that need to be accommodated by the municipal sewerage system and the local sewage plant. • Increase in construction vehicles.	-		S	Yes	-
			Ground water	• Pollution due to construction vehicles.	-		S	Yes	-
			Surface water	• Increase in storm water run-off. • Pollution of water sources due to soil erosion. • Destruction of watercourses (pans/dams/streams).	-		S	Yes	-
		SOCIAL/ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	Local unemployment rate	• Loss of employment.		-	L	Yes	-
			Visual landscape	• Potential visual impact on visual receptors in close proximity to proposed facility.	-		S	Yes	-
			Traffic volumes	• Increase in construction vehicles.	-		S	Yes	-
			Health & Safety	• Air/dust pollution. • Road safety. • Increased crime levels. The presence of mine workers on the site may increase security risks associated with an			L	Yes	-

				increase in crime levels as a result of influx of people in the rural area.					
			Noise levels	• The generation of noise as a result of construction vehicles, the use of machinery and people working on the site.	-		S	Yes	-
			Tourism industry	• Since there are no tourism facilities in close proximity to the site, the decommissioning activities will not have an impact on tourism in the area.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
			Heritage resources	• It is not foreseen that the decommissioning phase will impact on any heritage resources.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-

(N/A) No impact (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact (S) Short Term (M) Medium Term (L) Long Term

J. SUMMARY OF THE KEY FINDINGS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(This summary must be completed if any specialist reports informed the impact assessment and final site layout process and must be in the following tabular form):-

LIST OF STUDIES UNDERTAKEN	RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIST REPORTS	SPECIALIST RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE EIA REPORT (Mark with an X where applicable)	REFERENCE TO APPLICABLE SECTION OF REPORT WHERE SPECIALIST RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED.
Ecological & Wetland Assessment Report Prepared by: P.J du Preez (Ph.D., Pr.Sci.Nat.)	**Upon completion of the Impact Assessment, the following general conclusions were drawn:** The results of the impact assessment indicate that although the impacts prior to mitigation may potentially be **Moderate,** strict and effective implementation of mitigation measures will reduce the impact significance to **medium-low,** levels. In view of the fact that large portions of the study area and the catchment of the pans and watercourses have already been impacted due to human activities such as previous mining activities, grazing of vegetation, construction of roads, dams, farm steads, etc. It is the opinion of the specialist that should the mitigation measures, be adhered to, the proposed mining activities may have a lower risk to the wetland or riparian resources or natural vegetation within the project site than without the mitigation measures. **Recommendations** 6.1. The proper rehabilitation of the disturbed areas. 6.2. Remove all exotic vegetation that occur on the project site 6.3. Regular monitoring of the disturbed areas must be done to inspect the regrowth of alien plants in the disturbed areas. Vegetation clearing must be done if necessary	**X**	

	6.4. Permits to remove protected trees **must** be obtained from DAFF and DENC before the removal of these species. The prospecting and mining and associated operations will have a "moderate" impact on the above-ground ecology of the site as some areas are already partly degraded. On undisturbed areas the impact will be higher. The impacts such as erosion potential, dust generation and spread of alien weeds can be lowered if mitigated properly. The project site has a low ecological sensitivity because of the presence of several man-made impacts on the site.		
Heritage Impact Assessment (Archaeology) Prepared by: McGregor Museum, Kimberley, Dr. David Morris	The area proposed for prospecting was partially inspected on foot on 13-17 May 2019. Access could not be gained to the property.		
Palaeontological Desktop Assessment Prepared by: Banzai Environmental (Pty) Ltd, Elize Butler	**SUMMARY OF IMPACT TABLES** The proposed development is completely underlain by the Ongeluks Formation, Postmasburg Group and the Asbestos Hills Subgroup, Ghaap Group of the Transvaal Supergroup. The Palaeontological Sensitivity of this formation is rated Moderate. The expected duration of the impact is assessed as potentially permanent to long term. In the absence of mitigation procedures (should fossil material be present within the affected area) the damage or destruction of any palaeontological materials will be **permanent**. Impacts on palaeontological heritage during the construction phase could potentially occur but are regarded as having a low possibility. **FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS** The proposed Kimswa Mine development is completely underlain by the Ongeluks Formation, Postmasburg Group and the Asbestos Hills Subgroup, Ghaap Group of the Transvaal Supergroup. According to the PalaeoMap of South African Heritage Resources Information System the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Ongeluks	**X**	

	Formation as well as the Asbestos Hills Subgroup is moderate. **It is therefore considered that the prospecting right application near** near Postmasburg Northern Cape Province **is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area.** Thus, the construction and operation of the facility may be authorised as the whole extent of the development footprint is not considered sensitive in terms of palaeontological resources. In the event that fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by fresh excavations, is essential that the ECO in charge for these developments must be informed immediately. These discoveries must be protected (preferably *in situ*) and the ECO must alert SAHRA (South African Heritage Research Agency) so that mitigation (recording and collection) can be under taken by a paleontologist. The specialist would need a collection permit from SAHRA. Fossil material must be curated in an approved collection (museum or university) and all fieldwork and reports must adhere to the minimum standards for palaeontological impact studies developed by SAHRA.		

K. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

A. This section provides a summary of the assessment and conclusions drawn from the proposed prospecting area. In doing so, it draws on the information gathered as part of the environmental impact assessment process and the knowledge gained by the environmental consultant during the course of the process and presents an informed opinion on the environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. The following conclusions can be drawn for the proposed prospecting activity:

- Potential impacts on biodiversity: According to the critical biodiversity, the proposed farm portions falls within Ecological Support Area and Other Natural Areas. But through implementing mitigation measures, no adverse impacts are expected.

- Potential impacts on land use: The farm is currently utilised for cattle and game. The activity which will be subject to concurrent rehabilitation will not have any significant impact on the land use nor will it change the sense of place of the area.

- Potential social impacts: The presence of construction workers poses a potential risk to family structures and social networks. While the presence of construction workers does not in itself constitute a social impact, the manner in which construction workers conduct themselves can impact on local communities. The most significant negative impact is associated with the disruption of existing family structures and social networks.

- Potential negative impacts: (noise, dust, soil degradation, storm water, traffic, health and safety) associated with the operation of the facility are expected to be of low-medium impact, of medium terms and site specific. These can be mitigated or negated through the implementation of practical and appropriate mitigation measures.

- Positive impacts: The mining of alluvial diamonds will have socio-economic benefit to the area.

All possible negative impacts and risks that have been identified in this report can be effectively mitigated and managed by implementing the migratory measures as set out in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) attached in Part B. It is therefore recommended that the environmental authorisation for the prospecting right be granted.

B. Final Site Map

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

Refer to Site layout Map attached in **Appendix 4**.

C. Summary of the positive and negative implications and risks of the proposed activity and identified alternatives

There are regional socio economic benefits due to the alluvial diamonds being prospected in the Northern Cape Province and greater knowledge is gained on the mineralogy of South Africa. All possible negative impacts and risks that have been identified in this report can be effectively mitigated and managed by implementing the mitigation measures as set out in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) attached in Part B. No significantly adverse social or environmental impacts are anticipated.

L. PROPOSED IMPACT MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND THE IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES FOR INCLUSION IN THE EMPR

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

Management objectives include:

- Ensure that the prospecting activity does not cause pollution to the environment or harm to persons.
- Minimise production of waste.
- All prospecting activities must be conducted in a manner that minimises noise impact, litter, environmental degradation and health hazards i.e. injuries.
- The mine must be kept neat and tidy during waste handling to prevent unsightliness and accidents.

Expected outcomes include:

- Minimum impacts on the environment as a result of alluvial diamond prospecting.
- Compliance with legislative requirements.
- Mine is neat and tidy and well managed.

M. FINAL PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES.

(Provide an explanation for the final layout of the infrastructure and activities on the overall site as shown on the final site map together with the reasons why they are the final proposed alternatives which respond to the impact management measures, avoidance, and mitigation measures identified through the assessment)

This alternative asks the question, if there is not, from an environmental perspective, a more suitable location for the proposed activity. No other properties have been secured by **Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd** on a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Plaas 467, Registration Division: Hay, Northern Cape Province is preferred due to the sites underlying alluvial diamond bearing gravel, therefore there will be no other alternative (i.e. to facilitate the movement of machinery, equipment, infrastructure).

N. ASPECTS FOR INCLUSION AS CONDITIONS OF AUTHORISATION.

Any aspects which have not formed part of the EMPr that must be made conditions of the Environmental Authorisation

- The operational activities and relevant rehabilitation of disturbed areas should be monitored against the improved EMPr and all other relevant environmental legislation.
- A copy of the EMP should be made available onsite at all times.
- Implementation of the proposed mitigation measures set out in the EMPr.

O. DESCRIPTION OF ANY ASSUMPTIONS, UNCERTAINTIES AND GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE. (Which relate to the assessment and mitigation measures proposed)

The uncertainties in results are mostly related to the availability of information, time available to gather the relevant information as well as the sometimes subjective nature of the assessment methodology. In terms of addressing the key issues the EAP is satisfied that there are no major gaps in knowledge and that the specialist reports provide sufficient information to conduct the significance rating and provide the environmental authority with sufficient information to make an informed decision.

P. REASONED OPINION AS TO WHETHER THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT BE AUTHORISED

Reasons why the activity should be authorized or not.

It is the opinion of the EAP that the activity may be authorised. Based on that the official will take into consideration all aspects of the application & the specialist inputs.

Based on the outcomes of other diamond mines in the area, the possibility to encounter further Diamond Reserves were identified.

The proposed prospecting area is targeted as, historically, several alluvial diamond occurrences are known in the area, and a number of these have been exploited in the past. There are also various alluvial diamond operations within the vicinity of the exploration area.

No other properties have been secured by the applicant and the site is therefore regarded as the preferred site, and alternatives are not considered.

The option of not approving the activities will result in a significant loss to valuable diamond deposits being exploited. And all economic benefits will be lost.

Q. CONDITIONS THAT MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE AUTHORISATION

- The operational activities and relevant rehabilitation of disturbed areas should be monitored against the improved EMPr and all other relevant environmental legislation.
- A copy of the EMP should be made available onsite at all times.
- Implementation of the proposed mitigation measures set out in the EMPr.

The EMPr should be binding on all managers and contractors operating/utilizing the site.

Period for which the Environmental Authorisation is required.

For a minimum of 5 years.

R. UNDERTAKING

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

The undertaking required to meet the requirements of this section is provided at the end of the EMPr and is applicable to both the Environmental Impact Assessment report and the Environmental Management Programme report.

I, Percy Sehaole (EAP) herewith confirms

A. the correctness of the information provided in the reports ☒

B. the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs ; ☒

C. the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; ☒and

D. the acceptability of the project in relation to the finding of the assessment and level of mitigation proposed; ☒

Sehaole.

Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

Milnex CC – Environmental Consultants

Name of company:

27 – 05 - 2019

Date:

S. FINANCIAL PROVISION

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

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM

Applicant: **KIMSWA MINING (PTY) LTD** **Ref No.:** **NC30/5/1/1/2/12286PR**

Evaluators: **Milnex CC** **Date:** **16/05/2019**

No.	Description	Unit	A Quantity	B Master Rate	C Multiplication factor	D Weighting factor 1	E=A*B*C*D Amount (Rands)
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and pow erlines)	m3	900	14,05	1	1	12645
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	m2	0	195,76	1	1	0
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	m2	0	288,49	1	1	0
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m2	1000	35,03	1	1	35030
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railw ay lines	m	0	340,01	1	1	0
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railw ay lines	m	0	185,46	1	1	0
5	Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	m2	0	391,53	1	1	0
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	ha	0,8	205242,16	0,52	1	85380,73856
7	Sealing of shafts adits and inclines	m3	0	105,09	1	1	0
8 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	ha	0,1	136828,1	1	1	13682,81
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing w aste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	ha	0,06	170416,93	1	1	10225,0158
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing w aste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	ha	0	494971,55	1	1	0
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha	0,06	114572,93	1	1	6874,3758
10	General surface rehabilitation	ha	0,1	108390,94	1	1	10839,094
11	River diversions	ha	0	108390,94	1	1	0
12	Fencing	m	0	123,64	1	1	0
13	Water management	ha	0	41213,28	1	1	0
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	ha	0,34	14424,65	1	1	4904,381
15 (A)	Specialist study	Sum	0			1	0
15 (B)	Specialist study	Sum				1	0
					Sub Total 1		179581,4152
1	Preliminary and General		21549,76982		weighting factor 2 1		21549,76982
2	Contingencies		17958,14152				17958,14152
					Subtotal 2		219089,33
					VAT (15%)		32863,40
					Grand Total		**251953**

A. Explain how the aforesaid amount was derived.

The closure cost estimate provided above is aligned with the Guideline Document for the Evaluation of Quantum of Closure related Financial Provision Provided by a Mine, by the DMR (January, 2005). The amount was calculated by Milnex CC.

B. Confirm that this amount can be provided for from operating expenditure. (Confirm that the amount, is anticipated to be an operating cost and is provided for as such in the Mining work programme, Financial and Technical Competence Report or Prospecting Work Programme as the case may be).

Financial Guarantee

The financial guarantee for the rehabilitation for land disturbed by **Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd** will be submitted

Rehabilitation Fund

Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd will also make provision for rehabilitation during closure by establishing a rehabilitation trust.

T. DEVIATIONS FROM THE APPROVED SCOPING REPORT AND PLAN OF STUDY.

A. Deviations from the methodology used in determining the significance of potential environmental impacts and risks.

None of the methodologies approved for the scoping report were deviated

B. Motivation for the deviation.

Not applicable

U. OTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

V. 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:

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 diamonds alluvial prospecting will not impact directly on any socio-economic aspects. Indirect socio-economic benefits are expected to be associated with the creation of employment.

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).

   The diamonds alluvial prospecting will not impact on any heritage estate referred to in section 3(2) of the National Heritage Resources Act. In terms of the National Heritage Resource Act no 25 of 1999. Heritage resources including archaeological and paleontological sites over 100 years old, graves older than 60 years, structure older than 60 years are protected. They may not be disturbed without a permit from the relevant heritage resource Authority, which means that before such sites are disturbed by development it is incumbent on the developer to ensure that a heritage impact assessment is done and the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority and SAHRA will be contacted immediately and work will stop

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)**.

From on a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Plaas 467, Registration Division: Hay, Northern Cape Province is preferred due to the sites underlying geology and the shallowness of the diamond bearing gravel to the surface as well as site access (i.e. to facilitate the movement of machinery, equipment, infrastructure and people). No other properties have been secured by **Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd** The specific site has been chosen for its mineral resources thus making an alternative site selection null and void.

PART B

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

1) ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Name of Practitioner	Qualifications	Contact details
Ms. Percy Sehaole	Master's Degree in Environmental Science (refer to **Appendix 1**)	Tel No.: (018) 011 1925 Fax No. : (053) 963 2009 e-mail address: percy@milnex-sa.co.za

It is hereby confirmed that the requirements for the provision of the details and expertise of the EAP are contained in Part A, section 1(a) as required. The Curriculum Vitae for the responsible EAP is contained in **Appendix 1 and 2**.

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

It is hereby confirmed that the requirements to describe the aspects of the activity that are required by the EMP is already included in Part A, section 1(h).

C. COMPOSITE MAP

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

Refer to Locality Map, attached as in **Appendix 4**.

D. DESCRIPTION OF IMPACT MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES INCLUDING MANAGEMENT STATEMENTS

i) **Determination of closure objectives.** (ensure that the closure objectives are informed by the type of environment described in 2.4 herein)

Closure objectives for the alluvial diamond mine will aim to ensure that the residual post-closure impacts be minimized and be acceptable to relevant parties. To achieve these closure objectives, the following will be implemented:

- All prospecting related infrastructure, foundations and concrete areas will be decommissioned, removed from the site and appropriately disposed of. Reclaimable structures such as metal, electrical installations or equipment will be sold for re-use or as scrap.
- All disturbed areas within the site not already vegetated will be re-vegetated with appropriate indigenous, ecologically adapted species appropriate to the area and the final land use as soon as possible after operation ceases. Progress of vegetation growth/establishment,

stability and drainage/erosion will be monitored and, in the event of adverse trends being identified, corrective measures will be implemented.

- Vegetation monitoring will consider, inter alia, the establishment of perennial ground cover and infestation by alien invasive plant species. The encroachment of indigenous vegetation into the area will be used as an indication of a stable, self-sustaining vegetation cover with little risk of retrogressing to a situation where are and water pollution may occur.

- Final landforms must be resilient to perturbation and also be self-sustaining to obviate/limit further/ongoing interventions and maintenance by **Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd** The remaining impacts be of an acceptable nature with minimal deterioration over time.
- The final outcome of the mine site rehabilitation would be productive systems, where required sustaining either cattle or wildlife.
- Environmental and human quality of life, including health and safety requirements in general, would not be compromised; and
- Closure is achieved in an efficient and cost-effective manner as possible and with minimum socioeconomic changes.

The above goal is underpinned by more specific objectives listed below.

1. **Upfront planning/development**
   To provide overall guidance and direction to closure planning and/or the implementation of progressive closure measures over the remaining over the prospecting life.

2. **Physical stability**
   To ensure that surface infrastructure and prospecting residue and/or disturbances that are present at processing plant decommissioning will be removed and/or stabilised in a manner that these will not compromise post-closure land use and be sustainable long-term landforms.
- Closure, removal and disposal of all surface infrastructure that has no beneficial post-closure use.
- Shaping and vegetating the remaining earth embankments, trenches, etc. to stabilise slopes and integrate with surrounding topography.

3. **Environmental quality**
   To ensure that local environmental quality is not adversely affected by possible physical effects arising from prospecting operations and the prospecting site after closure. This will be achieved by:
- Avoiding and/or limiting the following during prospecting operations which could result in adverse effects that could not be readily addressed and/or mitigated at mine closure.
  - Dust fall-out areas surrounding the prospecting site.
- Wash-off and/or mobilisation of chemically contaminated soils and sediments from the prospecting site that could have long term adverse effects on local aquatic health and/or other water uses.
- Possible shallow groundwater contamination adversely affecting the quality of the local water resource and its beneficial use.
- Limiting the potential for dust generation on the rehabilitated prospecting site that could cause nuisance and/or health effects to surrounding landowners;
- Limiting the possible adverse water quality and quantity effects arising from the rehabilitated prospecting site to ensure that long term beneficial use of local resources is not compromised;
- Conducting soil clean-up/remediation to ensure that the planned land use could be implemented and maintained;

4. **Health and safety**
   To limit the possible health and safety treats due to terrain hazards to humans and animals utilizing the rehabilitated prospecting site after closure by:
- Demonstrating through upfront soil testing that any resultant inorganic and organic pollution present on the site is acceptable;
- Removal of potential contaminants such as hydrocarbons and chemicals off site;
- Shaping of embankments and trenches to safe slopes and reintegrating of these into surrounding topography.

- Ensuring that the environmental quality as reflected above is achieved.

5. Land capability / land use

To ensure that the required land capability to achieve and support the planned land use can be achieved over the prospecting site by:

- Clean-up and reclamation of contaminated soil areas in order not to compromise the above land use planning earmarked for implementation;
- To ensure that the overall rehabilitated prospecting site is free draining
- Transferring prospecting related surface infrastructure to third parties for beneficial use after closure.

6. Aesthetic quality

To ensure that the rehabilitated prospecting site will display, at a minimum, an acceptable aesthetic appearance that would not compromise the planned land use by leaving behind:

- A prospecting area that is properly cleared-up with no fugitive/scattered waste piles
- Rehabilitated prospecting area that is free draining and disturbed areas that are suitably vegetated.
- Rehabilitated prospecting residues that are suitably landscaped, blending with the surrounding environment as far as possible.
- Shaped and rehabilitated terrace and hard stand areas, roughly emulating the local natural surface topography.

7. Landscape viability

To create a landscape that is self-sustaining and over time will evolve/converge to the desired ecosystem structure, function and composition by:

- Conducing surface profiling, with associated material movement optimisation, to obtain a landscape resembling the natural landscapes to support the succession trajectory towards a climax ecological system.
- Establishing woody patches and create “rough and loose” areas for pioneer specie establishment around the respective patches.
- Establishing pioneer species as follows:
- Collected and prepared seeds for broad casting;
- Seedlings grown on on-site nursery;
- Cuttings collected from surrounding veld areas;
- Conducting rehabilitation monitoring and corrective action as required.

8. Biodiversity

To encourage, where appropriate, the re-establishment of native vegetation on the rehabilitated mine site such the terrestrial biodiversity is largely re-instated over time, by:

- Stabilising disturbed areas to prevent erosion in the short- to medium term until a suitable vegetation cover has established; and
- Establishing viable self-sustaining vegetation communities of local fauna, as far as possible.

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

The Rehabilitation & Closure Plan is attached as **Appendix 8.**

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

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM

Applicant: **KIMSWA MINING (PTY) LTD** Ref No.: **NC30/5/1/1/2/12286PR**
Evaluators: **Milnex CC** Date: **16/05/2019**

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2	Contingencies			17958,14152			17958,14152
					Subtotal 2		219089,33
					VAT (15%)		32863,40
					Grand Total		**251953**

a. Confirm that the financial provision will be provided as determined.

Financial Guarantee

The financial guarantee for the rehabilitation for land disturbed **Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd** will be submitted

Rehabilitation Fund

Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd will also make provision for rehabilitation during closure by establishing a rehabilitation trust.

E. IMPACTS TO BE MITIGATED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE PHASES

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

ACTIVITIES **(E.g. For prospecting -** drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route **etc…etc…etc** **E.g. For mining**,- excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc…etc…etc.)	**PHASE** (of operation in which activity will take place. State; Planning and design, Pre-Construction' Construction, Operational, Rehabilitation, Closure, Post closure).	**SIZE AND SCALE of disturbance** (volumes, tonnages and hectares or m^2)	**MITIGATION MEASURES** (describe how each of the recommendations in herein will remedy the cause of pollution or degradation and migration of pollutants)	**COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS** (A description of how each of the recommendations herein will comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices that have been identified by Competent Authorities)	**TIME PERIOD FOR IMPLEMENTATION** Describe the time period when the measures in the environmental management programme must be implemented Measures must be implemented when required. With regard to Rehabilitation specifically this must take place at the earliest opportunity. .With regard to Rehabilitation, therefore state either:-.. Upon cessation of the individual activity Or. Upon the cessation of mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting as the case may be.
Clearance of vegetation	Pitting and trenching phase- (construction and operation phase)	734.4887 Ha – 3m x 2m x 4m (100 pits), 30m x 20m x 2.5m (26 trenches)	1. Site clearing must take place in a phased manner, as and when required. 2. Areas which are not to be prospected on within two months must not be cleared to reduce erosion risks. 3. The area to be cleared must be clearly demarcated and this footprint strictly maintained. 4. Spoil that is removed from the site must be removed to an approved spoil site or a licensed landfill site.	Compliance with Duty of Care as detailed within NEMA	Duration of operations on the prospecting activities.

			5. The necessary silt fences and erosion control measures must be implemented in areas where these risks are more prevalent.		
Construction of roads	Pitting and trenching phase- (construction and operation phase)	+- 500m	1. Planning of access routes to the site for construction/prospecting purposes shall be done in conjunction with the Contractor and the Landowner. All agreements reached should be documented and no verbal agreements should be made. The Contractor shall clearly mark all access roads. Roads not to be used shall be marked with a "NO ENTRY for prospecting vehicles" sign. 2. Construction routes and required access roads must be clearly defined. 3. Damping down of the un-surfaced roads must be implemented to reduce dust and nuisance. 4. Soils compacted by construction/prospecting activities shall be deep ripped to loosen compacted layers and re-graded to even running levels. 5. The contractor must ensure that damage caused by related traffic to the gravel access road off the R385 is repaired continuously. The costs associated with the repair must be borne by the contractor; 6. Dust suppression measures must be implemented for heavy vehicles such as wetting of	Compliance with Duty of Care as detailed within NEMA	Duration of operations on the prospecting activities.

			gravel roads on a regular basis and ensuring that vehicles used to transport the gravel are fitted with tarpaulins or covers; 7. All vehicles must be road-worthy and drivers must be qualified and made aware of the potential road safety issues and need for strict speed limits.		
Prospecting of Alluvial Diamonds – Soils and geology	Pitting and trenching phase- (construction and operation phase)	734.4887 Ha – 3m x 2m x 4m (100 pits), 30m x 20m x 2.5m (26 trenches)	1. The Contractor should, prior to the commencement of earthworks determine the average depth of topsoil (If topsoil exists), and agree on this with the ECO. The full depth of topsoil should be stripped from areas affected by construction and related activities prior to the commencement of major earthworks. This should include the building footprints, working areas and storage areas. Topsoil must be reused where possible to rehabilitate disturbed areas. 2. Care must be taken not to mix topsoil and subsoil during stripping. 3. The topsoil must be conserved on site in and around the pit/trench area. 4. Subsoil and overburden in the prospecting area should be stockpiled separately to be returned for backfilling in the correct soil horizon order. 5. If stockpiles are exposed to windy conditions or heavy rain, they should be covered either by vegetation or geofabric,	Compliance with Duty of Care as detailed within NEMA	Duration of operations on the mine

			depending on the duration of the project. Stockpiles may further be protected by the construction of berms, trenches or low brick walls around their bases. 6. Stockpiles should be kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by regular weeding. 7. Where contamination of soil is expected, analysis must be done prior to disposal of soil to determine the appropriate disposal route. Proof from an approved waste disposal site where contaminated soils are dumped if and when a spillage/leakage occurs should be attained and given to the project manager. 8. The impact on the geology will be permanent. There is no mitigation measure.		
Prospecting Alluvial Diamonds – excavations and blasting	Pitting and trenching phase- (construction and operation phase)	734.4887 Ha – 3m x 2m x 4m (100 pits), 30m x 20m x 2.5m (26 trenches)	1. The prospecting activities must aim to adhere to the relevant noise regulations and limit noise to within standard working hours in order to reduce disturbance of dwellings in close proximity to the development. 2. Mine, pans, workshops and other noisy fixed facilities should be located well away from noise sensitive areas. Once the proposed final layouts are made available by the Contractor(s), the sites must be evaluated in detail and specific measures designed in to the system.	Compliance with Duty of Care as detailed within NEMA	Duration of operations on the prospecting area

			3. Truck traffic should be routed away from noise sensitive areas, where possible. 4. Noise levels must be kept within acceptable limits. 5. Noisy operations should be combined so that they occur where possible at the same time. 6. Mine workers to wear necessary ear protection gear. 7. Noisy activities to take place during allocated hours. 8. Noise from labourers must be controlled. 9. Noise suppression measures must be applied to all equipment. Equipment must be kept in good working order and where appropriate fitted with silencers which are kept in good working order. Should the vehicles or equipment not be in good working order, the Contractor may be instructed to remove the offending vehicle or machinery from the site. 10. The Contractor must take measures to discourage labourers from loitering in the area and causing noise disturbance. Where possible labour shall be transported to and from the site by the Contractor or his Sub-Contractors by the Contractors own transport. 11. Implementation of enclosure and cladding of processing plants. 12. Applying regular and thorough maintenance schedules to		

			equipment and processes. An increase in noise emission levels very often is a sign of the imminent mechanical failure of a machine.		

IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES

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

ACTIVITY (whether listed or not listed). **(E.g. Excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc…etc…etc.)**.	**POTENTIAL IMPACT** **(e.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution etc….etc…)**	**ASPECTS AFFECTED**	**PHASE** In which impact is anticipated **(e.g. Construction, commissioning, operational Decommissioning, closure, post-closure)**	**MITIGATION TYPE** **(modify, remedy, control, or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm-water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. etc)** **E.g.** • **Modify through alternative method.** • **Control through noise control** • **Control through management and monitoring** • **Remedy through rehabilitation..**	**STANDARD TO BE ACHIEVED** **(Impact avoided, noise levels, dust levels, rehabilitation standards, end use objectives) etc.**
Clearance of vegetation	Loss or fragmentation of habitats	Fauna & flora	Pitting and trenching phase- (construction and operation phase)	**Existing vegetation** 1. Vegetation removal must be limited to the prospecting area. 2. Vegetation to be removed as it becomes necessary rather than removal of all vegetation throughout the site in one step. 3. No vegetation to be used for firewood.	Minimisation of impacts to acceptable limits

				4. Exotic and invasive plant species should not be allowed to establish, if the development is approved. **Rehabilitation** 5. All damaged areas shall be rehabilitated upon completion of the contract. 6. Re-vegetation of the disturbed site is aimed at approximating as near as possible the natural vegetative conditions prevailing prior to construction. 7. All natural areas impacted during construction/prospecting must be rehabilitated with locally indigenous grasses typical of the representative botanical unit. 8. Rehabilitation must take place in a phased approach as soon as possible. 9. Rehabilitation process must make use of species indigenous to the area. Seeds from surrounding seed banks can be used for re-seeding. 10. Rehabilitation must be executed in such a manner that surface run-off will not cause erosion of disturbed areas. 11. Planting of indigenous tree species in areas not to be cultivated or built on must be encouraged. **Demarcation of prospecting area** 12. All plants not interfering with prospecting operations shall be left undisturbed clearly marked and indicated on the site plan. 13. The prospecting area must be well demarcated and no construction/prospecting activities	

				must be allowed outside of this demarcated footprint. 14. Vegetation removal must be phased in order to reduce impact of construction/prospecting. 15. Site office and laydown areas must be clearly demarcated and no encroachment must occur beyond demarcated areas. 16. Strict and regular auditing of the prospecting process to ensure containment of the prospecting and laydown areas. 17. Soils must be kept free of petrochemical solutions that may be kept on site during construction/prospecting. Spillage can result in a loss of soil functionality thus limiting the re-establishment of flora. **Utilisation of resources** 18. Gathering of firewood, fruit, muti plants, or any other natural material onsite or in areas adjacent to the site is prohibited unless with prior approval of the ECO. **Exotic vegetation** 19. Alien vegetation on the site will need to be controlled. 20. The Contractor should be responsible for implementing a programme of weed control (particularly in areas where soil has been disturbed); and grassing of any remaining stockpiles to prevent weed invasion. 21. The spread of exotic species occurring throughout the site should be controlled.	

				Herbicides 22. Herbicide use shall only be allowed according to contract specifications. The application shall be according to set specifications and under supervision of a qualified technician. The possibility of leaching into the surrounding environment shall be properly investigated and only environmentally friendly herbicides shall be used. 23. The use of pesticides and herbicides on the site must be discouraged as these impact on important pollinator species of indigenous vegetation. **Fauna** 24. Rehabilitation to be undertaken as soon as possible after the prospecting activities have been completed. 25. No trapping or snaring to fauna on the construction/prospecting site should be allowed. 26. No faunal species must be disturbed, trapped, hunted or killed by maintenance staff during any routine maintenance at the development.	
Prospecting Alluvial Diamonds– excavations	Loss of topsoil	Soil	Pitting and trenching phase- (construction and operation phase)	1. The Contractor should, prior to the commencement of earthworks determine the average depth of topsoil, and agree on this with the ECO. The full depth of topsoil should be stripped from areas affected by construction and related activities prior to the commencement of major	Minimisation of impacts to acceptable limits

				earthworks. This should include the building footprints, working areas and storage areas. Topsoil must be reused where possible to rehabilitate disturbed areas. 2. Care must be taken not to mix topsoil and subsoil during stripping. 3. The topsoil must be conserved on site in and around the pit/trench area. 4. Subsoil and overburden in the prospecting area should be stockpiled separately to be returned for backfilling in the correct soil horizon order. 5. If stockpiles are exposed to windy conditions or heavy rain, they should be covered either by vegetation or geofabric, depending on the duration of the project. Stockpiles may further be protected by the construction of berms or low brick walls around their bases. 6. Stockpiles should be kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by regular weeding. 7. Where contamination of soil is expected, analysis must be done prior to disposal of soil to determine the appropriate disposal route. Proof from an approved waste disposal site where contaminated soils are dumped if and when a spillage/leakage occurs should be attained and given to the project manager. Establish an effective record keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for prospecting purposes. These records should be included in environmental	

				performance reports, and should include all the records below. • Record the GPS coordinates of each area. • Record the date of topsoil stripping. • Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled. • Record the date of cessation prospecting activities at the particular site. • Photograph the area on cessation of prospecting activities. • Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil. • Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.	
	Erosion	Soil Air Water	Pitting and trenching phase- (construction and operation phase)	1. An effective system of run-off control should be implemented, where it is required, that collects and safely disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. 2. Periodical site inspection should be included in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically records the occurrence of any erosion on site or downstream. 3. Wind screening and stormwater control should be undertaken to prevent soil loss from the site. 4. The use of silt fences and sand bags must be implemented in areas that are susceptible to erosion.	Minimisation of impacts to acceptable limits

				5. Other erosion control measures that can be implemented are as follows: o Brush packing with cleared vegetation o Mulch or chip packing o Planting of vegetation o Hydroseeding/hand sowing 6. Sensitive areas need to be identified prior to construction/prospecting so that the necessary precautions can be implemented. 7. All erosion control mechanisms need to be regularly maintained. 8. Seeding of topsoil and subsoil stockpiles to prevent wind and water erosion of soil surfaces. 9. Retention of vegetation where possible to avoid soil erosion. 10. Vegetation clearance should be phased to ensure that the minimum area of soil is exposed to potential erosion at any one time. 11. Re-vegetation of disturbed surfaces should occur immediately after construction/prospecting activities are completed. This should be done through seeding with indigenous grasses. 12. No impediment to the natural water flow other than approved erosion control works is permitted. 13. To prevent stormwater damage, the increase in stormwater run-off resulting from construction/prospecting activities must be estimated and the drainage system assessed accordingly. 14. Stockpiles not used in three (3) months after stripping must be seeded or backfilled to prevent dust and erosion.	

	Air Pollution	Air	Pitting and trenching phase- (construction and operation phase)	**Dust control** 1. Wheel washing and damping down of un-surfaced and un-vegetated areas. 2. Retention of vegetation where possible will reduce dust travel. 3. Clearing activities must only be done during agreed working times and permitting weather conditions to avoid drifting of sand and dust into neighbouring areas. 4. Damping down of all exposed soil surfaces with a water bowser or sprinklers when necessary to reduce dust. 5. The Contractor shall be responsible for dust control on site to ensure no nuisance is caused to the neighbouring communities. 6. A speed limit of 30km/h must not be exceeded on site. 7. Any complaints or claims emanating from the lack of dust control shall be attended to immediately by the Contractor. 8. Any dirt roads that are utilised by the workers must be regularly maintained to ensure that dust levels are controlled. **Odour control** 9. Regular servicing of vehicles in order to limit gaseous emissions. 10. Regular servicing of onsite toilets to avoid potential odours. **Rehabilitation** 11. The Contractor should commence rehabilitation of exposed soil surfaces as soon as practical after completion of earthworks.	Minimisation of impacts to acceptable limits

				Fire prevention 12. No open fires shall be allowed on site under any circumstance. All cooking shall be done in demarcated areas that are safe and cannot cause runaway fires. 13. The Contractor shall have operational fire-fighting equipment available on site at all times. The level of firefighting equipment must be assessed and evaluated through a typical risk assessment process.	
	Noise		Pitting and trenching phase- (construction and operation phase)	1. The prospecting activities must aim to adhere to the relevant noise regulations and limit noise to within standard working hours in order to reduce disturbance of dwellings in close proximity to the development. 2. Mine, crushers, workshops and other noisy fixed facilities should be located well away from noise sensitive areas. Once the proposed final layouts are made available by the Contractor(s), the sites must be evaluated in detail and specific measures designed in to the system. 3. Truck traffic should be routed away from noise sensitive areas, where possible. 4. Noise levels must be kept within acceptable limits. 5. Noisy operations should be combined so that they occur where possible at the same time. 6. Mine workers to wear necessary ear protection gear. 7. Noisy activities to take place during allocated hours.	Minimisation of impacts to acceptable limits

				8. Noise from labourers must be controlled. 9. Noise suppression measures must be applied to all equipment. Equipment must be kept in good working order and where appropriate fitted with silencers which are kept in good working order. Should the vehicles or equipment not be in good working order, the Contractor may be instructed to remove the offending vehicle or machinery from the site. 10. The Contractor must take measures to discourage labourers from loitering in the area and causing noise disturbance. Where possible labour shall be transported to and from the site by the Contractor or his Sub-Contractors by the Contractors own transport. 11. Implementation of enclosure and cladding of processing plants. 12. Applying regular and thorough maintenance schedules to equipment and processes. An increase in noise emission levels very often is a sign of the imminent mechanical failure of a machine.	
	Impact on potential cultural and heritage artefacts	Heritage	Pitting and trenching phase- (construction and operation phase)	1. Any finds must be reported to the nearest National Monuments office to comply with the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999) and to DEA. 2. Local museums as well as the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) should be informed if any artefacts are uncovered in the affected area.	Minimisation of impacts to acceptable limits

				3. The Contractor must ensure that his workforce is aware of the necessity of reporting any possible historical or archaeological finds to the ECO so that appropriate action can be taken. 4. Any discovered artefacts shall not be removed under any circumstances. Any destruction of a site can only be allowed once a permit is obtained and the site has been mapped and noted. Permits shall be obtained from the SAHRA should the proposed site affect any world heritage sites or if any heritage sites are to be destroyed or altered.	
Waste management		Pollution	Pitting and trenching phase- (construction and operation phase)	**Litter management** 1. Refuse bins must be placed at strategic positions to ensure that litter does not accumulate within the construction site. 2. The Contractor shall supply waste collection bins where such is not available and all solid waste collected shall be disposed of at registered/licensed landfill. 3. Good housekeeping practices should be implemented to regularly maintain the litter and rubble situation on the construction site. 4. If possible and feasible, all waste generated on site must be separated into glass, plastic, paper, metal and wood and recycled. An independent contractor can be appointed to conduct this recycling. 5. Littering by the employees of the Contractor shall not be allowed under any circumstances. The ECO	Minimisation of impacts to acceptable limits

				shall monitor the neatness of the work sites as well as the Contractor campsite. 6. Skip waste containers should be maintained on site. These should be kept covered and arrangements made for them to be collected regularly. 7. All waste must be removed from the site and transported to a landfill site promptly to ensure that it does not attract vermin or produce odours. 8. Where a registered waste site is not available close to the construction site, the Contractor shall provide a method statement with regard to waste management. 9. A certificate of disposal shall be obtained by the Contractor and kept on file, if relevant. 10. Under no circumstances may solid waste be burnt on site. 11. All waste must be removed promptly to ensure that it does not attract vermin or produce odours. **Hazardous waste** 12. All waste hazardous materials must be carefully stored as advised by the ECO, and then disposed of offsite at a licensed landfill site, where practical. Incineration may be used where relevant. 13. Contaminants to be stored safely to avoid spillage. 14. Machinery must be properly maintained to keep oil leaks in check. 15. All necessary precaution measures shall be taken to prevent soil or surface water pollution from	

				hazardous materials used during construction and any spills shall immediately be cleaned up and all affected areas rehabilitated. **Sanitation** 16. The Contractor shall install mobile chemical toilets on the site. 17. Staff shall be sensitised to the fact that they should use these facilities at all times. No indiscriminate sanitary activities on site shall be allowed. 18. Toilets shall be serviced regularly and the ECO shall inspect toilets regularly. 19. Toilets should be no closer than 50m or above the 1:100 year flood line from any natural or manmade water bodies or drainage lines or alternatively located in a place approved of by the Engineer. 20. Under no circumstances may open areas, neighbours fences or the surrounding bush be used as a toilet facility. 21. The construction of "Long Drop" toilets is forbidden, but rather toilets connected to the sewage treatment plant. 22. Potable water must be provided for all construction staff. **Remedial actions** 23. Depending on the nature and extent of the spill, contaminated soil must be either excavated or treated on-site. 24. Excavation of contaminated soil must involve careful removal of soil using appropriate tools/machinery	

				to storage containers until treated or disposed of at a licensed hazardous landfill site. 25. The ECO must determine the precise method of treatment for polluted soil. This could involve the application of soil absorbent materials as well as oil-digestive powders to the contaminated soil. 26. If a spill occurs on an impermeable surface such as cement or concrete, the surface spill must be contained using oil absorbent material. 27. If necessary, oil absorbent sheets or pads must be attached to leaky machinery or infrastructure. 28. Materials used for the remediation of petrochemical spills must be used according to product specifications and guidance for use. 29. Contaminated remediation materials must be carefully removed from the area of the spill so as to prevent further release of petrochemicals to the environment, and stored in adequate containers until appropriate disposal.	
Water Use and Quality	Water pollution	Water	Pitting and trenching phase- (construction and operation phase)	**Water Use** 1. Develop a sustainable water supply management plan to minimise the impact to natural systems by managing water use, avoiding depletion of aquifers and minimising impacts to water users. 2. Water must be reused, recycled or treated where possible. **Water Quality** 3. The quality and quantity of effluent streams discharged to the	

				environment including stormwater should be managed and treated to meet applicable effluent discharge guidelines. 4. Discharge to surface water should not result in contaminant concentrations in excess of local ambient water quality criteria outside a scientifically established mixing zone. 5. Efficient oil and grease traps or sumps should be installed and maintained at refueling facilities, workshops, fuel storage depots, and containment areas and spill kits should be available with emergency response plans. **Stormwater** 6. The site must be managed in order to prevent pollution of drains, downstream watercourses or groundwater, due to suspended solids and silt or chemical pollutants. 7. Silt fences should be used to prevent any soil entering the stormwater drains. 8. Temporary cut off drains and berms may be required to capture stormwater and promote infiltration. 9. Promote a water saving mind set with construction/prospecting workers in order to Contractor ensure less water wastage. 10. Hazardous substances must be stored at least 40m from any water bodies on site to avoid pollution. 11. The installation of the stormwater system must take place as soon as	

				possible to attenuate stormwater from the construction phase as well as the operation phase. 12. Earth, stone and rubble is to be properly disposed of, or utilized on site so as not to obstruct natural water path ways over the site. i.e. these materials must not be placed in stormwater channels, drainage lines or rivers. 13. There should be a periodic checking of the site's drainage system to ensure that the water flow is unobstructed. 14. If a batching plant is necessary, run-off should be managed effectively to avoid contamination of other areas of the site. Untreated runoff from the batch plant must not be allowed to get into the storm water system or nearby streams, rivers or erosion channels or dongas. The cut-off trenches and silt fences will be installed where necessary as to control runoff storm water by attenuating it and control the movement of sediment on the premises. These structures will be monitored on a regular basis. It is suggested that it be monitored on a weekly basis during the rainy season, and after possible rain events during the dry season. If these practices is found to be insufficient for the control of storm water and sedimentation, other alternatives should immediately be investigated and implemented.	

				Groundwater resource protection 15. Process solution storage ponds and other impoundments designed to hold non fresh water or non-treated process effluents should be lined and be equipped with sufficient wells to enable monitoring of water levels and quality. **Sanitation** 16. Adequate sanitary facilities and ablutions must be provided for construction workers (1 toilet per every 15 workers). 17. The facilities must be regularly serviced to reduce the risk of surface or groundwater pollution. **Concrete mixing** 18. Concrete contaminated water must not enter soil or any natural drainage system as this disturbs the natural acidity of the soil and affects plant growth. **Public areas** 19. Food preparation areas should be provided with adequate washing facilities and food refuse should be stored in sealed refuse bins which should be removed from site on a regular basis. 20. The Contractor should take steps to ensure that littering by construction/prospecting workers does not occur and persons should be employed on site to collect litter from the site and immediate	

				surroundings, including litter accumulating at fence lines. **21.** No washing or servicing of vehicles on site.	

IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

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

ACTIVITY Whether listed or not listed. **(E.g. Excavations, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc…etc…etc.)**.	**POTENTIAL IMPACT** **(e.g. dust, noise, drainage surface disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution etc….etc…)**	**MITIGATION TYPE** **(modify, remedy, control, or stop) through** **(e.g. noise control measures, storm-water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc. etc)** **E.g.** • **Modify through alternative method.** • **Control through noise control** • **Control through management and monitoring** **Remedy through rehabilitation..**	**TIME PERIOD FOR IMPLEMENTATION** Describe the time period when the measures in the environmental management programme must be implemented Measures must be implemented when required. With regard to Rehabilitation specifically this must take place at the earliest opportunity. .With regard to Rehabilitation, therefore state either:-.. Upon cessation of the individual activity or.	**COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS** (A description of how each of the recommendations in 2.11.6 read with 2.12 and 2.15.2 herein will comply with any prescribed environmental management standards or practices that have been identified by Competent Authorities)

			Upon the cessation of mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamond prospecting as the case may be.	
Clearance of vegetation	Loss or fragmentation of habitats	**Existing vegetation** 1. Vegetation removal must be limited to the prospecting site. 2. Vegetation to be removed as it becomes necessary rather than removal of all vegetation throughout the site in one step. 3. No vegetation to be used for firewood. 4. Exotic and invasive plant species should not be allowed to establish, if the development is approved. **Rehabilitation** 5. All damaged areas shall be rehabilitated upon completion of the contract. 6. Re-vegetation of the disturbed site is aimed at approximating as near as possible the natural vegetative conditions prevailing prior to construction. 7. All natural areas impacted during construction/prospecting must be rehabilitated with locally indigenous grasses typical of the representative botanical unit. 8. Rehabilitation must take place in a phased approach as soon as possible. 9. Rehabilitation process must make use of species indigenous to the area. Seeds from surrounding seed banks can be used for re-seeding. 10. Rehabilitation must be executed in such a manner that surface run-off	Duration of operation	The implementation of the recommended mitigation measures will result in the minimisation of impacts to acceptable standards, thereby ensuring compliance with NEMA and Duty of Care as prescribed by NEMA.

		will not cause erosion of disturbed areas. 11. Planting of indigenous tree species in areas not to be cultivated or built on must be encouraged. **Demarcation of prospecting area** 12. All plants not interfering with prospecting operations shall be left undisturbed clearly marked and indicated on the site plan. 13. The prospecting area must be well demarcated and no construction activities must be allowed outside of this demarcated footprint. 14. Vegetation removal must be phased in order to reduce impact of construction/prospecting. 15. Site office and laydown areas must be clearly demarcated and no encroachment must occur beyond demarcated areas. 16. Strict and regular auditing of the prospecting process to ensure containment of the prospecting and laydown areas. 17. Soils must be kept free of petrochemical solutions that may be kept on site during construction/prospecting. Spillage can result in a loss of soil functionality thus limiting the re-establishment of flora. **Utilisation of resources** 18. Gathering of firewood, fruit, muti plants, or any other natural material onsite or in areas adjacent to the site is prohibited unless with prior approval of the ECO.		

		Exotic vegetation 19. Alien vegetation on the site will need to be controlled. 20. The Contractor should be responsible for implementing a programme of weed control (particularly in areas where soil has been disturbed); and grassing of any remaining stockpiles to prevent weed invasion. 21. The spread of exotic species occurring throughout the site should be controlled. **Herbicides** 22. Herbicide use shall only be allowed according to contract specifications. The application shall be according to set specifications and under supervision of a qualified technician. The possibility of leaching into the surrounding environment shall be properly investigated and only environmentally friendly herbicides shall be used. 23. The use of pesticides and herbicides on the site must be discouraged as these impact on important pollinator species of indigenous vegetation. **Fauna** 24. Rehabilitation to be undertaken as soon as possible after prospecting has been completed. 25. No trapping or snaring to fauna on the construction/prospecting site should be allowed. 26. No faunal species must be disturbed, trapped, hunted or killed by maintenance staff during any routine maintenance at the development.		

Prospecting of Alluvial Diamonds – excavations	Loss of topsoil	1. The Contractor should, prior to the commencement of earthworks determine the average depth of topsoil, and agree on this with the ECO. The full depth of topsoil should be stripped from areas affected by construction/prospecting and related activities prior to the commencement of major earthworks. This should include the building footprints, working areas and storage areas. Topsoil must be reused where possible to rehabilitate disturbed areas. 2. Care must be taken not to mix topsoil and subsoil during stripping. 3. The topsoil must be conserved on site in and around the pit/trench area. 4. Subsoil and overburden in the prospecting area should be stockpiled separately to be returned for backfilling in the correct soil horizon order. 5. If stockpiles are exposed to windy conditions or heavy rain, they should be covered either by vegetation or geofabric, depending on the duration of the project. Stockpiles may further be protected by the construction of berms or low brick walls around their bases. 6. Stockpiles should be kept clear of weeds and alien vegetation growth by regular weeding. 7. Where contamination of soil is expected, analysis must be done prior to disposal of soil to determine the appropriate disposal route. Proof from an approved waste disposal site	Duration of operation	The implementation of the recommended mitigation measures will result in the minimisation of impacts to acceptable standards, thereby ensuring compliance with NEMA and Duty of Care as prescribed by NEMA.

		where contaminated soils are dumped if and when a spillage/leakage occurs should be attained and given to the project manager. Establish an effective record keeping system for each area where soil is disturbed for prospecting purposes. These records should be included in environmental performance reports, and should include all the records below. • Record the GPS coordinates of each area. • Record the date of topsoil stripping. • Record the GPS coordinates of where the topsoil is stockpiled. • Record the date of cessation prospecting activities at the particular site. • Photograph the area on cessation of prospecting activities. • Record date and depth of re-spreading of topsoil. • Photograph the area on completion of rehabilitation and on an annual basis thereafter to show vegetation establishment and evaluate progress of restoration over time.		
	Erosion	1. An effective system of run-off control should be implemented, where it is required, that collects and safely disseminates run-off water from all hardened surfaces and prevents potential down slope erosion. 2. Periodical site inspection should be included in environmental performance reporting that inspects the effectiveness of the run-off control system and specifically	Duration of operation	The implementation of the recommended mitigation measures will result in the minimisation of impacts to acceptable standards, thereby ensuring compliance with NEMA and Duty of Care as prescribed by NEMA.

		records the occurrence of any erosion on site or downstream. 3. Wind screening and stormwater control should be undertaken to prevent soil loss from the site. 4. The use of silt fences and sand bags must be implemented in areas that are susceptible to erosion. 5. Other erosion control measures that can be implemented are as follows: o Brush packing with cleared vegetation o Mulch or chip packing o Planting of vegetation o Hydroseeding/hand sowing 6. Sensitive areas need to be identified prior to construction/prospecting so that the necessary precautions can be implemented. 7. All erosion control mechanisms need to be regularly maintained. 8. Seeding of topsoil and subsoil stockpiles to prevent wind and water erosion of soil surfaces. 9. Retention of vegetation where possible to avoid soil erosion. 10. Vegetation clearance should be phased to ensure that the minimum area of soil is exposed to potential erosion at any one time. 11. Re-vegetation of disturbed surfaces should occur immediately after construction/prospecting activities are completed. This should be done through seeding with indigenous grasses. 12. No impediment to the natural water flow other than approved erosion control works is permitted. 13. To prevent stormwater damage, the increase in stormwater run-off		

		resulting from construction/prospecting activities must be estimated and the drainage system assessed accordingly. A drainage plan must be submitted to the Engineer for approval and must include the location and design criteria of any temporary stream crossings. 14. Stockpiles not used in three (3) months after stripping must be seeded/backfilled to prevent dust and erosion.		
	Air Pollution	**Dust control** 14. Wheel washing and damping down of un-surfaced and un-vegetated areas. 15. Retention of vegetation where possible will reduce dust travel. 16. Clearing activities must only be done during agreed working times and permitting weather conditions to avoid drifting of sand and dust into neighbouring areas. 17. Damping down of all exposed soil surfaces with a water bowser or sprinklers when necessary to reduce dust. 18. The Contractor shall be responsible for dust control on site to ensure no nuisance is caused to the neighbouring communities. 19. A speed limit of 30km/h must not be exceeded on site. 20. Any complaints or claims emanating from the lack of dust control shall be attended to immediately by the Contractor. 21. Any dirt roads that are utilised by the workers must be regularly	Duration of operation	The implementation of the recommended mitigation measures will result in the minimisation of impacts to acceptable standards, thereby ensuring compliance with NEMA and Duty of Care as prescribed by NEMA.

		maintained to ensure that dust levels are controlled. **Odour control** 22. Regular servicing of vehicles in order to limit gaseous emissions. 23. Regular servicing of onsite toilets to avoid potential odours. **Rehabilitation** 24. The Contractor should commence rehabilitation of exposed soil surfaces as soon as practical after completion of earthworks. **Fire prevention** 25. No open fires shall be allowed on site under any circumstance. All cooking shall be done in demarcated areas that are safe and cannot cause runaway fires. 26. The Contractor shall have operational fire-fighting equipment available on site at all times. The level of firefighting equipment must be assessed and evaluated through a typical risk assessment process.		
	Noise	1. The prospecting activities must aim to adhere to the relevant noise regulations and limit noise to within standard working hours in order to reduce disturbance of dwellings in close proximity to the development. 2. Pans, power plants, crushers, workshops and other noisy fixed facilities should be located well away from noise sensitive areas. Once the proposed final layouts are made available by the Contractor(s), the sites must be evaluated in detail and	Duration of operation	The implementation of the recommended mitigation measures will result in the minimisation of impacts to acceptable standards, thereby ensuring compliance with NEMA and Duty of Care as prescribed by NEMA.

		specific measures designed in to the system. 3. Truck traffic should be routed away from noise sensitive areas, where possible. 4. Noise levels must be kept within acceptable limits. 5. Noisy operations should be combined so that they occur where possible at the same time. 6. Mine workers to wear necessary ear protection gear. 7. Noisy activities to take place during allocated hours. 8. Noise from labourers must be controlled. 9. Noise suppression measures must be applied to all equipment. Equipment must be kept in good working order and where appropriate fitted with silencers which are kept in good working order. Should the vehicles or equipment not be in good working order, the Contractor may be instructed to remove the offending vehicle or machinery from the site. 10. The Contractor must take measures to discourage labourers from loitering in the area and causing noise disturbance. Where possible labour shall be transported to and from the site by the Contractor or his Sub-Contractors by the Contractors own transport. 11. Implementation of enclosure and cladding of processing plants. 12. Applying regular and thorough maintenance schedules to equipment and processes. An increase in noise emission levels very		

		often is a sign of the imminent mechanical failure of a machine.		
	Impact on potential cultural and heritage artefacts	1. Any finds must be reported to the nearest National Monuments office to comply with the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999) and to DEA. 2. Local museums as well as the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) should be informed if any artefacts are uncovered in the affected area. 3. The Contractor must ensure that his workforce is aware of the necessity of reporting any possible historical or archaeological finds to the ECO so that appropriate action can be taken. 4. Any discovered artefacts shall not be removed under any circumstances. Any destruction of a site can only be allowed once a permit is obtained and the site has been mapped and noted. Permits shall be obtained from the SAHRA should the proposed site affect any world heritage sites or if any heritage sites are to be destroyed or altered.	Duration of operation	The implementation of the recommended mitigation measures will result in the minimisation of impacts to acceptable standards, thereby ensuring compliance with NEMA and Duty of Care as prescribed by NEMA.
Waste Management		**Litter management** 1. Refuse bins must be placed at strategic positions to ensure that litter does not accumulate within the construction/prospecting site. 2. The Contractor shall supply waste collection bins where such is not available and all solid waste collected shall be disposed of at registered/licensed landfill. 3. Good housekeeping practices should be implemented to regularly	Duration of operation	The implementation of the recommended mitigation measures will result in the minimisation of impacts to acceptable standards, thereby ensuring compliance with NEMA and Duty of Care as prescribed by NEMA.

		maintain the litter and rubble situation on the construction/prospecting site. 4. If possible and feasible, all waste generated on site must be separated into glass, plastic, paper, metal and wood and recycled. An independent contractor can be appointed to conduct this recycling. 5. Littering by the employees of the Contractor shall not be allowed under any circumstances. The ECO shall monitor the neatness of the work sites as well as the Contractor campsite. 6. Skip waste containers should be maintained on site. These should be kept covered and arrangements made for them to be collected regularly. 7. All waste must be removed from the site and transported to a landfill site promptly to ensure that it does not attract vermin or produce odours. 8. Where a registered waste site is not available close to the construction/prospecting site, the Contractor shall provide a method statement with regard to waste management. 9. A certificate of disposal shall be obtained by the Contractor and kept on file, if relevant. 10. Under no circumstances may solid waste be burnt on site. 11. All waste must be removed promptly to ensure that it does not attract vermin or produce odours. **Hazardous waste**		

		12. All waste hazardous materials must be carefully stored as advised by the ECO, and then disposed of offsite at a licensed landfill site, where practical. Incineration may be used where relevant. 13. Contaminants to be stored safely to avoid spillage. 14. Machinery must be properly maintained to keep oil leaks in check. 15. All necessary precaution measures shall be taken to prevent soil or surface water pollution from hazardous materials used during construction/prospecting and any spills shall immediately be cleaned up and all affected areas rehabilitated. **Sanitation** 16. The Contractor shall install mobile chemical toilets on the site. 17. Staff shall be sensitised to the fact that they should use these facilities at all times. No indiscriminate sanitary activities on site shall be allowed. 18. Toilets shall be serviced regularly and the ECO shall inspect toilets regularly. 19. Toilets should be no closer than 50m or above the 1:100 year flood line from any natural or manmade water bodies or drainage lines or alternatively located in a place approved of by the Engineer. 20. Under no circumstances may open areas, neighbours fences or the surrounding bush be used as a toilet facility.		

		21. The construction of "Long Drop" toilets is forbidden, but rather toilets connected to the sewage treatment plant. 22. Potable water must be provided for all construction staff. **Remedial actions** 23. Depending on the nature and extent of the spill, contaminated soil must be either excavated or treated on-site. 24. Excavation of contaminated soil must involve careful removal of soil using appropriate tools/machinery to storage containers until treated or disposed of at a licensed hazardous landfill site. 25. The ECO must determine the precise method of treatment for polluted soil. This could involve the application of soil absorbent materials as well as oil-digestive powders to the contaminated soil. 26. If a spill occurs on an impermeable surface such as cement or concrete, the surface spill must be contained using oil absorbent material. 27. If necessary, oil absorbent sheets or pads must be attached to leaky machinery or infrastructure. 28. Materials used for the remediation of petrochemical spills must be used according to product specifications and guidance for use. 29. Contaminated remediation materials must be carefully removed from the area of the spill so as to prevent further release of petrochemicals to the environment and stored in		

		adequate containers until appropriate disposal.		
Water Use and Quality	Water pollution	**Water Use** 1. Develop a sustainable water supply management plan to minimise the impact to natural systems by managing water use, avoiding depletion of aquifers and minimising impacts to water users. 2. Water must be reused, recycled or treated where possible. **Water Quality** 3. The quality and quantity of effluent streams discharged to the environment including stormwater should be managed and treated to meet applicable effluent discharge guidelines. 4. Discharge to surface water should not result in contaminant concentrations in excess of local ambient water quality criteria outside a scientifically established mixing zone. 5. Efficient oil and grease traps or sumps should be installed and maintained at refueling facilities, workshops, fuel storage depots, and containment areas and spill kits should be available with emergency response plans. **Stormwater** 6. The site must be managed in order to prevent pollution of drains, downstream watercourses or groundwater, due to suspended solids and silt or chemical pollutants.		

		7. Silt fences should be used to prevent any soil entering the stormwater drains. 8. Temporary cut off drains and berms may be required to capture stormwater and promote infiltration. 9. Promote a water saving mind set with construction/prospecting workers in order to Contractor ensure less water wastage. 10. New stormwater construction must be developed strictly according to specifications from engineers in order to ensure efficiency. 11. Hazardous substances must be stored at least 20m from any water bodies on site to avoid pollution. 12. The installation of the stormwater system must take place as soon as possible to attenuate stormwater from the construction phase as well as the operation phase. 13. Earth, stone and rubble is to be properly disposed of, or utilized on site so as not to obstruct natural water path ways over the site. i.e. these materials must not be placed in stormwater channels, drainage lines or rivers. 14. There should be a periodic checking of the site's drainage system to ensure that the water flow is unobstructed. 15. If a batching plant is necessary, run-off should be managed effectively to avoid contamination of other areas of the site. Untreated runoff from the batch plant must not be allowed to get into the storm water system or nearby streams, rivers or erosion channels or dongas.		

		Groundwater resource protection 16. Process solution storage ponds and other impoundments designed to hold non fresh water or un-treated process effluents should be lined and be equipped with sufficient wells to enable monitoring of water levels and quality. **Sanitation** 17. Adequate sanitary facilities and ablutions must be provided for construction workers (1 toilet per every 15 workers). 18. The facilities must be regularly serviced to reduce the risk of surface or groundwater pollution. **Concrete mixing** 19. Concrete contaminated water must not enter soil or any natural drainage system as this disturbs the natural acidity of the soil and affects plant growth. **Public areas** 20. Food preparation areas should be provided with adequate washing facilities and food refuse should be stored in sealed refuse bins which should be removed from site on a regular basis. 21. The Contractor should take steps to ensure that littering by construction workers does not occur and persons should be employed on site to collect litter from the site and immediate surroundings, including litter accumulating at fence lines.		

		22. No washing or servicing of vehicles on site.		

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

F. Monitoring of Impact Management Actions
G. Monitoring and reporting frequency
H. Responsible persons
I. Time period for implementing impact management actions
J. Mechanism for monitoring compliance
K.

SOURCE ACTIVITY	IMPACTS REQUIRING MONITORING PROGRAMMES	FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE MONITORING PROGRAMMES)	MONITORING AND REPORTING FREQUENCY and TIME PERIODS FOR IMPLEMENTING IMPACT MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
Clearance of vegetation	Loss or fragmentation of habitats	• Conduct regular internal audits • Conduct regular external audits	• Environmental Manager • Suitable qualified environmental auditor	Monitoring should be undertaken for duration of operations. Internal audits should be undertaken at least every 6 months. External audits should be undertaken by a suitably qualified auditor on an annual basis. Reports should be made available to the competent authority if required.
Prospecting of Alluvial Diamonds – excavations	Loss of topsoil Erosion Air Pollution Noise Impact on potential cultural and heritage artefacts	• Conduct regular internal audits • Conduct regular external audits	• Environmental Manager • Suitable qualified environmental auditor	Monitoring should be undertaken for duration of operations. Internal audits should be undertaken at least every 6 months. External audits should be undertaken by a suitably qualified auditor on an annual basis. Reports should be made available to

				the competent authority if required.
Waste management	Pollution	• Conduct regular internal audits • Conduct regular external audits	• Environmental Manager • Suitable qualified environmental auditor	Monitoring should be undertaken for duration of operations. Internal audits should be undertaken at least every 6 months. External audits should be undertaken by a suitably qualified auditor on an annual basis. Reports should be made available to the competent authority if required.
Water Use and Quality	Water pollution	• Conduct regular internal audits • Conduct regular external audits	• Environmental Manager • Suitable qualified environmental auditor	Monitoring should be undertaken for duration of operations. Internal audits should be undertaken at least every 6 months. External audits should be undertaken by a suitably qualified auditor on an annual basis. Reports should be made available to the competent authority if required.

L. INDICATE THE FREQUENCY OF THE SUBMISSION OF THE PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT REPORT.

External audits should be undertaken by a suitably qualified auditor on an annual basis. Reports should be made available to the Competent Authority if required.

M. ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS PLAN

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

Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd will implement an Environmental Awareness Plan which will include various mechanisms for informing employees of environmental risks resulting from their work, including:

- Induction training for full –time staff and contractors;
- In-house training sessions to be held with relevant employees;
- On the job training regarding environmental issues
- Training and skills development

The above measures will be implemented through an Environmental Communication Strategy to be implemented.

See the attached **appendix 12** for the Awareness plan

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

Kimswa Mining (Pty) Ltd will implement an incident reporting and reporting procedure in order to identify risks timeously and implement actions to avoid or minimise environmental impacts.

N. Specific information required by the Competent Authority (Among others, Confirm that the financial provision will be reviewed annually).

No specific information requirements have been detailed by the Competent Authority.

************END OF THE REPORT************