



mineral resources

Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NAME OF APPLICANT: CJ DU PLESSIS

REFERENCE NUMBER: (NC) 30/5/1/1/2/10319 MP

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUBMITTED

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

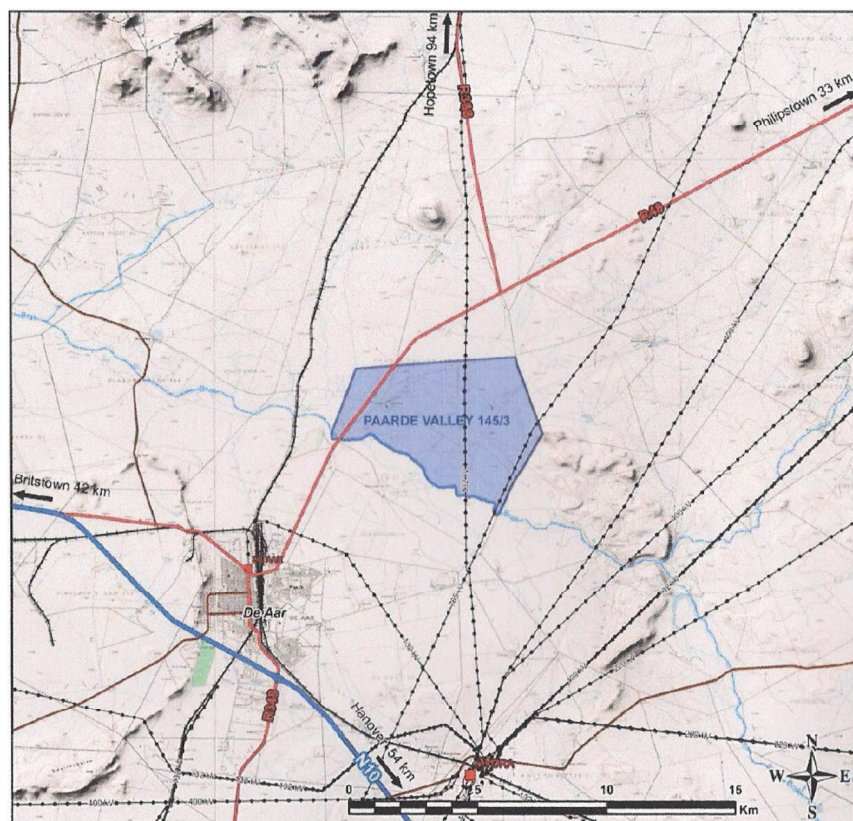
STANDARD DIRECTIVE

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

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

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ITEM	CONSULTANT CONTACT DETAILS (If applicable)
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Location of the farm in relation to de Aar and other infrastructure

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

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

- Air Quality:

Current sources of impacts on air quality are:-

- Dust from the gravel (farm) roads transecting the property.
- Gravel roads from where the tar road end to the mining site will add impact on the environment.

The general air quality on the property is expected to be good.

- Fauna:

Fauna species are expected to be present within the vicinity and around the adjacent farms.

Animal species with a geographical distribution that includes the study area.

Notes:

1. Species of conservation concern are in red lettering.
2. Species protected according to the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act of 2004 (Act 10 of 2000) marked with "N"
3. Species listed in brackets are at edge of distribution range and probably don't occur in the area.

Mammals: Springbok

N Black wildebeest

N Black rhinoceros – arid ecotype (CR)

Klipspringer

Steenbok

Common duiker

Eland

Rock hyrax

Black-backed jackal

Caracal

Yellow mongoose

N Black-footed cat

African wild cat

Small grey mongoose

Small-spotted genet

Striped polecat

Bat-eared fox

N Leopard

African weasel

Aardwolf

Suricate

N Cape fox

Cape serotine bat

Egyptian slit-faced bat

Geoffroy's horseshoe bat (NT)
 Egyptian free-tailed bat
 Reddish-grey musk shrew
 Tiny musk shrew
 Cape/Desert hare
 Scrub/Savannah hare
 Hewitt's red rock rabbit
 Chacma baboon
 (Grant's rock mouse)
 Namaqua rock mouse
 Common mole-rat
 Short-tailed gerbil
 Hairy-footed gerbil
 Spectacled dormouse
 Porcupine
 Large-eared mouse
 Multimammate mouse
 (Vlei rat)
 Karoo bush rat
 (Brant's whistling rat)
 Springhare
 Striped mouse
 Highveld gerbil
 Cape ground squirrel
 Cape rock elephant shrew
 Rock elephant shrew
 Smith's rock elephant shrew
 (Round-eared elephant shrew)
 Aardvark
Reptiles:
 Puff adder
 Cape cobra
 Coral snake / coral shield cobra
 Boomslang
 (Dwarf beaked snake)
 Karoo whip snake
 Kalahari sand snake
 Crossed whip snake
 Spotted skaapsteker
 Herald snake
 Brown house snake
 Spotted rock snake
 Mole snake
 Sundevall's shovel-snout
 Common slug-eater
 Common wolf snake
 Common egg-eater
 Delalande's beaked blind snake
 Common ground agama
 Southern rock agama
 Rock monitor

Karoo sandveld lizard
 Spotted sandveld lizard
 (Burchell's sand lizard)
 Cape sand lizard
 Namaqua sand lizard
 Spotted sand lizard
 Cape skink
 Variegated skink
 Western rock skink
 Western three-striped skink
 Karoo girdled lizard
 Bibron's tubercled gecko
 Cape gecko
 Golden spotted gecko
 Marico gecko
 (Common barking gecko)
 Greater padloper
 (Karoo padloper)
 Leopard tortoise
 Karoo (Verroox's) tent tortoise

Amphibians

Guttural toad
 Southern pygmy toad
 Karoo toad
 Bubbling kassina
 Common platanna
 Boettger's caco
 Common river frog
 Cape river frog
 Giant bullfrog
 Tandy's sand frog

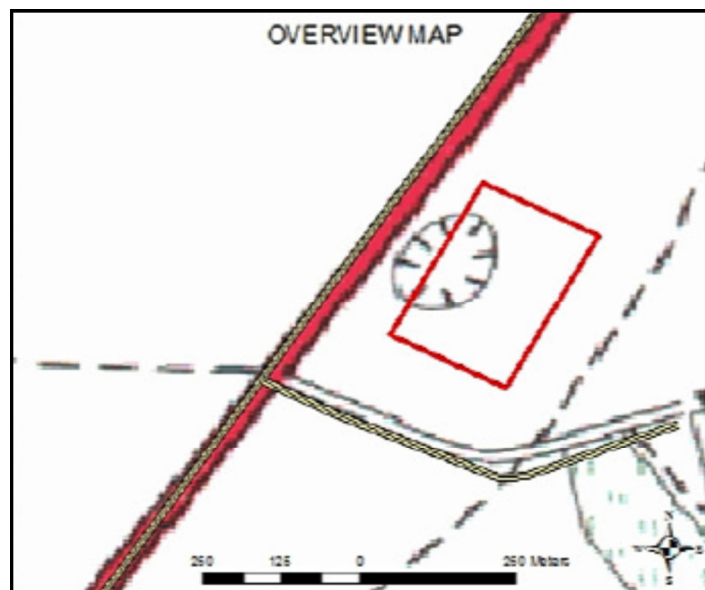
Flora:

The area is situated in the Northern Upper Karoo which occurs in the northern parts of the Upper Karoo Plateau, with its southern extent ending near De Aar. It is a scrubland dominated by dwarf karoo shrubs, grasses and some low trees, including *Acacia mellifera* subsp. *Detinens*. There are five known endemics in this vegetation, namely the succulent shrubs, *Lithops hookeri* and *Stomatium pluridens*, the low shrubs, *Atriplex spongiosa* and *Galenia exigua* and the herb, *Manulea deserticola*. At a national scale this vegetation type has been transformed (only a small amount, approximately 4%) and none is conserved and is therefore considered to be a least threatened vegetation type.



Figure 1 - Vegetation Map

- Surface Water:
There is no surface water or rivers within the facility of the mining area. It is unlikely that the mining operation will negatively affect any surface water. The Brakriver borders the farm but is far from the application area.



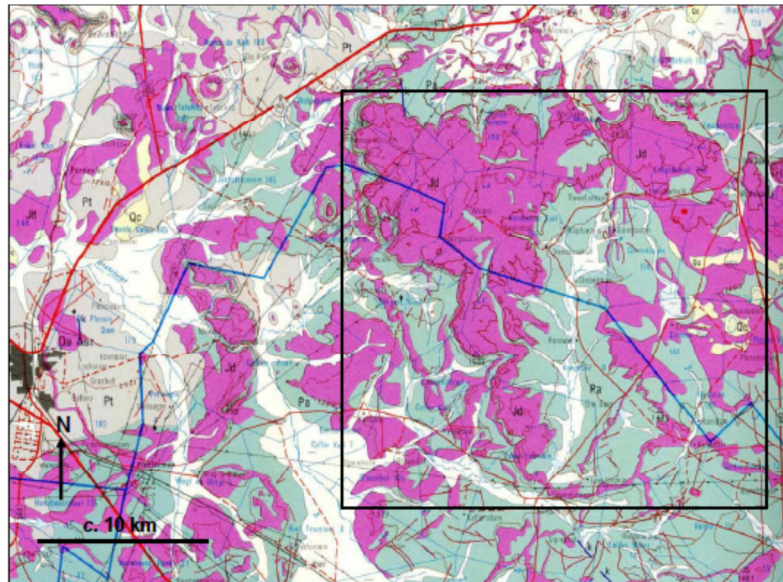
Map 2824 1:50 000

Figure 2 map indicating no surface water

- Noise:
The current sources of noise are from the traffic on the tar road towards De Aar and which is running nearby to the mining Area.
- Soil and geology:
The area has not been irrigated and is engaged by livestock grazing land, as a result has a low agricultural potential for cropping production. There are no centre pivots, irrigation

schemes or active agricultural fields, which will be influenced by the proposed mining operation. There is an existing borrow pit on the application area.

The study area is found within Eccca Group and Lower Beaufort group, which give rise to weak and structureless clay and sandy soils.



The following rock units are mapped within or close to the De Aar study areas: grey (Pt) = Tierberg Formation (Ecca Group)
 pale green (Pa) = Adelaide Subgroup (Lower Beaufort Group)
 pink (Jd) = intrusive dykes and sills of the Karoo Dolerite Suite
 dark yellow (T-Qc) = Neogene to Quaternary calcretes
 white = Quaternary to Recent superficial deposits (alluvium, colluvium etc) small black diamond symbol = Kimberlite pipe (e.g. Slingers Hoek 2)

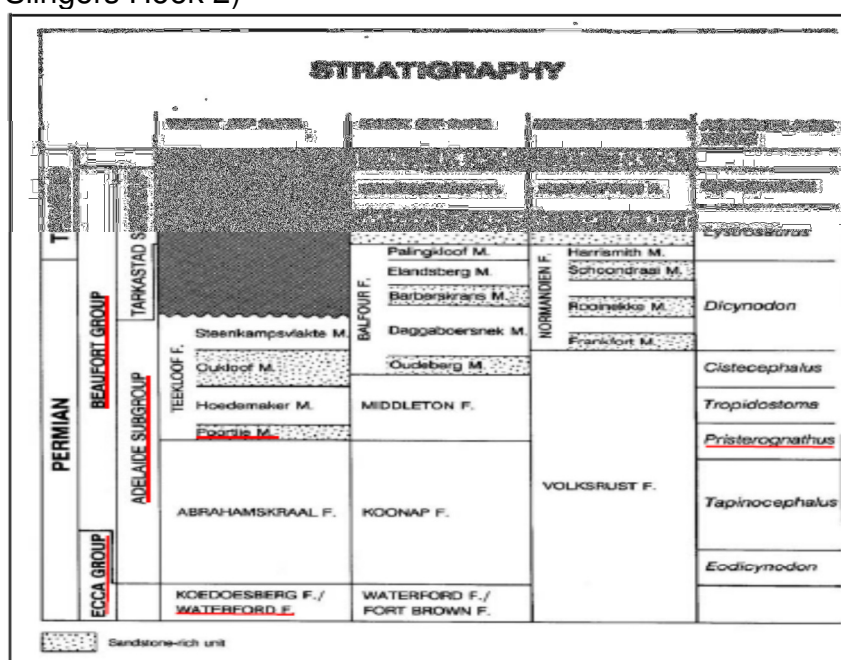


Figure 3 - Geological Map

- Ground Water:
No impact on Ground water is foreseen
- Topography:
The topography is generally flat and most of the region lies at about 1200m.

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

The surface owner confirmed no demarcated formal grave yards or other possible grave sites neither historical sites on the surveyed 5 ha application area. The mining operation will not have any impact on heritage sites. There are some sites as indicated in the study being done by the McGregor Museum but none of these sites is within or near the 5 ha application area.

The following potential impacts will have to be managed / mitigated throughout the Mining operation:

- Air quality
- Noise

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



Figure 4 - Environmental features on surrounding area

There are no environmental, cultural/heritage and current land use features inside the 5 hectare application area.

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

The existing environment was discussed with the surface owner. The surface owner has given his consent and is also the farm owner that did the application. Attached hereto find copies of letters that was send to all parties and a classified ad that was put in the Volksblad newspaper on 05 June 2014 attached as Annexure 'A'.

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

2.1 Description of the proposed prospecting or mining operation.

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

The planned mining operation will create the following:

- Dedicated product area (temporary) 0.1 ha
- Open Cast 0.5 ha
- General Surface 0.3 ha
- Processing Plant 900m³
- A minimum of haulage roads 500m²
- Excavator 24 ton and tipper 10m³

2.1.2 Plan of the main activities with dimensions



Screening area (Processing Area)

Stockpile area (Product Area)

Figure 5 – Mining Aggregate layout plan

2.1.3 Description of construction, operational, and decommissioning phases.

- **Construction phase:**
The construction phase will commence upon granting of the Mining Permit application. The mining site will be established during this phase whereby the dedicated areas will be demarcated. These include the temporary product area, the Screening area.

This phase is expected to be complete within three months of granting of the mining permit application.

- **Operational phase:**
The operational phase will consist of the breaking of aggregate, crushing and the stockpiling thereof. There may be a need to screen and wash but it would not necessarily be necessary.

State the mineral to be removed	RM AGGREGATE I Industrial Minerals
State the total volume of the mineral to be removed in m ³	12500m ³ of material per quarter

- **Decommissioning phase:**
The decommissioning phase will only commence once all the mining had been finalized. During decommissioning all mining related infrastructure will be removed from the site and final rehabilitation of the disturbed areas will take place. Once final rehabilitation has taken place, CJ du Plessis will apply for a closure certificate.

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

According to Listing Notice 1: List of activities and competent authorities identified in terms of Sections 24(2) and 24D of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act no. 107 of 1998) of Government Gazette no 33306, No. R. 544 the following activities are applicable according to NEMA EIA regulations:

Activity 20	Any activity requiring a mining permit in terms of Section 27 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act no 28 of 2002) or renewal thereof.
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2.2 Identification of potential impacts

(Refer to the guideline)

2.2.1 Potential impacts per activity and listed activities.

Mining /NEMA Activity	Potential impact on:	Type of impact	Description
Existing Roads	❖ Air quality	Negative	❖ Nuisance dust will be created by the Mining equipment hauling material between the open excavation area and the plant area.
	❖ Fauna	Negative	❖ Where new haulage roads will be created the natural habitat of the animals will be disturbed and/or destroyed.
	❖ Flora	Negative	❖ Where new haulage roads will be created the vegetation will be disturbed and/or destroyed.
	❖ Ground Water	Not applicable	❖ No impact to groundwater is expected from the roads that will be used by the planned mining operation.
	❖ Noise	Negative	❖ Noise from the Mining equipment on the haulage roads will be created.
	❖ Soil	Not applicable	❖ No impact to soil is expected from the roads that will be used by the planned mining operation.
	❖ Surface Water	Not applicable	❖ No impact to surface water is expected from the roads that will be used by the planned mining operation.
	❖ Topography	Not applicable	❖ No impact to the topography is expected from the roads that will be used by the planned mining operation.
	❖ Visual	Negative	❖ The haulage roads will be visible to some extent from the immediate surroundings.
Mining Activity	Potential impact on:	Type of impact	Description
(Excavation)	❖ Air quality	Negative	❖ Nuisance dust will be created by the mining equipment excavating material from the old quarry. ❖

	❖ Fauna	Negative	❖ Where new excavations will be created the natural habitat of the animals will be disturbed and/or destroyed.
	❖ Flora	Negative	❖ Where new excavations will be created the vegetation will be disturbed and/or destroyed.
	❖ Ground Water	Not applicable	❖ No impact to groundwater is expected from the creation of excavations.
	❖ Noise	Negative	❖ Noise impact from the mining equipment will be created.
	❖ Soil	Negative	❖ The disturbance of the soil structure during excavation activities.
	❖ Surface Water	Not applicable	❖ No impact to surface water is expected during excavation activities.
	❖ Topography	Negative	❖ Changing of natural slopes by mining activities.
	❖ Visual	Negative	❖ The excavations will be visible to some extent from the immediate surroundings.
Mining Activity	Potential impact on:	Type of impact	Description
Temporary stockpile area and topsoil storage area	❖ Air quality	Negative	❖ Nuisance dust will be created by the mining equipment when the material is dumped / stockpiled in these areas.
	❖ Fauna	Negative	❖ The natural habitat of the animals will be disturbed and/or destroyed in these areas.
	❖ Flora	Negative	❖ The vegetation will be disturbed and/or destroyed in these areas.
	❖ Ground Water	Not applicable	❖ No impact to groundwater is expected.
	❖ Noise	Negative	❖ Noise impact from the mining equipment will be created.
	❖ Soil	Negative	❖ The disturbance of the soil structure.
	❖ Surface Water	Not applicable	❖ No impact to surface water is expected.
	❖ Topography	Negative	❖ Changing of natural slopes.
	❖ Visual	Negative	❖ These temporary storage areas will be visible to the immediate surroundings.

Mining Activity	Potential impact on:	Type of impact	Description	Potential cumulative impacts
Screening Plant area	❖ Air quality	Not applicable	❖ Wet material very little Nuisance dust will be created by the mining equipment.	
	❖ Fauna	Negative	❖ Where the Screening plant area will be created the natural habitat of the animals will be disturbed and/or destroyed.	
	❖ Flora	Negative	❖ Where the Screening plant area will be created the vegetation will be disturbed and/or destroyed.	
	❖ Ground Water	Not applicable	❖ No impact to groundwater is expected.	
	❖ Noise	Negative	❖ Noise from the screening plant and equipment will be created.	
	❖ Soil	Negative	❖ The disturbance of the soil structure when the screening plant area is created.	
	❖ Surface Water	Negative	❖ No impact to surface water, no water needed.	
	❖ Topography	Not applicable	❖ No impact to the topography is expected from the screening plant area.	
	❖ Visual	Negative	❖ The screening plant area will be visible to some extent from the immediate surroundings.	
Description				
Air Quality	o Limited Nuisance dust created by mining activities.			
Fauna	o Disturbance and/or destruction of habitat by mining activities.			
Flora	o Disturbance and/or destruction of vegetation by mining activities.			
Ground Water	o Minimal utilization of groundwater for domestic purposes by the surface owner at his residence. o No impact to groundwater by mining activities is expected.			
Noise	o Noise created by mining activities.			
Soil	o Removal and disturbance of soil structure by mining activities.			
Surface Water	o No use of any surface water by the mining activities or owner			
Topography	o Changing of natural slopes by mining activities.			
Visual	o Changing of natural view by mining activities.			

2.2.3 Potential impact on heritage resources

Not applicable - There are no known areas with a heritage resource on the 5 hectares under application.

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

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

There are no communities or individuals in close proximity of the 5 hectares under application who could be potentially impacted on.

The only competing land use in close proximity of the 5 hectare area under application grazing land. The only potential impact to these grazing lands is the nuisance dust created by the mining activities and the existing borrow pit that will be slightly bigger.

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

The potential impacts were discussed with the surface owner. The surface owner is also the farm owner that applied for the right. An advert was published in the Volksblad as well as the Echo Community newspaper to notify any other parties.

2.2.6 Confirmation of specialist report appended.

(Refer to guideline)

A palaeontologist Report and Archaeologist specialist report are appended.

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

3.1 Assessment of the significance of the potential impacts

3.1.1 Criteria of assigning significance to potential impacts

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA TERMINOLOGY

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.

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 mining 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**
The only class of impact, which will be non-transitory. 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, albeit 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.

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

Mining activity	Impact on	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Roads & Hauling	Air quality	Site	Short	Medium	Definite	Medium
	Fauna	Local	Long	High	Definite	High
	Flora	Local	Long	High	Definite	High
	Noise	Site	Short	Low	Definite	Low
	Visual	Site	Long	Low	Probable	No significance
Aggregate (Excavations)	Air quality	Site	Short	Medium	Definite	Medium
	Fauna	Local	Long	High	Definite	High
	Flora	Local	Long	High	Definite	High
	Noise	Site	Short	Low	Definite	Medium
	Soil	Local	Long	High	Definite	High
	Topography	Local	Long	Medium	Definite	Low
	Visual	Site	Long	Low	Definite	No significance
Temporary waste dump area	Air quality	Site	Short	Medium	Definite	Medium
	Fauna	Local	Long	High	Definite	High
	Flora	Local	Long	High	Definite	High
	Noise	Site	Short	Low	Definite	Medium
	Soil	Local	Long	High	Definite	High
	Topography	Local	Long	Medium	Definite	Low
	Visual	Site	Long	Low	Definite	No significance
Screening Plant area	Air quality	Site	Short	Medium	Definite	Medium
	Fauna	Local	Long	High	Definite	High
	Flora	Local	Long	High	Definite	High
	Noise	Site	Short	Low	Definite	Medium
	Soil	Local	Long	Medium	Definite	High
	Visual	Site	Long	Low	Definite	No significance

3.1.3 Assessment of potential cumulative impacts.

	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Air Quality	Site	Short	Medium	Definite	Medium
Fauna	Local	Long	High	Definite	High
Flora	Local	Long	High	Definite	High
Noise	Site	Short	Medium	Definite	Medium
Soil	Local	Long	Medium	Definite	High
Topography	Site	Long	Medium	Definite	Medium
Visual	Site	Long	Low	Definite	Low

3.2 Proposed mitigation measures to minimise adverse impacts.

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

- Air quality
- Fauna
- Flora

- Noise
- Soil

3.2.2 Concomitant list of appropriate technical or management options

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

- Air quality:
To limit the creation of nuisance dust the following management guidelines will be followed:
 - Avoidance of unnecessary removal of vegetation;
 - Routine spraying of unpaved site areas and roads with water;
 - Re-vegetation of rehabilitated areas not occupied by plant infrastructure to take place as soon as possible.
- Fauna & Flora
 - Indigenous vegetation to be used for landscaping to minimize watering requirements.
 - If any endangered species are found on the mine they will be relocated. If this is not possible potential changes in the habitat of endangered species will be monitored.
 - The above programme will also focus on species that depend on specific host plants or on specific symbiotic relationships, with specific reference to possible impacts on such related to emissions from the mine.
 - If monitoring shows that endangered species are being negatively affected to the degree that they are at risk of die-off, measures will be put in place to safeguard their continued existence.
 - Any area that is rehabilitated or decommissioned will be seeded with a seed mixture reflecting the natural vegetation as is currently found. If this is not found to be feasible during rehabilitation a general seed mixture of the area will be used.
 - Management will also take responsibility to control declared invader or exotic species on the mine. The following control methods will be used:
 - "The plants will be uprooted, felled or cut off and can be destroyed completely."
 - "The plants will be treated with an herbicide that is registered for use in connection therewith and in accordance with the directions for the use of such an herbicide."

- The end objective of the re-vegetation program will be to achieve a stable self-sustaining habitat unit.
 - Vegetation on flat surfaces will be established using the dry lands technique requiring no irrigation.
 - Valid permits from Northern Cape Nature Conservation will be obtained before any protected plant species are removed.
 - Fires will only be allowed in facilities or equipment specially constructed for this purpose. If required by applicable legislation, a firebreak will be cleared around the perimeter of the mine.
 - Any form of poaching by workers of the mine will result in the maximum form of punishment as allowed for by common law. Any form of snares or traps on the site will be removed.
 - If any endangered species are encountered the Department of Nature Conservation will be contacted.
- Noise
 - As a minimum, ambient noise levels emanating from the mine will not exceed 82 dBA at the site boundary.
 - CJ du Plessis will comply with the occupational noise regulations of the Occupational Health and safety Act, Act 85 of 1993.
 - CJ du Plessis will comply with the measures for good practice with regard to management of noise related impacts during construction and operation.
 - The management objective will be to reduce any level of noise, shock and lighting that may have an effect on persons or animals, both inside the plant and that which may migrate outside the plant area.
 - When the equivalent noise exposure, as defined in the South African Bureau of Standards Code of Practice for the Measurement and Assessment of Occupational Noise for Hearing Conservation Purposes, SABS 083 as amended, in any place at or in any mine or works where persons may travel or work, exceeds 82 dB (A), the site manager will take the necessary steps to reduce the noise below this level.
 - Hearing protection will be available for all employees where attenuation cannot be implemented.
 - If any complaints are received from the public or state department regarding noise levels the levels will be monitored at prescribed monitoring points.

Mechanical equipment:

- All mechanical equipment will be in good working order and vehicles will adhere to the relevant noise requirements of the Road Traffic Act.

- All vehicles in operation will be equipped with a silencer on their exhaust system.
- Safety measures, which generate noise such as reverse gear alarms on large vehicles, will be appropriately calibrated/adjusted.

Screening/Migration control:

- Appropriate measures will specifically be installed and or employed at the plant to act as screen and to reflect/reduce the noise.
- Appropriate non-metallic washers/insulation will be used with any joining apparatus to join screens such as corrugated iron to other structures and to each other. Such screens will be maintained in a fixed position.

• Soil

- In all places of development the first 300mm of loose or weathered material found will be classified as a growth medium.
- In all areas where the above growth medium will be impacted on, it will be removed and stockpiled on a dedicated area. The maximum height of stockpiles will be 2.5 meters.
- The growth medium/topsoil will be used during the rehabilitation of any impacted areas, after sloping in order to re-establish the same land capability.
- If any soil is contaminated during the life of the mine, it will either be treated on site or be removed together with the contaminant and placed in acceptable containers to be removed with the industrial waste to a recognized facility or company.
- Erosion control in the form of re-vegetation and contouring of slopes will be implemented on disturbed areas in and around the site.
- Topsoil will be kept separate from overburden and will not be used for building or maintenance of access roads.
- The stored topsoil will be adequately protected from being blown away or being eroded.

3.2.3 Review the significance of the identified impacts

(After bringing the proposed mitigation measures into consideration).

Mining activity	Impact on	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance
Roads & Hauling	Air quality	Site	Short	Medium	Definite	Low
	Fauna	Local	Long	High	Definite	Medium
	Flora	Local	Long	High	Definite	Medium
	Noise	Site	Short	Low	Definite	Low
	Visual	Site	Long	Low	Probable	No significance
☐ ☐ × ○	Air quality	Site	Short	Medium	Definite	Low

	Fauna	Local	Long	High	Definite	Medium
	Flora	Local	Long	High	Definite	Medium
	Noise	Site	Short	Low	Definite	Low
	Soil	Local	Long	High	Definite	Medium
	Topography	Local	Long	Medium	Definite	Low
	Visual	Site	Long	Low	Definite	No significance
Temporary stockpile area	Air quality	Site	Short	Medium	Definite	Low
	Fauna	Local	Long	High	Definite	Medium
	Flora	Local	Long	High	Definite	Medium
	Noise	Site	Short	Low	Definite	Low
	Soil	Local	Long	High	Definite	Medium
	Topography	Local	Long	Medium	Definite	Low
	Visual	Site	Long	Low	Definite	No significance
Screening area	Air quality	Site	Short	Medium	Definite	Low
	Fauna	Local	Long	High	Definite	Medium
	Flora	Local	Long	High	Definite	Medium
	Noise	Site	Short	Low	Definite	Low
	Soil	Local	Long	Medium	Definite	Medium
	Visual	Site	Long	Low	Definite	No significance

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

4.1 Plans for quantum calculation purposes.

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



Figure 6 - Construction phase and Operational Phase the bulk sample will be taken out the existing quarry.

4.2 Alignment of rehabilitation with the closure objectives

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

Closure objectives:

- The main closure objective of CJ du Plessis's planned mining operation is to restore the site to its current land capability in a sustainable matter.
- To prevent the sterilization of any ore reserves.
- To prevent the establishment of any permanent structures or features.
- The mine also has the objective to establish a stable and self-sustainable vegetation cover.
- To limit and rehabilitate any erosion features and prevent any permanent impact to the soil capability of the mine.
- To limit and manage the visual impact of the mine.
- To safeguard the safety and health of humans and animals on the mine.
- The last closure objective is that the mine is closed efficiently, cost effectively and in accordance with government policy.

Rehabilitation Plan:

○ Infrastructure areas

On completion of the mining operation, the various surfaces, including the access road, the office area, storage areas and the screening plant site, will finally be rehabilitated as follows: All remaining material on the surface will be removed to the original topsoil level. This material will then be backfilled into the depressions/open pits. Any compacted area will then be ripped to a depth of 300mm, where possible, the topsoil or growth medium returned and landscaped.

All infrastructures, equipment, screening plant, and other items used during the operational period will be removed from the site.

On completion of operations, all buildings, structures or objects on the office site will be dealt with in accordance with regulation 44 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002, which states:

Regulation 44:

1. *When a prospecting right, mining right, retention permit or mining permit lapses, is cancelled or is abandoned or when any prospecting or mining operation comes to an end, the holder of such right or permit may not demolish or remove any building, structure or object-*
 - (a) *which may not be demolished or removed in terms of any other law;*
 - (b) *which has been identified in writing by the Minister for purposes of this section; or*
 - (c) *which is to be retained in terms of an agreement between the holder and the owner or occupier of the land, which agreement has been approved by the Minister in writing.*

2. *The provision of subsection (1) does not apply to bona fide mining equipment, which may be removed.*

○ Topsoil and stockpile deposits

- Disposal facilities
Waste material of all description inclusive of receptacles, scrap, rubble and tyres will be removed entirely from the mining area and disposed of at a recognized landfill facility. It will not be permitted to be buried or burned on the site.
- Ongoing seepage, control of rain water.
No monitoring of ground or surface water will take place, except if so requested by the DWA - Kimberley.
- Long term stability and safety
It will be the objective of mine management to ensure the long term stability of all rehabilitated areas including the backfilled depressions. This will be done by the monitoring of all areas until a closure certificate has been issued.
- Final rehabilitation in respect of erosion and dust control
Self-sustaining vegetation will result in the control of erosion and dust and no further rehabilitation is planned.

○ Rehabilitation of depressions / excavations

Due to the removal of Aggregate material, numerous depressions or pits could be created that can be classified as dangerous. All available material will be used during backfilling to avoid the existence of dangerous depressions or pits.

○ Final rehabilitation roads

After rehabilitation has been completed, all roads will be ripped or ploughed, fertilized and seeded, providing the landowner does not want them to remain that way and with written approval from the Director Mineral Development of the Department of Mineral Resources.

○ Submission of information

Reports on rehabilitation and monitoring will be submitted annually to the Department of Mineral Resources - Kimberley, as described in regulation 55.

○ Maintenance (Aftercare)

Maintenance after closure will mainly concern the regular inspection and monitoring and/or completion of the re-vegetation programme.

The aim of this Environmental Management Plan is for rehabilitation to be stable and self-sufficient, so that the least possible aftercare is required.

The aim with the closure of the mine will be to create an acceptable post-mine environment and land-use. Therefore all agreed commitments will be implemented by Mine Management

- After-effects following closure
 - Acid mine drainage
No potential for bad quality leach ate or acid mine drainage development exist after mine closure.
 - Long term impact on ground water.
No after effect on the groundwater yield or quality is expected.
 - Long-term stability of rehabilitated land
One of the main aims of any rehabilitated ground will be to obtain a self-sustaining and stable end result.

4.3 Quantum calculations.

(Provide a calculation of the quantum of the financial provision required to manage and rehabilitate the environment, in accordance with the guideline prescribed in terms of regulation54 (1) in respect of each of the phases referred to).

CALCULATION OF FINANCIAL QUANTUM							
	Applicant: CJ du Plessis	20-Jun-14					
	Mining area:						
	Surveyed portion of farm Paarde Valley 145/3 MP						
No.	Description	Unit	A Quantity	B Master rate	C Multiplication factor	D Weighting factor 1	E=A*B*C*D Amount (Rands)
1	Dismantling of processing plant and related structures (including overland conveyors and powerlines)	m3	900	11	1	1	R 9 900.00
2(A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	m2	0	161	1	1	R 0.00
2(B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	m2	0	237	1	1	R 0.00
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m2	500	28	1	1	R 14 000.00
4(A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0	280	1	1	R 0.00
4(A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	m	0	152	1	1	R 0.00
5	Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	m2	0	322	1	1	R 0.00
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	ha	0.5	169047	0.52	1	R 43 952.22
7	Sealing of shafts adits and inclines	ha	0	86	1	1	R 0.00
8(A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	ha	0.1	112698	1	1	R 11 269.80
8(B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	ha	0	140363	1	1	R 0.00
8©	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	ha	0	407683	1	1	R 0.00
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha	0	94368	1	1	R 0.00
10	General surface rehabilitation	ha	0.3	36890	1	1	R 11 067.00
11	River diversions	ha	0	89276	1	1	R 0.00
12	Fencing	ha	0	101	1	1	R 0.00
13	Water Management	ha	0	33945	1	1	R 0.00
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	ha	0.3	11880	1	1	R 3 564.00
15(A)	Specialist study	Sum	0			1	
15(B)	Specialist study	Sum	0			1	
					Sub Total 1		R 93 753.02
1	Preliminary and General		R 0.00		Weighting factor 2 1		
2	Contingencies				R 0.00		R 1 240.23
					Subtotal 2		
					Vat (14%)		R 13 125.42
					Grand total		R 106 878.44

4.4 Undertaking to provide financial provision

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

Mr.CJ du Plessis will provide the required amount as calculated in the financial quantum when requested.

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

5.1 List of identified impacts requiring monitoring programmes.

- Air quality
- Fauna
- Flora
- Noise

5.2 Functional requirements for monitoring programmes.

- Air quality
 - The National Environment Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No.39 of 2004) (All Sections of this Act, except Section 21,22,36 to 49, 51 (1)(e), 51(1)(f), 51(3), 60 and 61 have taken effect on 11 September 2005);
 - The Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, 1965 (Act No. 45 of 1965) (This Act will be repealed by the national Environment management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004);
 - Regulations to the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) – Regulation 64.
 - The Mining Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act No. 29 of 1996) as amended; and
 - The Occupational Diseases in Mines and Works Act, 1973 (Act No 78 of 1973).
- Fauna
 - Government Notice No. 27306 of 18 February 2006, issued in terms of Section 56(1) of the national Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004).
 - Nature Conservation Ordinance, Ord 19 of 1974.
- Flora
 - The National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998), as amended;
 - The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983) – Section 7(1);
 - Government Notice No. 27306 of 18 February 2005, issued in terms of Section 56(1) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
 - Nature Conservation Ordinance, Ord 19 of 1974
- Noise
 - The Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993) – Section 7;

- The Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act No. 39 of 1996) as amended'
- The Road Traffic Act, 1997 (Act No. 93 of 1997);
- The National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) – Section 34; and
- Regulations of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) – Regulation 66.

5.3 Roles and responsibilities for the execution of monitoring programmes.

The Mine Manager will be responsible for the execution of monitoring programmes.

5.4 Committed time frames for monitoring and reporting.

Quarterly reports on fall-out and nuisance dust and noise monitoring will be conducted as required by legislation. The results of these studies will be compiled into annual reports and forwarded to the Principle Inspector of Mine Health and Safety, Department of Mineral Resources, Kimberley. The fauna and flora will be monitored on an annual basis when the Performance Assessment Report is compiled.

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

6.1 Rehabilitation plan

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



Figure 9 - Rehabilitation plan

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

Closure objectives

- The main closure objective of CJ du Plessis planned mining operation is to restore the site to its current land capability in a sustainable matter.
- To prevent the sterilization of any ore reserves.
- To prevent the establishment of any permanent structures or features.
- The mine also has the objective to establish a stable and self-sustainable vegetation cover.
- To limit and rehabilitate any erosion features and prevent any permanent impact to the soil capability of the mine.
- To limit and manage the visual impact of the mine.
- To safeguard the safety and health of humans and animals on the mine.
- The last closure objective is that the mine is closed efficiently, cost effectively and in accordance with government policy.

The closure objectives are aligned in such a manner as to ensure the current land capability is achieved upon closure.

6.3 Confirmation of consultation

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

The closure objectives have been consulted with the surface owner.

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

7.1 Identification of interested and affected parties.

(Provide the information referred to in the guideline)

7.1.1. Name the community or communities identified, or explain why no such community was identified.

There are no communities residing on the property under application.

7.1.2. Specifically state whether or not the Community is also the landowner.

There are no community present, the registered owners of the farm is the CJ du Plessis Family Trust.

7.1.3. State whether or not the Department of Land Affairs has been identified as an interested and affected party.

The Department of Mineral Resources has instructed the applicant to consult with the Land Claims Commission from the Department of Land Affairs as an interested party and a consultation letter has

been send per registered post to the Chief Director Land Restitution Support, the Department have confirmed that no restitution claim exist on the farm (Please see attached letter).

7.1.4. State specifically whether or not a land claim is involved.

There is no land claim over the property under application.

7.1.5. Name the Traditional Authority identified.

Not applicable

7.1.6. List the landowners identified by the applicant. (Traditional and Title Deed owners).

There are no traditional land owners on the property under application.

The farm is registered in the name of the CJ du Plessis Family Trust with title deed T 73045/2005. There are no community present..

List the lawful occupiers of the land concerned.

The farm owner is the CJ du Plessis Family Trust who is also the occupiers of the land.

7.1.7. Explain whether or not other persons' (including on adjacent and non-adjacent properties) socio-economic conditions will be directly affected by the proposed prospecting or mining operation and if not, explain why not.

Yes. Socio-economic upliftment will take place due to the creation of employment opportunities as well as economic support to the surrounding business community.

7.1.8. Name the Local Municipality identified by the applicant.

Emthanjeni Local Municipality in the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality in the Province of Northern Cape.

7.1.9. Name the relevant Government Departments, agencies and institutions responsible for the various aspects of the environment, land and infrastructure which may be affected by the proposed project.

- Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) as leading agency
- Department of Environmental and Conservation that is responsible for scrutinizing all EMP's for new developments.
- There are no listed activities in terms of Nema that will take place except of the mining itself.

- Department of Water Affairs if there is a need to be registered for a water use licence in this case there is not a need to be registered as no water will be needed in the process.

7.1.10. Submit evidence that the landowner or lawful occupier of the land in question, and any other interested and affected parties including all those listed above, were notified.

The landowner is also applicant. Registered letters were send to the Department of Land Affairs (Chief Director Land Restitution Support) and an e-mail. An advert was placed in the local Newspaper the Volksblad on 5 June 2014 as well as in the Echo Community Newspaper in which any interested and affected parties were invited to come forward and to lodge complaints or concerns.

An e-mail was also send to Solar Capital (PTY) LTD on 5 June 2014 and 20 June 2014 with draft Interested and affected party letters, as their website only has a physical address. They have not yet replied to the e-mails.

Attached hereto as Annexure 'A' find proof of the notification process.

7.2 The details of the engagement process.

7.2.1 Description of the information provided to the community, landowners, and interested and affected parties.

The following was indicated to the interested and affected parties :

- The planned mining operation;
- The existing status of the environment;
- The anticipated impacts of the planned mining operation;
- Current land uses; and
- Closure objectives

7.2.2 List of which parties identified in 7.1 above that were in fact consulted, and which were not consulted.

Consulted

- Registered letters were send to the Department of Land Affairs (Chief Director Land Restitution Support) and an e-mail. An advert was placed in the local Newspaper the Volksblad on 5 June 2014 as well as in the Echo Community Newspaper in which any interested and

affected parties were invited to come forward and to lodge complaints or concerns.

An e-mail was also send to Solar Capital (PTY) LTD on 5 June 2014 and 20 June 2014 with draft Interested and affected party letters, as their website only has a physical address. They have not yet replied to the e-mails.

7.2.3 List of views raised by consulted parties regarding the existing cultural, socio-economic or biophysical environment.

The surface owner agreed with the description of the existing cultural, socio-economic and biophysical environment, he is also the applicant. No other responses were received.

7.2.4 List of views raised by consulted parties on how their existing cultural, socio-economic or biophysical environment potentially will be impacted on by the proposed prospecting or mining operation.

The surface owner agreed with the description of the potential impacts on the existing cultural, socio-economic and biophysical environment. An e-mail was received from Mr Kenneth Yoko who enquired on the minerals that is going to be mined. He was replied to and told that the mining permit application was done for aggregate.

7.2.5 Other concerns raised by the aforesaid parties.

None

7.2.6 Confirmation that minutes and records of the consultations are appended.

Find attached hereto the letters with the interested and affected parties as Annexure 'A'.

7.2.7 Information regarding objections received.

No objections were received.

7.3 The manner in which the issues raised were addressed.

Not applicable - There were no issues raised.

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

8.1 Employee communication process

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

- An environmental, health and safety induction programme will be provided to all employees prior to commencing work, and they will sign acknowledgement of the induction.
- A daily “toolbox talk” will be held prior to commencing work, which will include discussions on health, safety and environmental considerations. The toolbox talks should be led by the site manager.

8.2 Description of solutions to risks

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

Air quality:

- To control the incidence of unacceptable levels of dust pollution on site.

Surface water:

- To eliminate the contamination of run-off and sources of surface water.

Ground water:

- To minimise and prevent as far as practically possible the contamination of ground water.

Natural flora:

- To minimise the destruction of vegetation units; and
- To control invasion by exotic and invasive plant species.

Fauna:

- To minimise vegetation destruction in excavation areas, and therefore a habitat for wildlife; and
- To eliminate poaching and the extermination of animal species within the boundaries of the study area, as well as in the surrounding areas.

Noise:

- To control the incidence of unacceptable noise levels on site.

Aesthetics:

- To minimise aesthetic disturbance; and
- To reduce the visual impact of the proposed mining operation through a process of on-going rehabilitation and reclamation.

Soils:

- To prevent soil pollution;
- To limit soil compaction;
- To curb soil erosion; and
- To reinstate a growth medium able to sustain plant life.

Land capability:

- To minimise the reduction of land capability.

Sensitive landscapes:

- To protect sensitive landscapes from potential negative impacts.

Surface environment - waste management:

- To ensure that the discarding of any waste material produced as a result of the proposed mining operation, including rubble, litter, garbage, rubbish or discards of any description, whether solid or liquid, takes place only at a site or sites demarcated for such purposes.
- To prevent waste material from being dumped within the borders or the vicinity of the mining area.

8.3 Environmental awareness training.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENES TRAINING PROGRAMME PROCEDURE

Natural resources are limited and not always renewable and it is the responsibility of management to ensure that all employees are trained to understand the impacts of their tasks on the environment and to reduce them wherever possible.

Environmental awareness training must be given to new employees on site and any contractors who may come onto site for a short period of time. Refresher training must be given to permanent employees on an annual basis.

The objective of this procedure is to ensure that all employees on the, including contractors, are competent to perform their duties, thereby eliminating negative impacts on their safety, health and the environment.

The Environmental topics to be covered in awareness training should include the following:

- **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**
 - a. The importance of saving water
 - i. South Africa is a water scarce country and rivers are polluted
 - ii. Do not throw litter into river or water drains
 - iii. Do not dispose of oils in sewers

- b. Air pollution - Climate change
 - i. The use of fossil fuels is increasing the amount of greenhouse gases that are discharged to the atmosphere. Share transport or use public transport
 - ii. Don't burn any rubbish, the smoke pollutes the air
 - iii. Plant trees, they clean the air, provide us with oxygen and remove the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide from the air.
- c. Soil conservation
 - i. Prevent overgrazing of farmlands, keep vegetation on the surface of the land to prevent soil erosion
 - ii. Plant trees

- **HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE USE AND STORAGE**

- a. Solvents, petrol, diesel, insecticides, chlorine, detergents, chemical fertilisers are harmful to the environment and to your health. Use them sparingly and do not let them get into the water systems. Containers must be disposed of to a licensed hazardous waste disposal facility
- b. Hazardous substances must be stored and used correctly
- c. Ensure that 16 point Material Substances Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are available at point of store
- d. Compressed gas storage requirements
- e. Flammable substances store requirements

- **INCIDENT & EMERGENCY REPORTING**

- a. The company must have an emergency / incident reporting system whereby environmental incidents can be reported and actioned to mitigate and follow up on.

- **OIL / DIESEL/ PETROL SPILL CLEAN UP**

- a. All employees who work with machines and vehicles must be instructed how to prevent and clean up an oil or diesel spill appropriately. Spill kits must be available on site, drip trays must be used when servicing vehicles

- **CONSERVATION OF WATER**

- d. Campaign to save water on site
- e. Clean water is expensive and potable water must be used carefully
- f. Prevent pollution of water by preventing spills and dispose of wastes properly

- **CONSERVATION OF VEGETATION**

Plants, grasses and trees are very important to our existence on the earth, they provide food, fuel, shelter, raw materials and they clean the air. Indigenous plants are especially important for multi and the whole ecology of life. Human activities are destroying the natural forests of the earth. The natural forests are the "lungs" of the planet and unfortunately they are being cleared faster than they can be regenerated.

- a. EIA's are to be done before virgin bush can be cleared
- b. Vegetation cover reduces water and topsoil loss from the ground, do not clear vegetation unnecessarily
- c. Indigenous trees provide shade, attract wild birds
- d. Do not chop down indigenous trees without good reason
- e. Implement a tree planting programme
- f. Remove alien invasive trees in your area such as Prosopis, Syringa and Pepper trees, cactus plants.

- **WASTE MANAGEMENT**

- a. Employees must be instructed on how to tell the difference between hazardous waste and general waste
- b. They must know how to separate hazardous and general waste and where to dispose of these wastes in the correct way
- c. Examples of hazardous waste which must be recycled or sent to Waste Tech for disposal:
 - i. Oil, diesel, batteries, acids, paint, thinners, electronic waste
 - ii. Pesticides, jik, handy Andy
 - iii. Old oil, old oil filters, old paint is hazardous and must not be disposed of to a general land fill. Oilkol of the Rose Foundation will collect old oil.
 - iv. Mercury in fluorescent light bulbs is hazardous, fluorescent lights must be handled with great care so as not to break the glass and release the mercury vapour into the air which you breathe.
- d. Examples of general wastes which can go to the municipal landfill:
 - v. Wood, paper, plastic, glass, old PPE
- e. Recycle, Reuse, Reduce, Recover where ever possible

- **CONCLUSION**

Mr. CJ du Plessis will utilize the Environmental Awareness Plan to ensure that all employees and contractors are aware of the environment and know how to manage it correctly.

9 SECTION 39 (4) (a) (iii) of the Act: Capacity to rehabilitate and manage negative impacts on the environment.

9.1 The annual amount required to manage and rehabilitate the environment.

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

The annual cost to manage and rehabilitate the environment was calculated to R106 878-44.

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

The annual cost was calculated in Table 2 (Environmental Cost Estimate) of the Financial and Technical Competence Report as was submitted with CJ du Plessis Mining application.

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

<p>Herewith I, the person whose name and identity number is stated below, confirm that I am the person authorised to act as representative of the applicant in terms of the resolution submitted with the application, and confirm that the above report comprises EIA and EMP compiled in accordance with the guideline on the Departments official website and the directive in terms of sections 29 and 39 (5) in that regard, and the applicant undertakes to execute the Environmental management plan as proposed.</p>	
<p>Full Names and Surname</p>	<p>CJ du Plessis</p>
<p>Identity Number</p>	<p>7112045210018</p>

-END-