



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NAME OF APPLICANT: **DUNECO CC**

REFERENCE NUMBER:

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

**SUBMITTED
IN TERMS OF SECTION 39 AND OF REGULATION
52 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2002,
(ACT NO. 28 OF 2002) (the Act)**

STANDARD DIRECTIVE

Applicants for prospecting rights or mining permits, are herewith, in terms of the provisions of Section 29 (a) and in terms of section 39 (5) of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, directed to submit an Environmental Management Plan strictly in accordance with the subject headings herein, and to compile the content according to all the sub items to the said subject headings referred to in the guideline published on the Departments website, within 60 days of notification by the Regional Manager of the acceptance of such application. This document comprises the standard format provided by the Department in terms of Regulation 52 (2), and the standard environmental management plan which was in use prior to the year 2011, will no longer be accepted.

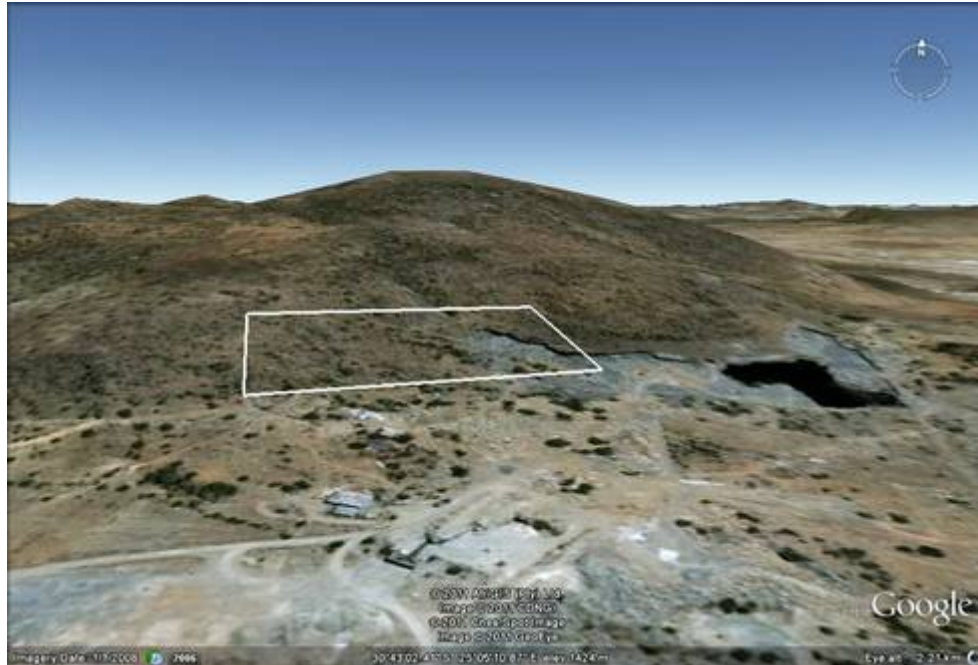
IDENTIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN IS SUBMITTED.

ITEM	COMPANY CONTACT DETAILS
Name	DUNECO CC
Tel no	
Fax no:	
Cellular no	
E-mail address	
Postal address	P.O. Box 212 Beaufort wes 6970

ITEM	CONSULTANT CONTACT DETAILS (If applicable)
Name	Geo-Rock International
Tel no	053 831 7634
Fax no:	053 832 3256
Cellular no	
E-mail address	admin@georock.co.za
Postal address	P.O. Box 3226 Kimberley 8300

1 REGULATION 52 (2): Description of the environment likely to be affected by the proposed prospecting or mining operation

1.1 The environment on site relative to the environment in the surrounding area.



The area is situated on the Western side of Colesberg on the southern slope on a hill. There is a slope of 1:7 from the north to the south (Falls 1 meter in height every 7 meters horizontally). An existing dolerite quarry penetrates the application area on the east side.

The application area is 570 meters from the N1 road and 730 meter from Colesberg town. It is situated inside the Municipal area on Erf 675.

The application area is falls within the Eastern Mixed Nama Karoo Biome. A complex mix of grass- and shrub-dominated vegetation types, which are subject to dynamic changes in species composition dependent on seasonal rainfall events, occurs within this vegetation type. Common shrubs include Bitterkaroo *Pentzia incana*, Kapokbush *Eriocephalus ericoides*, Thornkapok *E. spinescens* and *Hermannia spp.*, while grasses, such as *Aristida spp.*, *Eragrostis spp.* and Redgrass *Themeda triandra*, may dominate the landscape after good summer rains, especially in the north-east. Trees are not abundant, except along the dry river beds where Sweet Thorn *Acacia karroo* is a common element. This type has the highest cover of herbs of all the Nama Karoo types, as well as numerous geophytes.

Beaufort Group sandstones and shales dominate the landscape, with the flat-topped landscape shaped by many dolerite dykes and sills. The application area is situated next to an old dolorite quarry and the

topsoil is consistent with the Eastern Mixed Nama Karoo Biome. Because the area is on the side of a hill there is minimal topsoil. Most topsoil is washed away down the slope by rain.

- 1.2 The specific environmental features on the site applied for which may require protection, remediation, management or avoidance.

None have been identified.

- 1.3 Map showing the spatial locality of all environmental, cultural/heritage and current land use features identified on site.



An existing dolerite quarry penetrates the application area from the east side. No other features of interest have been identified.

- 1.4 Confirmation that the description of the environment has been compiled with the participation of the community, the landowner and interested and affected parties,

The description of the area has been compiled by in-house trained Geo-Rock personnel.

2 REGULATION 52 (2) (b): Assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed prospecting or mining operation on the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage.

2.1 Description of the proposed prospecting or mining operation.

2.1.1 The main mining activities (e.g. access roads, topsoil storage sites and any other basic mining design features)

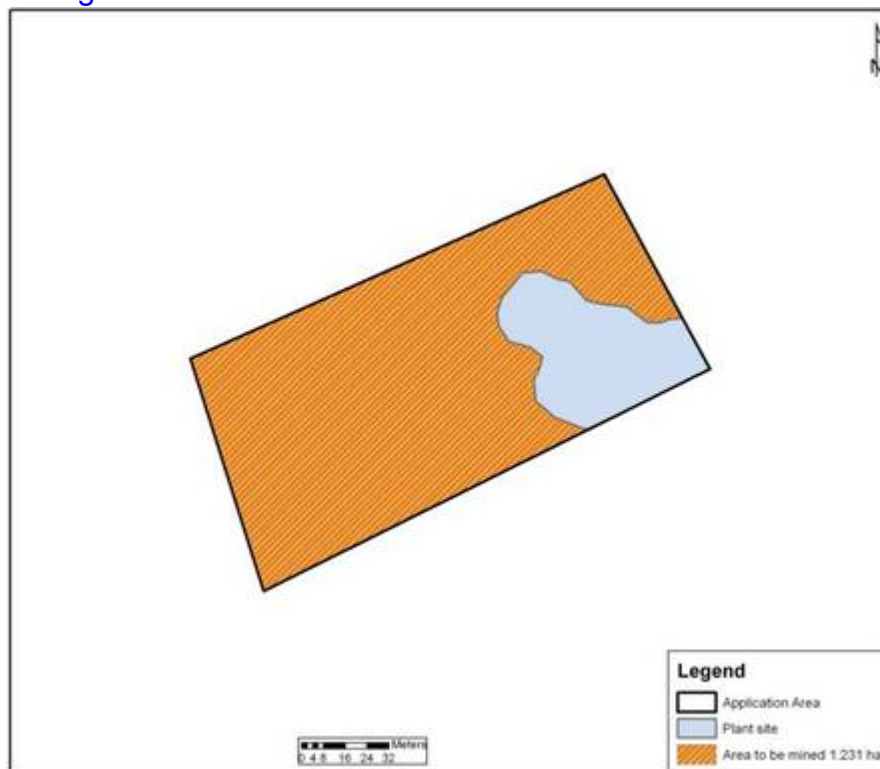
Access roads to the area exist. Machinery will gain access to the area through the existing quarry.

Minimal topsoil exists due to the slope of the area, but will be stored in a stockpile on site.

The plant site will be set up in the existing quarry on the east side. A rock breaker on an excavator will be used to break the dolerite into smaller pieces and Loaders will be used to transport rocks to the crushers.

2.1.2 Plan of the main activities with dimensions

Mining:



The Vegetation will be cleared with an excavator. The topsoil will then be removed with an excavator and stored in a stockpile on site for later rehabilitation.

The plant site will be set up on the eastern side in the existing quarry.

Rock breaking equipment will be used to separate the rock from the in-tact formation and to break the loosened boulders into suitable sizes for the excavator and crusher. An excavator will then be implemented to load the loosened material and transport it to the plant site.

The plant will consist of a Stone crusher and screen to break the dolerite into smaller pieces. The crushed material will then be screened to a correct aggregate size for the desired construction application.

Rehabilitation:

The area will be rehabilitated to the same condition or better after the life of mine. The side walls of the quarry will be sloped and covered with the soil from the stored topsoil. Indigenous plants from the area will then be replanted.

2.1.3 Description of construction, operational, and decommissioning phases.

Construction:

A plant site will be erected and will consist of:

- A mobile crushing and screening plant to process the mined dolerite.
- Storage area for the excavator and Front-end loader. This will be a fenced of area.
- Diesel tank fixed on a concrete floor with walls built around it to form a drainage basin, containing the same volume plus 5% of the diesel tank.
- Storage container, for the storage of Tools for machinery, equipment and safety equipment for the workers.
- Mobile site office.
- Chemical toilets for the workers.

Operation:

- Vegetation will be cleared with an excavator.
- Topsoil will be removed with an excavator and stored separately.
- An excavator will transport the large aggregate to the plant site.

- The large aggregate will be loaded into the crusher using the front end loader.
- The in-tact dolerite will be broken into smaller segments using rock breaking equipment on the excavator.
- The Crushed dolerite will be fed from the crusher to the screen to be screened into sizes to produce the end product.

Decommissioning: Breaking down plant site:

- All permanent and semi-permanent structures will be broken down. The fences for the machinery, drainage basin for diesel tank.
- The plant machinery, storage container and site office will be removed.

Rehabilitation

- The side walls of the quarry will be sloped using the excavator.
- The area will be covered by the stored topsoil.
- Indigenous vegetation will be replanted on the area.

2.1.4 Listed activities (in terms of the NEMA EIA regulations)

Vegetation over the entire 1.488 ha area will be removed. During rehabilitation the existing vegetation will be reintroduced to the area.

2.2 Identification of potential impacts

(Refer to the guideline)

2.2.1 Potential impacts per activity and listed activities.

- Potential oil spills from machinery and machinery breakdowns can pollute the environment.
- Dust from Mining operation can influence air quality.
- Noise from mining operation can scare away animals.
- Vegetation loss can lead to establishment of pioneer species.
- Soil disturbance due to covering the area with stored soil can give alien species the opportunity to invade the area.

- Slopes created by quarrying can give rise to erosion of the newly introduced topsoil.

2.2.2 Potential cumulative impacts.

- Oil spills: Although the floor of the quarry is impermeable rock, rainwater can wash away spilled pollutants and pollute the surrounding environment. Care will be taken to clean up any spills and drip pans will be used under machinery when they are not operational.
- Invader plant species can endanger the indigenous plant species by overgrowth.
- Change in topography of the area can give rise to erosion and topsoil, with seedbed) will be washed away by rainfall, which can lead to natural barring of area.

2.2.3 Potential impact on heritage resources

None have been identified

2.2.4 Potential impacts on communities, individuals or competing land uses in close proximity.

(If no such impacts are identified this must be specifically stated together with a clear explanation why this is not the case.)

Job opportunities will be created by the proposed mining activity.

Noise pollution might have an impact on businesses in the nearby town of Colesberg. The town is about 730 meters from the proposed mining area and the impact should be minor.

Dust from the mining operation might also have an impact on businesses. This should also be minor due to the fact that the density of the dust cloud should be much less by the time it reaches the town.

2.2.5 Confirmation that the list of potential impacts has been compiled with the participation of the landowner and interested and affected parties,

The list of potential impacts has been compiled by in-house trained Geo-Rock personnel

2.2.6 Confirmation of specialist report appended.

(Refer to guideline)

No specialist reports were required.

3 REGULATION 52 (2) (c): Summary of the assessment of the significance of the potential impacts and the proposed mitigation measures to minimise adverse impacts.

3.1 Assessment of the significance of the potential impacts

3.1.1 Criteria of assigning significance to potential impacts

The environmental evaluation is done with the assumption that all mitigatory measures and rehabilitation plans have been adhered to (Hacking, 1999).

The preceding list of identified impacts is evaluated hereunder in terms of the following criteria:

SEVERITY - Low negative impact
 - Medium negative impact
 - High negative impact

DURATION - Short-term
 - Medium-term
 - Long-term

SPATIAL SCALE - Localized
 - Fairly widespread
 - Long-term

CONSEQUENCE - Low consequence
 - Medium consequence
 - High consequence

SIGNIFICANCE - Low overall significance
 - Medium overall significance
 - High overall significance

Evaluations are done in terms of the impacts being managed to reduce environmental damage.

LEGEND FOR TABLE

Se = Severity	L = Low negative impact
D = Duration	M = Medium negative impact
SP= Spatial scale	H = High negative impact
C = Consequence	pos = Positive impact
P = Probability	

3.1.2 Potential impact of each main activity in each phase, and corresponding significance assessment

ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	Se	D	SP	C	P	Si
1. CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS							
Road construction	Loss of vegetation + habitat	NOT APPLICABLE					
Escom line	Loss of vegetation + habitat	NOT APPLICABLE					
Plant construction	Loss of vegetation + habitat	M	L	L	L	M	L
Pipeline installation	Loss of vegetation + habitat						
Offices	Loss of vegetation + habitat	L	L	L	L	L	L
2. OPERATIONAL PHASE IMPACTS							
Mining	Geological degradation	M	H	L	M	H	M
Disposal	Topographic change - dump	L	L	L	L	M	L
Mining	Topographic change - pit	M	H	L	M	H	M
Operation	Soil pollution - accidental spills and leakages	H	L	L	M	L	M
Operation	Soil pollution (workshop, store, parking)	H	L	L	M	L	M
Operation	Loss of grazing	M	L	L	L	M	L
Operation	Loss of/ disturbance to plants	M	L	L	M	H	M
Extraction of groundwater	Depressed water table	NOT APPLICABLE					
Operation	Problem plant invasion	L	L	L	L	L	L
Operation	Effect on animals	M	L	L	L	M	L
*Waste water disposal	Water regime (regional)						
Mining	Noise (earth moving equipment and crushers)	M	L	L	L	H	L
Operation	Air quality: Dust - Transport	L	L	L	M	H	L
Operation	Air quality: Dust - Crusher	M	L	L	L	H	L
Mining	Noise - blasting nuisance - regional	NOT APPLICABLE					
Mining	Noise - blasting nuisance -personnel	NOT APPLICABLE					
Mining, operation	Loss of archaeological items	NOT APPLICABLE					
Operation	Sensitive landscapes	NOT APPLICABLE					
Mining	Visual impact	M	L	L	L	H	L
3. DECOMMISSIONING PHASE IMPACTS							
Demolition	Waste disposal	POS					
Rehabilitation	Re-vegetation	POS					
4. RESIDUAL IMPACTS AFTER CLOSURE							
Vacated site	Rehabilitation of exposed areas	POS					
Vacated site	Safety risks	POS					

3.1.3 Assessment of potential cumulative impacts.

- Oil spills: Although the floor of the quarry is impermeable rock, rainwater can wash away spilled pollutants and pollute the surrounding environment. Care will be taken to clean up any spills and drip pans will be used under machinery when they are not operational. Any oil or pollutants that seeped into the ground will be dug out and disposed of properly.
- Invader plant species can endanger the indigenous plant species by overgrowth. When indigenous plant species are replanted to the area covered with topsoil the immediate area around the area of rehabilitation will be eradicated of invader species to limit the chance of overgrowth.
- Change in topography of the area can give rise to erosion and topsoil (with seedbed) will be washed away by rainfall, which can lead to natural barring of the area. Soil barriers will be made on slopes to prevent erosion.

With mentioned mitigation measure in place the potential of cumulative impacts can be seen as low.

3.2 Proposed mitigation measures to minimise adverse impacts.

3.2.1 List of actions, activities, or processes that have sufficiently significant impacts to require mitigation.

- Plant construction - Loss of vegetation + habitat
- Operation - Soil pollution - accidental spills and leakages
- Operation - Soil pollution (workshop, store, parking)
- Operation - Loss of grazing
- Operation - Loss of/ disturbance to plants
- Mining - Noise (earth moving equipment and crushers)
- Operation - Air quality: Dust – Transport
- Operation - Air quality: Dust – Crusher
- Mining - Visual impact
- Rehabilitation - Re-vegetation
- Vacated site - Rehabilitation of exposed areas

- Vacated site - Safety risks

3.2.2 Concomitant list of appropriate technical or management options

(Chosen to modify, remedy, control or stop any action, activity, or process which will cause significant impacts on the environment, socio-economic conditions and historical and cultural aspects as identified. Attach detail of each technical or management option as appendices)

Plant construction - Loss of vegetation + habitat:

- The plant will be constructed on the rock floor of the existing quarry.
- Loss of vegetation will be minimal, but for the lifetime of the mine reintroduction of vegetation to the area will be hindered.
- During the decommissioning phase the plant site area will be rehabilitated with the rest of the area.

Mining - Geological degradation and topographic change:

- The entire body of dolerite over the area will be removed.
- Filling up the quarry with soil or rock will not be financially feasible and it will result in the degradation of another area.
- During rehabilitation the walls of the quarry will be sloped and covered by topsoil and vegetation indigenous to the area will be reintroduced to the area.

Operation - Soil pollution - accidental spills and leakages and Operation - Soil pollution (workshop, store, parking):

- Care will be taken to minimise oil spills.
- Drip pans will be placed under machinery and vehicles when not operational.
- When oil spills do occur it will be cleaned up immediately.
- Soil compaction will not be a problem due to the compacted nature of the dolerite.

Operation - Loss of grazing and Operation, Loss of/ disturbance to plants:

- The vegetation and topsoil over the entire area will be removed to mine the dolerite underneath.

- During rehabilitation the topsoil removed will be used to cover the area and the same species removed will be replanted.

Mining - Noise (earth moving equipment and crushers):

- The noise will have a substantial impact in the immediate surrounding area.
- The town of Colesberg is 730 meters away. The distance will greatly reduce the audibility of the mining operations. The noise will also be drowned out by other noises, for instance the N1 main road passing the town.
- At night time when everything is quiet the mine will not be operational.

Operation - Air quality: Transport and Operation, Crusher:

- Dust will have a substantial impact on the immediate surrounding area.
- Washing of aggregate in the plant and wetting of roads by means of a water truck will greatly reduce dust.

Mining - Visual impact:

- During the mining operation a pit will be excavated across the area applied for.
- During the decommissioning phase the side walls will be sloped, covered with topsoil and vegetation replanted. This will greatly reduce the visual impact.

Demolition - Waste disposal:

- Most of the structures will be mobile structures and will be vacated during this phase.
- All built structures will be completely demolished and the waste will be moved to a dumping site.

Rehabilitation - Re-vegetation:

- Vegetation will be replanted. This will minimise the chance of alien species taking over the area.

Vacated site – Rehabilitation of exposed areas:

- Exposed areas will be covered with topsoil and vegetation will be re-planted.

Vacated site - Safety risks:

- The walls of the quarry will be sloped to reduce danger to humans and animals.

3.2.3 Review the significance of the identified impacts

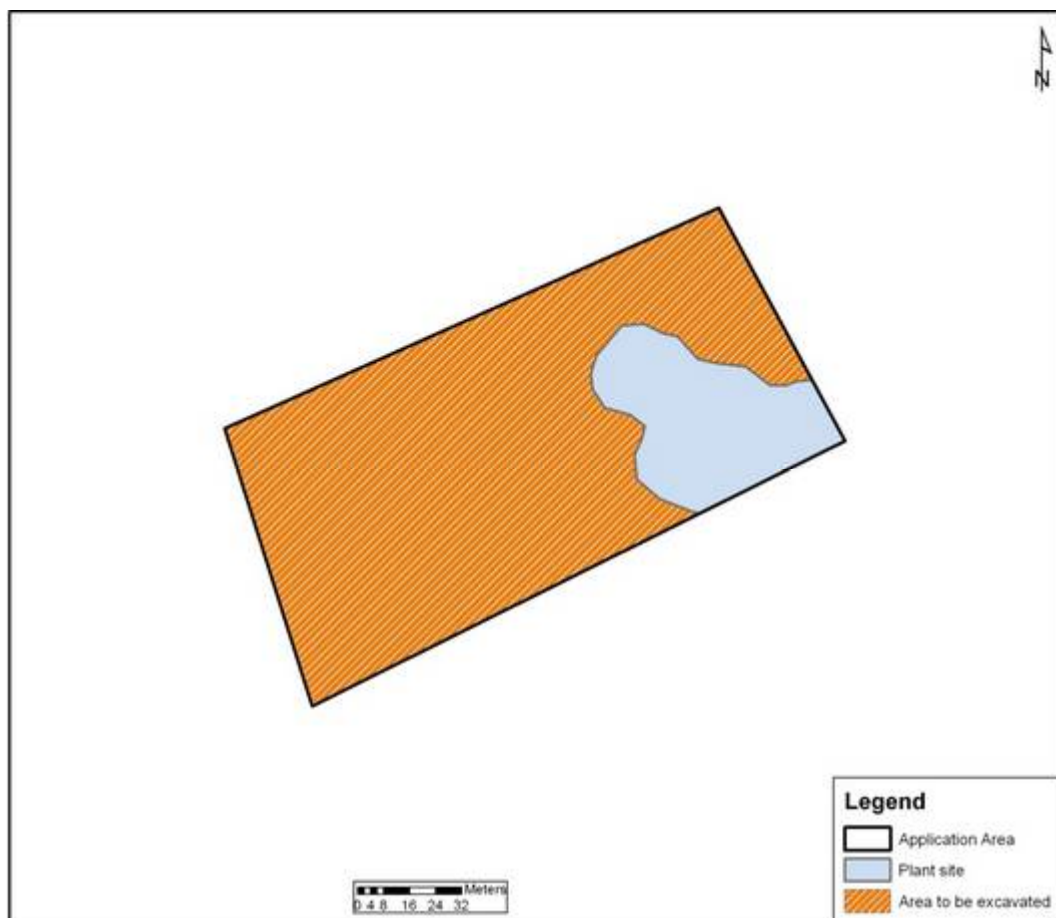
(After bringing the proposed mitigation measures into consideration).

After considering all the above mentioned mitigation measures re-evaluation of all impacts could be regarded as low.

4 REGULATION 52 (2) (d): Financial provision. The applicant is required to-

4.1 Plans for quantum calculation purposes.

(Show the location and aerial extent of the aforesaid main mining actions, activities, or processes, for each of the construction operational and closure phases of the operation).



4.2 Alignment of rehabilitation with the closure objectives

(Describe and ensure that the rehabilitation plan is compatible with the closure objectives determined in accordance with the baseline study as prescribed).

The closure objective is to rehabilitate the area to the same state or better than it was before mining began. Taking the mitigation measures that follows into consideration only the topography of the area will unavoidably be changed.

Rehabilitation after mining

- Some rehabilitation activities will occur during the mining process. They are:
 - Storage of removed topsoil in a stockpile.
 - Cleaning of any oil spills that may occur. Disposal bins for hazardous waste will be available on site.
 - Removal of waste. Waste bins will be supplied on site for any refuse that may result from mining or human presence in the area.

- When the lifetime of the mine has ended the sheer walls of the quarry will be sloped using the rock breaker and excavator that were used in mining. During the mining process areas of the quarry that has been mined out can be rehabilitated. Side walls will be sloped in areas where mining has ceased. This will bring down the price of rehabilitation in the end.

- The topsoil that covered the area will be taken from the stockpile to cover the area.

- Indigenous vegetation will be replanted to the area and on the slopes. This will speed up rehabilitation and minimise the risk of erosion against the slopes.

- The floor of the quarry will be levelled for drainage so runoff water can drain away. Standing water has a risk of being polluted and can become a breeding place for insects.

- The plant will be removed. Only equipment for rehabilitation will be left until the rehabilitation process is finished.

- When the quarry has been rehabilitated all built structures will be broken down and the rubble will be moved to an approved dump site.

- If any oil spills remain they will be dug out and the polluted soil will be disposed of in an appropriate manner.

- The plant site will be covered with topsoil and vegetation will be replanted.

- Photos of the area will be taken before and after mining to ensure that the area has been rehabilitated to its former state or better.

4.3 Quantum calculations.

(Provide a calculation of the quantum of the financial provision required to manage and rehabilitate the environment, in accordance with the guideline prescribed in terms of regulation 54 (1) in respect of each of the phases referred to).

ENVIRONMENTAL COST								
Estimated quarterly cost for total rehabilitation and environmental management divided into the quarters.								
Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Quarter 5	Quarter 6	Quarter 7	Quarter 8	TOTAL
R11 000.01	R11 000.01	R11 000.01	R11 000.01	R11 000.01	R11 000.01	R11 000.01	R11 000.01	R88 000.08

4.4 Undertaking to provide financial provision

(Indicate that the required amount will be provided should the right be granted).

I, Kamal A Bari, ID no: 740101 9593 08 9 hereby undertake to provide a bank guarantee of R88 000.08 should the Mining permit be granted.

5 REGULATION 52 (2) (e): Planned monitoring and performance assessment of the environmental management plan.

5.1 List of identified impacts requiring monitoring programmes.

The project as a whole needs monitoring, but especially the following activities

- Plant construction - Loss of vegetation + habitat
- Mining - Geological degradation
- Mining - Topographic change – pit
- Operation - Soil pollution - accidental spills and leakages
- Operation - Soil pollution (workshop, store, parking)
- Operation - Loss of grazing
- Operation - Loss of/ disturbance to plants
- Mining - Noise (earth moving equipment and crushers)
- Operation - Air quality: Dust – Transport
- Operation - Air quality: Dust – Crusher
- Mining - Visual impact
- Demolition - Waste disposal

- Rehabilitation - Re-vegetation
- Vacated site - Rehabilitation of exposed areas
- Vacated site - Safety risks

5.2 Functional requirements for monitoring programmes.

The applicant will oversee the EMP. An independent consultant will do a 6 month compliance survey and give recommendations to the client. Then an annual compliance report will be submitted to DMR. There will thus be continuous monitoring and 6 monthly survey and end year reports.

5.3 Roles and responsibilities for the execution of monitoring programmes.

The right holder is held liable for the implementation and execution of the EMP.

The consultant will monitor the compliance of the EMP.

5.4 Committed time frames for monitoring and reporting.

Continuously for the implementing of EMP and six monthly for compliance to EMP, and recommendations. Annual report for compliance to EMP

6 REGULATION 52 (2) (f): Closure and environmental objectives.

6.1 Rehabilitation plan

(Show the areas and aerial extent of the main prospecting activities, including the anticipated prospected area at the time of closure).

Rehabilitation after mining

- Some rehabilitation activities will occur during the mining process. They are:
 - Storage of removed topsoil
 - Cleaning of any oil spills that may occur. Disposal bins for hazardous waste will be available on site.
 - Removal of waste. Waste bins will be supplied on sit for any refuse that may result from mining or human presence in the area.
- When the lifetime of the mine has ended the sheer walls of the quarry will be sloped using the rock breaker and excavator that were used in mining. During the mining process areas of the quarry that has been mined out can be rehabilitated. Side walls will be sloped in areas where mining has seized. This will bring down the price of rehabilitation in the end.

- The topsoil that covered the area will be taken from the stockpile to cover the area.
- Indigenous vegetation will be replanted to the area and on the slopes. This will speed up rehabilitation and minimise the risk of erosion against the slopes.
- The floor of the quarry will be levelled for drainage so runoff water can drain away. Standing water has a risk of being polluted and can become a breeding place for insects.
- The plant will be removed. Only equipment for rehabilitation will be left until the rehabilitation process is finished.
- When the quarry has been rehabilitated all built structures will be broken down and the rubble will be moved to an approved dump site.
- If any oil spills remain they will be dug out and the polluted soil will be disposed of in an appropriate manner.
- The plant site will be covered with topsoil and vegetation will be replanted.
- Photos of the area will be taken before and after mining to ensure that the area has been rehabilitated to its former state or better.

6.2 Closure objectives and their extent of alignment to the pre-mining environment.

The objective is to rehabilitate the area to the same state or better than it was before. The only unavoidable change will be the topography of the area.

6.3 Confirmation of consultation

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

The area falls in the UMSOBOMVU MUNICIPAL area on Erf 675. The Landowner is the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk. At this point it is not known whether the land owner has been informed of the proposed mining activity.

7 REGULATION 52 (2) (g): Record of the public participation and the results thereof.

The area falls in the UMSOBOMVU MUNICIPAL area on Erf 675. The Landowner is the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk. At this point it is not known whether the land owner and Interested and Affected parties has been informed of the proposed mining activity.

8 SECTION 39 (3) (c) of the Act: Environmental awareness plan.

8.1 Employee communication process

(Describe how the applicant intends to inform his or her employees of any environmental risk which may result from their work).

An environmental awareness meeting will be held with all employees where training will be given in protecting the environment. Issues will be covered like open fire danger, cleaning of oil spills and waste disposal.

8.2 Description of solutions to risks

(Describe the manner in which the risk must be dealt with in order to avoid pollution or degradation of the environment).

Plant construction - Loss of vegetation + habitat:

- The plant will be constructed on the rock floor of the existing quarry.
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- The noise will have a substantial impact in the immediate surrounding area.
- The town of Colesberg is 730 meters away. The distance will greatly reduce the audibility of the mining operations. The noise will also be drowned out by other noises, for instance the N1 main road passing the town.
- At night time when everything is quiet the mine will not be operational.

Operation - Air quality: Transport and Operation, Crusher:

- Dust will have a substantial impact on the immediate surrounding area.
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- Most of the structures will be mobile structures and will be vacated during this phase.
- All built structures will be completely demolished and the waste will be moved to a dumping site.

Rehabilitation - Re-vegetation:

- Vegetation will be replanted. This will minimise the chance of alien species taking over the area.

Vacated site – Rehabilitation of exposed areas:

- Exposed areas will be covered with topsoil and vegetation will be re-planted.

Vacated site - Safety risks:

- The walls of the quarry will be sloped to reduce danger to humans and animals.

8.3 Environmental awareness training.

(Describe the general environmental awareness training and training on dealing with emergency situations and remediation measures for such emergencies).

Awareness training will be given under the following headings.

- Care should be taken when making fires.
- Measures to avoid oil spills
- Cleaning of oil spills
- Dust control
- Waste and hazardous waste disposal

9 SECTION 39 (4) (a) (iii) of the Act: Capacity to rehabilitate and manage negative impacts on the environment.**9.1 The annual amount required to manage and rehabilitate the environment.**

(Provide a detailed explanation as to how the amount was derived)

The annual cost required to manage and rehabilitate the environment
R44 000.00

9.2 Confirmation that the stated amount correctly reflected in the Prospecting Work Programme as required.

The amount correctly reflects in the Financial and Technical report submitted with application.

10 REGULATION 52 (2) (h): Undertaking to execute the environmental management plan.

Herewith I, the person whose name and identity number is stated below, confirm that I am the person authorised to act as representative of the applicant in terms of the resolution submitted with the application, and confirm that the above report comprises EIA and EMP compiled in accordance with the guideline on the Departments official website and the directive in terms of sections 29 and 39 (5) in that regard, and the applicant undertakes to execute the Environmental management plan as proposed.

Full Names and Surname	KAMAL A BARI
Identity Number	740101 9593 08 9

-END-