

mineral resources
Department:
Mineral Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NAME OF APPLICANT: ADISTRA 11 CC

REFERENCE NUMBER: (NC) 30/5/1/1/2/10962 PR

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

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

The application is no Farm 395(Glen Ross) in the administrative district of Barkley West. The extent of the area to be prospected is 3 504.2807 Ha.

The Geology of the Area

Canteen Koppie. The sediments occur in a structurally controlled and glacially modified depression within the andesitic lavas of the Archaean Ventersdorp Supergroup. The fluvial gravels were deposited, and locally mixed with the colluvium, in the downstream end of a palaeo-loop of the Vaal River as a splay deposit where the channel abruptly widens as it exits this narrow loop.

The gravel accumulation has been described as the 12 m to 16 m terrace package linked to the Younger Gravels of the Vaal Basin and correlated with the Pleistocene Rietputs Formation. There are two gravel facies associations and one sand facies within the splay unit. Colluvial facies are dominant particularly in the upper part and are composed of large andesite fragments which are mostly sub-angular and lacking obvious abrasion features suggesting that these are of local derivation. The gravel of the fluvial facies are crudely cross-bedded and consist of small to medium sized exotic sub-rounded pebbles that have been mixed with the local andesite boulders in the toes of the scree deposits. These facies are more prominent in the lower part of the succession. The red sand facies occurs as thin cover particularly in the distal part of the gravel units and increases in thickness in the lee of the gravel splay. The exotic clasts in the fluvial gravel are derived from the palaeo-Vaal, erosion of nearby Dwyka sediments which can still be found along the north bank of the loop, and by reworking of higher level and older gravels, remnants of which are still present on top of the hill at Canteen Koppie. The input of the coarse andesite clasts is linked to scree slope deposits fed by exfoliation of local bedrock from this hill. The upward coarsening trend of this infill reflects the gradual abandonment of the loop by the palaeo-Vaal and its inability to remove the coarse colluvium during those latter stages of its occupation of this palaeo-loop. A climatic change to more arid periods might have had some influence. Canteen Koppie has also produced an abundance of Acheulian Stone Age artefacts

Climate

Mostly arid to semi-arid, few areas in the province receive more than 400 mm (16 in) of rainfall per annum and the average annual rainfall over the province is 202 mm (8.0 in). Rainfall generally increases from west to east from a minimum average of 20 mm (0.79 in) to a maximum of 540 mm (21 in) per year. The west experiences most rainfall in winter, while the east receives most of its moisture from late summer thunderstorms. Many areas experience extreme heat, with the hottest temperatures in South Africa measured along the Namibian border. Summers maximums are generally 30 °C (86 °F) or higher, sometimes higher than 40 °C (104 °F). Winters are usually frosty and clear, with southern areas sometimes becoming bitterly cold

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

There are no features that need protection at the farm. The farm is covered by trees and grass.

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

➤ See Attached Annexure A

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

We have not received the commits by the farm owner. The advert had been posted on Local Newspaper Diamond Fields Advertiser on Tuesday September 10, 2013.

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)

➤ Phase 1: Reconnaissance visit

A site investigation of the application area will be undertaken to identify the need of infrastructure and determine potential problems that may need to be addresses before the physical prospecting activities commences.

Phase 2:

In order to direct the exploration programme in an efficient manner, the following shall be done:

- Desktop Study: A comprehensive study will be done reviewing all available information
- Geological mapping: The geology of the area will be interpreted using aerial photos. Target area will be identified.
- Report: A report, making recommendations regarding further investigations of the mineralized areas will be compiled.

Phase 4 and 6:

Samples will be obtained at 1m intervals from all of the boreholes and will be analyzed for a number of element including iron, manganese, silica calcium, sodium and phosphate. In addition samples might also be used for the following:

- Petrography examination, small samples (<5kg) collected from outcrops or boreholes may be submitted for petrography examination.
- Small amount of material (<10kg) from outcrop and drilling will be used to carry out physical property tests such as density, conductivity and magnetic susceptibility.
- Geotechnical tests investigations such as rock quality designation and rock strength will be conducted on some of the drill material

Phase 8:

All the geological, borehole and bulk sampling data and results will be modelled to obtain a final interpretation of the potential of the deposit. This report shall be compiled by the appointed geologist

Description of planned invasive activities

Phase 3- Phase 1: Percussion drilling

- Conventional drilling equipment will be used for drilling. Down the hole and inclined air percussion drilling of any anomalies found as well as on strike with the structural features.
- This will be undertaken at selected points within the prospecting area. The geologist will identify the position of holes to be drilled by means of GPS. The mobile drilling machine will be navigated to each position along a route that will ensure the least impact. No water will be required during the drilling process. Data logging will be done for each hole and will be shown on a layout plan.
- Some of the drill chips collected of the kimberlite will be used for various investigations including indicator mineral analyses as well as geotechnical studies including density and rock strength.
- Holes will be drilled to varies depths between 0-20 meters, a maximum of 1000m will be drilled in total.
- At least 50 holes will be drilled to maximum depths of 20m with a 165mm percussion drill bit. Samples will be taken every one meter.
- Existing roads and pathways will be utilised as far as possible in moving the drill equipment around the area.

Phase 5- Phase 2: Core Drilling

- Conventional drilling equipment will be used for drilling
- Core drilling will be undertaken at selected points within the area.
- Holes will be drilled to various depths between 0-10m, and maximum of 200m will be drilled'

- At least 20 holes will be drilled to maximum depth of 10m per hole.
- Existing roads and pathways will be utilised as far as possible in moving the drill equipment around the area

Phase 7: Bulk Sampling

- 20 Trenches will be excavated (20m.5m.5m depth) and bulk samples taken and processed to determine the recovery grade by means of one 16ft rotary pan and scrubber.

2.1.2 Plan of the main activities with dimensions

Each phase of the prospecting activities is dependent on the success of the previous. Depending on the outcome of the Phase 1 assessment, an airborne geophysics survey and/or loam sampling programme will be initiated. Targets that have been prioritized through detailed anomaly-specific loam sampling and ground geophysics will be tested by initial diamond drilling.

If kimberlite is intersected, one or more 10kg samples will be taken for sampling and the results will be interpreted to assess diamond potential. Dependant on results, further delineation drilling and sampling would be carried out to further define the deposit and give a better indication of grade. Positive results from sampling would be followed by detailed delineation drilling and geological modelling. Should the deposit indicate a sufficient size and diamond potential from sampling to make it potentially economically viable, an appropriate bulk sampling program will be undertaken in order to confirm grade, diamond quality and size frequency distribution. The location and extent of soil sampling, possible diamond drilling and bulk sampling can therefore not be determined at this stage. Mapping of the prospecting activities could thus not be undertaken.

- Bulk Sampling on Phase 7 will be excavated (20m.5m.5m deep) and bulk samples taken and processed to determine the recovery grade by means of one 16ft rotary pan and one scrubber.

2.1.3 Description of construction, operational, and decommissioning phases.

- Phase 1: Reconnaissance visit

A site investigation of the application area will be undertaken to identify the need of infrastructure and determine potential problems that may need to be addresses before the physical prospecting activities commences.

Phase 2:

In order to direct the exploration programme in an efficient manner, the following shall be done:

- Desktop Study: A comprehensive study will be done reviewing all available information
- Geological mapping: The geology of the area will be interpreted using aerial photos. Target area will be identified.
- Report: A report, making recommendations regarding further investigations of the mineralized areas will be compiled.

Phase 4 and 6:

Samples will be obtained at 1m intervals from all of the boreholes and will be analyzed for a number of elements including iron, manganese, silica calcium, sodium and phosphate. In addition samples might also be used for the following:

- Petrography examination, small samples (<5kg) collected from outcrops or boreholes may be submitted for petrography examination.
- Small amount of material (<10kg) from outcrop and drilling will be used to carry out physical property tests such as density, conductivity and magnetic susceptibility.
- Geotechnical tests investigations such as rock quality designation and rock strength will be conducted on some of the drill material

Phase 8:

All the geological, borehole and bulk sampling data and results will be modelled to obtain a final interpretation of the potential of the deposit. This report shall be compiled by the appointed geologist

Description of planned invasive activities

Phase 3- Phase 1: Percussion drilling

- Conventional drilling equipment will be used for drilling. Down the hole and inclined air percussion drilling of any anomalies found as well as on strike with the structural features.

- This will be undertaken at selected points within the prospecting area. The geologist will identify the position of holes to be drilled by means of GPS. The mobile drilling machine will be navigated to each position along a route that will ensure the least impact. No water will be required during the drilling process. Data logging will be done for each hole and will be shown on a layout plan.

- Some of the drill chips collected of the kimberlite will be used for various investigations including indicator mineral analyses as well as geotechnical studies including density and rock strength.
- Holes will be drilled to varies depths between 0-20 meters, a maximum of 1000m will be drilled in total.
- At least 50 holes will be drilled to maximum depths of 20m with a 165mm percussion drill bit. Samples will be taken every one meter.
- Existing roads and pathways will be utilised as far as possible in moving the drill equipment around the area.

Phase 5- Phase 2: Core Drilling

- Conventional drilling equipment will be used for drilling
- Core drilling will be undertaken at selected points within the area.
- Holes will be drilled to various depths between 0-10m, and maximum of 200m will be drilled'
- At least 20 holes will be drilled to maximum depth of 10m per hole.
- Existing roads and pathways will be utilised as far as possible in moving the drill equipment around the area

Phase 7: Bulk Sampling

20 Trenches will be excavated (20m.5m.5m depth) and bulk samples taken and processed to determine the recovery grade by means of one 16ft rotary pan and scrubber.

2.1.4 Listed activities (in terms of the NEMA EIA regulations) Identification of potential impacts (Refer to the guideline)

2.2.1 Potential impacts per activity and listed activities.

Table 1

Impact Description	Impact prediction	Duration	Magnitude	Impact rate: Pre-mitigation	Cu Iml
Natural Phenomena					
Climate: no impact	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/
Geology: moderate impact due to drilling	Low	Temporary	Site	Low	No

boreholes							
Soil:	Moderate	Temporary	Site	Moderate	No		
Land Capability	Low	Temporary	Site	Low	No		
Land Use	High	Temporary	Site	High	No		
Vegetation	Moderate	Temporary	Site	Moderate	No		
Surface and Ground	Low impact	Temporary	Local	Low	No		
Water Quality							
Air Quality and Noise	Low impact	Temporary	Site	Low	No		
Visual Impacts	No impacts since activities will have no infrastructure	Temporary	Site	Low	No		

Cultural Impacts				None		
Sensitive Landscape	N/A	N/A	N/A	None		
Socio-Economic Impacts				None		
Socio-Economic Structure	Low	Temporary	Site & Local	High	Increase in activity will add the growth and development	

2.2.2 Potential cumulative impacts.

Air pollution/quality, soil pollution and socio-economic impact.

2.2.3 Potential impact on heritage resources

Still waiting for the report from Mc Gregor. See Annexure

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.)

No negative impacts that will result from this prospecting activity. Thus positive impacts to uplift the surrounding communities if this prospecting right turns to a mining right. Meaning the area will be developed in terms of infrastructure and economic changes that may occur.

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

No potential impacts were discussed on site with the landowners.

**2.2.6 Confirmation of specialist report appended.
(Refer to guideline)**

No special reports where compiled

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

The nature of impacts can vary depending on the type of physical environment, the size of the activity and the perceptions and values of each of the affected parties. Each activity will have its social and physical impacts. Thus both positive and negative impacts will be identified in this assessment.

3.1.1 Criteria of assigning significance to potential impacts

The information was reviewed to assess the present status of the environment and the extent to which they have been or will be modified.

. Criteria of assigning significance to potential impacts

The evaluation of impacts is conducted in terms of the criteria detailed in the following tables. The various environmental impacts and benefits of this project are discussed in terms of impact status, extent, duration, probability, and intensity. Impact significant is regarded as the sum of the impact extent, duration, probability and intensity and a numerical rating system will be applied to evaluate impact significance; therefore an impact magnitude and significance rating is applied to rate each identified impact in terms of its overall magnitude and significance (See Tables below).

In order to adequately assess and evaluate the impacts and benefits associated with the project it was necessary to develop a methodology that would scientifically achieve this and to reduce the subjectivity involved in making such evaluations. To enable informed decision-making it is necessary to assess all legal requirements and clearly defined criteria in order to accurately determine the significance of the predicted impact or benefit on the surrounding natural and social environment.

Impact Status

The nature or status of the impact is determined by the conditions of the environment prior to construction and operation. A discussion on the nature of the impact will include a description of what causes the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected. The nature of the impact can be described as negative, positive or neutral.

Status of Impact RATING	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITATIVE RATING
Positive	A benefit to the receiving environment.	P
Neutral	No cost or benefit to the receiving environment.	-
Negative	A cost to the receiving environment.	N

Impact Extent

The extent of an impact is considered as to whether impacts are either limited in extent of if it affects a wide area or group of people. Impact extent can be site specific (within the boundaries of the development area), local, regional or national and/or international.

Extent of Impact RATING	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITATIVE RATING
Low	Site Specific; Occurs within the site boundary.	1
Medium	Local; Extends beyond the site boundary; Affects the immediate surrounding environment (i.e. up to 5 km from the Project Site boundary). Regional; Extends far beyond the site boundary; Widespread effect (i.e. 5 km and more from the Project Site boundary). National and/or international; Extends far beyond the site boundary; Widespread effect.	2
High	Regional; Extends far beyond the site boundary; Widespread effect (i.e. 5 km and more from the Project Site boundary). National and/or international; Extends far beyond the site boundary; Widespread effect.	3
Very High	National and/or international; Extends far beyond the site boundary; Widespread effect.	4

Impact Duration

The duration of the impact refers to the time scale of the impact or benefit.

Duration of Impact RATING	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITATIVE RATING
Low	Short term; Quickly reversible; Less than the project lifespan; 0 – 5 years.	1
Medium	Medium term; Reversible over time; Approximate lifespan of the project; 5 – 17 years.	2
High	Long term; Permanent; Extends beyond the decommissioning phase; >17 years.	3

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

3.1.3 Assessment of potential cumulative impacts.

Impact Intensity

The intensity of the impact is determined to quantify the magnitude of the impacts and benefits associated with the proposed project.

Intensity of Impact RATING	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITATIVE RATING
Maximum Benefit	Where natural, cultural and / or social functions or processes are positively affected resulting in the maximum possible and permanent benefit.	+ 5
Significant Benefit	Where natural, cultural and / or social functions or processes are altered to the extent that it will result in temporary but significant benefit.	+ 4

Beneficial	Where the affected environment is altered but natural, cultural and / or social functions or processes continue, albeit in a modified, beneficial way	+ 3
Minor Benefit	Where the impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and / or social functions or processes are only marginally benefited.	+ 2
Negligible Benefit	Where the impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and / or social functions or processes are negligibly benefited	+ 1
Neutral	Where the impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and / or social functions or processes are not affected.	0
Negligible	Where the impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and / or social functions or processes are negligibly affected	- 1
Minor	Where the impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and / or social functions or processes are only marginally affected.	- 2
Average	Where the affected environment is altered but natural, cultural and / or social functions or processes continue, albeit in a modified way	-3
Severe	Where natural, cultural and / or social functions or processes are altered to the extent that it will temporarily cease	-4

Very Severe	Where natural, cultural and / or social functions or processes are altered to the extent that it will permanently cease	-5
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3.2 Proposed mitigation measures to minimise adverse impacts.

The impacts identified are reflected in Table 1 from operational to closure phase. Those impacts are:

1. Geology
2. Soil
3. Land use
4. Climate
5. Land capability
6. Surface and underground water
7. Air quality and noise
8. Visual impacts
9. Cultural impacts
10. Socio-economic impacts
11. Sensitive Landscapes

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

Impact Description	Impact rate	Mitigation
<p>Geology: the impact of geology will be highly negative on the site</p> <p>Soil: Where vehicles will move on topsoil</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>Moderate</p>	<p>Backfilling of the excavations and pits that have been drilled during prospecting</p> <p>Vehicle movement will be limited and only the excited roads will be used</p> <p>Chemicals will be handled in a responsible manner over steel surface</p>

<p>Air Quality: loading and excavation of roads</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>to prevent spillages and contamination of soil.. Dust suppression will be an ongoing activity on the daily basis till the closure of the operation.</p>
<p>Vegetation: grass on the excavations will be removed and proper storing of topsoil will be done</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Vehicle movement will be limited to the exciting roads and disturb area only. Topsoil with seed will be store else where and used foe rehabilitation purposes.</p>

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)

Geology

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- No mitigation exists on the geology, only the backfill with rocks waste material and fine tailings. With care, the removal of deposits by means of earthmoving equipments.

Closure Objective

- Optimal exploitation of the mineral resources in order to ensure and facilitate better rehabilitation planning. The overburden and topsoil must replace in a responsible and planned manner in order to achieve some conformity with surrounding undisturbed area.

Topography

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- All excavations should be backfilled with waste material and overburden material, covered with a shallow layer of topsoil
- Access to active excavation should be controlled. All mining activities should be restricted to the fenced off area.
- Surface run off (trench with berm wall) put in the active excavations and also rehabilitation tailings dumps to prevent the loss of growth medium on top of the dumps.

Closure Objective

- Rehabilitation of the new topography should blend well in with the surrounding landscape and allow normal surface drainage to continue. Thus the new landscape features would be stable and not pose any safety hazards to human or animals.

Soil

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- Any future expansion of the excavation or constructions of infrastructure should be preceded by the removal of top soil; the surface of any new areas to be disturbed must be kept to a minimum. All available topsoil or overburden material should be removed and stockpiled for rehabilitation purposes.
- Implementation and maintaining of cut-off trenches/berms to prevent soil erosion. Re-vegetation of exposed soil surface should happen as soon as a particular activity has ceased in order to act as a sufficient erosion prevention measure.
- Vehicles to be inspected to ensure no oil and hydraulic fluids leaks occur. No servicing of vehicles must occur on a steel floor in an area allocated for that.

Closure Objective

- Topsoil should be replaced during rehabilitation phase.
- No erosion must be visible and no potential for soil erosion must be present at closure.
- No soil contamination must be visible or known before closure can be given.
- No compaction of any roads or other area must be present during closure. If the soil structure is disturbed mitigation measures e.g. the use of organic material, lime and fertilisers must be implemented to restore the soil structure
- The soil must be fertile enough to sustain vegetation.

Vegetation

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- No mitigation expects to replace the vegetation by re-seeding of grasses
- Eradicate exotic weeds and invader species if it invades the terrain. All illegal invader plants and weeds shall be eradicated as required in terms of Regulation 15 and 16 of the Act on Conservation of Agricultural Resources, 1983 (Act no. 43 of 1983) which list the plants.
- An invasion and alien control programme must be drafted and implemented by the mine.

Closure Objective

- During rehabilitation indigenous vegetation cover comprising of local plant species should be established in order to ensure a well sustainable plant cover that would be able to prevent erosion of the replaced topsoil on the disturbed mining site exposed surfaces, tailings dumps etc.
- No invasive and alien species must be present after closure. A post-closure control program must be implemented
- No excessive dust must be present during the normal growth season after closure.

Ground water

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- Storm water must be implemented to divert clean water away from the mining site and keep contaminated water contained.
- Vehicles to be inspected to ensure no oil and hydraulic fluids leaks occur. All oil spills on the soil to be removed and bio-remediate.
- Training w.r.t pollution hazards and their impacts on the environment must be given as part of the induction training
- An incidence register for this purpose must be kept
- Drips trays must be available and used where emergency repairs is done

Closure Objective

- .Post bulk sampling water quality to be the as pre bulk sampling water quality.

Air Quality

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- Daily spraying of roads with water will limit dust. Inspection should be done on a daily basis. If new roads are constructed, in co-ordination with the surface owner, dust pollution must be mitigated by means of spraying.

Closure Objective

- Rehabilitation of the excavation would ensure that no dust is generated from exposed surface.

Noise

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- Ensures the required silencers are placed on all engines and compressors. No mitigation to reserve hooters is allowed due to safety standards.

Closure Objective

- No noise attributed to mining generated from the site after closure anymore. During decommissioning and closure phase some earth moving equipment and trucks would be utilized for rehabilitation.

Socio- Economic

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- Increase in socio-economic activity at local level

Closure Objective

- The economic development must deliver a multiplier effect that will contribute to the local economy long after closure.

3.2.3 Review the significance of the identified impacts

(After bringing the proposed mitigation measures into consideration).

All the impacts will properly mitigated

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

4.1 Plans for quantum calculation purposes.

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

Samples will be obtained at 1m intervals from all the boreholes. On Phase 3 holes will be drilled to various depths between 0-20 meters,

thus the maximum of 1000m will be drilled in total. At least 50 holes will be drilled to a maximum depth of 20m with 165mm percussion drill bit.

On Phase 5 holes will be drilled to various depths between 0-10 meters, thus a maximum of 200m will be drilled in total. Thus at least 20 holes will be drilled to a maximum depth of 10m per hole. All in all from phase 3 and 5 the holes that will be drilled will be 70 holes in total.

On Phase 7 twenty trenches will be excavated (20m.5m.5m deep) and sample taken and processed to determine the recovery grade by means of one 16ft rotary pan and one scrubber.

**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).**

4.2.1 Geology

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- No mitigation exists on the geology, only the backfill with rocks waste material and fine tailings. With care, the removal of deposits by means of earthmoving equipments.

Closure Objective

- Optimal exploitation of the mineral resources in order to ensure and facilitate better rehabilitation planning. The overburden and topsoil must replace in a responsible and planned manner in order to achieve some conformity with surrounding undisturbed area.

Rehabilitation Plan

Removal of temporary structures (including fuel storage tanks and ablution)

- (a) All structures are to be dismantled and where appropriate, material should be recycled, including all steel, glass, prefabricated buildings and others as is appropriate.
- (b) All surface pipelines and containers are to be drained of substances and these are to be containerised for appropriate disposal.
- (c) All containers / pipes removed from site are to be recycled / disposed of at a suitably registered facility.
- (d) All compacted soil sand areas are to be ripped.
- (e) Once all structures have been removed from the site, the area is to be contoured to be free draining and is to blend with the surrounding topography.
- (f) Stockpiled topsoil will be re-spread.
- (g) The area is to be re-vegetated with the appropriate seed mix;
- (h) The area is to be inspected on a monthly basis for a period of 6 months for the following:

- Remove any unwanted plants and weeds.
- Inspect for and repair soil / wind erosion features. Should engineering intervention be required to limit areas of consistent erosion (wind / water), these should be implemented timeously.
- Confirm re-vegetation target of 45%. If the target is not achieved re-seeding will be undertaken.

Waste Removal

All waste materials are to be appropriately containerised and removed from the site. The materials can be recycled, returned to vendor, sold, or disposed of in an approved site.

Backfilling of sumps and sample pit

- (a) Sumps must be backfilled after the fluid has evaporated/infiltrated. Sumps should be rehabilitated by replacing the material (which was originally excavated) in the reverse (i.e. topsoil should be re-spread last).
- (b) The sample pit will be backfilled with suitable material sources off site. Borrow pits to source such material will not be established on-site. The area is to be lined with sub-soils, followed with the laying down of topsoil.
- (c) The areas are to be re-vegetated with the appropriate seed mix.
- (d) The areas are to be inspected on a monthly basis for a period of 6 months for the following:
 - Remove any unwanted plants and weeds.
 - Inspect for and repair soil / wind erosion features. Should engineering intervention be required to limit areas of consistent erosion (wind / water), these should be implemented timeously.
 - Confirm re-vegetation target of 45%. If the target is not achieved re-seeding will be undertaken.
 - Inspect for subsidence, and if required undertake additional backfilling, re-vegetate and monitor.

4.2.2 Topography

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- All excavations should be backfilled with waste material and overburden material, covered with a shallow layer of topsoil
- Access to active excavation should be controlled. All mining activities should be restricted to the fenced off area.
- Surface run off (trench with berm wall) put in the active excavations and also rehabilitation tailings dumps to prevent the loss of growth medium on top of the dumps.

Closure Objective

- Rehabilitation of the new topography should blend well in with the surrounding landscape and allow normal surface drainage to continue. Thus the new landscape features would be stable and not pose any safety hazards to human or animal

4.2.3 Soil

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- Any future expansion of the excavation or constructions of infrastructure should be preceded by the removal of top soil; the surface of any new areas to be disturbed must be kept to a minimum. All available topsoil or overburden material should be removed and stockpiled for rehabilitation purposes.
- Implementation and maintaining of cut-off trenches/berms to prevent soil erosion. Re-vegetation of exposed soil surface should happen as soon as a particular activity has ceased in order to act as a sufficient erosion prevention measure.
- Vehicles to be inspected to ensure no oil and hydraulic fluids leaks occur. No servicing of vehicles must occur on a steel floor in an area allocated for that.

Closure Objective

- Topsoil should be replaced during rehabilitation phase.
- No erosion must be visible and no potential for soil erosion must be present at closure.
- No soil contamination must be visible or known before closure can be given.
- No compaction of any roads or other area must be present during closure. If the soil structure is disturbed mitigation measures e.g. the use of organic material, lime and fertilisers must be implemented to restore the soil structure
- The soil must be fertile enough to sustain vegetation.

4.2.4 Vegetation

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- No mitigation expects to replace the vegetation by re-seeding of grasses
- Eradicate exotic weeds and invader species if it invades the terrain. All illegal invader plants and weeds shall be eradicated as required in terms of Regulation 15 and 16 of the Act on Conservation of Agricultural Resources, 1983 (Act no. 43 of 1983) which list the plants.
- An invasion and alien control programme must be drafted and implemented by the mine.

Closure Objective

- During rehabilitation indigenous vegetation cover comprising of local plant species should be established in order to ensure a well sustainable plant cover that would be

- able to prevent erosion of the replaced topsoil on the disturbed mining site exposed surfaces, tailings dumps etc.
- No invasive and alien species must be present after closure. A post-closure control program must be implemented
 - No excessive dust must be present during the normal growth season after closure.

4.2.5 Ground water

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- Storm water must be implemented to divert clean water away from the mining site and keep contaminated water contained.
- Vehicles to be inspected to ensure no oil and hydraulic fluids leaks occur. All oil spills on the soil to be removed and bio-remediate.
- Training w.r.t pollution hazards and their impacts on the environment must be given as part of the induction training
- An incidence register for this purpose must be kept
- Drips trays must be available and used where emergency repairs is done

Closure Objective

- .Post bulk sampling water quality to be the as pre bulk sampling water quality.

4.2.6 Air Quality

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- Daily spraying of roads with water will limit dust. Inspection should be done on a daily basis. If new roads are constructed, in co-ordination with the surface owner, dust pollution must be mitigated by means of spraying.

Closure Objective

- Rehabilitation of the excavation would ensure that no dust is generated from exposed surface.

4.2.7 Noise

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- Ensures the required silencers are placed on all engines and compressors. No mitigation to reserve hooters is allowed due to safety standards.

Closure Objective

- No noise attributed to mining generated from the site after closure anymore. During decommissioning and closure phase some earth moving equipment and trucks would be utilized for rehabilitation.

4.2.8 Socio- Economic
Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans
 ➤ Increase in socio-economic activity at local level

Closure Objective

- The economic development must deliver a multiplier effect that will contribute to the local economy long after closure.

4.3 Quantum calculations.
R65 605

See Annexure

**4.4 Undertaking to provide financial provision
 (Indicate that the required amount will be provided should the right be granted).**

The applicant will provide or submit the bank guarantee to the amount of (right the amount on the quantum)

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

5.1 List of identified impacts requiring monitoring programmes.

Geology
 Soil
 Vegetation
 Air Quality
 Noise
 Ground Water

5.2 Functional requirements for monitoring programmes.

The consultant will discuss with the manager and assist where necessary.

5.3 Roles and responsibilities for the execution of monitoring programmes.

The Applicant and his appointed manager.

5.4 Committed time frames for monitoring and reporting.

Monitoring will be done monthly for same impacts and reporting through performance assessment report on an annual basis.

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).

See Annexure D

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

Closure Objective

- Rehabilitation of the new topography should blend well in with the surrounding landscape and allow normal surface drainage to continue. Thus the new landscape features would be stable and not pose any safety hazards to human or animals.

Soil

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- Any future expansion of the excavation or constructions of infrastructure should be preceded by the removal of top soil; the surface of any new areas to be disturbed must be kept to a minimum. All available topsoil or overburden material should be removed and stockpiled for rehabilitation purposes.
- Implementation and maintaining of cut-off trenches/berms to prevent soil erosion. Re-vegetation of exposed soil surface should happen as soon as a particular activity has ceased in order to act as a sufficient erosion prevention measure.
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Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

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Closure Objective

- No noise attributed to mining generated from the site after closure anymore. During decommissioning and closure phase some earth moving equipment and trucks would be utilized for rehabilitation.

Socio- Economic

Environmental Management/Mitigation measures/Plans

- Increase in socio-economic activity at local level

Closure Objective

- The economic development must deliver a multiplier effect that will contribute to the local economy long after 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 environmental closure will be discussed with the applicant and landowner.

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)

The landowner was identified as as neither affected nor interested party. The letters were sent to the landowner

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.

See Annexure E, the letter that the landowner sent back to us.

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

All list of parties were consulted, see proof of registered mail sent to them. See Annexure B

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

See Annexure E, the letter from the landowner.

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.

See Annexure E

7.2.5 Other concerns raised by the aforesaid parties.

See Annexure E

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

No minutes

7.2.7 Information regarding objections received.

None

7.3 The manner in which the issues raised were addressed.

The issues will be addresses during consultation, thus the meeting will be sit by the applicant and the landowner.

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).
By doing the following things:- Communication

- Urge
- Leadership
- Teamwork
- Understanding
- Recognition
- Empowerment

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).

8.3 Environmental awareness training.

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

The environmental awareness will be done through the communication channel between the employer and the employees, and also through working together/ teamwork and empowering each other on matter concern the environment. Such that neither weekly nor monthly meetings will be conducted to raise those awareness.

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)

Phase 3 (phase 1: percussion drilling). 50 holes @20m deep each
R280/m* 1000m
Environmental rehabilitation of boreholes: R280 000.00
Phase 5: core drilling. 20 holes @ 10m deep each, R280/m* 200m
Environmental rehabilitation of boreholes: R56 000.00
Total: R336 000.00

Phase 7: Bulk sampling (2nd year), 20 Trenches (20m*5m*5m deep)
Environmental Management and Rehabilitation: R20 000.00
Total 2nd year: R20 000.00

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

Yes

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

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

Full Names and Surname	Phemelo Ohentse Robert Sehurelo
Identity Number	660320 5609 089

-END-

CALCULATION OF THE QUANTUM

Applicant:

Location:

Date:

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	0	10.87	1	1	0
2 (A)	Demolition of steel buildings and structures	m2	0	151.42	1	1	0
2 (B)	Demolition of reinforced concrete buildings and structures	m2	0	223.14	1	1	0
3	Rehabilitation of access roads	m2	0.00	27.1	1	1	0
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of electrified railway lines	m	0	262.98	1	1	0
4 (A)	Demolition and rehabilitation of non-electrified railway lines	m	0	143.45	1	1	0
5	Demolition of housing and/or administration facilities	m2	0	302.63	1	1	0
6	Opencast rehabilitation including final voids and ramps	ha	0.2	158747.3	0.52	1	16509.71608
7	Sealing of shafts adits and inclines	m3	0	81.29	1	1	0
9 (A)	Rehabilitation of overburden and spoils	ha	0	105831.5	1	1	0
8 (B)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (non-polluting potential)	ha	0.01	131811.2	1	1	1318.1124
8 (C)	Rehabilitation of processing waste deposits and evaporation ponds (polluting potential)	ha	0	382842.3	1	1	0
9	Rehabilitation of subsided areas	ha	0	86617.95	1	1	0
10	General surface rehabilitation	ha	0.35	83836.41	1	1	29342.7435
11	River diversions	ha	0	83836.41	1	1	0
12	Fencing	m	0	95.63	1	1	0
13	Water management	ha	0	31876.96	1	1	0
14	2 to 3 years of maintenance and aftercare	ha	0	11156.92	1	1	0
15 (A)	Specialist study	Sum	0				0
15 (B)	Specialist study	Sum	0				0
Sub-Total 1							47170.67198
1	Preliminary and General		5960.468638		weighting factor 2		5660.468638
2	Contingencies			4717.067198	1		4717.067198
Subtotal 2							57388.10
VAT (14%)							8056.73
Grand Total							65605

Diamond Fields Advertiser

Diamond Fields Advertiser.. TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 2013

**ADISTRA 11 CC
CONSULTATION FOR PROSPECTING RIGHT
APPLICATION**

In terms of Section 16 of the Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act 28 of 2002), the Department of Mineral Resources has accepted an application for Prospecting Right by Adistra 11 CC, to prospect for Diamonds on Farm 395, Barkly West District.

Any interested or affected parties are invited to submit their comment or objection in respect of the above mentioned application in respect of proposed prospecting activities on or before 21 September 2013.

Any comments should be forwarded to:
Adistra 11 CC
PO Box 401, Kimberley 8301
Tel (053) 831-5030
E-mail: sharfa@kcnin.co.za
Fax: 086-568-5913

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
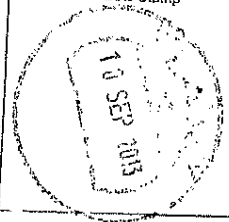
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 Municipal
 P.O. Box 1505
 Kimberley

Postcode 83001

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 (With a domestic insurance optionnet in verskeringsopstap)
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Addressed to/Adresseer aan
 Dept. Environmental Affairs
 P.O. Box 1505
 Kimberley

Postcode 83001

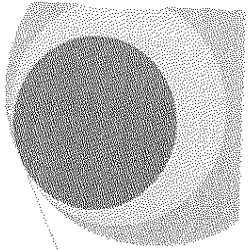
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Postage paid / Diensgeld R _____
Insurance / Versekering R _____
Total / Totaal R _____

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ADISTRA 11 CC

IN 01 300807532723

10 February 2014

Mc Gregor Meuseum
Edgerton Road
Herlear
Kimberley
8301

Dear Sir/Madam

CONSULTATION AND ASSESSMENT)

The company Adistra 11 CC would like the Department to comply with the regard to the South African Heritage Association and Heritage Impact assessment codes. The company has submitted the Environmental Management Plan to Department of Minerals with the reference number . 10962 PR. The area under application is Farm No: 395 in the magisterial district of Barkly west and the company is to prospect for Diamonds.

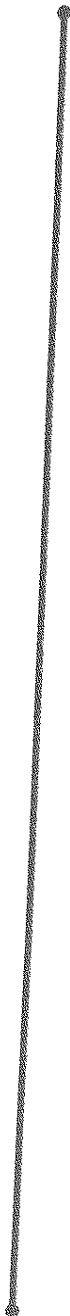
We request a Heritage impact assessment to be done on the above area.

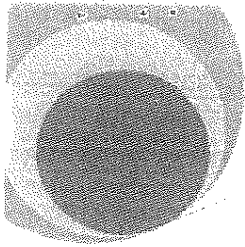
Please contact Mrs Sharifa Ferris on 078 298 1029/ 053 831 5030 for any further info.

Yours Faithfully

Mrs Sharifa Ferris

Telephone +27 · (0)53 · 831 5030	Pkx and Diamonds	P.O. Box 401	Adistra 11 cc
Facsimile +27 · (0)86 568 5913	88 Du Toitspan	Kimberley	Reg. No. : 2008/07532723
Cell +27 · (0)78 298 1020	Kimberley	8300	Director: Adv. PRO Sepunelo





ADISTRA 11 CC

H.L.G. 0865344538

Department of Water Affairs
28 Central Road
Beacondfeild
Kimberley

10 February 2014

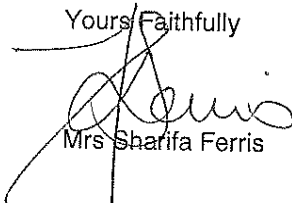
Dear Sir/Madam

CONSULTATION IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL WATER ACT 41 (36 of 1998)

The company Adistra 11 CC would like the Department to commit with the regard of water authorization. The company has submitted the Environmental Management Plan to Department of Minerals with the reference number . The area under application is Farm No: 395 in the magisterial district of Barkly west and the company is to prospect for Diamonds.

Please send your commit to Mrs Sharifa Ferris on 078 298 1029/ 053 831 5030

Yours Faithfully


Mrs Sharifa Ferris

DEPT. VAN WATERWESE
NOORDKAAPSTREEK
KIMBERLEY 8300
10-02-2014
Private Bag/Privaatsak X6101
NORTHERN CAPE REGION
DEPT. WATER AFFAIRS

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Private Bag/Privaatsak X6101
10-02-2014
KIMBERLEY 8300
NOORDKAAPSTREEK
DEPT. VAN WATERWESE

Telephone +27 · (0)53 · 831 5030

Pikwane Diamonds

P.O. Box 401

Adistra 11 cc

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8300

Director: Adv. PRO Sehunelo