

NAME OF APPLICANT	Turnover trading 251 (Pty) Ltd		
PREPARED BY	Milnex CC		
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REFERENCE NUMBER:

NW30/5/1/2/2/10186MR

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name: Environmental Authorization for Mining Right Application, combined with a Waste Licence Application of Turnover Trading 251 (Pty) Ltd for the mining of Diamonds General (D) on the RE of Portions 6, 7, 10 and Portions 8, 17, 19 of the Farm Sterkfontein 155. Portion 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 66 and a certain portion of portion 62, the RE of Portion 1 & 7 of the Farm Putfontein 62. Portion 1, 2 & the RE of the Farm Omega 478. Portion 3 & the RE of the Farm Holgat 63. Portion 4, 5 & the RE of Portion 2 of the farm Wildfontein 201. The RE of portion 5 & 31 of the farm Leewufontein 64. A certain Portion of the RE of Farm 533; Registration Division: IP, North West Province.

Report Title:	Scoping Report				
Prepared By:	Milnex CC				
Date:	July 2021				

QUALITY CONTROL:			
	Report Author:	Report Reviewer:	
Name:	Mr Christiaan Baron	N/A	
Signature:			
DISCLAIMER:			

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The DEA screening tool was used in compiling this document

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

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

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

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

It is furthermore an instruction that the Environmental Assessment Practitioner must process and interpret his/her research and analysis and use the findings thereof

to compile the information required herein. (Unprocessed supporting information may be attached as appendices). The EAP must ensure that the information required is placed correctly in the relevant sections of the Report, in the order, and under the provided headings as set out below, and ensure that the report is not cluttered with un-interpreted information and that it unambiguously represents the interpretation of the applicant.

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCOPING PROCESS

- 1) The objective of the scoping process is to, through a consultative process—
- (a) identify the relevant policies and legislation relevant to the activity;
- (b) motivate the need and desirability of the proposed activity, including the need and desirability of the activity in the context of the preferred location;
- (c) identify and confirm the preferred activity and technology alternative through an impact and risk assessment and ranking process;
- (d) identify and confirm the preferred site, through a detailed site selection process, which includes an impact and risk assessment process inclusive of cumulative impacts and a ranking process of all the identified alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, and cultural aspects of the environment;
- (e) identify the key issues to be addressed in the assessment phase;
- (f) agree on the level of assessment to be undertaken, including the methodology to be applied, the expertise required as well as the extent of further consultation to be undertaken to determine the impacts and risks the activity will impose on the preferred site through the life of the activity, including the nature, significance, consequence, extent, duration and probability of the impacts to inform the location of the development footprint within the preferred site; and
- (g) identify suitable measures to avoid, manage, or mitigate identified impacts and to determine the extent of the residual risks that need to be managed and monitored.

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

- 2) 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.	Master's Degree in	Tel No.: (018) 011 1925
Nat. EAPASA (2019/959)	Environmental Science	Fax No. : (053) 963 2009
	(refer to Appendix 1)	e-mail address: <u>percy@milnex-sa.co.za</u>
Christiaan Baron	Master's Degree in	Tel No.: (018) 011 1925
	Environmental	Fax No. : (053) 963 2009
	Management	e-mail address: <u>christiaan@milnex-</u>
	(M.ENV.MAN)	<u>sa.co.za</u>
	(refer to Appendix 1)	
Lizanne Esterhuizen	Honours Degree in	Tel No.: (018) 011 1925
	Environmental Science	Fax No. : (053) 963 2009
	(refer to Appendix 1)	e-mail address: <u>lizanne@milnex-sa.co.za</u>

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

Milnex CC was contracted by **Turnover Trading 251(Pty) Ltd** as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the Scoping and EIA process for a Mining Right for the mining of Diamonds General (D) on the RE of Portions 6, 7, 10 and Portions 8, 17, 19 of the Farm Sterkfontein 155. Portion 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 66 and a certain portion of portion 62, the RE of Portion 1 & 7 of the Farm Putfontein 62. Portion 1, 2 & the RE of the Farm Omega 478. Portion 3 & the RE of the Farm Holgat 63. Portion 4, 5 & the RE of Portion 2 of the farm Wildfontein 201. The RE of portion 5 & 31 of the farm Leewufontein 64. A certain Portion of the RE of Farm 533; Registration Division: IP, North West Province. The farm where the mineral deposit is located is approximately 25km North East of Coligny. Milnex CC does not have any interest in secondary developments that may arise out of the authorisation of the proposed project.

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.

Percy Sehaole, Christiaan Baron & Lizanne Esterhuizen have consulting experience 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) THE LOCATION OF THE ACTIVITY:

FARM NAME
 The remaining extent of 6 (a portion of portion 1) of the farm Sterkfontein 155 The remaining extent of portion 7 of the farm Sterkfontein 155 Portion 8 (portion of portion 1) of the farm Sterkfontein 155 The remaining extent of portion 10 of the farm Sterkfontein 155 The remaining extent of portion 7) of the farm Sterkfontein 155 Portion 17 (portion of portion 7) of the farm Sterkfontein 155 Portion 19 of the farm Sterkfontein 155 Portion 19 of the farm Sterkfontein 155 Portion 29 (a portion of portion 7 (a portion of portion 1) of the farm Putfontein 62 Portion 29 (a portion of portion 1) of the farm Putfontein 62 Portion 31 (a portion of portion 1) of the farm Putfontein 62 Portion 32 (a portion of portion 1) of the farm Putfontein 62 Portion 33 (a portion of portion 1) of the farm Putfontein 62 Portion 33 (a portion of portion 1) of the farm Putfontein 62

13)Portion 34 (a portion of portion 37) of the farm	
Putfontein 62	
14)Portion 45 of the farm Putfontein 62	
15)Portion 46 of the farm Putfontein 62	
16)Portion 47 of the farm Putfontein 62	
17)Portion 48 of the farm Putfontein 62	
18)Portion 49 of the farm Putfontein 62	
19)Portion 50 of the farm Putfontein 62	
20)Portion 51 of the farm Putfontein 62	
21)Portion 52 of the farm Putfontein 62	
22)Portion 53 of the farm Putfontein 62	
23)Portion 54 of the farm Putfontein 62	
24)Portion 55 of the farm Putfontein 62	
25)Portion 56 of the farm Putfontein 62	
26)Portion 57 of the farm Putfontein 62	
27)Portion 58 of the farm Putfontein 62	
28)Portion 59 of the farm Putfontein 62	
29)Portion 60 of the farm Putfontein 62	
30)Portion 61 of the farm Putfontein 62	
31)Portion 63 of the farm Putfontein 62	
32)Portion 64 of the farm Putfontein 62	
33)Portion 65 of the farm Putfontein 62	
34)Portion 68 of the farm Putfontein 62	
35)Portion 69 of the farm Putfontein 62	
36)Portion 70 of the farm Putfontein 62	
37) The remaining extent of portion 1 of the farm	
Putfontein 62	
38)A certain portion of portion 62 of the farm Putfontein	
62	
39)Portion 66 of the farm Putfontein 62	
· ·	

	40) Remaining extent of the farm Omega 478	
	41)Portion 1 of the farm Omega 478	
	42)Portion 2 of the farm Omega 478	
	43)The remaining extent of the farm Holgat 63 44)Portion 3 of the farm Holgat 63	
	45)Portions 4 of the farm Wildfontein 201	
	46)Portion 5 of the farm Wildfontein 201	
	47)The remaining extent of portion 2 of the farm	
	Wildfontein 201	
	48)The remaining extent of portion 5 of the farm	
	Leeuwfontein 64	
	49)The remaining extent of portion 31 of the farm	
	Leeuwfontein 64	
	50) certain portion of the remaining extent of Farm	
	533	
Application area (Ha)	15 484.0614 hectares	
Extent of the area required	+/- 1.5 hectares	
for infrastructure, roads,		
servitudes etc		
Depth of the mineral below	The gravel thickness varies between 0.5 to 1 metres below surface	
surface		
Distance and direction from		
nearest town	The property is located approximately 25km North East of Coligny	

Minerals applied for	Diamonds General (D)	
	24.TOIP000000062000560 25.TOIP000000062000570	
	23.TOIP000000062000550	
	22.TOIP000000062000540	47.TOIP000000006400005
	21.TOIP000000062000530	46.TOIP000000006400000
	20.TOIP000000062000520	45.TOIP0000000020100000
	19.TOIP000000062000510	44.TOIP0000000020100005
	18.TOIP000000062000500	43.TOIP0000000020100004
	17.TOIP000000062000490	42.TOIP000000006300030
	16.TOIP0000000062000480	41.TOIP000000006300000
	15.TOIP000000062000470	40.TOIP000000004780000
	14.TOIP000000062000460	39.TOIP0000000047800001
	13.TOIP000000062000450	38.TOIP0000000047800000
	12.TOIP00000006200000	37.TOIP0000000062000660
	11.TOIP00000006200034	36.TOIP0000000062000620
	10.TOIP00000006200033	35.TOIP0000000062000700
	9. TOIP000000006200032	34.TOIP0000000062000690
	8. TOIP000000006200031	33.TOIP00000000002000030
	6. TOIP000000006200007 7. TOIP000000006200030	32.TOIP00000000062000640
	5. TOIP0000000015500017 6. TOIP000000006200007	30.TOIP0000000062000630 31.TOIP0000000062000640
	4. TOIP000000015500000	29.TOIP0000000062000610
	3. TOIP000000015500008	28.TOIP0000000062000600
Code for each farm portion	2. TOIP000000015500000	27.TOIP0000000062000590
21 digit Surveyor General	1. TOIP0000000015500006	26.TOIP0000000062000580

iii. Farms Co-ordinates:

Farms		L	on	gitude		Latitude
50)The remaining extent of 6 (a			0	26° 27' 21.650'	Έ	26° 12' 19.841" S
portion of portion 1) of the			1	26° 31' 31.794'	' E	26° 11' 5.880" S
farm Sterkfontein 155			2	26° 31' 22.429'	Έ	26° 10' 49.756" S
51)The remaining extent of	A - E	xcluding		26° 30' 39.417'	Έ	26° 11' 4.621" S
portion 7 of the farm	B - E	xcluding		26° 30' 42.972'	Έ	26° 11' 9.840" S
Sterkfontein 155	D - E	xcluding		26° 30' 42.611'	Έ	26° 11' 2.992" S
52)Portion 8 (portion of portion 1)	C - E	xcluding		26° 30' 46.046'	Έ	26° 11' 8.379" S
of the farm Sterkfontein 155			3	26° 27' 16.834'	Έ	26° 12' 4.068" S
53)The remaining extent of			4	26° 23' 33.529'	Έ	26° 13' 27.109" S
portion 10 of the farm			5	26° 24' 33.548'	Έ	26° 14' 56.742" S
Sterkfontein 155			6	26° 25' 12.348'	Έ	26° 16' 39.019" S
54)Portion 17 (portion of portion	A1 -	Excluding		26° 27' 35.638'	Έ	26° 17' 25.748" S
7) of the farm Sterkfontein 155	A2 -	Excluding		26° 27' 10.673'	Έ	26° 17' 34.997" S
55)Portion 19 of the farm	A3 -	Excluding		26° 27' 16.379'	Έ	26° 17' 52.226" S
Sterkfontein 155		Excluding		26° 27' 24.199'		26° 17' 49.329" S
		Excluding		26° 27' 21.131'	Έ	26° 17' 42.601" S
56)The remaining extent of		Excluding		26° 27' 40.116'		26° 17' 35.567" S
portion 7 (a portion of portion		Excluding		26° 28' 27.911'		26° 17' 41.382" S
1) of the farm Putfontein 62		Excluding		26° 28' 26.638'		26° 17' 40.316" S
57)Portion 29 (a portion of portion		Excluding		26° 28' 24.886'		26° 17' 40.371" S
1) of the farm Putfontein 62		Excluding		26° 28' 20.623'		26° 17' 42.161" S
58)Portion 30 (a portion of portion		Excluding		26° 28' 20.983'		26° 17' 54.344" S
1) of the farm Putfontein 62		Excluding		26° 28' 24.896'		26° 17' 57.655" S
59)Portion 31 (a portion of portion		- Excluding		26° 28' 29.984'		26° 17' 58.385" S
1) of the farm Putfontein 62		- Excluding		26° 28' 34.945'		26° 17' 58.251" S
60)Portion 32 (a portion of portion		Excluding		26° 28' 37.857'		26° 17' 55.465" S
1) of the farm Putfontein 62		Excluding		26° 28' 37.482'		26° 17' 43.073" S
61)Portion 33 (a portion of portion		Excluding		26° 28' 35.275'		26° 17' 41.215" S
1) of the farm Putfontein 62		Excluding		26° 29' 50.511'		26° 18' 18.704" S
62)Portion 34 (a portion of portion		Excluding		26° 28' 29.917'		26° 18' 47.600" S
37) of the farm Putfontein 62		Excluding		26° 28' 29.943'		26° 19' 4.865" S
63)Portion 45 of the farm		Excluding		26° 28' 6.010"		26° 19' 16.652" S
Putfontein 62		Excluding		26° 28' 20.118'		26° 19' 33.175" S
64)Portion 46 of the farm		Excluding		26° 28' 54.094' 26° 30' 2.502"		26° 19' 17.027" S
Putfontein 62	A/I-	Excluding	7	26° 26' 35.927'		26° 18' 43.986" S 26° 19' 28.440" S
65)Portion 47 of the farm				26 26 35.927 26° 26' 48.871'		26° 19' 28.440' S 26° 19' 48.408'' S
Putfontein 62				26° 27' 49.143'		26° 19' 48.443" S
66)Portion 48 of the farm				26° 27' 49.143 26° 27' 49.142'		26° 19' 48.267" S
Putfontein 62				26° 27' 49.142 26° 27' 48.171'		26° 19' 48.228" S
				26° 27' 48.171 26° 27' 48.221'		26° 19' 46.239" S
67)Portion 49 of the farm Putfontein 62				26° 28' 2.734"		26° 19' 46.201" S
			13 14	26° 28' 2.836"		26° 19' 48.546" S
68)Portion 50 of the farm			15	26° 28' 2.850		26° 19' 48.420" S
Putfontein 62			-	26° 28' 6.635"		26° 19' 49.702" S
69)Portion 51 of the farm			17	26° 28' 17.627'		26° 19' 49.884" S
Putfontein 62				26° 28' 30.455'		26° 19' 50.094" S
	1	-			_	

70)Portion 52 of the farm		19	26° 28' 32.719" E	26° 19' 51.262" S
Putfontein 62		20	26° 28' 35.093" E	26° 19' 51.873" S
71)Portion 53 of the farm		21	26° 28' 37.338" E	26° 19' 52.328" S
Putfontein 62		22	26° 28' 38.521" E	26° 19' 53.099" S
72)Portion 54 of the farm		23	26° 28' 40.534" E	26° 19' 53.710" S
Putfontein 62		24	26° 28' 41.760" E	26° 19' 53.183" S
73)Portion 55 of the farm		25	26° 28' 54.541" E	26° 19' 47.530" S
Putfontein 62		26	26° 29' 2.763" E	26° 19' 44.447" S
74)Portion 56 of the farm		27	26° 29' 9.321" E	26° 19' 42.736" S
Putfontein 62		28	26° 29' 12.401" E	26° 19' 42.280" S
75)Portion 57 of the farm		29	26° 29' 22.746" E	26° 19' 41.084" S
Putfontein 62		30	26° 29' 39.265" E	26° 19' 39.236" S
76)Portion 58 of the farm		31	26° 29' 56.244" E	26° 19' 37.337" S
Putfontein 62		32	26° 30' 1.809" E	26° 19' 36.246" S
77)Portion 59 of the farm		33	26° 30' 6.466" E	26° 19' 34.635" S
Putfontein 62		34	26° 30' 9.577" E	26° 19' 33.162" S
78)Portion 60 of the farm		35	26° 30' 22.077" E	26° 19' 25.245" S
Putfontein 62	i		26° 30' 22.659" E	
79)Portion 61 of the farm	ii		26° 30' 14.613" E	26° 19' 31.666" S
Putfontein 62	iii		26° 30' 10.143" E	26° 19' 34.430" S
80)Portion 63 of the farm	iv		26° 30' 7.318" E	26° 19' 35.712" S
Putfontein 62	v		26° 30' 2.228" E	26° 19' 37.491" S
81)Portion 64 of the farm	vi		26° 29' 57.134" E	26° 19' 38.562" S
Putfontein 62	vii		26° 29' 43.732" E	26° 19' 40.049" S
82)Portion 65 of the farm	viii		26° 30' 32.631" E	26° 19' 47.520" S
Putfontein 62			26° 30' 47.088" E	26° 19' 9.107" S
83)Portion 68 of the farm			26° 30' 54.563" E	26° 19' 4.413" S
Putfontein 62			26° 30' 59.408" E	26° 19' 2.117" S
			26° 31' 3.191" E	26° 19' 0.766" S
84)Portion 69 of the farm Putfontein 62			26° 30' 54.372" E	26° 18' 51.296" S
			26° 30' 56.196" E	26° 18' 49.283" S
85)Portion 70 of the farm			26° 31' 7.728" E	26° 18' 59.599" S
Putfontein 62		43	26° 31' 12.094" E	26° 18' 58.897" S
86) The remaining extent of		44	26° 31' 14.718" E	26° 18' 58.721" S
portion 1 of the farm	ix		26° 31' 4.191" E	26° 19' 1.839" S
Putfontein 62	х		26° 31' 1.288" E	26° 19' 2.806" S
87)A certain portion of portion 62	xi 		26° 30' 54.220" E	26° 19' 6.151" S
of the farm Putfontein 62	xii 		26° 30' 47.895" E	26° 19' 10.185" S
88)Portion 66 of the farm	xiii		26° 30' 30.795" E	26° 19' 21.216" S
Putfontein 62	xiv		26° 30' 25.011" E	26° 19' 24.952" S
	XV		26° 31' 24.377" E	26° 19' 28.103" S
89)Remaining extent of the farm	xvi		26° 31' 21.413" E	26° 19' 20.333" S
Omega 478	xix		26° 31' 8.974" E	26° 19' 0.714" S
90)Portion 1 of the farm Omega	XX		26° 31' 9.750" E	26° 19' 0.531" S
478	xxi		26° 31' 13.591" E	26° 19' 0.046" S
	xxii		26° 31' 15.779" E	26° 18' 59.908" S
	xvii		26° 31' 21.587" E	26° 19' 6.161" S

91)Portion 2 of the farm Omega	xviii		26° 31' 14.646" E	26° 19' 5.787" S
478		45	26° 31' 0.776" E	26° 18' 44.227" S
		46	26° 31' 7.072" E	26° 18' 29.868" S
92)The remaining extent of the		47	26° 31' 12.217" E	26° 18' 31.902" S
farm Holgat 63		48	26° 31' 17.398" E	26° 18' 24.873" S
93)Portion 3 of the farm Holgat 63		49	26° 30' 56.931" E	26° 18' 7.062" S
		50	26° 31' 27.181" E	26° 17' 19.035" S
94)Portions 4 of the farm		51	26° 30' 55.019" E	26° 16' 12.862" S
Wildfontein 201		52	26° 31' 14.566" E	26° 16' 6.761" S
95)Portion 5 of the farm		53	26° 31' 45.197" E	26° 16' 25.936" S
Wildfontein 201		54	26° 32' 31.666" E	26° 16' 41.669" S
96)The remaining extent of		55	26° 32' 4.863" E	26° 15' 51.059" S
portion 2 of the farm		56	26° 33' 9.463" E	26° 15' 30.883" S
Wildfontein 201		57	26° 32' 42.748" E	26° 14' 13.511" S
		58	26° 33' 14.788" E	26° 14' 3.158" S
97)The remaining extent of		59	26° 33' 10.392" E	26° 13' 55.593" S
portion 5 of the farm		60	26° 32' 59.085" E	26° 13' 57.626" S
Leeuwfontein 64	iA - Excluding		26° 30' 31.586" E	26° 14' 24.125" S
98)The remaining extent of	iiB - Excluding		26° 30' 35.444" E	26° 14' 54.563" S
portion 31 of the farm	iiiC - Excluding		26° 29' 9.785" E	26° 15' 22.164" S
Leeuwfontein 64	ivD - Excluding		26° 29' 16.527" E	26° 14' 37.593" S
Leeuwiontein 04		61	26° 29' 38.563" E	26° 13' 32.271" S
50) cortain partian of the		62	26° 28' 4.337" E	26° 14' 39.697" S
50) certain portion of the		63	26° 28' 11.878" E	26° 15' 4.392" S
remaining extent of Farm 533		64	26° 28' 2.791" E	26° 15' 2.333" S
		65	26° 27' 2.070" E	26° 14' 39.970" S
		66	26° 26' 52.652" E	26° 14' 37.057" S
			26° 26' 28.990" E	26° 14' 23.269" S
			26° 26' 17.250" E	26° 14' 4.985" S
		69	26° 26' 9.730" E	26° 14' 1.565" S
		70	26° 27' 46.094" E	26° 13' 39.931" S
		71	26° 27' 44.215" E	26° 13' 33.775" S
		73	26° 31' 28.333" E	26° 12' 31.957" S
		74	26° 31' 29.076" E	26° 12' 45.726" S
		75	26° 31' 18.272" E	26° 12' 41.003" S
		76	26° 31' 14.364" E	26° 12' 48.175" S
		77	26° 31' 19.369" E	26° 12' 59.172" 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.

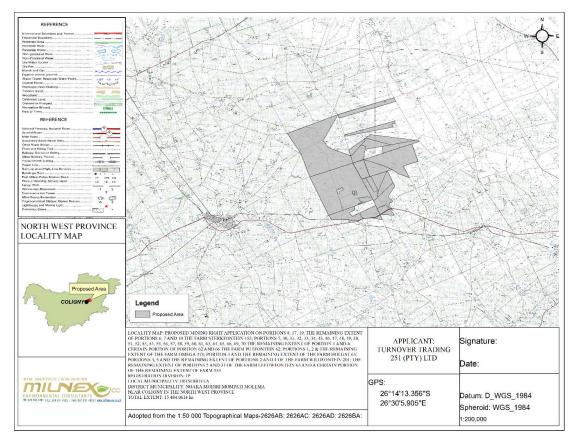


Figure 1: Locality Map

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

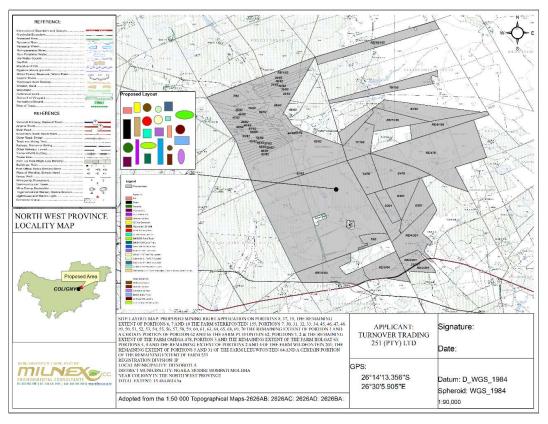


Figure 2: Site Plan map

d) **DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED OVERALL ACTIVITY.**

i) Listed and specified activities

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

Listing Notices: 2017 Regulations

Description of the overall activity.	1. Listing Notice 1 GNR 327, Activity 24(ii): "The development of a road with a reserve wider than
(Indicate Mining Right, Mining	13.5 metres, or where no reserve exists where the road is wider than 8 metres."
Permit, Prospecting right, Bulk	2. Listing Notice 1 GNR 327, Activity 9: "The development of infrastructure exceeding 1 000 metres
Sampling, Production Right,	in length for the bulk transportation of water or storm water— (i) with an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or
Exploration Right, Reconnaissance	(ii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more;"
permit, Technical co-operation	3. Listing Notice 1 GNR 327, Activity 10: "The development and related operation of infrastructure
permit, Additional listed activity)	exceeding 1 000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, waste water, return water, industrial discharge or slimes"
	4. Listing Notice 1 GNR 327, Activity 14: "The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or for the storage and handling, of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 80 cubic metres or more but not exceeding 500 cubic metres."
	5. Listing Notice 2 GNR 325, Activity 15: "The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more, of indigenous vegetation."
	6. Listing Notice 2 GNR 325, Activity 17: "Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a mining right as contemplated in section 22 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including — (a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to the extraction of a mineral resource; or (b) 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

<i>activity 6 in this Notice applies.</i> " – Mining right for the mining of Diamonds General (D) including associated infrastructure, structure and earthworks.
 7. Listing Notice 3: GNR 324, Activity 4(h) North West: "The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres. (iv) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority;"
 8. Listing Notice 3: GNR 324, Activity 10(h) North West: The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 30 but not exceeding 80 cubic metres. (iv) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority; (vi) Areas within a watercourse or wetland, or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse or wetland. 9. Listing Notice 3: GNR 324, Activity 12(h) North West: "The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation: (iv) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority; (vi) Areas within a watercourse or wetland, or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse or wetland.
NEM:WA 59 of 2008
Storage of hazardous waste10. Category B: (1) The storage of general waste in lagoons.
 Treatment of waste 11. Category B: (5) The treatment of hazardous waste in lagoons, excluding the treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage.
Construction of facilities and associated structures & infrastructure:

12. Category B: (10) The construction of a facility for a waste management activity listed in Category B of this Schedule
Residue stockpiles or residue deposits Category B: (11) The establishment or reclamation of a residue stockpile or residue deposit resulting from activities which require a mining right, exploration right or production right in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).

NAME OF ACTIVITY	Aerial extent of	LISTED	APPLICABLE	WASTE
(E.g. For prospecting - drill site, site camp, ablution facility, accommodation, equipment storage, sample storage, site office, access route etcetcetc 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, etcetc)	the Activity Ha or m²	ACTIVITY (Mark with an X where applicable or affected).	LISTING NOTICE (GNR 324, GNR 325 or GNR 326)	MANAGEMENT AUTHORISATION (Indicate whether an authorisation is required in terms of the Waste Management Act) (Mark with an X)
 Listing Notice 1 GNR 327, Activity 9: "The development of infrastructure exceeding 1 000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of water or storm water— (i) with an internal diameter of 0,36 metres or more; or (ii) with a peak throughput of 120 litres per second or more;" Pipelines will be established for the mine infrastructure, including for potable water and storm water 		Х	Listing Notice 1 GNR 327, Activity 9	-
Listing Notice 1 GNR 327, Activity 10: "The development and related operation of infrastructure exceeding 1 000 metres in length for the bulk transportation of sewage, effluent, process water, waste water, return water, industrial discharge or slimes" Various pipelines will be established for the mine infrastructure, including for the pumping and transportation of tailings and process water.		Х	Listing Notice 1 GNR 327, Activity 10	

Listing Notice 1 GNR 327, Activity 14: "The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure, for the storage, or for the storage and handling, of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 80 cubic metres or more but not exceeding 500 cubic metres." This includes explosives, solvents, lubricants, vehicle and generator fuel, waste oils etc. Various storage containers and storage areas, each of different sizes will be required for the different dangerous goods that will be necessary for the mining activity.		Х	Listing Notice 1 GNR 327, Activity 14
Listing Notice 1 GNR 327, Activity 24(ii): "The development of a road			Listing Notice 1
with a reserve wider than 13.5 metres, or where no reserve exists where		Х	GNR 327,
the road is wider than 8 metres."			Activity 24(ii)
Clearance of indigenous vegetation: Listing Notice 2 GNR 325, Activity 15: "The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more, of indigenous vegetation."	Vegetation clearance of over a 15 484.0614 hectares area. Concurrent backfilling will take place in order to rehabilitate.	Х	Listing Notice 2 GNR 325, Activity 15

 Listing Notice 2 GNR 325, Activity 17: "Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a mining right as contemplated in section 22 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including — (a) associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to the extraction of a mineral resource; or (b) 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." Mining right for the mining of Diamonds General (D) including associated infrastructure, structure and earthworks. 	Vegetation clearance of over a 15 484.0614 hectares area. Concurrent backfilling will take place in order to rehabilitate.	X	Listing Notice 2 GNR 325, Activity 17:
 Listing Notice 3: GNR 324, Activity 4(h) North West: "The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres. (iv) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority;" Application area falls within CBA1, CBA2 & ESA2 with different watercourses and wetlands such as Depressions, Channelled valley-bottom wetlands, Seeps and Unchannelled valley-bottom wetlands 		Х	Listing Notice 3: GNR 324, Activity 4(h) North West
Listing Notice 3: GNR 324, Activity 12(h) North West: "The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation: (iv) Critical biodiversity areas as identified in systematic biodiversity plans adopted by the competent authority;	clearance of	Х	Listing Notice 3: GNR 324, Activity 12(h) North West:

 (vi) Areas within a watercourse or wetland, or within 100 metres from the edge of a watercourse or wetland." Application area falls within CBA1, CBA2 & ESA2 with different watercourses and wetlands such as Depressions, Channelled valley-bottom wetlands, Seeps and Unchannelled valley-bottom wetlands 	Concurrent backfilling will take place in order to rehabilitate.		
Storage of hazardous waste Category B: (1) The storage of general waste in lagoons. Tailing's storage facility. Treatment of waste: Category B: (5) The treatment of hazardous waste in lagoons, excluding the treatment of effluent, wastewater or sewage.		NEM:WA 59 of 2008, Category B: (1) NEM:WA 59 of 2008, Category B: (5)	
Construction of facilities and associated structures and infrastructure: Category B: (10) The construction of a facility for a waste management activity listed in Category B of this Schedule		NEM:WA 59 of 2008, Category B: (10)	x
Residue stockpiles or residue deposits: Category B: (11) The establishment or reclamation of a residue stockpile or residue deposit resulting from activities which require a mining right, exploration right or production right in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002).		NEM:WA 59 of 2008, Category B: (11)	x

The waste rock and waste that is separated from the gravel during		
processing, is dumped away from the trenches onto a surface		
waste dump.		

ii) Description of the activities to be undertaken

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

Basic overview of the mining method

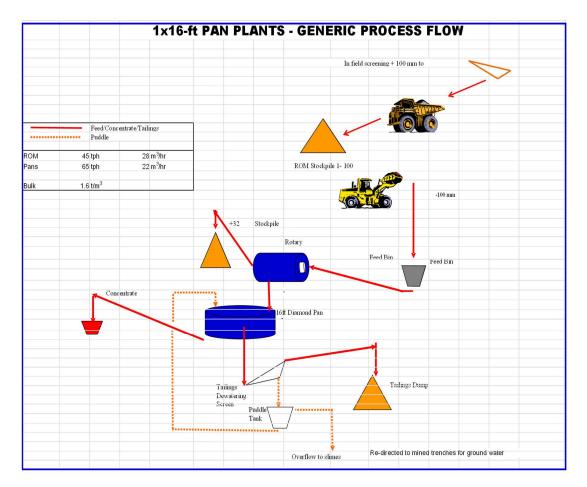
Mining Methods: Although the alluvial diamond deposits and the presence of channels can be inferred, it is necessary that the mining work be accompanied by prospecting and exploration work to determine the precise location and direction of the channels to follow during mining. Pits will thus be excavated by Excavators as part of further exploration work and for mining purposes. Trenches will be excavated with Excavators. The topsoil removed and stored separately. The gravel will be removed and transported by ADT to the mining plant. Here it will be stored and transported by a FEL to the washing machines.

The gravel will be washed using the so-called "dry-method" and/or "wet-method" depending on the, among other, the weather, regulatory requirements, economies of scale. Depending on the method, waste will either be washed back into the trenches and/ or re-directed to the tailings dam.

The possible diamond bearing gravel will be mortised into bins, where after the gravel will be sorted by a flow sort and/or DMS of possibly find diamonds



Open Cast Mining



Basic Plant Design

(a) Material from mining Trench is delivered by ADT and is stockpiled at the Pan Plant site in the vicinity of the pan feed bin.

(b) The material is fed to the pan feed bin with a FEL at a rate of approximately 45 tons per hour depending on the type of material (lower feed rates for material with high sand or clay content).

(c) The material is screened to minus 32 mm with a barrel screen and fed into the pan with a pan feeder conveyor.

(d) Oversize material (+32mm) is directed to a tailings dump via a tailings conveyor.

(e) The pan material is separated with a medium of puddle applying the sink/ float principal at an operating density of Rd 1.35 - Rd 1.40.

(f) The floating particles (gravel/ paddle/ fines) are directed to a chute onto a dewatering screen and screened at 1.00mm. The plus 1.00mm material or pan tailings are directed to a tailings dump with a tailings conveyor; and or

(g) The minus 1.00 mm materials (slimes) are collected in the screen under the pan and pumped to an open and depleted mine trench for:

- (i) Replenishing underground water; and
- (ii) Restoring the underground water level.

This operation is done during the same cycle of the plant ROM feed.

(h) As an alternative to (d),(g) and (f) above the pan will be situated on the side of an open depleted mining trench and oversize, pan tailings, and slimes will be deposited directly into the open and worked mining trench (the dry-method). This is for the same objective as the options mentioned above

(i) The concentrated material is trapped into a concentrate bin and transported to a final recovery plant for final diamond concentration and recovery.

Efficiency of the process

The diamond pan is one of the oldest methods that are used for concentrating and the recovery of diamonds in the North West region.

From the stock pile the gravel is screened. Screens are fed to a capacity of 75% for effectiveness and to obtain 80-90% efficiency.

The pan is used to separate light material in the feed to the pan from the heavy minerals - the diamond being relatively heavy at an Rd of 3.53.

The method is relatively cost-effective but produces a large amount of concentrate and recovery efficiencies are very sensitive to size distribution of the feed and the quality of the medium - called puddle.

Pan efficiencies are normally calculated at approximately 80% recovery of the product, provided that all operational parameters are being adhered to and medium contamination is kept to the minimum. Losses would mainly occur in the very small diamond fractions.

The grade may also be influenced by the uneven distribution of diamonds in the area. Allowing for a fluid mine plan assists in ensuring that the mining on the property remains efficient.

Life of the Mine

Total estimated resource 2 400 000 tonnes.

Production is expected to be, on average, 3 484 800 tonnes over the 10 year

period, and thus an average of 348 480 tons per year.

Life of Mine =	Inferred Resource estimate (in tonnes)
	Estimated production per year (in tonnes)
	= <u>2 400 000 tonnes</u>
	348 480 tonnes per annum

= 6.9 years

The period that is applied for is **10 years**.

Year 1	348 480
Year 2	348 480
Year 3	348 480
Year 4	348 480
Year 5	348 480
Year 6	348 480
Year 7	348 480
Year 8	348 480
Year 9	348 480
Year 10	348 480
Year 6 Year 7 Year 8 Year 9	348 480 348 480 348 480 348 480 348 480

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. When needed WULA will be lodged with the department of Water & Sanitation (DWS).

Ablution

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

Storage of dangerous goods

During the mining 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.

Any hazardous goods will need to be handled in a way that they do not pose any health impact on people, livestock as well as crops.

Summary of infrastructure requirements such as roads, rail, electricity and water

The infrastructure has already been erected and established during the prospecting activities. The area has good road accessibility and electrical power is already available at the mining site.

Mining activities and phases

Please find the Mining Work Programme attached as **Appendix 9**.

e) POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

	A 1 • • , • , 1 •,	
Title of legislation, policy or guideline: National Environmental Management Act	Administering authority: Department of	Promulgation Date: 27 November 1998
No. 107 of 1998 as amended.	Environmental Affairs	
Constitution of South Africa Act 108 of	National	18 December 1996
1996		
The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999)	SAHRA	1999
Mineral and Petroleum Resources	Department of Mineral	2002
Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002)	Resources & Energy	
	(DMRE)	
National Infrastructure Plan	National	
National Environmental Management:	Department of	7 June 2004
Biodiversity Act No. 10 of 2004	Environmental Affairs	
National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)	National & Provincial	1 July 2009
EIA regulations under NEMA	Department of	14 December 2014
	Environmental Affairs	
Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act,1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)	Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	1 June 1984
National Environmental Management Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004).	National and Provincial	11 September 2004

National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998).	National	20 August 1998
North West Province Growth and Development Strategy	Provincial	11 August 2013
Bojanala Platinum District Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP)	Municipal	
Madibeng Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP)	Municipal	
National Forest Act (Act 84 of 1998) (NFA)	National	30 October 1998
National Veld & Forest Fires Act (Act 101 of 1998)	National	27 November 1998

f) 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. (Chamber of Mines, South Africa, 17:2016)

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 <u>US Geological Survey</u>, 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.

g) PERIOD FOR WHICH THE ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION IS REQUIRED.

The environmental authorisation is required for a minimum 20 years & maximum period of 30 years.

$\mathbf{h})$ description of the process followed to reach the proposed preferred site.

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

Each of the phases are dependent on the results of the preceding phase. The location and extent of soil sampling, and possible diamond deposits can therefore not be determined at this stage. Mapping of the mining activities could thus not be undertaken. For the purposes of this report, the overall mining area is presented in **Appendix 3**.

i) Details of all alternatives considered.

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

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

(a) The property on which or location where it is proposed to undertake the activity

As discussed in the previous section, based on outcomes of previous studies in the vicinity of the proposed site, the possibility to encounter high volumes of Mining Right of Diamonds General on the RE of Portions 6, 7, 10 and Portions 8, 17, 19 of the Farm Sterkfontein 155. Portion 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 66 and a certain portion of portion 62, the RE of Portion 1 & 7 of the Farm Putfontein 62. Portion 1, 2 & the RE of the Farm Omega 478. Portion 3 & the RE of the Farm Holgat 63. Portion 4, 5 & the RE of Portion 2 of the farm Wildfontein 201. The RE of portion 5 & 31 of the farm Leewufontein 64. A certain Portion of the RE of Farm 533; Registration Division: IP, North West Province. were anticipated.

(b) The type of activity to be undertaken

In terms of the technologies proposed, these have been chosen based on long term success in terms of their mining history. The mining activities proposed in the Mining Work Programme is dependent on the preceding phase, therefore no alternatives are indicated, but rather a phased approach of trusted mining techniques.

(c) The design or layout of the activity

The location of the activities is depicted by figure 3 and referred to in the Mining Work Programme (see **Appendix 9** for the Programme).

The proposed area consists mostly of cultivation, mines and natural areas.

(d) The technology to be used in the activity

In terms of the technologies proposed, these have been chosen based on the long term success of their mining history. The mining activities proposed in the Mining 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 mining techniques.

The preferred technology for the proposed mining activity, will be to remove the Diamond deposits with an excavator. The ore removed will be processed on site. Please find the Mining Work Programme attached as **Appendix 9**.

Dust suppression

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	Not Hazardous or toxic.	
a high quantity will have harm to	Could cause irritation to eyes, skin or	
humans or animals)	when ingested and inhaled.	
Non-flammable	Non-flammable	
Energy and forestations wat manded	Eye-wash fountains in the work place are	
Eye-wash fountains not needed	strongly recommended	
	Working procedures should be designed	
	to minimize worker exposure to this	
	product.	
	Storing methods are a bit more	
Basic storing methods	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.

Vehicles and earthmoving equipments may cause a dust cloud if not effectively managed which may affect the plants. This may also affect the sytems of the centre pivots and clogging it.

(e) The operational aspects of the activity

Due to the nature of the mining activities the mine will not be dependent on electricity and the following are equipmenst and activities impacting fuel cost

- Mining Plant (excavators, front end loaders, dumper trucks)
- 2 x 14 feet Washing pans & Conveyor

Mining activities described in this Mining Work Programme ("MWP") are aimed at determining the Diamond content and overall mineral resource potential of the Mining Right Area. The activities will be a combination of both non-invasive and invasive techniques.

(f) The option of not implementing the activity

The option of not approving the activities will result in a significat loss of valuable information regarding the mineral status (in terms of diamonds) present on these properties. In addition to this, should economical reserves be present and the applicant does not have the opportunity to prospect, the opportunity to utalize these reserves for future phases will be lost.

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.

NOTICE OF THE APPLICATION SUBMISSION

1. Advertisement and Notices

Newspaper advertisement

An advertisement was placed on 02 July 2021 in English in the local newspaper (**The Noordwester**) advertisement (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 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**.

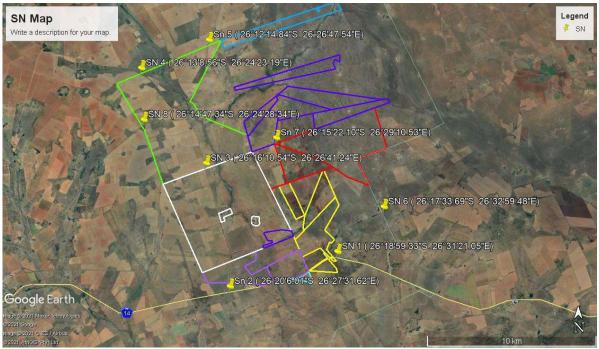


Figure 3: Site notices placement

Direct notification and circulation of Scoping Report to identified I&APs, surrounding land owners and occupiers

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 **02 July 2021** and were requested to submit comments by **02 August 2021.** 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. Please refer to the following Dropbox link for copies on the appendices to the report:

https://www.dropbox.com/sh/a4r0ug79nzvynii/AABowh5RJ_pXb8pdCOk2-Jcma?dl=0

Public participation plan

A public Participation plan was submitted to DMR for Milnex CC mining applications, and the following was outlined to the DMRE

In an event were the **applicant is applying on another person' property** the following is proposed for the Public Participation Plan

CONSULTATION METHOD	DESCRIPTION	
Written Notice	 Registered letters will be sent to Stakeholders, Landowner, Surrounding Landowners and registered I&APs Where applicable and email addresses are available, notification letter will be sent via emails 	
Availability of the	Draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report	
documents	 (Draft EIA & EMPr) can be accessed using the following manner: A dropbox link which will be made available during circulation Sent via emails Pick-up at the Schweizer-Reneke, (4 Botha Street, Schweizer-Reneke) between 7:30AM and 5PM, Monday to Thursdays and between 7:30AM and 4PM on Fridays will be made available. Prior arrangement should be made so that the documents may be packaged and sanitised for pick up 	
Landowner consultation	• Consultation with the landowner for their consent on the application (Consent letter)	
Fixing of Notice Boards &	Notice boards will be fixed at a place conspicuous	
distribution of	to and accessible by the public at the boundary	
background information	• BID's will be distributed to landowners/adjacent	
documents	landowners & other interested and affected parties as well.	
Placing of an	• Advertisement will be placed in one local	
advertisement	newspaper	

Meetings	 A preferred method of a meeting is online to avoid contact and any spread of the Covid-19 virus. Meetings will be conducted upon request. This will be conducted virtually via Zoom or Microsoft Teams 	
	• If there is a need, the meetings can be arranged for people less than 50 people on site	

For a complete list of stakeholder details and for proof of registered post see **Appendix 6**. The consultees included:

Stakeholders	Land owners	Other
Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	Leeuwfontein Trust	WESSA (National office)
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD)	Jan Le Roux Trust	Bodentsein (Graan)
Department of Community Safety and Transport Management (DCSTM)	National Government of RSA	Bethel High School
Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (DCGTA	MPOWER INV PTY LTD	Kgatelopele CPA
Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (DEDECT)	Hannes van Jaarsveld Familie Trust	Monamaladi CPA
North-West Tourism Board	Daan Du Plessis Family Trust	Ben van der Berg
Department of Human Settlements (DHS)	Batloung Communal Property Association	Joseph Lekgwenyene
Department of Public Works and Roads (DPWR)	Bokamoso Communal Property Association	Monamaladi Public School
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)	Frizbee Trade & Invest 1022 CC	
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Wertua Trust	

Table 1: List of Stakeholders, Land owners, & communities

Stakeholders	Land owners	Other
The South African National Roads Agency SOC Ltd (SANRAL)	Purple Rain Property No 330 (Pty Ltd)	
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)		
Magalies Water		
<u>Overseeing Department/Entity</u> Department of Human Resources, Water and Sanitation (DHSWS)		
ESKOM		
North West Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA Transnet SOC Ltd		
Ditsobotla Local Municipality		
Ditsobotla Local Municipality Ward 13 Councillor		
The Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality		

Meetings:

NB: The interested and affected parties were given an opportunity to register by circulating, registered letters, press advert and letters & emails.

A note was included that due to COVID-19, any meetings will be conducted virtually via Zoom or Microsoft Teams upon request by the I&APs.

No meeting has been requested yet

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.

i. 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	
Organisation	Contact Person			Where Incorporated	
LAND OWNER					
31(RE) & RE/5 of Leeuwfontein 64 & RE of 6 of Sterkfontein 155	Leeuwfontein Trust	No Comments Received Yet			
7(RE) & 17 of Sterkfontein 155	Jan Le Roux Trust	No Comments Received Yet			
	National Government of RSA				

0 & 3 of Holgat 63 & 8, 19 (still part of portion 18) of Sterkfontein 155	Department of Rural Development & Land Reform Mr Moduku Khwene Ms Nomfundo Ntloko- Gobodo		
10(RE) of Sterkfontein 155	MPOWER INV PTY LTD Tania & Christo Stephanus Grobler		
29 & 1(RE) of Putfontein 62	Hannes van JaarsveldFamilie TrustJohannesJacobus&Kate Agnes van Jaarsveld		
30, 31, 32, 33 & 34 of Putfontein 62	Daan Du Plessis Family Trust J D Du Plessis		
0(RE), 1 & 2 of Omega 478. Portion 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50,51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, the RE of portion 7 & a certain portion of portion 62 (still known as portion 37-42) of Putfontein 62.	Batloung Communal Property Association Khepi Shole & Obrey		
4 of Wildfontein 201	Bokamoso CommunalProperty AssociationAdam BaloiBokamoso CommunalProperty AssociationT.J Tshidiso Mere	Comments received on 05/07/2021: We are interested because we are the landowners and you are kindly welcome to contact us. Our portion is Wildfontein 201.	

5 of Wildfontein 201	Frizbee Trade & Invest 1022 CC	Our biggest concern is that if the miners will want to use the whole land for Diamonds, or whatever then there will be a problem. But the portion will be allocated for them. No Comments Received Yet	
2(RE) of Wildfontein 201	Wertua Trust Dirk Lourens Niewoudt	No Comments Received Yet	
A certain portion of the RE of Farm 533	Purple Rain Property No 330 (Pty Ltd)	No Comments Received Yet	
COMMUNITIES & OTHERS			
WESSA (National Office)	Mr. John Wesson	No Comments Received Yet	
Bodenstein (Graan)	Mr Ishmael Baloyi	No Comments Received Yet	
Bethel High School	Mr MJ Sebolai Mr Isaac Mapikitla	No Comments Received Yet	
Kgatelopele CPA	Mr M.J Seemane	No Comments Received Yet	
Monamaladi CPA	Mr Daniel Mogonediwa	No Comments Received Yet	
Ben van der Berg	To whom it may concern	No Comments Received Yet	

Joseph Lekgwenyene	To whom it may concern	No Comments Received Yet
ooseph Dergwenyene		No Commente Desci e l'Net
Monamaladi Public School	To whom it may concern	No Comments Received Yet
THE MUNICIPALITY IN WHICH		ELOPMENT IS LOCATED
Ditsobotla Local Municipality	Municipal Manager: Mr Mogapane Abel Metswamere	No comments received yet
The Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality	To whom it may concern	No comments received yet
MUNICIPAL COUNCILOR OF T	HE WARD IN WHICH THE	SITE IS LOCATED
Ditsobotla Local Municipality Ward Councillor	Ward 13 Councillor	No comments received yet
ORGANS OF STATE HAVING J	URISDICTION	
Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	Mr. Maurice Vukeya & Mrs Mpho Gumula	No comments received yet
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	Head of Department: Mr Dipepeneneng Serage (Acting)	No comments received yet
Department of Community Safety and Transport Management	Head of Department: Ms Botlhale Mofokeng	No comments received yet
Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Head of Department: Mr Phihadu Ephraim Motoko	No comments received yet
Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism	Ouma Skosana	No comments received yet
North-West Tourism Board	Communications Officers: Ms Mamaki Estelle Phoolo	No comments received yet

Department of Human Settlements	Head of Department: Adv Neo Sephoti	No comments received yet
Department of Public Works and Roads	Head of Department: Mr Pakiso Mothupi	No comments received yet
Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD)	Senior Management: Ms Nomfundo Ntloko- Gobodo (Chief Land Claims Commissioner)	No comments received yet
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)	Personal Assistant:Director GeneralMs Siphokazi NkosiDeputy DirectorsGeneral:Ms Nonhlanhla Mkhize(EnvironmentalProgrammes)Mr Shonisani Munzhedzi(Biodiversity andConservation)	No comments received yet
The South African National Roads Agency SOC Ltd (SANRAL)	Regional Manager: Northern Region Mr Progress Hlahla	No comments received yet
Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)	P. Mabote	No comments received yet
Magalies Water <u>Overseeing</u> <u>Department/Entity</u> Department of Human Resources, Water and Sanitation (DHSWS)	<u>Senior Management:</u> General Manager: Water Services Ms Lerato Morake	No comments received yet

Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)	Ms Matodzi Ramboho	 Email received on 15/06/2021 with attachement: Good day Please find attached for your attention: Your Application for an Environmental Authorization lodged on the 06 April 2021 is hereby acknowledged You are to submit an amended EA application form with an undertaking under oath or affirmation by the EAP that all the information submitted on the EA application form or to be submitted for the purpose of this application is true and correct as prescribed in terms of regulation 16 (b) (iv) of the NEMA: EIA Regulations, 2017 within 14 days of signing of this letter. Consult with every organ of state that administers a law relating to a matter affecting the environment To co 	
	Mr Reginald Motaung	No comments received yet	
North West Provincial Heritage Resources Authority	Mr Motlhabane Mosiane	No comments received yet	
Transnet SOC Ltd	Biance Schoeman	No comments received yet	

ii. The Environmental attributes associated with the sites

(1) 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.

There are mining activities and agricultural activities on the application area, together with residential settlements & multiple cattle kraals. The natural areas that are present are from the grassland biome.

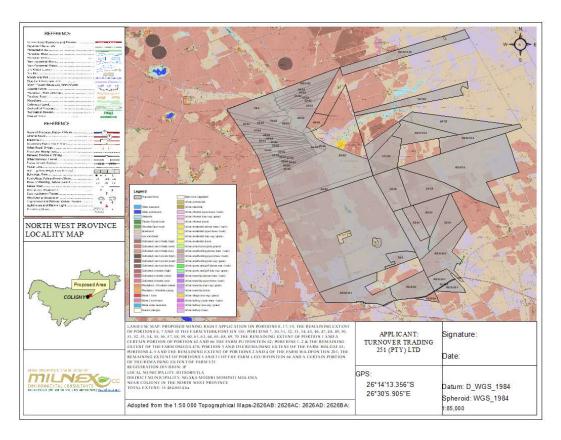


Figure 4: Land Use Map

(a) Type of environment affected by the proposed activity.

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

Mining will definitely impact directly on any socio-economic aspects since this will be affect the farming activities, food security and have financial impact to the landowners using the farms for agricultural activities.

Geology and Soils

The property is situated on the:

Ventersdorp Supergroup

• Allanridge formation

Ventersdorp Supergroup

• **Allanridge Formation** (Va- Basaltic amygdaloidal lava)

Transvaal Sequence

- Black Reef Formation (Vbr Quartzite, conglomerate, shale)
- **Chuniespoort Group Oaktree Formation** (Vo Dark chert, poor dolomite)

Other outcrops

Qg - Gravel, diamondiferous in places

The Miocene deflation gravels consist of a well-rounded pebble to cobble gravel in a dark reddish clay matrix. The gravel is well to moderately packed, but changes over very short distances. Pockets of gravel occur in the softer bedrock. Clasts consist of wellrounded to sub-rounded quartzite, BIFs, quartz veins, agates, chert and jasper. Larger clasts consist of sub-rounded to sub-angular Ventersdorp lava boulders and cobbles.

The primary Pliocene gravels are sometimes partially calcretized and/or covered by a hard Calcrete layer up to 4m thick in places (average Calcrete thickness is approximately 2m)

The Rooikoppie gravels are well developed on several terrace levels, the oldest being represented on the higher elevations, and are remnants of Early Cainozoic to possibly Late Cretaceous diamondiferous sedimentary deposits that have been weathered into a downwasted resistate profile.

An older, remnant gravel occasionally underlies the Rooikoppie gravels and is often seen in the footwall of the mine cuts where efforts have been made to excavate it. This older conglomerate, remnants of the Karoo-age Dwyka diamictite, contains large boulders in a highly weathered and often calcareous matrix.



Figure 5: Geology map

According to the DEA screening tool, there are wind & solar development with an approved EA within 30km

No	EIA Ref number	Classification	Status of application	Distance from proposed area (km)
1	12/12/20/2149	Solar PV	Approved	16.4

Results of the environmental sensitivity of the proposed area (Screening tool)

The following section represents the results of the screening for environmental sensitivity of the proposed site for relevant environmental themes associated with the project classification.

Agriculture Theme Sensitivity

According to the screening tool, the application area falls within a medium to high sensitive area refer to Figure 9 below

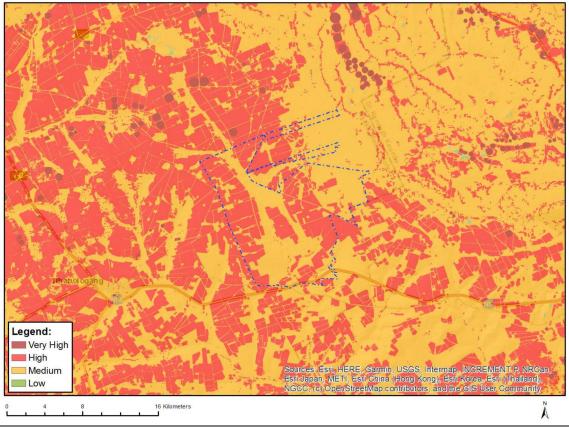


Figure 6: Agriculture Theme Sensitivity map

Ecological habitat and landscape features

The proposed area falls within vegetation unit Gh 15 and Gh10, which is known as the Carletonville Dolomite Grassland and Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland. Both are part of the Dry Highveld Grassland, which is a sub-bioregion of the Grassland Biome.

Carletonville Dolomite Grassland

According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006:388), Carletonville Dolomite Grassland mainly covers the North West Provinces, at times Gauteng Province and marginally into the Free State Province. In the region of Potchefstroom, Ventersdorp and Carletonville, extending westwards to the vicinity of Ottoshoop, but also occurring as far east as Centurion and Bapsfontein in Gauteng Province.

The vegetation and landscape can be described as slightly undulating plains dissected by prominent rocky chert ridges. Species-rich grasslands forming a complex mosaic pattern dominated by many species.

Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland

According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006:384-385), the Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland vegetation covers the North West and Free State provinces. This include the South of Lichtenburg and Ventersdorp, stretching southwards to Klerksdorp, Leeudoringstad,

Bothaville and to the Brandfort area north of Bloemfontein. This type of grassland is situated at an altitude of 1 220m-1560m, generally 1 260m-1360m.

The area often has plains-dominated landscape with some scattered, slightly irregular undulating plains and hills. Mainly low-tussock grasslands with an abundant karroid element. Dominance of Themeda triandra is an important feature of this vegetation unit. Locally low cover of T. triandra and the associated increase in Elionurus muticu, Cymbopogon pospischii and Aristida congesta is attributed to heavy grazing and / or erratic rainfall. (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006:385)

See Figure 7 below

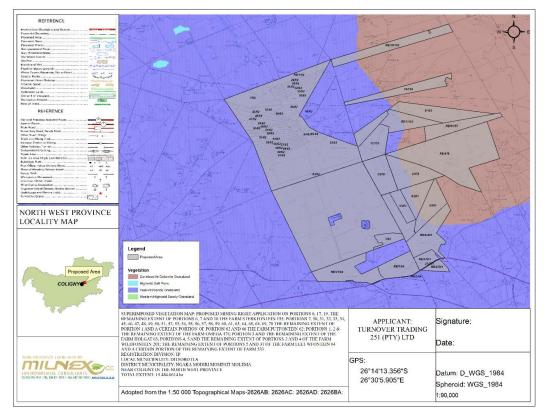


Figure 7: Vegetation map

Land capability / Agricultural

Land capability is the combination of soil suitability and climate factors. The site and surroundings have a land capability classification, on the 8 category scale, of Class 3, 5 & 6.

- Land in Class III has severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require special conservation practices, or both.
- It may be used for cultivated crops, but has more restrictions than Class II. When used for cultivated crops, the conservation practices are usually more difficult to

apply and to maintain.

- The number of practical alternatives for average farmers is less than that for soils in Class II.
- Limitations restrict, singly or in combination, the amount of clean cultivation, time of planting, tillage, harvesting, choice of crops.
- Limitations may result from the effects of one or more of the following:
 - Moderately steep slopes.
 - High susceptibility to water or wind erosion or severe adverse effects of past erosion.
 - Frequent flooding accompanied by some crop damage.
 - Very slow permeability of the subsoil.
 - Wetness or some continuing waterlogging after drainage.
 - Shallow soil depth to bedrock, hardpan, fragipan or claypan that limit the rooting zone and the water storage.
 - Low water-holding capacity.
 - Low fertility not easily corrected.
 - Moderate salinity or sodicity.
 - Moderate climatic limitations.

Refer to Land capability map attached as Appendix 5 & figure 8 below.

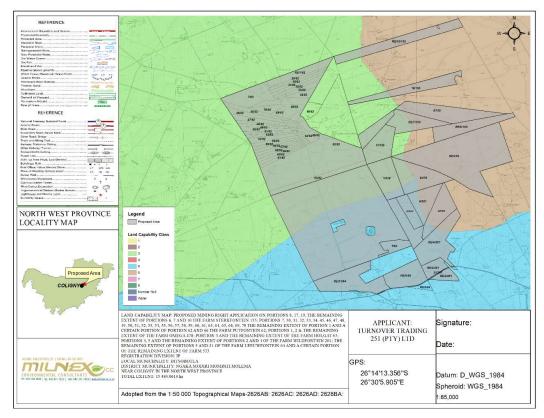


Figure 8: Land capability

Aquatic Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity

The Aquatic Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity of the area ranges from low to very high as depicted on Figure 9 below

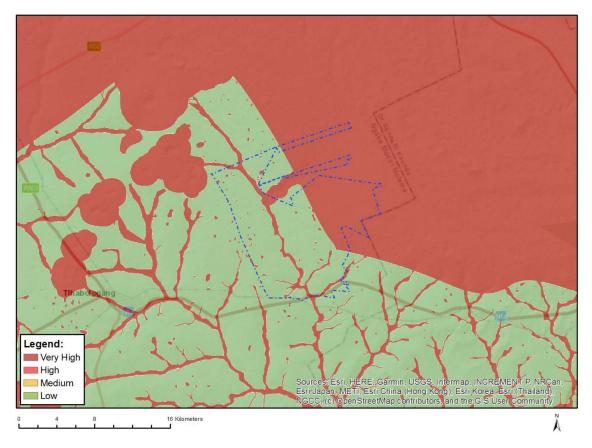


Figure 9: Aquatic Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity

Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity

According to the screening tool as implemented by DEA and attached as appendix 8, the application area is within a Very high Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity (See Figure 10).

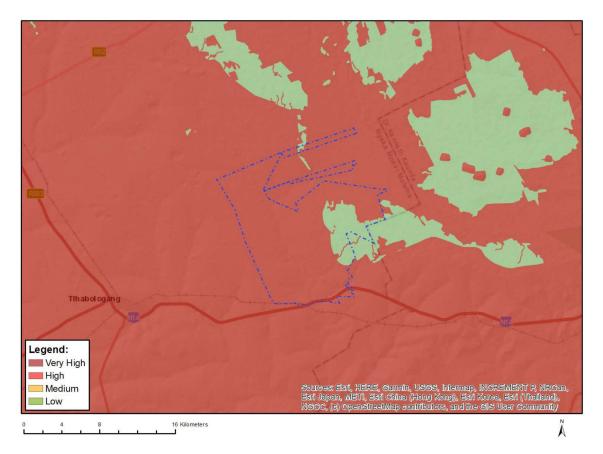


Figure 10: Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme Sensitivity

Critical Biodiversity Area

The Department of Rural, Environmental and Agriculture Development (READ) defines Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas as follows:

Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) are terrestrial and aquatic areas of the landscape that need to be maintained in a natural or near-natural state in order to ensure the continued existence and functioning of species and ecosystems and the delivery of ecosystem services. In other words, if these areas are not maintained in a natural or near-natural state then biodiversity targets cannot be met. Maintaining an area in a natural state can include a variety of biodiversity compatible land uses and resource uses.

Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) are terrestrial and aquatic areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity representation targets (thresholds), but which nevertheless play an important role in supporting the ecological functioning of critical biodiversity areas and/or in delivering ecosystem services that support socio-economic development, such as water provision, flood mitigation or carbon sequestration. The degree or extent of restriction on land use and resource use in these areas may be lower than that recommended for CBAs.

According to the data for Critical Biodiversity Areas, the proposed area falls within CBA type 1 & 2 and ESA type 2. According to the North West Biodiversity Sector Plan (2015) the land management objectives for above mentioned are as follows:

Critical Biodiversity Area type 1 (CBA 1)

Maintain in a natural or near-natural state that maximises the retention of biodiversity pattern and ecological process:

• Ecosystems and species fully or largely intact and undisturbed.

• These are areas with high irreplaceability or low flexibility in terms of meeting biodiversity pattern targets. If the biodiversity features targeted in these areas are lost then targets will not be met.

•These are biodiversity features that are at, or beyond, their limits of acceptable change.

Critical Biodiversity Areas 2 (CBA2)

Maintain in a natural or near-natural state that maximises the retention of biodiversity pattern and ecological process:

- Ecosystems and species fully or largely intact and undisturbed.
- Areas with intermediate irreplaceability or some flexibility in terms of meeting biodiversity targets. There are options for loss of some components of biodiversity in these landscapes without compromising the ability to achieve biodiversity targets, although loss of these sites would require alternative sites to be added to the portfolio of CBAs.
- These are biodiversity features that are approaching but have not passed their limits of acceptable change.

Ecological Support Area 2 (ESA2)

Maintain as much ecological functionality as possible (generally these areas have been substantially modified):

- Maintain current land use or restore area to a natural state.
- Ecosystem NOT in a natural or near-natural state, and has been previously developed (e.g. ploughed).
- Ecosystems significantly disturbed but still able to maintain some ecological functionality.
- Individual species or other biodiversity indicators are severely disturbed or reduced and these are areas that have low irreplaceability with respect to biodiversity pattern targets only.

These are areas with low irreplaceability with respect to biodiversity pattern targets only. These areas are required to maintain ecological processes especially landscape connectivity.

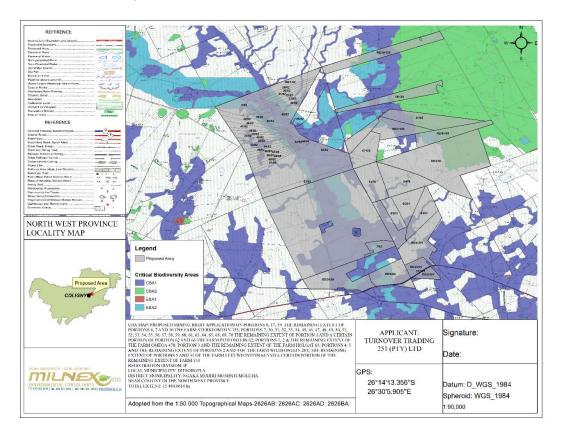


Figure 11: Critical Biodiversity Areas Map

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, which include a Unchannelled valley-bottom wetland, a few depressions, and channelled valley-bottom wetlands. The wetland vegetation type falls within the Dry Highveld Grassland Group 3 & 5.

According to the 2013 SANBI Biodiversity Series 22 a;

Unchannelled valley-bottom wetland is a valley-bottom wetland without a river channel running through it. They are characterised by their location on valley floors, an absence of distinct channel banks, and the prevalence of diffuse flows.

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.

Channelled valley-bottom wetland is a valley-bottom wetland with a river channel running through it. It is characterised by their position on valley floors and the absence of characteristic floodplain features and the presence of a river channel flowing through the wetland. Dominant water inputs to these wetlands are from the river channel flowing through the wetland, either as surface flow resulting from flooding or as subsurface flow, and/or from adjacent valley-side slopes (as overland flow or interflow).

Unchannelled valley-bottom wetland is a valley-bottom wetland without a river channel running through it. They are characterised by their location on valley floors, an absence of distinct channel banks, and the prevalence of diffuse flows.

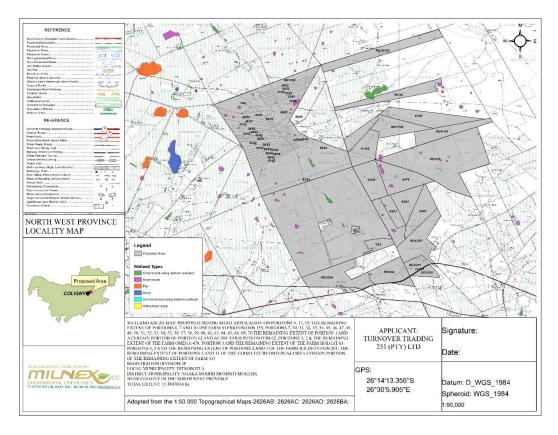


Figure 12: Wetland types present on site

<u>River Ecosystem Status</u>

The Monamaladi River can bee seen traversing the area. The River Ecosystem Map indicates that the River currently has a rating of being a Class C: Moderately Modified, see Figure 13 below:

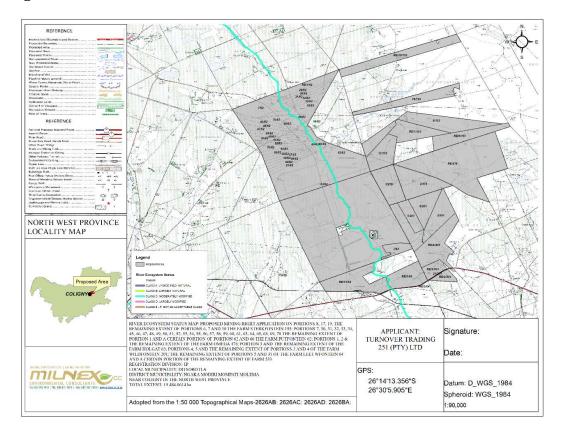


Figure 13: River Ecosystem Status

Land capability and agricultural potential

• Climate and water availability

The Municipality normally receives about 593mm of rain per year, with most rainfall occurring during mid-summer. The summer temperatures are high with severe frequent frost occurs in winter.

Description of the socio-economic environment

• Socio-economic conditions

The Ditsobotla Local Municipality is a Category B municipality situated within the Ngaka Modiri Molema District in the North West Province. It is one of the five municipalities in the district, making up almost a quarter of its geographical area. The seat of the local municipality is Lichtenburg. The municipality was established through the amalgamation of the former Lichtenburg, Coligny and Biesiesvlei Transitional Councils.

Its main attractions are cultural, heritage and agricultural museums; the burning vlei – a unique vlei consisting of the thick layers of subterranean peat that burnt for years, creating a rare natural phenomenon; the Lichtenburg Game Breeding Centre; Eufees and Duch Roode Dams, situated between the CBD and Burgersdorp; and Molopo Oog/Wondergat.

Area: 6 465km²

Cities/Towns: Biesiesvlei, Coligny, Lichtenburg

Main Economic Sectors: Manufacturing (38.5%), agriculture (16.5%), wholesale and retail (7.4%)

• Cultural and heritage aspects

Special attention will be given to the identification of possible cultural or heritage resources. Possible cultural or heritage resources on site seems unlikely since most of the area is transformed and used for crop production. This may need to be confirmed

It should be noted that heritage resources including archaeological and paleontological sites over 100 years old, graves older than 60 years, structure older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act no 25 of 1999. Therefore if such resources are found during the mining or development activities, they shall 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 must be contacted immediately and work will stop.

(b) Description of the current land uses.

The site visit that land uses on and in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development are essentially comprised of natural land and to a lesser extent cultivation.

Below is the land cover of the proposed area which consist mostly of Cultivation and to a lesser extent Natural Vegetation and Waterbodies. There is also mining activities present on the site, which were previously authorised by the Department of Mineral Resources & Energy.

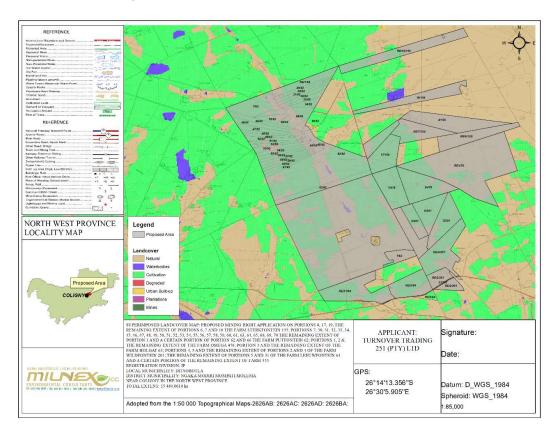


Figure 16: Land cover map

(c) Description of specific environmental features and infrastructure on the site.

The farm consists mostly of consist mostly of Cultivation and to a lesser extent Natural Vegetation and Waterbodies. There is also mining activities present on the site, which was authorised by the Department of Mineral Resources. All infrastructure will be temporary and/or mobile.

(d) Environmental and current land use map.

(Show all environmental, and current land use features)

The site visit confimermed that are area is to an extent natural & some of the land is used for agriculture. There are also residential settlements and water bodies present on site.

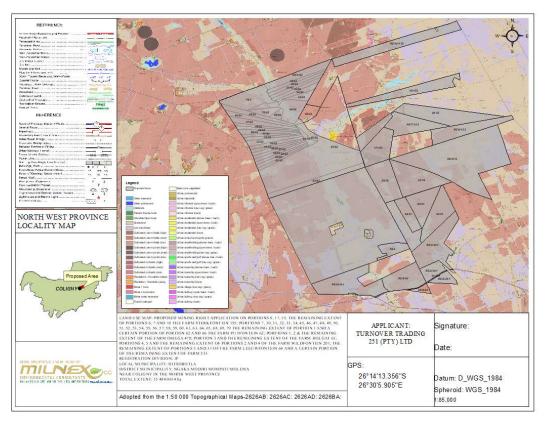


Figure 17: Land use map

iii. Impacts identified

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

- Impacts during construction phase:
 - Impacts on the fauna and flora
 - Impacts on the soil
 - Impacts associated with the geology of the site
 - Impacts on existing services infrastructure
 - Impacts on surface water (wetlands/pans)
 - Temporary employment and other economic benefits
 - Impacts on heritage resources
- > Impacts during the operational phase:
 - Impacts on the soil
 - Impacts associated with the geology of the site
 - Impacts on surface water (wetlands/pans)
 - Increase in employment and other economic benefits
 - Visual impacts
 - Generation of income to the Local Community
 - Pressure on existing services infrastructure and water sources.
- > Impacts during the decommissioning / mine closure phase:
 - Loss of permanent employment & the creation of temporary employment

iv. Methodology used in determining the significance of environmental impacts

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

Scoping methodology

The contents and methodology of the scoping report aims to provide, as far as possible, a user-friendly analysis of information to allow for easy interpretation.

- <u>Checklist</u>: 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.
- <u>Matrix</u>: 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.

QUESTION	YES	NO	Un-	Description	
sure 1. Are any of the following located on the site earmarked for the development?					
I. A river, stream, dam or wetland	×			According to the wetland areas map there are multiple depressions, Chanelled valley bottom, a seep & and a unchannelled valley bottom wetland	
II. A conservation or open space area		×		None	
III. An area that is of cultural importance			×		
IV. Site of geological significance			×		

Table: Environmental checklist

V. Areas of outstanding natural beauty		×		
VI. Highly productive agricultural land	×			According to present cultivated land & screening tool
VII. Floodplain			×	However, it may result from the Monamaladi Stream
VIII. Indigenous forest			×	The proposed area has mostly been transformed to crop production and cattle kraals
IX. Grass land	×			The proposed area has mostly been transformed to crop production, cattle kraals and residential areas. Some areas have remained natural.
X. Bird nesting sites			×	The proposed area has mostly been transformed to crop production. However there are trees in multiple areas, and bird nesting sites may be expected.
XI. Red data species			×	Unsure
XII. Tourist resort		×		None.
2. Will the project potentially result	: in po	tentia	al?	
I. Removal of people			×	None
II. Visual Impacts	X			The visual impact will be managed.
III. Noise pollution	×			The noise impact will be managed.
IV. Construction of an access road		×		None. Access will be obtained from a gravel roads off the N14
V. Risk to human or valuable ecosystems due to explosion/fire/ discharge of waste into water or air.		x		
VI. Accumulation of large workforce (>50 manual workers) into the site.	×			Approximately 32 employment opportunities will be created during the construction and operational phase of the project, according to the Mining Work Programme
VII. Utilisation of significant volumes of local raw materials such as water,	×			The application area will use 2 x 14 Feet Washing Pans. Since 2 x 14 feet washing pans will be used, the amount of water for the pans will be

VIII. Job creation	×			Approximately 32 employment opportunities will be created during the construction and operational phase of the project, according to the Mining Work Programme
IX. Traffic generation			×	None.
X. Soil erosion		×		Only areas earmarked for mining will be cleared. The mining will be phased and the topsoil stockpiled separately.
XI. Installation of additional bulk telecommunication transmission lines or facilities		×		None.
3. Is the proposed project located no	ear the	e folle	owing?	
I. A river, stream, dam or wetland	×			According to the wetland areas map there are multiple depressions, Chanelled valley bottom, a seep & and a unchannelled valley bottom wetland
II. A conservation or open space area		×		None
III. An area that is of cultural importance		×		None
IV. A site of geological significance		×		
V. An area of outstanding natural		×		None
VI. Highly productive agricultural land	×			
VII. A tourist resort		×		
VIII. A formal or informal settlement	×			The Bokamoso CPA The Batloung CPA The Kgatelopele CPA

5.1 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, and the significance and magnitude of the potential impacts. The matrix also highlights areas of particular concern for more in depth assessment during the EIA process. 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.

SUMMARY OF THE KEY FINDINGS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

where applicable) IOS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED.	LIST OF STUDIES UNDERTAKEN	RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIALIST REPORTS	SPECIALIST RECOMMENDATIO NS THAT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE EIA REPORT (Mark with an X where applicable)	
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MATRIX ANALYSIS

LISTED ACTIVITY (The Stressor) ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT /ACTIVITY –			POTENTIAL IMPACTS			FICANC GNITUDE TIAL IM	C OF	MITIGATION OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS	SPECIALIST STUDIES /
			Receptors Impact description		Minor	Major	Durati on	Possible Mitigation	INFORMATION
				CONSTRUCTION PHASE					
clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more, of	Areas earmarked for mining will need to be cleared, topsoil will be		Fauna & Flora	 Loss or fragmentation of indigenous natural vegetation. Loss of sensitive species. Loss or fragmentation of habitats. 	-		М	Yes	-
indigenous vegetation."			Air	• Air pollution due to the increase of traffic of construction vehicles.	-		М	Yes	-
	DNMENT	ENVIRONMENT	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.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
		ISAHd	Existing services infrastructur e	 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	-
		щ	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	-
		Local unemployme nt rate	Job creation.Business opportunities.Skills development.		+	S	Yes	-	
		NON Vi Ia	Visual landscape	• Potential visual impact on residents of farmsteads, settlements and motorists in close proximity to proposed facility.	-		L	Yes	-
		IIC EI	Traffic volumes	• Increase in construction vehicles.	-		S	Yes	-
		SOCIAL/ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	Health & Safety	Air/dust pollution.Road safety.Increased risk of veld fires.		-	S	Yes	-
		SOCIAL/	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 is no tourism facility in close proximity to the site, the construction activity will have no 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. Removal or destruction of graves, cemeteries and burial grounds. 	-		S	Yes	-
325, Activity 17 " <i>Any</i> activity including the operation of that activity			Fauna & Flora	 Loss or fragmentation of indigenous natural vegetation. Loss of sensitive species. Loss or fragmentation of habitats. 	-		М	Yes	-
	This will inevitably result in the removal of indigenous vegetation		Air quality	• Air pollution due to the increase of	-		M	Yes	-
section 22 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002), including — (a) associated		BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	Soil	 traffic. Soil degradation, including erosion. Disturbance of soils and existing land use (soil compaction). Loss of agricultural potential (medium significance relative to agricultural potential of the site). 		-	М	Yes	-
infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to the extraction of a mineral resource; or (b) the primary		CAL ENVI	Geology	 It is not foreseen that the removal of indigenous vegetation will impact on the geology or vice versa. Blasting may affect the geology 		-	L	Yes	-
processing of a mineral resource including winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing,		BIOPHYSI	Existing services infrastructur e	 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. 	-		М	Yes	-
screening or washing; but excluding the			Ground water	Pollution due to construction vehiclesPollution due to blasting	-		S	Yes	-
secondary processing of a mineral resource, including the smelting, beneficiation, reduction, refining, calcining or			Surface water	 Increase in storm water run-off. Pollution of water sources due to soil erosion. Destruction of watercourses (pans/dams/streams). 	-		М	Yes	-
gasification of the mineral resource in which case activity 6 in this		IIC	Local unemployme nt rate	Job creation.Skills development.		+	S	N/A	-
Notice applies." – Mining right for the mining of Diamonds General (D) including associated		SOCIAL/ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT	Visual landscape	• Potential visual impact on residents of farmsteads, settlements and motorists in close proximity to proposed facility due to dust.	-		S	Yes	-
infrastructure, structure and earthworks.		CIAL,	Traffic volumes	• Increase in construction vehicles.	-		S	Yes	-
		SO	Health & Safety	Air/dust pollution.Road safety.		-	S	Yes	-

		Noise levels Tourism industry Heritage resources	 The generation of noise as a result of construction vehicles, and people working on the site. Since there is no tourism facility in close proximity to the site, the construction activity will have no impact on tourism in the area. 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, comstruing and hurial emurate. 	N/A -	- N/A	M N/A S	Yes N/A Yes	-
			cemeteries and burial grounds. OPERATIONAL PHASE					
325, Activity 17 <i>"Any</i> project a activity including the operation of that activity	components of the proposed are described below:	Fauna & Flora	 Fragmentation of habitats. Establishment and spread of declared weeds and alien invader plants (operations). 		-	L	Yes	-
right as contemplated in section 22 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resourcesco co el	ontrol facility with basic ervices such as water and lectricity will be constructed	Air quality	• Air pollution due to the mining activity, crusher plant, transport of the gravel to the designated areas and possible blasting.		-	М	Yes	-
(Act No. 28 of 2002), includingap includingassociatedin infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly	n the site and will have an pproximate footprint 50m ² or ess. Other supporting pfrastructure includes a site ffice and workshop area.	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	-
of a mineral resource; or (b)of 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,of the the the the the the the straction, the the the 	<u>coads</u> – Access will be btained from gravel roads off he R512 and N4. <u>Cencing</u> - For health, safety nd security reasons, the acility will be required to be enced off from the urrounding farm.	BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT Geolog	 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. Blasting 		-	L	Yes	-
including the smelting, beneficiation, reduction, refining, calcining or gasification of the mineral resource in which case activity 6 in this Notice applies." –		Existing services infrastructur e	 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. 	-		L	Yes	-
Mining right for the mining of Diamonds General (D) including associated		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. Pollution due to blasting 	-		L	Yes	-

infrastructure, structure			Surface	• Increase in storm water runoff. The					
and earthworks.			water	 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	-
		T	Local unemployme nt rate	 Job creation. Security guards will be required for 24 hours every day of the week and general laborers will also be required for the cleaning of the panels. Skills development. 		+	L	Yes	-
		MIC ENVIRONME	Visual landscape	• The proposed portion is used for crop production which will still take place simultaneously with the mining activity, however this depends on the location of the activity.	-		L	Yes	-
			Traffic volumes	• Increase in vehicles collecting gravel for distribution.	-		S	Yes	-
			Health & Safety	Air/dust pollution.Road safety.		-	S	Yes	-
	AL/ECO	Noise levels	• The proposed development will result in noise pollution during the operational phase.	-	-	L	Yes	-	
	SOCIA		Tourism industry	• Since there is no tourism facility in close proximity to the site, the operational activities will have no 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	-
			DE	COMMISSIONING PHASE					
-	<u>Mine closure</u> During the mine closure the Mine	T	Fauna & Flora	• Re-vegetation of exposed soil surfaces to ensure no erosion in these areas.		+	L	Yes	-
	and its associated infrastructure will be dismantled.	MENT	Air quality	• Air pollution due to the increase of traffic of construction vehicles.	-		S	Yes	-
	Rehabilitation of biophysical	RON	Soil	Backfilling of all voidsPlacing of topsoil on backfill		+	L	Yes	-
		뙤	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	-
		BIOPHYSICAL	Existing services infrastructur e	 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	-
Local unemployme nt 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	-
Traffic volumes 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 increase in crime levels as a result of influx of people in the rural area. 	-			Yes	-
Noise levels Tourism	• The generation of noise as a result of construction vehicles, the use of machinery and people working on the site.	-		S	Yes	-
	• Since there is no tourism facility in close proximity to the site, the decommissioning activities 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

v. 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 mining 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.
- Access control toportin which may impact on cattle movement, breeding and grazing practices of the surrounding community.
- 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 mining activities.
- Negative impacts on the groundwater resources.
- Longterm loss of indigenous vegetation.

vi. 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).

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

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

Refer to superimposed map attached as Appendix 5.

viii. Motivation where no alternative sites were considered.

As discussed in the previous section, based on outcomes of previous studies in the vicinity of the proposed site, the possibility to encounter high volumes of Mining Right of Diamonds General on the RE of Portions 6, 7, 10 and Portions 8, 17, 19 of the Farm Sterkfontein 155. Portion 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 66 and a certain portion of portion 62, the RE of Portion 1 & 7 of the Farm Putfontein 62. Portion 1, 2 & the RE of the Farm Omega 478. Portion 3 & the RE

of the Farm Holgat 63. Portion 4, 5 & the RE of Portion 2 of the farm Wildfontein 201. The RE of portion 5 & 31 of the farm Leewufontein 64. A certain Portion of the RE of Farm 533; Registration Division: IP, North West Province. were anticipated.

ix. Statement motivating the preferred site.

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

The site is preferred due to its possibility of having high volumes of Diamonds

(i) Plan of study for the Environmental Impact Assessment process

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

The option of not approving the activities will result in a significat loss of valuable information regarding the mineral status (in terms of Diamond deposits present on these properties. In addition to this, should economical reserves be present and the applicant does not have the opportunity to prospect, the opportunity to utilize these reserves for future phases will be lost.

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

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

Aspects / potential impacts	Description of the aspect	Specialist studies / technical information
Biophysical Environment		
Impacts on the fauna and flora	Refer to Matrix table	EAP assessment (using desktop studies, GIS, site visits and the book written by Mucina and Rutherford(The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland)
Impacts on the air quality	Refer to Matrix table	EAP assessment (using desktop studies, GIS using BGIS data, site visits)
Impacts on the soil	Refer to Matrix table	EAP assessment (using desktop studies, GIS using BGIS data, site visits)
Impacts associated with the geology of the site	Refer to Matrix table	EAP assessment (using desktop studies, GIS using BGIS data, site visits)

Table: Aspects to be assessed

Impacts on existing services infrastructure	Refer to Matrix table	EAP assessment (using desktop studies, GIS using BGIS data, site visits)
Impacts on ground and surface water	Refer to Matrix table	EAP assessment (using desktop studies, GIS using BGIS data, site visits)
Socio / Economic Environme	ent	
Impacts on local employment rate	Refer to Matrix table	EAP assessment (using desktop studies, IDP's and SDF's)
Impacts on visual landscape	Refer to Matrix table	EAP assessment (using desktop studies, GIS using BGIS data, site visits)
Impacts on traffic volumes	Refer to Matrix table	EAP assessment (using desktop studies, GIS using BGIS data, site visits)
Impacts on health & safety	Refer to Matrix table	EAP assessment (desktop studies, site visits)

iii. Description of aspects to be assessed by specialists

If the authority feels that specialists' studies need to be conducted, such will be corresponded to the applicant.

iv. Proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects including the proposed method of assessing alternatives

The environmental assessment aims to identify the various possible environmental impacts that could results from the proposed activity. 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.

v. The proposed method of assessing duration significance

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 project phases:

- planning
- 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

NATU	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.							
GEOG	RAPHICAL EXTENT						
This is	s 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.					
PROB	ABILITY						
This d	escribes the chance of occurrence of	f 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						
5	I I UUAUIC	75% chance of occurrence).						
4	Definite	Impact will certainly occur (Greater than a 75% chance of occurrence).						
DURA	DURATION							
	escribes the duration of the impacts. It of the proposed activity.	. Duration indicates the lifetime of the impact as						
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 $(0 - 1 \text{ years})$, 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 $(0 - 2 \text{ years})$.						
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 $(2 - 10 \text{ years})$.						
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 $(10 - 30 \text{ years})$.						
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.						
INTEN	SITY/ MAGNITUDE							
Descri	bes 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.
REV	TERSIBILITY	
This		in impact can be successfully reversed upon completion
This	describes the degree to which a	
This of th	describes the degree to which a ne proposed activity.	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation measures.
This of th 1	describes the degree to which a ne proposed activity. Completely reversible	The impact is partly reversible but more

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.				
CUN	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
010111	774 1747	

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.

vi. The stages at which the competent authority will be consulted

Consultation with the competent and commenting authorities will continue throughout the duration of impact assessment phase. The authorities will also comment on whether they deem it necessary to conduct any specialist studies. Ongoing consultation will include:

- Submission of the Scoping following a 30 day public review period (and consideration of comments received).
- Submission of the EIR following a 30 day public review period (and consideration of comments received).
- An opportunity to visit and inspect the site.
 - vii. Particulars of the public participation process with regard to the Impact Assessment process that will be conducted
 - Steps to be taken to notify interested and affected parties. (These steps must include the steps that will be taken to ensure consultation with the affected parties identified in (h) (ii) herein).

All registered I&APs and relevant State Departments will be given the opportunity to review the Scoping, EIR and EMP in accordance with Regulation R326. A minimum of 30 days commenting period will be allowed and all stakeholders and I&APs will be given an opportunity to forward their written comments within that period. All issues identified during this public review period will be documented and compiled into a Comments and Response Report to be included as part of the Final EIR to be submitted to the North West Department of Mineral Resources & Energy.

2. Details of the engagement process to be followed.

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

The public participation process will be conducted strictly in accordance with Regulations 39-44. The following three categories of variables will take into account when deciding the required level of public participation:

• The scale of anticipated impacts.

• The sensitivity of the affected environment and the degree of controversy of the project.

• The characteristics of the potentially affected parties.

the following public participation mechanisms will be used:

- Newspaper advertisement in local newspaper
- Site notices
- Direct notification of surrounding land owners and occupiers
- Circulation of scoping report
- Circulation of EIR
- Public participation meeting
- Direct notification to all stakeholders of the Environmental Authorisation given
- **3. Description of the information to be provided to Interested and Affected Parties.** (Information to be provided must include the initial site plan and sufficient detail of the intended operation and the typical impacts of each activity, to enable them to assess what impact the activities will have on them or on the use of their land).

The letter provided to I&Aps comprises of a activity, extent and location description, including a locality map of the proposed activity and a Dropbox link to the full Scoping report and Appendices. It also indicates where a hard copy of the report can be viewed or if the need arises for a copy of the report a request can be sent to the relevant EAP who will forward a CD containing all the relevan information.

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

Tasks to be undertaken

The following sections describe the tasks that will be undertaken as part of the EIA process.

• Project Description

Further technical and supporting information will be gathered to provide a more detailed project description. This will include a detailed site layout plan that will be compiled.

• <u>Location alternatives</u>

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 high volumes of Diamonds have been deposited on these farms and therefore the applicant would like to commence with their mining activities.

<u>Activity alternatives</u>

The scoping process also needs to consider if the development of a Diamond mine would be the most appropriate land use for the particular site.

Mining of other commodities - None

<u>Agriculture</u> – Due to the site being Arable, some of the proposed area is used for cultivation.

• Design and layout alternatives

Design alternatives were considered throughout the planning and design phase (i.e. where is the Diamond deposits 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 mining activities, no permanent services in terms of water supply, electricity, or sewerage services are required.

Mining activities described in this Mining Work Programme ("MWP") are aimed at determining the Diamond content and overall mineral resource potential of the Mining Right Area. The activities will be a combination of both non-invasive and invasive techniques.

• <u>No-go alternative</u>

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. Should the proposed activity not proceed, the site will remain unchanged and will continue to be used for cultivation and or grazing.

• Compilation of Environmental Impact Report

An EIR will be compiled to meet the content requirements as per Appendix 3 of GNR326 of the EIA Regulations (7 April 2017) and will also include a draft Environmental Management Programme containing the aspects contemplated in Appendix 4 of GNR326.

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

ACTIVITY whether listed or not listed.	POTENTIAL IMPACT	MITIGATION TYPE	POTENTIAL FOR RESIDUAL RISK
(E.g. Excavations, blasting, stockpiles,		(modify, remedy, control, or stop)	

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, etcetcetc.).	disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution	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 through rehabilitation	
Impacts on the fauna and flora	Surface disturbance	Monitor through rehabilitation	High
Impacts on the air quality	dust	Dust Control	Medium
Impacts on the soil	Erosion	Storm water control	Medium
Impacts associated with the geology of the site	Fly rock	Blasting controls	Medium
Impacts on ground and surface water	Ground and surface water contamination	Storm water control, avoidance	High
Impacts on visual landscape	dust	Dust control measures	low
Impacts on traffic volumes	dust	Dust control measures	low

J. AN UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH OR AFFIRMATION BY THE EAP

- I, Christiaan Baron (EAP) herewith confirms
- **A.** the correctness of the information provided in the reports \boxtimes
- **B.** the inclusion of comments and inputs from stakeholders and I&APs; \boxtimes
- **C.** the inclusion of inputs and recommendations from the specialist reports where relevant; \square and
- **D.** the acceptability of the project in relation to the finding of the assessment and level of mitigation proposed; \boxtimes

Signature of the environmental assessment practitioner:

Milnex CC - Environmental Consultants

A

Name of company:

01 - 07 - 2021

Date:

K. UNDERTAKING REGARDING LEVEL OF AGREEMENT

I <u>**Christiaan Baron**</u> herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the level of agreement with interested and Affected Parties and stakeholders has been correctly recorded and reported herein.

Signature of the EAP DATE: 01 - 07 - 2021

L. OTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY

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

(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 Diamond mining 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).

Mining will definitely impact directly on any socio-economic aspects since this will be affect the farming activities, food security and have financial impact to the landowners using the farms for agricultural activities.

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 Diamond mining 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).

Special attention will be given to the identification of possible cultural or heritage resources on site. 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.

m) 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 a local perspective, mining on the RE of Portions 6, 7, 10 and Portions 8, 17, 19 of the Farm Sterkfontein 155. Portion 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 66 and a certain portion of portion 62, the RE of Portion 1 & 7 of the Farm Putfontein 62. Portion 1, 2 & the RE of the Farm Omega 478. Portion 3 & the RE of the Farm Holgat 63. Portion 4, 5 & the RE of Portion 2 of the farm Wildfontein 201. The RE of portion 5 & 31 of the farm Leewufontein 64. A certain Portion of the RE of Farm 533; Registration Division: IP, North West Province is preferred due to the sites mineral resources. The specific site has been chosen for its mineral resources thus making an alternative site selection null and void. No mining should commence without the necessary permits and the impacts on the surrounding area, the livestock grazing and agricultural land should be kept to the minimum.

-END OF THE REPORT-