



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FINAL SCOPING REPORT

FOR LISTED ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH PROSPECTING RIGHT AND BULK SAMPLING ACTIVITIES INCLUDING TRENCHING ON THE REMAINDER OF THE FARM ST CLAIR NO: 148 DOUGLAS IN THE NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE.

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

NAME OF APPLICANT: MASESANI RESOURCES (PTY) LTD

TEL NO: 011 475 5863

Cell No: 083 308 9815

FAXNO: 011 475 5863

POSTAL ADDRESS: 11 KREUPELHOUT AVENUE, WELTENVREDEN PARK, GAUTENG, 1709

PHYSICAL ADDRESS: 11 KREUPELHOUT AVENUE, WELTENVREDEN PARK, GAUTENG, 1709

FILE REFERENCE NUMBER SAMRAD: NC 30/5/1/1/2/12175PR

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act (Act 28 of 2002 as amended), the minister must grant a prospecting or mining right if among others the mining “will not results in unacceptable pollution, ecological degradation or damage to environment”

Unless an Environmental Authorisation can be granted following the evaluation of Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Programme report in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA), it can 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 to the submission of applications.

It is therefore an instruction that the prescribed reports required in respect of application for an environmental authorisation for listed activities triggered by an application for a 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 Practioneer 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 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.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCOPING REPORT

- 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 ranking process of all identified alternatives focusing on the geographical, physical, biological, social, economic, and cultural aspects of the environment;
 - (e) Identify 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, consequences, 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.

Executive summary

Kindly take note that an application for prospecting right: Ref NC12040PR, that was lodged by Masesani Resources (Pty)Ltd was withdrawn by the applicant and has been replaced by the current application with DMR Reference Number: NC12175PR.

The application was accepted and as part of the application process, members of the community were invited for public participation through advertisement that were placed on the DFA and Volksblad newspaper, the meetings were held on the 18th September 2017 at Bongani Hall and Brypaal Hall, Douglas.

The reason for the withdrawal of the application was due to time-frame and because we were informed during the public meeting that there was already a prospecting right on the said properties. After an intensive investigation which took time, it's only until now that it has been confirmed that there is no existing right on the above-mentioned property.

It is therefore, for this reason that we would like to inform the public that we have relogged the application and will be proceeding with the application. Since we already had public meetings, we would therefore not want to waste any of the public time, and we will not be conducting any meetings for the same scoping report. We will have further meetings during the EIA phase. The consultant further on sent 55 bulk sms's to notify the registered Interest and affected parties about the status of the application.

Interested and affected parties that had previously registered do not need to register again, we have their details and will be communicating with them accordingly.

The application includes various activities that are listed in terms of GNR listing number 983 and GNR listing 984 as promulgated in terms of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 as amended. These activities includes all necessary infrastructure that would make the proposed prospecting activities to be feasible I.e. Possible construction of access tracks, drilling of prospecting boreholes, trenching, storage of topsoil, storage of hazardous goods like fuel and Oil.

The process that was followed is a regulated process in terms of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 for all environmental impact assessment. Whereas the process is at scoping phase, it is important to note that the entire process will include a continuous public participation process, scoping phase, environmental impact report and an Environmental management plan before any decision can be taken or made on whether to permit the development to continue or not.

Introduction

The proposed prospecting right on the Remainder of the Farm ST Clair No: 148 will need several specialist studies and land use permits after the application of a mining right is lodged. This process will be necessary as it will be able to identify all positive and negative environmental impact on the existing environment that maybe caused by the proposed prospecting activities. The environmental impact assessment process is one of the studies that can ensure consistency with existing development laws and policies to identify and mitigate proven and perceived environmental impacts. It is therefore based on the existing pieces of legislation (i.e. National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998.) has embarked on this project before the actual mining could commence on the remainder of the Farm ST Clair No: 148.

SCOPING REPORT

2) Contact person and correspondence address

a) Details of:

i) Details of the EAP who prepared the report

Name of the Practitioner: N Mofokeng

Tel No.: 0538420687

Fax No. : 086 538 1069

E-mail address: atshidzaho@gmail.com

ii) Expertise of the EAP.

(1) The qualifications of the EAP

(with evidence).

University of Venda

BSc (Hons) Earth Sciences in Mining and Environmental Geology

(2) Summary of the EAP's past experience.

(In carrying out the Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure)

Ndivhudzannyi graduated with an Honours degree in Earth Science majoring in Mining and Environmental Geology. She is a self-motivated and hardworking Geologist with 8 years' experience in the environmental, mining exploration, open cast work and consulting in the

mining industry. She has proven leadership skills from supervising exploration rigs (Reverse Circulation and Percussion Drilling). Proven field experience in exploration i.e. mapping, borehole logging, borehole sampling, sample preparation for laboratory analysis and supervisory duties in the field. Ndivhudza also has experience in writing geological reports including Prospecting Work Programmes, Mining Work Programmes, Scoping Reports and Environmental Impact Assessment Reports, and handling of DMR documents in general. She has conducted environmental audits for mines. Ndivhudza's expertise also extends across annual reporting assessment, environmental authorizations and conducting public participation processes.

Please refer to Appendix B for a copy of the EAP's Curriculum Vitae

b) Description of the property

| | |
|---|---|
| Farm name: | Remainder of the Farm ST Clair No: 148 |
| Application area Ha | 2684.4578ha |
| Magisterial district | Herbert |
| Distance and direction from nearest town | Remainder of the Farm ST Clair No: 148 is located 8 Km South East of Douglas town |
| 21 digit surveyor General Code for each farm portion | C03200000000014800000 |

c) Locality map

(Show nearest town, scale smaller than 1:250000)

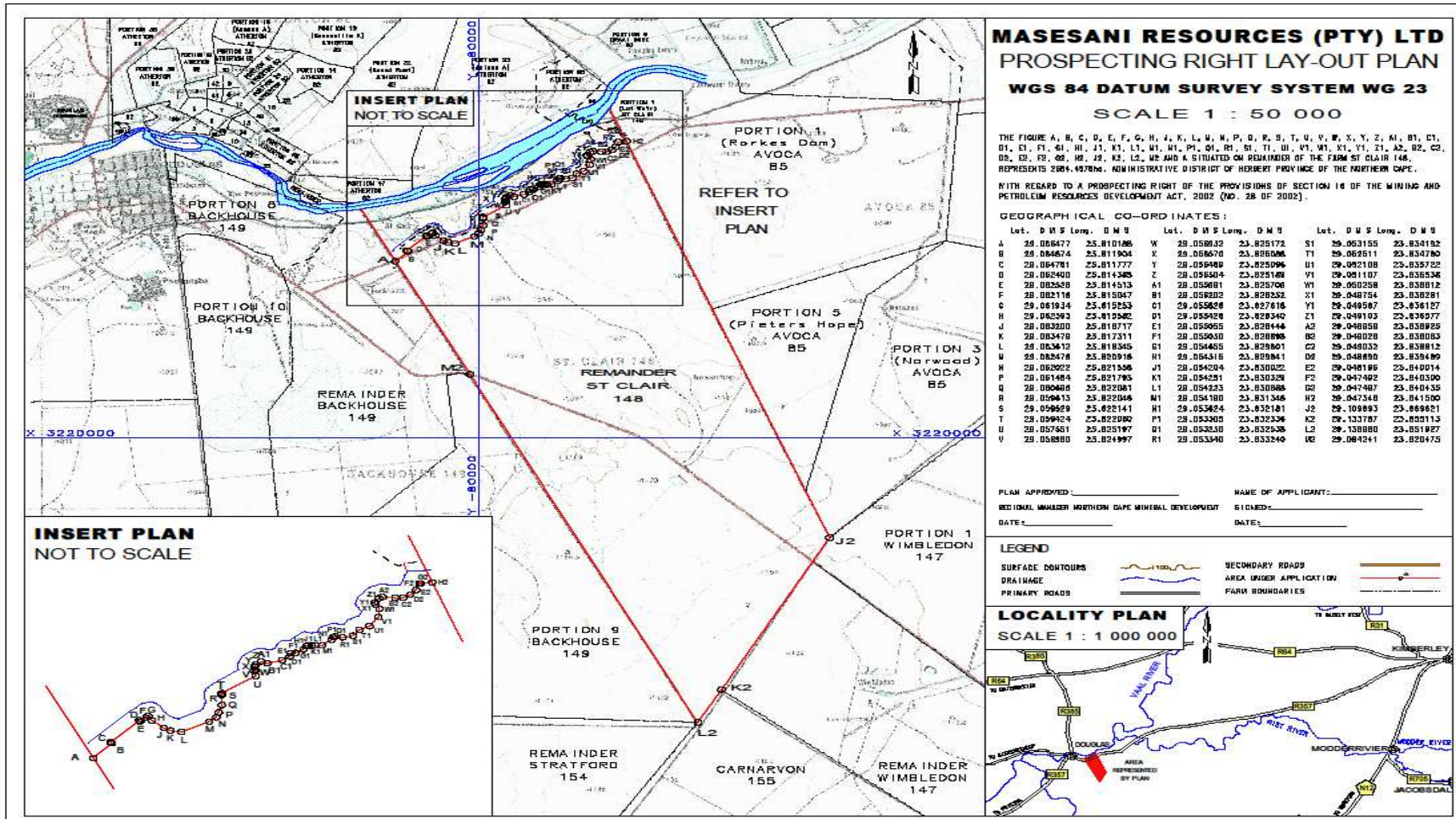


Figure 1: Locality Map

d) Description of the scope of the proposed overall activity

i) Listed and specified activities

Provide a plan drawn to 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**

Listed in the EIA Regulations R.327 and R 325 of 2014 as amended:-

| Name of the activity (All activities including activities not listed) E.g. Excavation, blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, Hauling and transport, Water supply dams and boreholes, accommodation, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc....etc...etc.) | Aerial extent of the activity in Ha or m ² | Listed activity mark with an x where applicable or affected | Applicable listing notice (<i>GNR 983,GNR 984 or GNR 985 or NOT LISTED</i>) |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>“Any activity including the operation of that activity which requires a prospecting right in terms of section 16 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) including=</p> <p>(a)associated infrastructure, structures and earthworks, directly related to prospecting of a mineral resource; or.</p> <p>(b) the primary processing of a mineral resource including</p> | 2684.4578ha | X | GNR 327 List 1 Activity 20, |

| | | | |
|--|----------|---|---------------------------------|
| winning, extraction, classifying, concentrating, crushing, screening or washing but excluding the secondary processing of a mineral resources, including the smelting, beneficiation, refining, culminating or gasification of the mineral resources in which case activity 6 in the listing notice 2 applies. | | | |
| 30 Vertical Diamond drill boreholes | 0.03 ha | X | GNR 983 Listing 20 |
| 4 Sampling trenches (50mX300m) | 0.15 ha | X | GNR 984, Listing 2, Activity 19 |
| The clearance of an area of 1 hectare of more, but less than 20 hectars of indigenous vegetation is required for - (i) the undertaking of a linear activities ; or (ii) Maintenance purposes undertaken in accordance with maintenance management plan | 0.1ha | X | GNR 983 Listing 27 |
| Residue deposit area | 0.002 ha | X | Category A, Schedule 3 of NEMWA |
| Storage of hazardous substances (Diesel storage tanks, chemical storage containers) | 0.0025ha | X | Category A, Schedule 3 of NEMWA |
| Removal Of Sensitive Species | - | X | GNR983 Listing 30 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Fencing | 400m | - | - |
| Access and Mine Roads | 0.0012 ha | X | GNR 983, Listing 1, Activity 20 |
| Topsoil | 0.0025 ha | - | GNR 984, Listing 2, Activity 19 |
| Stock piles | 0.02ha | - | GNR 984, Listing 2, Activity 19 |
| Waste Dumps | 0.02ha | - | GNR 984, Listing 2, Activity 19 |
| Plant Site | 0.04ha removed | - | GNR 983, Listing 1, Activity 20 |
| Site Office | 0.002ha | - | GNR 983, Listing 1, Activity 20 |
| Vehicle parking | 0.02ha | - | GNR 983, Listing 1, Activity 20 |
| Domestic Waste Facility | - | - | GNR 983, Listing 1, Activity 20 |
| Rehabilitation | - | - | GNR 983, Listing 1, Activity 20 |

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)

DESCRIPTION OF PLANNED NON-INVASIVE ACTIVITIES:

(These activities do not disturb the land where prospecting will take place e.g. aerial photography, desktop studies, aeromagnetic surveys, etc)

Desktop Studies (months 1 to 6)

Desktop Studies will need to be undertaken to determine the Stratigraphic, structural and tectonic setting of the project area that forms the basis of the deposit. Exploration history of the project needs to be described on the work completed by whom, when, techniques used and descriptions of the interpretations and estimates over time.

- Geological modelling, bankable feasibility and geological report (months 1 to 6)

Mineralogy, geochemistry and metallurgy of the samples will have to be determined in the respective laboratories. Resource estimation and block modelling will be completed by the

geostatistician, whilst geological interpretation and exploration data analysis will be completed by the geologist. Resource classification will be determined by the mining engineer.

DESCRIPTION OF PLANNED INVASIVE ACTIVITIES:

(These activities result in land disturbances e.g. sampling, drilling, bulk sampling, etc)

The invasive prospecting will commence with the geological mapping of the area. Drilling and sampling will commence with a planned approach of delineating the deposit by drilling in the furthest points of the licensed area and continuing with infill drill as required.

It is envisaged that 30 vertical diamond-drill holes to a depth of 40 metres, with 1 deflection per borehole should be drilled, sampled and assayed. The primary holes will be drilled NQ (47.4mm core diameter) with TNW deflections (60.3mm). The localities of the exploration drill holes and the trenching area are shown on the exploration plan. Environmental Impact Assessment report will be completed after the acceptance of this Scoping report by the relevant authorities. Geohydrological testing will start with a hydrosensus and proceed with percussion drilling and hydrological testing as required. A model of the geohydrological model will be constructed from this data.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROSPECTING METHODS

Geophysical Exploration Techniques

Geophysical prospecting and exploration is the geophysics applied to the location of mineral deposits or geological structures concealed beneath the surface of the earth. In general, a hidden orebody or geological structure associated with it, must possess (one or more) physical property that is different from surroundings in order to cause a measurable effect or anomaly in a geophysical survey.

Other Geophysical Techniques

Several other techniques are available for geophysical prospecting such as seismic and gravity techniques, which are suitable for structural mapping although they have some application to specific types of orebody.

Gravity techniques are based on small changes in the earth's surface gravitational effect caused by a pool of rocks lying up to several thousand meters below surface. It is used to locate faults, anticlines and other structures and may also be used to detect high density orebodies.

Seismic methods are based upon physical characteristics by large differences occur in the velocity of sound waves in geological strata.

Geochemical Techniques

It is used to determine values of elements that are higher than the normal background value.

Samples that should be analysed includes:

- Rock samples from surface outcrops
- Soil samples from surface pits
- Stream sediments
- Stream water
- Leaves and roots of predominant vegetation

Exploration Drilling

After an anomaly or a presumed anomaly has been detected it is necessary to define its limits and to determine mineral content of any ore present. After determination of these factors, it is necessary to evaluate the ore in terms of its physical characteristics for:

- Mining operating parameters
- Geotechnical design
- Metallurgical extraction

The type of drilling program required to evaluate the orebody is primarily dependent upon the depth of the orebody and the strength of the mineral to be drilled. Generally shallow orebodies are sampled using:

- Pitting and trenching
- Percussive drilling
- Conventional rotary drilling

Deep orebodies are most commonly evaluated by diamond drilling techniques. The essential part of exploratory drilling and pitting is that material broken out of the borehole must be recovered for analysis.

Percussive Drilling and Conventional Rotary Methods

Percussive drilling of the surface and down-the-hole type has been used with some success in several sampling solutions. Sampling of the drill cuttings is carried out at specific intervals. The primary advantages of this method are that drilling speeds are higher and costs much lower than diamond drilling. Disadvantages are limited depth capability compared to diamond drilling and difficulty of obtaining good geological, metallurgical and geotechnical information from the sample.

Hole Depth and Spacing

In order to minimize the drilling requirements, an orebody is frequently drilled in three stages:

Information drilling to very qualitatively the information obtained from earlier stages of exploration. This would require 5-10 holes in the anomaly.

Outline drilling to determine, in an approximate way, the main dimensions and characteristics of the deposit. This would require the drilling of holes 200 meters apart in extending pattern from the information holes until orebody is delineated.

Sampling drilling to determine the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the deposit with enough accuracy to allow reliable economic appraisals. The drilling would be 50-100 meters' regular grid depending upon the grade and variability of the ore body determined from previous drilling stages.

Reserve Calculation

From the exploration drilling it is necessary to delineate the ore body and evaluate the tonnages and diamond grades. Several methods assessments are available, which divide the orebody into a series of geometrical blocks of tonnages and grades calculation. Such methods includes but not limited to the following:

- The construction of triangular blocks between boreholes and assuming linear change of grade and thickness of ore between drill holes.
- The construction of polygonal blocks
- The construction of cross-sections

Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling is the most common method of exploratory drilling and is frequently used for holes greater than 20 meters in depth. In this case, the Diamond Drilling would be the

preferred method as the depth of the exploration drill holes is more than 20 meters in depth. Large sample is required for geological and a geotechnical purpose, the diameter of the core is kept small to minimize drilling costs. The core is removed in the core barrel and carefully laid in the special box. The beginning and the end of the core is carefully marked with the depth of the hole. The core is then cleaned and logged. If the core is mineralized it is normally split and one half is retained for geological purposes and then sent for evaluation.

DESCRIPTION OF BULK SAMPLING ACTIVITIES

| ACTIVITY | DETAILS |
|--|--|
| Dimensions of pits/trenches, per pit/trench | Length breadth Depth |
| • Number of pits/trenches= 4 | 50m x 30m x 10m |
| Locality | Still to be determined |
| Volume Overburden waste | 7500m ³ on each excavation |
| Volumes ore | 15000m ³ on each excavation |
| Density Overburden | Unknown-to be determined on completion of phase 2-3. |
| Density Ore | Unknown-to be determined on completion of phase 2-3. |
| Phase(s) when bulk sampling will be required | Phase 3 |
| Timeframe(s) | To be determined. |

e) Policy and Legislative context

| Applicable legislation and guidelines used to complete the report <i>(a description of the policy and legislative context within which the development is proposed including an identification of all legislation, policies, plans, guidelines, spatial tools, municipal development planning framework and instruments that are applicable to this activity and are to be considered in the assessment process)</i> | Reference where applied |
|--|---|
| National Environmental management Act 107 of 1998. NEMA underpins the environmental authorisation in South Africa. The regulations with listed activities are identified under the Regulations GNR 982,983,984 and 985. | Environmental authorisation has been lodged with the Department of Mineral Resources. |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>The competent authority for this activity is the Department of mineral Resource(DMR) which deal with mining related applications in terms of NEMA</p> | <p>Section 21-24 of NEMA For the purpose of this report GNR 983 and 984 will be applicable</p> |
| <p>Occupational Health & Safety Act, (Act 85 of 1993)</p> | |
| <p>Mine Health and safety Act 29 of 1996</p> <p>The Act provides for the protection of health and safety of employees and other persons in the mines. It provides for the health and safety measures</p> | <p>Section 2-24</p> |
| <p>The National Forests Act, (Act No. 84 of 1998)</p> <p>The applicant needs to take into account of protected trees under this act if there are any on site and take precautionary measure to apply for a licence at the Department of Agriculture forestry and fisheries (DAFF)</p> | <p>Section 15</p> |
| <p>The National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA)</p> <p>The Act recognises that water is a scarce and unevenly distributed resource nationally. Where applicable a water use licence will be lodged with the DWS in terms of section 21 of the Act with several water use activities listed and require authorisation of the DWS. An integrated water and waste management plan will be compiled in support of the water use licence application.</p> | <p>Section 4, Section 21</p> |
| <p>NEMA Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004.</p> <p>The Act provides for the management and conservation of Biodiversity, protection of species and ecosystems in South Africa. It also warrants the national protection and use of indigenous biological resources.</p> | <p>Section 56</p> |
| <p>National heritage Resources Act, (Act 25 of 1999)</p> <p>The Act aims at managing cultural heritage resources and encourages conservation and nurturing of cultural legacy for future generations.</p> <p>For development exceeding 0.5 Ha it is important that cultural heritage studies be undertaken. The Act provides guidelines for impact assessment studies to be undertaken where cultural</p> | <p>Section 38</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| resources may be disturbed by development activities. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) will need to approve the heritage assessment undertaken as part of the impact assessment process. | |
| National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 Of 2008. The Act must be considered by both DMR and DEA | Application for waste is lodged |
| The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004) (NEM:AQA) The Act makes provision for the control of dust cause by general activities or machinery. Applicants to take responsibility in ensuring dust control, noise control and control of offensive odours. | Section 32,33,34,35 |
| Mineral and Petroleum Resource Development Act 28 of 2002. | Application for prospecting Right in terms of section 27 of the MPRDA 28 of 2002 |

By laws

| Name of by laws | Year |
|---|---------|
| Siyancuma Integrated development plan (IDP) | 2015-16 |
| Spatial development framework Northern cape province. | 2012 |

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)

Based on the information provided below acquired from the research that was conducted by the Siyancuma Local Municipality in the essence of compiling the Local Economic Development Strategy it is therefore necessary for the prospecting activities to continue as this project might decrease the crime rate caused by poverty by employing local residents that resides within the Siyancuma local Municipality. Prospecting activities are important especially for this area that has high crime rate and high unemployment rate and the prospecting project will also bring revenue into the area.

During 2007, some 9,900 people in Siyancuma received social grants which accounted for 22.3% of such grants in the District. The most popular grant received by dependents in all

four regions under observation was the child support grant. In Siyancuma around 4,800 people received this grant during 2007. In fact, the child support grant made up 48.9% of all social grants received in Siyancuma, slightly lower than Pixley Ka Seme, Northern Cape and South African during 2007.

During 2010, some 1,500 crimes were reported at police stations in the Siyancuma municipal area. Since 2005, the total number of reported crimes has decreased by 5.6% on average per annum.

In Siyancuma the most crimes were reported at the Douglas (1,092 reported incidents) police station during 2010, followed by Griekwastad (210 reported incidents). In this regard, the following observations were made:

- **Douglas** – The most common type of reported incidence here during 2010 was *assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm*, followed by *theft*. The number of crimes reported at the local police station increased from 997 in 2009 to 1,092 in 2010. The fastest growing crime type is currently *drug related crime*.
- **Griekwastad**– The most frequently reported crime reported in 2010 was *assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm*, followed by *stock theft*. The number of crimes reported at the local police station increased from 210 in 2009 to 242 in 2010. The fastest growing crime type is currently *common robbery*.
- **Campbell** – For this region, the most often-reported incidence during 2010 was *assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm*, followed by *common assault*. The number of crimes reported at the local police station increased from 107 in 2009 to 196 in 2010. The fastest growing crime type is currently *stock theft*.
- **Plooyburg** – During 2010, *assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm*, followed by *theft* was the most regularly reported instances of crime. The number of crimes reported at the local police station increased from 40 in 2009 to 50 in 2010. The fastest growing crime type is currently *common assault*.

g) Period for which the environmental authorisation is required

Environmental Authorisation will be required for a period of 3 years.

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 the interested and affected parties, and the consideration of alternatives to the initially proposed site layout as a result.

The proposed remainder of the Farm ST Clair No: 148 is a preferred and only site applied for and no objection regarding the site layout plan were received from both the interested and affected parties.

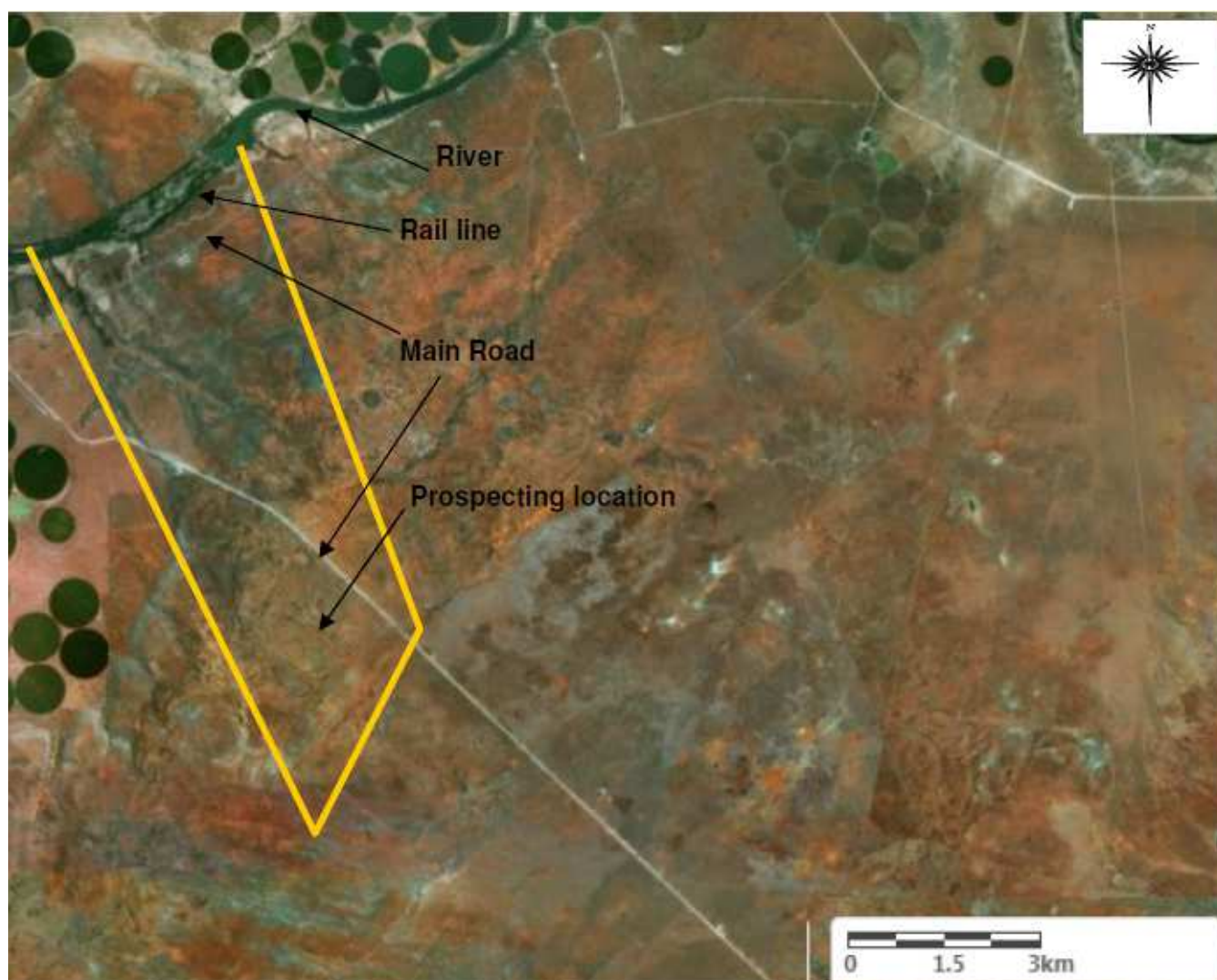


Figure 2: original proposed site layout plan with all environmental features and land use

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;

The applicant of the proposed prospecting activities has applied in terms of Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act for a prospecting right in order to do prospecting

activities for the Diamond alluvial and Kimberlite on the remainder of the Farm ST Clair No: 148.

The proposed prospecting area in extent is approximately 2684.4578ha. The planned prospecting activities will take place only within the application area. Prospecting activities will be conducted by means of drilling of exploration boreholes and trenching method.

The primary objective of the prospecting activities is to access the economic potential of the deposited Diamond alluvial and Kimberlite within the remainder of the Farm ST Clair No: 148.

Prospecting work programme must be regarded as dynamic and results driven and the outcome of the prospecting cannot be predicted or predetermined.

b) The type of activity to be undertaken;

Prospecting activities of Diamond alluvial and Kimberlite will take place within the proposed application area. Prospecting activities will include excavating, hauling of product or gravel to the processing plant, backfilling of the excavated pits, capping of exploration boreholes and general rehabilitation of the entire prospecting area. No alternative site is considered with regard to the type of activity to be undertaken.

c) The design or layout of the activity;

Most of the infrastructures that are to be used during prospecting period would be mobile, that means the designed layout plan may change time to time as the infrastructures are movable. However, this will only affect areas where the prospecting activities will be conducted. No permanent structures or buildings will be erected within the prospecting area.

Small track may be formed within the proposed prospecting area in order to access the footprint of the prospecting area however, their exact extent or footprint of the small tracks is unknown since existing access roads will be utilised to minimise environmental impacts.

d) The technology to be used in the activity;

Earth moving vehicles such as drill rigs, Truck, 4 x 4 vehicles, dumper trucks, front end loader, excavator and other related technology would be utilised during prospecting period. Possible existing roads and tracks will be used to access the prospecting area. The

preferred technology that is to be used cannot be replaced by any other methods since this is the only preferred way to conduct prospecting activities.

e) The operational aspects of the activity;

The processing of the gravel extracted from the four Pits will be processed on site this is because there is no option of processing the extracted gravel off site. The 4 feet processing plant will be erected within the site. Different types of earth moving machines will be used for this activities.

f) The option of not implementing the activity.

The option of not implementing the prospecting activities will results in the severe loss of important evidence regarding the status of mineral ore specifically the applied mineral which is Diamond alluvial and Kimberlite that might be present from the site. The project is aiming at employing more than 10 temporary employees. All the applied activities will be implemented to the proposed area according to the environmental authorisation, EIR and EMPr. Proposed prospecting activities will have low significant impacts only if the impacts are well managed and or mitigated.

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 wat impact the activities will have on them or on the use of their land

Definition of Public participation: *Public participation is defined as a process that leads to a joint effort by stakeholders, technical specialists, the authorities and the proponent to work together to produce better decisions than if they had acted independently. This is a two-way communication and collaborative problem solving with the goal of achieving better and more acceptable decisions.*

Background

Public Participation is an integral part of the Environmental impact Assessment (EIA) process and is regarded as a way of empowerment and as a vital part of our democratic governance. Ndi Geological consulting service have been appointed by Masesani Resources (Pty) Ltd as an independent consultant to prepare and undertake the

Environmental Impact Assessment process as required in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998)

Public participation is defined as a process that leads to a joint effort by stakeholders, technical specialist, the authorities and the proponent to work together to produce better decisions than if they had acted independently. Some of the key EIA requirements with regards to public participation includes the following:

- Prospecting application and EIA must be publicly advertised (e.g. on site notices and or in local newspaper that is easily accessible by the community of that specific area);
- Public consultation during scoping to identify issues of concern;
- Public to review the scoping report and Environmental impact report;
- Public may appeal within 20 days after the Environmental authorization has been issued by the authority.

Public participation in EIA

National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 supports the engagement of all stakeholders in environmental governance. Consultation in the EIA process achieves the following aspects:

- Inform and raise awareness of the proposal;
- Increase understanding amongst stakeholders;
- Identify and learn from local sources of information;
- Inform and improve decision-making.

Consultation methods

Interested and affected parties were notified using relevant guidelines applicable to public participation process as contemplated in section 24J of the Act. Notification with relate to this prospecting right application was done after the acceptance of the prospecting right and environmental authorisation application. All interested and affected parties were consulted in a form of the following:

On the 15 May 2018 a notification or request were sent to the DMR.

*We are replacing the accepted Prospecting Right with the new Prospecting Right with the following DMR reference Number: **NC 30/5/1/1/2/12175PR.***

Kindly allow us to use the same consultation documents (newspaper advert, public meeting, and site notices) of NC 30/5/1/1/2/12040PR to the new Application NC 30/5/1/1/2/12175PR as per the agreement in our consultation meeting.

a) Newspaper advertisement

Since the proposed development is unlikely to result in any impacts that extend beyond the municipal area where it is located, it was deemed sufficient to advertise in the two-local newspaper. An English advertisement was placed in the local newspaper DFA on the 1st September 2017 and the Afrikaans was advertised on the regional newspaper DFA notifying the public of the EIA process and requesting Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to register with, and submit their comments to Ndi Geological consulting services. I&APs were given the opportunity to register as interest and affected parties and raise comments within 30 days of the advertisement.

Direct notification and circulation of the Scoping report to identified I&APs

Identified I&APs, including key stakeholders representing various sectors, are directly informed of the proposed development and the availability of the Draft Scoping Report. Interested and affected parties were requested to register and submit comments not later than the 1st October 2017, a day later than the date mentioned in the posted letter. A copy of this report was available at the consultant office between 7:30AM and 5PM, Monday to Fridays and on weekends by appointment with the consultant.

Site notices

Site notices advertising the proposed prospecting activities were placed on the site in English and Afrikaans on the 1st September 2017 to inform surrounding communities and immediately adjacent landowners of the proposed development. I&APs were given the opportunity to raise comments. Photographic evidence of the site notices were taken.

Written notices were issued to the surrounding farm owners together with legal occupiers of the site, the land owners and the municipality which has jurisdiction over the area. Notification letters were also issued to organs of state having jurisdiction in respect of any aspect of the activity; and any other party as required by the competent authority.

All I&AP's were invited to attend the public participation meeting. The Public participation meeting was held on the **18th of September 2017 at Douglas community hall at 12 O'clock.**

The public meeting is an opportunity to share information regarding the proposed development and provide I&AP's with an opportunity to raise any issues and provide comments. Refer to the I&AP's list above for the key stakeholders and surrounding land owners that were directly consulted.

The second notification in English advertisement was placed in the local newspaper DFA on the 18 July 2018 notifying the public of the withdrawal of **NC 30/5/1/1/2/12040PR replaced by the current application and to notify the public about the EIA process and requesting Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) to register with, and submit their comments to Ndi Geological consulting services. I&APs were given the opportunity to register as interest and affected parties and raise comments within 30 days of the advertisement.**

Kindly take note that an application for prospecting right: Ref NC12040PR, that was lodged by Masesani Resources (Pty)Ltd was withdrawn by the applicant and has been replaced by the current application with DMR Reference Number: NC12175PR.

The application was accepted and as part of the application process, members of the community were invited for public participation through advertisement that were placed on the DFA and Volksblad newspaper, the meetings were held on the 18th September 2017 at Bongani Hall and Brypaal Hall, Douglas.

The reason for the withdrawal of the application was due to time-frame and because we were informed during the public meeting that there was already a prospecting right on the said properties. After an intensive investigation which took time, it's only until now that it has been confirmed that there is no existing right on the above-mentioned property.

It is therefore, for this reason that we would like to inform the public that we have relogged the application and will be proceeding with the application. Since we already had public meetings, we would therefore not want to waste any of the public time, and we will not be conducting any meetings for the same scoping report. We will have further meetings during the EIA phase. The consultant further on sent 55 bulk sms's to notify the registered Interest and affected parties about the status of the application.

Interested and affected parties that had previously registered do not need to register again, we have their details and will be communicating with them accordingly.

iii) Summary of issues raised by I&Aps

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

| Interested and Affected parties List the names of person consulted in this column, and mark with x where those who must be consulted were in fact consulted | Date comments received | Issues raised | EAPs response to issues as mandated by the applicant. | Section and paragraphs reference in this report where the issues and or response were incorporated |
|--|------------------------|---|---|--|
| Interested and affected parties | | | | |
| Organs of state | | | | |
| Elia Mpofu | 18 September 2017 | We are a group of farmers and we are renting land from the municipality. A few weeks back we just saw people coming in with machinery and starting to drill in the area and we have not been informed, what must we do or what can we do? | If those people have a right to prospect/mine, you have the right to ask them to see the records of the public participation. And even if you are renting, you should have been consulted because you also have operations at that land that might be affected by that prospecting /mining activity. Should they be unable to produce any documentation, you have every right to lodge a complaint against them to the DMR. The DMR will sent inspector out to come and investigate. It is within you right to stop that mining until the matter is resolved. Remember also that according to the law, a copy of mining works programme and a copy of the right must be onsite every day. If you feel that | No specific section or paragraph of the Scoping report. |

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | you are concerned you have the right to take two three people with you and ask to see those documents, should they be unable to produce the, you have every right to go to the DMR and report such. | |
| Bettie Vis | 18 September 2017 | What will happen to our animals during the prospecting, because there are people farming with Cows, Sheeps, Goats and Pigs. If we will be expected to move them to another camp, who is going to carry the costs? | Should it happen that you will need to move your animals during the prospecting, it will also need to be agreed to during the surface use. | No specific section or paragraph of the Scoping report. |
| Z N Nkomombini | 18 September 2017 | I just need to find out, in the beginning there was a committee that was elected for the CPA with regard to a land claim and my wife was the secretary. Later on, people started coming in and thing became mixed up and then we realised that my wife has been removed as a secretary. We even went to land claim to | This matter needs to be followed up with the land claim office, take all the documents and ask to speak to the regional manager or with someone with a high position. If you are still not satisfied, request that your case be escalated to a high authority. | No specific section or paragraph of the Scoping report. |

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--|---|---|
| | | report the matter but still nothing has been don | | |
| Joseph Sesing | 18 September 2017 | At this moment, there is a company busy with prospecting at St Claire and we don't know where did they get permission to prospect? | Do you have the reference number of that prospecting because the DMR cannot issue two rights for the same mineral at the same place, either it will decline this application because there is an existing application. Please if you do have that information with you, you can even state it on those forms that I gave you that there is an existing right on the land. | No specific section or paragraph of the Scoping report. |
| Joseph Sesing | 18 September 2017 | So what happens in cases where there are two applications? Who will the DMR grant the right to between an external/outside applicant and the land owner? | Unfortunately the SAMRAD system accepts applications and issue reference number according to the application it received first. You can be a land owner but you are not the owner of the minerals and also, you might just want to apply for the right after an outsider has shown interest on mining on your land | No specific section or paragraph of the Scoping report. |
| Joseph Sesing | 18 September 2017 | At the moment, there are two applications at the DMR, our application (St Claire trust) and the other application we just cannot remember the name of the applicant but we (St Claire Trust) are objecting the | Depending on what year you lodged your application. Previously at the DMR, they would capture all the applications, even if it was for the same land. Then from there, they will inform you that your application is the second application. Should it happen that the first applicant does not meet the requirements, the application will be | No specific section or paragraph of the Scoping report. |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | <p>application because we have also lodged an application but have not heard anything from the DMR.</p> | <p>rejected and the second applicant (which in this case will be me) will be processed.</p> <p>But since the 8th December 2014, DMR does not accept more than one application at the same time. For instance, if I have lodged my application with the DMR, and you come and lodge the same application while they are busy processing my application, your application will have to be rejected because there is already an existing application at the same land.</p> <p>Therefore, if you are saying you lodged the application last year, you should have heard from the DMR or maybe you just have not received the letter yet. I'm advising you to follow up with them because they might have issued the letter, it just have not reached the relevant person or they needed you to submit additional information and you failed to respond because you never received the letter. So, on their part, they will close the file and regard the matter as finalised.</p> <p>But also, we will need to ascertain on what portions the you are applying for because you can find out that applicant applied for certain</p> | |
|--|--|---|--|--|

| | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | <p>portions on the farm not necessarily the portions that you applied for. Even though the names of the farm on the applications are the same, you need to know on what portions is your application.</p> <p>As I have already indicated when I introduced myself. I am just an intermediate person, I only get paid by Masesani for the work I'm doing. Whatever you talk to me in confidence, I cannot use it later on for the benefit of my client. So, should you decide to ask for my advice, you can trust me with your information. I can follow up with the DMR because I know the procedure and I will give feedback.</p> | |
| M E Kobedi | 18 September 2017 | Can the DMR issue a right without the consultation with the land owner? | As mentioned earlier on, Since the 8 December 2014, things have changed and we are guided by NEMA which requires that thorough consultation with Interested and affected parties should be conducted. You have every right to object to an applicant coming to your land with a right and you have got no idea who I am and I have not even consulted with you, you can appeal to the DMR. You will notice, should I continue with this project, you will see that I am going to come back | No specific section or paragraph of the Scoping report. |

| | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | to you when I conduct the EIA, which will be the second phase. I will again call you back for a meeting like this. Phase 3, if they are going to grant Masesani with an Environmental Authorisation, you will read/ hear on that EA that you have 21 days to respond, in case what I wrote on the EA is not the same information as discussed or presented to you then you can object or appeal to the Minister against the granting of the EA. | |
| M E Kobedi | 18 September 2017 | Even the water that they are using, they are pumping it from the river, don't they need a licence for that? | There is no way a company can do prospecting and they are not using water, especially in Douglas because the most common mineral here is alluvial diamond, so for you to can prospect alluvial, you will need water. What you need to do as concerned community members is to report such activities because for any operation to happen, even if they can say they use a small amount of water, that company needs to have a water licence issued. | No specific section or paragraph of the Scoping report. |
| Julia Josi | 18 September 2017 | The reason why we are asking these questions is because we have never been told that | | No specific section or paragraph of the Scoping report. |

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---|---|--|
| | | <p>there are such procedures. Here in Douglas people just come and mine, telling us that we are sitting on great opportunities and then they leave with developing the communities. But because we are a small poor community, people just come and do as they please. We are thankful for the information session because you have now empowered us, and we will know what our rights are as a community member.</p> | | |
| Arthur Jack | 18 September 2017 | <p>Why are we here as members of the community, we saw the meeting invitations and came even though we are not sure why?</p> | <p>The reason why the community has been invited to this public participation meeting is because an application has been lodged with the Department of Minerals and Resources to prospect diamond on the farms that have already been mentioned. So according to the regulation, we are required to inform communities and land owners about the application, the process that will be followed and also to get their concerns,</p> | <p>No specific section or paragraph of the Scoping report.</p> |

| | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | <p>objections or recommendations on the prospecting.</p> <p>We can also regard this as an information sharing session, because from this meeting, you will be equipped with knowledge on what the law states an applicant needs to do before they can even prospect or mine in your area. What are the requirement and what are your rights as a land owner or community member.</p> | |
| Julia Josi | 18 September 2017 | What can we do as a community/trust members when we see people prospecting or mining while we have not been consulted? | <p>Firstly, I would like to know how that company gained access into your farms if you were not consulted. As a land owner, the first thing you need to request from whoever comes to mine in your land even though they paid money to the DMR, you need to have a surface use agreement where you put down all your conditions. But because the damage is already done, they came on site and they mined and left the land without rehabilitating it. It is your responsibility as the farm owner to go to the DMR an inform them that you want the wholes to be closed on our farms because they are the ones who are sitting with the guarantee.</p> <p>The other way that the DMR will normally do is that if the previous applicant left without rehabilitating the land and there is still potential on the land, the new applicant will be given the right to mine and he or she will take liability from the previous owner.</p> | No specific section or paragraph of the Scoping report. |
| Elia Mpofu | 18 September 2017 | – If the rules around prospecting and mining, are the same for everyone. And the DMR is aware of the activities. Why is the DMR not following up on these companies in order to ensure that they rehabilitate the land before they can leave? | <p>– If the rules around prospecting and mining, are the same for everyone. And the DMR is aware of the activities. Why is the DMR not following up on these companies in order to ensure that they rehabilitate the land before they can leave?</p> | No specific section or paragraph of the Scoping report. |

iv) The Environmental attributes associated with the sites

(1) Baseline Environment

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

TOPOGRAPHY & DRAINAGE

The proposed site span across St Clair 148 of land with ridges or hills further towards south. The northern section of the area is characterized by a lower lying flat area. St Clair 148 is mostly underlain by andesite, in places amagloidal and/ or porphyritic, quartzite and conglomerate lens towards the bottom of the Archaean lavas of the Allanridge Formation (Ra, Ventersdorp Supergroup). The northwest part of the farm is covered by some Permocarboniferous Dwyka Group (C-Pd) and Quaternary age calcretes (T-Qc).

The Dwyka Group in the Douglas area north of the Vaal River is, at least locally, overlain by highly fossiliferous mudrocks of the Prince Albert Formation (Ecca Group), but unfortunately this rock unit is not mapped separately in Fig. 1 (probably for reasons of scale). The Karoo Supergroup sediments (i.e. Dwyka and Ecca Groups) in the Douglas area unconformably overlie much older (> 2.65 Ga) Precambrian basement rocks.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Employment status refers to whether a person is employed, unemployed or not economically active. The two categories of employment and unemployment together constitute the economically active category. The category of not economically active constitutes all those who are currently not regarded as part of the labour force e.g. scholars, housewives, pensioners, disabled, those not wishing to work, etc.

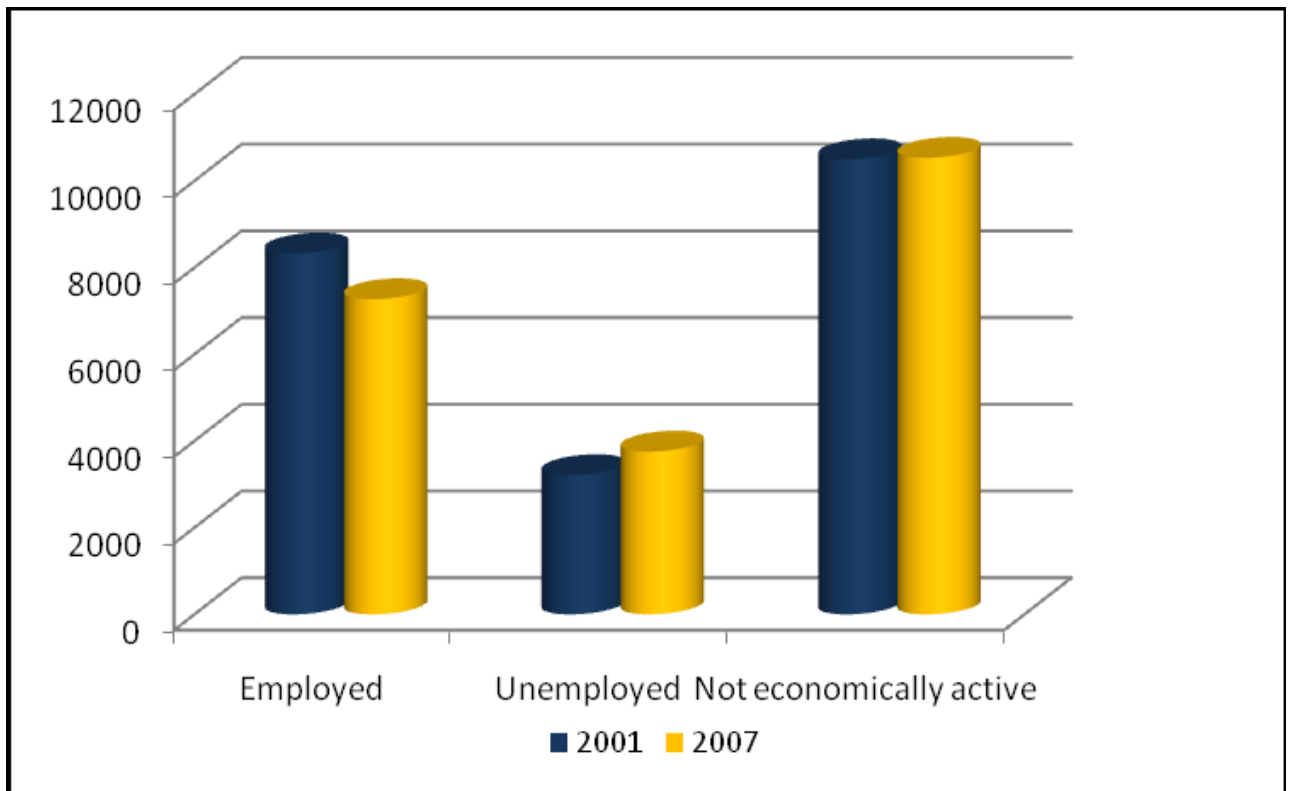


Figure 3: Summary of Employment levels (Stats SA Community survey 2007)

It can be seen from the above graph that the unemployment rate has increased, the employment rate has decreased and the group classified as “not economically active” has increased marginally.

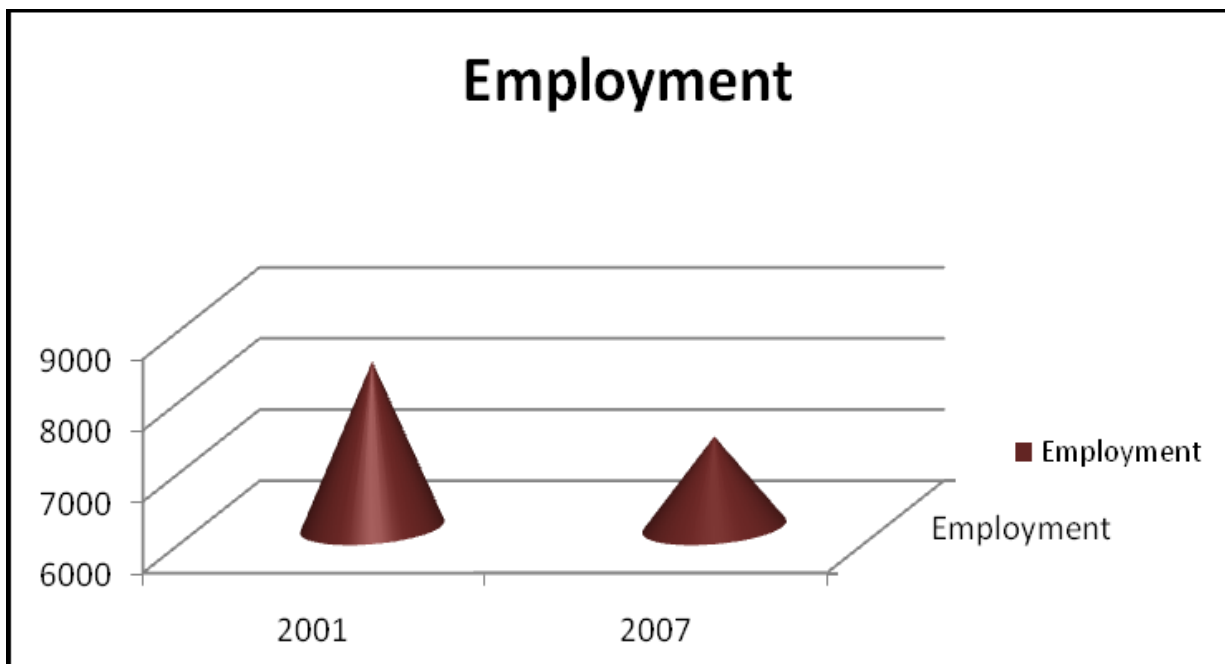


Figure 4: Employment status (Stats SA Community survey 2007)

Figure 5 below, shows the occupation of the employed population by economic sector for the Municipality. Assessment of the table revealed that agriculture/farming and community, social and personal services both play an important role in providing employment to the working population.

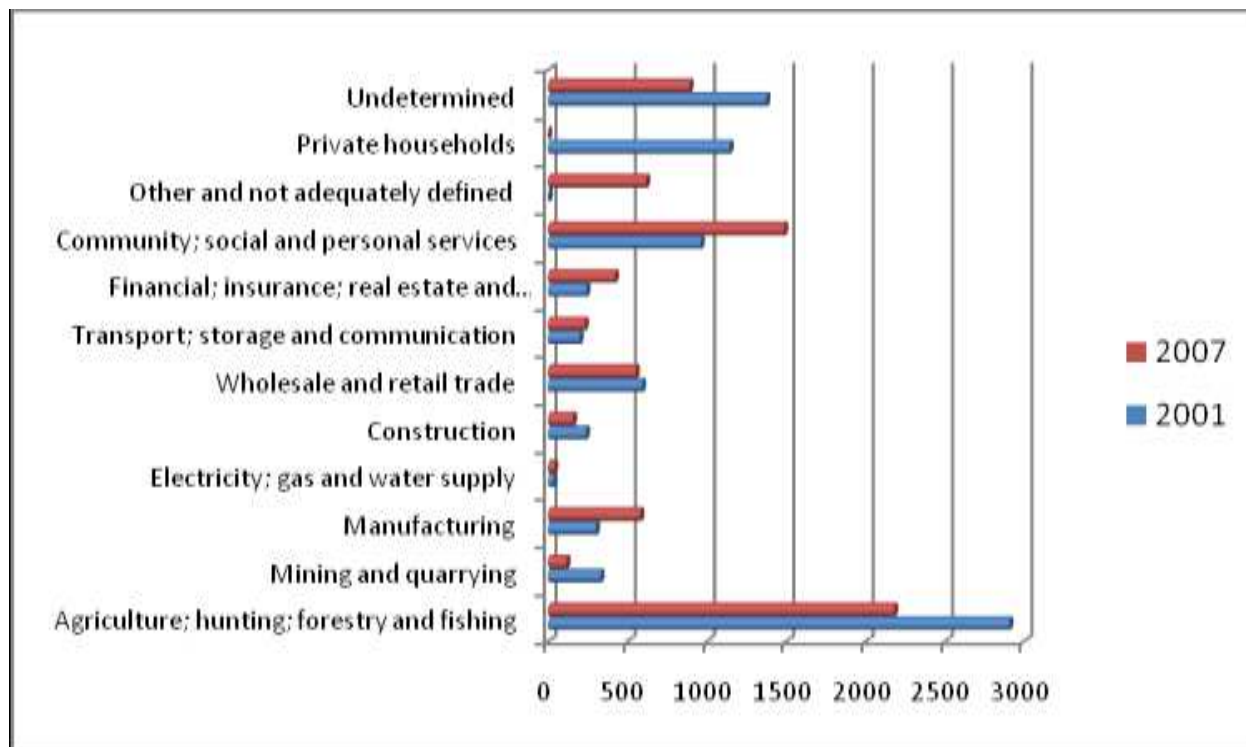


Figure 5:Employment sector (Stats SA Community survey 2007)

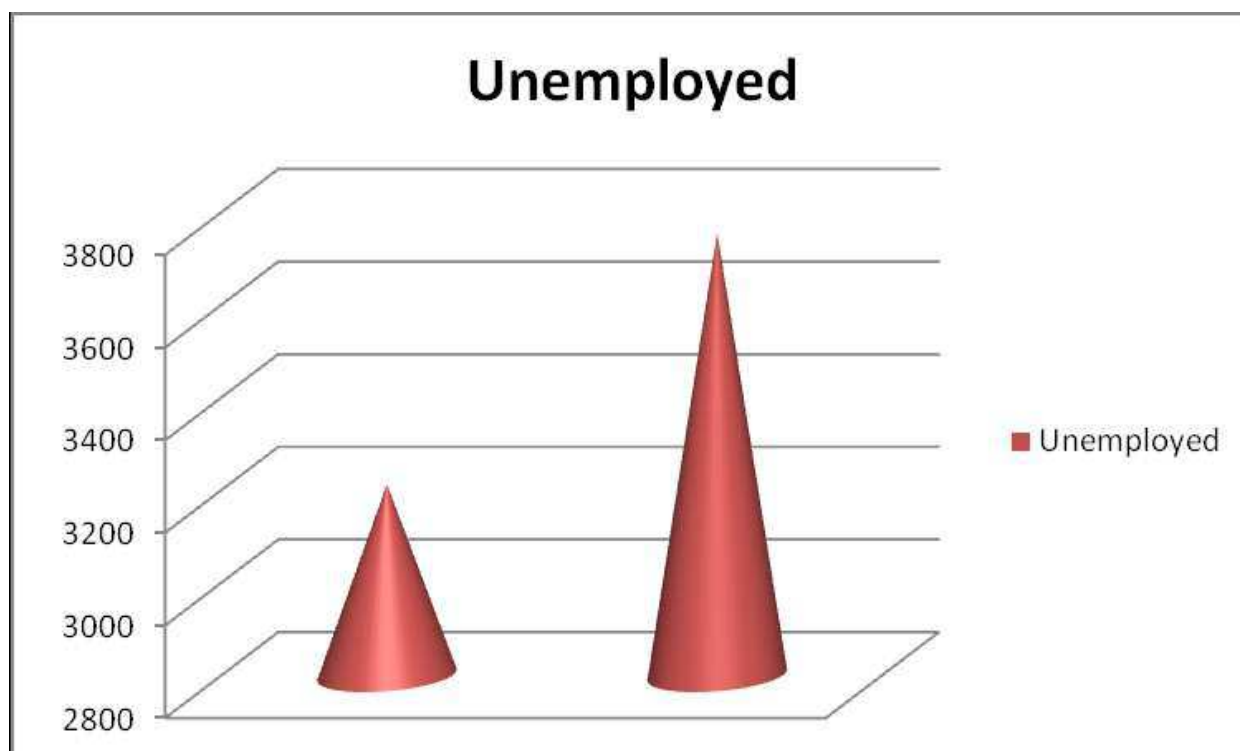


Figure 6;Unemployment rate (Stats SA Community survey 2007)

DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Siyancuma Municipality is a municipality in the Northern Cape Province incorporating three urban settlements (Douglas, Griekwastad and Campbell) two restitution areas (Schmidtsdrift and Bucklands), rural areas (Plooyburg, Salt Lake, Witput, Belmont, Graspan, Heuningskloof, Volop), commercial farming areas, small farming areas, the Ghaap Mountain and small private game parks.

The Municipality is characterised by incorporating the confluence of South Africa's largest rivers, the Orange and Vaal Rivers, with rich mineral deposits (diamonds, tiger's eye, zinc, lead and copper). The municipality has relatively high levels of basic services, partially integrated society, medical facilities in Douglas and Griekwastad, one of the biggest prisons in the province and is the neighbour to Kimberley, the provincial and legal capital of the province. It still has major inequalities to overcome and in common with the rest of the country, a skew and sluggish economy to transform and speed up.

Douglas

This town is situated 100km west of Kimberley on the R375 road that connects Prieska (Siyathemba Municipality) and Kimberley. It has three main residential areas and they are Bongani, Breipaal and the Douglas CBD. The town is also known because of the confluence of the Vaal and Orange rivers. It has summer rainfalls with an annual rainfall average of 315mm per annum. The area's temperatures vary between 1,7 degrees Celsius in winter and 34,8 degrees in summer. Douglas is the economic hub of the municipality. It is divided along racial lines by industrial areas and the Vaal River.

Since 1996 the local municipality has spent most of its budget to provide basic infrastructure in the poor areas to catch up with service backlogs, with excellent and visible results. However the influx of unskilled people from farms has and is still continuing. The agriculture sector, community, social and personal service sector is the strongest economic sector and biggest job provider in this town. Key service sector employers include agricultural entities, provincial and local government, education and health facilities, the local prison, services to the agricultural sector and financial services.

Population age by group

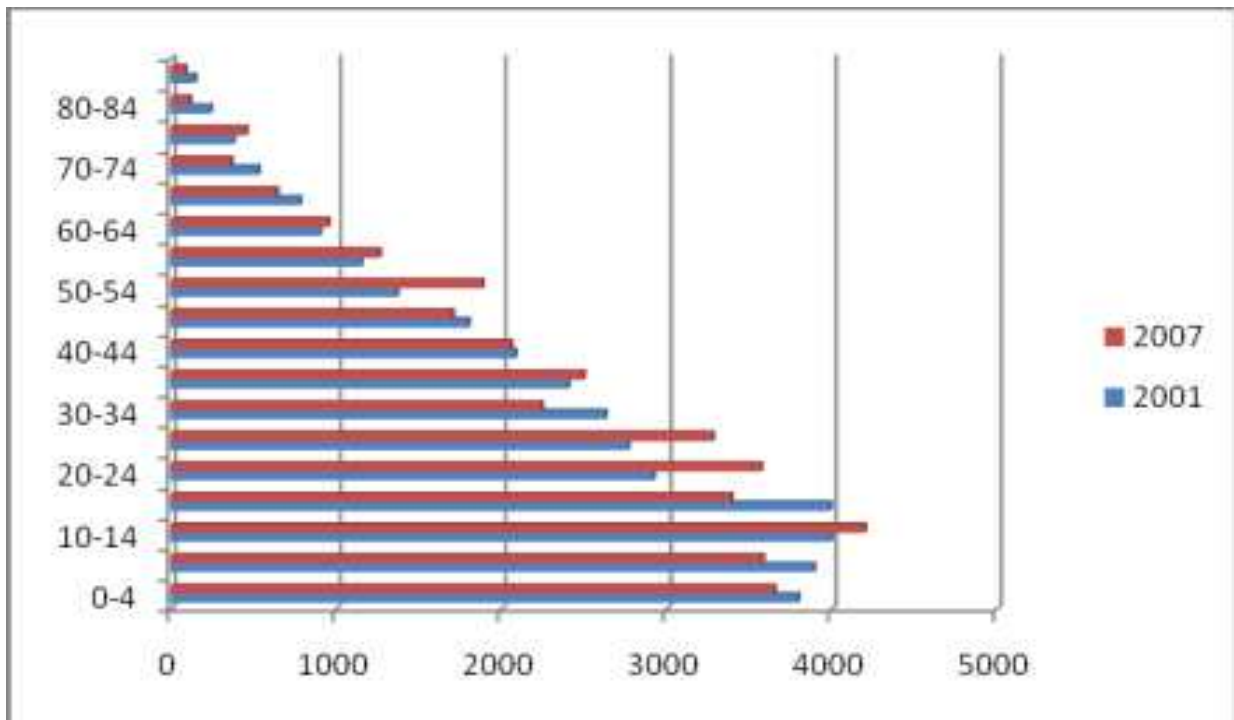


Figure 7; Graph showing population age by group (Stats SA Community survey 2007)

Gender

With the latest statistics available we can see that the number of males has decreased by 3.18% while the female population has increased by 4.06%.

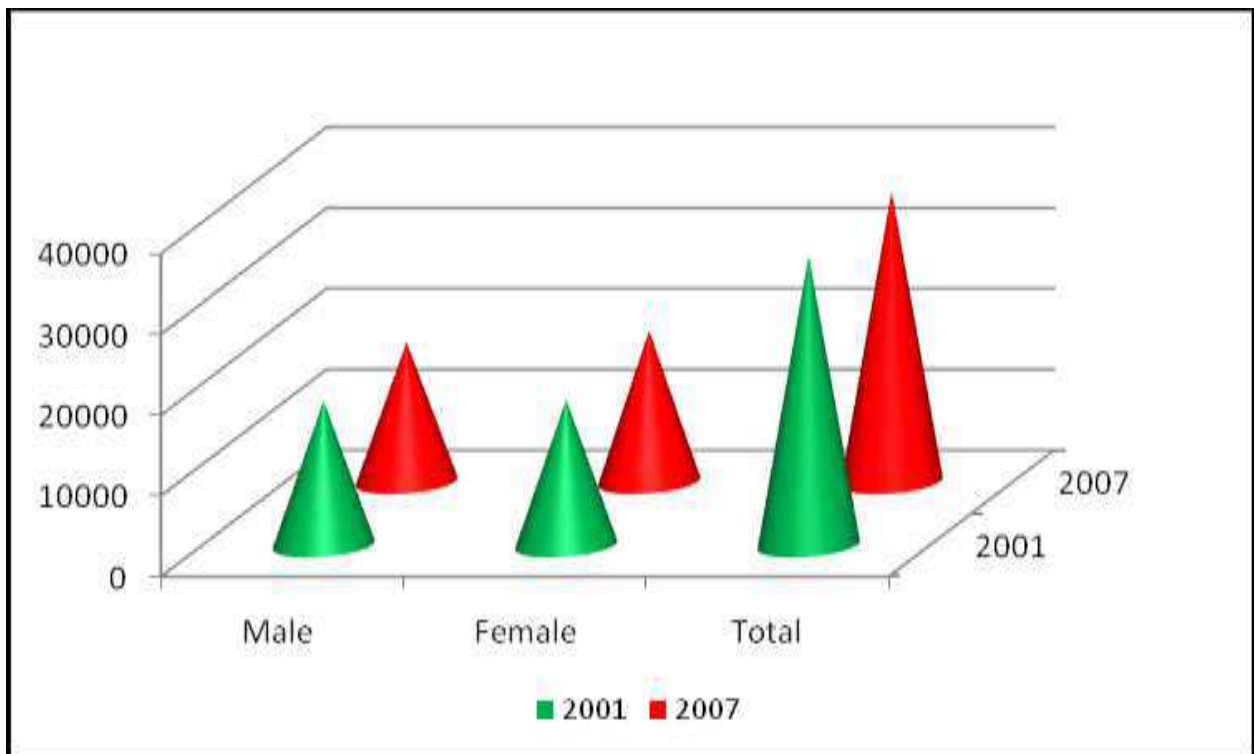


Figure 8: Gender graph (Stats SA Community survey 2007)

BIODIVERSITY

Ecological specialist will be appointed and the report will be attached on the EIA report.

Soil and Vegetation

soil type refers to red and yellow well drained sandy soils with high base status soils that are more than 300 mm deep with no dunes.

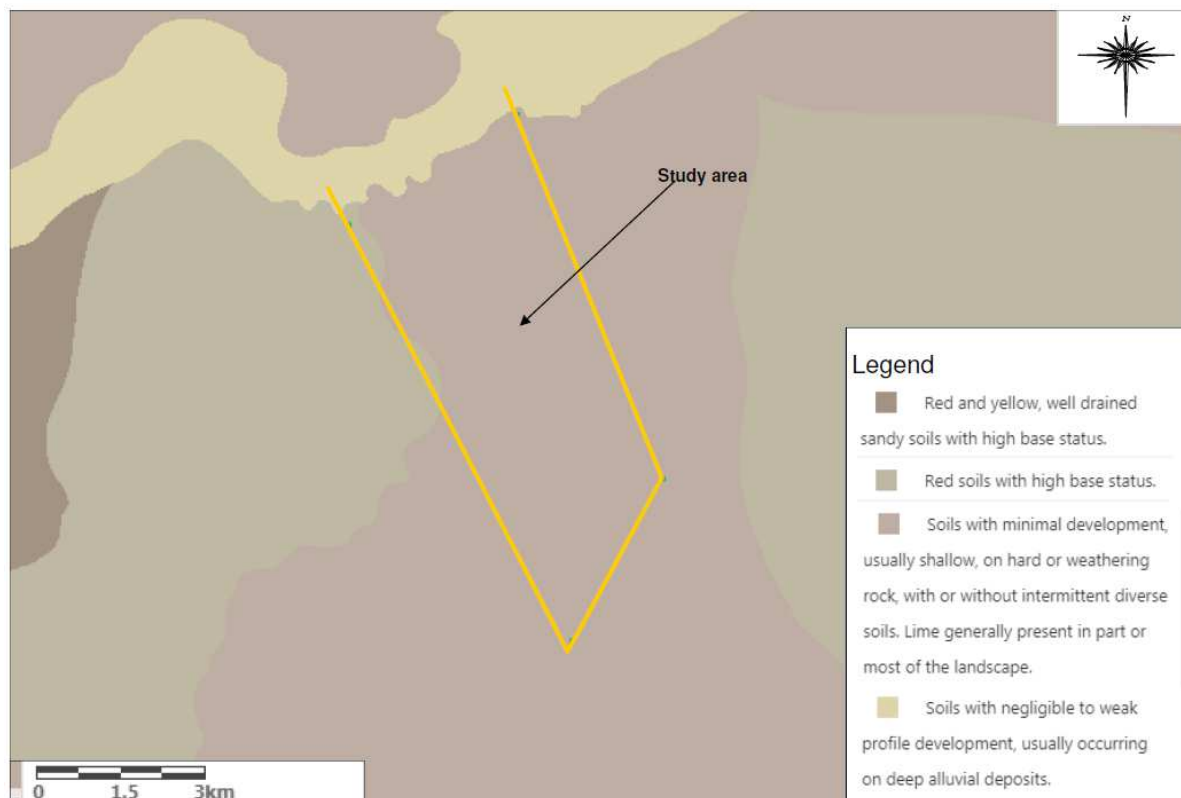


Figure 9: Sandy soils with high base status

According to Mucina & Rutherford (2006), the site is located within the Eastern Kalahari Bushveld Bioregion which fall within the Vaalbos Rocky Shrubland (SVk 5) and Kimberley Thornveld (SVk 4). Kimberley Thornveld vegetation type (SVk 4) is characterised by slightly irregular plains with a well-developed woody component of tree and shrub layer. Only the south eastern edges part of farm fall within the Kimberley Thornveld (SVk 4). Both of these vegetation types are merely classified as least threatened and are viewed as a transitional zone from the top flat terrestrial shrubland towards the river riparian zone because of their broad distributions and them being mostly excluded from being utilised for intensive agricultural cultivation activities (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006).

This rocky slope is associated with the Vaalbos Rocky Shrubland vegetation type (SVk 5) which is expected to be present in areas around the river riparian zone as per Mucina & Rutherford (2006). The woody component of the rocky slope area is significantly more prominent than that of the top flat shrubland and is mainly dominated by *Acacia mellifera* and *A. tortilis* shrubs. Individuals of *Searsia lancea*, *Ehretia rigida* and the nationally protected tree species *Boscia albitrunca* are also sporadically present. The grass layer is sparse and dominated by *Aristida diffusa* while *Ruschia spinosa* (provincially protected) dominates the forb layer.

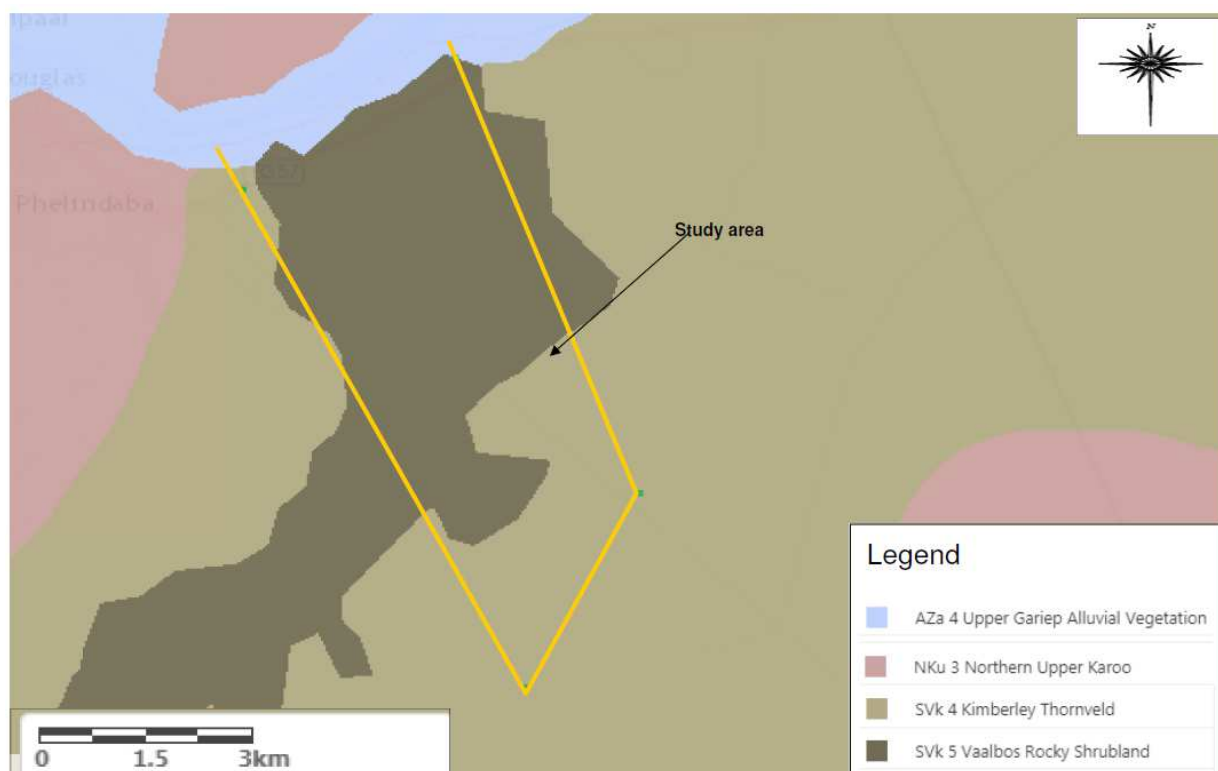


Figure 10: Vegetation map

Geology

The farm St Clair 148 is located about 7 km southeast of Douglas town. The geology of the farm area around Douglas is shown in Figure 3 geology map 2922 Prieska (Council for Geoscience, Pretoria). The geology of St Clair 148 is mostly underlain by andesite, in places amagloidal and/ or porphyritic, quartzite and conglomerate lens towards the bottom of the Archaean lavas of the Allanridge Formation (Ra, Ventersdorp Supergroup). The northwest part of the farm is covered by some Permocarboneous Dwyka Group (C-Pd) and Quaternary age calcretes (T-Qc).

The Dwyka Group in the Douglas area north of the Vaal River is, at least locally, overlain by highly fossiliferous mudrocks of the Prince Albert Formation (Ecca

Group), but unfortunately this rock unit is not mapped separately in Fig. 1 (probably for reasons of scale).

The Karoo Supergroup sediments (i.e. Dwyka and Ecca Groups) in the Douglas area unconformably overlie much older (> 2.65 Ga) Precambrian basement rocks, viz: • Archaean lavas of the Allanridge Formation (Ra, Ventersdorp Supergroup) that are not fossiliferous (Van der Westhuizen & De Bruijn 2006), and • Late Archaean siliciclastic sediments of the Vryburg Formation (Vv), underlying the base of the Ghaap Group, which may contain minor stromatolitic carbonates (Eriksson et al., 2006).

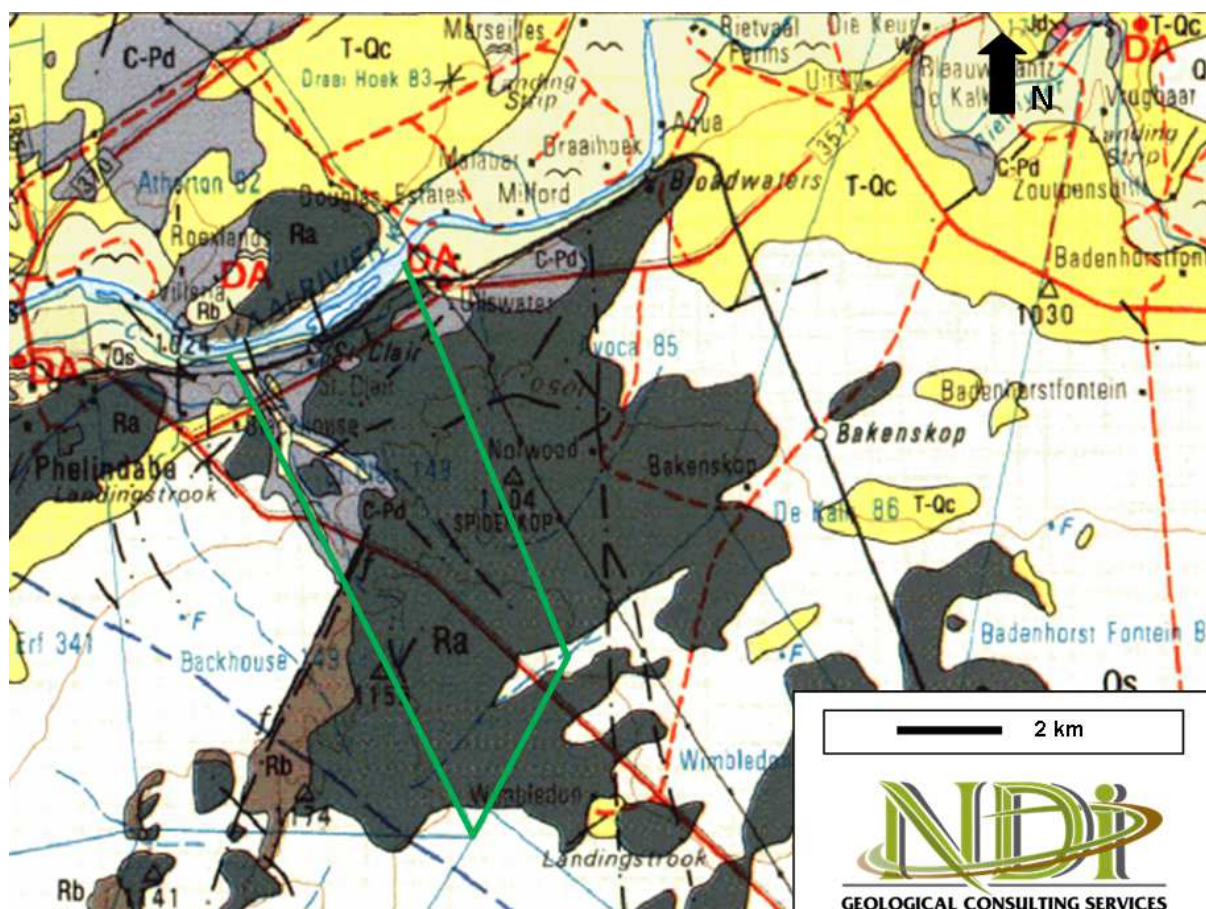


Figure 9: Regional Geological map of the area- Geological map of Prieska (Council for Geoscience, Pretoria) showing the location and geology of St Clair 148 marked by green boundaries. the farm is covered by the Archaean lavas of the Allanridge Formation (Ra, Ventersdorp Supergroup), Permocarboneous Dwyka Group (C-Pd) and Quaternary age calcretes (T-Qc).

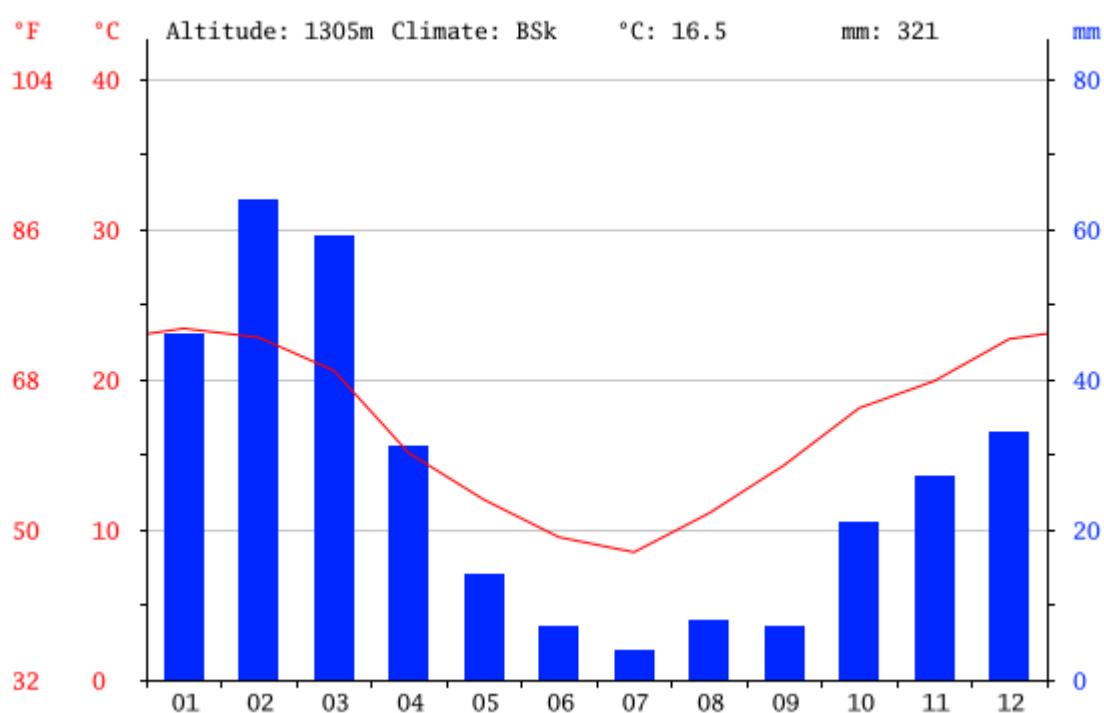
Fauna

The proposed area is characterised by livestock Cattle, sheep's, goats, snakes. The study area is mostly dominated by this type of Farming. Farmers are renting land from the Municipality.

CLIMATE

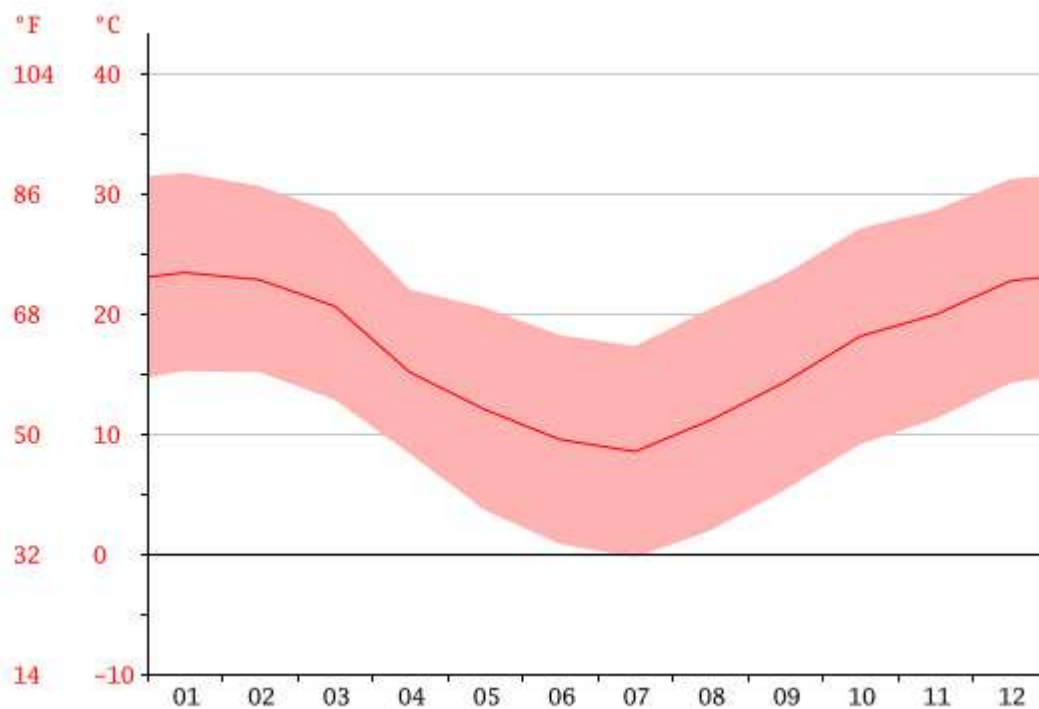
The climate is considered to be a local steppe climate. There is little rainfall throughout the year. This location is classified as BSk by Köppen and Geiger. In a year, the average rainfall is 321 mm. The area lies within a summer/autumn rainfall area, with predominantly dry winters. The mean annual precipitation (MAP) is 371 mm. The region receives the lowest rainfall in June and July, and the highest in February and March. The average maximum temperatures for the region ranges from 16.7°C in June to 32°C in January, and the average minimum temperatures range from 0°C in June to 18°C in January. The temperature averages 16.5 °C.

CLIMATE TABLE



Graph 1: climate graph-Data sourced from Climate-Model by Climate-Data.org

Temperature graph



Graph 2: temperature graph- Data sourced from Climate-Model by Climate-Data.org

Climate table

| month | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| mm | 46 | 64 | 59 | 31 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 21 | 27 | 33 |
| °C | 23.4 | 22.8 | 20.6 | 15.1 | 12.0 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 14.3 | 18.1 | 19.9 | 22.7 |
| °C (min) | 15.2 | 15.1 | 12.8 | 8.3 | 3.6 | 0.8 | -0.3 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 9.1 | 11.2 | 14.2 |
| °C (max) | 31.7 | 30.6 | 28.4 | 22.0 | 20.5 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 20.4 | 23.3 | 27.1 | 28.6 | 31.2 |
| °F | 74.1 | 73.0 | 69.1 | 59.2 | 53.6 | 49.1 | 47.3 | 52.0 | 57.7 | 64.6 | 67.8 | 72.9 |
| °F (min) | 59.4 | 59.2 | 55.0 | 46.9 | 38.5 | 33.4 | 31.5 | 35.4 | 41.5 | 48.4 | 52.2 | 57.6 |
| °F (max) | 89.1 | 87.1 | 83.1 | 71.6 | 68.9 | 64.8 | 63.1 | 68.7 | 73.9 | 80.8 | 83.5 | 88.2 |

Graph 3: climate table- Data sourced from Climate-Model by Climate-Data.org

There is a difference of 60 mm of precipitation between the driest and wettest months. The variation in temperatures throughout the year is 14.9 °C.

Water resources

The prospecting area falls within the D73A quaternary catchment. The watercourse within the area are ephemeral only after heavy rains. The flood plains along these watercourses consist mainly of grass and trees.

Regional description

(b) Description of the current land use

The current land use is Farming of domesticated animals such as Cows, Sheeps, Goat and Pigs.

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

The topography of the proposed area is undulating, with the lower area dominated by deep sands underlain. The current Google map shows that there are servitude lines that traverse the farm. it was difficult to identify all areas that may be excluded from the application. We have however included a 100 m buffer around the servitude lines and the national road which will be no go zones for prospecting activities. This information will be reflected in the EIA/EMP and the contractors will be required to ensure that these areas do not form part of the prospecting activities.

Endemic plant species, fragile soil profile, topsoil, river and streams are some of the predominant specific environmental feature on the site which may require protection. An assessment of the likely impact, cumulative impacts and the possible mitigation procedures will be discussed further in the specialists report.

(d) Environmental and current land use map

(How all environmental, and current land use features)

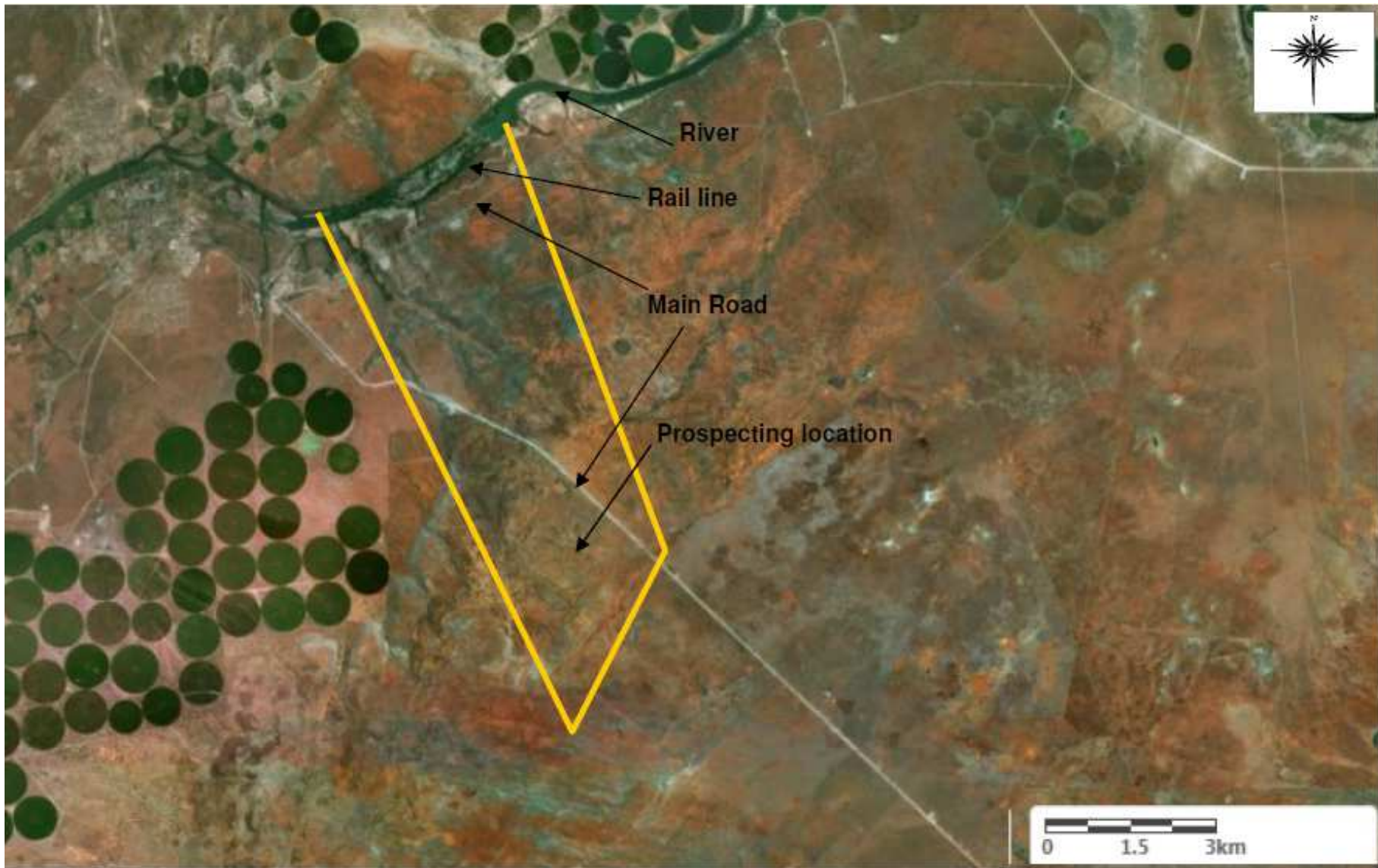


Figure 11: Environmental, and current land use features.

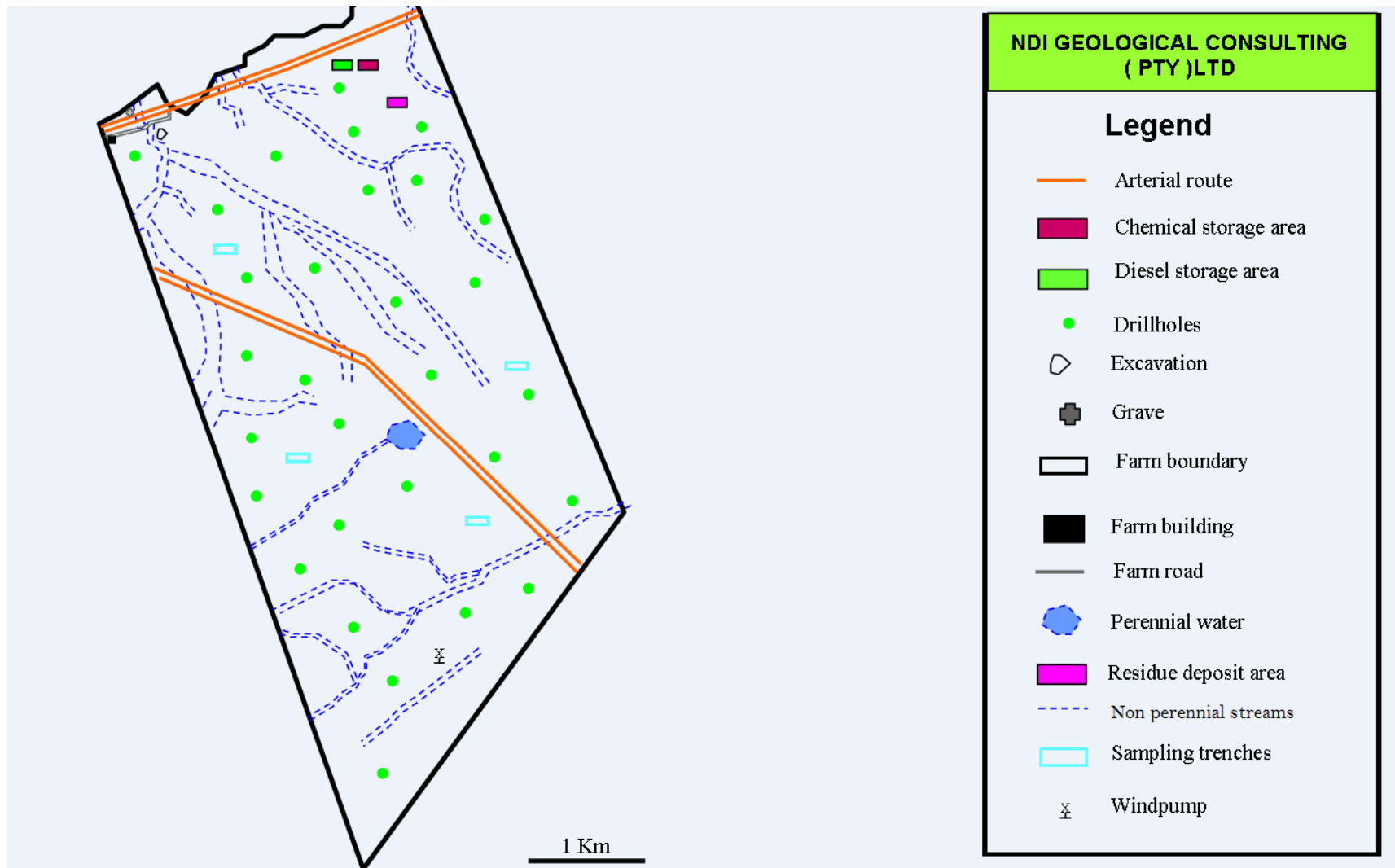


Figure 12: Environmental, and current land use features.

v) 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 consultation with the affected parties together with the significance, probability and duration of the impacts).

During the Scoping phase the following environmental impacts have been considered, some of which will require further investigation during the Environmental Impact report Phase and others not:

- Topography disturbances;
- Air pollution;
- Soil disturbance, land use and land capability;
- Biodiversity loss;
- Hydrology and geohydrology disturbance;
- Noise;
- Loss of authentic value;
- Socio-economic impacts;
- Vegetation loss;
- Land use conflict;
- Geological feature loss;
- Soil pollution;
- Generation of Alien plants;
- Fauna migration;
- Surface water contamination;
- Ground water contamination.

During the Scoping phase mitigation measures have been considered however not included in this report. The mitigation measures were discussed with both the applicant and relevant specialists to ensure practicality and effectiveness. The overall feasibility of a mitigation measure will depend on the overall significance of the impact which is determined by the EIR phase. The proposed mitigation measures and recommendations will be included in detail on the Environmental Impact Assessment report.

vi) 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 need revision)

Criteria of assigning significance to potential impacts

The assessment of the impacts has been conducted according to a synthesis of criteria required by the integrated environmental management procedure.

Nature of impact

This is an appraisal of the type of effect the activity would have on the affected environmental component. Its description should include what is being affected, and how. The impact may be positive or negative.

Extent

The physical and spatial size of the impact. This is classified as follows:

Local

The impacted area extends only as far as the activity, e.g. a footprint.

Site

The impact could affect the whole, or a measurable portion of the property.

Regional

The impact could affect the area including the neighbouring farms, transport routes and the adjoining towns.

Cumulative

The impact could have a cumulative effect with the surrounding land uses.

Duration

The lifetime of the impact which is measured in the context of the lifetime of the proposed phase (i.e. construction or operation)?

Short term

The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a short time period.

Medium term

The impact will last up to the end of the prospecting period, where after it will be entirely negated.

Long term

The impact will continue or last for the entire operational life of the mine, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter.

Permanent

Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient.

Intensity

This describes how destructive, or benign, the impact is. Does it destroy the impacted environment, alter its functioning, or slightly alter it. These are rated as:

Low

This alters the affected environment in such a way that the natural processes or functions are not affected.

Medium

The affected environment is altered, but function and process continue, although in a modified way.

High

Function or process of the affected environment is disturbed to the extent where it temporarily or permanently ceases. This will be a relative evaluation within the context of all the activities and the other impacts within the framework of the project.

Probability

This describes the likelihood of the impacts actually occurring. The impact may occur for any length of time during the life cycle of the activity, and not at any given time. The classes are rated as follows:

Improbable

The possibility of the impact occurring is very low, due either to the circumstances, design or experience.

Probable

There is a possibility that the impact will occur to the extent that provisions must be made therefore.

Highly probable

It is most likely that the impacts will occur at some or other stage of the development.

Definite

The impact will take place regardless of any preventative plans, and mitigation measures or contingency plans will have to be implemented to contain the impact.

Determination of 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 classes are rated as follows:

No significance

The impact is not likely to be substantial and does not require any mitigatory action.

Low

The impact is of little importance, but may require limited mitigation.

Medium

The impact is of importance and therefore considered to have a negative impact. Mitigation is required to reduce the negative impacts to acceptable levels.

High

The impact is of great importance. Failure to mitigate, with the objective to reduce the impact to acceptable levels, could render the entire development option or entire project proposal unacceptable. Mitigation is therefore essential.

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

(Provide a discussion in terms of advantage and disadvantage of the initial site layout compared to alter layout compared to alter layout options to accommodate concerns raised by affected parties)

No other site alternatives have been considered when preparing this Scoping report. The negative and positive impacts on the layout plan were discussed with all registered interested and affected parties during public participation meeting on the **18th of September 2017 at Bongani Community hall in Douglas**. During the public participation meeting no negative comments were received from both parties regarding the layout plan. The proposed discussion included the negative and positive impacts of the proposed layout plan on the following aspects:

- Topography;
- Geology;

- Biodiversity;
- Surface;
- Hydrology;
- Current land use;
- Surface use agreement;
- Land capabilities;
- Heritage;
- Noise;
- Visual;
- Socio economic.

viii) The possible mitigation measures that could be applied and the level of risk

(With regard to the issues and concerns raised by affected parties provide a list of the issues raised and an assessment/discussion of the mitigation 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)

Minutes and responses from the Environmental Assessment Practitioner for the public participation meeting that was held with the community, Farmers and other interested and affected parties were attached as appendix.

ix) The outcome of the site selection Matrix. Final layout plan

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

No other layout plan was proposed by the interested and affected parties from the public participation meeting held on the 12th of May 2017 at the main gate of the application area. Comments from the interested and affected parties are attached as appendix.

x) Motivation where no alternative sites were considered

For prospecting purpose, there were no alternative sites that were considered by the applicant during the application of the Prospecting right, however they are alternatives that were considered for the parking of machines during off hours. Reasons why site alternatives were not considered during the application of the prospecting right were that, identified 2684.4578 ha on the Remainder of the Farm ST Clair No: 148 applied for in terms of Mineral and Petroleum Resource Act (MPRDA) is unfortunately the only targeted area for prospecting activities and the department of mineral resources

(DMR) has only issued a prospecting right to the area applied for. It is in this areas were potential of Diamond Alluvial and Kimberlite resources have been identified. Therefore, no alternative sites that will offer a better practical and economic option than the one identified and applied for. Currently there is no alternative to the layout plan, however, if it is identified during the assessment on the EIA process that some of the boreholes and trenches on the proposed layout plan are within 100m from the water course, wetland or pan and or any other sensitive area that might be affected by the prospecting activities, there will be changes on the proposed layout plan and interested and affected parties will be immediately consulted.

xi) Statement motivating the preferred site

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

There were no alternative sites which were considered during the application of the Prospecting Right. The proposed final site has shown the potential of Diamond Alluvial and Kimberlite. Environmental impacts associated with the prospecting of the Diamond Alluvial and Kimberlite will be assessed on the Environmental impact assessment report.

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

Prospecting site alternatives

There were no alternative sites which were considered during the application of the Prospecting right.

Prospecting method alternatives

Drilling of exploration boreholes and trenching using excavator and Front End Loaders will be used during the prospecting period. If other better prospecting methods than the preferred ones are identified, such methods will be assessed and or considered.

Site layout plan alternative

There is no alternative to the layout plan that was proposed by the applicant, however, if it is identified during the assessment on the EIR process that some of the boreholes and trenches on the proposed layout plan are within 100m from the wetland, pan or any sensitive area there might be changes on the proposed layout plan of the boreholes and trenches.

No-go Alternatives

The no-go alternative will mean the current land use such as River and important protected trees will not be disturbed, that is, there will not be disturbance of the flora and fauna. A 100 m buffer around the servitude lines and the national or provincial road which will be no go zones for prospecting activities.

No-go alternative will result on sterilisation of minerals and bring beneficiations to the receiving environment. However the no-go alternative is not considered since it will lead to negative socio-economic impacts.

ii Description of the aspects to be assessed as part of the environmental

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

Ndi Geological consulting services confirms that the aspects affected by each individual prospecting activities will be thoroughly assessed during Environmental Impact Assessment. The prospecting activities will include but not limited to the following:

30 exploration drill boreholes, 4 Sampling trenches, Vegetation clearance of less than 20 ha when necessary, Residue deposit area, Storage area of hazardous substances (Diesel storage tanks, chemical storage containers), Storage of general waste (e.g Domestic Waste Facility), Fencing, Access Roads, Topsoil Stock piles, Rehabilitation of Overburden dumps, Backfilling of excavations, Capping of Exploration boreholes, Stockpiling of gravel to be processed, Water storage, Hauling of gravel from pit to the processing plant, and Ablution facility.

i) Description of aspects to be assessed by specialists

The following aspects of the biophysical environment will be considered:

Surface water:

- Conduct a desktop study for the proposed site to identify surface water bodies including rivers and wetlands within the study area by examining existing national and provincial wetland databases;
- Identify all surface water bodies within the study area;

- Identify sensitive riparian areas where they occur;
- Where wetlands occur on or near site alternatives identified on site only, delineation is to be performed (according to the DWAF proposed methodology for the delineation of wetlands) and classification of the wetlands into wetland hydro geomorphic types using the hydrogeomorphic method must be undertaken;
- Identify very sensitive surface water areas, undertaking an analysis of whether surface waterbodies would contain endangered species, or would have high ecological or hydrological functionality;
- Identify potential impacts associated with the proposed development on nearby surface water resources.
- Undertake a site visit to 'ground-truth' the findings of the desktop assessment and delineate surface water resources where relevant; and
- Compile a comprehensive surface water specialist report and stipulating the mitigation measures.

Geohydrology:

- Conduct a desktop study of the geology and geohydrology of the study area with specific reference to the water production potential of the aquifers related to the catchment;
- A site visit to the proposed site and adjacent farms which could be impacted by the activities in order to observe the geology, specific features and rivers in the catchment. Identify features which have particular significance;
- Describe potential impact of prospecting activities on the receiving environment particularly as related to water production of the property and the catchment and also any pollution to the water in other properties;

- Include comment as to whether compaction related to prospecting activities and access routes could impact subsurface drainage significantly;
- List and rate any potential impact to indicate significance; and
- Indicate any mitigation measures and recommendations that would alleviate potential impact of the proposed prospecting activities on geohydrology of the study area and the catchment.

Air quality:

- Identification of sensitive receptors that could be impacted upon by activities relating to prospecting activities;
- Dispersion simulation of various emission scenarios utilizing diesel as well as natural gas as fuel;

Assessment of the impacts based on comparisons of the results against relevant standards and guidelines;

- Assessment of the cumulative impacts; and
- Recommendations regarding air pollution mitigation procedures and measures, if proven to be necessary.

Heritage:

Biodiversity:

- A list of the specific legislation and permit requirements that are relevant to these projects;
- A description of the vegetation occurring in, or in the area surrounding the study areas
- An assessment of the conservation importance of the vegetation in local and regional terms;

- Species checklists of flora occurring on these sites, indicating protected and endemic species as well as declared weeds and invaders;
- Lists of coordinates for all trees taller than 1,8 m found in the study areas (degrees, minutes, seconds);
- Lists of coordinates for all specimens of endangered and/or protected species found in the study areas;
- Maps indicating all listed coordinates;
- Description of the mammalifauna, herpetofauna and avifauna occurring or expected to occur in, or in the area surrounding the study areas;
- Checklists of species known or expected to occur within the study area, indicating protected, rare and endemic species as well as alien species, together with the probability of each species being found in the vicinity of the development sites, environmental sensitivity maps, indicating areas and habitats significant to the conservation of species within or in the area surrounding the development sites;
- All possible direct, indirect and cumulative ecological impacts that could result from the proposed projects indicating whether these impacts are related to the design, construction or operational phases of the proposed prospecting project, and recommending measures aimed at avoiding and/or mitigating each potential impact;
- A table, identifying all possible direct, indirect and cumulative ecological impacts that could result from the proposed project, indicating whether these impacts are related to the proposed prospecting activities;
- To determine whether there are likely to be any important archaeological remains that may be impacted by the proposed prospecting activities;
- To indicate any constraints that would need to be taken into account in considering the prospecting activities;
- To identify potentially sensitive archaeological areas, and
- To recommend any further mitigation or management action

ii) Proposed method of assessing the environmental aspects including the proposed method of assessing alternatives

The main methods that will be used to assess the environmental aspect will be through site visit, environmental specialist studies and consultation process, Criteria

that will be used in assessing the environmental aspects will include, but not limited to: Nature of impact, extent , duration, probability, severity, intensity, significance,

iii) The proposed method of assessing duration significance

Duration significance will be assessed using the following method or criteria:

Duration

The lifetime of the impact which is measured in the context of the lifetime of the proposed phase (i.e. construction or operation and Decommissioning)

Short term

The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a short time period.

Medium term

The impact will last up to the end of the prospecting period, where after it will be entirely negated.

Long term

The impact will continue or last for the entire operational life of the mine, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter.

Permanent

Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient.

Duration significance will be assessed before and after implementation of mitigating measures.

iv) The stage at which the competent authority will be consulted

The prospecting right and Environmental Authorisation application has been lodged with the Department of Mineral Resources. This final scoping report will be submitted to the competent authority and other state Departments.

v) Particulars of the public participation process with regard to the impact assessment process that will be conducted

1) Steps to be taken to notify interested and affected parties.

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

Placing of site notices in areas conspicuous to the community and around the proposed prospecting area;

Written notice to the:

- Land owner of the site where the activity to which the application relates to;
- The current occupier of the land;
- Municipality which has jurisdiction over the area; and
- Placing an advertisement in two local newspaper in language that the community understands better

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)

Engagement is conducted through public participation meeting and one on one meeting with the farm owners and the adjacent farm owners providing them with a draft EIR and EMPr for comment. Comments from interested and affected parties are attached as appendix.

- Emails correspondence with interested and affected parties
- Engagement with other state departments
- Consultation with interested and affected parties with regard to all the decision taken by competent authority.

3) Description of the information to be provided to interested and affected parties

Interested and affected parties are furnished with relevant information related to the proposed prospecting activities. The information provided to the interested and affected parties includes the following:

- Site Plans;
- Layout plan;
- Available alternatives;
- A description of activities and operations to be undertaken;
- Baseline information;
- Specialist studies to be undertaken; and
- Proposed impact assessment methods and mitigation measures.

During the Environmental Impact assessment phase, the following information will be disclosed in the Environmental Impact Assessment report:

- Impact assessment undertaken and results thereof;
- Management measures;
- Monitoring plans; and
- Closure objectives.

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

Once the final scoping report is accepted by the Department of Mineral Resources, the proposed prospecting activities will proceed into the detailed Environmental Impact Report phase, which involves the detailed specialist investigations (as described in earlier sections of this report). The Environmental Assessment Practitioner will produce a draft Environmental Impact Assessment Report after the completion of the required specialist studies. The Draft Environmental Impact Assessment report will provide a comprehensive assessment of all the identified key issues and associated impacts from the Scoping phase. All requirements as contemplated in the 2014 EIA Regulations will be included in the Draft EIAR.

vii) 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. (E.g. Excavations, | Potential impact (e.g dust, noise, drainage, surface | Mitigation type (modify, remedy, control, | Potential for residual risk |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------|
|---|---|--|-----------------------------|

| | | | |
|--|--|---|------------|
| <p>blasting, stockpiles, discard dumps or dams, Loading, hauling and transport, water supply dams and boreholes, accommodations, offices, ablution, stores, workshops, processing plant, storm water control, berms, roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyors, etc....etc...etc..)</p> | <p>disturbance, fly rock, surface water contamination, groundwater contamination, air pollution etc...etc...)</p> | <p>or stop) through (e.g. noise control measures, storm water control, dust control, rehabilitation, design measures, blasting controls, avoidance, relocation, alternative activity etc..etc..)</p> <p>Eg Modify through alternatives method, Control through noise control. Control through management and monitoring through rehabilitation.</p> | |
| <p>1. Site establishment</p> <p>-Vegetation clearance</p> <p>-Demarcation of the prospecting area such as topsoil storage area, temporal office site, storage of dumps and ablution area</p> <p>Temporary Camp Site</p> <p>-Moving of equipment and mobile infrastructure to site</p> <p>-Removal of topsoil</p> <p>-Construction of access roads.</p> | <p>-Vegetation loss</p> <p>-Soil compaction</p> <p>-Dust</p> <p>-Loss of Fauna species</p> <p>-Negative visual impact</p> <p>-Loss of authentic values</p> <p>-Soil erosion</p> <p>-Noise pollution</p> <p>-Air pollution</p> <p>-Topographical disturbances</p> | <p>Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas</p> <p>Noise pollution control</p> <p>Air quality monitoring</p> <p>Reseeding</p> <p>Dust control measured</p> <p>erosion control measure</p> | <p>low</p> |
| <p>Drilling of 30 exploration boreholes and associated activities</p> | <p>-Vegetation loss</p> | <p>Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| | <p>-Soil compaction</p> | <p>Avoidance</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| | <p>-Dust</p> | <p>Dust control measures</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| | <p>-Loss of Fauna species</p> | <p>Avoidance</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| | <p>-Loss of authentic values</p> | <p>Control through management and monitoring</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| | <p>-Soil erosion</p> | <p>Rehabilitation</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| | <p>-Noise pollution</p> | <p>Noise Control through management and monitoring</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| | <p>-Air pollution</p> | <p>Air quality monitoring</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| | <p>Surface disturbances</p> | <p>Rehabilitation Reseeding</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| | <p>Soil pollution</p> | <p>Avoidance</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| | <p>Water pollution</p> | <p>Water pollution control measures</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| <p>Impact on heritage site</p> | <p>avoidance</p> | <p>Low</p> | |
| <p>Land use impact or conflict</p> | <p>relocation</p> | <p>Low</p> | |
| <p>Trenching of 4 prospecting pits</p> | <p>-Vegetation loss</p> | <p>Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas</p> | <p>Low</p> |
| | <p>-Soil compaction</p> | <p>Avoidance</p> | <p>Low</p> |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|--------|
| | -Dust | Dust control measures | Low |
| | -Loss of Fauna species | Avoidance | Low |
| | Loss of authentic values | Control through management and monitoring | Low |
| | -Soil erosion | Rehabilitation | Low |
| | Noise pollution | Noise Control through management and monitoring | Low |
| | -Air pollution | Air quality monitoring | Low |
| | -Surface disturbances | Rehabilitation Reseeding | Medium |
| | -Soil pollution | Prevention of setting traps and hunting | Low |
| | -Water pollution | Water pollution control measures | Low |
| | -Impact on heritage site | avoidance | Low |
| | -Land use impact or conflict | relocation | Low |
| | -Land degradation | Rehabilitation by backfilling of the trenches. Seeding. | Medium |
| Construction of Residue deposit area/slimes dam | -Vegetation loss | residue planning and pollution management control | Medium |
| | -Water pollution | Pollution Control | Medium |
| | -Impact on heritage site | Avoidance | Medium |
| | -Land use impact or conflict | Rehabilitation | Medium |
| | -Invader species | Removal of Invader Species | Medium |
| | -Animal loss or injury | Avoidance | Medium |
| | -Loss of authentic values | | Medium |
| Storage of hazardous substances (Diesel storage tanks, chemical storage containers) | -Soil pollution | Soil pollution control and management measures | Medium |
| | -Water pollution | Water pollution control measures | Medium |
| | -Land pollution | avoidance | Medium |
| Storage of general waste (e.g Domestic Waste Facility) | -Bad odour | Separation of waste according to hierarchy | Medium |
| | -littering | Provision of waste bins | Medium |
| | -Land pollution | Environmental awareness campaigns | Medium |
| | -Soil contamination | Waste to be stored on closed containers | Medium |
| | | | Medium |
| Removal Of Sensitive Species | -Vegetation loss | Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas | Medium |
| | -Loss of authentic value | Control through management and monitoring | Medium |
| | -Invader species | Management Control of aliens species | Medium |
| Fencing | -Vegetation loss | Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas | Medium |
| Construction of Access and Mine Roads | -dust | Spraying of dusty areas with water | low |
| | -Loss of vegetation | Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas | low |
| | -loss of Fauna | avoid | low |
| | -Noise pollution | Installation of proper silencers on exhaust | Medium |
| | -Surface disturbances | Rehabilitation and re- | Medium |

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--|-----|
| | | seeding | |
| Stock piles | -Vegetation loss | Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas | low |
| | -Topographic change | Rehabilitation | low |
| | -Soil pollution | Regular inspection, immediate rehabilitation | low |
| | -Invader plants | Regular removal | low |
| | -Air quality loss | Dust suppression | low |
| | -Visual impact | Control through management and monitoring | low |
| Waste Dumps | -Vegetation loss | Vegetation clearing control | |
| | -Visual impact | Rehabilitation | low |
| | -Air quality | Regular dust suppression | low |
| Plant Site | -Vegetation loss | Vegetation control | low |
| | -Visual impact | Rehabilitation | low |
| | -Invader plants | Regular control | low |
| | -Loss of authentic value | rehabilitation | low |
| | -Elevated noise levels | Noise level control | low |
| Vehicle parking | -Soil contamination | Regular inspection, immediate rehabilitation | low |
| | -Visual impact | Control through management and monitoring | low |
| | -Loss of vegetation | Vegetation control | low |
| | -Noise level | Noise level control | low |

l) Other information required by the competent authority

i) Compliances with the provision of section 24(4)(a) and (b) read with section 24(3)(a) and (7) of the National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998). The Eia report must include the:-

1) Impact on the socio economic conditions of any directly affected persons.

(Provide the results of investigation, assessment, and evaluation of the impact of the mining, bulk sampling or alluvial diamonds prospecting on any directly affected person including the landowner, lawful occupier, or, where applicable potential beneficiaries of any land restitution claim, attach the investigation report as Appendix 2.19.1 and confirm that the applicable mitigations reflected in 2.5.3,2, and 2,12

The prospecting activities will be able to contribute positively to the surrounding community of Douglas as there will be creation of more than 10 (ten) various job opportunities. However the exact number of employees to be temporarily employed will be determined during the actual prospecting activities.

2) Impact on any national estate referred to in section 3 (2) Of the National heritage resource act.

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

Heritage impact assessment specialist will be appointed and investigation assessment report of the heritage impact assessment will be part of the Environmental Impact Assessment report which is the next phase after Scoping report.

m) Other matters required in terms of section 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

The motivation for not considering site alternatives, technology alternatives have been presented as part of this report and therefore no separate stand-alone report compiled.

j) UNDRTAKING REGARDING CORRECTNESS OF INFORMATION

I N Mudau/Mofokeng herewith undertake that the information provided in the foregoing report is correct, and that the comments and inputs from stakeholders and interested and affected parties has been correctly recorded in the report.



Signature of the EAP

Date:20 August 2018

k) UNDERTAKING REGARDING LEVEL OF AGREEMENT

I N Mudau/Mofokeng 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: 20 August 2018

-End-

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Environmental Assessment Practitioner Declaration of Interest

Appendix B: EAP's Curriculum Vitae

Appendix C: Public Participation